

open manner and that youth, minorities and women be represented in delegations in a "reasonable relationship" to the state's population. The significance of these changes is analyzed in William Crotty, *Party Reform*, (New York: Longman, Inc., 1983) and Byron E. Shafer, *Quiet Revolution: The Struggle for The Democratic Party and the Shaping of Post-Reform Politics*, (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1983).

³⁶The Democratic problems in 1972 are discussed in Ernest R. May and Janet Fraser, eds., *Campaign '72: The Managers Speak*, (Cambridge MA: Harvard University Press, 1973) and Theodore H. White, *The Making of the President 1972*, (New York: Atheneum Press, 1973), pp. 203-230, 317-351.

³⁷The Eagleton departure from the ticket was a first in presidential campaigns and raised political doubts about McGovern's selection process and his reaction to problems. Despite these "revelations" Senator Eagleton has continued public service winning re-election in 1974 and 1980 while Senator McGovern lost his Senate seat in 1980.

³⁸Shriver was born on November 9, 1915 in Carroll County, Maryland. A graduate of Yale University and World War II Navy veteran, he married Eunice Kennedy, the sister of President Kennedy and Senators Robert Kennedy and Ted Kennedy. His earlier career is documented in Robert A. Liston, *Sargeant Shriver: A Candid Portrait*, (New York: Farrar, Strauss and Company, 1964).

³⁹The prosecution evidence against Agnew is presented in Richard M. Gohen and Jules Witcover, *A Heartbeat Away: the Investigation and Resignation of Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew*, (New York: The Viking Press, 1974). The former Vice President's proclamation and explanation of innocence is contained in Spiro T. Agnew, *Go Quietly. . . or else*, (New York: William Morrow and Company, Inc. 1980).

⁴⁰Ford prevailed 1,187 to 1,070 compared to Eisenhower's 595 to 500 victory over Taft in 1952.

⁴¹In the 21 Democratic primaries over 17 individuals received votes. In Maryland seven candidates were on the ballot for the May 18, 1976 primary election.

⁴²The Brown campaign in Maryland and the Mandel-Carter dispute is discussed in Martin Schaam, *Running for President 1976: The Carter Campaign*, (New York: Stein and Daly, 1977), pp. 142-147, and Jules Witcover, *Marathon: the Pursuit of the Presidency, 1972-1976*, (New York: The Viking Press, 1977), pp. 332-337.

⁴³See e.g., Marlene Michels Pomper, ed., *The Election of 1980: Reports and Interpretations*, (Chatham, NJ: Chatham House Publishers, Inc., 1980); Austin Ranney, ed., *The American Elections of 1980*, (Washington, DC: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1981).

⁴⁴William Carey McWilliams, "The Meaning of the Election," in *The Election of 1980: Reports and Interpretations*, p. 170.

⁴⁵*Time*, November 3, 1980, p. 18.

⁴⁶The troubled Carter administration has received harsh reviews from contemporary authors. See e.g., Clark R. Mollenhoff, *The President Who Failed: Carter Out of Control*, (New York: MacMillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1980); Jack W. Germond and Jules Witcover, *Blue Smoke and Mirrors, How Reagan Won and Why Carter Lost the Election of 1980*, (New York: The Viking Press, 1981), pp. 23-47.

⁴⁷The Carter polling records are discussed by Austin Ranney, "The Carter Administration," in Austin Ranney, ed., *The American Elections of 1980*, pp. 1-36. Carter fell to a record low 21 percent approval rating in July 1980 just prior to his renomination.