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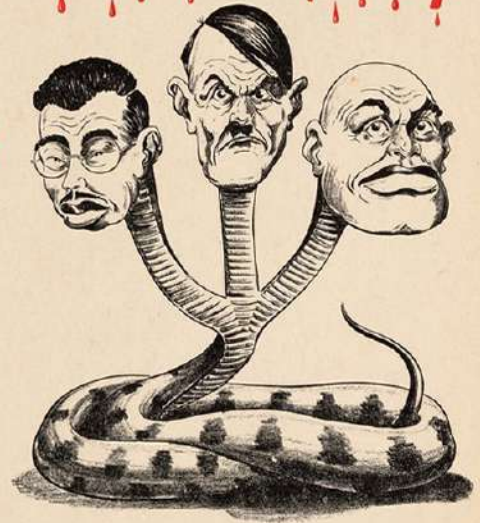
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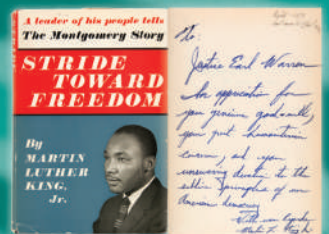
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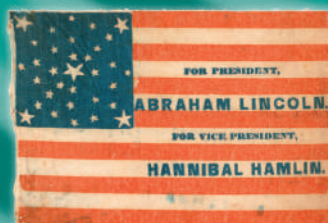
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FROM THE APIC PRESIDENT

APIC exists to support the collection, curation and preservation of political campaign memorabilia. The organization attracts young and old collectors from across the political spectrum, and I have found that no matter which political party our members favor, we all come together in support of each other's collecting interests.

Soon after I took office as president, I oversaw a range of surveys among non-APIC members that asked why they hadn't joined the organization. I was disheartened by the large number of responses that essentially stated they didn't want to belong to a group where political disagreements could disrupt their joy of collecting. In addition, these collectors said that they didn't want to expose their children to the political debates often heard in society today. When I replied to some that the only debate they might hear at an APIC show is about whether Teddy Roosevelt should have run for president in 1908, they seemed doubtful.

I bring this up because in my role I strive to be as non-partisan as possible. I've heard from members who say they appreciate that approach and continue to see APIC as a friendly, bipartisan organization. In that spirit, I'd like to share that my wife Jane and I recently visited the newly opened Obama Presidential Center in Chicago, and it's a treasure. Not only does it offer many different digital and video experiences that capture the election and two terms of the former president, but it embraces artifacts wholeheartedly. There's a wall of campaign pinbacks (many donated by former APIC President Cary Jung) and other great campaign items spread throughout the building's six floors. We were there for hours and didn't see it all.

Of course, there has been criticism from some about the museum and its messaging. But I believe that anyone who appreciates political memorabilia will truly enjoy visiting the center no matter their political beliefs. I'll add that the neighborhood around the museum, which I remember as struggling, is now vibrant with energy and great to explore.

The adjacent Jackson Park is huge and features a wonderful Japanese Garden and views of Lake Michigan, while the Museum of Science & Industry is just a short walk away. The Midway Plaisance, a greenway that links Jackson Park with Washington Park, offers a lovely stroll past the University of Chicago on the grounds that once housed the 1893 Columbian Exposition. And in Washington Park is the DuSable Black History Museum, which offers terrific exhibits on civil rights, slavery, Josephine Baker and Langston Hughes, plus a talking model of former Chicago Mayor Harold Washington, who appears to be looking right at you while he honestly explains his administration's accomplishments and failures. We had a delicious lunch at one of the many nearby restaurants, which added to the joy of the day.

Jane and I met many years ago while attending Northwestern University in Evanston, just a short ride north of downtown. And even though we lived so close, we rarely visited Hyde Park or the South Side. But now that we have I'm sure we'll be back again soon. I encourage you to plan a visit as well.



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tony Lee". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Tony Lee, APIC President

EDITOR'S MESSAGE



There are many ways to collect – by size, by era, one for each candidate, etc. Being one myself, I've always admired the collections of those who just collect one candidate. Theodore Roosevelt is my guy.

But when you think of Wendell Willkie, a few collector names come to mind. Wendell Peterson was always first, but following behind his collection are those of Mike McQuillen, Ed Stahl and, of course, Dale Huebner.

Dale recently sold her collection, but before it was dispersed among other collectors, I took photos of some of the rarer pins. As I have done with other notable collections in the hobby, I am sharing some of those photos in this issue of the Keynoter. I find it a good way to keep track of some of the items in our hobby that are not often seen.

While I could have shot a couple hundred photos of rare items from Dale's collection, I limited it to about 50, plus or minus, items. I hope you enjoy looking through these Willkie treasures as much as I have. And thanks to Dale for letting us enjoy her collection.

Tom Peeling, Keynoter Editor

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Remembering Pearl Harbor

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

I received the Summer 2026 edition of the Keynoter. I am writing with two comments about the article "Beantown's Mayors."

First, Northampton (in Massachusetts) is ONE WORD, not two.

Secondly, the rectangular orange/blue/white Kevin White button might be misattributed. I don't know if it was used in his 1967 mayoral campaign against Louise Day Hicks. I do know that it was used in his 1970 gubernatorial campaign. I obtained one at the 1970 Democratic State Convention which was held at the University of Massachusetts/Amherst.

-Bruce Colton, APIC 5526

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MY THREE FAVORITE FINDS

Pins with a Special Meaning

By Neil Grauer, APIC 10142

My button collection is not on a par with those of many APIC members, but a few items have special meaning for me and qualify as favorites.

Chronologically, they date from 1912, 1934 and 1956.

I've been a newspaperman, freelance journalist and caricaturist for more than 60 years. On Sunday, June 27, 1982, I published an article in *The Baltimore Sun* to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1912 Democratic presidential nominating convention in Baltimore – the last such conclave ever held in the city.

It took 46 ballots in the sweltering Fifth Regiment Armory – which still stands – before the delegates finally chose New Jersey Gov. Woodrow Wilson to be their standard-bearer, beating five other serious contenders.

Baltimore was the birthplace of presidential nominating conventions. The first was the Anti-Masonic Party's gathering on Sept. 26, 1831, which nominated former U.S. Atty. Gen. William Wirt, a Marylander, as its candidate. The National Republican Party decided to follow suit and convened its first convention in the city on Dec. 12, 1831, nominating Henry Clay for president. Not to be outdone, the Democratic Party met in Baltimore on May 21, 1832 for its first nominating convention. Having already agreed to have Andrew Jackson run for a second term, this convention was convened to follow Jackson's insistence that his Secretary of State, Martin Van Buren, be chosen as his vice president.

Because of its central location, connections to major transportation systems – by road, rail and steamboat – and suitable facilities for large gatherings, Baltimore became the site of 13 presidential nominating conventions between 1831 and 1872. It was south of the Mason-Dixon line, making it comfortable for southern delegates, and prior to the Civil War, it had the largest free black population in the country, making it acceptable to northerners.

The Democratic Party particularly liked Baltimore. More than half of those 13 conventions were Democratic ones. Yet 40 years had elapsed since the 1872 convention that nominated Horace Greeley to face President Ulysses S. Grant. City leaders worked feverishly to convince the Democrats to return and meet in its freshly scrubbed, newly lighted armory, built in 1901. Of course, it lacked air conditioning, which was unheard of then, and Baltimore's summers were notoriously torrid. No matter: No other city's convention facilities at that time were air conditioned.



The dramatic machinations of that last presidential nominating convention in Baltimore made for a great story to mark its 70th anniversary. The *Sun* gave it ample space.

A few days later, I received a small box in the mail. It contained a wonderful memento of the 1912 convention: a beautiful brass pin depicting the Fifth Regiment Armory, attached to a small brass donkey and a ribbon with the black-and-gold colors of Maryland.

Accompanying it was a note from Douglas Huntly Gordon, Jr. (1902-1986). A native Baltimorean, he wrote that he'd been a page at the 1912 convention. Aside from whatever duties he had, he sold these pins. The son of a banker, he faithfully put his pin proceeds in his father's bank. For all I knew, this was the last of those pins he had.

Gordon was a Harvard-educated lawyer, an art and book collector, and an ardent historic preservationist. I later learned that he also was one of the most detested men in the city. He despised many of his prominent peers and they reciprocated in kind. I heard that before entering a room, he'd poke his head in and mutter, "Is there anyone in here I'm speaking to?" Be that as it may, in 1982, he showed that he also could be kind and thoughtful by sending me that pin.

Among my other favorite pins is one that really began my collecting hobby. It promotes the candidacy of Broadus Mitchell (1892-1988), a Johns Hopkins professor of economics, as the 1934 Socialist candidate for governor of Maryland.

Mitchell taught at Hopkins from 1919 to 1939. He not only was an economist but an historian who wrote extensively about Alexander Hamilton. My father, Dr. William S. Grauer, had been an undergraduate at Hopkins from 1932 to 1936 and was a student of Mitchell. He thought Mitchell was terrific – although he certainly didn't become a socialist. When Mitchell ran for Maryland governor, however, my father got this button, kept it for years, and gave it to me in the early 1960s, thereby inaugurating my collection.

The 1956 buttons touting Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower (1899-1985) as vice president to his brother, Dwight D. Eisenhower – replacing Richard Nixon – are especially meaningful for me.

Milton Eisenhower was president of The Johns Hopkins University from 1956 to 1967, and interim president from 1971 to 1972. We became good friends when I was an undergraduate at Hopkins from 1965 to 1969 and remained so until his death. Some liberal Republicans who disliked Nixon tried to have him bumped from the 1956 ticket and replaced by Milton.

Although Dr. Eisenhower wasn't fond of Nixon, he never would have gone along with such an idea.



Carter and Sadat — A Special Friendship

By Michael J. Brooks, APIC 8647

Carter biographer, E. Stanly Godbold, Jr., reported that President Jimmy Carter said the four greatest people he'd ever met were Clarence Jordan, founder of Koinonia Farms in Americus, GA; Millard Fuller, founder of Habitat for Humanity; Nelson Mandela of South Africa; and Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

Anwar el-Sadat, born in 1918, came to power as Egyptian president in 1970. Soon he began to talk about a "Peace Process" in his meetings with presidents Nixon and Ford. Sadat admitted his disappointment that Israel was America's "stepdaughter" and received favorable treatment above the Egyptians. He sought President Carter's help in his visit to Washington in April 1977. According to biographer Lawrence Wright, Carter was "immediately taken by (Sadat). In comparison to other Arab heads of state, Sadat was a 'shining light' who was 'extraordinarily inclined toward boldness.' At last, Carter said he believed, he had found a partner for peace."



Carter's friendship with Sadat is perhaps best exemplified in two visits. The first was to the presidential retreat at Camp David, as it was known when President Eisenhower renamed it after his father and grandson (his grandson who married first daughter Julie Nixon in 1968). Rosalynn Carter first suggested the summit be held at Camp David, and it began Sept. 4, 1978.

Carter worked for an informal atmosphere with casual clothing and times for recreation. Staff from the nations mingled together, although Begin and Sadat met only during formal negotiations. Carter pleaded with both to practice restraint since it was well known the leaders cared little for one another. Another benefit was that almost all parties spoke English and no interpreters were needed.

Unlike the more reserved Begin, Sadat exited his helicopter and embraced the president, kissing Rosalynn Carter on both cheeks. The two men felt brotherly affection.

Sadat wanted the Sinai territory, captured in the Six-Day War, returned to Egypt and hoped for a compromise on the West Bank issue – the possibility of a Palestinian state taking root there. At one point Begin proposed that Palestinians could live in the West Bank without civil autonomy. The complex negotiations focused on some 50 issues.

The president hosted a tour of nearby Gettysburg on Day Six as a way to ease tension, but also to point out the horrors of war. A few months earlier Carter and Press Secretary Jody Powell hosted Civil War historian Shelby Foote at Camp David, so the president was fully briefed as tour guide. Interestingly, Carter wrote later, the military leaders of both nations had studied the classic battle in their military schools.

Begin prepared to end the talks and return home on Day Eight with a simple statement thanking the president for hosting the meetings. Carter and Begin had a heated discussion about this. Carter, Vance and representatives from the two nations worked the following day on revised proposals. On Day Ten, a discouraged Carter summoned Vice President Walter Mondale to Camp David to help determine how to end the talks with minimal political fallout.

Carter explained in his book *White House Diary* that he obtained the names of Begin's grandchildren and signed photos for them. When he gave these to Begin, tears welled up in the Prime Minister's eyes. Carter added: "This proved to be a turning point in Begin's attitude toward reaching a peace agreement, from obdurate objections to an obvious desire to be successful."

Sadat decided to leave on Day Eleven but was talked out of this by the president who underscored their long friendship and mutual trust.

On Day Twelve, Begin agreed to stop the building of Israeli settlements on the West Bank. (He later violated this part of the agreement, asserting that he believed it only mandated a three-month cessation of building.)

Final documents were signed on Day Thirteen. Carter phoned former president Ford, and all three leaders spoke with Ford enroute back to the White House. Sadat gathered his delegates before departing Camp David, telling them, "President Carter is a great man. He solved the problem with the greatest of ease . . . I would sign anything proposed by President Carter without reading it."

At the White House later that afternoon, Sadat praised Carter and addressed him as "dear friend."

Carter spoke to the U.S. Congress on Sept. 18 with Begin and Sadat in the gallery. At the end of his speech, he quoted from the Sermon on the Mount: "Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called the children of God."

Carter reflected on this experience in his memoirs.

As I look back on the thirteen days, I can evoke the emotions I felt then as the negotiations urged ahead or faltered. It seems extraordinary how many intense hours I spent cooped up in the small study at the end of the back hall at Aspen. Some of the most unpleasant experiences of my life occurred during these days – and, of course, one of the most gratifying achievements came at the end of it.



Begin and Sadat shared the Nobel Peace Prize in December. Carter tellingly wrote in his diary, "Sadat deserved it." The award was given to Carter in 2002.

After Sadat and his countrymen gave the Carters a warm welcome on their visit to Egypt a month after Camp David, Rosalynn Carter remarked, "Perhaps we should move to Cairo."

At the actual signing ceremony on March 26, Sadat extolled Carter as "the best companion and partner along the road to peace."

Anwar Sadat and his wife visited President Reagan in Washington on Aug. 1, 1981. According to the Embassy of Egypt, President Sadat further

discussed looking ahead to the future and reaffirmed the role of both Egypt and the U.S. in common strategy for peace and stability, with the goal of strengthening peace in the Middle East, in Africa, and around the world; closing his remarks with, "Together, Mr. President, we shall overcome."

After visiting former presidents Nixon and Ford, Sadat and his wife visited the Carters in Plains enroute home on Aug. 9, 1981. A ceremony was held on the Plains softball field and accompanied by the Westover Marching Band from Albany, Ga. A delegation from Cairo, Ga. greeted Sadat as a "sister city" to Cairo, Egypt.

The UPI reported,

"It is time for all Palestinian leaders to forego the use of violence and to recognize Israel's right to exist in peace," Carter said. "And it is time for the Israeli military occupation to end and for freedom and full autonomy to be granted to Palestinians who live either in the West Bank and Gaza or as refugees from their homeland." Carter said Mideast peace is still possible because of the 'courage, strength and generosity' of Sadat.

(Sadat) referred to Carter as his "deep friend" and said the former president "risked everything" in his attempts to negotiate peace in the Middle East. "Jimmy Carter has left his fingerprints on the history of our age," Sadat said to the applause of about 3,000 spectators. "We shall never forget in our age that he has gone to the limit."

Sadat had a premonition about death after Egyptian public opinion turned against him. He was assassinated eight weeks later in Cairo on Oct. 6 at a ceremony to commemorate the start of the 1973 war. Presidents Carter, Nixon and Ford traveled together to represent the U.S. at the funeral on Oct. 10. White House aides recommended neither Reagan nor Vice President Bush attend because of security concerns from Reagan's own assassination attempt on March 30. The three former presidents, and Rosalynn Carter, flew on the same Boeing 707 that had carried the body of President John Kennedy from Dallas to Washington.

In his foreword to a special edition of Sadat's "In Search Of Identity" published in 1989, Carter wrote,

The last time I saw Anwar Sadat was when he came to visit me at my home in Plains during the summer after I left the White House. He made it plain that he had not forgotten his "dear friend Jimmy" even though new leaders were in Washington. He told me confidentially that he would be stepping down as Egypt's President (sic) the following April. But within a few weeks he was dead. Standing proudly erect, never flinching, he was killed by fusillades of bullets from assassins' machine guns. His death was a tragic loss to me and his other friends — and to a world that sees all too few real heroes.

About a year after we attended his funeral, Rosalynn and I made a return visit to Egypt. One of our trips was to the small village in the Nile delta that had been the boyhood home of Sadat. We were enthusiastically welcomed by his neighbors, who proudly showed us how the town's most famous son had spent the income from his published autobiography. All the money had been used to build homes for the poor families with whom he had lived. We were not surprised at the generosity of this wonderful man.

President Carter celebrated his 100th birthday on Oct. 1, 2024, and died weeks later on Dec. 29.



TR, Hughes and Kalamazoo County

By Lon Ellis, APIC 2881

I have this simple, but unusual, 1-inch 1916 Hughes pin in my collection, which was issued by the Kalamazoo County, MI, Hughes and Fairbanks Club. Newspaper articles from 1916 clearly show the formation of a Hughes and Fairbanks Club in Kalamazoo County in the summer of 1916. These articles also state that this club was part of the planning committee for the arrival of former President Theodore Roosevelt to Battle Creek, MI, on Sept. 30, which was known as Roosevelt Day. TR came to town to campaign for Charles Evans Hughes.



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High-Water Mark for Maritime Pins

By Daniel Duncan, APIC 11491

"Captain Ahab, I caught the great white whale!"

That isn't actually what Herman Melville wrote in his classic *Moby-Dick*, but that's how I felt when David Lindeman of Anderson Americana informed me I was the winning bidder of a rare 1948 campaign pin. The "Seamen for Wallace" completed my quest for all five presidential campaign pins issued by maritime unions during the 20th century.

I have been collecting presidential campaign buttons for decades with the first being the Kennedy red/white/blue picture pin I wore when I saw JFK ride by in a motorcade on Euclid Avenue in Wickliffe, Ohio, in September 1960. From 1987 to 2023, I worked for the Seafarers International Union (SIU) in various capacities, including Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department for 12 of those years, which explains my interest in these particular buttons.

Chronologically, the first came out in 1936: "We Want Roosevelt Again Maritime Federation D.C. No. 2." The Maritime Federation of the Pacific was a short-lived effort started in 1935 by the docker and mariner unions to work together for a common contract. The unions supported FDR's pro-labor stance as well as the passage of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 designed to modernize the U.S.-flag merchant fleet. (He also served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy during Wilson's administration.)



A misconception regarding this 1-inch pin is the D.C. refers to the District of Columbia. Instead, it stands for District Council 2 (San Francisco). The federation had councils in Alaska, Washington, Oregon and California before collapsing with the creation of the National Maritime Union (NMU) in 1937, the SIU in 1938 as well as the West Coast dockers splitting with the International Longshoremen's Association in 1937 becoming the International Longshore and Warehouse Union.



The next two examples are attributed to the NMU, which was the mariners' union for the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO). The CIO was more liberal in its political policies than the American Federation of Labor (AFL), yet these two bodies often endorsed many of the same candidates. One obvious split occurred in 1948 when many CIO unions endorsed Progressive Party candidate Henry Wallace over incumbent Harry Truman.

The 1 ½-inch "Seaman for Wallace" is an extremely hard button to obtain. It features a "stick" ship bearing a "Seaman for Wallace" flag. (Stick refers

to the vessel's onboard cranes for cargo movement.) The curl shows two very tiny union bugs.

While the AFL and CIO merged in 1955, the NMU and SIU (the AFL's union for mariners) remained separate organizations until 2001. That is why the 1964



LBJ-HHH jugate is only for the NMU. This 3 ½-inch “LBJ HHH National Maritime Union AFL-CIO Pres. Joseph Curran Says All The Way” button from N.G. Slater has a union bug on the curl. (Curran was the NMU’s first president, serving until 1973.)

Similar to the issuance of the 1936 FDR button, the final two were released because the presidents in power at those times signed federal legislation to upgrade the U.S.-flag merchant fleet.

In 1972, a coalition of maritime, longshore and shipbuilding unions came together to endorse Richard Nixon’s re-election.

Late in his 1968 campaign, Nixon promised to support maritime and domestic shipbuilding legislation. When the Merchant Marine Act of 1970 became the law of the land, the unions lived up to their word to support those who supported them. Besides the 1 ¼-inch “Maritime Citizens For Nixon” button (with Columbia Advertising and union bug on the curl), a day-glow orange with black “Maritime for Nixon” bumper sticker was issued.

The 1991 Kuwaiti War revealed the need to modernize the American merchant fleet yet again. Legislation proposed by the George H. W. Bush administration finally was enacted in 1996 when the GOP-led Congress passed and Bill Clinton signed the Maritime Security Act of 1996.

I was the SIU communications director then, and presented a rough sketch of what became the Seafarers first presidential button to our president, Michael Sacco. A total of 5,000 were made by Tigereye of the 3-inch “Seafarers For Clinton Gore 96” pins, featuring Old Glory waving on the vessel’s stern.

There definitely are other presidential campaign pins featuring sailing vessels and dock workers. But this quintet are the only ones (to my knowledge) directly distributed by the maritime unions.

I wish you smooth seas and following winds as you continue to build your collections.



We Still Remember Pearl Harbor

By Jim Lowe, APIC 12582

There are certain dates in American history that everyone can identify: Sept. 11, July 4 and Nov. 11 come to mind. There are also the memorable events in American history that many know that were rallying cries, such as Remember the Alamo, Remember the Maine and Remember the Lusitania. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, is the rare example of both.

Every year on Dec. 7, we remember the surprise attack's impact on our country, including being the impetus for America's entry into World War II. The loss of life — 2,403 Americans, including 68 civilians — is a significant focus of many of those remembrances. For Americans in 1941, there were several more reasons why this attack became a rallying cry and led to the greatest number and variety of "Remember" items produced for any event.

World War II started in Europe in 1939, and fighting in Asia had been raging since 1931. Americans, however, were focused on recovery from the Great Depression and avoiding another "European War." As the 1941 Christmas shopping season was in full swing, Americans were happily isolated from war. They were not, however, isolated from the news. Headlines after Thanksgiving 1941 included "US Army in Hawaii on Alert." December news indicated trouble with Japan, but negotiations were taking place. A Dec. 6 headline read "Suspense Mounting in Far East." Japanese Ambassador to the United States Nomura and Special Envoy Kurusu were in Washington, D.C., to carry out negotiations to avoid war. Americans remained hopeful and, thus, were indignant when the attack happened during supposed peace talks — peace talks with a country that was an ally during WWI. Many Americans felt it was a stab in the back — something to remember.

Despite the tension, many were focused on the holidays. Stores were open extended hours until 9 p.m. as the economy was markedly better. Advertisements reminded shoppers to get the latest toys or reserve their new Philco Radio for Christmas at department stores that warned "while supplies are good." Radio

prices ranged from \$25 to \$250, but if that was a bit pricey, you could buy a fruit cake for only \$1.25. After holiday shopping, maybe you'd relax and enjoy some music. It's likely you'd hear Chattanooga Choo Choo by the Glenn Miller Orchestra, the No. 1 song on the charts. If you weren't shopping on Saturday, Dec. 6, perhaps you would have been heading to the movie theater. You could have seen *The Maltese Falcon* with Humphrey Bogart or opted for *Swamp Water*, a movie that came with the billing "We defy you not to shudder!" Whatever you were doing that Saturday, you were likely feeling good about the prosperous and peaceful holiday season—yet another reason for Americans to be infuriated.



Football fans could have been listening to the Dec. 7 matchup between the Brooklyn Dodgers and New York Giants on the radio when it, and other broadcasts, was suddenly interrupted with a special bulletin. Bruiser Kinard of the Dodgers had just made a tackle when a solemn voice announced, "We interrupt this broadcast: Flash, the Japanese are attacking Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, by air." It wasn't simply a disruption of a football game but symbolic of the disruption of our way of life.

Sunday, the day of the attack, was a day of rest in America in 1941, and the day was used for worship services and family time. Blue laws were prominent in many communities, preventing a variety of recreational and commercial activities, including shopping for groceries, clothing and housewares. The attack taking place on Sunday not only found the military unprepared because of their typical Sunday schedule as a day of rest, but it also intensified the anger of everyday citizens. A sneak attack was bad enough, but conducting it on a Sunday further sullied the image of the Japanese for Americans.

Racial differences and prejudice added to the indignation. Early news reports speculated the Japanese must have been helped by German pilots because their pilots were not capable of such an attack because of poor eyesight. Additional reports claimed considerable damage was caused by saboteurs rather than air strikes because of the belief the attack was too complex for the Japanese Navy. Both were not true, but the anger coupled with a 1940s-perception that the Japanese were an inferior people led to additional Remember Pearl Harbor items, including the Japanese Hunting License — which appeared as cards, certificates and pinback buttons — that displayed the rationalization that the Japanese were less than human. Images accompanying these propaganda items — offensive by today's standards — reflect the racial stereotypes and the vitriol during the war.

On Dec. 8, 1941, the *Altoona (PA) Mirror* featured the headline "U.S. Accepts Challenge: White House Reports 1,500 Dead, 1,500 Injured in Hawaii." On the same front page,

a comparison was made that the shock of the news was "like a high explosive bomb that exploded over the city." Mobilization for war started immediately as the official declaration of war came that day. Helping to lead the way in the mobilization was the phrase "Remember Pearl Harbor." Lt.



Commander Lewis Preston Harris of the U.S. Navy is credited with creating the phrase, and it gained national popularity on Dec. 10, 1941, when the Office of Production Management — a government agency created in January of 1941 — issued a memo with it at the top. The next day, the phrase began to appear in newspapers across the country.

It wasn't long before it was turned into a song by Don Reid and Sammy Kaye. Recorded just ten days after the attack, *Remember Pearl Harbor* became a hit song and morale-boosting success. The sheet music remains one of the most commonly encountered items of war-themed music by collectors. Other items were created too. There was a plethora of jewelry, pins and buttons. In fact, if there was demand for an item, there was incentive to have Remember Pearl Harbor emblazoned on it. License plates, postcards, plates, pocket knives, pennants, posters, pillowcases and puzzles were among the items — it seemingly appeared everywhere. Republic Pictures released the film *Remember Pearl Harbor* on May 18, 1942. The film wasn't even about the attack, but revenge. It was set in the Philippines with the star, Donald Barry, sinking a Japanese aircraft carrier.

Not surprisingly, the Japanese also used Pearl Harbor as a rallying cry. The success of the attack was used to remind both of those at home and on the front lines of their great victory. It helped promote the theme of national superiority and encouraged their goal of military expansion.

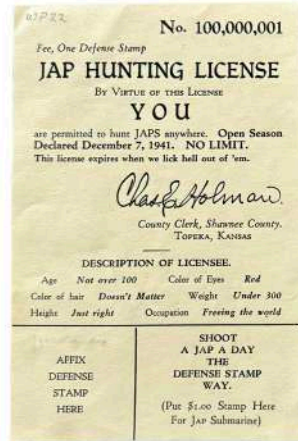
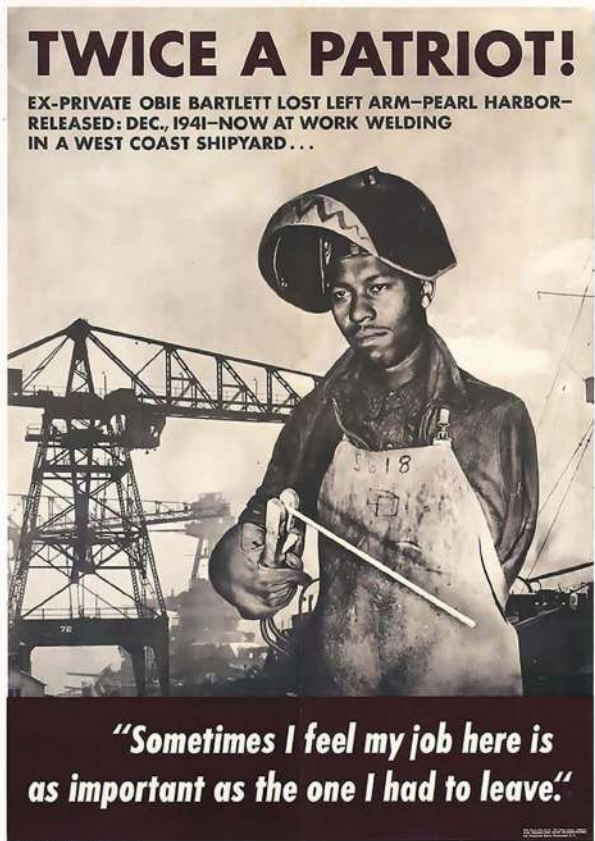
There are some individuals who served at Pearl Harbor during the attack whose stories were used to encourage Americans. The most well-known was that of Dorie Miller, an African-American sailor, who was stationed aboard the U.S.S. West Virginia. He carried several wounded men to safety and then manned an anti-aircraft gun without any training. Miller was officially credited with shooting down one plane but observers reported several more. He was the first African-American to earn a Navy Cross. Miller items are scarce and desired. Another featured story involved Obie Bartlett, an army private, who lost an arm at Pearl Harbor and became a welder. He was featured on a rare propaganda poster.

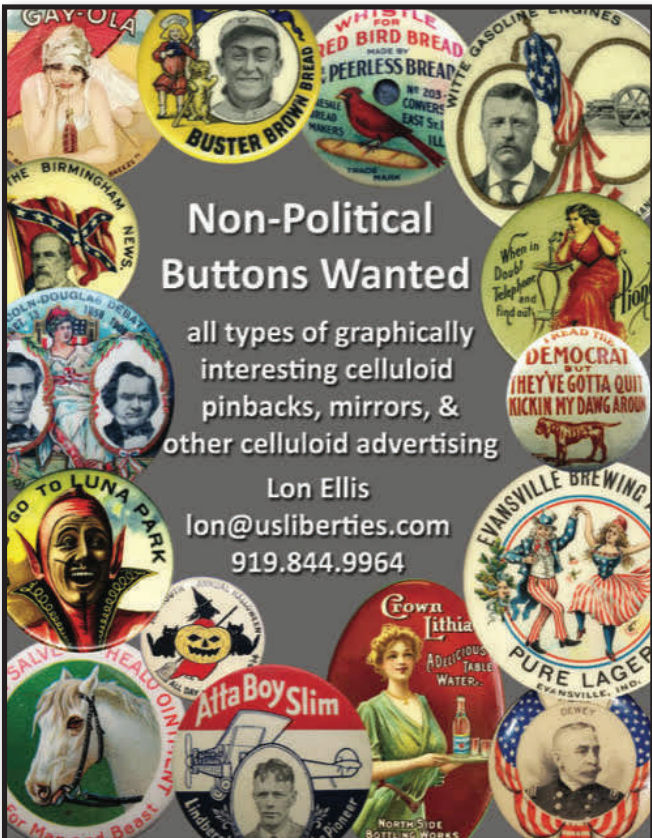
Remember Pearl Harbor continued to appear throughout the war, often accompanying other messages such as "Buy War Bonds" and "Produce for Victory," as it continued to rally Americans to support the war effort at home. Efforts to sell defense stamps, ration scarce items, recycle materials

for the war, conserve resources, plant victory gardens and work to win were all heightened when accompanied by the phrase, or its variant, "Avenge Pearl Harbor." By the end of the war, "We Have Remembered Pearl Harbor" briefly replaced the original slogan. Whether it was to remember or avenge Pearl Harbor, the slogan remains an iconic and powerful message that boosted nationalism, helped win the war, honored the fallen and today remains very collectible.









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



The Truth Wins Out

By Harvey Sullivan, APIC 15970

As the saying goes, “A picture is worth a thousand words,” and for me this saying has proven itself repeatedly with regards to successfully resuscitating the memory of memorabilia. I always love to solve a good mystery, and photos of political items in use or on display have raised their silent voice to help me successfully date those pieces. The testimony of such images was again useful in this case.

Some time ago, I had acquired a pair of intriguing items used by members of the Truth Squad, a group of Republican congress members and senators, which came to prominence in 1952, to trail the Adlai Stevenson Campaign and rebut any statements issued by the Democratic candidate deemed to be lacking in veracity. I acquired two pins with accompanying ribbons: The jugate button of Eisenhower and Richard Nixon, in and of itself left little doubt its time period, for it had provenance from the John Pendergrass Eisenhower collection, and had been the plate photo for an article written by the late John Pendergrass himself in the Winter 1986 edition of the *Keynoter* dedicated entirely to Eisenhower memorabilia.

Moreover, I was able to locate a photograph of then-Senator of South Dakota, Karl Mundt, along with Maine Sen. Fred Paine and Maine Rep. Clifford McIntire, all members of the Truth Squad, wearing this exact pin during the 1956 campaign. Who knows if my pin may have even belonged to Mundt or one of the others in this photo?



A second Truth Squad pin and ribbon combination, however was much more enigmatic. While the attached Truth Squad ribbon left no doubt about the use of the item, the blank white three-inch pin seemed was silent with regards to secrets surrounding its timeframe. Could it be a contemporary of the other Eisenhower/Nixon pin?

The answer seemed to come in form of photographs from the Nixon campaign – not that of Nixon's vice-presidential campaigns with Eisenhower, but rather the time period of Nixon's own 1968 bid for the presidency. The first photo shows Representative James Franklin Battin of Montana on a stop during this campaign; the G.O.P. Truth Squad was still alive

and well, this time not working to counter statements deemed distortions by Adlai Stevenson, but rather those emanating from the campaign of then-Sen. Hubert Humphrey. The first photo shows Rep. James Franklin Battin of Montana departing a Truth Squad aircraft in 1968, wearing this exact sort of badge; the Representative's name is boldly printed on the white button which matches mine with the accompanying ribbon whose "Truth Squad" lettering is visible. Battin also appears to be wearing an "N" pinback for the 1968 presidential campaign of Richard M. Nixon.

The second photo shows a gathering of distinguished people at a Truth Squad event in Kansas City, MO, in 1968 to "talk over new distortions in the campaign of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey." Among the members present in the photo are Rep. Robert Taft Jr. of Ohio, Gov. John Love of Colorado, Rep. Donald Rumsfeld of Illinois, Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania and Rep. Tom Curtis of Missouri. Flanked by campaign posters of Richard M. Nixon and Spiro Agnew, it is apparent that both Rep. Taft and Gov. Love are wearing the same Truth Squad button/ribbon combination as my second example. The banner in the background bears the same "G.O.P. Truth Squad" legend as the ribbon affixed to my badge.

It appears that the verdict is in and the truth is out. I now am satisfied that I know a bit more history behind a pair of distinct Republican Truth Squad pins, and once again I can thank historic images for having revealed information which the political pins themselves had initially been reluctant to fully divulge – the whole truth and nothing but the truth.



Not All Buttons Made to be Worn

By David Holcomb, APIC 5993

The following is an article that appeared in *The Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, Oct. 29, 1900:

SHOOTING CAMPAIGN BUTTON

NEW AND INTERESTING SPORT OF SEATTLE SMALL BOYS.

Exciting Contests with Emblems of Political Parties — Explained by an Expert — The “Frinks” Lead, Followed by “Full Dinner Pails.”

“Say, I’ll shoot you a full dinner pail against a Frink,” said the first urchin.

“Aw, g’wan, what you take me for?” scornfully replied the second urchin.

“But, say,” he was now becoming a petitioner, “I’ll shoot you a Czar of Russia against a Teddy with flags.”

“Perhaps you want to shoot a Bill Bryan against a McKinley,” rejoined the first youngster, with supreme contempt vibrating every tone of his voice.

The two boys were not discussing anarchistic plots; they were indulging in the preliminary verbal sparring leading up to a game at the Seattle youngster’s latest sport, shooting campaign buttons. The counter challenging continued for several minutes longer; the two boys managed to finally patch up a match and were soon deep in the game which is threatening to temporarily drive marbles from its long-established position of supremacy.

Mike, the office boy, wandered in the other morning with a broad grin on his face and a display of button magnificence on his coat lapel rivaling the emblazoned front of the drum major of a negro minstrel show. He had large buttons and small buttons and red buttons and blue buttons and campaign buttons and gum buttons and all kinds of buttons but Bryan buttons, fairly studding with metal the entire upper portion of his outer garment.

“Mike, whence comes all this display of unseemly vanity?” queried the society reporter.

“What?” was the surprised inquiry, and Mike willingly quit work to talk the matter over.

“Where did you get ‘em?” and a broad wave of the hand indicated Mike’s stucco front.

“Oh, the buttons,” and Mike laughed heartily. “Why, I won ‘em shooting buttons with the kids.”

The Explanation of Mike.

“Don’t you know what shooting buttons is? The kids shoot buttons now ‘most as much as they play marbles. Up at school the kids are shooting buttons in one part of the yard and they are playing marbles in another, and there are more kids shooting buttons than there are playing marbles. If I was going to school instead of working, I’d shoot buttons all the time.”

“These are nothing like them I had last night. Why, I had a full dinner pail, but I shot with a kid that had another, and at the first throw he won ‘em both.

“How do you do it?” inquired the assistant city editor, anxious to get particulars about a game of such enchanting interest.

“Well, you see, it’s this way,” and Mike took the much-worn blue pencil from the city editor’s desk and made a long mark on the floor. He removed two small buttons, one bearing a picture of the czar of Russia



and the other President McKinley's countenance, from his front. "Here, take one of these and I'll show you," Mike said, as he stepped off to a distance of four or five feet from the mark. "Now we'll both stand here and lag and the one who throws his button nearest to the mark gets first shot." The buttons were tossed and the result showed Mike's superior marksmanship.

"Now, you see, it's my shoot." Mike picked up the two buttons, rattled them for a few seconds between his crossed hands and tossed them in the air, shouting, "Heads I win, tails you shoot." One button landed upon the floor face up, while the other the pin part projected. Mike picked up the former and said, "I win this one. Now you shoot," and he handed over the button which had landed face down. Shooting, Mike explained, is tossing the buttons upon the floor with the hope that some of them will land face up and become the property of the shooter. Several shots were taken before Mike finally landed the second button in the desired position and he declared the game over.

"The shooting is the important part of the game," he explained. "The lagging, you see, is only to find who gets first shot. There is some advantage in that, but the first time neither button may turn face up."

Bryan Buttons at Discount.

Campaign buttons are the boys' principal stock in trade. The cheap emblems given with chewing gum constitute the minor currency of the game, but it is not exactly a first-class match unless campaign buttons, preferably those of McKinley and Roosevelt, are at stake. The various sizes and classes of campaign buttons have each an individual value and considerable dickering is sometimes required to patch up a match.

The most highly prized buttons are those the boys call "Frinks," the tasty emblems issued by the state central committee, showing, in addition to President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt, the future governor of Washington. Not many of these have reached the hands of the boys and a game in which two of them are at stake is high rolling of a kind to appall the more timid youngsters.

Next in the estimation of the boys are the full-dinner-pail buttons. Then come the various McKinley and Roosevelt buttons, graded according to attractiveness. There are twenty Republican buttons to one of Bryan; in fact, few of the boys will have anything to do with the latter, and their value in the shooting is consequently not exactly first-class.

Transcriber's note: John M. Frink was the Republican nominee for Governor of Washington, seeking to unseat incumbent John Rankin Rogers. His campaign was notable for being the only Republican loss in a year when other Republicans won every other statewide race.

APIC MEMBER PROFILE:

Greg Thompson, APIC 4225*By Tom Peeling, Keynoter Editor*

Ask Greg Thompson (APIC 4225) what famous people he has met or interviewed, and the list goes on and on. And on. And on some more.

Richard Petty, Bobby Allison, Yogi Berra, Jethro Tull, The Beach Boys, Gordon Lightfoot, Billy Joel, Lyndon Johnson, George H.W. Bush, Ronald Reagan, Jimmy Carter and a whole lot more are on the list. Politics, music and sports, they're all covered. He'll proudly note that he interviewed football coach Bear Bryant.

"It was like interviewing God," he says jokingly.

Thompson, 72, retired in 2019 from executive director of corporate communications with Chick-fil-A in Atlanta, but prior to that work he spent 26 years in corporate communications and public affairs with IBM, five of those years in Japan. And before all that, he worked for three newspapers as a photographer, writer and editor. He even worked his way through college at Vanderbilt as a reporter at the *Nashville Banner*. He offered to cover music while working there. They didn't pay him for those music reviews or photos, but it was a good way to get into concerts for free, and meet a few famous musicians.

Besides Paris and Nashville, he also worked at the *Denton, TX, Record Chronicle* and then for the Associated Press for years.

"When you are an AP writer, you covered everyone," he says.

Although he's a sixth generation Texan, he and his wife, Mary Belle, live in Marietta, GA, now. They have been married 42 years, have two married sons and seven grandchildren.



"She will tell you it's still day to day," he says with a slight laugh.

His father was editor of the newspaper in Paris, TX, when Thompson was growing up, so he was around political figures his whole life. In 1964 when he was 10, he got the political bug by hanging out at his father's office on election night when native son LBJ was elected.

"My job was to sit in the room of the old courthouse as the county officials opened the boxes and counted the votes," he says. "They wrote down the box totals and I would run the new returns four blocks to the newspaper office, where a crowd of anxious people waited on the street for *Paris News* to project the latest returns. The courthouse room was literally smoke filled and the newsroom was buzzing. It was intoxicating. Today, I use two old Texas ballot boxes as plant stands in my office."

His mother was one of the Ladies for Lyndon at the time and she took him to meet LBJ in 1962 at the dedication of the Sam Rayburn Library.

"I met him again in 1971 after he retired," Thompson says. "I find him endlessly fascinating," adding that he finds Texas politics fascinating overall. "What's not to love? You have iconic figures like Gov. James Stephen Hogg, Ma and Pa Ferguson, Pappy Lee O'Daniel and John Connally."

Thompson's father also worked for a time for Rep. Wright Patman, who served 48 years in the House.

"When I was 14, Congressman Patman opened up his file cabinet and gave me several items for my collection," he adds.

Thompson specializes in LBJ, including Congress, Senate, vice president and president. And he has many other items for other Texas politicians.

"I have two of LBJ's iconic hats that say 'Made Especially for President Lyndon Johnson' in gold on the inside hat band," he says.

"I have a huge 'California for LBJ' sign carried by California delegates to the 1964 Democratic National Convention and a vintage news photo showing the sign on the convention floor. I have a cross-stitched



purse that says 'Be for Bush U.S. Senate.' It was cross-stitched by Barbara Bush as she campaigned with her husband in his failed Senate race in Texas in 1964. I also have two chalkware biscuits that say, "Pass the Biscuits Pappy" from W. Lee O'Daniel's governor race."

He also collects original artwork for political cartoons from the LBJ era.

"One of them is signed by LBJ to the artist, Lou Grant. It came directly from his estate," he says. "In my journalism career, I always loved to hang out with the cartoonists, who were smart, funny and snarky."

Thompson, who practically has a degree in sarcasm, also collects Vietnam War pins. The first year he was eligible for the draft lottery for Vietnam was the last year they held the lottery. He still remembers his number – 315. Fortunately the war ended and none of the draft numbers that year were used.

When not enjoying his hobby, Thompson is involved in faith-based non-profit work. He's very active in the National Prayer Breakfast in Washington and has helped with such prayer breakfasts throughout the world, especially Guatemala. He took part in earthquake relief in Haiti in 2010 and earthquake and tsunami relief in Japan the next year. He has worked on ministries and projects in the Dominican Republic, Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, Honduras, Guatemala, Kenya, Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, Vietnam and Cambodia. Recently he has been most heavily involved with the Fellowship of Christian Athletes, Honduras Outreach Inc. (HOI), and the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association. He has visited 61 countries.

Despite collecting political items and knowing so many politicians, he says he has no desire to run for office himself.

"If I ever ran for office, I'd have to explain my recent divorce," he says with his dry wit.



TR and the Idaho Trial

By John Koster, APIC 1720

This 1-7/16 inch pin has seen better days, but it's got an interesting pedigree. According to Kansas: a cyclopedia of state history, embracing events, institutions, industries, counties, cities, towns, prominent persons, etc. of 1912, the Anthony Commercial Club was organized on Jan. 1, 1909, and under its auspices a building & loan association was organized to aid the people in becoming homeowners.

This was just at the time lame-duck President Theodore Roosevelt was preparing to embark on his African safari, and continuing popular use was made of his DEE-LIGHTED grin. However, the really interesting connection as relates to the politics of this relatively small town, is a May 8, 1907 telegram written to him while still president, by an Anthony, KS, "Committee American Citizens" saying "Read Justice McKenna's dissenting opinion in the Moyer-Heywood-Pettibone case."

This refers to the infamous arrests in Colorado of the President of the Western Federation of Miners (WFM) Charles H. Moyer, Secretary of the Union William D. "Big Bill" Heywood and George A. Pettibone, its Business Agent, who were kidnapped and secretly whisked to the State of Idaho where they were charged with murder of Gov. Frank Steunenberg.

With regards to the trial, which was held in Boise, President Roosevelt had labeled the men (plus Eugene V. Debs) "undesirable citizens" ("President Scorns Enmity of Labor" Chicago Tribune, Vol. 66, No. 98, April 24, 1907) before they had been allowed their day in court. Defended by Clarence Darrow, the men were acquitted of the charges. The WFM, by the way, had played a key role in the founding of the Industrial Workers of the World (I.W.W.) in 1905. A photograph also exists of a whistlestop TR made in Anthony (perhaps on his grand tour of the western United States between April and June of 1903).

The pin has no back paper or manufacturer's info.



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The Truth Be Told

This Win Was for Wilson

By David Holcomb, APIC 5993

I recently picked up this 1912 Wilson Jollification ribbon/badge, which had been described as an 1896 Bryan piece. I'm not sure why the seller thought it was that, but it is a Wilson Victory piece from just four days after the election.

My first question was what does "OUR MEAT" mean. In the last half of the 19th Century and the early part of the 20th Century, the phrase was used to mean victory over someone or being victorious. I have included several contemporary newspaper accounts that show it in use. The phrase has long gone out of use.

Wilson would end up with 435 electoral votes, but shortly after the Nov. 5 election, and up to the end of November, it was widely reported that he had garnered 439, hence the number on the ribbon/badge.

It turns out *The Star Press* of Muncie, IN, made mention of the ribbon as being worn by the Bryan party on the way to Portland, IN, for a large jollification event on Nov. 9, 1912.

At Portland, Bryan spoke for more than an hour and "wore a Wilson button as large as a teacup." I wish I knew which button it was. Here is a partial transcription of the account of the big jubilation meeting and Bryan's "one celebration of the nation-wide victory" which appeared in *The Indianapolis News* evening edition of Nov. 9, 1912:

BRYAN CELEBRATES VICTORY OF PARTY

Keeps Campaign Promise and Attends Big Jubilation Meeting at Portland.

SPEAKS TO 4,000 PEOPLE

Rejoices That "the Government at Last Will Be Taken From the Hands of the Despoilers."

[By E. E. Lewis, Staff Correspondent of *The Indianapolis News*]

PORTLAND, Ind., November 9. — William Jennings Bryan today, in a modest eloquent speech to four thousand people here, made what he declared to be "my one celebration of the nation-wide victory." Closing a speech of more than an hour's length in the tabernacle, he said:

"I am happy, I think, that Mr. Wilson is, for while this victory has brought to him an honor that I once thought was mine, it has brought to me a joy that no office could give — the assurance that this government, at last, under the providence of God, is to be taken from the hands of despoilers and made again a government of the people, by the people and for the people."



Pays Tribute to Wilson.

Mr. Bryan's tone was most impressive as these words fell as a benediction on the great audience that heard him. It followed a high tribute to the moral courage and fine educational qualities of the president-elect, whose heart, Mr. Bryan said, had been shown to be on the side of the people, and his time too brief that he refused to compromise with elements of evil, though failure to do so menaced his ambition for the presidency.

"We have won the victory," said Mr. Bryan, "because we have made a progressive fight on the people's side."

Brilliant, as his way is, Mr. Bryan has seldom been heard to better advantage. He disdained none, but he heard from satisfaction that at last he had seen "the predatory interests" beaten.

Refers to His Promise.

Mr. Bryan in beginning his speech recalled, in opening, the conditions, hereafter stated, under which Portland became the place of his "one celebration" of his nation-wide victory.

"It seems," he added, with satisfaction, "that the promises were made more wisely than I knew. Where better in the country could I have come to celebrate this great victory, for this state and the center of population? Indiana, as a result of this election, becomes the strategic Democratic state of the nation; we have carried every congressional district. This is not true of any other northern state, and not the case in all the southern states. We have elected a legislature in which less than one-tenth are not Democrats. Now we could not hope for more, for even the gold dollar has 10 per cent of alloy, and you are purer than your country's coin. In Indiana, the national and state tickets ran together. There is a difference of only 216 between the vote cast for Mr. Wilson and Mr. Ralston. I know of no other state in which this is true."

From Portland to Portland.

"And still there is another reason why this was the one city for me to come to for my one celebration of this nation-wide victory, as we have swept the country from Portland, Me., to Portland, Ore., and I could not go to either one, why not to Portland, Ind.?"

This brought prolonged cheering. The famous smile spread over his face, and he fell into that happy vein that made him so much beloved.

Knows How to Fight When Down.

"I am reminded," continued Mr. Bryan, "of a story of the days in the country store. They had separated the combatants, taking one fellow off another who was down on his back. When the fellow that was on his back came to and said, 'What did you separate us for? I fight better when I am on my back and I was just getting ready to go to work.'"

"After the laughter subsided Mr. Bryan added: "I know how to fight on my back; I know how the Democratic party can act when in the minority. We have to pinch ourselves to realize it is really true. It's

The Gallion Inquirer
Fri, Sep 12, 1884 Page 4

ALL eyes are now turned on Ohio. Let every democrat do his duty, go to the polls and vote for Newman for secretary of state, and the balance of the democratic ticket, and Ohio is **our meat**. Then the election of Cleveland and Hendricks will be a fixed fact.

Lansing State Journal
Tue, Apr 04, 1893 Page 1

Once more the enemy has been met and they are **our meat**. The election in this city yesterday, although unusually quiet, was waged with great vigor by both parties, but the principles of the republican party and the excellent men selected to champion those principles were too much for the democracy and prevailed.

The Houston Post
Mon, Mar 09, 1908 Page 2

Champ Clark says every republican who squeezed through on those small majorities last time will be **our meat** in the next election, a prediction which the new chairman of the congressional committee, Representative James T. Lloyd of Missouri, is going to do his level best to verify.

The Missouri Telegraph
Fri, Oct 08, 1880 Page 4

In 1868 Ohio gave Grant 42,428 majority; in 1872, Grant again, 31,268; but in 1876, and out of a total vote of 658,649, Ohio only gave Hayes 2,747. At this same election Garfield, in his own district, ran 2,549 votes behind Hayes, or enough to have been beaten in his own State if, instead of Hayes, he had been running for the Presidency. Ohio will be **our meat** at the coming election.

The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer
Mon, Jul 11, 1898 Page 4

The Morgantown New Dominion says that there is a strong probability that the Hon. John Thomas McGraw, of Grafton, will be the nominee of the Democrats of the congressional district for Congress this fall. "We do not believe the colonel will allow his political ambition to be thus early squelched in the bud," says the Grafton Sentinel. "This congressional district is not going to be carried by the Democrats to begin with and Colonel McGraw knows it is not. He has other political aspirations on which he is building with more confidence than the narrow prospect of a seat in the lower house in 1899. Colonel McGraw will hardly be **our meat** in the election this fall. We give him credit with too much political discretion for that."

St. Joseph Gazette
Thu, Oct 16, 1884 Page 2

Not a break along the line anywhere. Not a jar, not a question of doubt, not a single chance to reverse the verdict. As it was in 1856, twenty-eight years ago, so it is in 1884. Ohio is safely and reliably Republican. The Democrat who would cry because his party did not and can not carry this state, might just as well cry for the moon. There is no sense in it, no tactics, no logic, no firmness, no aggression. Give the Republicans Ohio from border to border. The majority is nothing. New York, New Jersey and Indiana are **our meat**, and a thousand elections in Ohio would not swerve either of these states a hair's breadth from its allegiance.

The New Teller
Wed, May 11, 1910 Page 1

Republicans are having a lot of sly fun over the way they worked democrat members of the county board to vote for a republican to fill a vacancy. They say just as well elect democrats as republicans as they are **"our meat"** after election. That is a raw way to jush us who scrap all the year for victory. But we have to grin as though we liked it.

Mr. Bryan then turned to the main thread of his talk, which was a review of the marvelous extent to which the Democratic party as a minority had impressed itself on the nation and had led it toward an age of better life and justice. "I am not going to speak of the golden age," he said parenthetically, "for I had that yellow rubbed into me sixteen years ago so strong that I have jaundice whenever gold is spoken." [Laughter.]

Change of Thought in the Nation.

Mr. Bryan reviewed with great care the change of thought in the nation — the adoption of the election of senators by popular vote; the purification of politics and publication of campaign contributions; the changed attitude on the initiative and referendum; the awakening on tariff and trust, and above all, on the control of the people's government by predatory interests — all things for which the Democratic party has stood and fought.

"If the Democratic party out of power," he said, "could lead a nation to obtain such reforms as we have, what can be expected when we are in power."

Cause of Democratic Victory.

"And why," Mr. Bryan asked, "have we won? He answered the question: "because we were in sympathy and harmony with the marching spirit of the age."

Mr. Bryan also reviewed the course of the Republican party in its growth inward materiality and paid high tribute to La Follette and those who stood with him to cleanse that party. "After Mr. La Follette," he said, "had shown that progress was possible and that it might be possible to prevent the election of Mr. Taft, then Roosevelt became a candidate."

Hanna and Perkins.

Mr. Bryan later showed, when talking on the trust questions and on Mr. Roosevelt's hopeless position on it, that Roosevelt was helpless because his supporters were not with the people. He analyzed Dan R. Hanna's motives -- his resentment at the President for law enforcement, which caught him in rebating. He spoke of Perkins' great contributions to, and the management of, the Roosevelt campaign, and said: "And Perkins now is defendant in two suits brought by Mr. Taft to dissolve the steel and harvester trusts so neither one of these men were willing to take the people's side, he said, in analyzing their candidates. 'But,' he said, again dropping into the lighter vein, as was his wont today, 'it was mighty lucky for the Democrats that Roosevelt ran. I don't know if the Lord told him to be a candidate, but if I had been near enough to him I would have told the Lord to tell him so.'"

Then he pointed out how closely Roosevelt had failed of being a great man. "If he had taken up La Follette or any other progressive at Chicago, he could have nominated him and written the platform, and it would have been a progressive platform and my friends, we could not have polled too many votes." Mr. Bryan declared that he desired Roosevelt to do this, for he had rather have made the fight this year against "a good man."

ASBURY PARK EVENING PRESS.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR. No. 206. High water—3.34 a. m. Low water—7.38 a. m. ASBURY PARK, N. J., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1912. Weather—Rain, colder tonight. Friday, fair, colder, northerly winds. TEN PAGES—TWO CENTS.

LOCAL GARDENERS WIN MANY PRIZES Deal Estates Conspicuous at 15th Annual Monmouth County Exhibition. Gardens from this vicinity, including John Kennedy, Arthur Basso, Charles O. Dumas and William Raymond, captured prizes which are at the fifteen annual exhibition of the Monmouth County Horticultural Society, which opened Tuesday morning in the "Jewel" clubhouse at Monmouth beach. Mrs. Dumas, and some to receive last evening. Mr. Kennedy is winner for Mrs. Katharine Dumas of Deal, one of the prizes was given for Harry Condit. Mr. Kennedy was awarded \$10 for the three low ground of carnations in pots, and \$10 for the three low ground of carnations in pots. He also won \$10 for the three low ground of carnations in pots. He also won \$10 for the three low ground of carnations in pots.	MONMOUTH IN LINE FOR STATE HONORS Slocum May Be Senate President and Acting Governor After Wilson's Resignation—Leon Taylor Announces Candidacy For Assembly Speakership. TRENTON, Nov. 7.—Tuesday's sweeping Democratic victory in New Jersey will result in a big gathering at the White House next Monday of the Democratic senators, congressmen, and assemblymen, as well as politicians of that faith, for the annual caucus on the organization of the incoming legislature and to take over the general political control. The Democrats having elected five of the six new senators, and four of the six new congressmen, and a clear majority of those over the Republicans in the upper house, it is quite generally expected that Senator James C. Folger of Hudson county will be made president of the senate for the session of 1913. It was the talk of Monmouth yesterday that Senator Folger would probably have Monroe Wilson of Jersey City elected to the position and on the whole, the Democrats had wanted to have for their	BIG STEAMER, ON ROCKS, IN DANGER OF TOPPLING OVER Terrific Storm Raging and 214 Passengers and Crew of 200 Can Not Be Taken Off. NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 7.—Seven hundred passengers were early today taken off the big mail steamer Royal George which went on the rocks off Cape of Virginia in the St. Lawrence river in a storm tide. The remainder of the 214 passengers, about the captain and 200 of the crew are in great danger as it was reported yesterday that the ship was being lifted by the waves. The ship is in a precarious position and it is probable that her bottom is being lifted from under her. She was seen to roll on her side when she struck, and it is believed the boat will be a total wreck. There is a terrific storm raging, according to the latest reports, and that the ship will be a total wreck.	WILSON VICTORY GROWS; NOW HAS 439 ELECTORAL VOTES KASIAH GETS FROM ONE TO THREE YEARS Handbag Thief Sentenced Today—Two Fail to Appear For Trial. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Pleading was not yet made in the charge of stealing a handbag containing \$50 from Mrs. M. M. Thomas of South Street last August. John Kasiah was sentenced by Judge Foster this morning to serve not more than three years but less than one year in the state prison. Kasiah is the man who was captured on the beach at Long Beach by Detective William Walsh, who found a part of the man's home in Baltimore. Kasiah had been arrested there about Gains Illinois and May Have Wyoming but Loses Minnesota to Roosevelt, Who Gets Only 77—Taft Third With 12. WILSON'S PLURALITY OVER ROOSEVELT LIKELY 2,500,000. COUNTY Y. M. C. A. NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Woodrow Wilson will have the overwhelming amount of 440 electoral votes and has a good chance of adding Wyoming state
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Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

will be at

PORTLAND, INDIANA, SATURDAY, NOV. 9, 1912

from ten a. m. to 2 p. m., being Guest of Honor of the Democratic Jollification Meeting.

The Muncie and Portland Traction Company will have ample cars to take care of those wishing to see the great Commoner. Those in charge of the local Democratic party are requested to notify Traction Company's Agent of the number of people they expect to send to Portland on this date.

Further information may be obtained from agent or from E. B. Lincoln, General Manager, Portland, Indiana.

The Star Press
Sun, Nov 10, 1912 - Page 5

SHAKES HANDS AT DUNKIRK.

Dunkirk, Ind., Nov. 9.—William Jennings Bryan was in the city a short time this morning on his way to Portland and again this afternoon on his way to Indianapolis, in his special car. A large crowd met the great commoner both times and many had the pleasure of shaking hands with him. All with the Bryan party had large banners on which was printed "Our Men, 439." Several from this city went to Portland this morning, where they heard him speak.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1912.

PANAMA-PACIFIC-INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION 1915

WILSON HAS 439 ELECTORAL VOTES

NUMBER MAY BE GREATER BEFORE COUNT IS COMPLETED.

Portland Was in Luck.

Portland played in great luck when, on the evening of October 18, Mr. Bryan's Indiana campaigning car jumped the track at Muncie and he had to cut the seat of Jay county's capital from his itinerary. Word was sent to Muncie that a big crowd was waiting in spite of an all day dribble of rain. But Bryan was hard pressed, for he had yet to speak at Newcastle and close the Indiana tour at Richmond that night. As a result he called in O. A. Rawlings, the Jay county chairman, and Congressman Adair and cut out Portland only when they accepted his promise that if Jay County went Democratic he would come to Portland for a rousing jubilation meeting. And Jay County went full tilt for everything Democratic this year. Mr. Rawlings, therefore, Wednesday, dropped the peerless leader a reminder.

This is the reason bands played in Portland today, and why Portland "scooped" Indianapolis and all other Indiana cities and towns, for when Bryan celebrated victory in Indiana, there also do all Hoosier Democrats celebrate.

Held in the Tabernacle.

Portland was particularly well equipped to handle the crowd. The French E. Oliver Evangelistic Company booked for a six weeks revival meeting here beginning tonight and the good folk of Jay County had erected a large structure and named it the tabernacle. It is a frame wigwam affair, capable of seating about thirty-five hundred. This tabernacle was turned over to County Chairman Rawlings and was used today.

The other feature of the day was a luncheon in Mr. Bryan's honor at the home of Congressman Adair at noon. The invited guests were: County Chairman Rawlings; William Kunkel, district chairman, of Bluffton; Dale S. Crittenberger, of Anderson, and Mesdames Bryan, Rawlings and Crittenberger.

O. A. Rawlings, county chairman; Judge J. J. Moran; Representative-elect J. F. Fleming; Jacob Denny, all of Portland; Adelma Dragoo, of Redkey, and Mayor M. Hart, of Dunkirk, the reception committee and escort, went to Muncie to meet him.

Noisy Greeting Given Bryan.

As the sun came up at 7 in a cloudless sky, Jay County and other folk began to arrive, among them the first state official, W. A. Doherty, of Indianapolis, chief examiner of the state board of accounts. At 8 o'clock the first four bands began to pipe up and the crowd grew larger, and at 10:20 Bryan showed up on the special train run up from Indianapolis by Indiana Democrats, who took their hats off to Portland and helped to make this the Indiana Democratic ratification instead of a mere Jay County affair.

Mr. Bryan's arrival was heralded by fire alarms and factory whistles, which made a din. Gilbert Hendren, who had charge of the speakers' bureau during the campaign, was in command of the special from Indianapolis. The Tabernacle's 3,500 seats were filled and five hundred others were standing.

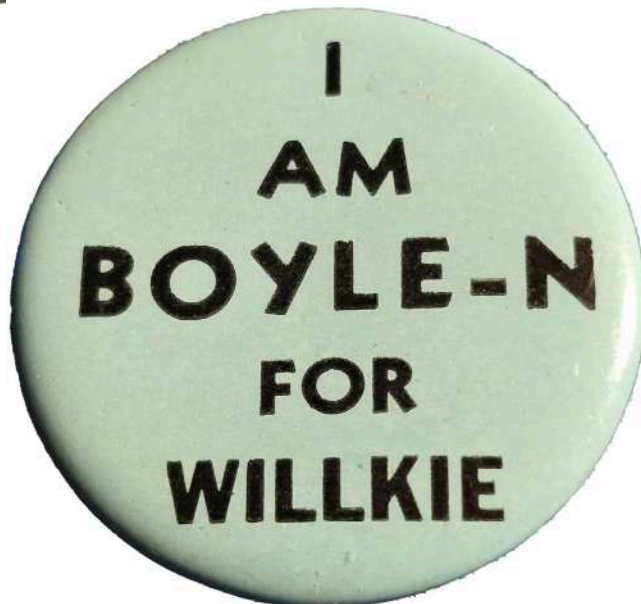
Paying Homage to Wendell Willkie

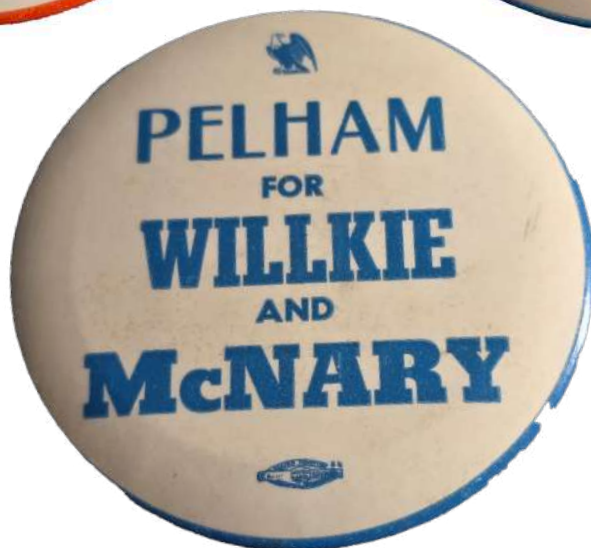
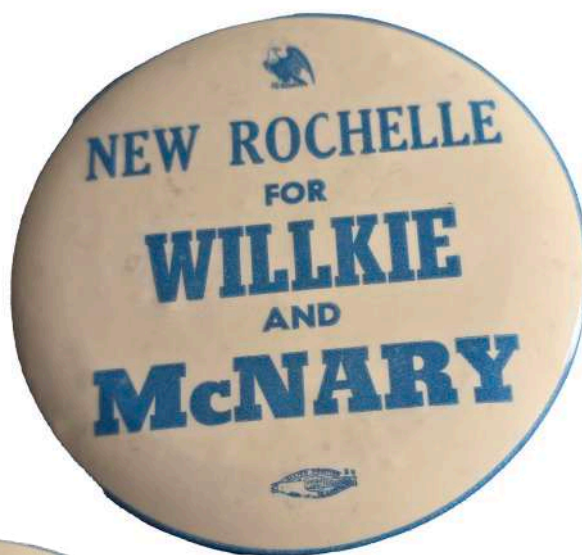
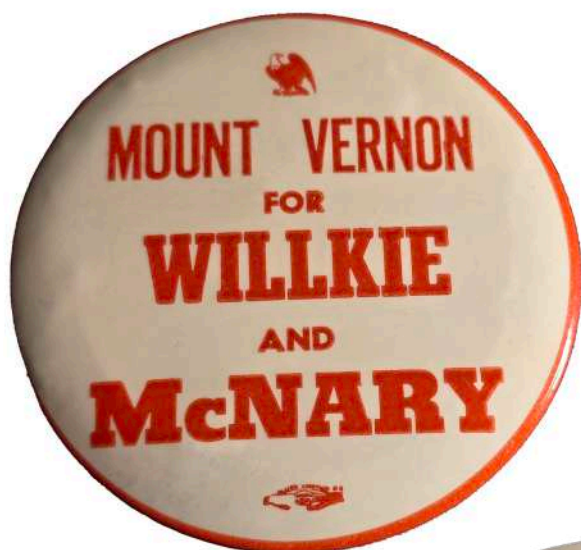
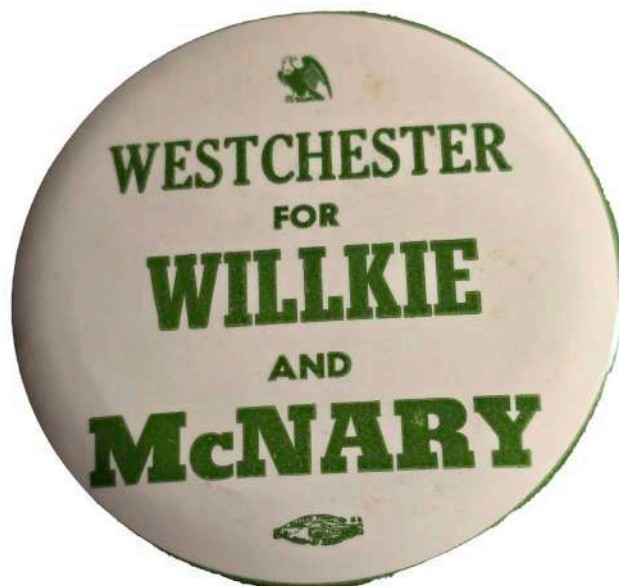
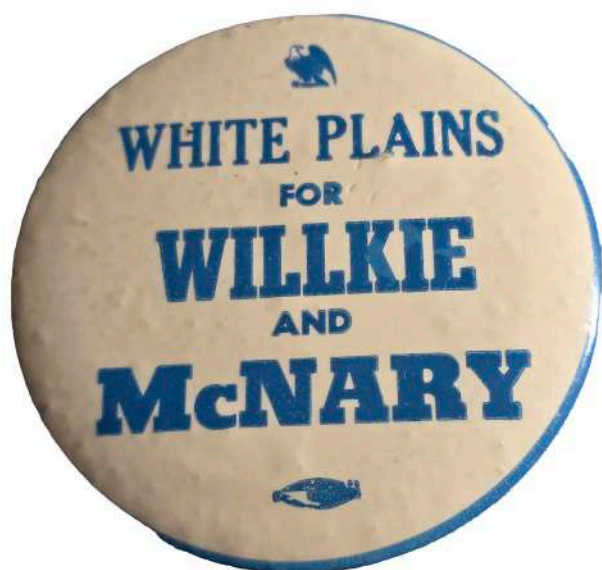
By Tom Peeling, Keynoter Editor, APIC 9765

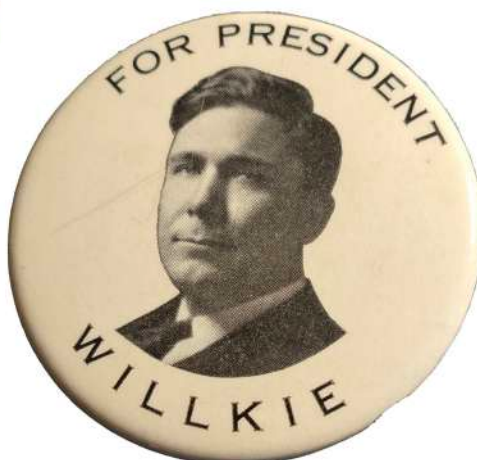
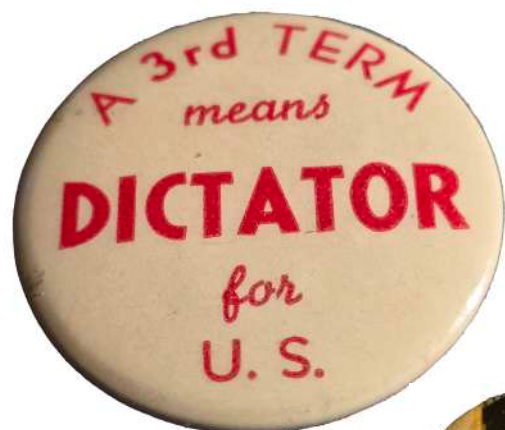
Dale Huebner, APIC 13289, amassed one of the best collections in the hobby for a single candidate. In her case, it was 1940 GOP nominee Wendell Willkie. My column on page 4 of this issue discusses this. So sit back and enjoy looking at some of the better items in this amazing collection.











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Theodore Roosevelt items

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The Local Review

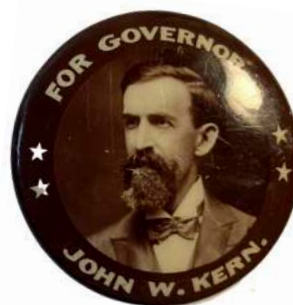
By David Quintin, APIC 2776

Featured in this edition of the Locals Review are six items from six different states. All are early twentieth century and quite rare.

This early, scarce material is becoming harder to find in the marketplace. Both eBay and the political auctions seem to have less of these type items offered. It's an indication of the true rarity of these items.

Indiana — John W. Kern, governor

Kern, a Democrat, ran in the 1900 and 1904 campaigns for governor, losing both years. Bryan then picked him for his vice presidential running mate in the 1908 losing campaign. He went on to win the U.S. Senate race in 1910 and served until 1917. This is a very scarce 1 ¼ inch sepia celluloid pin.



Colorado — Alva Adams, governor

Adams was a Democrat and perennial candidate for governor began running in 1884, winning in 1886, 1896 and 1904, and losing the 1906 race. This 1 ¾ inch celluloid is probably from the 1896 campaign and it's a very unusual size for the period.

New Jersey — John F. Dryden, U.S. Senate

This is a 1 ¼ inch Whitehead and Hoag manufactured celluloid from his 1902 campaign. Dryden served one term, ending in 1907.



Wisconsin — Louis G. Bohmrich, governor

This is also a very rare 1 ¼ inch Geraghty-manufactured celluloid pin from 1900. Bohmrich lost this election, as did Bryan. Bryan's coattails were of no help in this campaign.

Maryland – Millard E. Tydings, U.S. Senate

Tydings first ran in the 1926 election and won, as well as the next three elections in 1932, 1938 and 1944. This is a unique 1 ¾ inch x 3 inch celluloid encased in a gold metal frame with a built-in stand as well as a metal hanger. You can stand this item up much like a picture frame or hang it on the wall. It was manufactured by Hyatt Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, MD. This is the only campaign item I have ever seen with style of manufacturing. With a young photo of Tydings, it is probably from his 1932 or 1938 races.



Oklahoma – William Pine, U.S. Senate

From the 1924 campaign, this coattail is supporting Pine for his first senate race in Oklahoma. The coattail effect worked as all three candidates won. Pine went on to run for additional races for the U.S. Senate and governor but never won again. It's a very uncommon 7/8-inch Green Duck litho.

Continued from page 5.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

I can't tell you how much I enjoyed Tony Lee's President's Column in the most recent Keynoter about his visit to a campaign headquarters as a young person.

In 1960, as a 9 year old, my father (a loyal Republican) sat me on the couch of our home in Newton, NJ, to watch the Republican and Democratic conventions. Although I was a bit confused by the rhetoric (I still am), I was mesmerized by watching grown men and women dancing around adorned with elephant and donkey heads and large buttons. I was hooked.

My town had both a Nixon and a Kennedy headquarters. The day following the election, I walked into the Nixon headquarters and asked what they were going to do with the leftover buttons, stickers, etc. A volunteer explained to me that their candidate had lost and they were going to throw out most of what was left over. I asked if I might have some, and she gladly agreed. She brought out a large white shopping bag emblazoned with "NIXON-LODGE" and filled it with Nixon buttons and stickers. My quest had begun.

Fast forward to 1964 to a collecting setback. As a 13 year old, I was determined to do more for this election. I wrote a letter to Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and told him I wanted to start a "Rocky in '64" headquarters of my own. My vision was some pamphlets and a table in my family garage. I received a very nice letter (which I still have) from the governor thanking me for my support and said his campaign would soon be in touch.

A few weeks later, on a Thursday afternoon, a very large tractor trailer wedged its way down my residential street in Newton and stopped in front of my house. A rather gruff truck driver knocked on our door and greeted my father with "where do you want this stuff?" My less-than-amused father said, "what stuff?" The driver informed him that his truck contained tables, chairs, desks, file cabinets, phones and bulletin boards to set up the Rockefeller for President Headquarters! My father restricted my political adventures for some time.

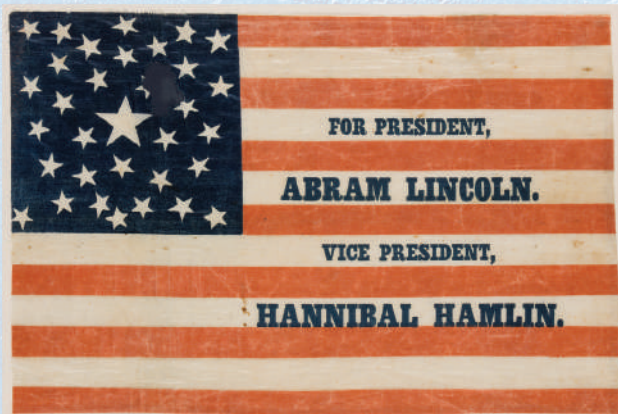
I am 75 and have been collecting for 66 years. My home, now in Hackettstown, NJ, is a quasi museum like so many other collectors, but a source of enjoyment and pride.

-Jim Simmons, APIC 6393

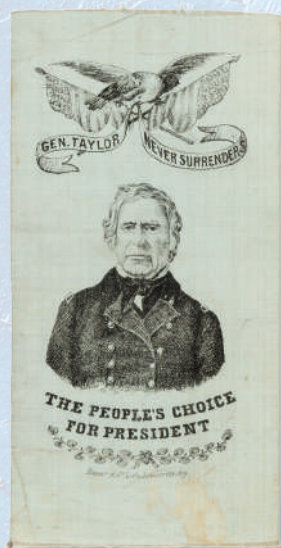
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Theodore Roosevelt &
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Classic "Equality" Button



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