This chapter explores the relationship between politics and scandal throughout American history. Scandals had been part of American politics since the revolution, but they had never so pervasive as in the last three decades of the twentieth century. They had become integral to partisan strategy, political reform, and the public perception of government. The chapter first considers the role of scandal in national politics in the early postwar era, 1945–1964, before discussing the efforts of public interest groups in collaboration with liberal Democrats to put corruption on the national agenda. It then examines the politics of reform between 1972 and 1978, along with the change in political style that gradually encouraged the latent tendency of democratic politics to veer into scandal during the period 1978–1992. It also looks at television coverage of scandals and the impeachment of Bill Clinton and concludes with some reflections on the future of scandal politics.

Public interest groups and policy analysis: a push for evidence-based policy-making?
Christoph Strünck

Public interest groups in Germany use policy analysis in two crucial ways: They dig out empirical evidence for policy instruments and they seek to frame those instruments preferred. The chapter highlights striking differences between environmental groups and consumer
groups by asking: What challenges are linked to evidence-based policy making? How is policy analysis turned into a powerful tool in public debates and political communication? What core functions does policy analysis fulfil for public interest groups in Germany and what are its main shortcomings?

Funding International Organizations
Xu Yi-chong and Patrick Weller

in The Working World of International Organizations: Authority, Capacity, Legitimacy
Published in print: 2018 Published Online: November 2017
Item type: chapter

This chapter examines the internal competition and coordination in mobilising resources from regular and extra-budgetary sources at the six IOs. As the traditional assessed contribution from member states to IOs has been by and large fixed and the share of other sources has been expanding, the challenge for IOs is how to manage (a) the contribution from different parts of member states (assessed vs. voluntary contribution), (b) that of member states and non-state contributors, and (c) the participation of non-state bodies in IO activities which pose serious challenges for the head of IOs, the secretariat and member states. It particularly explains the two different types of budget process within IOs: managing the budget and deficit-driven budgeting, and shows why and how they are done.

Introduction
David L. Callies

in Regulating Paradise: Land Use Controls in Hawai‘i
Published in print: 2010 Published Online: November 2016
Item type: chapter

This introductory chapter discusses how land use in Hawai‘i continues to be the most regulated in the United States. The costs associated with holding and developing land for a long time are considerable, and this drives up the price of virtually anything connected with land development. Combine this with regulatory schemes with increasingly large numbers of so-called public interest groups that lay claim both to stakeholder status in the land use process and a veto power over the
ultimate decision, and there arises an unhealthy brew that threatens the economic future of the Fiftieth State. Commenced in order to bring order and sense to the development of land, the regulation of land use has become a complex process, often equally frustrating to the public and private sectors alike.