

<sup>22</sup>The all white Mississippi delegation was challenged by an integrated Freedom Democratic group. A compromise failed and most of the Mississippi delegation left the convention along with 42 Alabama delegates and alternates who refused to sign a loyalty oath to support the Democratic presidential nominee.

<sup>23</sup>Goldwater's famous speech is reproduced in Schlesinger, *History of American Presidential Elections*, Vol. IV, pp. 3664-3670, among various sources.

<sup>24</sup>For a commentary of Goldwater's failure to attract voters, see Robert D. Novak, *The Agony of the G.O.P. 1964*, (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1965).

<sup>25</sup>Senator Joseph D. Tydings was the son of Millard J. Tydings who served in the U.S. Senate for four terms (1926-1950) before losing in a vitriolic campaign in 1950 to John Marshall Butler. In 1964 Tydings defeated Beall, 678,649 to 402,292, carrying 18 out of the state's 24 subdivisions.

<sup>26</sup>The endorsement of President Johnson by Mayor McKeldin was reported in the *Baltimore Sun* and *Baltimore News American* on November 1, 1964. See also Dillon, *Messages, Addresses and Public Papers of J. Millard Tawes, Governor of Maryland*, Vol. III, pp. 147-148.

<sup>27</sup>In the New Hampshire primary on March 12, 1968 McCarthy greatly exceeded expectations by capturing 41.9 percent of the vote and winning 20 out of 24 delegate contests. This outspoken and independent politician reviewed his campaign in Eugene McCarthy, *The Year of the People*, (Garden City, NY: Doubleday and Company, 1969).

<sup>28</sup>See e.g., the following editorial page articles and letters in *The Baltimore Sun*, December 22, 1967, January 9, 1968, May 10, 1968, September 9, 1968 and October 3, 1968.

<sup>29</sup>The tumultuous environment outside and inside the convention hall is presented traditionally by Lewis Chester, Godfrey Hodgson and Bruce Page, *An American Melodrama: The Presidential Campaign of 1968*, (New York: The Viking Press, 1969), pp. 503-604, and more journalistically by Norman Mailer, *Miami and the Siege of Chicago: An Informal History of the Republican and Democratic Conventions of 1968*, (New York: Signet, 1968).

<sup>30</sup>Nixon lost in Massachusetts, finishing third behind its Governor John A. Volpe, a favorite son candidate, and Rockefeller. Maryland Republicans, like the Democrats, did not hold a presidential primary in 1968.

<sup>31</sup>On August 5, 1968 Agnew abandoned his position as the "favorite son" leader of the Maryland delegation, endorsed the candidacy of Richard Nixon, and released the Maryland delegates to vote as they may choose. Franklin L. Burdette, ed., *Addresses and State Papers of Spiro T. Agnew Governor of Maryland 1967-1969*, (Annapolis, MD: State of Maryland, 1975), Vol. II, pp. 948-950.

<sup>32</sup>See Asher, *Presidential Elections and American Politics*, pp. 172, 175-181 (theorizing Wallace hurt the Republican ticket more even though Humphrey's gain in the polls came as Wallace's percentage dropped).

<sup>33</sup>Among the bills signed by Nixon were the Occupational Safety and Health Act and the National Environmental Policy Act in 1970 and the amended Clean Air and Clean Water Acts of 1972.

<sup>34</sup>Nixon captured 99,308 votes and every Maryland subdivision in defeating Congressman John M. Ashbrook of Ohio (6,718 votes) and anti-war candidate, Congressman Paul N. McCoskey, Jr. of California (9,223 votes).

<sup>35</sup>The Commission on delegate selection (first chaired by Senator McGovern and later by Congressman Donald Fraser of Minnesota) promulgated rules requiring that three-fourths of all delegates be chosen from no higher than a congressional district level, all delegates be chosen in an