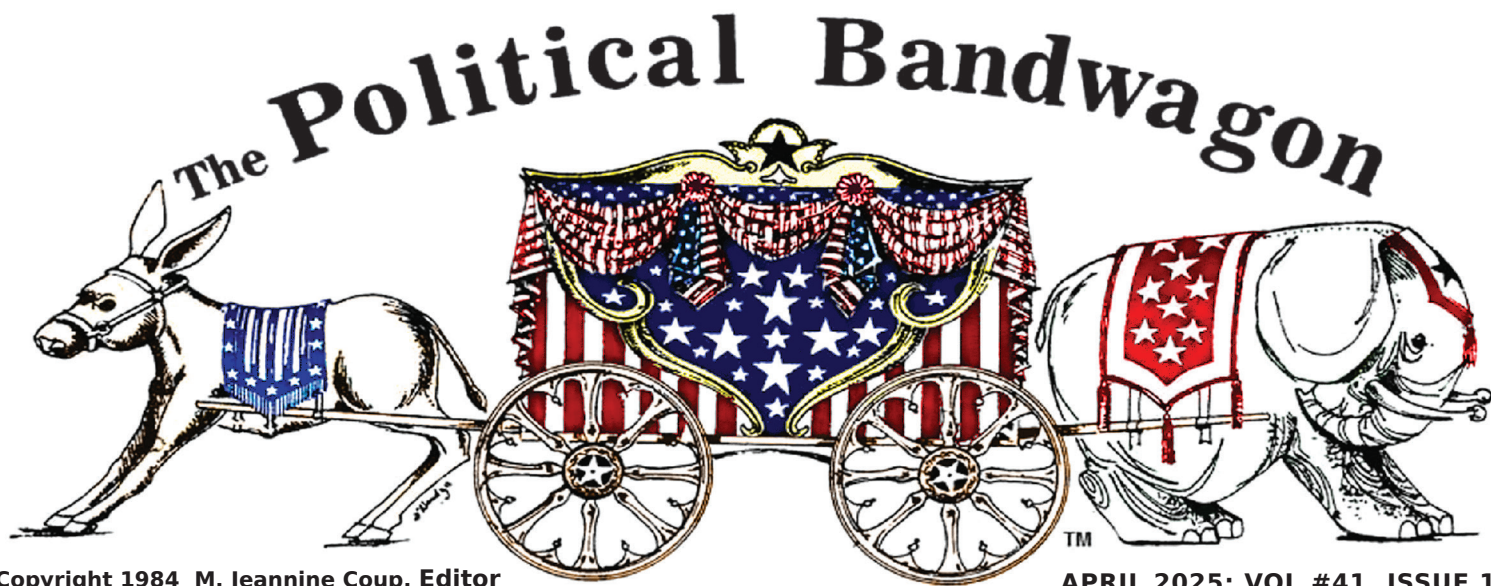


Lincoln Memorial
 1968 Civil Rights Act signed
 Lincoln & MLK assassinations
 Library of Congress established
 1/24/1800
 Nato Treaty signed 4/4/1949
LOOK INSIDE:
 Cherry Blossoms /Hanami , p3
 Auction News: p8, 17, 18
 A Walk-in Role In History, p16
 APIC in the News-If I Were 18, p19
 APIC Newsletter p20-21
 Show Planning Calendar p22



Copyright 1984 M. Jeannine Coup, Editor

APRIL 2025: VOL.#41, ISSUE 10

Collecting American Political History

1972 ELECTION & THE 18 DAY VICE PRESIDENT

By M.J. Coup

After the crazy, riotous turmoil of the 1960's and the 1968 presidential election cycle, all Americans looked forward to a more normal election in 1972.

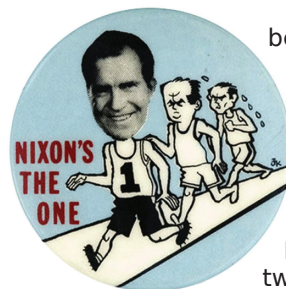
"In 1968, the Democratic Party fractured. Anti-Vietnam War protesters clashed with police outside of the Democratic National Convention Hall in Chicago. Tear gas seeped into the hotel where candidates were staying. Party bosses handed pro-war Vice President Hubert Humphrey - who had not won a single primary - the nomination. It was also the moment that sparked a freshman Senator from South Dakota to launch his own bid for the presidency, one that four years later would reshape the American political landscape." (Of The People podcast series by NPR)

LBJ shocked the nation in March when he announced he would not seek re-election, nor accept his party's nomination, for the presidency in 1968. The party advanced Vice President Humphrey as their choice for the nomination, but candidates had already been challenging the incumbent president prior to his announcement, including Senators Eugene McCarthy and Robert F. Kennedy. Tragically, the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated in April. After winning the crucial California primary on June 4, Senator Kennedy was also shot and killed.

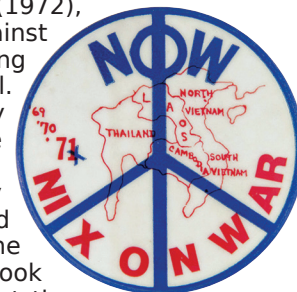


These acts of violence at home and abroad led to outrage and protests, especially among young people and the emerging counterculture. No protests of the 1960s would be as widely televised in living rooms across the country as those during the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago. . .

One of the few positives from the [1968] convention were the reforms it demanded. Following the convention, the McGovern-Fraser reforms removed the power of selecting candidates from party elites and resulted in an increased number of primaries in each state. However, this also allowed for a rise in populism in American politics, allowing 2016 candidates like Bernie Sanders and Donald Trump to be competitive despite not having the support of party leaders. (<https://millercenter.org/divisions-1968-dnc>)



In the 1968 election season Richard Nixon was the beneficiary of the chaos, winning against Democrat Humphrey and Independent Party candidate Wallace. This 1.5" button by A.G.Trimble shows the three of them in a foot race caricature. Four years later Nixon was running for re-election (1972), despite ongoing protests against the war in Vietnam and being mired in the Watergate scandal.



Nixon was being challenged by two other candidates: liberal Pete McCloskey from California and conservative John Ashbrook from Ohio. McCloskey ran as an anti-war candidate, while Ashbrook opposed Nixon's detante policies with China and Russia. In the first primary in New Hampshire, McCloskey and Ashbrook both fell very short of Nixon. Later in June of 1972 at the Republican National Convention, Nixon won all but one of the delegates to become the Republican presidential candidate.

For the Democrats, Senate Majority Whip Ted Kennedy was the favorite to win the nomination. But Kennedy announced he would not be a candidate. At the time it was thought his family urged him not to run for the presidential office for fear he would be assassinated like his two older brothers, John and Robert.

President Nixon wanted to face the weakest possible Democratic opponent in his reelection campaign. Before primary voting began, the Democratic front-runner was Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, a centrist Democrat who had been the vice presidential nominee in 1968. In this conversation, Nixon decided to meddle in the New Hampshire Democratic primary by secretly financing a write-in campaign for Sen. Edward M. "Teddy" Kennedy of Massachusetts. Kennedy was not a candidate for the presidency that year, but his popularity was sure to siphon votes from the real candidates. Letters from a dummy organization called "United Democrats for Kennedy" soon appeared in the mailboxes of New Hampshire Democrats, urging them to cast their votes for the non-candidate. (There are tapes. <https://millercenter.org/the-presidency/secret-white-house-tapes/financing-kennedy-write-campaign>)

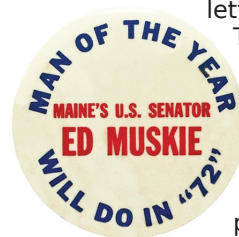
Muskie's momentum collapsed just before the New Hampshire primary when the "Cancuk" letter was published in the Manchester Union Leader. The letter was actually a forgery from Nixon's "Dirty Tricks" unit. The letter claimed Muskie had made disparaging remarks about French Canadians living in the U.S. This lead people to vote against Muskie in the primary. The paper went further, attacking Muskie's wife, Jane, saying she drank and used "off color language." Muskie made an emotional defense of his wife in a speech outside the newspaper's office during a snowstorm, Though Muskie later said what appeared to the press to be tears were really melted snow flakes on his face. Never-the-less, the press reported that Muskie broke down and cried, shattering his image as "calm and reasoned."

Other possible Democratic candidates stepped forward. New York Representative Shirley Chisholm announced January 25th, 1972 that she would run for the Democratic nomination, becoming the first African-American woman to run for a major-party presidential nomination. Also announcing a run at the nomination was Representative Patsy Mink of Hawaii, becoming the first Asian-American woman to seek the presidential nomination of a major party.



Alabama governor George Wallace, an infamous segregationist who ran on a third-party ticket in 1968, did well in the Southern United States (winning nearly every country in the Florida primary) and among alienated and dissatisfied voters in the North. What might have become a forceful campaign was cut short when Wallace was shot in an assassination (Continued on page 9...)

Including the APIC NEWSLETTER and the APIC RENEWAL FORM



Mail Date: April 5, 2025

PERIODICALS
 POSTAGE
 at Leola, PA &
 additional mailing offices

The Political Bandwagon
 P.O.Box 443
 Leola, PA 17540



THE POLITICAL BANDWAGON
P.O. BOX 443, LEOLA, PA 17540
(717) 656-7855
Email: Polbandwgn@aol.com

THE POLITICAL BANDWAGON is published monthly in Leola, PA. Subscribers receive their newspaper via *First Class Mail*.
Annual subscription rate: \$25.00.



ADVERTISE WITH US

Our affordable advertising rates make it easy and inexpensive for you to advertise those duplicates in your collection, or any other items you want to sell. Send us your items, glossy photos (in color or black/white), scans, or clear photocopies. If possible, and for best printing resolution, we prefer to receive digital images and text items online in PNG, PDF or JPG format. (No additional charge for type setting, layout or photos). DEADLINE: The advertising copy must be received by the 20th of the month for inclusion in the next month's issue of THE POLITICAL BANDWAGON.

ADVERTISING RATES

- 1/8 page - \$40.00
- 1/4 page - \$75.00
- 1/2 page - \$125.00
- 1 page - \$200.00
- 2 pages - \$350.00 (additional fee for color)

QUESTIONS? Call (717) 656-7855. We're here to help!

We do the work -- you sell your items.

EDITORIAL POLICY

From time to time items or articles containing editorial comment appear in The Political Bandwagon. Such articles are strictly opinions and view points of the individual submitting them and do not necessarily represent the views of The Political Bandwagon. The Political Bandwagon, ISSN#1054-1306, is published monthly for \$25.00 subscription by M. Jeannine Coup, Owner/Editor, P.O. Box 443, Leola, PA 17540 and additional mailing offices.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to: The Political Bandwagon, P.O. Box 443, Leola, PA 17540

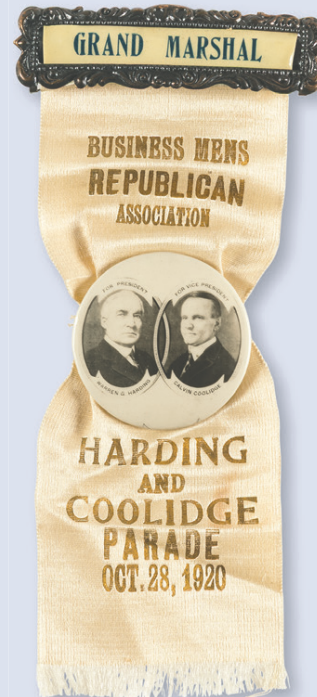


IN THIS ISSUE

- 1972 Presidential Campaign, by M.J.Coup P 1
- Hanami: Cherry Blossom Season in D.C. P 3
- Auctions on Parade, by M. McQuillen P 8
- Lincoln & JFK Assassination Parallels P 8
- Remebering Elizabeth: Walk-in Role in History P16
- Frugal Collector, by S. Jasnoch & M. St.Clair P17
- Treasures on the Web, by P. Bengsten P18
- APIC in the News- First under 21 Voter Registers P19
- APIC Newsletter, by H. Goldberg P20
- APIC Membership Form P21
- Calendar of Events & Classifieds P22

AMERICANA & POLITICAL
Signature® Auction | April 25-26

View All Lots and Bid at HA.com/6318



Harding & Coolidge: Spectacular 1920 Jugate Parade Badge with 1 3/4" Celluloid Button



Al Smith: Rare New York Issue Button



George Washington: Pater Patriae Inaugural Button



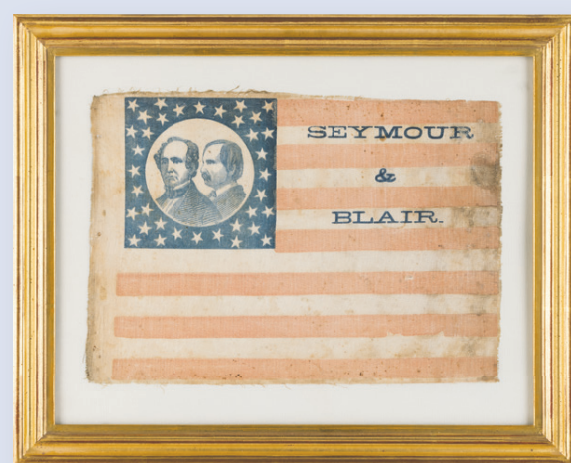
Cass & Butler: Fabulous Jugate Ribbon



John F. Kennedy Brig. Gen. Godfrey T. McHugh: J.F.K. Cuban Missile Crisis Tiffany Calendar



Charles Evans Hughes: My First Vote 1 1/4" Button



Seymour & Blair: 1868 Jugate Flag



Lincoln & Hamlin: Currier & Ives Grand National Banner

INQUIRIES:
877-HERITAGE (437-4824)

Don Ackerman | Ext. 1884 | DonA@HA.com
Curtis Lindner | Ext. 1352 | CurtisL@HA.com
Ray Farina | Ext. 1135 | RayF@HA.com



Scan to View All Lots & Bid

DALLAS | NEW YORK | BEVERLY HILLS | CHICAGO | PALM BEACH
LONDON | HONG KONG | MUNICH | TOKYO | PARIS | AMSTERDAM | BRUSSELS | GENEVA

Always Accepting Quality Consignments in 50+ Categories
Immediate Cash Advances Available
1.75 Million+ Online Bidder-Members

HERITAGE AUCTIONS
THE WORLD'S LARGEST COLLECTIBLES AUCTIONEER

Paul R. Minshull #186591, BP 15-25%; see HA.com 82093

HANAMI on the HILL:
CHERRY BLOSSOM SEASON on U.S. CAPITOL



The grove of Yoshino cherry trees located just southwest of the U.S. Capitol, now with wooden braces installed for support.

Nestled on the grounds of the U.S. Capitol, these trees stand as a symbol of renewal and spring. A few of the oldest recently received some unique preservation care.

In his "Hanami on the Hill" article for the Architect of the Capitol (AOC), Harper Scott Martin reports: "Every March more than a million people visit our nation's capital to enjoy the splendor of the cherry blossoms. While most gather at the Tidal Basin to see the grandest collection of trees, the city is filled with blooming cherries and many of the finest examples are found on the grounds of the U.S. Capitol and the Library of Congress. Some of these trees are as old as the ones found around the Tidal Basin and have become an iconic feature of Capitol Grounds and a beloved tradition for those who visit to witness their fleeting beauty.

At the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) cherry trees are maintained by a team of arborists from the Capitol Grounds and Arboretum jurisdiction. The team works year-round to preserve these historical assets that embellish the landscape with their majestic presence."

The Origins and Meaning of Hanami

The Japanese concept of "mono no aware" (the pathos of things) resonates with the cherry blossom's symbolism, emphasizing the beauty and sadness of impermanence.

Deeply ingrained and celebrated in Japanese culture, cherry blossoms (sakura) symbolize the transience and impermanence of life, encouraging appreciation for the present moment and the beauty of fleeting experiences. The short blooming period and the swift fall of the petals mirror the concept of impermanence, where everything is constantly changing and nothing lasts forever. The fleeting beauty of the blossoms encourages mindful awareness and appreciation for the present, as they remind us that everything is temporary. The arrival of cherry blossoms in spring also symbolizes renewal and hope, a time of rebirth after the cold of winter.

Hanami, "flower viewing", is a centuries old practice in Japan. The custom is said to have started during the Nara period (710-794) when it was plum or *ume* blossoms that people admired in the beginning. The Japanese practice of hanami originated from the Chinese custom of enjoying poetry and wine underneath plum blossom trees while viewing their flowers, that was replicated by Japanese elites. Japanese people initially admired plum blossoms like the Chinese rather than cherry blossoms.

By the Heian period (794-1185), cherry blossoms or sakura came to attract more attention than the plum blossom and hanami was synonymous with sakura. From then on, in both waka and haiku Japanese poetry, "flowers" meant "sakura" (cherry blossoms). The historical text Nihon Kōki, documented the first observation of the sakura bloom in the year 812, subsequently observed and recorded over the next twelve centuries.

Hanami was first used as a term analogous to cherry blossom viewing in the Heian era novel The Tale of Genji. Although a wisteria viewing party was also described, the terms "hanami" and "flower party" were subsequently used only in reference to cherry blossom viewing.

Sakura, the blooming cherry tree, was originally used to divine that year's harvest and announce the rice-planting season.

Japanese Emperor Saga of the Heian period held flower-viewing parties with sake and feasts underneath the blossoming boughs of sakura trees in the Imperial Court in Kyoto. Poems were written praising the delicate flowers, seen as a metaphor for life itself, luminous and beautiful yet fleeting and ephemeral. This was said to be the origin of Hanami in Japan.

The custom was originally limited to the elite of the Imperial Court, but soon spread to Samurai society and, by the Edo period, to the common people. Tokugawa Yoshimune planted areas of cherry blossom trees to encourage this.

The Spirit of Cooperation & a Gift of Blooming Trees

It is widely held throughout the United States that the cherry trees in Washington, D.C. were a gift from the people of Japan in March 1912 a few years before World War I. It's true in part, but the full story is much more interesting. This history can be found on the National Park Service Cherry Blossom Festival webpage as follows:

1885: Mrs. Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore was a world traveler, writer, and diplomat at a time when social norms kept many women at home. Upon returning to Washington from her first visit to Japan, Eliza approached the U.S. Army Superintendent of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds with a proposal that Japanese cherry trees be planted one day along the reclaimed Potomac waterfront. Her request fell on deaf ears. Over the next twenty-four years, Mrs. Scidmore approached every new superintendent to propose the idea of Japanese cherry trees in Washington DC.

1906: Dr. David Fairchild, plant explorer and U.S. Department of Agriculture official, imported seventy-five flowering cherry trees and twenty- (Continued on page 10...)

WELCOME TO THE 57th ANNUAL POLITICAL POP CULTURE SHOW

MAY 9-10, 2025

DELTA HOTEL BY MARRIOTT
(734)721-3315

31500 Wick Road, Romulus, MI
Room rate: \$114.00

Friday May 9
Room Hopping, Reception 6:30pm, Auction 7pm
Saturday May 10 Bourse 9am-3pm

DEALER TABLES: 1/\$60, 2/\$110, 3/\$150, 4/\$180

CONTACT: Ken Hosner
5632 Comstock Ave, Kalamazoo, MI 49048
(269) 345-5983 or mrbuttons1964@charter.net



American Political Items Collectors

Presents

The 50th Annual Monroe D. Ray



POLITICAL AND HISTORICAL
Memorabilia Show

SATURDAY, MAY 3rd, 2025

Sons and Daughters of Italy Lodge
31 Prospect Avenue, Geneva, NY
8:30am-2:00pm

6' Table Reservations-\$25 per table

Admission: Free

Pinback buttons | badges | ribbons | posters | related ephemera | etc.

Checks Payable to:
Monroe D. Ray Chapter APIC, Inc
Mail to: Anthony Noone
15 North Brook Street Geneva, NY 14456
For table reservations contact Anthony @ (315) 651-8313
Email: noone.anthony21@gmail.com

FLASHERS

416-24.00 "Re-elect Your Assemblyman Perry Duryea w/ portrait, & flashers to 'Republican Leader New York State Assembly' w/picture of state building, 2.5" flasher, blk/w

417-12.00 Vote Democratic, Donkey portrait flasher, rwb 2.5"

418-14.00 Nixon, Agnew double portrait flasher, blk/w 2.5"

419-14.00 Vote Nixon-Lodge Experience Counts double portrait flasher 2.5" blk/w

420-14.00 I'm For Nixon portrait flasher 2.5" blk/w

421-14.00 Nixon's The One portrait flasher 2.5" rwb

422-14.00 President Ford portrait flasher 2.5" blk/w

423-18.00 EMK, Kennedy for Pres. Leadership for the 80's portrait flasher, blk/w 2.5"

424-18.00 Jimmy Carter New Vision for America, blk/w portrait flasher 2.5"

425-18.00 I'm For Reagan portrait flasher 2.5" blk/w

426-14.00 Wallace, Stand Up For America portrait flasher 2.5" blk/w

427-14.00 Goldwater in '64 portrait flasher 2.5" blk/w

428-15.00 3" Nixon Give the Smilin' Man A Chance, bro/tan

429-24.00 3" Carter, Give the Smilin' Man A Chance, bro/tan

430-18.00 3" Nixon 1980 Your Vote Counts, rwb

431-12.00 3" Reagan/Bush 1980 The Time Is Now, rwb

432-28.00 Where Was Teddy? USS Chappaquiddick blu/bro/w

433-12.00 3" Clinton cocktail Feinstein, Boxer, As Calif. Goes, So Goes The Nation, blu/w

434-14.00 3.5" EMK, coattail, Brown for Gov., Democrats for the 80's trigate, rwb

435-28.00 3" Clinton cocktail Liberty Train colorful

436-12.00 3" Obama for Pres. 2008, rwb

437-32.00 3" Dump Trump 2020, r/w

438-19.00 3" Trump for Pres., rwb

439-45.00 Zeidler for Pres./VP, Vote Socialist America's Democratic Societys, cur: Auth. & Paid For By Zeidler-Brisen Corp. Comm., Wm. Osborn Hart, Chmn. 2.25". Zeidler was one of the principals in formation of Socialist Party USA

440-32.00 Start Packing. The Goldwaters Are Coming colorfull 3" double cartoon flasher, LBJ family packing, Goldwater family rides in on an elephant

441-24.00 America's 200th Anniversary, Corruption Must Go. Tell the Truth. Obey the Law. Get in Line. Elect Jimmy Carter. The Voice of the People. Employment For All. 1976 rwb 2.25"

442-24.00 America's 200th Anniversary Plus 4 Yrs of Stupidity. 1980 Jimmy Carter Must Go. Get in Line to Vote Republican. Inflation is Killing Us. Unemployment for Many, green/y 2.5"

443-65.00 anti-GW Bush. Dawn of "W". 2003 A Bush Odyssey. Caricature w/artist signature printed at 4 o'clock. blue/w/bro/tan 2.25" (nod to 2001 Space Odyssey movie)

445-18.00 Kennedy ribbon 6.25" x 7/8" cloth white on blk

446-12.00 LBj. Love That Lyndon, 7.5"x2" white on red

447-00.00 Dewey & Warren 2" cello 4.75" blue on white cloth Vote Row "A", 1-A to 7-A

448-00.00 Republican 8th Ward Ticket 8" x 3.25", blk on white coated woven cloth

449-00.00 First Voters Republican Club 19th Ward, 6" x 2.75" blk on tan coated woven cloth

451-85.00 1/2" long embossed 3-D gold color metal barrel charm on 3/4" rwb ribbon. One end of the barrel has a tap & is inscribed "Seagraves". The other end is inscribed with the text "Ancient Bottle Gin." In 1932 FDR ran w/promise to end Prohibition. 1933 Dec the 21st Amendment was ratified.

452-22.00 Souvenir embossed pin w/1.25" rwb ribbon & 1-1/8" dia. Truman 33rd Pres. obverse Inaug. 1945 plus WWI, US Senator, & VP bio dates. "Harry, He's From Missouri"

453-00.00 Truman & Forrest Smith, white plastic donkey charm on rwb ribbon

454-12.00 Ike, crisp, 2.5"x2" rwb ribbon w/gold star

454-12.00 50th Inaugural Celebration Ronald Reagan, President, George Bush, VP, 1985 Washington, D.C. gold letter on crisp 9.5" x 2" rwb ribbon

454-12.00 50th Inaugural Celebration Ronald Reagan, President, George Bush, VP, 1985 Washington, D.C. gold letter on crisp 9.5" x 2" rwb ribbon

454-45.00 side 1 --- 455-45.00 --- side 2 Side 1: Preston Dobbin, Republican Candidate, Judge of the County Court, Western District. This Money is Out of Date. So is Machine Politics. Do you want to continue in the old way or change to a real business administration? Side 2: Confederate States of America, \$10 bill facsimile. 7-3/8" x 3.25" paper. Three horizontal folds visible. faint creases & edges are soft. Used condition.

456-15.00 Inauguration of Richard M. Nixon, Our 37th Pres., Jan. 20th, 1969 gold letter on blue 4.75" x 1.5/8" ribbon. (color age fading)

457-25.00 I Was At The Inauguration of Pres. Kennedy Jan. 20, 1961 Washington, D.C. 5.5" x 1-7/8" blk on white ribbon

458-10.00 Official Challenger, George W. Bush, Primary Election, June 6, 2000 County of Essex, Board of Elections, gold letter on blue 8.25" x 2.5"

459-10.00 Official Challenger Ronald Reagan, Primary Election, June 5, 1981 Essex County Board of Elections, red letter on crisp wh ribbon 8"x2.5" Sommer Badge Co.

460-10.00 Official Challenger Mochary, U.S. Senate NJ Republican Party for Reagan, Primary Election June 5, 1984 Issued by Hudson Co Board of Elections wh on red 7.25"x2"

461-00.00 FDR, Roosevelt 8"x2.5" paper ribbon blk/w

462-42.00 Women's Hospitality, California 1956 Republican National Convention 8" x 1.5/8" blue on yellow ribbon IKE

463-10.00 G.O.P. Vote Ford President Republican, Liberty Bell '76 ribbon letter on white 6"x1-3/8" ribbon w/felt backing

464-20.00 Official Challenger, William C. Cope, Primary Election Sept. 17, 1935, Essex County Board of Elections, 6" x 2.5"

465-14.00 Getting the Job Done, Republican Candidates, G.W. Bush NV coattail Gibbons to Congress, Ensign to Senate, NV Delegation rwb 6.5" ribbon. The Hon. Jim Gibbons, gold letter

466-25.00 Ike, Welcome Mr. President rwb portrait flasher 2-5/8" x 2-3/8" & 4-3/4" gold letter on red 1953 Inaugural ribbon, reverse: Mfd. by Pictorial Productions Inc., New Rochelle, NY

467-30.00 Nixon Party Guest 1.75" oval blue on gold Ike & Dick, They're for You, 3.5" gold on blue ribbon

468-25.00 Pres. Reagan Inauguration 1985, 1.75" rwb oval cello, I Was At the Inauguration of Pres. Reagan 1985 4.5" gold letter on age faded blue ribbon

469-74.00 Honorary Ass't Sgt' At Arms on 2" embossed gold color plastic eagle pin, & Repub. National Convention Chicago '44 blue on gold embossed plastic 1.5" Lincoln head tob on 1" rwb ribbon (1944 Dewey/Bricker)

470-32.00 embossed gold color 3/4" x 2" pin back badge, "transportation" w/4.5" gold on blue ribbon, Eisenhower/Nixon '63 42nd Inaugural 1989-1993

471-24.00 embossed gold color "Connecticut" pin & 2.5" gold on blue ribbon: Republican Citizens Dinner, Hartford, Conn. Jan 11th, 19 2, & 1-1/8" real nut

472-175.00 McKinley & Hobart Patriotism, Protection, Prosperity, 6" x 2-1/8" red cloth ribbon: Republican Citizens Dinner, Hartford, Conn. names printed under heads, pasted to ribbon, gold letters

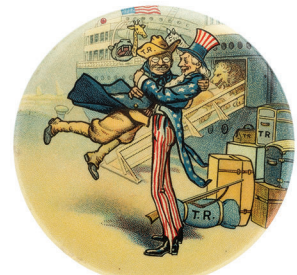
473-20.00 2.25" Buckeyes for Dole on 3.25" red ribbon rosette, 1.25" rwb ribbon w/Buckeye, gold color metallic thread wrapped string

Auctions on Parade

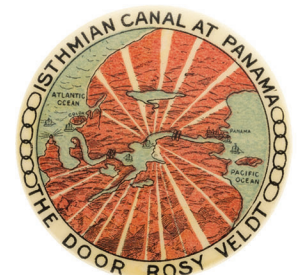
By Michael McQuillen

HERITAGE AUCTIONS #6311, Feb.2025

The Roger Kimmel Theodore Teddy Roosevelt Collection was the source for a great assortment of Political & Americana items, recently offered by Heritage Auctions of Dallas, Texas. Here we will take a look at many of the lots selling in the \$5000 and up range.



Theodore Roosevelt: Mediator of Capital & Labor Cartoon Button. 1 1/4" cartoon button showing TR in very good condition sold for \$5500 (all prices realized are rounded up to the nearest dollar and include a 25% buyer's premium.) Coolidge & Dawes: Great Slogan Jugate. 1 1/4" pinback with oval portraits of the 1924 Republicans, sloping inward brought \$5750. Theodore Roosevelt: Exceptional "Hat is in the Ring" Button. 1 1/4" button with TR's hat tipped off at \$6000.



Theodore Roosevelt: Popular Uncle Sam "Huggers" Pin. 1 3/4" cartoon button depicting a joyous Uncle Sam hugging TR made it to \$6875. Theodore Roosevelt: 1 1/2" Panama Canal "Rosy Veldt" Button. This pinback depicts a map of the proposed Panama Canal built to \$7500. At the same price point was a Theodore Roosevelt: Phenomenal Rebus Square Deal 1 1/4" Button.



Calvin Coolidge: 1920 Vice Presidential Pin. This striking variety with its bright red border in 1 1/4" size realized \$8215. A large 2 1/2" x 3 1/4" Theodore Roosevelt: Oval "Second Term League" Real Photo Button found a new home at \$8750. Theodore Roosevelt: Fantastic "Expansion" Button. Possibly unique 1 1/4" Roosevelt button with the slogan "Protection Expansion Prosperity" sold for \$8750.



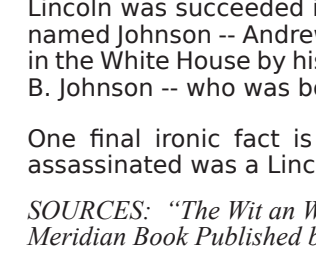
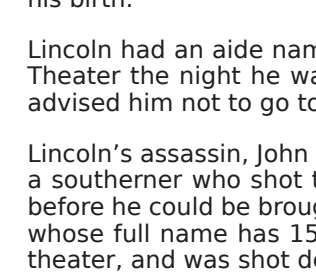
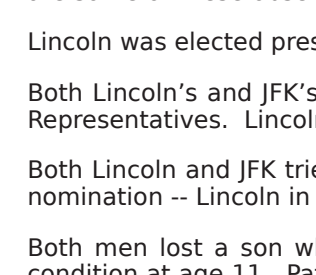
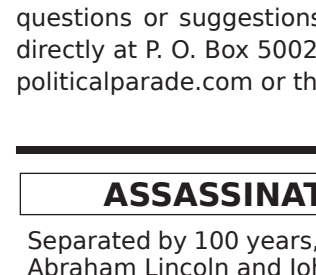
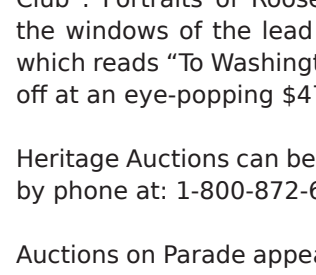
Theodore Roosevelt: Awesome "Thou Shalt Not Steal" 1 1/2" Button grew to \$9375. A cool \$10,000 was required for a Theodore Roosevelt: Highly Desirable Pro-TR Equality Pin. Theodore Roosevelt: The Iconic "TR at the Gate" with Uncle Sam 1 1/2" Cartoon Button was gavelled down at \$10,625.



Theodore Roosevelt: Highly Elusive "Ghost" Button. 1 1/4" button with natural color portrait of Teddy Roosevelt flanked by ethereal images of Washington and Lincoln floated to \$10,625. Roosevelt & Johnson: East Meets West Cartoon Jugate with a r/w/b/ ribbon scored at \$13,750. A true classic, the Roosevelt & Fairbanks: Berryman Cartoon Jugate, 1 3/4" button tipped off at \$13,750



One non-Teddy item that made the big countdown was a Coolidge & Dawes: Jumbo "Our Candidates" 6" Jugate which sold well at \$15,000. Theodore Roosevelt: Largest Size "Man of the Hour" Real Photo Picture Pin 2 1/4" pinback version stood tall at \$15,000. Measuring 1 1/4" was the Theodore Roosevelt: One of the Best TR Cartoon Button Designs. TR's unmistakable visage on the lion, with "Teddy Our Lion" below and a \$15,000 price tag.



Roosevelt & Fairbanks: "Pretzel Town" Jugate. 2 1/4" button featuring portraits of the 1904 Republicans was wrapped-up at \$21,250. Colorful and with a little scuff was a Theodore Roosevelt: 1 3/4" TR in the Ark Cartoon Pin. Put out by the Goerke Co. to welcome TR home from his African safari. It camped out at \$21,250. Manufactured in Terre Haute, Indiana was a Theodore Roosevelt: Phenomenal President/Rough Rider 1 3/4" Jugate which managed \$37,500.

Finally, the biggie of the day was a Roosevelt & Fairbanks: 20th Century Club Jugate. 1 3/4" button titled "Railway Employees [sic] 20th Century Club". Portraits of Roosevelt and Fairbanks appear in the windows of the lead engine flanking the headlight which reads "To Washington 1904" The badge chugged off at an eye-popping \$47,500!

Heritage Auctions can be contacted on the web at: www.heritageauctions.com or by phone at: 1-800-872-6467.

Auctions on Parade appears monthly in The Political Bandwagon. I invite readers to write me if they would like to suggest auctions to be reviewed or have any other questions or suggestions. Michael J. McQuillen can be reached by writing him directly at P. O. Box 50022, Indianapolis, Indiana 46250-0022, e-mail: michael@politicalparade.com or through his web-site: www.PoliticalParade.com

ASSASSINATION PARALLELS - LINCOLN & JFK

Separated by 100 years, the parallels between the assassinations of Presidents Abraham Lincoln and John F. Kennedy have intrigued many history buffs. Here are some of these observations:

- Lincoln was elected president in 1860. JFK was elected president in 1960.
- Both Lincoln's and JFK's first important public office was in the U.S. House of Representatives. Lincoln was elected in 1847 and JFK in 1947.
- Both Lincoln and JFK tried unsuccessfully to win their party's vice-presidential nomination -- Lincoln in 1856 and JFK in 1956.
- Both men lost a son while in the White House. Willie died of a respiratory condition at age 11. Patrick died of a respiratory condition just 39 hours after his birth.

Lincoln had an aide named John Kennedy who advised him not to go to Ford's Theater the night he was shot. JFK had an aide named Lincoln (Evelyn) who advised him not to go to Dallas, where he was shot.

Lincoln's assassin, John Wilkes Booth, whose full name has 15 letters in it, was a southerner who shot the president in a theater, and was himself shot dead before he could be brought to trial. JFK's alleged assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, whose full name has 15 letters in it, was a southerner who was arrested in a theater, and was shot dead before he could be brought to trial.

Lincoln was succeeded in the White House by his vice-president, a southerner named Johnson -- Andrew Johnson -- who was born in 1808. JFK was succeeded in the White House by his vice-president, a southerner named Johnson -- Lyndon B. Johnson -- who was born in 1908.

One final ironic fact is that the car in which JFK was riding when he was assassinated was a Lincoln Continental limousine.

SOURCES: "The Wit and Wisdom of Abraham Lincoln", Edited by Alex Ayres, 1992, Meridian Book Published by the Penguin Group.

PS. Lincoln was shot April 14th, 1865. He died on the 15th. Forty-seven years later on the same day the Titanic struck the iceberg April 14th, 1912 and sank on the 15th.

McGOVERN & THE 18 DAY VP

(Continued from page 1...)

attempt by Arthur Bremer on May 15. Wallace was struck by five bullets and left paralyzed from the waist down. The day after the assassination attempt, Wallace won the Michigan and Maryland primaries, but the shooting effectively ended his campaign, and he pulled out in July.

George Wallace and Shirley Chisholm never ran on the same ticket. In point of fact they were opponents for the presidential nomination in 1972. But the tragic event of the assassination attempt brought them together and forged an unlikely alliance. After Wallace was shot,

In a move that baffled supporters, Shirley Chisholm visited Wallace in the hospital in May to express her concern and sympathy. The gesture attracted widespread media attention and puzzled, to say the least, those who had followed Wallace's career as one of the most vitriolic segregationists of his day. Chisholm wanted to convey, in part, her belief that it was important in a democracy to respect contrary opinions without "impugning the motives" and "maligning the character" of one's opponents. To view it any other way, Chisholm argued, was to encourage "the same sickness in public life that leads to assassinations." (https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2016/10/the-radical-and-the-racist/497510/)

Wallace was, at the time of the 1972 Democratic primary, a staunch supporter of segregation, though he would later recant this stance. Chisholm was also a candidate in the primary. Chisholm later said that Wallace was surprised to see her. He was so touched by the political risk she took in visiting a vocal segregationist that he cried. (Busy Beaver Button Museum)

"He said, 'What are your people going to say?' I said: 'I know what they're going to say. But I wouldn't want what happened to you to happen to anyone.' He cried and cried," she recalled. (Chisholm quote from article about her titled "Dies at 80", Jan. 2, 2005, 11:43 PM EST / Source: The Associated Press)

To characterize their connection as a friendship might be a stretch, but Chisholm's gesture of compassion made an impression on Wallace. He later helped Chisholm bring Southern congressmen around on the issue of extending minimum wage protections to domestic workers. (Busy Beaver Button Museum)

Nearly two years before the 1972 election, South Dakota Senator George McGovern entered the race as an anti-war progressive candidate. McGovern was able to pull together support from the anti-war movement and other grassroots support to win the Massachusetts primary. Two days later journalist Robert Novak quoted a "Democratic Senator" as saying; "The people do not know McGovern is for amnesty, abortion, legalization of pot. Once middle America - Catholic middle America in particular - finds this out, he's dead." It was not until much later that it was revealed the quote was from Thomas Eagleton. But the label stuck, and McGovern became known as the candidate of "amnesty, abortion and acid." It was an oft used quote to stop McGovern.

In 1968 McGovern led the commission to redesign the Democratic Party's nomination system after that year's divisive nominating struggle at the national convention. The new rules angered many prominent Democrats whose influence was marginalized. They refused to support McGovern's campaign leaving him at a significant disadvantage in funding compared to Nixon. The principals of McGovern's commission lasted for ten years until the Hunt Commission instituted the selection of so-called "Super Delegates" in order to reduce the nomination chances of "outsiders" like McGovern and Carter. McGovern won the 1972 Democratic nomination for president by hard work and grassroots support.

George McGovern had the delegate lead at the Democratic Convention in Chicago, but was not a shoe in. He needed a strong, well known name to run on the ticket as vice president to help him take a victory lap. Today the Democratic and Republican conventions are highly choreographed. Not so in 1972. In modern conventions the American people know ahead of time who will be nominated for president and VP by both parties. Typically there really are no last minute surprises.

Former Colorado Senator Gary Hart, who served as McGovern's campaign manager, said on *All Things Considered*:

We went to the convention very uncertain as to whether or not we could sustain our delegation. McGovern was the insurgent candidate and on the road to the nomination he managed to alienate the party's old guard. So McGovern needed a running mate who could unite the Democrats.

Joshua Glasser, in his book, *The Eighteen-Day Running Mate*, wrote:

All their polling told them that Ted Kennedy was the guy they needed on their ticket. If they had him on the ticket, they would have a reasonable shot at actually beating Nixon come the fall... Kennedy was the party's torch-bearer, an unapologetic liberal who railed against the Vietnam War. When McGovern's team arrived in Miami for the convention, McGovern's nomination wasn't assured. That meant the campaign hadn't even started looking for a running mate.

To the very end McGovern assumed Ted Kennedy would be that man. George thought he could persuade Senator Kennedy to join the team until the very, very last minute, said Gary Hart. But Kennedy kept saying no. On the day the convention began, McGovern reached out to Senator colleagues Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin and Abe Ribicoff of Connecticut to run with him. Then he asked Minnesota's Senator Walter Mondale. All three said, "No thanks." The nominating process was only a few hours away. Perhaps they saw more realistically where the campaign was going.

At the 1972 Democratic National Convention, (Continued on page 10...)



CAPITOL COIN

Political memorabilia and precious metals FOR OVER 60 YEARS

Nelson Whitman, A.P.I.C. #630
1001 Connecticut Ave NW, Suite#335
Washington, DC 20036

STOP IN FOR A VISIT!

10-5, Mon,Tue,Thur,Fri. Closed Wed
202-296-0400 or 202-296-0401
email: captncoin@aol.com
Website: capitolcoin.com

Specializing in Presidential Campaign Memorabilia. Washington, DC's most complete numismatic services. New location a few blocks north of the White House. Don't forget to visit our completely re-designed website.

APIC IN THE NEWS

IN CASE YOU MISSED IT IN THE FEBRUARY ISSUE
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

BANDWAGON AVAILABLE ONLINE AT THE APIC WEBSITE

APIC President Tony Lee announced a new member service being tested -- "the ability to read the monthly Political Bandwagon newspaper online".

Currently members can make the choice to receive the Bandwagon by standard bulk mail, or more quickly by first class mail for a small fee. This new method gives all members a third option to access the Bandwagon electronically on the APIC website in the members-only section at no additional fee.

If you like the new third option, you can opt not to receive the print edition. Don't worry. The print edition is not going away, but if you want to opt out, and get the electronic version instead of the print version, then it would help lower APIC's costs & help keep membership dues as low as possible.

Whether you prefer to receive the Bandwagon in print, electronically or both, we want to hear from you. Send your feedback to Tony Lee by emailing tonylee08560@gmail.com and to Jeannine Coup at polbandwgn@aol.com. If the feedback is positive, then the APIC will make this new member benefit a permanent fixture.

Some of you have already sent emails and we **thank you** for taking the time to respond.

CHECK IT OUT

- www.apis.us
- Login
- click on "My APIC"
- click on "Political Bandwagon"
- click on the month of the Bandwagon you'd like to see.
- While you are there, explore all the other resources for members at the APIC website under "My APIC".

NOT A MEMBER? JOIN TODAY! SEE PAGE 21.

Collecting American Political History

THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

By Henry Collins

There are those who believe that George Washington was the only man who could have led the young nation through its first years of independence. He was the only man who could have led the young nation through its first years of independence. He was the only man who could have led the young nation through its first years of independence.

LINCOLN HONORS JEFFERSON

"All honor to Jefferson -- to the man who, in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single people, had the coolness, forecast and sagacity to introduce into a merely revolutionary document an abstract truth, applicable to all men and all times, and so to embalm it there, that today, and in all coming days, it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling block to the very birthing of reappearing tyranny and oppression."

-- Letter to Henry Pierce and others, 1859 April 6

Source: "The Wit and Wisdom of Abraham Lincoln", Edited by Alex Ayres, 1992, Meridian Book Published by the Penguin Group.

THE POLITICAL BANDWAGON - JAN 2025 APR 2025 - PAGE 9

McGOVERN & THE 18 DAY VP
(Continued from page 9 . . .)

there was a grassroots effort to nominate Frances Farenthold, a Texas state representative and unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of Texas. She had gained recognition due to her surprising, though unsuccessful, forced run-off against Texas incumbent Democratic Governor Preston Smith and former state representative Dolph Briscoe, the favorite for the nomination and eventual winner, in the Democratic primaries.

The effort to nominate her for vice president came after the realization that Shirley Chisholm the first major black candidate for President of the United States, would not have the delegates necessary to win the nomination at the convention. Chisholm had had the endorsement of and had helped found the National Women's Political Caucus, a new organization formed in Washington, D.C. in 1971. Following her convention defeat, the caucus had moved to recruit Farenthold to run for the vice presidency. The individual chosen to place Francis "Sissy" Farenthold's name in nomination for vice president [was] Gloria Steinem, the co-founder of Ms. Magazine.

Although the nomination effort aroused the convention-goers mired in malaise and anger from the difficult 1972 Democratic National Convention, the campaign for her vice presidency was highly disorganized and last-minute, without a serious chance at denying Senator Thomas Eagleton his nomination by George McGovern. Despite coming from the state of Texas, the Texas delegation, controlled by Dolph Briscoe, did not support her candidacy. Regardless, the balloting for vice president finished with Farenthold receiving 405 delegates, and 13.73% of the vote, the second-most of all of the candidates.

Farenthold was the first serious female candidate for the nomination for vice president of the United States by either major party. She would go on to once again compete with and lose to Dolph Briscoe for the Democratic nomination for governor of Texas in 1974.

Early that evening McGovern still assumed that Ted Kennedy would be his VP running mate. Gary Hart remarked,

I think under the pressure of time he called Senator Kennedy back and said, "Look, Ted. I've got to make a decision. Are you going to be with me?" Senator Kennedy said, "No. I don't think so." That's when McGovern went with Thomas Eagleton. There is a good chance that no VP finalists were vetted at all. The Democrats just ran out of time. There was no easy computerized way of checking on background. No one had anything against Eagleton, so he was chosen as McGovern's Vice Presidential running mate.

Hart claimed that Eagleton was not even on the initial short list.

Thomas Eagleton seemed a good safe choice, if somewhat little known. He had been elected the youngest attorney general in Missouri's history. And by 1972 Eagleton had made a name for himself as a "fiery opponent of the Vietnam War."

NPR's Ken Rudin commented that on the campaign trail McGovern had alienated big labor, and working class Catholic's. "McGovern was in real trouble with these two groups. Eagleton was a devout Catholic and a strong opponent of abortion." McGovern looked at Eagleton as almost the perfect candidate. On the last day of the convention, late in the afternoon George called him and offered him the spot. They spoke about two minutes over the phone."

Gary Hart was in the room and stated, "We went over names casually, didn't do any background checking. It wasn't mandated in those days as it is now. Certainly after 1972 it came to be a mandate. But the people trusted other people then." Rudin says back then, it was beneath a presidential nominee to ask about health issues or personal problems like alcoholism. That turned out to be McGovern's biggest mistake.

In 1972 vice presidents were not just picked. They had to be ratified by the convention members. With hundreds of delegates displeased with McGovern the vote to ratify was chaotic. Three other candidates names were nominated with some 70 votes, mostly favorite sons, were put in also. Plus serious grassroots attempts to replace Eagleton with Texas state representative Francis Farenthold gained significant traction, though ultimately did not change the vote.

The vice presidential balloting went on so long that McGovern and Eagleton were forced to begin making their acceptance speeches at 2a.m.

Gary Hart later said, "Within a few days, rumors started to circulate about a problem. It began with a phone call to McGovern's headquarters in South Dakota." The anonymous caller said, "Check into Senator Eagleton's background, he has a complicated medial background." Then more calls were made to the Eagleton staff. Within hours the McGovern campaign was getting the details. Staff learned that on three occasions in the 1960's Eagleton was hospitalized for depression and had undergone electroshock treatment. This was the height of the Cold War. Hart wrote, "The key wasn't how fo we feel about mental illness or therapy or anything like that. The key was - finger on the button."

(Continued on page 23 . . .)



HANAMI on the HILL (Continued from page 3 . . .)

five single-flowered weeping types from the Yokohama Nursery Company in Japan. He was planning to test the ability of cherry trees to thrive in the environment near Washington DC. Dr. Fairchild planted these trees on a hillside on his own property in Chevy Chase, MD. He observed the trees growing. One year later, the experiment was deemed a success!

1907: The Fairchilds, pleased with the success of the trees, began to promote Japanese flowering cherry trees as the ideal type of tree to plant along avenues in the Washington area. Friends of the Fairchilds also became interested and on Sept 26, arrangements were completed with the Chevy Chase Land Company to order three hundred cherry trees for the Chevy Chase area.

1908: Dr. David Fairchild gave cherry saplings to children from each District of Columbia school to plant in their schoolyard for the observance of Arbor Day. In closing his Arbor Day lecture, Dr. Fairchild expressed an appeal that the "Speedway" (no longer existing, but marked by portions of Independence and Maine Avenues, SW and East and West Basin Drives, SW, around the Tidal Basin) be transformed into a "Field of Cherries." Eliza Scidmore was in attendance, seeing the first big results of her advocacy.

1909: Eliza Scidmore decided to try to raise the money required to purchase the cherry trees and then donate them to the city. She sent a note outlining her plan to the new First Lady, Helen Herron Taft. Mrs. Taft had lived in Japan and was familiar with the beauty of the flowering cherry trees. Two days later the first lady responded.

The White House, Washington, April 7, 1909

Thank you very much for your suggestion about the cherry trees. I have taken the matter up and am promised the trees, but I thought perhaps it would be best to make an avenue of them, extending down to the turn in the road, as the other part is still too rough to do any planting. Of course, they could not reflect in the water, but the effect would be very lovely of the long avenue. Let me know what you think about this.

Sincerely yours, Helen H. Taft



1909 April 8: The day after Mrs. Taft's letter of April 7, Dr. Jokichi Takamine, the Japanese chemist who discovered adrenaline and takadiastase, was in Washington with Mr. Midzuno, Japanese consul in New York. When he was told that Washington was to have Japanese cherry trees planted along the Speedway, he asked whether Mrs. Taft would accept a donation of an additional two thousand trees to fill out the area. Mr. Midzuno thought it was a fine idea and suggested that the trees be given in the name of the City of Tokyo. Dr. Takamine asked the Mayor of Tokyo, Yukio Ozaki, to support making a gift of cherry trees to the United States.

1909: Tokyo's Mayor, Yukio Ozaki, supported the gift of cherry trees to Washington DC. First Lady of the United States, Helen Herron Taft, agreed to accept a donation of 2,000 cherry trees. The first cherry trees were on their way!

1909 April 13: Five days after Mrs. Taft's request, the Superintendent of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, Colonel Spencer Cosby, U.S. Army, initiated the purchase of ninety Fugenzo Cherry Trees (Prunus serrulata "Fugenzo") from Hoopes Brothers and Thomas Co., West Chester, PA. The trees were planted along the Potomac River from the site of the Lincoln Memorial southward toward East Potomac Park. After planting, it was discovered that the trees were not named correctly. The trees were determined to be the cultivar Shirofugen (Prunus serrulata "Shirofugen") and have since disappeared.

1909 Aug 30: The Japanese Embassy informed the Department of State that the City of Tokyo intended to donate to the United States two thousand cherry trees to be planted along the Potomac River.

1909 Dec 10: Two thousand cherry trees arrived in Seattle, Washington from Japan.

1910 Jan 6: The two thousand trees arrived in Washington, D.C.

1910 Jan 19: To everyone's dismay, an inspection team from the Dept. of Agriculture discovered that the trees were infested with insects and nematodes, and were diseased. To protect American growers, the department concluded that the trees must be destroyed.

1910 Jan 28: President W.H. Taft granted his consent to burn the trees.

1910 Jan 29: a newspaper article in the *Evening Star* mentions that "about a dozen" of the "buggiest trees" were saved for further study, and "planted out in the experimental plot of the bureau, and there will be an expert entomologist with a dark lantern, and a butterfly net, cyanide bottle and other lethal weapons placed on guard over the trees, to see what sort of bugs develop." The Secretary of State sent letters to the Japanese Ambassador expressing the deep regret of all concerned. All parties involved from Japan met the distressing news with determination and good will. Tokyo Mayor Yukio Ozaki and others suggested a second donation be made, and the Tokyo City Council authorized this plan. The number of trees had now increased to 3,020. The scions for these trees were taken in Dec 1910 from the famous collection along the bank of the Arakawa River in Adachi Ward, a suburb of Tokyo, and grafted onto specially selected understock produced in Itami City, Hyogo Prefecture.

1912 Feb 14: 3,020 cherry trees from twelve varieties were shipped from Yokohama on board the S.S. Awa Maru, bound for Seattle. Upon arrival, they were transferred to insulated freight cars for the

1912 March 26: 3,020 cherry trees arrived in Washington, DC. (12 varieties.)

1912 March 27: First Lady Helen Herron Taft and the Viscountess Chinda, wife of the Japanese Ambassador, planted two Yoshino cherry trees on the northern bank of the Tidal Basin, about 125 feet south of what is now Independence Avenue, SW. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the first lady presented a bouquet of "American Beauty" roses to Viscountess Chinda. Washington DC's renowned National Cherry Blossom Festival grew from this simple ceremony, witnessed by just a few persons. These two original trees still stand several hundred yards west of the John Paul Jones Memorial, located at the terminus of 17th Street, SW. Situated near the bases of the trees is a large bronze plaque which commemorates the occasion.

1913 - 1920: Workers continued planting Yoshino trees around the Tidal Basin. The cherry trees of the other eleven varieties and the remaining Yoshino trees were planted in East Potomac Park.

1915: In a gesture of gratitude for the cherry trees, in **1915:** Former President Taft sent a gift of flowering dogwood trees to the people of Japan.

(Continued on page 17 . . .)

2025 BANDWAGON EXTRAVAGANZA
POLITICAL & HISTORICAL MEMORABILIA SHOW & SALE

Fri, June 6, noon - 8pm & Sat, June 7, 9am - 1pm

Two day bourse is back! General admission fee: \$5, under 18 FREE
Room Hopping Thurs. 6/5.

NEW! PREMIERE SILENT AUCTION
6:30-8pm Friday evening

JOIN THE FUN! HERE'S HOW IT WORKS...The Premiere Silent Auction will be for high quality items with minimum starting bids of \$200. Preview 5-6:30 pm. Silent Auction 6:30-8pm. Complimentary beer, wine & soda during Auction. Sellers: 10% of starting bid per item to place items in the auction. No buyer premium. Bourse open during the Premiere Silent Auction. Sellers send photos of your items by March 15th or April 15th with good descriptions to polbandwgn@aol.com. We'll picture the items in upcoming April & May Bandwagons, so STAY TUNED. Questions? Contact us directly by email or phone.

LIGHTS! CAMERA! AUCTION!
SILENT AUCTIONS DURING SHOW HOURS
Back by popular demand, this is your opportunity to make and get some great deals
Sellers: Only \$5 per item to enter it into auction.
Buyers: no buyer premium. Starting bids as low as \$10.

TABLE RESERVATIONS:
Wall tables: \$70 each, Interior tables: \$65 each.
Reserve your tables today.
CONTACT PERSON: Jeannine Coup
717-656-7855 or email polbandwgn@aol.com



THE HOLIDAY INN 717-469-0661
604 Station Rd, Grantville, PA 17028.
Located at EXIT 80 ON I-81.
Group room rate \$134 per night.

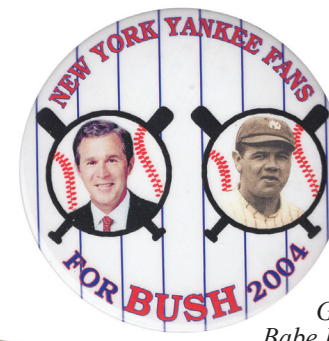
EXTRAVAGANZA 2025 PREMIERE SILENT AUCTION ITEMS PREVIEW



Sons of Temperance ribbon



Mrs. Cleveland large advertising platter



GW Bush & Babe Ruth jugate

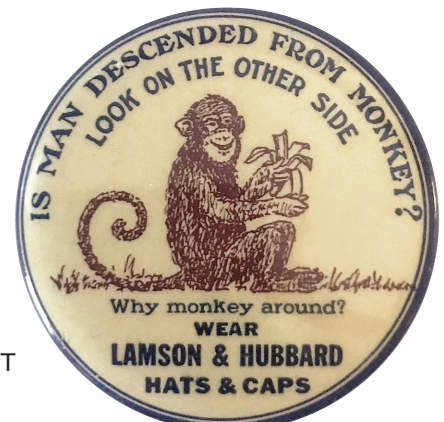


Wilmington, A.A. 1902, baseball team,

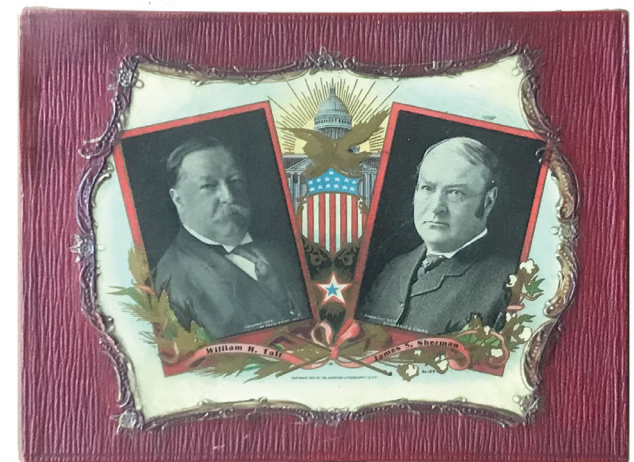


1876 Republican Nomination Hayes & Wheeler ribbon

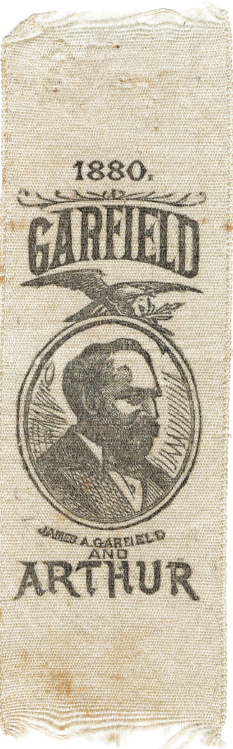
DO YOU HAVE SOMETHING YOU'D LIKE TO SELL IN THE PREMIERE SILENT AUCTION?
IF YOU ARE COMING TO THE SHOW IN JUNE, BRING IT WITH YOU,
IF THE STARTING BID IS \$200 OR HIGHER,
IT CAN GO INTO THE PREMIERE SILENT AUCTION ON FRIDAY NIGHT.
AND WE WILL PICTURE IT IN THE MAY BANDWAGON. SEND A PHOTO & ITEM DESCRIPTION.
QUESTIONS?
CALL JEANNINE
717-656-7855



Darwin theory themed Advertising mirror back



Taft & Sherman lined cigar box



1880 Garfield & Arthur ribbon



JEANNINE'S WORLD WARS & MORE - ADVERTISING TREASURES

From My Collection to Yours -- I Hope You Enjoy Them As Much As I Have! -- Call today 717-656-7855

			<p>To order call Jeannine (717) 656-7855</p> <p>We'll invoice you when we send the items. Items are in very good to fine condition (significant flaws noted). Priced as marked & sold "as is." Postage & insurance extra - Minimum \$5.</p> <p>See also pgs 12-15.</p>										

JEANNINE'S WORLD WARS & MORE

From My Collection to Yours -- I Hope You Enjoy Them As Much As I Have

W101-\$30.00
7/8" Mother script pin back brooch w/1-1/8" mother-of-pearl face, heart-shaped locket, Capitol Dome on heart is embellished w/clair faux jewels.

W102-\$25.00
1/2" V pin made from Lincoln penny & 3/4" charm, Lincoln head 1941 penny pressed into dome shape to look like a helmet

W103-\$48.00
Royal Arcanum 25th Anniv. 1902 June 23rd, picturing kids at fence w/sign saying "My Papa Belongs to the Royal Arcanum", 1.25"

W104-\$68.00
2" Jack Kelly, Veteran's Choice (Grace Kelly's father, served in WWI 1917-19, & 3-time Olympic gold medalist rower) curl: Philadelphia Badge Co.

W105-\$48.00
N.G.P. (National Guard of PA) paper: Made by Balto. Badge & Nov. Co., Baltimore. One soldier holds rifle, the other a sword, outside a tent. 1.25"

W106-\$18.00
Veteran 50 years, FLT (Friendship, Love, Truth-The 3 degrees of Order of the Odd Fellows) 5/8" enameled clutch NEAR MINT

W107-\$195.00
1860 Douglas 3/4" token with advertising reverse. Side 1: Stephen A. Douglas, profile bust. Side 2: H. Upmeyer, Jeweller, Milwaukeee.

W108-\$68.00
(left) Reunion 25th Reg't N.J.V., Beverly, N.J. 1862-1901. Paper: Wh&H. 1.25"

W109-\$48.00
Daughters of America 33rd Annual State Conv, Washington, PA Delegate 1.25" cello & 2.5" ribbon

W110-\$70.00
Republican Ticket picturing Lincoln, Fifth Congressional District, Howard County, Hart B. Holton. For Representative in Congress, Francis H. Stockett, For Chief Judge, John E. Smith, Nicholas Brewer. Elections Tue, Nov 7th 1882. Paper 6-3/8". Spot left of Lincoln. Small edge tears.

W111-\$34.00
"Atlanta, GA" embossed on pin w/ 1-3/8" charm -- eagle wings spread between US flags, laurel wreath, dove w/olive branch. Text around the dove says: **Peace Jubilee**, Spanish-American War 1898, Dove of Peace. Small enamel chip on breast of dove. Reverse: C.M. Robbins Maker, Attleboro, Mass. Embossed & enameled.

W112-\$35.00
Le General Charles De Gaulle, WW2 French officer who lead Free France against Nazi Germany, later Pres. of France 6" plastic 3-D figurine pen.

W113-\$22.00
Army Day 1948 Apr 6 Pittsburgh Milk Co. 1"

W114-\$75.00
Gen. John A. Logan nickname: Black Jack. Backpaper: Jos. Jaffe, NY City, Whitehead & Hoag Patents. Curl: July 21, 1896. Logan fought in the Mexican-American War while in US Army 1847-1848 and the Civil War Union Army 1861-1865. He was the 2nd Commander-in-Chief of G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republic) 1868-1871. He helped lead the effort to establish Decoration Day, later called Memorial Day. After the Civil War he was a U.S. Rep from 1867-1871 and U.S. Senator 1871-1877 & 1879 til he died in 1886. He was one of the House managers of the impeachment trial of Pres. Andrew Johnson.

W115-\$30.00
P.O. of A. Patriotic Order of Americans 1.25" cello w/2 interlocking rings. Open Bible in left ring & U.S. flag in right ring. 3.5" cloth ribbon "Camp No. 119, P.O. of A."

W116-\$20.00
Francis Scott Key 1814-1914, 1.75" cello pin & 3.5" ribbon, Nat'l Star Spangled Banner Centennial, Baltimore, 1914 Sept. 6-14, gold embossed, 7/8" cello pin picturing the Francis Scott Key Monument, Baltimore

W117-\$45.00
Side 1: George Washington President of the United States 1789, portrait bust. Side 2: Time Increases His Fame, laurel wreath. embossed token.

W118-\$95.00
5" woven cloth Delegate ribbon. Annual Congress National Prison Association of U.S., Austin, Tex. Dec. 2-6, 1897 w/cloth bow tie flag sewn at top. Reverse: Whitehead & Hoag Co., Newark, NJ

W119-\$45.00
Delegate, 70th Annual Convention, Dept. of PA, Ladies of the G.A.R., Lancaster, PA 1955 June 23-25, ribbon 4-5/8"

W120-\$24.00
1" dia. Garfield memorial token. Side 1: Garfield portrait bust. Side 2: J.A. Garfield, Born Nov. 19, 1831. Died Sep. 19, 1881.

W121-\$195.00
Side 1: The 29th Annual Encampment Dept. of OH, Grand Army of the Republic, Sandusky, June 12-13-14. Side 2: multi-masted ship top right, sinking ship center left, & life boat with men rowing bottom right. Background looks like trees on land. 1.5" embossed metal. G.A.R. c.1895

W122-\$16.00
Willkie War Veteran 7-1/8" coated canvas paper ribbon

W123-\$145.00 (left)
"Wilson" inscribed at the bottom, "His Pen is Mightier than his Sword" inscribed across the top. Wilson bust on field of stars above a scale with a pen weighed against a sword. Vertical stripes behind the scales. Laurel fronds along left & right lower edges. 1.75" embossed metal fob w/dark patina. Shown lighter than actual item to see detail.

W124-\$235.00
Side 1: David Tod, War Governor. Presented to Tod Post No. 29 G.A.R., Youngstown, OH 1861-1863. Side 2: 33rd Annual Encampment G.A.R. Youngstown, OH, June 20-22, 1899. Youngstown Industries in small print under buildings. Tod was a politician & industrialist, 25th OH gov (1862 Jan 4 - 1864 Jan 11), who gained recognition for leadership during Civil War. Tod was born in Youngstown. 1.5" embossed metal. Grand Army of the Republic.

TO ORDER: CALL JEANNINE @ 717-656-7855 or email polbandwgn@aol.com

JEANNINE'S WORLD WARS & MORE

From My Collection to Yours -- I Hope You Enjoy Them As Much As I Have

W125-\$30.00
Have Registered Ready To Do My Part. Call To The Colors. Columbus, OH 1917 June 5, 1.75"

W126-\$20.00
Victory Convention Shamokin, PA, 1919 June 16-19, Guest badge, 1.25"

W127-\$32.00
Essential Transportation Worker, Keep 'em Rolling, ODT, Office of Defense Transportation, 1.75" litho

W128-\$38.00
USA Vote C.I.O. Promoting CIO over rival union AFL for recruitment 1.75"

W129-\$45.00
Hughes Alliance Women's Committee, America First & Efficient, 7/8"

W130-\$80.00
Labor Day, In Union There Is Strength, Labor Omnia Vincit 1.25"

W131-\$34.00
VLV Labor Volunteers For Victory, 1.75" curl: Midwest Badge & Novelty Co., Minneapolis

W132-\$95.00
Labor Day, Our Day KC, MO, 2.25", curl: Geraghty, Chicago

W133-\$22.00
Army Day 1948 Apr 6 Pittsburgh Milk Co. 1"

W134-\$25.00
V For Victory, Morse Code, 7/8"

W135-\$32.00
Welcome Home, Wood County Soldiers Sept. 10, 1919 Home

W136-\$18.00
US Wants Mac(Arthur) 7/8"

W137-\$28.00
General MacArthur Don't Let Him Down 7/8" double "V" (Victory at Home & Abroad., civil rights)

W138-\$42.00
Welcome Home Fraternal Handshake gold embossed filigree, 1.25"

W139-\$78.00
V.F.W. w/logo at top & prop plane pictured 1.5", paper: Wh&H

W140-\$20.00
Gen. D. MacArthur uncommon large 2.5" size.

W141-\$15.00
1942 Blue Star shield One-Son-In-Service 7/8"

W142-\$15.00
One-Son-In-Service 5/8"

W143-\$16.00
Two-Sons-In-Service 7/8"

W144-\$18.00
American War Mothers 1.5"

W145-\$42.00
War Savings Bonds 10% Club, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, 1" paper: Wh&H

W146-\$24.00
Welcome Disabled American Veterans 1.25"

W147-\$35.00
On To Victory Minneapolis Aquatennial Sponsor 1942 July 18-26, marine, soldier, sailor pictured, 1-5/8" litho

W148-\$65.00
Indiana to Chicago 1933 American Legion Logo, 3.5" curl: Bastian Bros.

W149-\$00.00
Red Feather War Chest Volunteer Worker 1.25"

W150-\$25.00
S.A. War Fund 5/8"

W151-\$28.00
Member W.S.S. (War Savings Service) \$100 Club, 5/8"

W152-\$20.00
W.S.S. Pledged for 1918, 7/8"

W153-\$24.00
I'm Buying Bonds 7/8"

W154-\$18.00
Cowitt County War Chest, 100% American 7/8"

W155-\$38.00
V For Victory (written in English, Russian, & Greek) US, Brit, Greek, & Russian flags, 1.25"

W156-\$75.00
Official Community Chest, Lest You Forget, 1.5" paper: Wh&H

W157-\$20.00
United War Work Campaign #7, blue star, 7/8", paper: Wh&H

W158-\$20.00
Bundles for America 1.25"

W159-\$24.00
B.M.C., Sell, Save, Serve V for Victory, 7/8" paper: Wh&H

W160-\$18.00
Volunteers Save Your Country 1-1/8" litho

W161-\$18.00
This Is My America Statue of Liberty/flag 7/8"

W162-\$20.00
It's Up To U.S. To Win This War 7/8", paper: Wh&H

W163-\$22.00
Keep U.S. Out of War 7/8"

W164-\$18.00
Buy American 7/8"

W165-\$30.00
Wanted for Murder Dead or Alive, 1.25"

W166-\$24.00
To Hell With Japan 1.25"

W167-\$24.00
To Hell With Japan 1.25"

W168-\$24.00
U.S. Will Lick Hell Out Of Them, anti-Japan 1.25"

W169-\$20.00
V, Morse Code 1.25"

W170-\$29.00
V-Republic of China flag symbol w/Chinese letters in outer ring, 7/8" unusual

W171-\$28.00
Liberty for Poland 5/8"

W172-\$28.00
Proud to be American Proud to be Polish 3.5"

W173-\$44.00
La Societe de 40 hommes & 8 Chevaux (French=The Company Of 40 Men & 8 Horses)

W174-\$00.00
Forty and Eight is an organization of U.S. veterans headquartered in Indianapolis, IN. Founded March 1920 in Philadelphia, PA as an honor society for the American Legion by WWI veteran & Legionnaire Joseph William Breen & 15 fellow members. The name comes from the French Army box cars used to transport American soldiers to the western front during WWI. Each car had "40-8" stenciled on the side, meaning it could carry 40 men or 8 horses. The cars were known as "forty and eights" and viewed by the men as a miserable way to travel. The org.'s name is a reminder of their shared common misery.

W175-\$18.00
Corbin Camp No. 25 United Spanish War Veterans Ladies Auxiliary, 1.75"

W176-\$30.00
1935 4th of July Lansdowne, 1"

W177-\$18.00
Vets for Ike 3/4" litho WW2 general for Pres.

W178-\$30.00
1940 Knot Hole Gang #6273 (from the practice of looking thru holes in wood fences at baseball programs to bring kids to games)

TO ORDER: CALL JEANNINE @ 717-656-7855 or email polbandwgn@aol.com



Dorothy Elizabeth Harris
Feb 19, 1923 –
Feb 12, 2025

REMEMBERING ELIZABETH A WALK-IN ROLL IN HISTORY

APIC member Clay Harris told us a remarkable story about his mother, Dorothy Elizabeth Harris, who recently passed away one week shy of her 102nd birthday. He was remembering her life while doing what so many families must when a family member has gone, closing out her affairs and sorting through the substance of the physical things left behind. Clay described his memories of what he described as his mother's "walk-in roll in history." What a wonderful way to think of her.

At the age of 20, Elizabeth moved to New York City, where she met and married James Harris, her loving husband for 59 years until his death in 2004. They met in NYC during World War II, and married on September 11, 1945 almost one month after V-J Day. Clay describes this as his "favorite photo of my parents in New York (1946)." In the background a sign on the building says "The Best Years Of Our Lives."

She was in New York's Time Square in 1945 on V-J Day August 15th after news broke of the Japanese surrender in World War II and a spontaneous celebration ensued in the streets.

The celebration was captured in many photographs, including the iconic LIFE photo often referred to as "The Kiss." In the summer before her marriage, she achieved a tiny walk-on role in history. *St. Petersburg Times* Staff Writer Colette Bancroft tells Elizabeth's story in her 2005 Aug 28 article, "Just Over the Sailor's Shoulder". Bancroft wrote . . . The first time Elizabeth Harris saw the photo, she had no idea it was an American icon in the making.

It was not long after V-J Day, Aug. 15, 1945. She was a 22-year-old from Tacoma, Wash., working in New York City and waiting for her fiancé to return from the service.

When she saw *Life* magazine photographer Alfred Eisenstadt's joyous shot of a sailor planting a big smooch on a nurse in Times Square amid the victory celebration, what she noticed was herself.



Harris, then Elizabeth Bahler, worked in the accounting department of the J.C. Penney Co., on 34th Street off Broadway. "I used to ride up on the elevator with Mr. Penney."

When news of the war's end broke, she says, the bosses told everyone to take the rest of the day off. She met her friend Rose Marie Jones, also from Tacoma, and they joined the throngs whooping it up in the streets of the city.

Somewhere near 42nd Street, they saw the sailor and the nurse. "He just grabbed her. Everyone was screaming and hollering," she says. "I guess he hiked her skirt up when he grabbed her, because it wasn't that short." She taps the photograph. "Oh, those stockings with seams. They were horrible."

She and Jones (who is also in the photo, Harris says, although just a smidgen of her forehead is visible) noticed the photographer. "But they were all over the place, too."

In the swirl of the crowd, she didn't see what happened after the sailor turned the nurse loose. But Harris had other things on her mind than photographic immortality. "I felt wonderful. I was engaged, and we were going to get married when he got back. Of course, we were going to get married whether the war was over or not." But the end of the war meant the wedding might come sooner.

World War II had touched her life long before she came to New York. In Tacoma, she says, there were often air raids. "The air raid warden lived right next door, and he scared us half to death" with warnings of what could happen if they didn't follow orders.

She had several friends of Japanese descent who were sent to internment camps after Pearl Harbor. "They were second-generation American. They didn't even speak Japanese. "Those families lost everything."

In 1943, at age 20, she decided to head east. "I don't know how I had the nerve to do that, just get on a train and go across the country. But I did."

She met James Harris not long after she came to New York. When she first arrived, she and her friend Jones lived at the YWCA in Greenwich Village. "It was \$6 a week, \$3 for each of us. The bathroom was down the hall. We could eat at the Automat for a total of about a quarter. We made \$30 a week, so we did pretty well."

Meeting her future husband, she says, was "very much serendipity."

"Rosie came out (from Washington) ahead of me, and she met a sailor on the train. He wrote to his sister in Texas and told her about this nice girl on the train. The sister wrote her friend Bessie in New York."

"It turned out Bessie worked at the phone company with Rosie, and she took us to her church. The first time we went, we met James. "He told his friend, "I didn't know which one to take (as if he had to take one of us!), so I decided to take the small one."

"Rosie never did see that sailor again."

James Harris was a student at the Merchant Marine Academy in Kings Point, N.Y., when they met. Soon he was in the service, often performing dangerous duty such as loading and transporting ammunition.

He visited her in New York occasionally, but much of their courtship was conducted by letter, Harris says. "He was very good about writing, and I always wrote him back. We wrote just about every day."

They became engaged in January 1945, when they bought a ring at Macy's and then went to the observation deck of the Empire State Building, where he put it on her finger.

That building played another role on the day they applied for a marriage license: July 28, 1945. That morning, as they were downtown getting the license, the pilot of an Army B-25 bomber became lost in dense fog, flew into Manhattan and crashed into the 79th floor of the Empire State Building. Fourteen people died. "We were coming home and saw that plane sticking out of the building," Harris says. "Thank goodness it was a Saturday; if it had been a weekday, a lot more people would have been in there working."

The Harrises married in Manhattan on Sept. 11, 1945. [Editor's note: Fifty-six years later two other planes were deliberately flown into the Twin Towers on Elizabeth and James' wedding anniversary.]

After he got out of the service, with both of them working, they made \$60 a week. They lived in an apartment on W 69th Street, where Lincoln Center is today. They later lived in Pennsylvania, then came to Tampa in 1951. They moved into a house near Lowry Park in 1957, when nearby N Boulevard was still a sand road. "I remember getting stuck in it."

James Harris worked onshore for several companies while their three children were young, but he returned to the Merchant Marine after the kids were grown. He died in December.

Elizabeth Harris still [2005] in the house where they raised their family, a tidy place with wood paneling and lots of photos of the children, four grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. "Almost three," Harris says.

She and her husband were married for 59 years. "We were very fortunate." Their love of travel was one of their bonds; one son lives in London, and, she says, they got to travel all over Europe while visiting him.

In 1995, they spent most of a month in London during the 50th anniversary of V-E Day.

And on almost every anniversary of World War II events, Harris says, she sees that exuberantly romantic photo of a kiss in Times Square, and her own smiling face just above a sailor's embracing arm.

"Throughout the years, on every anniversary, you see it and say, Oh yes! I remember." - Colette Bancroft

Clay Harris took his mother on a trip to Japan. "My mother, who was born six months before the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923, saw the cherry blossoms in full bloom this year on her first trip to Japan," Harris wrote in his article titled "Taking It In Her Stride", about that trip for the *Financial Times*, where he worked as a journalist from 1979 to 2007. Elizabeth was 85.

Traveling with an elderly person has its challenges, he says, but also many rewards with careful planning. "We learned to conserve her energy for the exertions that paid high dividends -- climbing long flights of steps at Nikko and within Himeji castle or braving the throngs making their way up the steep shop-lined slope leading to Kiyomizu-dera in Kyoto." She certainly seems to be enjoying herself in this photo at the bridge.

"We were all set to go to Japan again for my 60th birthday in 2011 (she was then 88), along with my husband, brother, sister-in-law, and nephew, but the tsunami/Fukushima-nuclear-plant situation shortly before the planned trip prompted us to cancel."

Now the cherry blossoms of spring remind us of the poignant beauty and transience of life encouraging appreciation for the present moment and the beauty of fleeting experiences.

Thank you for sharing her story, Clay. Rest in peace, Elizabeth.



Tampa Florida, Sunday August 13, 1945
Military and civilian revelers crowd New York's Time Square to celebrate after the Japanese surrender in 1945.

Elizabeth: "This picture ran in the Tampa Tribune when they celebrated the 50th anniversary. Rosie is the girl in the wild print dress. My face can be seen on the other side of the soldier in white. I remember seeing this in the New York papers in 1945, but I didn't save a copy."



Elizabeth Harris still [2005] in the house where they raised their family, a tidy place with wood paneling and lots of photos of the children, four grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. "Almost three," Harris says.

She and her husband were married for 59 years. "We were very fortunate." Their love of travel was one of their bonds; one son lives in London, and, she says, they got to travel all over Europe while visiting him.

In 1995, they spent most of a month in London during the 50th anniversary of V-E Day.

And on almost every anniversary of World War II events, Harris says, she sees that exuberantly romantic photo of a kiss in Times Square, and her own smiling face just above a sailor's embracing arm.

"Throughout the years, on every anniversary, you see it and say, Oh yes! I remember." - Colette Bancroft



Making a spectacle of herself at Meganebashi (spectacles bridge) in Nagasaki

HANAMI on the HILL (Continued from page 10 . . .)

1927: April 16, the original planting of Japanese cherry trees was commemorated by a re-enactment of the event by Washington school children.

1934: The District of Columbia Commissioners sponsored a three-day celebration.

1935: The first "Cherry Blossom Festival" was sponsored jointly by many civic groups and became an annual event in subsequent years.

1937 April 8: A ceremony attracted thousands of visitors to the Capital. Sakiko Saito, daughter of the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Saito, was crowned Queen of the Cherry Blossoms by Melvin Hazen, Commissioner of the District of Columbia. The festival was held to celebrate the anniversary of the presentation of the Japanese cherry trees to the capital by the citizens of Tokio, Japan during the Taft Administration. The Queen was photographed with Masako Saito, also a daughter of the Japanese Ambassador, and Barbara Caldwell, an American playmate.

1938: So prominent were the cherry trees that a group of indignant women chained themselves together near them in a political statement against President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Called the Cherry Tree Rebellion, the sought to stop the workers who were preparing to clear ground for the construction of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial. A compromise was reached wherein more trees would be planted along the south side of the Tidal Basin to frame the memorial.

1940: The Cherry Blossom pageant was introduced to the festival activities

Growing Peace

1948: The Cherry Blossom Festival continued after World War II. Cherry Blossom Princesses were selected from each State of the Union as well as from each federal territory. From these princesses, a queen was chosen to reign during the festival.

1952: The famed cherry tree grove along the Arakawa River near Tokyo, parent stock for Washington's first trees, had fallen into decline during World War II. Japan requested help to restore the grove in the Adachi Ward. The National Park Service shipped budwood from descendants of those same trees back to Tokyo. These efforts to help restore the original grove from their descendant trees was part of the cycle of giving and friendship symbolized by the blooming cherry trees.

1954 March 30: The Japanese Ambassador to the United States, Sadao Iguchi, presented a 300-year-old Japanese Stone Lantern to the City of Washington. The lantern is one of two; the other stands in Ueno Park in Tokyo, Japan. The lantern was a gift, a rededication of friendship between nations commemorating the 100th anniversary of the first Treaty of Peace, Amity and Commerce between the United States and Japan signed March 31, 1854 at Yokohama on March 31, 1854. The Japanese Stone Lantern, made of granite, is eight feet high and weighs approximately two tons. The National Cherry Blossom Festival officially is opened by the lighting of the lantern.

1957: Mr. Yositaka Mikimoto, President of Mikimoto Pearls, Inc., donated the Mikimoto Pearl Crown that is used at the coronation of the National Cherry Blossom Festival Queen on the night of the Grand Ball. The crown contains more than two pounds of gold and has 1,585 pearls. This magnificent crown is ceremonial, and because of its weight the young lady, who is crowned Queen, will wear the famous piece for just a few moments. She is given a miniature crown of gold, with a pearl topping each point, to wear for the remainder of the evening and to keep thereafter as her own.

1958 April 18: The Japanese Pagoda, hewn out of rough stone, was placed on the southwest bank of the Tidal Basin and dedicated. It was presented as a gift to the City of Washington DC by the Mayor of Yokohama to "symbolize the spirit of friendship between the United States of America manifested in the Treaty of Peace, Amity and Commerce signed at Yokohama on March 31, 1854..." The Japanese Pagoda was shipped to the United States in five crates and arrived as a puzzle! It was assembled by specialists from the Smithsonian Institution.

1965: The Japanese Government made another generous gift of 3,800 Yoshino trees to another first lady devoted to the beautification of Washington, First Lady Lady Bird Johnson. Many of these trees are planted on the grounds of the Washington Monument. Lady Bird Johnson and Mrs. Ryuji Takeuchi, wife of Japan's Ambassador, reenacted the planting ceremony of 1912 on April 4, 1965 (photo at right).

1982: The cycle of giving and preservation continued. A river rerouting flooded an embankment of Yoshino cherry trees in Japan. Horticulturalists from Japan collected cuttings from the Yoshino cherry trees in Washington DC to help restore the Yoshino grove after the flood. Approximately eight hundred cuttings from the Tidal Basin Yoshino trees were collected by horticulturalists to help retain the characteristics of the grove and replace destroyed trees. Through this ongoing cycle of restoration and growth, the cherry trees continued to fulfill their role as a symbol and an agent of friendship.

1986 to 1988: A total of 676 new cherry trees were planted at a cost of over \$101,000 in private funds donated to the National Park Service to restore the number of trees to what they were at the time of the original gift.

1994: The National Cherry Blossom Festival was expanded from one week to two weeks.

1996: March 27, signing of the Sister River Agreement between the Potomac, which flows through Washington DC, and the Arakawa, which originates on scenic Mt. Kobushi in Saitama Prefecture.

1997 June 17: In cooperation with the United States National Arboretum, cuttings were taken from the documented, surviving 1912 Yoshino cherry trees shipment, to ensure preservation of the trees' genetic lineage. These trees will be used in subsequent replacement plantings to preserve the genetic heritage of the grove.

1999 Nov 15: Fifty trees, propagated from the 1,400+ year old "Usuzumi" cherry tree growing in the village of Itasho Neo in Gifu Prefecture of Japan, were planted in West Potomac Park. It is said that the 26th Emperor Keitai of Japan planted the tree 1,500 years ago to celebrate his ascension to the throne. The "Usuzumi" tree was declared a National Treasure of Japan in 1922.

2002 - 2006: Four hundred trees, propagated from the surviving trees from the 1912 donation, were planted to ensure that the genetic lineage of the original trees is continued.

2011: Approximately 120 propagates from the surviving 1912 trees around the Tidal Basin were collected by National Park Service horticulturalists and sent back to Japan to the Japan Cherry Blossom Association to retain the genetic lineage. Through this cycle of giving, the



You Snore
You Lose!

Don't miss out on
NEW ITEMS and SPECIALS
every **SUNDAY!**

Sign up by visiting us at
www.loriferber.com or via
email at lori@loriferber.com

THE FRUGAL COLLECTOR - April 2025

By Mason St. Clair and Scott Jasnoch

This month we take a look at a few items found on the PME Facebook page. We hope everyone gets out to a show!

First is this 1.25" pin of William McKinley. The portrait, rendered in sepia tones, shows his head and shoulders, with a distinctive side profile view. The pin itself is aged, with visible wear and cracking but still sold at \$45.

Next up is this classic metallic badge, with the word "HARRISON" spelled out in capital letters. The letters have a textured, slightly rough appearance. It was purchased for \$29.

A beautiful pin from the start is this 1.25" example featuring a portrait of William Jennings Bryan. The pin is gold-toned with a decorative border consisting of a blue and white star pattern at the top and a red and white striped pattern at the bottom, resembling the American flag. A great pickup at \$39.

Another goodie from this era is this 1.25" pin featuring a portrait of William McKinley. The pin has a gold-colored outer ring with a textured edge, and the portrait is framed by a cream-colored inner ring. On either side of the portrait, there are stylized depictions of the American flag. A must for only \$21.

The bigger of the bunch is this 3.5" pin featuring Franklin D. Roosevelt. The pin is white with black text reading "OUR PRESIDENT" at the top and "FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT" at the bottom, encircling a black and white portrait of Roosevelt. He is shown smiling for his candidacy and just maybe because of the selling price of \$36.

Until next time!

cherry trees continue to fulfill their role as a symbol and as an agent of friendship.

2016: Cuttings were taken from the trees throughout the Tidal Basin and West Potomac Park. These trees are being propagated at a nursery and will be planted in 5-6 years once the trees are large enough to be transplanted.

2017 March 27: First Lady Michelle Obama participates in a centennial tree planting ceremony during the National Cherry Blossom Festival. (right)

This year's National Cherry Blossom Festival continues the spirit and traditions of cultural exchange, international friendship, and taking time to enjoy the blooming of the cherry trees. Thank you for taking time to learn more about the symbolism and history of the cherry trees. Enjoy the festival!

Sources:
By Harper Scott Martin | April 2, 2025
<https://www.aoc.gov/explore-capitol-campus/blog/hanami-cherry-blossom-capitol-grounds>
National Park Service *Cherry Blossom Festival, A History of the Cherry Trees*
<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/cherryblossom/history-of-the-cherry-trees.htm>



TREASURES on the WEB

By Paul Bengston

I sure had fun watching the Roger Kimmel collection being sold in the recent Heritage auction. I won an item that had been on my want list for almost 30 years. I have always encouraged new collectors to be patient, but 30 years is pushing the limits. The internet sure has changed how these auctions operate. Just a click of the button and you can watch the action unfold until the end. I am sure many of us remember having to call in bids and getting a busy signal for an hour. You never knew if you had won until the snail mail invoice came weeks later. Collectors can get a real education by watching these live auctions. Knowledge is key when out hunting in the wild. It is important to know what things are worth when opportunity presents itself.



Many of us help finance our collecting by buying things we don't want, selling them, and then buying something we do want with the profits. That describes how I have built my entire collection. You don't have to be wealthy, just informed.

1st up is a 9 1/2" x 7 1/2" jugate invitation to the 1865 inaugural ball of Lincoln and Johnson. A wonderful addition to any Lincoln collection, this sold for \$1,600.

From 1888, this Fisk and Brooks jugate token is suspended from a "Prohibition Victory" ribbon. The back reads "For God, for Home and Native Land, the Saloon Must Go". This sold for \$236.

This very odd McKinley ribbon has the slogan "Oh say can't you see by the dawn's early light McKinley is the man who will set things right." What a neat ribbon. It sold for a \$150 Buy It Now.



I don't recall seeing this McKinley TR jugate belt Buckle before. It sold for \$317.

This Very rare and seldom offered 1 1/4" pinback "People's Candidate for President Hon. Thos. E. Watson of GA" sold for \$766.



Every Teddy Roosevelt collection should have this 2 1/8" "The Winner" pin from 1912. I consider it a true classic. It sold this time for \$556.

This 1 1/4" "Our Next President Cambria Co. Bull Moose No. 1" pin had some light foxing but still sold for \$1,879. One had just sold days earlier in the Kimmel/Heritage auction for less than half this price.



Taft got the key to the White House on this fun 1909 inaugural souvenir pinback. It sold for \$160.

With back paper from the Keystone Badge Co. of Reading PA, this 1 1/4" Wilson Marshall jugate is wonderful. With great graphics and in mint condition, it sold for \$2,827.



Another terrific Wilson item offered was this 1 1/4" "The World Must Be Made Safe for Democracy" picture pin. It was offered for at a Buy It Now for \$1,800 with a Best Offer option. A \$1,300 best offer was taken.

Thomas Van Lear was elected Mayor of Minneapolis in 1916 on the Socialist Party ticket. This 1 1/4" pinback sold for \$126.



I have collected Minnesota Farmer Labor Party items for 50+ years. I had never seen this "United We Win in 1922" pin from Chippewa County before. It took \$136 to secure it for my collection.

Long (and still) on my want list, this large oval FDR Curley pin from the July 4th, 1932 "Victory Parade" sold for a strong \$2,025. This pin is often seen off center, but this one was perfect.



The "Work and Wages" version of the graphic FDR Curley jugate sold for \$223. About what is sold for 30 years ago. There is also a "Economic Security" version that is more common.

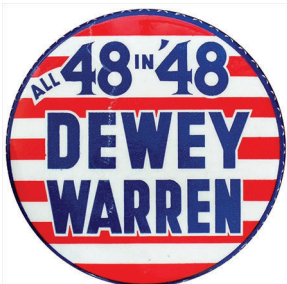


FDR held birthday balls all over the country to help fight infantile paralysis (polio). There are many versions of pinbacks and ribbons from these events. This 2 1/4" "Chairman" pin was from a 1938 event in Jackson MS. I am not sure how many chairmen there were, but I doubt many. This pin sold for \$164.



Albert "Happy" Chandler was a Senator and Governor from KY. This 7/8" "Our Next Senator" pin sold for \$106.

Handkerchiefs are a specialty collecting area. There are many to choose from and some have very interesting graphics. This 1940 FDR handkerchief is beautiful and full of interesting dogma. It sold for \$338.



This "Smoke Out the New Deal with Landon" corn cob pipe sold for \$82. A neat 3D item.

You see this "All 48 in '48 Dewey Warren" as a sticker very often. The button rarely appears. This one had a big scratch but still brought \$135.

From his 1958 senate campaign, this 1 1/2" "Keep Up with the Kennedys" is seldom offered. Put up as a Buy It Now at \$4,000, it had a Or Best Offer option. A best offer of \$2,000 was accepted. A very good buy I thought.

There are a whole series of these David Levine political caricature pins. They come in various sizes too. This 6" Robert Kennedy sold for \$76 which I thought a very good buy.



Join us on the Facebook group Treasures on the Web for more detailed comments on these and many other items sold on the web

Best & happy hunting, Paul Bengston APIC #3514

Announcing the APIC Mark Jacobs 2026 Smithsonian Internship Program

2026 Six Week Summer Internship Application Deadline Dec. 31st, 2025

For more info & an application, contact:
Scott Jasnoch
8 Crestview Dr., Kearney, NE 68845
Phone: (308) 293-5325
jasnochscott@gmail.com

GREAT OPPORTUNITY!

ATTENTION: GRADUATE LEVEL STUDENTS

The American Political Items Collectors (APIC) sponsor one 6-week summer internship at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. Opportunity to work & learn with the Curator at the National Museum's Political History Division. Winning applicant is provided a dormitory room at George Washington University (or the equivalent) and a weekly stipend. The internship is open to graduate level students. History or political science majors are desired and overall good character is required. **APPLY TODAY!**

APIC in the NEWS - FIRST TO REGISTER TO VOTE

The 1972 presidential election was the first in which the voting age had been lowered from 21 to 18 as a result of the passage of the 26th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

The right of citizens of the United States, who are 18 years of age or older, to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of age. (Section 1, 26th Amendment)

You all know the story that in 1942, in the midst of WWII, Congress lowered the minimum age for the U.S. Military Draft to 18 from 21, kicking off a decades-long debate. "If I'm old enough to fight, then I'm old enough to vote," became the slogan of the youth voting rights movement. Some ground was gained in a few states, like Georgia. In 1943 it was the first state to lower the voting age to 18 in their state and local elections. Alas, Georgia also implemented Jim Crow laws so only white young people could actually use their new voting right.

And then there came a President named Dwight D. Eisenhower, a former WWII general who'd led and fought alongside young men and women. In his 1954 State of the Union address he urged Congress to "propose to the States a constitutional amendment permitting citizens to vote when they reached the age of 18."

Widespread public support for lowering the voting age followed in the 1960s when the Vietnam War recentered the youth voting rights movement on its original "old enough to fight, old enough to vote" slogan.

Five years after the Voting Rights Act of 1965, Congress voted to add an amendment to the law lowering the voting age to 18 in federal, state, and local elections nationwide. After being signed into law by President Nixon [1970 June 22], the states of Arizona, Idaho, Oregon, and Texas sued the federal government.

In Oregon v. Mitchell (1970), the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in a 5-4 decision that Congress only had the power to set the minimum voting age in federal elections — not in state or local elections. The Court held that it was unconstitutional for Congress to lower the voting age in state and local elections, and thus that provision was struck down. www.rockthevote.org/explainers/the-26th-amendment-and-the-youth-vote/

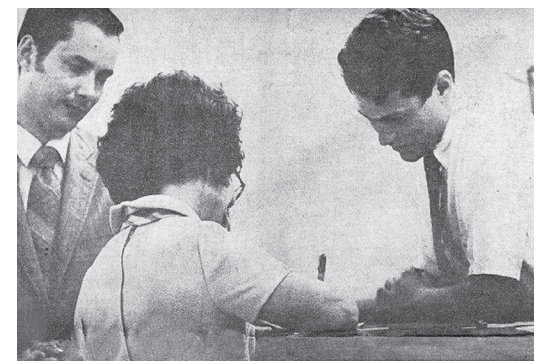
The logical next step following the Supreme Court decision was to pass an amendment to the Constitution. Without an amendment it would have been up to each individual state to determine whether to lower the voting age for their state elections. The U.S. Senate voted unanimously to pass the proposed Constitutional amendment. The House followed with a vote in favor. The requisite three-quarters of state legislatures (38 states) ratified the 26th Amendment quickly in just over two months. On July 1, 1971 it was ratified.

In Florida there was a 19 year old staff writer for the *Tampa Times* named Clay Harris. He was a national merit scholar who was a recent graduate of Vanderbilt University. During his senior year at Vanderbilt he was editor-in-chief of *The Vanderbilt Hustler* student newspaper.

Harris competed with some 1,200 applicants for a *Washington Post* internship after his junior year and won a coveted slot with the *Los Angeles Times/Washington Post News Service*. Harris was hired by the *Tampa Times* after graduation. In '73 the *Washington Post* offered him a position in London, where he would select and edit stories for their syndication clients.

In 1979 Harris became a news editor at the *Financial Times*, which was launching its first international edition. He stayed at the *Financial Times* for nearly 30 years in a variety of reporting and editing positions and created *Mudlark*, a financial diary column, before retiring in 2007. Harris is now a freelance columnist for *Security & Investment Review*. He said that a liberal arts education was integral to his success. "I would not be where I am today without a Vanderbilt education or the *Hustler*," he said in a Jun 21, 2012 article about being inducted into the Vanderbilt Student Media Hall of Fame.

And by the way, Clay Harris is a member of the APIC (American Political Items Collectors). He wrote a contemporary account of his own experience during the historic time between the law signed by Nixon and the subsequent ratification of the 26th Amendment to cure the faults of that same law in an article Harris wrote for the *Tampa Times*. It outlines the complexity and timing of implementing the new law at the local level. Let's meet him there in his own words.



Supervisor of Elections James Schesta watches *Times* staff writer Clay Harris (right), 19, register to vote. 1970. Staff photo by Fred Fox.

FIRST TO REGISTER: 19-YEAR-OLD JOINS VOTERS

by Clay Harris, Times Staff Writer, 1970

Hillsborough County yesterday became the first county in the state to register under-21-year-olds to vote under the Voting Rights Act signed into law this week by President Richard Nixon.

Although the new law, which will be contested before the U.S. Supreme Court to uphold its constitutionality, will not become effective until Jan. 1, 1971, James Sebesta, county supervisor of elections, announced yesterday he is registering 18, 19, and 20-year-old youths to vote.

This reporter, 19 years old, was the first in Hillsborough County to register under the new law.

According to the secretary of state's office in Tallahassee, no other counties in the state have registered persons under 21 years of age to vote. In fact, Hillsborough County may have set a nation wide precedent, as no other young voter registrations have been publicly announced to the best knowledge of The Times.

Sebesta, when this reporter had previously tried to register to vote on Tuesday, refused on the grounds the new voting rights provisions are not yet effective.



Clay Harris

In changing his policy yesterday, Sebesta said although the new law provides that 18-year-olds man not vote until January 1, "the law itself makes no provision about when people should be allowed to register."

The 34-year-old elections supervisor emphasized that registered voters under 21 "cannot under any circumstances vote in 1970."

Sebesta said he has opened registration to those under 21 as a "public service," in order to avoid causing hardship to those voters if the controversial law is eventually upheld by the Supreme Court.

President Nixon maintains that the voting age cannot be lowered by a legislative act, but must be included in a constitutional amendment. It is on these grounds the new law is contested.

"It should be noted that my decision to allow registration is strictly a local decision and in no way affects any other county in the state or the country," Sebesta said.

Dot Glisson, deputy for election in the office of the secretary of state in Tallahassee confirmed that no other counties in Florida have yet begun to register 18-year-olds.

One consideration that prompted Sebesta's move to open registration was the possibility of a consolidation election next March [1971]. Because the election books must be closed one month before the election, under-21 year olds would have only two months to register if the January 1 effective date were interpreted as applying to registration.

Sebesta said the decision to register would be "left up to the person's own discretion whether they should come down and register now or wait until the court decides of the law is constitutional." The latter "would probably be the wise thing to do," he added.

Because the under-21 year olds will not be allowed to vote in any election this year, Sebesta's office will keep separate books for these voters. He said he would "rather place a little more work on this office" than to cause possible hardship for the voters.

The lack of wording on registration in the law is the fundamental issue at the present time, Sebesta said. Nothing in the law indicates when under-21 year olds should be allowed to register, he explained.

Noting that his action is in no way, a judgement on the law's constitutionality, Sebesta stated, "This thing is far from resolved."

* * *

During a phone conversation with Clay about his voter registration story, he told us that the first presidential election he could and did vote in was the 1972 contest between McGovern and Nixon, with Wallace running as a third party independent. Here are a few of the buttons featuring a lowered voting age.

And there's more from fellow APIC member, Clay Harris. See the story in honor of his recently deceased mother who was in Times Square at the spontaneous celebration of the end of World War 2. She is behind the sailor and the nurse in the photo of the famous kiss seen round the world. Check it out on page 16.

Sources: <https://www.rockthevote.org/explainers/the-26th-amendment-and-the-youth-vote/>
<https://news.vanderbilt.edu/2012/06/21/student-media-hall-of-fame/>

WHO IS THE PERSON ON THE BUTTON?

How often do we have buttons in our collections, especially non-picture local candidates, where the name and/or party is noted, but it's just a name. Locals collectors are probably more aware of what the individual looks like then general collectors or even those local collectors who specialize, especially if they have or have seen a picture pin for the candidate. Here is an example that I obtained. The button, in my "Mini-Pin" collection (5/8" or smaller) was a very nice addition.



I knew that Frederick Zihlman was a state Senator and later U.S. Congressman from Maryland in the 1920s and 1930s. But that was all I knew. Here is a short biography.

Frederick Nicholas Zihlman (October 2, 1879-April 22, 1935) was an American politician. He was born in Carnegie, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Zihlman moved to Maryland with his parents and the family settled in Cumberland, MD in 1882. He attended public schools, and became an apprentice glass blower in a local factory in 1890. Zihlman was later president of the local glass workers' union from 1904 to 1909 and was also a member of the union's national executive board in 1905 and 1906. He served as president of the Allegany Trades Council from 1904-1909 and as president of the Maryland State Federation of Labor in 1906 and 1907.

Zihlman served as a member of the Maryland State Senate from 1909-1917, serving as Republican floor leader in 1914 and 1916. He had become a real estate and insurance broker in 1912. He was an unsuccessful candidate for election to the Sixty-Fourth U.S. Congress, but was elected two years later as a member of the Sixty-Fifth and re-elected to the six succeeding Congresses, serving from March 4, 1917 to March 2, 1931. In Congress Zihlman became chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department. He was also a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia (67th and 69th Congresses through the 71st Congress). He was unsuccessful in his re-election bid in 1930 and ran unsuccessfully again in 1934. After his time in Congress, he returned to his former businesses in Cumberland, Maryland until his death in 1935. -- Harvey Goldberg

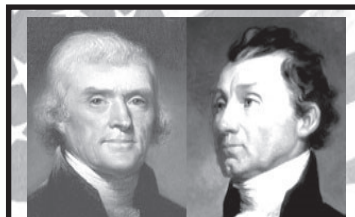


Frederick Nicholas Zihlman



The A.P.I.C. NEWSLETTER

Harvey Goldberg
Editor
P.O. Box 922
Clark, NJ 07066
732-382-4652
heg1@verizon.net
APRIL 2025



Thomas Jefferson: April 13, 1743
James Monroe: April 28, 1758

HAPPY BIRTHDAY JOANNE 4/13/71

Not only were Presidents Jefferson and Monroe born in the same month in different years, they both died on July 4: Jefferson in 1826 and Monroe in 1831.

RECENT APIC LOSSES

APIC lost long-time member Mitch Kuhn (APIC #8570) of West Bloomfield, Michigan who passed away in February. Mitch was a past president of the Carter Chapter. He was a graphic designer who created a large number of pins that were used by the Carter campaign. He was a personal friend of Jimmy Carter, Bill Clinton, and Ted Kennedy among others. He will be missed by all who had the privilege of knowing him.

Charles "Charlie" Lavine of Lawrenceville, NJ passed away on March 3, 2025, after a brief illness. Charlie rarely missed the Titusville and Langhorne shows. His collecting interests included most Democratic candidates and presidents. But he always valued the fellow collectors he met more than the items he collected. His outgoing personality and friendliness will be sorely missed.

MORE ON THE 2026 NATIONAL

The National will be held at the DoubleTree Boston North Shore Hotel in Danvers MA, running from Monday July 27 through Saturday August 1, 2026. Guest room rates are \$149 + tax per night and that rate will be honored 3 days prior to event and 3 days following. Hotel Phone: (978) 777-2500.



The bourse will run Thurs-Sat. Hal Ottaway and Wes Berger have agreed to steer the Auction Committee with the event planned for Thursday of the show week. We are hoping to have a wonderful private collection to offer at auction as well.

We're planning on all the usual activities including room hopping, exhibits, chapter meetings and seminars, along with some side trips into Boston and Salem MA. Members of the New England Chapter are working on organizing special events during the convention week. Additional details are forthcoming.

Bandwagon Extravaganza

June 6-7, 2025. The show will again be held in Grantville, PA at the Holiday Inn, 604 Station Rd, Grantville. Phone 717-469-0661. Exit 80 on I-81. (Group rate is \$134/night) Bourse Friday, June 6, Non-8:00pm & Saturday, June 7, 9am to 1pm The 2-Day Bourse Returns!



A Premiere Silent Auction will be held for high quality items (starting bids at \$200.00) Auction preview from 5:00-6:30pm Sellers - 10% of starting bid per item inserted.

The bourse will be open during the Premiere Silent Auction. No buyer's premium. Send IMAGES ONLY. Do not send items bring them to the show. For any special needs call Jeannine.

Items will be advertised in the April and May Bandwagon.

Send pictures of your items with complete descriptions to POLBANDWGN@AOL.COM

For table reservations contact Jeannine Coup at polbandwgn@aol.com

TO ALL SHOW MANAGERS: IT WOULD BE GREATLY APPRECIATED IF YOU WOULD SEND A BRIEF SUMMARY WRITE UP AFTER YOUR SHOW!

THE APIC CALENDAR

Vernon Houston (Dixie) Chapter

The Vernon Houston (Dixie) Chapter will hold its 2024 annual show Friday/Saturday, April 4-5, 2024 at the Wyndham Garden Greensboro, 415 S. Swing Road, Greensboro, NC 27409.

Room Hopping/Hospitality on Friday night with a full day of bourse 9am-3pm Saturday. Tables are \$60.00 for wall, \$50.00 interior. Make checks payable to WINSTON BLAIR. (PO Box 1455, Clemmons, NC 27012)

Rooms are \$109/night (plus tax). Call the hotel at 336-399-7650 and select "Sales" from the menu and mention the "APIC Show".

PACK IS BACK!

PACK - the Political Americana Collectors of Kentucky is back with a Dixie Doubleheader with Greensboro and Louisville on back-to-back weekends. Lots of fun, early Kentucky Derby activities, bourbon trail, and much more. Zachary Taylor American Legion, Post #180, 4610 Shelbyville Road, Louisville, KY 40207. Saturday April 12, 9am-3pm Eight-foot tables available \$35.00 each or 3 for \$100.00. Contact Gene Heid at 502-499-1543 or email gheid@tvc.com



New England Spring Show

The New England Spring show will meet on Saturday, April 26, 2025 at the Northern Essex Community College, Hartleb Technology Center on College Avenue in Haverhill, Massachusetts. DEALERS ONLY FROM 8am-9am. NO EARLY BIRDS! Public show runs from 9am-1pm Admission: \$3.00 for adults, 12 & under are free. Students free with ID. Free on-site appraisals will be offered as well as the opportunity to auction items (with reserve) at the show.

Table rentals are \$30.00 for the first, \$25.00 for each additional. For table reservations contact Susan Roman and send table rental checks (payable to NE Chapter APIC) to Mike Dunham 440 Central Street, Holliston MA 01746.

Questions? Email Susan Roman (reganroman@comcast.net), Mike Dunham (burdun@comcast.net), Tom McGrail or (tmcgrail2@verizon.net). Or phone Susan: 603-868-2293.

APRIL 26, 2025

April 26, 2025 - Allentown Paper Show. Come join a wide range of APIC dealers and dozens of other vendors at this biannual show featuring paper, pinbacks and ephemera. Allentown Fairgrounds Expo Hall, 17th and Chew Streets, Allentown, Pa. 9am to 5pm Contact Tony Lee at 609-310-0817 for more information.

CHICAGO APIC - APRIL 27, 2025

The Chicago APIC will host their spring show on Sunday April 27th, 2025 at the Orland Park Civic Center 14750 S Ravinia Ave Orland Park IL 10-2pm Contact Barb Zaczek to reserve tables & further details: barbarazaczek@yahoo.com or 720-545-8484 text/cell.

Come to New Orleans!

May 3, 2025 - New Orleans Political Collecting Meet-Up. Gather with fellow collectors at a local coin shop where we'll sell and trade items from our collections. Gulf South Coins, 5101 West Esplanade Avenue, Metairie, LA 70006. For more information contact Bob Stone at 504-782-2705.

Political Pop Culture Show

The 57th Annual Political Pop Culture Show will be held May 9-10, 2025. Show Saturday 9am-3pm at the Delta Hotel by Marriott, 31500 Wick Rd, Romulus M. Room reservations 734-721-3315. Room Rate: \$114.00. Thursday & Friday, May 8-9 Room Hopping. Friday Reception (at 6:30pm) and Auction at 7:00pm Dealer Tables 1/\$60, 2/\$110.00, 3/\$150.00, 4/\$180.00. Contact Ken Hsner, 56592 Constock Ave, Kalamazoo, MI 49048. Phone 269-345-5983 or email mrbuttons1964@charter.net.



FROM THE PRESIDENT



It seems our recent test of providing the Political Bandwagon online in the members-only section of the APIC website is a success.

Members who I spoke with at the Las Vegas, Titusville and South Florida shows in January and February said they see it as a welcome addition. And the Bandwagon staff and I are still receiving emails from members saying how they would prefer to receive the Bandwagon moving forward: in print, online only or both (it's been a pretty even mix between the three).

A reminder that if you're ready to switch from the print edition to reading it online only, please let me know and we'll make that change, which will save APIC money and help us avoid a dues increase in the near future.

I'm also pleased to announce another enhancement to the website in the My APIC section: we recently started adding more members-only resources. The first is the Locals Project, authored by long-time Texas member Dave Quintin. The project includes in-depth overviews of political campaign items by state. For example, the New York Project is 377 pages long and includes a wide range of items for governors, senators and others, all indexed by candidate. Dave has completed 10 projects so far covering 16 states, and each one will be posted on the APIC website.

Another new resource is the Suffrage Project by a fellow long-time member, Ken Florey of Connecticut. The Clarion is a publication of the Woman's Suffrage and Political Issues chapter of the APIC, and the latest issue (as well as all future issues) can be found on the APIC website. We also plan to publish back issues, so stay tuned for more to come.

We're working on adding other resources to the members-only section and will keep you updated as those become available.

I also have some good news-bad news to share. The good news is that the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History has approved the return of the APIC internship after a 6-year absence, which is exciting for prospective graduate school-level interns who want to gain invaluable experience at one of the nation's most esteemed museums. The bad news is that this summer's selected intern has declined that opportunity due to the current political situation in Washington, D.C., so we will hold off on launching the internship until the summer of 2026.

For any student interested in applying for next year's internship opportunity, the primary requirement is that you're enrolled in a graduate-level program and you're willing to spend six weeks working on political campaign items at the Smithsonian in the nation's capital, with room and board provided by APIC. For more information about applying, please contact Scott Jasnoch at jasnochscott@gmail.com.

Thanks, Tony

Got a show or meeting coming up? Send details ASAP: APIC NEWSLETTER, P.O. Box 922, Clark NJ 07066 or email heg1@verizon.net. And don't forget a post-show summary afterward. HG



APIC NEWSLETTER

April 2025, Continued

PRESIDENTIAL HISTORY IN APRIL

- April 1, 1944: FDR encouraged all Americans to plant "victory gardens" to provide food during the war.
- April 2, 1792: Congress established the first U.S. Mint at Philadelphia.
- April 3, 1948: President Harry S. Truman signed the European Recovery Program: The Marshall Plan.
- April 4, 1841: Wm. Henry Harrison's presidency is the shortest in U.S. history, ending when he died on April 4, 1841, just a month after taking office.
- April 5, 1782: George Washington issued the 1st U.S. Presidential veto.
- April 6, 1917: Following a vote by Congress approving a declaration of war, the U.S. entered WWI in Europe.
- April 7, 1922: the Teapot Dome scandal began as Interior Secretary Albert B. Fall signed a secret deal to lease U.S. Navy petroleum reserves in Wyoming & California.
- April 8, 1917: President Woodrow Wilson asks Congress to declare war against Germany.

- April 9, 1959: Robert E. Lee surrendered, starting the end of the American Civil War.
- April 10, 1942: The Bataan Death March began during WWII, resulting in the death of thousands of POWs.
- April 11, 1968: President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the 1968 Civil Rights Act.
- April 12, 1861: The U.S. Civil War began as Confederate troops opened fire at 4:30 a.m. on Fort Sumter, S.C.
- April 12, 1945: President Franklin D. Roosevelt died suddenly.
- April 13, 1743: Thomas Jefferson was born in Albermarle County, Virginia.
- April 14, 1828: The 1st Webster Dictionary copyrighted.
- April 15, 1912: Abraham Lincoln was assassinated. Also the RMS Titanic sank with over 200 Americans aboard.
- April 16, 1862: President Lincoln signed an act abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.
- April 17, 1961: The US launched the unsuccessful Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba to overthrow Fidel Castro.
- April 18, 1942: The Doolittle Raid bombed Tokyo Japan - one of the first American offensive actions of WWII.
- April 19, 1775: The Revolutionary War for American independence began with battles in Lexington & Concord.

- April 20 is also known as Volunteer Recognition Day, National Cheddar Fries Day, Nat'l. Pineapple Upside-Down Cake Day, & Nat'l. Lima Bean Respect Day.
- April 21, 1836: The U.S. defeated Mexico at the battle of San Jacinto in the War of Texas Independence.
- April 22, 1994: Former President Richard Nixon died.
- April 23, 1791: James Buchanan, the 15th U.S. president, was born near Mercersburg, Pennsylvania.
- April 24, 1898: Spain declares war on the U.S., the Spanish-American War of 1898.
- April 25, 1945: President Harry Truman is briefed on the Manhattan Project for the first time.
- April 26, 1865: Lincoln assassin John Wilkes Booth is shot & killed by U.S. soldier Boston Corbet in Caroline County VA
- April 27, 1822: Future U.S. President Ulysses S. Grant was born in Point Pleasant, Ohio.
- April 28, 1758: Future President James Monroe was born in Westmorland County, Virginia.
- April 28, 1961: I first dated my wife, Joyce.
- April 29, 2004: The U.S. World War II monument opened to public. It was formally dedicated on May 29-Memorial Day.
- April 30, 1789: George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States.

DISPLAYING PARTS OF YOUR COLLECTION



What do you think when you look at a riker mount full of buttons? Most say "I have that" and "I have that" and "I don't have that", etc.

I love to display items from my collection. I don't want to see volume; I want to see the individual pins. So I do "individual subject" frames such as these: McKinley & Bryan (left) and Truman & Dewey (right).

I don't overwhelm the pins with how many I can fit into a riker mount. Although I do have them as well. Lots of them.

These frames and others are part of the enjoyment I get in the hobby, designing the frames. Not for my whole collection but for select items in small groups.

Here we refer to it as "Playing with my buttons" doing layouts, designing frames, arranging the contents, and all of that. Not just for my politicals, but for my WWI & II collection and my Manned Space Flight collection of pin-backs. If it ever stops being fun, I'll quit. HG



To access the online APIC roster your USER ID is your APIC # and your TEMPORARY PASSWORD is your FIRST INITIAL+LAST NAME in ALL CAPS



American Political Items Collectors Membership/Renewal Application

NO RENEWAL NOTICES WILL BE MAILED OUT!
Your renewal date will be the anniversary of your membership. Check your mailing label.
ANY AND ALL DONATIONS TO APIC ARE GRATEFULLY ACCEPTED



APPLY OR RENEW ON-LINE AT WWW.APIC.US

QUESTIONS? NEED FURTHER INFORMATION?

E-mail ASKDARLAG@GMAIL.COM
Phone Membership Director DARLA.GONZALEZ: 602-935-5258

Apply or Renew By Mail:
APIC Member Services
PO BOX 262
CHANDLER, AZ 85244
Checks Payable to APIC

New Member Renewal (APIC #)

Membership Type (Check One)

- Full USA Membership (Periodical Mail) \$42.00
- Full Youth Membership \$16.00
- Full USA Membership (let Class Mail) \$72.00
- Full Canadian Membership \$76.00
- Family Member (No Publications) \$12.00
- Full International Membership \$105.00

(Name/Address) (Family Members' Name)

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY TO ENSURE ACCURACY

Name: _____ First _____ M.I. _____ Last _____ Email: _____

Address: _____ Street/Number/Apt _____ City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Phone: _____ Home _____ Work _____ Cellular _____

Occupation: _____ Age: _____ APIC Sponsor Name: _____ Sponsor's APIC #: _____

Payment Method (Check One)

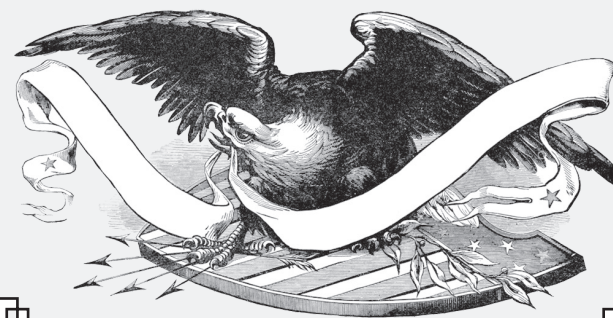
Check Mastercard Visa

Credit Card Number

Expiration Date - MM-YY _____ Security Code _____

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Shows & events of interest to political items collectors.
It is recommended you confirm dates & times of each event before traveling.



APR 4-5, 2025 - VERNON HOUSTON CHAPTER SHOW (formerly the Dixie Chapter) annual show at the Wyndham Garden, Greensboro, 415 S. Swing Rd., Greensboro, NC 27409. Fri eve 4/4: Room Hopping/ Hospitality, Sat 4/5: full day of bourse 9am-3pm. Tables: wall tables \$60 each, interior tables \$50 each. Room reservations: contact the hotel directly at 336-299-7650 and select "Sales" from the menu. Mention the APIC for the \$109.00 +tax per night room rate. Questions? Contact Winston Blair, 336-830-2727 or email wblair1987@gmail.com

APR 6, 2025 - WISCONSIN APIC CHAPTER SPRING SHOW The Wisconsin APIC chapter is hosting a spring show on Sunday April 6th at the Cudahy Public Library. Hours are 12-3pm. Free parking, no stairs. For table reservations and further information contact Pat Kehoe at pjkheoe@gmail.com

APR 12, 2025 - PACK IS BACK, POLITICAL AMERICANA COLLECTORS OF KENTUCKY with a Dixie Doubleheader with Greensboro & Louisville on back-to-back weekends. Lots of fun, early KY Derby activities, bourbon trail, & much more. Zachary Taylor American Legion, Post #180, 4610 Shelbyville Rd., Louisville, KY 40207. Sat, Apr 12, 9am-3pm. 8ft tables: \$35 each or 3 for \$100. Contact: Gene Heid, (502) 499-1543, or email g.heid@twc.com.

APR 26, 2025 - NEW ENGLAND APIC SPRING SHOW Join the New England Chapter for their Spring show at Northern Essex Community College, Haverhill Technology Center, Haverhill, MA on Sat, Apr 26, 2025. (Exit 111, off I-495). DEALERS ONLY FROM 8am-9am. NO EARLY BIRDS! Public show runs from 9am-1pm. Admission: adults \$3.00, 12 & under FREE, students FREE with ID. To assist potential sellers and new collectors, free on-site appraisals will be offered, as well as the opportunity to auction items (with a reserve) at the show. Rental fees: first table \$30; each additional table \$25. Free table for first time dealers. For table reservations contact Susan Roman and send table rental checks (payable to NE Chapter APIC) to: Mike Dunham, 440 Central Street, Holliston, MA 01746. Any questions? Email Susan Roman (reganroman@comcast.net), Mike Dunham (burdun@comcast.net) or Tom McGrail (tmcgrail2@verizon.net); or call Susan Roman at 603-868-2293.

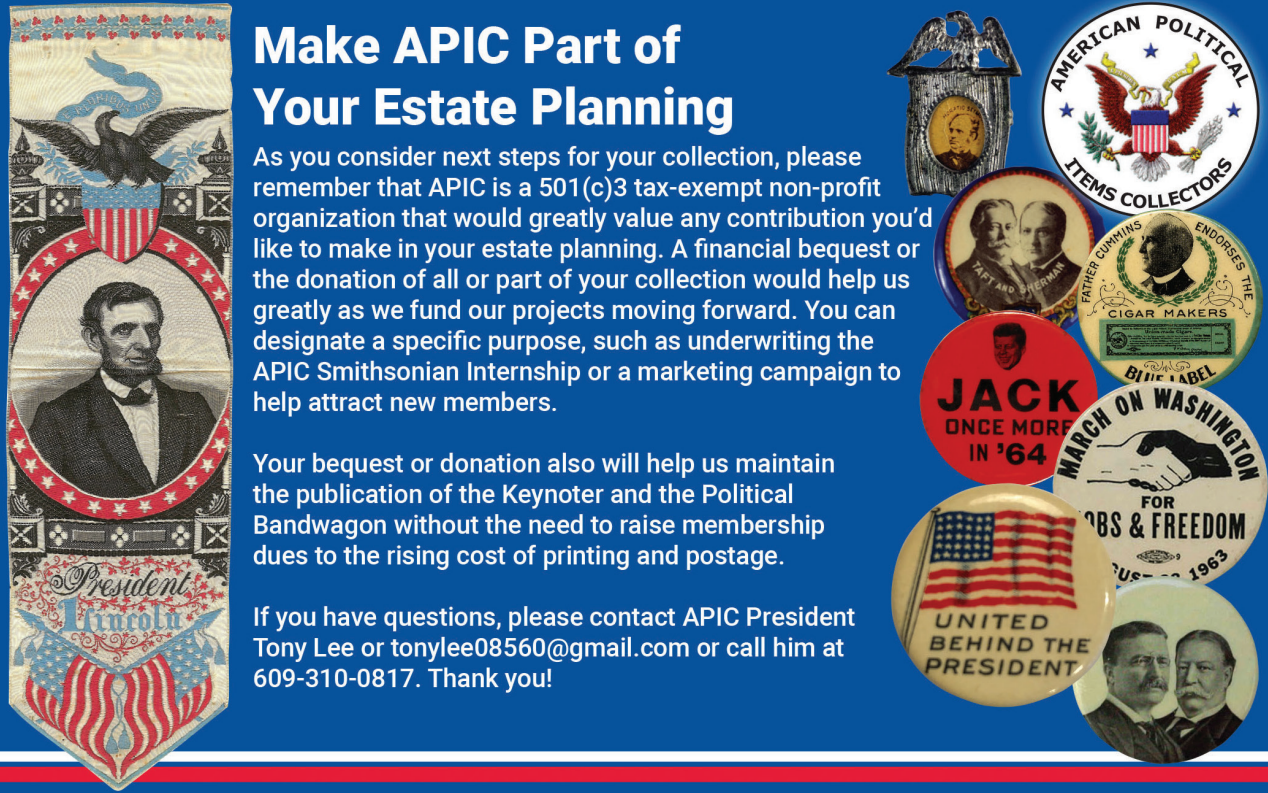
APR 27, 2025 - CHICAGO APIC SPRING SHOW will host their spring show on Sun, April 27th, at the Orland Park Civic Center 14750 S. Ravinia Ave Orland Park, IL from 10-2pm. Contact Barb Zaczek for table reservations and further details. barbarazaczek@yahoo.com or 720-545-8484 text/cell.

Make APIC Part of Your Estate Planning

As you consider next steps for your collection, please remember that APIC is a 501(c)3 tax-exempt non-profit organization that would greatly value any contribution you'd like to make in your estate planning. A financial bequest or the donation of all or part of your collection would help us greatly as we fund our projects moving forward. You can designate a specific purpose, such as underwriting the APIC Smithsonian Internship or a marketing campaign to help attract new members.

Your bequest or donation also will help us maintain the publication of the Keynote and the Political Bandwagon without the need to raise membership dues to the rising cost of printing and postage.

If you have questions, please contact APIC President Tony Lee or tonylee08560@gmail.com or call him at 609-310-0817. Thank you!



APRIL 2025 - Earth Day 4/22

May 3, 2025 - 51st ANNUAL MONROE D. RAY SHOW, Come join us in Geneva, NY, in the heart of the Finger Lakes to make it another memorable event. This is the 3rd this year in Geneva, NY. The show will run from 8:30 am-2:00 pm at the Sons and Daughters of Italy Lodge, 31 Prospect Avenue Geneva, NY 14456. Dealer tables will be \$25 each (cheapest in the hobby). Admission will be free. For table reservations and additional information, please contact Anthony Noone by phone at (315) 651-8313 or by email at noone.anthony21@gmail.com We hope to see you there!

MAY 9-10, 2025 - 57th ANNUAL POLITICAL POP CULTURE SHOW Sat. 9am-3pm at the Delta Hotel by Marriott, 31500 Wick Rd, Romulus, MI. Room reservations: (734) 721-3315. Room rate: \$114. Fri., May 9: Room hopping, Reception @ 6:30pm, and Auction @ 7pm. Dealer tables: 1/\$60, 2/\$110, 3/\$150, 4/\$180. Contact Ken Hosner, 5692 Comstock Ave, Kalamazoo, MI 49048, (269) 345-5983 or email mrbuttons1964@charter.net. (See our ad on pg 3)

JUNE 6-7, 2025 BANDWAGON EXTRAVAGANZA, POLITICAL & HISTORICAL MEMORABILIA SHOW, Fri 6/6 & Sat 6/7 at the Holiday Inn, 604 Station Rd, Grantville, PA 17028. Located at EXIT 80 ON I-81. Group room rate: \$134 per night. Room reservations: Call the hotel at 717-469-0661. Thur room hopping. Dealer tables: \$70/wall table; \$65/interior table. NEW THIS YEAR we are hosting a Premiere Silent Auction Friday evening. Watch the Bandwagon for updates. Contact person: Jeannine Coup, polbandwgn@aol.com or 717-656-7855. (See our ad on pg 15)

CLASSIFIED ADS


SELL YOUR ITEMS HERE - PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD TODAY
15 cents per word.
Minimum cost per ad insertion \$2.50.
Please type or print your ad clearly, state the header under which it is to appear (FOR SALE, WANTED, AUCTIONS & LISTS), & the number of months you want it to run.
Email to: polbandwgn@aol.com
Send payment to: The Political Bandwagon, P.O.Box 443, Leola, PA 17540

WANTED & FOR SALE

WANTED: DONATIONS OR PURCHASE OF POLITICAL AND HISTORICAL MEMORABILIA. A portion of the proceeds from sales to benefit the Foundation for Language Education and Development (LEAD) that raises funds to provide scholarship aid to needy students to attend college. www.languageeducate.org. Contact Phil Kellerman, Treasurer, LEAD, at (352) 262-5421 or philkellerman77@gmail.com.

FOR SALE: LARGE POLITICAL COLLECTION. 50 years of collecting pinbacks, tabs, ribbons, posters, all in showcases and binders, APIC#15070. Call Wayne (573) 468-5023.

DID YOU KNOW?



Accompanied by two women friends who were Democrats, the incumbent Republican First Lady Nellie Taft attended the 1912 National Democratic Convention (photo left), the first First Lady to ever appear at a political convention and the only one to do so at the convention of the political party opposing her husband.

Although she remained a loyal Republican, particularly supportive of Herbert and Lou Hoover, she also attended several events to meet Eleanor Roosevelt, including a tribute.

After son Charlie Taft took a job with the Roosevelt Administration, Nellie Taft was alleged to have told a reporter in Mexico that she supported FDR in his bid for a second term, in 1936. Her other son, Robert Taft, then a Republican U.S. Senator, quickly issued a statement denying that she had done so. When her son ran for the Republican nomination in 1940, Nellie Taft attended the Philadelphia convention and loyally supported him. However, she also signed a public letter with other women, including FDR's mother, Sara Roosevelt, calling on Republican Senators - including her son - to permit Roosevelt's war-preparedness legislation to come to the Senate floor for a vote.

Nellie Taft is the first of two First Ladies buried at Arlington National Cemetery. The other is Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis.

Source: <http://archive.firstladies.org/biographies/firstladies.aspx?biography=7>

LIBERTY

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." -- Preamble to the Declaration of Independence

"We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America". -- Preamble to Constitution

"The shepherd drives the wolf from the sheep's throat, for which the sheep thanks the shepherd as his liberator, while the wolf denounces him for the same act . . . Plainly the sheep and the wolf are not agreed upon a definition of liberty."

-- A. Lincoln, Address at Sanitary Fair, Baltimore, 1864 April 18

"The world has never had a good definition of the word liberty. And the American people, just now, are much in want of one. We all declare for liberty; but in using the same word we do not all mean the same thing. With some the word liberty may mean for each man to do as he pleases with himself, and the product of his labor; while with others the same word may mean for some men to do as they please with other men, and the product of other men's labor. Here are two, not only different, but incompatible things, called by the same name, liberty. And it follows that each of the things is, by the respective parties, called by two different and incompatible names -- liberty and tyranny."

-- A. Lincoln, Address, Baltimore, 1864 April 18

"What constitutes the bulwark of our own liberty and independence? It is not our frowning battlements, our bristling sea coasts, our army and our navy. These are not our reliance against tyranny. All of those may be turned against us without making us weaker for the struggle. Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in us. Our defense is in the spirit which prized liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands, everywhere. Destroy this spirit and you have planted the seeds of despotism at your own doors."

-- A. Lincoln, Speech at Edwardsville, IL, 1858 Sep 11

"They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety." -- Benjamin Franklin

McGOVERN & THE 18 DAY VP (Continued from page 10 . . .)

The phrase "finger on the button" followed McGovern on the campaign trail. The initial strategy was to address the problem and in this Eagleton was forthcoming. He told reporters, "On three occasions in my life I have voluntarily gone into the hospital as a result of nervous exhaustion and fatigue. As a young man, I must say that I drove myself too far, and pushed myself terribly, terribly hard, long hours, day and night."

Despite Eagleton's best efforts to address what happened in an "honest way, the pressure became overwhelming." Democratic party partisans requested Eagleton to resign. McGovern took the high road at first, believing he could ride out the storm. At one campaign stop he told the crowd, "It's hot here tonight, but I'll tell you one thing, I can take the heat and I'm going to stay in the kitchen." It was even worse for Eagleton. He was asked every day if he would "remain on the ticket." Each time he would answer defiantly yes. In Hawaii he said, "I'm not quitting. I'm not getting out. We're going to win this election, and I'm going to be the next Vice President of the United States." But as the story dragged on the polls began to look ominous for the McGovern/Eagleton ticket.

Many people on the campaign staff were frustrated and wanted to get rid of the Eagleton problem. Gary Hart claimed, "The hardest part was we couldn't get hold of the data, we couldn't get the medical reports, and we couldn't talk to his doctors." Under increasing pressure McGovern asked Eagleton if he could speak to his doctor. Eagleton agreed. Based on that conversation, McGovern made the "medical decision" that Eagleton was too much of a risk to have his finger potentially on the metaphorical button," Joshua Glasser wrote in his book *The Eighteen-Day Running Mate*.

Nixon, running for re-election "emphasized the strong economy and his success in foreign affairs." McGovern, on the other hand, ran on a platform calling for an immediate end to the Vietnam War and a guaranteed minimum wage. McGovern's election campaign was damaged by the perception that his platform was just too radical. The most damaging problem was his last minute choice of Eagleton for his running mate. On the eighteenth day after the convention, Eagleton arrived in Washington, D.C. to hold a press conference to announce:

Ladies and gentlemen, I will not divide the Democratic Party. Therefore, tomorrow morning I will write to the chairman of the Democratic Party withdrawing my candidacy."

Joshua Glasser wrote, "The way Eagleton handled himself during those eighteen days was very admirable. It earned him tremendous respect from the people of Missouri. They did not like the way he seemed to appear to be treated by McGovern, and he was a very able and respected public servant."

Eagleton was quickly replaced by Sargent Shriver. Shriver was a brother-in-law to John, Robert and Ted Kennedy, former Ambassador to France, and former Director of the Peace Corps. Shriver was officially nominated by a special session of the Democratic National Committee. Unfortunately, by this time, McGovern's poll ratings had plunged from 41% to 24%.

On June 17th Nixon's re-election committee broke into the Watergate complex to wiretap the Democratic National Committee's headquarters. It is hard to understand the reason why. Nixon had been leading in the polls since the beginning of the election cycle. After the Eagleton issue, most polls projected Nixon would win the presidency in 1972.

At first the Watergate scandal caused little reaction outside of Washington, D.C. Even as the story grew, the incident had little impact on the success of Nixon's campaign. It was not until Nixon's second term when further damaging revelations in the Watergate scandal were revealed along with his reactions to them that it finally engulfed him completely.

Presidential elections were held November 7th, 1972. It was the first election held since the passage of the 26th Amendment lowering the voting age from 21 to 18. Though McGovern mobilized the anti-Vietnam War movement and other liberal supporters to win the nomination, he could not garner enough votes to prevail in the general election. McGovern achieved only 37.5% of the popular vote. He and Shriver lost overwhelmingly.

Nixon won 60.7% of the popular vote, the largest share of the vote by any Republican presidential candidate at that time. He carried 49 states in his 1972 re-election and was the first Republican to sweep the south since the Civil War. In addition Nixon was the only two-term vice president to be elected a two-term president since Thomas Jefferson.

In another historic first, Nixon and his Vice President, Spiro Agnew, both resigned from their office in disgrace within two years of the 1972 election - Agnew in October 1973 due to a bribery scandal, and Nixon in August 1974 staring down impeachment and conviction as a result of the Watergate scandal. House Minority Leader, Gerald Ford, replaced Agnew as Vice President in December 1973 by nomination of Nixon under the 25th Amendment, then succeeded Nixon as President in 1974. Ford became the first person in American history to assume the office of the president as a result of appointment and not election.

McGovern spent another decade in the Senate. Eagleton served two more terms as a Missouri Senator.

With sixteen hopefuls running for president on the 1972 Democratic ticket, finding the best choice for a winning combo proved difficult. The chart (next column) is illustrative. McGovern was not even on the top of the list and his possible running mate, Ted Kennedy, received only 0.1% of the primary vote.

Even at the convention there were twenty presidential hopefuls still trying for the nomination. Moreover, the two eventual vice presidential candidates were



ANDERSON AMERICANA

Let's Make History Fun Again!

SINCE 1972
FOUR AUCTIONS EACH YEAR
FOR COLLECTORS FROM
BEGINNERS TO MOST ADVANCED
CONSIGNMENTS WELCOME!



DAVID LACHLAN NANCY
www.anderson-auction.com
mail@anderson-auction.com
PO Box 644
Troy, Ohio 45373
937-339-0850

NEW CUSTOMERS CONTACT US FOR A FREE SAMPLE CATALOG

1972 Democratic presidential primaries		
Candidate	Votes	%
H.H. Humphrey	4,121,372	25.8
George McGovern	4,053,451	25.3
George Wallace	3,755,424	23.5
Edmund Muskie	1,840,217	11.5
Eugene McCarthy	553,955	3.5
Henry Jackson	505,198	3.2
Shirley Chisholm	430,703	2.7
James Sanford	331,415	2.1
John Lindsay	196,406	1.2
Sam Yorty	79,446	0.5
Wilbur Mills	37,401	0.2
Walter Fauntroy	21,217	0.1
Unpledged Delegates	19,533	0.1
Edward Kennedy	16,693	0.1
Rupert Hartke	11,798	0.1
Patsy Mink	8,886	0.1
None of the names shown	6,269	0
Others	5,181	0
TOTAL VOTES	15,993,965	100

1972 Democratic National Convention	
Nominee	Votes
George McGovern	1864.95
Henry Jackson	525
George Wallace	381.7
Shirley Chisholm	151.95
Terry Sanford	77.5
Hubert Humphrey	66.7
Wilbur Mills	33.8
Edmund Muskie	24.3
Edward Kennedy	12.7
Sam Yorty	10
Wayne Hays	5
John Lindsay	5
Fred Harris	2
Eugene McCarthy	2
Walter Mondale	2
Ramsey Clark	1
Walter Fauntroy	1
Vance Hartke	1
Harold Hughes	1
Patsy Mink	1

not even listed as possibilities. Above in the chart from the convention is a list of true hopefuls, favorite sons and a few people who wanted name recognition for the future along with the amount of votes they each received at the convention.

In today's political arena if there are five people still running after the primary season and before the general election debates, voters are surprised. By the time the debates are over the race has usually been whittled down to one Democrat versus one Republican. The 1972 election cycle party realignment and the changes to our primary system continue to impact our politics today. We'll have to wait to see the impact of the most recent presidential election cycle.

Sources: <https://www.audible.com/podcasts/Of-The-People/B09KW2Q476>
Joshua M. Glasser, "The Eighteen-Day Running Mate: McGovern, Eagleton, and a Campaign in Crisis", 1 Aug 2012, Yale University Press
<https://millercenter.org/the-presidency/secret-white-house-tapes/financing-kennedy-write-campaign-wallace-and-chisholm-for-all-of-u.s.> (<https://buttonmuseum.org/buttons/wallace-and-chisholm-all-us>)
The Radical and the Racist--A very short book excerpt, by Ellen Fitzpatrick Oct 2016 Issue, The Atlantic (<https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2016/10/the-radical-and-the-racist/497510/>)

