

¹⁶The 1936 election is portrayed by the Democratic campaign manager in Farley, *Behind the Ballots*, pp. 289-327. The Republican candidate is presented in Donald McCoy, *Landon of Kansas*, (Lincoln NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1966). See also, Schlesinger, *The Age of Roosevelt: The Politics of Upheaval*, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1960), pp. 499-658.

¹⁷This monumental legislative and judicial battle is described in Leonard Baker, *Back to Back: The Duel between FDR and the Supreme Court*, (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1967).

¹⁸On August 16, 1938 President Roosevelt announced at a press conference that he favored Sixth District Congressman David J. Lewis over Senator Tydings in Maryland's primary contest on September 12, 1938. This Presidential intrusion into state politics was deeply resented by Marylanders which returned Tydings by a wide margin. The political reaction is reviewed in Philip A. Grant, Jr., "Maryland Press Reaction to the Roosevelt-Tydings Confrontation," *M.H.M.*, Winter 1973, Vol. 68, pp. 422-437.

¹⁹President Washington resisted the temptation of continuing in office after two terms establishing a precedent respected by political parties and honored by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Wilson. In his Farewell Address of September 17, 1796 Washington set a tone of personal humility for future leaders in addition to warning against political excesses generated by geographic divisions, the development of parties and the entanglements of foreign alliances. President Roosevelt and his supporters were sensitive to the third term issue and assiduously sought to have the Democratic convention "draft" the President. The growing World War proved to be the decisive factor for breaking the tradition. After World War II, Congress passed a joint resolution on March 24, 1947 for the Twenty-Second Amendment which limits an individual President to two elected terms and less than two years of an unexpired term (a total of 10 years). This Amendment was ratified by the required three-fourths of states in 1951 but not by Maryland.

²⁰After Senator Barkley of Kentucky read Roosevelt's offer to free all of the delegates to vote, a voice shouted over the convention's amplifying system—"Illinois wants Roosevelt," "America wants Roosevelt," "The world wants Roosevelt." This convention ploy was dubbed "the voice from the sewer" as it was traced to Chicago's Superintendent of Sewers, Thomas F. Garry, who had cut off all microphones except the Chair's and one he controlled in a basement electrician's office.

²¹Dewey gathered 54,802 votes in the Republican primary on May 6, 1940 against 7,645 for an unpledged delegation. In enacting its presidential election law in 1912, the legislature provided that Maryland's national convention delegates would vote as a unit for the winner of the primary and state convention for "as long as in their conscientious judgment there is any possibility of his being nominated." *Laws of Maryland*, 1912, Chapter 134. Various binding vote laws have governed Maryland national convention delegates. Republican Congressional district delegates remain bound but state law no longer restricts Democratic delegates. See *Laws of Maryland*, 1983, Chapter 671.

²²In addition to the Schlesinger works, insight into the unique 1940 presidential election can be gained from James M. Burns, *Roosevelt: The Lion and the Fox*, (New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., 1956), pp. 407-456; Warren Moscow, *Roosevelt and Wilkie*, (Edgewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1968); Herbert S. Parmet and Marie B. Hecht, *Never Again: A President Runs for a Third Term*, (New York: Macmillan, 1968).

²³The Wilkie candidacy drew support not only from establishment, conservative, anti-Roosevelt Democrats such as Frank R. Kent of the *Sunpapers* but also from more moderate and younger Democrats such as R.F. Lee Marshall, the City Solicitor for Mayor Jackson, and James Rouse who found the independency and vitality of Wilkie, manifested in the Associated Wilkie clubs, exciting and interesting.