

²⁴*Laws of Maryland*, 1937, Chapter 232.

²⁵See Harry W. Kirwin, *The Inevitable Success: Herbert R. O'Connor*, (Westminster, MD: The Newman Press, 1962), pp. 269-307.

²⁶Governor O'Connor, himself a favorite son vice presidential candidate, is reported to have led the state support for Truman against Vice President Wallace. Kirwin, *The Inevitable Success: Herbert R. O'Connor*, pp. 366-67.

²⁷The internal struggles of the Democratic party are detailed in Robert A. Garson, *The Democratic Party and the Politics of Sectionalism, 1941-1948*, (Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press, 1974), and Otis L. Grahn, Jr., "The Democratic Party, 1932-1945," in Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., ed., *History of U.S. Political Parties*, (New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 1973), Vol. III, pp. 1939-1964.

²⁸The Mississippi delegation and part of Alabama's delegation left the convention after the Truman position on civil rights was endorsed. Led by Mississippi Governor Wright a gathering of Southern Democrats was held in Birmingham, Alabama, three days after the Democratic National Convention to nominate a States' Rights or Dixiecrat ticket. Unlike the states' rights/civil rights dispute of 1860, Maryland did not actively participate in the Southern Democrats cause. The Maryland delegation to the 1948 National Convention voted against both the Southern Democrats and Truman positions on civil rights.

²⁹*Chicago Daily Tribune*, November 3, 1948.

³⁰The 1948 presidential election campaign is portrayed in Jules Abels, *Out of the Jaws of Victory*, (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1959); Irwin Ross, *The Loneliest Campaign: The Truman Victory of 1948*, (New York: The New American Library, Inc., 1968); Allen Yarnell, *Democrats and Progressives: The 1948 Presidential Election as A Test of Postwar Liberalism*, (Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1974).

³¹The states' rights ticket of Thurmond and Wright failed in an effort to be placed on the ballot for the November general election. The Maryland Court of Appeals denied them ballot space by upholding a state law requiring the filing of a nominating petition by a non-major party candidate 15 days before the primary elections. *Vaughn v. Boone*, 191 Md. 515, 62 A2d 351 (1948). This left them to a write-in campaign which has caused considerable confusion in the reporting of Maryland vote totals from the 1948 presidential election. Even though Governor Wright was only a vice presidential candidate, his write-in votes have been reported as presidential votes in several leading compilations of election returns. See e.g., Congressional Quarterly, Inc., *Presidential Elections Since 1789*, 3rd ed., p. 126. Discrepancies also exist in the reporting of the write-in votes from Maryland's subdivisions as noted in Appendix A, 1948 Vote Map.

³²The burdens of the Truman administration are presented in Bert Cochran, *Harry Truman and the Crises Presidency*, (New York: Funk and Wagnell, 1973) and Cabell Phillips, *The Truman Presidency: The History of a Triumphant Succession*, (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1966).

³³The election complaints of Senator Tydings were investigated by a Senate Committee and are reported in U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, *Maryland Senatorial Election of 1950: Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections Pursuant to S. Res. 250*, 82nd Cong. 1st sess. February 20-April 11, 1951. This outside influence is also reviewed in Stanley Kelley, Jr., *Professional Public Relations and Political Power*, (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1956), pp. 107-143.

³⁴The outgoing and popular George P. Mahoney is Maryland's foremost losing candidate. His vote appeal was sufficient to win Democratic primaries for Governor in 1966 and U.S. Senate in 1952 and 1956, but he never won a general election. He also lost gubernatorial primaries in 1950,