Leicester Inter-disciplinary Workshop on Elections, Public Opinion, Participation and Parties
Agenda
2nd workshop, 24th April 2013
ATT 212 Attenborough Seminar Block, Second Floor LR 212

(Coffee & tea refreshments available from 10.15)

10:30 – Welcome and new Workshop’s Website presentation

10:50 - First Paper Presentation (Daniel Bischof - Department of Politics & IR)

**Arab Monarchies’ Carrot and Stick Policies – Why Arabs Rebel**
Our paper leads to methodological and empirical conclusions. Firstly, quantitative scholars might refrain from the inclusion of a large number of dummy variables in their analysis. This is even more advisable, if complex theoretical concepts are to be measured by a simple dummy variable like in Menaldo’s study. Secondly, political constraints seem to play an important role in the puzzle of monarchical survival. However, their inclusion fosters the difference between Arab republics and monarchies. Thirdly, political instability in the MENA region is harshly affected by the autocrats’ repressive past. Our results not only reject the dominating inverted u-curve relationship between repression and political instability, but suggest an opposite relation. The most repressive and least repressive regimes in the MENA region have faced the highest level of political instability during last 30 years. Moreover, the inclusion of repression blasts the idea of a monarchical exception.

11:05 - Discussant: James Rockey (Department of Economics)

11:10 - General discussion of the paper

11:25 - Second Paper Presentation (Dr Pierre Monforte - Department of Sociology)

**Analyzing the europeanization of social movements through frame-analysis. The case of the pro-asylum movement.**
This paper examines the europeanization of social movements through frame analysis. Focusing on the case of the French and German pro-asylum movements, it shows how they build new collective identities and increasingly recognize the role of EU institutions and policies. First, this analysis shows that social movements organizations coming from different national contexts europeanize their frames to the same extent and through similar paths. It shows then that, within each country, social movements organizations with different characteristics frame European institutions and policies differently. These differences are explained by their distinct strategies of protest and alliance at the European level. Organizations acting in Brussels through lobbying techniques tend to follow a process of frame transformation, and organizations protesting at the transnational level tend to follow processes of frame extension and frame bridging. This analysis concentrates on a panel of 23 organizations representative of the pro-asylum movements in France and Germany.

11:40 – Discussant: Dr Scott Davidson (Department of Media and Communication)
"Macmillan's children: young people and trade unions in the early 1960s"

One prominent theme in trade union research is the challenge of recruiting younger workers. This is a comparatively recent concern, prompted by years of decline. As such, there is very little comparable discussion of young workers and their unions prior to the 1980s. This paper is an attempt to take a longer view. Using previously unpublished survey data from the 1960s, we show that patterns of membership and attitudes to unions were more complex than headline figures might suggest. Specifically, we highlight areas of weakness associated with organising strategy at the time, and suggest some implications with subsequent trends. More generally, the data presents a unique insight into the lives of young workers in the early 1960s and their relationship with their trade unions.

12:35 – Discussant: Dr. Rick Whitaker (Department of Politics & IR)