

The original documents are located in Box 36, folder “Elections, 1974” of the Ron Nessen Papers at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

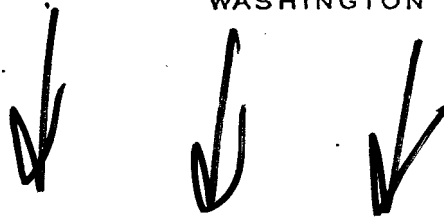
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EXAMPLE OF COSTS

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON



ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: RON NESSEN

FROM: WILLIAM HENKEL, JR.

SUBJECT: COST ESTIMATES FOR CAMPAIGN '74

EVENT: GOP Fundraising Dinner Honoring
 Senator Aiken

NATURE OF TRIP: Campaign '74 - Political

SPONSORING GROUP: Vermont GOP Dinner Committee

COSTS:

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>RESPONSIBLE FOR PAYMENT</u>
Air Force One	\$4,635.16	RNC
Helo	\$372.52	RNC
Event Related		
Sound	\$310.00	VRDC
Lighting	\$850.00	NBC-TV
Press Support	\$800.00	VRDC
Crowd Raising		
Rentals	\$200.00	VRDC
Rooms	\$1000.00	RNC
(includes White House Advance and costs)		

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

AVE P.C.

236

Rue

New Firm

(AD LIA)

Need: info on

Oct. 15 conf.
w/ World Serv.

Joy - remind him

Dec. 1, see if
answer being NYT
prepd to beg for

~~ATF~~ GF stand
for their will.

Alonami issue.

CBS req for
concrete intvw.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 4, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: CHUCK LICHENSTEIN
FROM: FRED SLIGHT
SUBJECT: Analysis of "Off-Year" Elections

I attach a brief rundown of the voter turnout and the net gains/losses for the party in the White House for the period of 1946-70.

As you know, the Democrats currently hold 58 of the 100 Senate seats, 248 of the 435 House seats, and 32 of the 50 Governorships. In the House of Representatives, possession of 218 seats is necessary in order to have party control.

1964 and '74 Elections

The 1964 election brought in a Congress with 68 Democrat Senators and 295 Representatives. Unless the election results this fall come through in unprecedented proportions for the Democrats, it is not likely that the composition of the Congress will closely approach that which existed following the 1964 elections. To do so would require the following: a) a net loss of 9 seats in the Senate, b) a net loss of 44 seats in the House.

An argument can certainly be made, though to the detriment of our current candidates, that the "better candidates" did not choose to seek election this year due to the Watergate stigma. Of the 50 states and the District of Columbia, only Hawaii had a filing deadline following former President Nixon's resignation on August 9.

Additionally, an argument can be made that no correlation should be attached to any GOP losses this fall and the President's standing with the Party or with the public at large. Obviously, the nature of his succession to power and his brief term in office have precluded the realistic possibility of a referendum on his handling of the job as President.

An analogy might be suggested on what the future may hold for the GOP in 1976 by citing the Democrat losses in the 1946 "off-year" elections following Harry Truman's succession to the Presidency and the substantial gains which the Democrats made just two years later with the '48 Presidential election.

HST's popularity in '46 was a bleak 32% and the Democrats (the "in" party) lost 13 Senate and 56 House seats. In 1948 after Truman had time to "settle in", the Democrats won the Presidential election and made a net gain of 9 seats in the Senate and 75 seats in the House.

In short, the dismal Congressional elections of '46 were followed by substantial gains in '48.

U.S. SENATE

<u>Election Year</u>	<u>President and His Party</u>	<u>Net Difference for Party in White House</u>	<u>Turnout of Voting Age Pop.</u>
1946	Truman (D)	-12	38%
1950	Truman (D)	- 6	41%
1954	Eisenhower (R)	- 1	42%
1958	Eisenhower (R)	-13	44%
1962	Kennedy (D)	+ 4	48%
1966	Johnson (D)	- 3	47%
1970	Nixon (R)	+ 2	45%

Conclusion: Only Presidents Kennedy (1962) and Nixon (1970) witnessed a net gain for their respective parties. Voter turnout peaked in the 1962 election as 48% of the voting age population went to the polls.

U.S. HOUSE

<u>Election Year</u>	<u>President and His Party</u>	<u>Net Difference for the Party in White House</u>	<u>Turnout of Voting Age Population</u>
1946	Truman (D)	-55	33%
1950	Truman (D)	-29	41%
1954	Eisenhower (R)	-18	42%
1958	Eisenhower (R)	-47	44%
1962	Kennedy (D)	-4	48%
1966	Johnson (D)	-37	47%
1970	Nixon (R)	-12	45%

Conclusion: While a high voter turnout of 48% resulted in only a net loss of 4 seats for the Democrats in 1962, a comparable 47% turnout four years later in 1966 led to a 37 seat loss.

POLITICAL TRAVEL COST

Q. What is the cost of Air Force One per hour?

A. About \$2,000.

Q. What is the fuel consumption on Air Force One?

A. About 2,000 gallons per hour.

Q. How many hours has Air Force One been used for political travel ?

A. 38.8 hours

Q. What about the number of miles and gallons on fuel used in the helicopters and support aircraft?

A. As you know, these aircraft come from many different locations. It will take some time to bring all of this together. However, we have asked the Military Aide's office to provide these figures.

(FYI We do not expect to have this for some time)