

Again, it was more of a personal victory for Eisenhower than a Republican reaffirmation as the Democrats held their majority positions in Congress. In Maryland, the President established an historical record by becoming the only Republican candidate to ever carry every one of the state's 24 political subdivisions.<sup>41</sup> Baltimore City went for "Ike" by a record 37,641 votes and the state by an overwhelming 227,125 votes. The Eisenhower victories and Democratic intraparty turmoil prompted several observers to project a more conservative Republican future for Maryland politics.<sup>42</sup>

## FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>A representative sampling of the works on the nation's greatest economic crises should include Milton Friedman and Anna Jacobson Schwartz, *A Monetary History of the United States, 1867-1960*, (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1963); John Kenneth Galbraith, *The Great Crash*, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1979 [1954]); Broadus Mitchell, *Depression Decade: From New Era through New Deal, 1929-1941*, (New York: Harper & Row Publishers, 1969); David A. Shannon, *Between the Wars: America, 1919-1941*, 2nd ed., (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1979).

<sup>2</sup>The official government statistics show a peak unemployment of 25.2 percent in 1933 with every year from 1931 to 1940 exceeding 14 percent. Department of Commerce, *Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1970*, (Washington, DC: Department of Commerce, 1975), Vol. 1, p. 126.

<sup>3</sup>The Great Depression in Maryland is outlined by Dorothy M. Brown, "Maryland Between the Wars," in Walsh and Fox, eds., *Maryland, A History 1632-1974*, pp. 672-772 and discussed by Charles M. Kimberly, "The Depression in Maryland: The Failure of Voluntarism," *M.H.M.*, Summer 1975, Vol. 70, pp. 189-202.

<sup>4</sup>Whether it was the election year of 1930, 1932, 1934 or 1936, there is no doubt the Depression provided the conditions for a major voter realignment. See Kristi Anderson, *The Creation of a Democratic Majority 1928-1936*, (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1979) and John M. Allswana, *The New Deal and American Politics: A Study in Political Change*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1978).

<sup>5</sup>See Irving Bernstein, *The Lean Years, A History of the American Worker, 1920-1933*, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1960) and *Turbulent Years, A History of the American Worker, 1933-1941*, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1970) and Milton Derber and Edwin Young, eds., *Labor and the New Deal*, (Madison: WI: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1957).

<sup>6</sup>The conversion of black support from the legacy of Lincoln to the practical benefits of Roosevelt is observed in Ralph J. Bunche, *The Political Status of the Negro in the Age of FDR*, (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1973) and in the classic work of Gunnar Myrdal, *An American Dilemma: The Negro Problem and Modern Democracy*, 20th Ann. ed., (New York: Harper & Row Publishers, 1962 [1944]), pp. 474-520.

<sup>7</sup>Governor Ritchie lost to Republican Harry W. Nice, 253,813 to 247,664, in the general election on November 6, 1934. It was truly an anti-Ritchie vote as his Democratic running mates for Senate, Congress, Attorney General and Comptroller were all victorious. See Note 17, *infra*.

<sup>8</sup>The impact of World War II on Maryland's economy may be gleaned from the Maryland Historical Society's, *Maryland in World War II*, 4 Vols., (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1950-1958). The impact on Maryland's metropolitan counties is typified in Richard K. MacMaster