

presidenciales. Los hispanos suelen preferir tradicionalmente al Partido Demócrata y comparten las mismas prioridades que la mayoría de los ciudadanos: un puesto de trabajo, una educación pública de calidad y atención sanitaria. Por lo tanto, el principal objetivo de este artículo será el de proceder al análisis de la influencia y el poder del voto hispano en las elecciones legislativas estadounidenses y en el propio sistema electoral del país. No sólo nos limitaremos a establecer su relevancia histórica en el país, sino que nos adentraremos en la relevancia que en la actualidad tiene este grupo de legisladores hispanos a la hora de confeccionar la actual política estadounidense.

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Democracy in the Context of Soft Globalization

Traditionally democratic politics is interpreted as a system of norms based on the principles of equality, freedom and non-violence, providing dynamics of political process, which creates constant and stable reproduction, conservation and affirmation represented in the democratic laws social values, conditions, mechanisms of political regulation. However even within the boundaries of the democratic paradigm of the politics, which exemplifies the principle of liberty in political practice, we can find some repressive mechanisms of political regulation. Democratic society's decision-making process not always will be able to eliminate conflicts of belief and value among its population, because agreement in society cannot be achieved by violence. I argue that development of contemporary transatlantic politics requires not to refuse Western democracy, but its softening by non-repressive mechanism of political and social regulation -soft globalization, namely globalization, which is represented in spiritual form. Now globalization occurs in strict, material, mainly economical form, which has as advantages, for example, wide spread of advanced forms of western social being over the world; so and disadvantages, because aggressive potential of globalization meets negative response by several nations, ethnic and cultural minorities, religious confessions in forms of religious extremism and terrorism. In conditions of contemporary globalizing world, the democracy must be oriented to gradual leveling of all globalized communities on the base of quintessence of spirituality formation/which leads to elimination of the opposition between a liberal society's life and a fundamentalist society's life. Fundamentalist societies are burdened with religious extremism as manifestation of the basic needs of human existence, which are concentrated in the principle of survival as natural principle of self-preservation of human beings. Elimination of the opposition between liberal and fundamentalist societies can be achieved on the basis

of a new type of spirituality formation, which excel the problem of human survival. Within the boundaries of the new type of spirituality a new democratic politics providing dialogue of religious confessions and consensus can be formed. In this case, a society's decision-making process and the content of its law takes into account conflicts of belief and value among its population because a new person not burdened with a destructive religious extremism appears. So that in reality could appear democratic politics as a form of liberty (in Kantian's sense), as combination of conditions in which tyranny of one person can be agreed with tyranny of another person according to principle of liberty shared by both persons.

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A Case for Proportional Representation and Voting in the United States and United Kingdom

The problem with a winner takes all or first past the post electoral system is that, in most cases, between one third and one half of the population is misrepresented. This paper examines the data from the United States' 2000 Bush vs Gore Presidential election, 2014 congressional elections, and the 2015 United Kingdom general election, as well as the mechanics of proportional representation, to illustrate the short comings of the electoral college and the first past the post system, and how proportional representation would better reflect the popular vote. For the election of the US President, swing states distribute a large number of electoral votes according to a simple majority; in multiple elections, this system has produced an electoral win which did not match the popular vote. In Bush v Gore, for instance, if each state's electoral votes were distributed proportionally, the election would have had a different result. As far as Congress is concerned, rather than divide each state into potentially gerrymandered districts in which the winner of a simple majority represents the area, which, in 2014, failed to represent approximately 45% of the electorate, each state could split its representatives proportionally according to the popular vote. The same method can be applied to the Parliament in the United Kingdom. Each nation's MPs would be distributed according to their percentage of the popular vote. In the May 2015 election, the popular vote percentages for the UK as a whole illustrate the failure of first past the post seat allocation to reflect the will of the people. This analysis clearly illustrates that the US and UK legislatures, as well as the Electoral College, would better represent the people if each state or nation's seats in the legislature, and each state's electoral votes, were allocated proportionally to the popular vote.