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 ATTITUDES, PARTIS, FORCES, GROUPES ET ÉLECTIONS

- 60.2177 ABUNDIS LUNA, Francisco ; LEY GUTIÉRREZ, Sandra J. — **Votos y votantes en la elección federal de 2006 (Votes and voters in the [Mexican presidential] federal election of 2006)**. *Política y Gobierno Special*, Vol. 1, 2009 : 177-200.

The presidential election of 2006 was the most competitive in Mexico's electoral history and the explanations for that are not yet clear. Making use of exit polls, this work presents a systematic analysis of the socio-economic, cultural and political preferences built around the election, as well as that to the Congress. It is found that Felipe Calderón was more popular among young people and women, especially among those with higher education and high earnings. Andrés Manuel López Obrador was more successful among low-income seniors, fighting against Roberto Madrazo for the vote of the poorest sectors. The results underscore the importance of the variable of presidential approval in predicting the vote. Personal economic conditions had no statistically significant effect on the voters' decisions. [R, abr.] [See *Abstr.* 60.2297]

- 60.2178 AFSHARI, Ali ; UNDERWOOD, H. Grahall — **The Green Wave [in Iran]**. *Journal of Democracy* 20(4), Oct. 2009 : 6-10.

The article discusses the Iranian protest movement against the Iranian elections of June 2009, which were widely perceived as fraudulent. The protest movement, called the Green Wave, expanded its membership in the wake of a crackdown by the regime's internal security forces. It had been largely an upper-class movement, but after the election debacle many Iranians of the middle and lower classes made common cause with the Green Wave. This is said to have produced the most significant oppositional political force since the start of the Iranian Islamic Republic in 1979. [R] [First of a series of articles on "Iran in ferment". See also *Abstr.* 60.2207, 2360]

- 60.2179 AHMED, Mughees — **Voting behaviour in rural and urban areas of Punjab [Pakistan]**. *Journal of Political Studies* 14, Winter 2008 : 45-56.

The study of voting behavior of the rural and urban voters is the main objective of this paper. Ideological and *biradari* (clan, tribe)-based considerations of voters are discussed in this case. Tribalism is the main component of this behavior. It has a very deep impact on political alignments of the people of Punjab [Pakistan]. This factor gained more importance in the era of non-political governments. Non-party elections at the national and local level and weak political ideology further strengthened it. Elections of local bodies played their role to increase this trend also. The overall effects of these factors on the output of political process in the Punjab province are analyzed. [R, abr.]

- 60.2180 AINSWORTH, Scott H. ; HARWARD, Brian M. — **Delegation and discretion in anticipation of [US] coalitional drift**. *American Politics Research* 37(6), Nov. 2009 : 983-1002.

If legislators are sensitive to coalitional drift, they must perforce be forward looking. We propose that legislators anticipate change in government — and any associated coalitional drift. That is, legislators recognize that the government could move from unified to divided or divided to unified. As such, how legislators structure an agency's discretion may be affected by the current partisan control of the Congress and the White House as well as their anticipated partisan control. Using US trade legislation data from 1890 to 1990, we find strong empirical evidence that legislators alter agency discretion prior to changes in the political status quo. [R]

- 60.2181 ALEXANDER, Jeffrey C. — **The democratic struggle for power: the 2008 presidential campaign in the USA**. *Journal of Power* 2(1), 2009 : 65-88.

This essay makes both empirical and theoretical claims. Empirically, it develops one of the first sociological approaches to the recently completed 2008 presidential campaign in the US. Theoretically, it offers a cultural-sociological challenge to the kinds of instrumentalist, materialist, and institutionalist approaches that have been central to power studies. In democratic societies, the struggle for ultimate power is a symbolic conflict. The goal is to become a kind of collective representation that

embodies the ideals of the civil sphere. Such efforts to fuse actor and audience are mediated by relatively independent interpretive processes, launched not only by political and social antagonists but by the very mass media upon which the successful projection of messages depend. For this reason, successful struggles for civil power are highly contingent. [R, abr.]

- 60.2182 ANDERSON, Leslie E. — **The problem of single-party predominance in an unconsolidated democracy: the example of Argentina**. *Perspectives on Politics* 7(4), Dec. 2009 : 767-784.

Between competitive, pluralist party systems and hegemonic party systems lie predominant party systems. These are compatible with democracy where democracy is fully consolidated but inhibit democratic consolidation in settings with an authoritarian history or where the rule of law is incomplete. The effect of predominant parties in unconsolidated democracies has not been fully studied in comparative context. I scrutinize this problem in Argentina, which has followed an electoral calendar for two decades, but lacks a fully pluralist system of power-sharing among two nationally-competitive parties. The article contrasts Argentina's situation with Democratic Party predominance in the US Deep South in the 1940s. [R, abr.]

- 60.2183 ANNER, Mark — **Two logics of labor organizing in the global apparel industry**. *International Studies Quarterly* 53(3), Sept. 2009 : 545-570.

What factors account for labor strategies in global industries? While some scholars point to economic factors and others look to political opportunity structures, an examination of union actions in the Central American apparel export industry over a 14-year period suggests that activists' historical experiences and ideological orientations also strongly influence union dynamics. Left-oriented unions tend to form unions through transnational activism whereas conservative unions most often turn to plant-level cross-class collaboration. Moreover, these two union strategies are interconnected. This article employs pooled time-series statistical analysis, structured interviews with labor organizers, and process tracing that draws on nine months of field research in Honduras and El Salvador. [R, abr.]

- 60.2184 ANSLEY, Taylor ; SELLERS, Patrick — **Press independence and blogs in the Alito nomination [to the US Supreme Court] debate**. *Congress and the Presidency* 36(3), Sept.-Dec. 2009 : 297-320.

Using the S. Alito [US] Supreme Court nomination as a case study, this paper examines the triangular relationship among politicians, traditional news media and blogs. The various participants in the debate did not uniformly rely on arguments related to policy or Alito's personal qualifications. Newspapers and blogs mentioned these types of arguments, perhaps because of the common policy focus of nomination hearings. President G.W. Bush focused significantly more frequently on arguments related to personal qualifications, reflecting his greater ease of focusing on preferred arguments. In addition, many arguments in the debate first appeared in blogs, [although] the elected officials made public statements about the debate from the day that Bush announced the nomination and the newspapers also provided extensive coverage of the entire debate. [R, abr.] [See *Abstr.* 60.1914]

- 60.2185 APARICIO, Javier — **Análisis estadístico de la elección presidencial de 2006. ¿ Fraude o errores aleatorios ? (A statistical analysis of the 2006 [Mexican] presidential election: fraud or random errors?)**. *Política y Gobierno Special*, Vol. 1, 2009 : 225-244.

This paper tests some of the main fraud allegations of the 2006 presidential election in Mexico by a statistical analysis of precinct-level data. The conclusion is that as most fraud allegations are not supported by the evidence, the presidential election outcome is statistically valid. [R] [See *Abstr.* 60.2297]

- 60.2186 ARCENEUX, Kevin ; KOLODNY, Robin — **The effect of grassroots campaigning on issue preferences and issue**