

withdrawal of Harriman and Massachusetts' Governor Dever whose votes vaulted him past Kefauver and Russell for the nomination on the third ballot.

The Republican nomination had developed into a two candidate race before the convention. Conservative Senator Robert Taft dueled with General Dwight D. Eisenhower in the primaries finishing ahead of Eisenhower in Nebraska, Illinois and South Dakota while the political newcomer, "Ike," won in New Hampshire, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Oregon. By a close decision, an early convention vote on a credentials issue went to the Eisenhower forces who had cleverly entitled their position a "fair play amendment."³⁷ Maryland's Governor, Theodore McKeldin, placed the name of Eisenhower in nomination at the convention and was persuasive in turning the Maryland delegation from the conservative Taft to the moderate Eisenhower.³⁸ After falling nine votes short in the initial roll call for the nomination, Eisenhower was put over the top by Harold E. Stassen's Minnesota delegates switching their votes. A 39-year old Senator from California, Richard M. Nixon, received the vice presidential nod by acclamation.

Without an incumbent and a candidate with whom the common voter could identify, the Democrats faced a formidable Republican ticket of a likeable war hero and an aggressive, young champion of conservative dogma. Subtle shifts in the respective platforms of the parties were in evidence with the Republicans calling for a reduced Federal role in civil rights and the economy while the Democrats favored Federal civil rights legislation and improvement of the "New Deal" and "Fair Deal" programs. After 20 years of a Democrat in the White House, the moderate, citizen soldier Eisenhower stormed to an impressive victory. The Republican presidential ticket won the electoral vote by 442 to 89, capturing Virginia, Tennessee and Florida in the south and gaining over 55 percent of the popular vote. Curiously, the Republican presidential sweep did not encompass the congressional races which yielded an almost evenly divided legislature.

The Eisenhower victory in Maryland was complete. The Republicans carried all 23 counties and missed a clean sweep in losing Baltimore City by less than 12,000 votes. The rise of the suburban vote was very much in evidence. The vote for Eisenhower in Baltimore, Prince George's and Montgomery Counties (167,763) exceeded his record Republican vote in Baltimore City (166,605). The Eisenhower victory did have its coattail effect in Maryland as Republican J. Glenn Beall, Sr. defeated Democrat George Mahoney for the U.S. Senate seat and four out of the seven Maryland Congressmen sent to Washington were Republicans.

1952 ELECTION SUMMARY

Candidate (Party)	Popular Vote		Electoral Vote	
	Md.	U.S.	Md.	U.S.
Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	499,424	33,936,137	9	442
Vincent Hallinan (P)	7,313	140,416		
Adlai E. Stevenson (D)	395,337	27,314,649		89