

Dark Money How A Secretive Group Of Billionaires Is Trying To Buy Political Control In The Us

Election interference is one of the most widely discussed international phenomena of the last five years. Russian covert interference in the 2016 U.S. Presidential Election elevated the topic into a national priority, but that experience was far from an isolated one. Evidence of election interference by foreign states or their proxies has become a regular feature of national elections and is likely to get worse in the near future. Information and communication technologies afford those who would interfere with new tools that can operate in ways previously unimaginable: Twitter bots, Facebook advertisements, closed social media platforms, algorithms that prioritize extreme views, disinformation, misinformation, and malware that steals secret campaign communications. *Defending Democracies* examines the problem through an interdisciplinary lens and focuses on: (i) defining the problem of foreign election interference, (ii) exploring the solutions that international law might bring to bear, and (iii) considering alternative regulatory frameworks for understanding and addressing the problem. The result is a deeply urgent examination of an old problem on social media steroids, one that implicates the most central institution of liberal democracy: elections. The volume seeks to bring domestic and international perspectives on elections and election law into conversation with other disciplinary frameworks, escaping the typical biases of lawyers who prefer international legal solutions for issues of international relations. Taken together, the chapters in this volume represent a more faithful representation of the broad array of solutions that might be deployed, including international and domestic, legal and extra-legal, ambitious and cautious.

“I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

—Oath of Office of the President of the United States

Right hand held high, Richard M. Nixon was sworn into the office he had already betrayed. In the months before the 1968 election, Nixon and his allies—including the “Dragon Lady” Anna Chennault and Henry Kissinger—collaborated with foreign nationals to undermine Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson’s Vietnam peace talks in order to curry public favor for Nixon and his secret plan to bring an end to the Vietnam War. Nixon’s sabotage extended the brutal conflict, ultimately costing thousands of lives. This incisive account reveals the true Nixon and shakes the fundamental trust we place in our leaders.

The UK’s *Changing Democracy* presents a uniquely democratic perspective on all aspects of UK politics, at the centre in Westminster and Whitehall, and in all the devolved nations. The 2016 referendum vote to leave the EU marked a turning point in the UK’s political system. In the previous two decades, the country had undergone a series of democratic reforms, during which it seemed to evolve into a more typical European liberal democracy. The establishment of a Supreme Court, adoption of the Human Rights Act, Scottish, Welsh and Northern Irish devolution, proportional electoral systems, executive mayors and the growth in multi-party competition all marked profound changes to the British political tradition. Brexit may now bring some of these developments to a juddering halt. The UK’s previous ‘exceptionalism’ from

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European patterns looks certain to continue indefinitely. 'Taking back control' of regulations, trade, immigration and much more is the biggest change in UK governance for half a century. It has already produced enduring crises for the party system, Parliament and the core executive, with uniquely contested governance over critical issues, and a rapidly changing political landscape. Other recent trends are no less fast-moving, such as the revival of two-party dominance in England, the re-creation of some mass membership parties and the disruptive challenges of social media. In this context, an in-depth assessment of the quality of the UK's democracy is essential. Each of the 2018 Democratic Audit's 37 short chapters starts with clear criteria for what democracy requires in that part of the nation's political life and outlines key recent developments before a SWOT analysis (of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) crystallises the current situation. A small number of core issues are then explored in more depth. Set against the global rise of debased semi-democracies, the book's approach returns our focus firmly to the big issues around the quality and sustainability of the UK's liberal democracy.

This dissertation, broadly, focuses on how the ability to make political donations anonymously changed American politics. Culminating the 2010 Citizens United v. FEC decision, the rise of nonprofit corporations as a conduit for campaign money means that a large portion of spending in American elections cannot be connected to any individual donors creating a system akin to the Australian ballot for money in politics. I explore how this change affected three facets of American politics; how donors behave when they can give anonymously, how being able to shield ones donors affects the type of candidates an interest group supports and finally how the legal green-light for nonprofits to spend in elections changed which nonprofit organizations became financially involved with each other. First, I developed a complete accounting of grants made between nonprofit organizations built from over 2 million digitized IRS forms made public in the summer of 2016 as the result of a lawsuit. My dissertation is not only the first project that examines these filings at scale, but also the first time this full network has been mapped. Using a network science algorithm that partitions the full graph into meaningful communities, I develop a theory of what I term dark parties or groups of nonprofits linked financially that make independent expenditures in Congressional elections. Next, I show that while dark money organizations form networks similar to those of traditional political parties, the types of candidates they prefer are vastly different. In a chapter of my dissertation, I show that these organizations prefer candidates farther from the ideological center and are especially active during the primary elections that traditional parties tend to eschew. Using a mixed-methods approach, I show that being able to give anonymously has important consequences not just for interest group behavior, but for donor behavior as well. I examine a list of donors that I uncovered from court filings to a nationally active dark money organization that spent on two ballot initiatives in California during the 2012 election. This list is the only publicly available list of dark money donors in circulation today and the first time such a list is studied by an academic researcher. I show that the donors to this organization, which supported two conservative positions, were much more liberal in their non-anonymous political giving than donors who gave transparently. This finding shows that the ability to obscure ones identity lets a donor behave differently than they would when their donations are subject to public scrutiny. Finally, while ample literature on the effects of disclosure exists, examinations into the motivations of why donors choose anonymity in their political giving remains unstudied. I present two survey experiments that seek to answer this question. First, I present survey results from the 2018 Cooperative Congressional Election Study that show that past giving to candidates from the opposite party that one normally supports correlates with an increased willingness to pay a premium to keep one's political giving secret. Next, turning to another survey experiment, I find that potential voters are more likely to react negatively to an actual argument by opponents of a ballot measure when they know the names of the actual donors to

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a dark money group that opposed it. Combined, these results indicate both a social pressure rationale for obscuring one's political giving and a strategic goal of distancing an electoral campaign from controversial donors. Taken as a whole, this research answers a broader question related to the balance of power between political parties and interest groups. Political parties perform a myriad of functions crucial to the maintenance of government that our democracy as presently conceived would be unthinkable without them. Despite their ubiquity, however, parties are notoriously hard to define. Parties exist beyond the formal structure of party officers and official state chapters, encompassing a myriad of outside actors who while not bearing the official stamp of the organization are crucial to its mission. The balance of power between these interest groups broadly defined and the formal party organizations are dictated by a myriad of factors--such as legal limitations, resource constraints and differing electoral goals.

From 'I Like Ike' to Trump's MAGA hats, branding and politics have gone hand in hand, selling ideas, ideals and candidates. Political Brands explores the legal framework for the use of commercial branding and advertising techniques in presidential political campaigns, as well as the impact of politics on commercial brands. This thought provoking book examines how branding is used by citizens to change public policy, from Civil Rights activists in the 1960s to survivors of the 2018 Parkland massacre.

Raymond Jefferson, CEO of Morley Tobacco, the world's most powerful tobacco company, is in complete control. He pulls the strings in D.C. and holds all of the cards that make the most powerful politicians bend to his will. That is until those politicians begin to move on legislation to ban a deadly chemical additive that Morley has been secretly using in their products. In order to stop this bill Morley pours millions of dollars of anonymous dark money into the presidential campaign of Speaker of the House Steven Warner. But buying a presidential candidate is only half of Jefferson's solution. The other half is convincing Warner to make the chemical additive ban bill's author, Congressman Kyle Richardson, Speaker Warner's running mate. While Raymond Jefferson attempts to steal the election, he is oblivious to the fact that Kyle Richardson has a dark secret of his own. For years he has been skimming money from his political action committee to pad his own pockets. The Department of Justice has begun a quiet investigation into Richardson's campaign finances that could threaten to expose Morley. Struggling reporter Stephanie Mitchell stumbles upon the conspiracy when her uncle, the doctor who invented Morley's deadly chemical compound, is murdered. Thrust into the conspiracy, she begins to uncover the plot bit by bit. With the help of a Morley scientist and the United States Attorney investigating Richardson's campaign finances she begins to piece together Jefferson's deadly plan. Raymond Jefferson and Morley Tobacco must deal with a dual threat. Richardson threatens Morley's presidential ticket with his criminal investigation, Stephanie Mitchell threatens to expose their own criminal conspiracy. Now Jefferson and Morley Tobacco's "fixer" Charles Fischer must silence Congressman Richardson and Stephanie Mitchell, by any means necessary.

This easy-to-read, comprehensive guide will provide you with 101 profitable ways to make money by using the world wide web. Whether you're just starting out (and need some great ideas), or already established (looking for additional streams of passive income), this book will have something for you. Don't be afraid to engage your inner entrepreneur. Having an online business is the new "side hustle". Many successful entrepreneurs have already started using some of the secrets in this book. It's never too late to get your piece of the internet pie.

Children's Fiction

The New Class Society introduces students to the sociology of class structure and inequalities as it asks whether or not the American dream has faded. The fourth edition of this powerful book demonstrates how and why class inequalities in the United States have been widened, hardened, and become more entrenched than ever. The fourth

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edition has been extensively revised and reorganized throughout, including a new introduction that offers an overview of key themes and shorter chapters that cover a wider range of topics. New material for the fourth edition includes a discussion of "The Great Recession" and its ongoing impact, the demise of the middle class, rising costs of college and increasing student debt, the role of electronic media in shaping people's perceptions of class, and more.

Nozibusiso "Zee" Nzuzza, an audit tertiary student at the party stage of her life, she is an A student that parties hard. She has three best friends, Lelo, Hleh, her cousin and Luh her gay friend, their wing man. They are beautiful, only date rich men, but don't stay long in a relationship while they date more than one man. But Zee meets her match who tells her straight from first sight, he doesn't share his woman. The roller coaster life of parties and two men who fight to win Zee over, though one fights dirty. She endures the punishment sex which always leaves her bruised up on her body. How long can she juggle the cheating and punishment sex? Can the skin colour of a man who wants to marry her not be a problem to her parents? -- page 4 of cover.

With its broad spectrum of scholarship on interest groups past and present, Interest Group Politics brings together noted political scientists to provide comprehensive coverage and cutting-edge research on the role and impact of interest groups in U.S. politics, all geared to an undergraduate audience. In the wake of the Citizens United decision and the growth of lobbying into a multi-billion dollar industry, this trusted classic provides students with a guide to the influence and reach of interest groups. The Ninth Edition offers 15 new contributions on a variety of topics including organized labor, the LGBT movement, religious lobbying, the Tea Party, the tobacco industry, the role of "dark money" in campaign funding, the profession of lobbying, and advocacy and inequality. Each chapter is written by an expert in the field and carefully edited for clarity and cohesion by the editors Allan J Cigler, Burdett A. Loomis, and Anthony J. Nownes.

America is the greatest democracy in the world . . . isn't it? Author Elizabeth Rusch examines some of the more problematic aspects of our government but, more importantly, offers ways for young people to fix them. The political landscape has never been so tumultuous: issues with the electoral college, gerrymandering, voter suppression, and a lack of representation in the polls and in our leadership have led to Americans of all ages asking, How did we get here? The power to change lies with the citizens of this great country--especially teens Rather than pointing fingers at people and political parties, You Call This Democracy? looks at flaws in the system--and offers a real way out of the mess we are in. Each chapter breaks down a different problem plaguing American democracy, exploring how it's undemocratic, offering possible solutions (with examples of real-life teens who have already started working toward them), and suggesting ways to effect change--starting NOW

This new edition provides comprehensive and up-to-date overview of the variety of party systems found at central, devolved and local levels in British politics.

Carbon Criminals, Climate Crimes analyzes the looming threats posed by climate change from a criminological perspective. It advances the field of green criminology through a examination of the criminal nature of catastrophic environmental harms resulting from the release of greenhouse gases. The book describes and explains what corporations in the fossil fuel industry, the U.S. government, and the international

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political community did, or failed to do, in relation to global warming. Carbon Criminals, Climate Crimes integrates research and theory from a wide variety of disciplines, to analyze four specific state-corporate climate crimes: continued extraction of fossil fuels and rising carbon emissions; political omission (failure) related to the mitigation of these emissions; socially organized climate change denial; and climate crimes of empire, which include militaristic forms of adaptation to climate disruption. The final chapter reviews policies that could mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, adapt to a warming world, and achieve climate justice.

Originally published: New York: Doubleday, 2016.

Why have democratic governments failed to take serious steps to reduce carbon emissions despite dire warnings and compelling evidence of the profound and growing threat posed by global warming? Most of the writing on global warming is by scientists, academics, environmentalists, and journalists. Kevin Taft, a former leader of the opposition in Alberta, brings a fresh perspective through the insight he gained as an elected politician who had an insider's eyewitness view of the role of the oil industry. His answer, in brief: The oil industry has captured key democratic institutions in both Alberta and Ottawa. Taft begins his book with a perceptive observer's account of a recent court case in Ottawa which laid bare the tactics and techniques of the industry, its insiders and lobbyists. He casts dramatic new light on exactly how corporate lobbyists, politicians, bureaucrats, universities, and other organizations are working together to pursue the oil industry's agenda. He offers a brisk tour of the recent work of scholars who have developed the concepts of the deep state and institutional capture to understand how one rich industry can override the public interest. Taft views global warming and weakened democracy as two symptoms of the same problem — the loss of democratic institutions to corporate influence and control. He sees citizen engagement and direct action by the public as the only response that can unravel big oil's deep state.

Every day, corporations are connecting the dots about our personal behavior—silently scrutinizing clues left behind by our work habits and Internet use. But who connects the dots about what firms are doing with all this information? Frank Pasquale exposes how powerful interests abuse secrecy for profit and explains ways to rein them in.

Explains why individuals and corporations seek financial secrecy and discusses the impact on world politics and economics

Nonprofit Law: The Life Cycle of A Charitable Organization

When former Swiss banker Rudolf Elmer handed over information about bank accounts of over 2,000 individuals to WikiLeaks, it stirred the world. This was probably the first step towards the opening of a closet of skeletons, and skeletons they were of politicians, god men, terrorists, oil barons and kings. The details are still awaited but even then, the fact largely known but seldom acknowledged, primarily because of the high-profile names attached with it, has hit the headlines both in India and abroad. The Darker side of Black Money discusses this ugly side of dirty money and the murky hands that handle it and tells us how everyone from the banks to individuals, fathers to sons, politicians to mafia dons, god men to terrorists — all follow every possible trick to clandestinely hide their large, unaccounted cache of black money from friends and foes alike. It talks about the demand and supply of secret money and how the likes of Swiss banks carve rules that clearly mean — "Come, hide it with us". It discusses

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various terms such as money laundering and drug trafficking that are often used but not always understood. Besides, it explains why certain countries, termed as tax havens, are more conducive to such stashing of cash. Unfortunately, the problem doesn't end with hiding the money. In fact, it begins here. From funding terrorism to destabilizing a government, this dirty money comes in handy in everything that is murky and illegal. The book unfolds the mystery and explains the modus operandi of this money business through a detailed case study of what was probably the world's biggest banking scam — "Bank of Credit and Commerce International". The book discusses how the rogue bank that started in 1972 expanded exponentially worldwide through fraudulent ways and generated enough connections with powers that be to ensure immunity, but finally saw its collapse in 1991.

This report documents how far outside spending — election spending that is not coordinated with candidates — at the state and local levels has veered from the vision of democratic transparency the Citizens United Court imagined, drawing on an extensive database of news accounts, interviews with a range of stakeholders, campaign finance and tax records, court cases, and social science research. For the first time, it also measures changes in dark money — and a thus far unrecognized rise in what we term "gray money" — at the state level, by analyzing spender and contributor reports in six of nine states where sufficient usable data were available. This set of six geographically and demographically diverse states, comprising Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Maine, and Massachusetts, represents approximately 20 percent of the nation's population. Our first-of-its-kind analysis showed that, on average, only 29 percent of outside spending was fully transparent in 2014 in the states we examined, sharply down from 76 percent in 2006. In a troubling new phenomenon we've identified, "gray money" has ballooned to nearly 60 percent of all outside spending in 2014, on average in the states we examined. Dark money at the state and local levels frequently flows from special interests with a direct and immediate economic stake in the outcome of the contest in which they are spending, in contrast to what is often portrayed as the more broadly ideological outside spending at the federal level. Lower costs make it relatively easy for dark money to dominate state and local elections. Strong disclosure laws and enforcement can make a real difference.

Dark Money Read Dark Money - The Billionaire Agenda and its Stranglehold on the United States Government on your PC, Mac, smart phone, table, ipad or Kindle device. As America faces four years of an entirely new way of being, having elected a reality show star to become president of America, we must ask ourselves, how did we get here? How did American politics degrade so much as to allow for a man who has no business being in the Whitehouse to take power? There are many theories. Some people want to point to racism, others want to point at the uneducated voter. The reality is that there are many different factors that have led to the rise of the alt-right and the rise of a brand new, potentially damaging type of republican. One of those factors has been the influx of cash, influence from those in the darkness, millionaires and billionaires who put their money into the vested interest of seizing control over America. In other words, money has bought and controlled the republican party for quite some time. Indeed, the money that has slowly weaved its way into the heart of American right wing politics has taken such a hold that many people don't even realize the secret history of the two men who are most responsible for this shift in American politics: the Koch Brothers. Perhaps you have heard the name in passing, maybe you've heard some politicians or protestors talk about it, or maybe you're not familiar with them at all. The two brothers, Charles and David Koch are

