### Online Appendix A


#### 1 Scandals Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Pres.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>ASSESS.</th>
<th>SUMMARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GSA corruption</td>
<td>Carter</td>
<td>27-Jul-78</td>
<td>NOT RELEV.</td>
<td>Widespread corruption at GSA. Carter run with the promise of looking into it. The 1978 scandal was the exposure of widespread corruption in the Agency. No article at the time mentions any involvement of Carter's administration. <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1978/07/27/archives/around-the-nation-carter-asks-bells-help-in-an-agency-inquiry.html?_r=0">Link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billy Carter</td>
<td>Carter</td>
<td>10-Sep-80</td>
<td>FAKE</td>
<td>In late 1978 and early 1979, Billy Carter visited Libya three times with a contingent from Georgia. He eventually registered as a foreign agent of the Libyan government and received a $220,000 loan. (Edwin P. Wilson claimed he had seen a telegram showing that Libya paid Billy Carter $2 million.) This led to a Senate hearing on alleged influence peddling which the press named Billygate. A Senate sub-committee was called To Investigate Activities of Individuals Representing Interests of Foreign Governments (Billy Carter—Libya Investigation). On August 4, 1980, President Jimmy Carter wrote: &quot;I am deeply concerned that Billy has received funds from Libya and that he may be under obligation to Libya. These facts will govern my relationship with Billy as long as I am president. Billy has had no influence on U.S. policy or actions concerning Libya in the past, and he will have no influence in the future.” A 1985 Wall Street Journal investigation suggested that a series of Billygate articles written by Michael Ledeen and published in The New Republic in October 1980 were part of a disinformation campaign intended to influence the outcome of that year's presidential election. According to the reporting, Francesco Pazienza, an officer of the Italian intelligence agency SISMI, alleged that Ledeen was paid $120,000 for his work on Billygate and other projects. Pazienza was later tried and convicted in absentia for using &quot;extortion and fraud to obtain embarrassing facts about Billy Carter&quot;. <a href="http://pqasb.pqarchiver.com/washingtonpost_historical/doc/147178991.html?FMT=ABS&amp;FMTS=AI&amp;type=historic&amp;date=Oct%2029,%201980&amp;author=&amp;pub=The%20Washington%20Post%20%20(1974-Current)%20file&amp;edition=&amp;startpage=&amp;desc=Billy%20Source%20Described">Link</a> Jonathan Kwitny, “Tale of Intrigue: How an Italian Ex-Spy Who Also Helped U.S. Landed in Prison Here,” The Wall Street Journal, Aug 7, 1985. Craig Unger (2008) “American Armageddon: How the Delusions of the Neoconservatives and the Christian Right Triggered the Descent of America—and Still Imperil Our Future,” New York, NY: Scribner, p. 233-234.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Veracity</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugel Finances</td>
<td>Reagan</td>
<td>24-Jul-81</td>
<td>FAKE</td>
<td>Max Hugel, CIA chief of operations in charge of covert activity, is forced to resign after he is accused by two former business associates of SEC violations. Hugel later sued the two accusers for libel and won.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA document controversy</td>
<td>Reagan</td>
<td>2-Dec-83</td>
<td>REAL</td>
<td>Rita Lavelle, an EPA official in charge of a “Superfund” dedicated to toxic waste cleanup, was accused and convicted of lying to Congress about when she found out that her previous employer, Aerojet, was dumping toxic waste at a site she was overseeing in her EPA role.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donovan charges</td>
<td>Reagan</td>
<td>3-Oct-84</td>
<td>FAKE</td>
<td>Labor Secretary Raymond Donovan is indicted (along with alleged co-conspirators) for defrauding the New York City Transit Authority by helping a subcontractor submit fraudulent bills and inflate costs. He and other accused execs are eventually acquitted. Sources:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S&amp;L failures/bailout</td>
<td>G.H.W. Bush</td>
<td>15-May-89</td>
<td>REAL</td>
<td>G. H. W. Bush’s son, Neil Bush, is named (among others) as a defendant in a lawsuit filed by the FDIC, which alleged that under his directorship, Silverado Banking, Savings and Loan Association made improper and in some cases illegal loans. Neil Bush is also personally accused of failing to avoid a conflict of interest or the appearance of one while fulfilling his duties, as Bush was accused of concealing that the recipients of a loan being made by Silverado were his business partners. The failure of Silverado cost taxpayers more than $1 billion. In 1991, the federal Office of Thrift Supervision found that Bush’s conduct while in charge of Silverado constituted “multiple conflicts of interest”. Bush eventually settled for $50,000, and didn’t contest restrictions placed on him by federal regulators if he were ever to direct another bank or S&amp;L association again. Sources:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD corruption</td>
<td>G.H.W. Bush</td>
<td>8-Jul-89</td>
<td>REAL</td>
<td>HUD officials are accused of allocating contracts based on favoritism, specifically to well-connected Republican former housing officials. Several HUD officials are convicted, and an investigation of HUD Secretary Samuel Pierce ends when he admits that his “own conduct failed to set the proper standard” for the agency. Sources:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event Title</td>
<td>Leader</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitewater</td>
<td>Clinton</td>
<td>1-Jul-94</td>
<td>REAL</td>
<td>The controversy concerns an investigation into Whitewater Development Corporation, a failed real estate investment venture invested in by the Clintons and their business associates, Jim and Susan McDougal, in 1979. The controversy involved suspicions of conflicts of interest. The Clintons were never indicted nor convicted, but Clinton's gubernatorial aide, Stephen Smith, was convicted of conspiracy and the Clintons' business associates, the McDougals, were also convicted of multiple crimes. The Clintons also admitted to claiming a deduction on their personal tax returns for interest payments that had actually been made by Whitewater, claiming that they had made a simple tax mistake. Sources: <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1994/07/01/us/first-whitewater-report-pleases-clinton-advisers.html">http://www.nytimes.com/1994/07/01/us/first-whitewater-report-pleases-clinton-advisers.html</a>, <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1995/08/06/us/whitewater-papers-cast-doubt-on-clinton-account-of-a-tax-underpayment.html">http://www.nytimes.com/1995/08/06/us/whitewater-papers-cast-doubt-on-clinton-account-of-a-tax-underpayment.html</a>, <a href="http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/politics/special/whitewater/stories/wwtr950828.htm">http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/politics/special/whitewater/stories/wwtr950828.htm</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Responsible</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Veracity</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filegate</td>
<td>Clinton</td>
<td>26-Oct-96</td>
<td>FAKE</td>
<td>Clinton White House staff are revealed to have improperly acquired access to FBI files on hundreds of individuals, including many former White House staff from previous Republican administrations. Initially, the Clintons are suspected of having orchestrated this acquisition of files on Republicans for political reasons. Craig Livingstone, the White House Office of Personnel Security director, resigns, but denies any malign intent. In 2000, Independent Counsel Robert Ray issues a final report on the Filegate controversy, which exonerates the Clintons, stating that there was &quot;no substantial and credible evidence that any senior White House official, or First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, was involved in seeking confidential Federal Bureau of Investigation background reports.&quot; The report also states that there is no evidence that Hillary Clinton was involved in the hiring of Livingstone, and no evidence that the Clintons or any senior White House official had read the files. A separate lawsuit against Livingstone and others is dismissed in 2010, with the judge stating the plaintiffs failed to provide adequate evidence that there was anything more than a &quot;bureaucratic snafu&quot; to the scandal. Sources: <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1996/10/26/us/further-whitewater-inquiry-is-authorized.html?mtrref=query.nytimes.com&amp;gwh=738BAA59546B9D8391E1F9127655AEDF&amp;gwt=pay">http://www.nytimes.com/1996/10/26/us/further-whitewater-inquiry-is-authorized.html?mtrref=query.nytimes.com&amp;gwh=738BAA59546B9D8391E1F9127655AEDF&amp;gwt=pay</a>, <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/2000/03/17/us/report-clears-white-house-in-inquiry-over-fbi-files.html">http://www.nytimes.com/2000/03/17/us/report-clears-white-house-in-inquiry-over-fbi-files.html</a>, <a href="http://voices.washingtonpost.com/44/2010/03/clinton-era-filegate-case-toss.html">http://voices.washingtonpost.com/44/2010/03/clinton-era-filegate-case-toss.html</a>, <a href="http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/politics/special/whitewater/stories/wwtr960627.htm">http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/politics/special/whitewater/stories/wwtr960627.htm</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valerie Plame</td>
<td>G. W. Bush</td>
<td>5-Oct-03</td>
<td>REAL</td>
<td>In 2003, journalist Robert Novak publishes an article in which he publicly identifies covert CIA operative Valerie Plame by name. Suspicions fall on White House staff: it is suggested that someone from within the administration might have leaked Plame's name and employment status to Novak as political retribution, since her husband had recently published an op-ed casting doubt on Bush's claims about Iraq's weapons of mass destruction program. In the subsequent criminal investigation, Vice President Cheney's chief of staff Scooter Libby is indicted and convicted on multiple counts, including obstruction of the probe and lying to the FBI. In 2006, Richard Armitage, the then-deputy secretary of state, admits he was the primary source of the leak. Sources: <a href="http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-">http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-</a>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Abu Ghraib | G. W. Bush | 6-May-04 | REAL | In 2004, photographs surface of abuse and torture of detainees by US troops at Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq. Multiple soldiers and officers were charged and convicted. The US was accused of having violated international law regarding torture and treatment of prisoners of war. There were also revelations about the roles of high-level officials in the administration. Organisations including the International Committee of the Red Cross, Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International claimed they tried to alert US officials about the ongoing abuses, but the issue was not taken seriously or addressed. Within months of the publishing of the Abu Ghraib photos, memos written by Justice Department officials to the White House were made public: these were authored by various members of the cabinet and justified the use of torture in the war on terror, and suggested that international law on torture may not apply to interrogations executed as part of the war on terror. Sources: http://www.nytimes.com/2004/05/07/world/struggle-for-iraq-outcry-red-cross-says-that-for-months-it-complained-iraq.html?_r=0, http://www.nytimes.com/2004/05/04/world/struggle-for-iraq-punishment-army-punishes-7-with-reprimands-for-prison-abuse.html, http://www.nytimes.com/2004/05/07/world/the-struggle-for-iraq-prisoners-photos-of-dead-may-indicate-graver-abuse.html, http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A23373-2004Jun7.html.

2 Alternative Specifications

We replicate the figures in the paper, but including the GSA Corruption Scandal, coded as real. We replicate Figures 3 and 4 in the main text of the paper in Figures A.1 and A.2, respectively. The Dardanoni and Forcina test p-values are 0.091 and 0.831, respectively.

Next, we replicate the figures in the paper with the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro scandal (“Iraq-gate”) coded as fake. We replicate Figures 3 and 4 in the main text of the paper in Figures A.3 and A.4, respectively. The Dardanoni and Forcina test p-values are 0.166 and 0.831, respectively.
Figure A.1: US presidential scandals and weeks to election. Distribution of real and fake scandals.

(a) Whole term. (b) Last 60 weeks only.

Figure A.2: Distribution of real and fake scandals.
Figure A.3: US presidential scandals and weeks to election. Distribution of real and fake scandals.

(a) Whole term. (b) Last 60 weeks only.

Figure A.4: Distribution of real and fake scandals.