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 POLITICAL PROCESS : PUBLIC OPINION,
 ATTITUDES, PARTIES, FORCES, GROUPS AND ELECTIONS
 VIE POLITIQUE : OPINION PUBLIQUE,
 ATTITUDES, PARTIS, FORCES, GROUPES ET ÉLECTIONS

- 67.519 ALI, Murad — **Multiple factors behind extremism and militancy: a case study of Swat, Pakistan.** *Regional Studies* 34(2), Spring 2016 : 94-109.

This paper investigates the primary factors responsible for the rise of religious militancy through a case-study of Swat, one of the seven districts of the Malakand Division in the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province of Pakistan. The paper challenges the assumption that poverty or underdevelopment is the main cause of extremism and militancy. Although this study concurs that extreme poverty, underdevelopment, or unavailability of basic amenities of life can play a stimulating or catalytic role in the escalation of insurgency; it is aided by several diverse dynamics that together can aggravate situations beyond control. It presents the case of Swat region as a typical example in this context. [R]

- 67.520 ALON-TIROSH, Michal ; HADAR-SHOVAL, Dorit — **Leadership and identity politics on the eve of the Israeli 2015 elections: children's perspectives.** *Israel Affairs* 22(3-4), July-Oct. 2016 : 697-710.

This article addresses identity politics in Israeli society on the eve of the 2015 elections as recounted in interviews with Israeli children. Children belonging to four groups of Israeli society (secular Jews, religious Jews, Ethiopian Jews and Arabs) were asked about the suitability of male and female candidates running for the position of Israeli prime minister. The findings can be viewed through two types of power relations: gender power relations and power relations between groups of different collective identities. Gender power relations reflect gender inequality: female candidates are perceived as transparent in regard to their suitability for the post of prime minister. Power relations between different groups reflect the hierarchy of collective identities; secular Jews hold a hegemonic status, while other groups weaken each other in order to strengthen their own relative status within the hierarchy. [R, abr.] [See *Abstr.* 67.605]

- 67.521 ARNDT, Christoph ; RENNWALD, Line — **Union members at the [Swedish] polls in diverse trade union landscapes.** *European Journal of Political Research* 55(4), Nov. 2016 : 702-722.

This article investigates to what extent social democratic parties still benefit from the support of union members at the polls. Not only are social democratic parties confronted with new competitors in the party systems, but also the union confederations of the socialist labor movement are in some countries losing their dominant position due to the rise of separate professional confederations. We argue that the effect of union membership on voting choice is conditioned by the structure of the trade union movement. Using European Social Survey and Swedish Public Opinion data, the article shows that social democratic parties still enjoy important support from trade union members, but at the same time are under fierce competition from bourgeois and green parties among members of white-collar confederations. [R, abr.]

- 67.522 ARTER, David — **Neglected and unloved: does the hinge party deserve that?** *Scandinavian Political Studies* 39(4), Dec. 2016 : 411-434.

This article focuses on the hinge party both as a concept and a strategy. It seeks to "liberate" the hinge party from the clutches of such close conceptual relatives as the "pivot party", the "genuine pivot party", the "pivotal center party", the "pivotal middle party" and the "pivotal median party". [It asks]: (1) What are the distinguishing features of the hinge party and how does it differ from the pivot party?; and (2) What set of legislative party system circumstances would seem most likely to favor a hinge party strategy of keeping options open to both left and right? Self-styled centrist parties would seem most likely to favor a hinge party strategy. To what extent have the Nordic Center-label [former agrarian] parties sought and been able to do so? [R, abr.]

- 67.523 ATMOR, Nir ; FRIEDBERG, Chen — **Who turned out at the polls? Socioeconomic and geographic perspectives on 2015 voter turnouts in Israel.** *Israel Affairs* 22(3-4), July-Oct. 2016 : 597-612.

2015 was an important year in the history of Israeli general elections: voter-turnout rose, exceeding the 70% threshold after 16 years of low rates. Who were the voters turning out at the polls? When looking at the election results from the municipal perspective, we can see a variance between localities. In order to explain the differences in voting patterns among localities we conducted an ecological analysis of the aggregated data regarding participation rates in 196 municipalities in Israel, as well as their social and economic characteristics. The most salient finding is that political participation in peripheral and low socio-economic localities was lower than in the country's geographical and generally more economically robust center. [R, abr.] [See *Abstr.* 67.605]

- 67.524 AZARI, Julia ; HETHERINGTON, Marc J. — **Back to the future? What the politics of the late nineteenth century can tell us about the 2016 [US] election.** *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 667, Sept. 2016 : 92-109.

The politics and party system of the late Civil War era are strikingly similar to what we have in the present day. Elections were consistently close; race, culture, immigration, and populism were salient issues; and states almost always voted for the same party in election after election. The states that supported Democrats then, however, mostly support Republicans now, and vice-versa. In 1896, though, a new party system began to emerge. We evaluate bygone elections alongside contemporary ones to assess whether 2016 might be the beginning of something new in American electoral politics. Our analysis suggests that race and populism are guideposts for potential change in 2016. [R, abr.] [See *Abstr.* 67.764]

- 67.525 BAGASHKA, Tanya ; HAYES CLARK, Jennifer — **Select electoral rules and legislative particularism: evidence from US state legislatures.** *American Political Science Review* 110(3), Aug. 2016 : 441-456.

We argue that state legislative politics is qualitatively different from national congressional politics in the extent to which it focuses on localized and geographically specific legislation salient to subconstituencies within a legislative district. Whereas congressional politics focuses on casework benefits for individual constituents, state legislative politics is more oriented to the delivery of localized benefits for groups of citizens in specific areas within a district, fostering a geographically specific group connection. A primary way to build such targeted geographical support is for members to introduce particularistic legislation designed to aid their specific targeted geographical area within the district. We argue that this is primarily a function of electoral rules. Using original sponsorship data from US state houses, we demonstrate that greater district magnitude and more inclusive selection procedures such as open primaries are associated with more particularism. [R, abr.]

- 67.526 BAGUES, Manuel ; ESTEVE-VOLART, Berta — **Politicians' luck of the draw: evidence from the Spanish Christmas lottery.** *Journal of Political Economy* 124(5), Oct. 2016 : 1269-1294.

Incumbent politicians tend to receive more votes when economic conditions are good. We explore the source of this correlation, exploiting the exceptional evidence provided by the Spanish Christmas Lottery. Because winning tickets are typically sold by one lottery outlet, winners tend to be geographically clustered. This allows us to study the impact of exogenous good economic conditions on voting behavior. We find that incumbents receive significantly more votes in winning provinces. The evidence is consistent with a temporary increase in happiness making voters more lenient toward the incumbent, or with a stronger preference for the status quo. [R]

- 67.527 BANKS, Antoine J. ; HICKS, Heather M. — **Fear and implicit racism [in USA]: Whites' support for voter ID laws.** *Political Psychology* 37(5), Oct. 2016 : 641-658.

Oftentimes, Whites are unaware that they may have slighted Blacks. Although researchers have spent a considerable amount of attention disentangling this form of implicit (unconscious) racial bias from explicit