1954 and 1962 and contests for U.S. Senate in 1958, 1968 and 1970. His controversial political career began on the State Racing Commission (1941-1947) and ended as the first Chairman of the State Lottery Commission (1973-1981).

[35]The Maryland unit rule system, similar to the national electoral college, provided that in order to obtain a party's nomination at its state convention a primary election candidate had to receive a majority of the unit votes from Maryland's 24 subdivisions which were apportioned on the same basis as a subdivision's representation in the General Assembly. In order to receive the unit vote of a subdivision the candidate had to receive the most votes in the primary election from that subdivision. The operation of this nominating procedure is explained and analyzed in a pamphlet by Robert S. Friedman, *The Maryland County Unit System and Urban-Rural Politics*, (College Park, MD: Bureau of Governmental Research, University of Maryland, 1958).

[36]Theodore R. McKeldin, born in Baltimore City on November 20, 1900, was one of Maryland's most popular and successful Republican politicians having been elected Mayor of Baltimore in 1943 and 1963 despite its Democratic majorities and owning the distinction of being the only Republican Governor to be re-elected winning in 1950 and 1954.

[37]Sixty-eight delegates from Georgia, Louisiana and Texas who mostly favored Taft were subject to challenge. The Taft campaign sought to allow contested delegates to vote on all challenges except their own while the Eisenhower camp proposed that only delegates receiving a 2/3 vote of the national committee should be seated. The Eisenhower position won, 658 to 548, paving the way to a first ballot nomination. The Maryland delegation voted 19-5 and 15-9 with the Eisenhower forces on the two critical credentials roll call votes.

[38]The *Baltimore Evening Sun* reported on July 11, 1952 that Governor McKeldin had swung a 14 to 10 Taft margin to a 16 to 8 Eisenhower first ballot majority. The Maryland delegation was prepared to offer McKeldin as a "favorite-son" nomination but his joining with Eisenhower freed the delegates. See Paul T. David, Malcolm Moos, Ralph M. Goldman, *Presidential Nominating Politics in 1952*, 5 vols., (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1954), Vol. 1, p. 92 and Vol. 2, pp. 242-245.

[39]The Eisenhower administration is documented in many publications including the President's own works, Dwight D. Eisenhower, *The White House Years: Mandate for Change: 1953-1956* and *The White House Years: Waging Peace: 1956-1961*, (Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1963 and 1965), and in Emmet John Hughes, *The Ordeal of Power: A Political Memoir of the Eisenhower Years*, (New York: Atheneum, 1963).

[40]Thirteen candidates received votes on the first ballot for vice president including Senators Kennedy, Kefauver, Albert A. Gore of Tennessee, Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York. Kennedy led after the second ballot and needed less than 40 votes before shifting gave Kefauver a 755½ to 589 vote victory.

[41]The Eisenhower victory is even more impressive than the other earlier sweeps by Washington in 1789 and 1792 and by Monroe in 1820 who were running for president virtually without opposition in an era without organized national political parties. No Democrat has gained a statewide sweep of Maryland's 24 subdivisions.

[42]See e.g., David, et al., *Presidential Nominating Politics in 1952*, Vol. 2, p. 232; Fenton, *Politics in the Border States*, pp. 201-202; and Kevin P. Phillips, *The Emerging Republican Majority*, (New Rochelle, NY: Arlington House, 1970), p. 474.