

FOOTNOTES

¹A sample of the literature covering the most recent generation of presidential politics includes Herbert Asher, *Presidential Elections and American Politics: Voters, Candidates, and Campaigns Since 1952*, (Homewood, IL: The Dorsey Press, 1976); Warren E. Miller and Teresa E. Levitan, *Leadership and Change: Presidential Elections from 1952 to 1976*, (Englewood, NJ: Winthrop Publishing, 1976); Nelson Polsby and Aaron Widavsky, *Presidential Elections*, 5th ed., (New York: Scribner's 1980); Theodore H. White, *America in Search of Itself: The Making of the President 1956-1980*, (New York: Harper & Row, Publishers, 1982).

²For an overview of the money issues in politics see Herbert E. Alexander, *Money in Politics*, (Washington: Public Affairs Press, 1972); Congressional Quarterly, Inc., *Dollar Politics*, 3rd ed., (Washington, DC: Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1982); Elizabeth Drew, *Politics and Money: The New Road to Corruption*, (New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., 1983).

³It is estimated that only one-quarter of those persons identified as Republicans or Democrats are strong partisan voters. In addition, the ranks of those calling themselves Independents has risen to over one-third of the electorate. William H. Flanigan and Nancy H. Zingale, *Political Behavior of the American Electorate*, 4th ed., (Boston: Allyn and Bacon, Inc., 1979), pp. 51-74.

⁴Lobbyists, special interests, pressure groups and issue activists have always been a part of American politics but their character, degree of influence and financial resources have changed dramatically since 1960 as presented in essays in Allan J. Cigler and Burdett A. Loomis, eds., *Interest Group Politics*, (Washington, DC: CQ Press, 1983).

⁵The single Maryland deviation was surprisingly for a Republican in 1948. Although in the elections of 1904 and 1908, Maryland had split electoral votes with the leading vote getter among electors each year a Republican but with Democrats winning 13 out of the other 14 electoral positions.

⁶Spiro T. Agnew was elected on November 8, 1966 after perennial candidate George P. Mahoney had gained a 1,939 vote plurality nomination in a divisive, eight person Democratic primary on September 13, 1966. Agnew resigned as Maryland's Governor immediately before his swearing in as Vice President of the United States on January 7, 1969.

⁷Senator Charles McCurdy Mathias, Jr., of Frederick County has been labeled a maverick and independent whose affiliation with the Republican party has made him an unusual and well-respected political leader. A graduate of Haverford College and the University of Maryland Law School, he served seven years as an assistant Attorney General under Governor McKeldin before successfully capturing Maryland's 6th Congressional District seat in 1960. He advanced to the U.S. Senate in 1968 and was re-elected in 1974 and 1980 notwithstanding Maryland's pronounced Democratic shift in the past decade. Typical characterizations of the Mathias political style and record appeared in cover stories in "Charles McC. Mathias Maryland's Maverick Republican Senator," *Extra: The Magazine of the News American*, March 12, 1972 and *Parade Magazine*, February 15, 1976.

⁸The theory of contemporary political realignment is, on a geographical level, that the West and South are more comfortably Republican and, on an ideological level, that the fiscal and social conservatism embraced in Republican platforms is attracting "middle America" while the Democrats are coupling social and cultural liberalism with the economic liberalism of the Roosevelt years. Realignment of the national electorate is examined in Seymour M. Lipset, ed., *Emerging Coalitions in American Politics*, (San Francisco: Institute for Contemporary Studies, 1978) and Norman H. Nie, Sidney Verba and John R. Petrocik, *The Changing American Voter*,