

⁴⁸Rule 12 of the Delegate Selection Rules for the 1980 Democratic National Convention provided that delegates were to be chosen in a manner "which fairly reflects the division of preferences" of those participating in the nominating process. This outlawed winner-take-all delegate contests and worked to the advantage of an incumbent facing diverse opposition within the party.

⁴⁹The successful Reagan drive for the Republican nomination is outlined in Charles O. Jones, "Nominating 'Carter's Favorite Opponent': The Republicans in 1980," in Austin Ranney, ed., *The American Elections of 1980*, pp. 61-98 and Gerald M. Pomper, "The Nominating Contests," in Marlene M. Pomper, ed., *The Election of 1980: Reports and Interpretations*, (Chatham, NJ: Chatham House Publishers, Inc., 1981), pp. 12-20.

⁵⁰In a direct election of convention delegates held on the May 13, 1980 primary, Reagan captured nine congressional district level spots, Bush 12 and five were won by uncommitted delegate candidates. However, after Bush's withdrawal from the race the Maryland delegation rallied behind the frontrunner and gave Reagan all 30 of Maryland's convention votes.

⁵¹After withdrawing from the contest for the Republican nomination on April 24, 1980 Anderson reached a peak of 23 percent in various polls. Although his strength dropped during the course of the fall general election campaign, his Independent candidacy drew more votes (5,719,437) than any other third party in history except George Wallace in 1968. Anderson's 6.6 percent was exceeded only by Weaver (Populist-1892), Roosevelt (Progressive-1912), LaFollette (Progressive-1924) and Wallace (American-1968) in challenging the major parties since the Civil War. The Anderson campaign is discussed in Paul R. Abramson, John H. Aldrich and David W. Rohde, *Change and Continuity in the 1980 Elections*, (Washington, DC: Congressional Quarterly Press, 1982), pp. 172-184, and Frank Smallwood, *The Other Candidates: Third Parties in Presidential Elections*, (Hanover, NH: University Press of New England, 1983), pp. 226-243.

⁵²The significance of the 1980 TV debates is documented in Elizabeth Drew, *Portrait of an Election: The 1980 Presidential Campaign*, (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1981), pp. 321-326, 410-439; Jonathan Moore, ed., *The Campaign for President: 1980 In Retrospect*, (Cambridge, MA: Bollinger Publishing Company, 1981), pp. 237-245.

⁵³The decline in the Republican vote in Maryland is only parenthetically noted, "(with a strongly government-oriented population)" by William Schneider, "The November 4 Vote for President: What Did it Mean?," in *The American Elections of 1980*, p. 221.

⁵⁴The Democrats captured seven out of eight races including the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland First Congressional District where State Delegate Roy Dyson defeated the conservative incumbent Republican, Robert E. Bauman, who was beleaguered by revelations of alcoholism and homosexuality.

⁵⁵See Congressional Quarterly, Inc., *Elections '82*, (Washington, DC: Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1982), pp. 20-22.