

38.5 percent. The Democratic landslide produced a 67 to 33 margin in the U.S. Senate and a 295-140 majority in the House.

Maryland was comfortably with the national trend in 1964 as President Johnson carried every county but Dorchester and the always Republican Garrett. The statewide victory margin set a record at 345,417 of which 164,627 was achieved in Baltimore City. The Maryland Democrats also avenged an old election defeat as Joseph D. Tydings captured a U.S. Senate seat from Republican incumbent Beall.²⁵ This gave Democrats both of the state's U.S. Senate seats with the six to two advantage in the House also being preserved in 1964. Goldwater was simply not perceived as an acceptable president by Marylanders or the nation's voters. His candidacy caused a heated state convention prior to the Republican National Convention and his nomination was abandoned in Maryland by the popular Republican Mayor of Baltimore, Theodore McKeldin, who endorsed Johnson's re-election.²⁶

1964 ELECTION SUMMARY

Candidate (Party)	Popular Vote		Electoral Vote	
	Md.	U.S.	Md.	U.S.
Barry M. Goldwater (R)	385,495	27,177,838		52
Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	730,912	43,126,584	10	486

1968

The Vietnam War which President Johnson could not control, as he could domestic legislation, proved to be this proud man's Achilles heel. Continual frustration with any mixture of policies, coupled with internal dissension and unfavorable opinion polls, caused the President to unexpectedly announce on March 31, 1968 that he would not seek re-election. Despite Johnson's 1964 campaign hopes and promises his dreams of justice and peace were shattered in 1968. Civil disorder and growing anti-war sentiment were problems enough without the nation's conscience being shocked again by the assassinations of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. on April 4, 1968 and Senator Robert F. Kennedy on June 5, 1968.

The Democratic nomination process was interrupted by the sudden events which highlighted the 1968 stage. Senator Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota was the anti-Vietnam War candidate who exposed the incumbent's vulnerability in the New Hampshire primary.²⁷ After President Johnson's withdrawal, Vice President Humphrey entered the presidential sweepstakes as did Robert F. Kennedy, New York Senator and the younger brother of President Kennedy. McCarthy's head start as an organized opposition candidate allowed him to win the most votes in the presidential primaries but the