
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]


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]


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 competitors in the party systems, but also the union federations 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.]


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 "pivot 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.]


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 multiplier perspective, we see a rise both between and within 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]


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]


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.]


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]


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