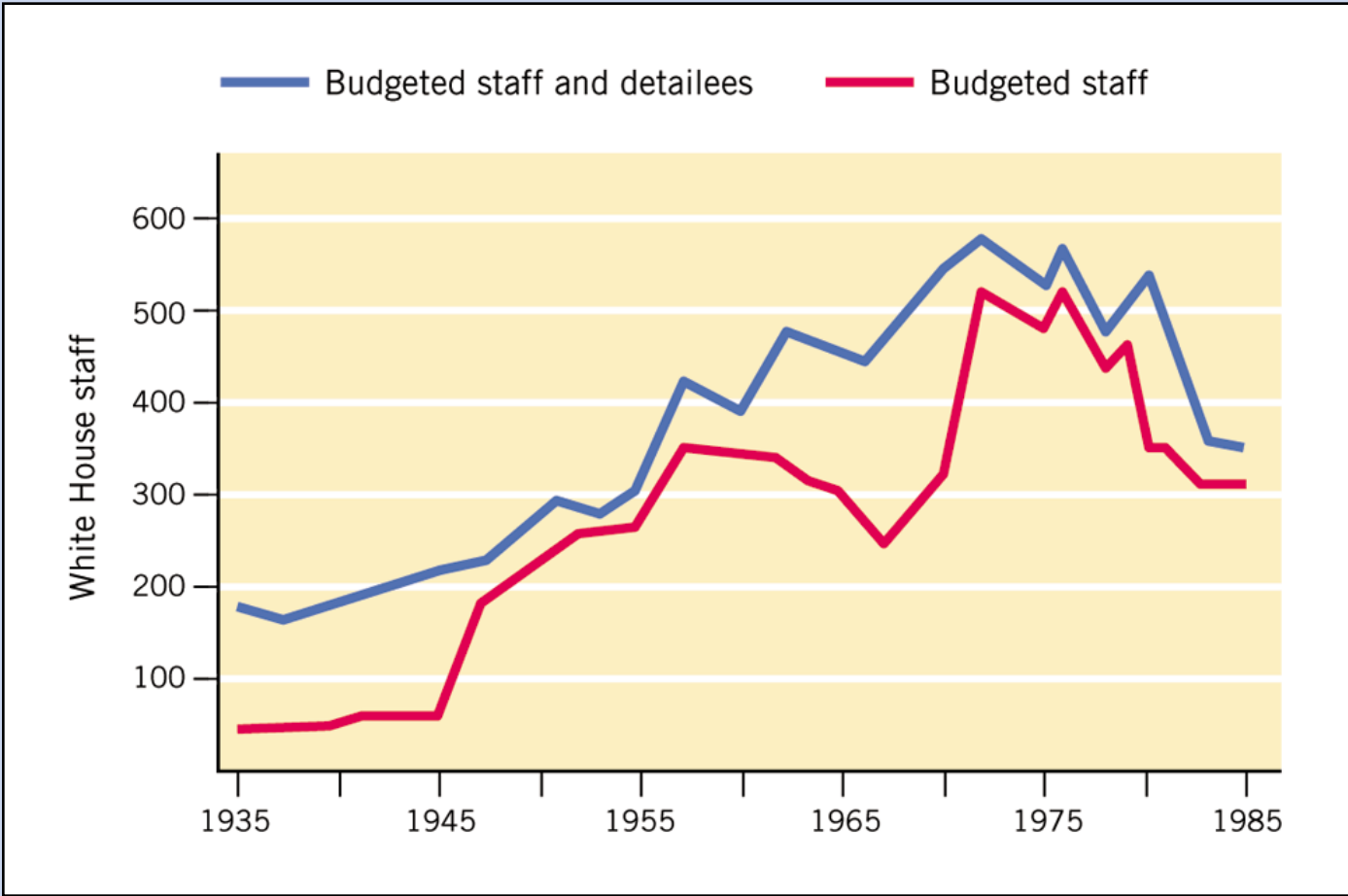


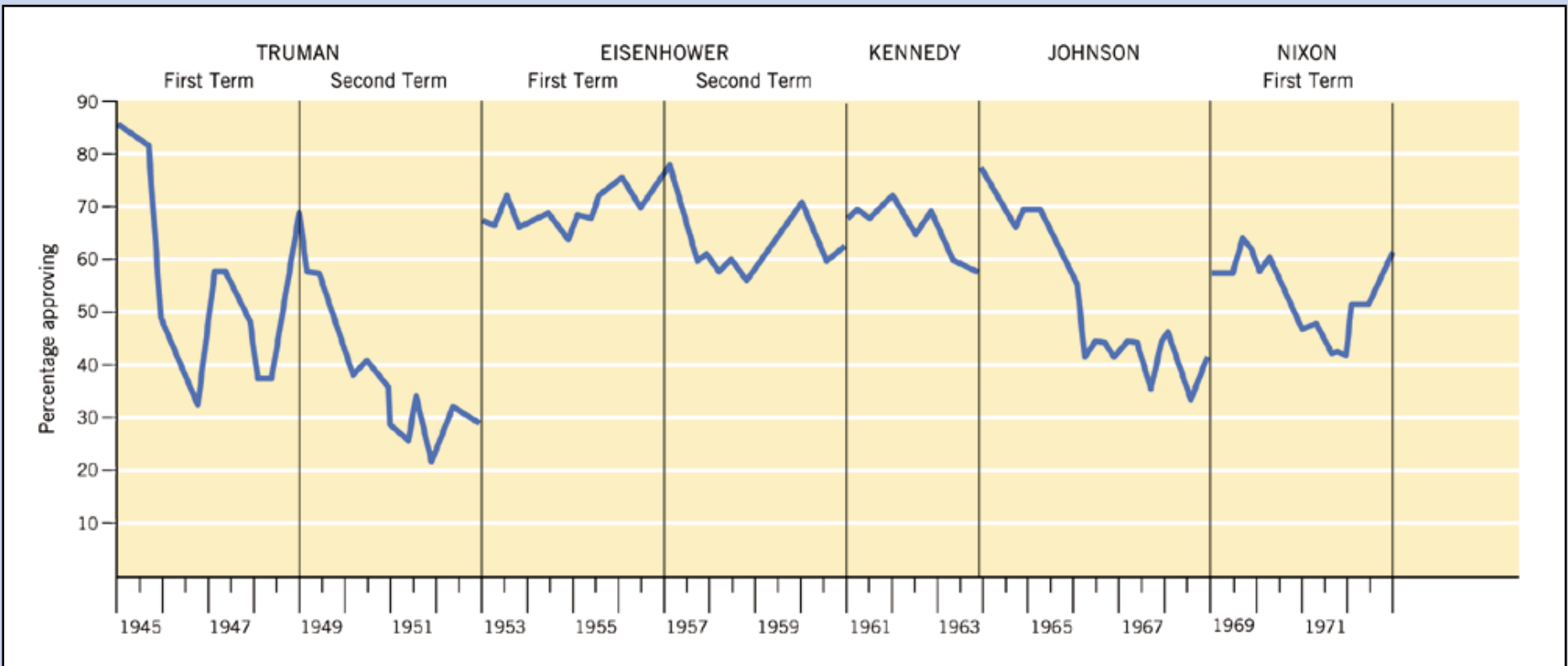
The Presidency

Figure 12.1: Growth of the White House Office, 1935-1985



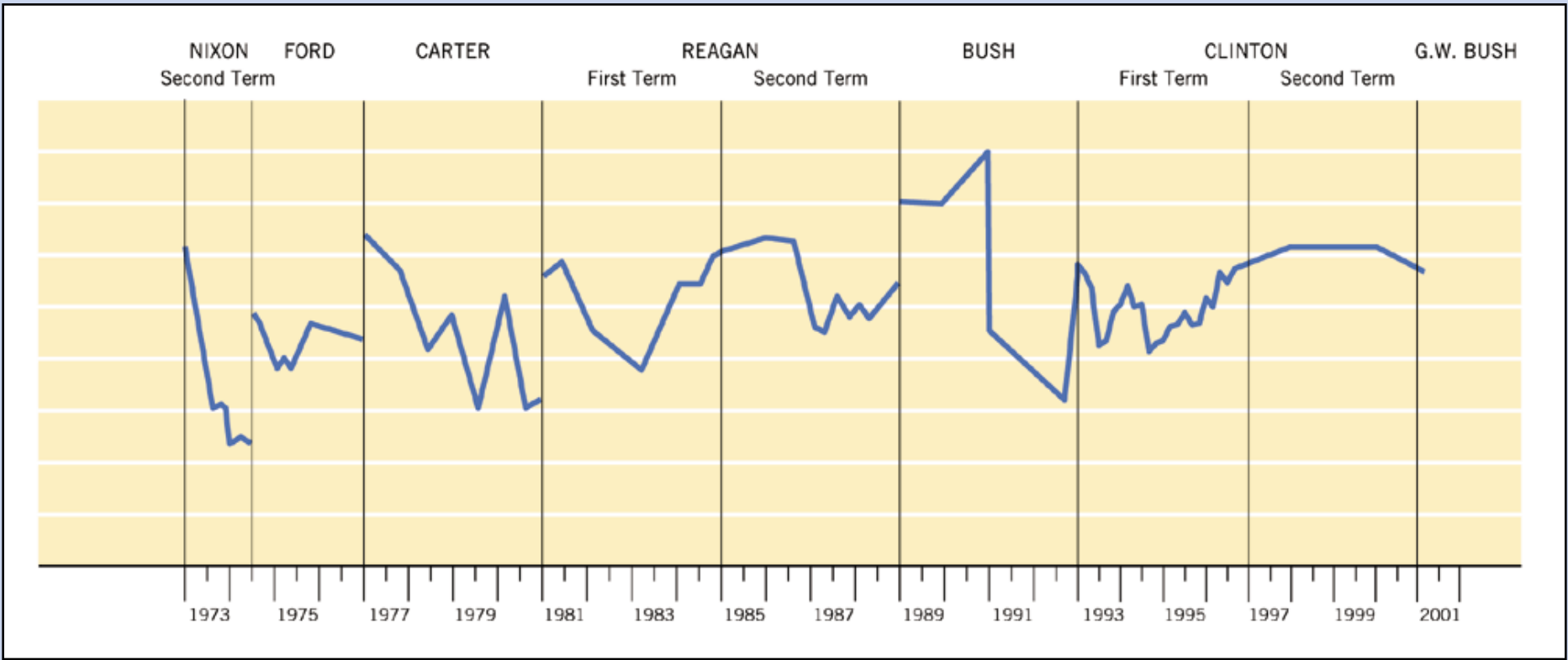
Sources: For 1935-1977: Congressional Record (April 13, 1978), 10111; for 1979-1985: annual reports filed by the White House with the House of Representatives Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, titled "Aggregate Report on Personnel; Pursuant to Title 3, United States Code, Section 113"; and Budget of the United States Government. From Samuel Kernell and Samuel Popkin, eds., Chief of Staff (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1986), 201.

Figure 12.2: Presidential Popularity



Source: Thomas E. Cronin, *The State of the Presidency* (Boston: Little, Brown, 1975), 110-111. Copyright 1975 by Little, Brown and Co., Inc. Reprinted by permission. Updated with Gallup poll data, 1976-1993. Reprinted by permission of the Gallup Poll News Service.

Figure 12.2: Presidential Popularity (cont'd)



Source: Thomas E. Cronin, *The State of the Presidency* (Boston: Little, Brown, 1975), 110-111. Copyright 1975 by Little, Brown and Co., Inc. Reprinted by permission. Updated with Gallup poll data, 1976-1993. Reprinted by permission of the Gallup Poll News Service.

Table 12.1: The Cabinet Departments

Table 12.1 The Cabinet Departments

Department	Created	Approximate Employment (2000)
State	1789	27,000
Treasury	1789	142,700
Defense ^a	1947	673,500
Justice	1789	126,300
Interior	1849	68,000
Agriculture ^b	1889	99,300
Commerce	1913	45,000
Labor	1913	16,100
Health and Human Services ^c	1953	62,700
Housing and Urban Development	1965	10,300
Transportation	1966	63,900
Energy	1977	15,700
Education	1979	4,700
Veterans Affairs	1989	220,200

^aFormerly the War Department, created in 1789. Figures are for civilians only.

^bAgriculture Department created in 1862; made part of cabinet in 1889.

^cOriginally Health, Education and Welfare; reorganized in 1979.

Source: Harold Stanley and Richard Niemi, *Vital Statistics on American Politics, 2001–2002* (Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly Press, 2001).

Table 12.2: Number of Political Appointments in Cabinet Departments

Table 12.2 Number of Political Appointments in Cabinet Departments

Department	Political Appointees*
Agriculture	412
Commerce	221
Defense	601
Education	205
Energy	441
Health and Human Services	333
Housing and Urban Development	142
Interior	228
Justice	459
State	453
Transportation	248
Treasury	204
Veterans Affairs	319

*All noncompetitive appointments, including personnel appointed by the president with or without Senate confirmation, Senior Executive Service positions, Schedule C positions, and statutory excepted positions.

Source: Committee on Governmental Affairs, United States Senate, *Policy and Supporting Positions*, November 8, 2000.

Table 12.3: Partisan Gains or Losses in Congress in Presidential Election Years

Table 12.3 Partisan Gains or Losses in Congress in Presidential Election Years

Year	President	Party	Gains or Losses of President's Party In:	
			House	Senate
1932	Roosevelt	Dem.	+90	+9
1936	Roosevelt	Dem.	+12	+7
1940	Roosevelt	Dem.	+7	-3
1944	Roosevelt	Dem.	+24	-2
1948	Truman	Dem.	+75	+9
1952	Eisenhower	Rep.	+22	+1
1956	Eisenhower	Rep.	-3	-1
1960	Kennedy	Dem.	-20	+1
1964	Johnson	Dem.	+37	+1
1968	Nixon	Rep.	+5	+7
1972	Nixon	Rep.	+12	-2
1976	Carter	Dem.	+1	+1
1980	Reagan	Rep.	+33	+12
1984	Reagan	Rep.	+16	-2
1988	Bush	Rep.	-3	-1
1992	Clinton	Dem.	-9	+1
1996	Clinton	Dem.	+9	-2
2000	Bush	Rep.	-3	-4

Sources: Updated from Congressional Quarterly, *Guide to U.S. Elections*, 928; and *Congress and the Nation*, vol. 4 (1973–1976), 28.

Table 12.4: Partisan Gains or Losses in Congress in Off-Year Elections

Table 12.4 Partisan Gains or Losses in Congress in Off-Year Elections

Year	President	Party	Gains or Losses of President's Party In:	
			House	Senate
1934	Roosevelt	Dem.	+9	+9
1938	Roosevelt	Dem.	-70	-7
1942	Roosevelt	Dem.	-50	-8
1946	Truman	Dem.	-54	-11
1950	Truman	Dem.	-29	-5
1954	Eisenhower	Rep.	-18	-1
1958	Eisenhower	Rep.	-47	-13
1962	Kennedy	Dem.	-5	+2
1966	Johnson	Dem.	-48	-4
1970	Nixon	Rep.	-12	+1
1974	Ford	Rep.	-48	-5
1978	Carter	Dem.	-12	-3
1982	Reagan	Rep.	-26	0
1986	Reagan	Rep.	-5	-8
1990	Bush	Rep.	-9	-1
1994	Clinton	Dem.	-52	-9
1998	Clinton	Dem.	+5	0
2002	Bush	Rep.	+8	+2

Source: Updated from Harold W. Stanley and Richard G. Niemi, *Vital Statistics on American Politics, 2001–2002* (Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 2001), table 1–15.

Table 12.5: Presidential Vetoes, 1789-2000

Table 12.5 Presidential Vetoes, 1789–2000

	Regular Vetoes	Pocket Vetoes	Total Vetoes	Vetoes Overridden		Regular Vetoes	Pocket Vetoes	Total Vetoes	Vetoes Overridden
Washington	2	—	2	—	Taft	30	9	39	1
Madison	5	2	7	—	Wilson	33	11	44	6
Monroe	1	—	1	—	Harding	5	1	6	—
Jackson	5	7	12	—	Coolidge	20	30	50	4
Tyler	6	3	9	1	Hoover	21	16	37	3
Polk	2	1	3	—	F. Roosevelt	372	263	635	9
Pierce	9	—	9	5	Truman	180	70	250	12
Buchanan	4	3	7	—	Eisenhower	73	108	181	2
Lincoln	2	4	6	—	Kennedy	12	9	21	—
A. Johnson	21	8	29	15	L. Johnson	16	14	30	—
Grant	45	49	94	4	Nixon	26	17	43	7
Hayes	12	1	13	1	Ford	48	18	66	12
Arthur	4	8	12	1	Carter	13	18	31	2
Cleveland	304	109	413	2	Reagan	39	39	78	9
Harrison	19	25	44	1	Bush	29	15	44	1
Cleveland	43	127	170	5	Clinton	36	1	37	2
McKinley	6	36	42	—					
T. Roosevelt	42	40	82	1					

Source: Harold W. Stanley and Richard G. Niemi, *Vital Statistics on American Politics, 2001–2002* (Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 2001), table 6-9.