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THE

KEYNOTER

THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS



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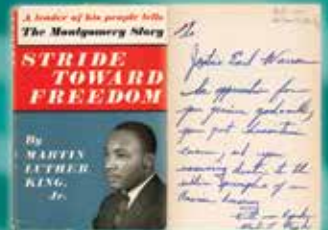
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FROM THE APIC PRESIDENT

Most of us add to our political collections by attending APIC shows, flea markets and antique fests, as well as by surfing the web for treasures on eBay, Facebook and beyond. But we should never forget the original way many APIC members have found political memorabilia – by visiting campaign offices in an election year.

This Fall will bring senatorial, congressional and many other local races nationwide, which means that strip shopping centers and previously empty main street stores will be abuzz with campaign offices, each offering pinback buttons, signs, stickers and more. A visit provides the opportunity to start a new collection or enhance the one you have.

The first time I found campaign items during an actual campaign was in 1968 at the Texas State Fair in Dallas, where I grew up. My aunt was a supporter of Hubert Humphrey, and she took her son and me to the fair one day to volunteer at the Humphrey for President booth. I remember giving out buttons, balloons and other tchotchkes while stuffing a few into a bag for myself to take home. On that day my political collecting began.

The next time I added so many political items in one day was in the fall of 1976. As the editor of my high school newspaper, I received an invitation to meet Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter at a campaign rally at the Sheraton Hotel in downtown Dallas. I showed the invite to our faculty adviser, and he gave me a pass to skip school that afternoon and cover the rally. As soon as I arrived a volunteer raced up and pinned a bright green Carter button on my shirt. A nearby table was laden with green everything – buttons, stickers, plastic rain hats, combs and so much more. All was free so I quickly filled a bag.

Carter soon arrived and spoke to the boisterous crowd, but then was gone just a few minutes later. The whole event gave me a high that lasted all day, especially since before I left I added a prized item that I still cherish in my collection.

On my way out of the ballroom, I stopped by the table again to see what I'd missed. Sitting in the middle next to a volunteer was a plastic cube with a peanut inside. The peanut was standing and had a smiley face painted on it. I picked it up and beneath the cube was written, "I'm a registered Texas Democrat for Carter" with the number 3 written to the side. I loved it but as I started to put it in my bag, the volunteer said that it wasn't free. She explained that a local folk artist had made 10 of them and she required a donation to get one. I immediately pulled out my wallet and handed her a dollar bill. "Is that enough?" I asked. She thought for a minute and then looked down. "Well, I still have nine more, so OK." My young self was thrilled to add this cool item to my collection. My older self thinks, "Why didn't I buy the other nine?"

I'm sure each of you has a story like this from the wilds of a campaign season. It's what makes collecting political artifacts so much fun. So the next time you lament that you spent a day visiting flea markets and antique shops and didn't find anything for your collection, remember that there's likely a campaign rally being held a short distance from your home. Go check it out.



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



It's no secret that ours is a button-centric hobby. We love those pinbacks! Whether it's 3/8 inch or 9 inch buttons, we love them all.

Recently I've had a collecting awakening. While I love the political pinback

buttons as much as anyone, I've discovered the amazing variety of political paper. It began at the Seven Springs APIC National Convention in the summer of 2024. While scouring the bourse floor on the first day of the show, I noticed a large box of Theodore Roosevelt sheet music. It didn't take long for me to realize it was the former collection of my friend Peter Scanlan who had passed away about a decade ago. I never knew what happened to his sheet music collection until a dealer showed up with it at Seven Springs. It had gone through at least two other people before he received it.

I struck a deal with the owner and brought it home. Since then I have bought a collection of Spanish-American War paper. The graphics on some of these pieces of paper history are just amazing.

So I would urge each of you who are headed to the New England National this summer to consider political collectibles other than buttons. There's a world of wonderful political items not behind celluloid.

Tom Peeling, Keynoter Editor

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FRONT COVER-- *The U.S. and Isolationism.*

NEXT ISSUE-- Remembering Pearl Harbor.

SUBMISSIONS-- *This is your publication. Please feel free to share your ideas, suggestions, illustrations and stories. The Keynoter is delighted to share pictures of interesting political Americana with its readers. When submitting an illustration, send it as an .eps, or .jpg file to TRbuttons@aol.com. Illustrations should be in color and submitted in digital format with at least 300 dpi resolution (preferably higher). Files must be created at 100% of actual size or larger (smaller risks losing clarity). Digital electronic images should be saved to a minimum of 300 dpi as TIF, JPEG or EPS files, preferably in Adobe Photoshop.*

If you don't have access to a scanner or high-resolution digital camera, you can take your items to graphic service bureaus, such as Kinko's, and have them scanned in the specification mentioned above. You can then send the file by e-mail or on a CD or DVD.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

I really enjoyed the Spring 2026 edition of the Keynoter. I appreciate the format, articles, and particularly John Koster's writing on "FDR's NRA, and Its Demise." As an NRA collector, it was interesting to learn more about the history of the program, and also to see the material -- much of which I've never seen before.

Secondly, I applaud taking a stance on AI written articles -- although the technology is improving every day, one risk it poses is "hallucination" -- where the technology writes something that sounds accurate, and unless the user (or in this case, the editor!) knows differently can be passed on as fact. There are many instances of this across a variety of fields where this has happened.

Secondly, I believe that wholly written articles by Artificial Intelligence, particularly for scholarly publications, are intellectually dishonest. Simply put, there is significant knowledge in our membership to share that this shouldn't be necessary.

One area where AI is immensely helpful is in enhancing written content by clarifying themes, topics and flow of articles. If a writer has used AI for this purpose, it should be shared with editorial staff.

Just a few of my thoughts. Keep up the good work!

-Jeremy Schneider, APIC 17655

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American Political Items Conservators is the educational division of the American Political Items Collectors Inc., a 501(c)3 tax exempt organization. APIC seeks to encourage and support the study and preservation of original materials issuing from and relating to political campaigns of the United States of America and to bring its members fuller appreciation and deeper understanding of the candidates and issues that form our political heritage.

MY THREE FAVORITE FINDS

'You Never Know Until You Ask'

By Becky Peeling, Keynoter Associate Editor

Cary Demont (APIC 5982) said he believes that collectors are not made.

"You are born with the collecting gene," says Demont, who lived in Minnesota for many years before settling outside Las Vegas. "A real collector can't help themselves."

At age 7, he was buying Army men so he could stage historic battles. His mother took him to antique shows and his collecting "naturally progressed" to baseball cards, then comic books. He got rolls of pennies from the bank so he could sort through the Lincoln pennies, looking them up in his Blue Book.

"I loved the search. The thrill of the hunt. I also loved the artistry and quality of commemorative stamps," he recalls.

His zeal for collecting, love of American history and appreciation for quality design converged when he discovered political buttons and it hit him "like a sledgehammer."

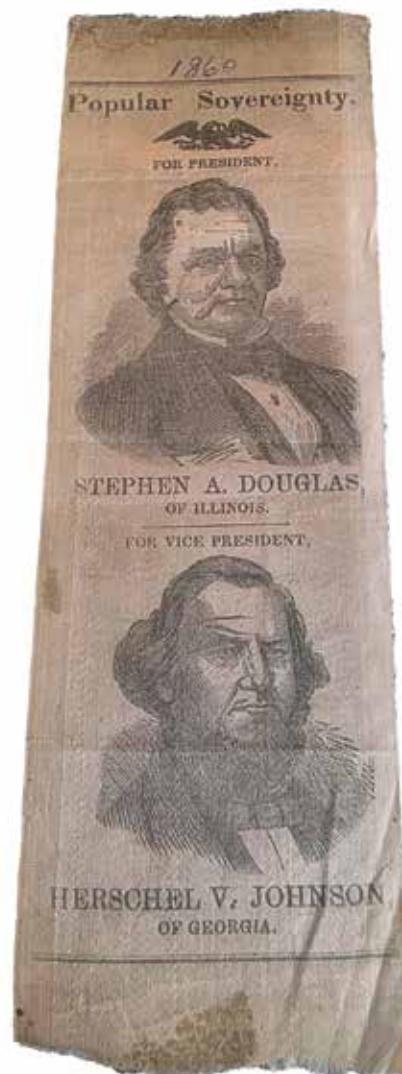
"I could not get over how beautiful (they were)," he says, describing the Debs Labor pin he coveted but couldn't afford in 1969. Three years later, he traded for the pin at the Milwaukee APIC National Convention.

"I reached the Holy Land," he said.

But he put all his pins in a shoe box, concentrated on school and didn't touch them for eight years. His first job as a manufacturer's sales representative for a men's clothing firm got him back into collecting. The job taught him to appreciate design and as a traveling salesman gave him opportunities to visit antique shops in small towns.

The Greeley flag and Douglas ribbon were acquired during his travels. He was at an Indianapolis antique show, going down every aisle and asking every dealer whether they had any political items, when Demont "vividly remembers" that the dealer told him about the Greeley flag. Though he did not collect flags in 1989, Demont remembered seeing the Greeley in Mark Gelke's collection. The dealer brought it from home the next day and Demont bought it -- though his girlfriend wrote the check -- which he later repaid.

"That's the reason I tell young collectors to go to shows and hear hundreds of no's (when asking for political items)," he says, noting that the dealer hadn't intended to sell the flag only bringing it to have it valued.



On a trip to Warsaw, IN, Demont barely missed out on a Stephen Douglas ribbon. The antique dealer had just sold it to a man in town. When the dealer offered Demont the buyer's phone number, he jumped at the chance to visit a fellow collector who prized Lincoln and Civil War items.

"I was trying not to sweat," Demont recalls at seeing the ribbon he would love to own. "Let me ask you, is there anything you want more that you would consider a trade?" A month later, Demont returned to Warsaw with two Lincoln ribbons – one from his own collection and the second he bought to make the trade.

"You never know until you ask. You never know until you try," he says. The Stephen Douglas ribbon is a favorite that he still owns, unlike the Greeley flag, which he regrets selling.

Demont got an early start on his trip to the APIC National Convention in Springfield, IL, to visit friends, museums and antique shops. He bought several Clay paper items in the first store he found and asked if the dealer might have any larger items. Funny you ask, the dealer answered, mentioning a "really great" poster for an Illinois governor that he was holding for another customer who never came back. The problem was that the dealer couldn't recall where he stashed the poster in his store. Eventually they found the impressive, 48-inch-high poster depicting Illinois governor John Palmer celebrating his senatorial election victory.

Demont reminds newer collectors to be tenacious and resourceful. While living in Las Vegas has advantages, it is not considered a good place to find political items in the wild. Instead, he has turned to referrals from friends and auctions to add to his collection that today focuses on Lincoln, the Founding Fathers and artifacts from Colonial America. His belief that shows can turn up great items led him to put his energy behind establishing the APIC Western Regional Show in Las Vegas. He hopes it will grow into a destination event that offers options to the collector as well as the traveler.



A Trade to Make Both Teams Happy

By Cary Jung, APIC 4435

This is a story of two men who befriended each other and became like brothers from another mother. The common denominator is the APIC that fathered the friendship.

One is veteran political dealer Tom French (APIC 1834) from Arizona. The other is me, California collector and former APIC President Cary Jung (APIC 4435). Through the years, we have talked regularly, checking in, sharing finds and our love of sports, particularly the San Francisco Giants.

Then one day, just like in sports, we made a “blockbuster trade.” The term usually refers to the exchange of marquee players between organizations, hoping the deal will benefit both teams, with a hint of trades to be made later. In the political collecting world, similar trades do happen, although hobby headlines are more likely to focus on record prices paid for the most desirable items. But to us two, this trade was more personal and from the heart.

Tom found a paper broadside last fall at The Big Collectibles Show in Canton, Ohio. The poster originated from Buffalo, NY, and measured 22 inches by 17 inches. The poster encouraged African-American voters to register for the upcoming November 1963 local election and 1964 presidential contest. It featured a picture of President Kennedy, with his anticipated campaign for re-election, and an even larger image of Martin Luther King Jr. shown prominently. Seeing both of these men together in the fall of 1963 certainly caught your eye. The Ellicott and Masten Districts Steering Committee sponsored the registration effort. Both were areas in Buffalo having a significant black population.

Also last fall, I discovered a Prohibition Era item with a Golden State connection that I had never seen before.





"YOU MUST REGISTER TO BE FREE!"

says Martin Luther King, Jr.

Negroes all over the South are risking their very lives to REGISTER so they CAN VOTE

There are millions in the South who aren't registered.

But there are **OVER 22,000 UNREGISTERED IN BUFFALO**

It's not easy to register and vote in the South. It is in Buffalo IN BIRMINGHAM, THE PEOPLE MAY HAVE AN EXCUSE FOR NOT BEING REGISTERED... BUT THERE'S NO EXCUSE FOR ALL OF US IN BUFFALO NOT BEING REGISTERED!!!

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EVERYONE should register as a member of the Democratic Party!

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- City Court Judge Candidate Trammell
- President Franklin D. Roosevelt

WHEN YOU VOTE, PUT THE "X" IN THE DEMOCRATIC CIRCLE AS SHOWN

Republican Party 	Democratic Party 	Liberal Party 	Conservative Party 
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Register Democratic!

If You REGISTER You Can VOTE For:



JOHN F. KENNEDY
Delegates



WILBUR P. TRAMMELL
City Court Judge Candidate

If you register you can vote for these two great Americans... this year for WILBUR P. TRAMMELL, our candidate for City Court Judge, the first Negro candidate for that office of any major political party. We need Mr. Trammell in City Court so that we can be sure that the thousands and thousands of Negroes in our great city (over 15% of the total population) will have one Judge who fully understands our problems and will be able to deal with them with full justice... Next year, you will be able to vote for PRES. JOHN F. KENNEDY who is leading the fight to guarantee the freedom of All Americans.

REGISTER NOW, SO THAT YOU CAN VOTE FOR THESE MEN AND REALLY BE FREE

Sponsored by the Elliott and Masten Districts Steering Committee

The beautiful, framed lithograph poster was produced in 1916 in opposition to two ballot measures seeking to amend the California Constitution to legalize Prohibition in California. The voters rejected both measures. The poster was produced by the Louis Roesch Co. in San Francisco and measured 45 by 32 inches. I was fortunate to win the poster at a local auction. My thoughts turned immediately to Tom, who specializes in Prohibition items and has written a definitive book on the subject.

Through our long friendship, Tom had found many items for me and I was hopeful I could finally return the favor. That day finally happened in November when I showed the poster to Tom at the Southern California APIC Show. He became more excited the longer he looked at it and smiled as he said he already "had a place in his house where it would fit perfectly." In exchange, he offered the Buffalo poster. I gratefully accepted, saying, "wow, this is different!" Items promoting JFK's re-election in 1964 are scarce and its historical significance would attract Kennedy and Civil Rights collectors, both areas that I collect.

This blockbuster trade between two long-time APIC members and good friends reminds us that relationships are the cornerstone of this hobby. Plus, this is how two wonderful items were found by the right people at the right time and ended up in the right places, where they belonged -- APIC style.

Political Collectible Made Its Mark

By Harvey E. Sullivan IV, APIC 15970

A recent acquisition of mine certainly appears to have left an indelible impression on the history of political pins – quite literally.

It helps to understand the manufacturing process which generated wearable art during the presidential campaign of Dwight D. Eisenhower, and how it led to this unusual piece of political memorabilia.

The object, obtained from New York, consists of a round, metal printing plate affixed to a wooden block, measures about 4 ½ inches in total. In large, bold type on the metal portion, measuring about 3 ¾ inches, is the slogan “For President Dwight D. Eisenhower.” It shows a portrait of Eisenhower flanked by two images of bald eagles, typical of New York buttons. On its lower edge, beneath the portrait and slogan, is the inscription “Pat Gogerty Displays, Mt. Vernon N.Y.”

The print block is the same as the size and design of one of my own 3 ½-inch Eisenhower pins, manufactured by Pat Gogerty Displays. I believe that I have one of the original blocks used to produce button papers for this handsome button promoting Eisenhower. Were the papers and buttons created one at a time, as this block would seem to suggest?

While I am uncertain whether this piece belongs to the 1952 or 1956 presidential campaigns, or both, it constitutes a souvenir of Pat Gogerty displays, a company that produced campaign items ranging from banners to buttons for candidacies ranging from those of Thomas Dewey and Dwight Eisenhower to Richard Nixon in 1960. The company’s owner, Joseph A. Gogerty, died on Nov. 5, 1960 at age 58, just days before the 1960 presidential election. I believe that the company was a sole proprietorship since the production of material abruptly ceased with Gogerty’s death.

For myself, as a specialist in political items from Eisenhower’s two campaigns and two terms as president, this printing block is special, but even more meaningful as a revealing reminder of how some legendary pins were manufactured. I like Ike, and this block certainly has left a memorable impression on politics.



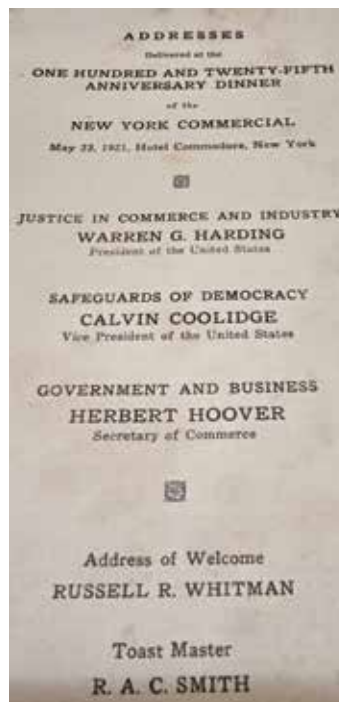
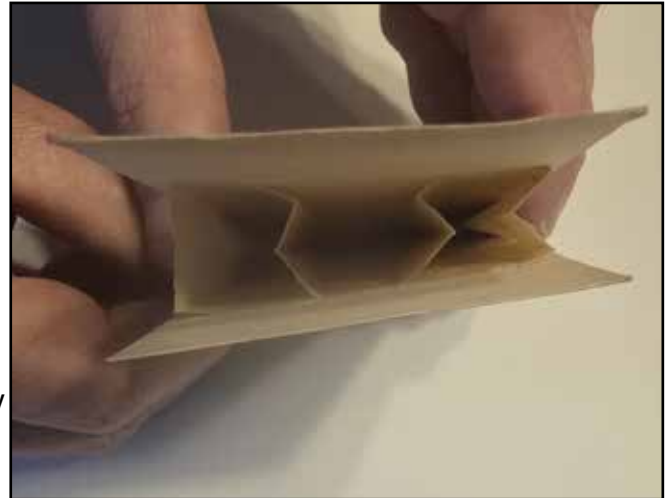
Both shown reduced.

Lighting a Fire for Harding

By Tony Lee, APIC President

In 1920, the Harding & Coolidge ticket was not only the choice of most Americans in their presidential campaign against Cox & Roosevelt, but it garnered the votes of most commercial businesses as well. As a result, one of the major New York-based business newspapers, the New York Commercial Advertiser, wasted no time endorsing the Harding-Coolidge ticket to their readers.

However, the paper went one step further. In their zeal for the candidates, the newspaper created a handy tool that was a perfect fit for their New York clientele. It was a cardboard pocket cigar holder, where well-off brokers and business executives could store their stogies in their shirt pocket. And when they removed it to offer a friend or colleague a smoke, the holder flashed portraits of Harding and Coolidge. The stogie holder was distributed at the newspaper's 125th anniversary ball, held at New York's Commodore Hotel, a perfect endorsement if not a fitting attendee gift. Also shown is a program from that ball with the same image on the cover.



TR's Campaigns in North Dakota

By Larry Marple, APIC 16563

Theodore Roosevelt first visited the Dakota Territory in September 1880 when he and his brother Elliott hunted along the Red River in the Fargo-Moorhead area. The trip occurred about a month before he married Alice Hathaway Lee. In 1881, TR was elected to the New York State Assembly from the 21st district.

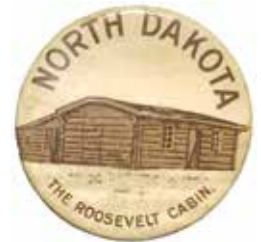
TR returned to the Dakota Territory on Sept. 8, 1883. He arrived in the town of Little Missouri (known to the locals as Little Misery) for his now-famous bison hunt. During that hunting trip, TR fell in love with the Badlands and invested \$14,000 as a downpayment in the Chimney Butte (Maltese Cross) Ranch to become a Dakota cattle rancher.

In June of 1884, after finishing his third consecutive term in the New York Assembly, TR returned to the Badlands to seek healing following the death of his wife, Alice, and his mother, Martha "Mittie" Bulloch, on the same day – Feb. 14, 1884, in the same house. TR's mother died of typhoid fever in the early morning. Alice died later that day of Bright's Disease (a kidney disease). It was just two days after Alice had given birth to their daughter, whom TR named Alice Lee in her memory. TR returned to Dakota and he left his daughter with his sister Anna "Bamie" Roosevelt.

The Maltese Cross Ranch lay along the Little Missouri River about 6 miles south of the new town of Medora. TR quickly discovered his ranch was not the place for healing and solitude he desired, so he followed the Little Missouri River north about 30 miles and came to a great cottonwood grove. In the midst of the grove were the skeletons of two bull elk that had battled to the death with their antlers intertwined. Roosevelt called the area the Elkhorn Ranch, and with the help of two old friends from Maine, Bill Sewall and his nephew, Wilmot Dow, TR made the Elkhorn his base ranch.

TR gave a speech in Dickinson, Dakota Territory, on July 5, 1886, as a "former" politician. TR believed his political career was ended and that he would write books and be a cattle rancher for the rest of his life. Fate, however, had other ideas.

TR made several trips back to New York City, and on one of those trips he encountered his childhood sweetheart Edith Kermit Carow. TR and Edith were engaged in November 1885 and married on Dec. 2, 1886, in London. When TR and Edith returned to America, they learned that a disastrous winter had devastated Dakota Territory. TR headed west and, following the roundup, found that he had lost approximately 60 percent of his 4,000 head of cattle. He wrote to his sister Anna, "I'm bluer than indigo about the cattle! It is even worse than I feared; I wish I was sure I would lose no more than half the money (\$80,000) invested out here. I am planning how to get out of it."



TR returned to New York and in 1889 was appointed Civil Service Commissioner by President Benjamin Harrison, followed in 1895 by becoming a Police Commissioner of New York City and in 1897 an appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He resigned that post on May 6, 1898, to serve in the Spanish-American War. During the military campaign in Cuba, TR became colonel of the unit known as Roosevelt's Rough Riders. The Rough Riders became a household name in the United States.

Upon his return, TR was asked to run for governor of New York. He defeated his opponent, Augustus Van Wyck, by a little more than 1 percent of the vote. The death of Vice President Garret Hobart left a vacancy in the 1900 presidential ticket of President William McKinley. TR reluctantly accepted the nomination.

It was during the McKinley/Roosevelt campaign of 1900 that TR returned to North Dakota. He first stopped in Fargo on Sept. 13-14, 1900, then he traveled west to Casselton, Tower City, Jamestown on Sept. 15, then on to Bismarck. TR visited Mandan, New Salem, Dickinson, and Medora later on Sept. 16 but did not make any speeches. Of special note, when TR visited Dickinson, he spent an hour or two in the city and passed out Rough Rider buttons, according to news accounts.

The McKinley/Roosevelt ticket won the campaign, and following McKinley's assassination in 1901, TR became the 26th president.

In 1903, TR made a Western Loop Tour starting on April 1 in Harrisburg, PA. He arrived in Fargo, ND, on the morning of April 7 and delivered a speech on "The Philippines and the Army." It was at Fargo that TR was joined by the naturalist John Burroughs. TR crossed the state throughout that day, stopping and speaking in Jamestown, Bismarck, Mandan and then Medora. A commemorative button was made for the event in Bismarck. Below the button was a gray felt hat with a red, white and blue ribbon and attached to that was a rabbit's foot. The rabbit's foot may have been added later. While in Medora, TR was given a reception in the town hall, and a commemorative ribbon and button were produced for the event. According to a news account, "The people of Medora had a large number of badges for the occasion bearing a portrait of the president with the inscription 'Welcome to Medora, April 7, 1903.'"



In 1904, the St. Louis World’s Fair (Louisiana Purchase Exposition) ran from April 30 to Dec. 1. The centerpiece of the North Dakota exhibit was TR’s cabin from the Chimney Butte (Maltese Cross) Ranch. It was featured on souvenir buttons given away at the exhibit. These buttons had the words “North Dakota” across the top with a drawing of the cabin in the center and the words “The Roosevelt Cabin” at the bottom. A similar button was sold and used as a campaign button, featuring a photograph of the cabin in the center with the words “Roosevelt Log Cabin North Dakota” above the cabin and “Our Candidate 1904” below.



TR wouldn’t visit North Dakota again until Sept. 5, 1910, when he gave a speech about labor in Fargo at the laying of the cornerstone of the Carnegie Library at Fargo College. It was in this speech that TR said he “would never have been president had it not been for my experiences in North Dakota.”



The next year, in 1911, TR visited Dickinson, ND, on April 13.

During the August 1912 Progressive Party Convention in Chicago, IL, some of TR’s old North Dakota friends attended the convention as delegates. TR’s hunting guide from the famous 1883 bison hunt, Joe Ferris, attended with former Chimney Butte ranch manager Bill Merrifield, as delegates from Montana. Joe Ferris’ brother, Sylvane, and a former Elkhorn ranch hand George W. Myers attended the convention as delegates from North Dakota. TR campaigned in North Dakota that year. He gave speeches on Sept. 6 and 7 in Grand Forks, Fargo, and Jamestown.



TR’s last visit to North Dakota was on Oct. 6, 1918, during his WWI war bond tour. He had spoken in Billings, MT, on Oct. 5 and traveled by train through Medora, then spoke briefly in Bismarck followed by Fargo.

Theodore Roosevelt died on Jan. 6, 1919, at his home, Sagamore Hill, in Oyster Bay, Long Island, NY., at the age of 60.

The Theodore Roosevelt Presidential Library will open July 4 of this year in Medora, ND. You can find out more about the Library at www.trlibrary.com.

(Editor’s Note: Larry Marple taught elementary and middle school for 34 years before retiring in June 2024. He and his wife Julia have portrayed President Theodore and First Lady Edith Roosevelt since 2008, and did so for ten summers in Medora, ND. They live in Lansing, MI. You can visit their Roosevelt website at TRoosevelt1904.com, or hear Larry’s and co-host Kurt Skinner’s podcast at talkaboutteddy.com. If you are interested in researching Theodore Roosevelt, try the Theodore Roosevelt Center at Dickinson State University in Dickinson, ND, at www.theodorerooseveltcenter.org.)



Roosevelt's Cabin.

The Independent received from Lieutenant Governor, two souvenir North Dakota buttons with the picture of Theo. Roosevelt's log cabin which he used in his ranching days in this state. Accompanying the buttons was a card, upon the front of which was the following history of the cabin:

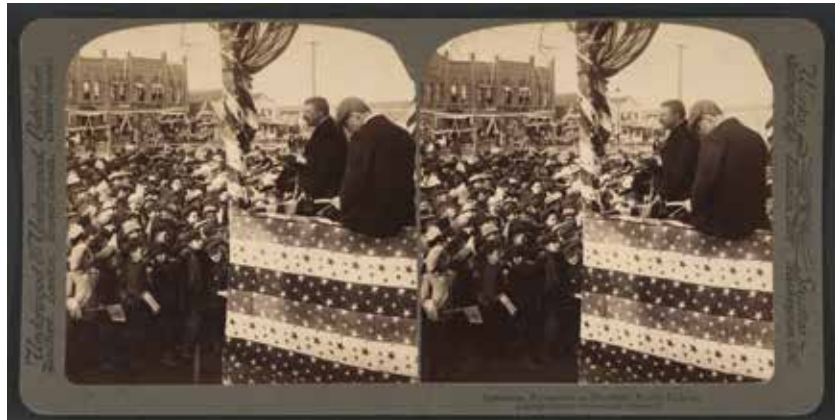
"In the fall of 1883 Theodore Roosevelt visited western North Dakota for his health, became enraptured with the country, bought the 'Maltese Cross' brand of cattle and ordered built the cabin now shown in the North Dakota exhibit in the Agricultural Building, World's Fair.

The cabin stood eight miles south of Medora, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in the heart of a romantic region abounding in big game. Here Mr. Roosevelt lived for three years, dividing his time between hunting and the actual life of the cowboy, and here he regained health and acquired the strength which has fitted him for the arduous duties which have since been his.

The cabin was purchased by the state of North Dakota, taken down early last March, and built on its present site exactly as it stood on the banks of the little Missouri river.

The articles shown in the cabin were actually worn or used by Theodore Roosevelt and have been loaned by his late foreman, who is now the owner of the 'Maltese Cross' brand of cattle."

A very fair representation from the republican national convention visited the Roosevelt cabin Friday and Saturday, the party including some of the great men of the republican party. All said the cabin was a happy inspiration on the part of the state commission and that it was doing a great work in advertising the state, for those who came to see it seldom failed to look over the other state exhibits. There is hardly a bit of space left on the walls of the cabin that has not been used by visitors as a place to register their names. Old and young, rich and poor, all seem anxious to have their mark on the cabin, and for this reason a register has been ordered, so that those who come later will not get left in this universal desire. The hundreds of requests for souvenirs of the cabin has prompted the purchase of state buttons with a picture of the cabin on their face in a circle of grain, with the words: "North Dakota" in large letters around the top. There is little doubt but that such buttons will be carried to all parts of the union. Neat cards with picture and description of the cabin on one side and North Dakota statistics on the other have also been provided.



The North Dakota souvenir buttons have arrived and are being distributed by hundreds every day. A great many requests have also been received by mail. The button is about the size of a half dollar. In the center is a cut of the Roosevelt log cabin. Across the top of the button is "North Dakota" in bold black letters. The button serves not only in bringing people to the North Dakota booth, where the cabin is located, but provides a very neat and acceptable souvenir. A great deal of the material, distributed by the states as souvenirs, disappears about as soon as it reaches the hands of the recipient. It is not so with a button, however, such as Lieut.-Gov. Bartlett has obtained. Any North Dakotan desiring one of the buttons will be mailed one promptly upon request to the North Dakota headquarters at the world's fair grounds.



Some Button History


The patent holder for the design of these campaign badges was David Roth, who at the time of the patent was a 33-year-old jeweler. He immigrated from Poland to New York at 16 years of age where he learned the trade and obtained work as a watchmaker and jeweler. About 1889 he moved to Cleveland and found work at Arnstein Bros. & Mier as a jeweler to which he assigned the patent. A little more than two years after obtaining this design patent he passed away from stomach cancer on Jan. 2, 1897.

-- David Holcomb, APIC 5993

011-101. DR D24,953 ER

DESIGN.
D. ROTH.
CAMPAIGN BADGE.

No. 24,953. Patented Dec. 10, 1895.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID ROTH, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO ARNSTEIN BROS. & MIER, OF SAME PLACE.

DESIGN FOR A CAMPAIGN-BADGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Design No. 24,953, dated December 10, 1895.
Application filed October 23, 1895. Field No. 566,963. Term of patent 31 years.

Witnessed
C. A. Army
A. H. Boudich

Inventor.
David Roth.
per L. Henry Just, Solicitor

To all whom it may concern:
Be it known that I, DAVID ROTH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented and produced a new and Original Design for a Campaign-Badge, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, showing a part thereof.
The figure is a front elevation of my newly-invented badge.
The leading features of my design consist in two men, one sitting in a chair and the other lying under the chair, both supported

on a bar, and a pin attached to the bar for attaching the badge to a garment.
X represents a man seated in an arm-chair B, and C represents a man lying under the said chair. The chair and prostrate figure are represented supported on a bar D, and E is a pin for attaching the badge.
What I claim is--
The design for a campaign badge herein shown and described.
DAVID ROTH.

Witnesses:
GEO. W. TIBBITTS,
BENJ. N. ARNSTEIN.

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Your bequest or donation also will help us maintain the publication of the Keynoter 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!

Beantown's Mayors

By Eric Orner, APIC 11519

My life has imitated art — the art in question being *The Last Hurrah*, the definitive 1958 motion picture about Boston politics. It starred Spencer Tracy as Frank Skeffington, though everyone at the time, and ever since, understood it was based on the life of Boston's epic 20th century mayor, James Michael Curley.

At the start of the film, Skeffington invites his nephew Adam, a young man employed as a cartoonist at one of the city's daily newspapers, to accompany him on the trail of what would be his last campaign.

In the late 1980s, I was cartooning for the *Boston Phoenix* and the *Boston Globe* (and occasionally for the sports pages of the *Boston Herald*). At some point I crossed paths with the pioneering LGBTQ member of Congress, Barney Frank. I needed a part-time job to help pay the bills (cartooning, like poetry, not often being the most lucrative of pursuits). I took Barney up on the offer, drove for him during his 1990 reelection campaign, went to law school and became staff counsel when he became Chairman of the House Financial Services Committee. I kept cartooning throughout however and wound up writing and drawing a graphic biography called *Smahtguy, The Life and Times of Barney Frank*, which was published by Henry Holt-Metropolitan Books in 2022.

These experiences helped fuel my lifelong interest in Boston politics and my passion for collecting its rich and varied memorabilia, a passion shared by my mom, Rhoda Pierce, APIC 4359, and my stepdad, former Mayor Dan Pierce of Highland Park, IL.

The centerpiece of our collection is a large picture button with a red ribbon from Curley's term as governor of Massachusetts (1934-36), wedged between his four nonconsecutive terms as Boston's mayor. Curley, nicknamed the "Rascal King" by his biographer Jack Beatty, was hugely charismatic, and nearly as famous for personal graft as he was for his Robin Hood-style commitment to prying loose Brahmin wealth for the benefit of the city's poorer communities. The button originally belonged to my mom's great Uncle, Albert Rubin, who served as a Democratic Floor Leader in the Massachusetts State House. It welcomes Curley home from a European tour taken to remove himself, however temporarily, from various scandals besetting his administration and from friction with President Franklin D. Roosevelt over control of New Deal relief money in the Commonwealth.

My family's collection contains a number of other cherished Curley items, as well as small celluloids backing the candidacies of his rivals, including Mayor and Gov. Maurice Tobin, a one-time protégé turned competitor; Mayor Frederick Mansfield, whose button pointedly reads "For Boston's Good Name" (a none too subtle suggestion that Curley's stewardship of Beantown damaged its reputation); and Fire Commissioner Teddy Glynn, who spent a lifetime in Curley's entourage,



hoping a little too obviously to inherit the mayoral chair once the boss finally left the scene.

We also have a 1902 button advertising the campaign of Patrick Collins, Boston's first Irish-American mayor, and as sobersided, honest and admired by the city's Yankee financiers as Curly wasn't.

Another prize is the tiny navy blue "Hynes in '49" celluloid, backing the candidacy of Curley's loyal and longtime City Clerk, John Hynes, who became acting mayor when Mayor Curley was convicted of mail fraud in 1948 and sent to the federal lockup in Danbury CT. Several months later President Truman commuted the sentence, and Curley reclaimed the mayoral chair. In an interview with the press pool upon his release, Curley was manifestly ungrateful to Hynes for the latter's good stewardship of the city while his boss was in jail. Hynes was so offended that he declared his own mayoral candidacy on the spot (those four months as "acting" had apparently given him a taste for the job – and a desire to see it done honestly). He wound up ousting Curley from city hall in the next election. My stepdad Dan was a Harvard undergraduate at the time and attended a meeting for young men, some just home from the war, tired of the old ways, and wanting reform. Dan pocketed the Hynes button that day, and it's been in our collection ever since. They're rare, besides ours, the only other Hynes items I've encountered are plain, fold-over tabs. John Hynes served as mayor from 1950-1960 and was succeeded by John Collins. Both men represented the sort of pro-economic development politics that Curley – with his more confrontational Yankee vs. Irish mentality, never embraced.

Our collection also features items from the 1967 mayoral donnybrook won by Kevin White, who served four terms between 1968-1984. The '67 race was marked by growing opposition to large-scale slum clearance – urban renewal projects initiated under Mayors Hynes and Collins, and by the simmering fuse of racial tension leading ultimately to a political conflagration over federal court-mandated busing to desegregate Boston's public schools.

My favorite item from this era is probably a thick, green celluloid "Louise Day Hicks for City Council" button. Like many of the best items out of Massachusetts from Democratic candidates, it features an Allied Printing Trades Council 36 Union bug on its rim.



Mrs. Hicks began her political career as a member and chair of Boston's elected School Committee, where she staunchly (and bogusly) denied that segregation existed in Boston's school system. An avatar of working-class white resentment in Boston during the 1960s and '70s, she placed first in the 1967 preliminary mayoral election, but was bested by the more polished, liberal, and business-friendly White in that year's general election.

The 1983 mayoral campaign marked the end of White's eventful, divisive and pro-growth administration. Several business-friendly, pro-development candidates canceled each other out in the preliminary, leaving, rather astonishingly, two neighborhood-oriented candidates, Mel King and Ray Flynn, to face each other in the final.



The runner up, Mel King was a seminal figure in the struggle for racial justice in Boston. An effective affordable housing and community activist before serving several terms in the state legislature, King's 6'3", dashiki-clad, bow tie sporting frame made him, for generations, one of Boston's most recognizable and beloved figures.

The eventual winner, Ray Flynn was a state representative and city councilor from South Boston ("Southie") who made a lasting mark on the city as an athlete, best known for his grace on the basketball court and his deep understanding that sports were a racially unifying factor in a city with a serious dearth of them.

The rectangular orange, "Elect Ray Flynn City Council" is from one of his early races for Boston City Council. It was handed to me entering the L Street Bathhouse gym when I was a 17-year-old college student. Back then they were still giving buttons away.

The 1983 mayor's race in Boston was unlike the one occurring that same year in my hometown of Chicago, in that it didn't further enflame racial tensions. The contenders maintained civility during the campaign, and a positive working relationship throughout Flynn's decade in office and after.

Another favorite item from this era is a small green and white "Mel King Says This Is Our City" celluloid. This one is from his earlier race for mayor in 1979 (when he placed a strong third, setting himself up for his even stronger '83 effort). Love and thanks to my grandparents, Sally and Fred Kaplan, now deceased, who were willing to indulge my teenaged mania for button collecting at the time to the extent that they drove two hours from their home in Fall River so that I could hop out of the car and into Mel's South End Boston campaign headquarters to obtain this pin.

A final prize I'll mention, though not a mayoral item, is a small Elaine Noble button. Noble was an Emerson College professor and a pathfinding figure in Boston in the late 1960s-early 1970s. She was the first outwardly gay person to be elected and serve in a state legislature in America. This pin is from her unsuccessful U.S. Senate campaign in 1978.

Given its relatively small size, Boston more than pulls its weight in history, sports, cultural importance and the production of great campaign items. That said, our collection is still without a John F. Fitzgerald pin. "Honey Fitz" was President John F. Kennedy's grandfather, Mayor of Boston in the years before World War I, and a frequent rival of the aforementioned James Michael Curley. His items come up occasionally on Ebay. Maybe I'll win one someday, though my dream is to find him at a flea market, or in the junk drawers of my many New England relatives. In my fantasies, drawers like those might also contain a "Calvin Coolidge for Governor," or better still, "Calvin Coolidge for Mayor of North Hampton" button, neither of which I've ever seen.



Isolationism: Not Limited to Left or Right

By Roger Lowenstein, APIC 12219

I've been collecting lefty cause items my entire adult life. I was an antiwar activist in the Vietnam years, so it seemed to make sense to start collecting older pins that called for America to embrace peace and stay out of war.

I assumed (without much thought) that most of those items were produced by left-leaning, pacifist groups, so I collected a tray of 100 or so items. Turns out, my buttons tell a far more complex and nuanced story.

No doubt there are items in the hobby that urge America to stay out of World War I, see for example the 1918 "Member, World Democracy War Boycott" pin with back paper saying (curiously) "Help show the KAISER millions of personal enemies." Nevertheless the bulk of my items are from the years between the two world wars.

Here are some interesting facts:

Isolationists in Congress (a coalition of progressives and conservatives) defeated the Treaty of Versailles and membership in the League of Nations. They defeated membership in the World Court. Japan invaded and conquered Manchuria in 1931, violating numerous international treaties. America and the "Free World" did nothing. Italy invaded Ethiopia, Franco conquered Spain. America did nothing. As Hitler rose, Congress passed Neutrality Acts, making it difficult for internationalists such as Franklin Roosevelt to cooperate with European allies and counteract the rise of fascism.



A report by Sen. Gerald P. Nye claimed that American bankers and arms manufacturers had pushed for U.S. involvement in WWI for their own profit. The 1934 publication of *Merchants of Death* by H.C. Engelbrecht and F.C. Hanighen, followed by the 1935 tract *War Is a Racket* by decorated Marine Corps Gen. Smedley D. Butler increased popular suspicions of wartime profiteering and influenced public opinion toward neutrality. Many Americans became determined not to be tricked by banks and industries into making such great sacrifices again. The reality of worldwide economic depression and the need for increased attention to domestic problems bolstered isolationism.

College campuses, particularly in New York City, were hotbeds of pacifist and antiwar sentiment. Northwestern University gets the prize for large pins, but CCNY, Hunter, Brooklyn College, get the most examples. While no doubt the farthest left students were genuinely anti-fascist, many others were simply anti-engagement because, as student newspapers revealed, they felt that war in Europe would mean our own government would become fascist as a result of the war effort, so why intervene in Europe's problems? Note the interesting graphic in the American Student Union (ASU) pin "1940 shall not be 1917."

As Hitler rose, and the Soviet Union invaded Finland, it was harder for students to hold onto the Oxford Pledge against militarism. By 1940, leftist organizations such as the ASU were already split. Communist front organizations such as the APM (American Peace Mobilization) were not split, but zig-zagged in tune with Soviet foreign policy and the 1939 Hitler-Molotov non-aggression pact.

Isolation was also a theme of leftist labor unions. See the "The Yanks are NOT Coming" pins of the newly organized National Maritime Union, and the February 1940 Australian pin of the Barrier Industrial Council. I love the Mark Twain literary reference in "No Connecticut Yankees in King George's Court!"

Alongside the leftist organizations, the right-wing isolationists such as the America Firsters and Charles Lindbergh fought against creeping interventionism. Note the button advocating defeat of H.R.1776 (the lend-lease bill, not accidentally numbered 1776).

Isolationists thought it would be enough to "Embargo" Hitler, or "Boycott Japanese Goods," or argue for "No Convoys, No A.E.F. (American Expeditionary Force — the American forces in WWI), or no "war trade," "Feed America First." Eventually all reservations to intervention disappeared with the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Editor's note: You can see the Lowenstein collection at Lowensteincollection.com.



I Buy Civil Rights & Black Panther Pinbacks, Posters, Flyers & More.
Please help me build my collection.
Tony Lee
 tonylee08560@gmail.com
609-310-0817



Embracing the 'Wild'

By Benny Brandvold, APIC 7510

You see it in Facebook posts, you hear it at shows. It seems to transcend all collecting hobbies but what exactly is an "in the wild find" and why should it matter.

I suspect it pertains to how and why we collect. The "collector gene" is certainly not shared by everyone and each of us collects differently with different targets, goals and even how we should arrange and display. Some are generalists, some prefer matching designs and others specialize to some degree or another. We often fail to understand what others collect and how that could possibly bring them that "juice" we feel when we add something spectacular or a longtime target to our collection.

We are all distant descendants of hunters/gatherers. A successful hunt was rewarded by the tribe and that celebration/adoration became a Pavlovian reward which I believe persists deep in our subconscious. Somehow that feeling associated with carrying home a mastodon is poorly reproduced by bringing home 2 pounds of 95 percent lean ground sirloin from Publix, Safeway or Kroger even though our tribe receives more than adequate sustenance.

In addition, I personally feel a little extra "juice" when I bring something from the wild into the hobby so I can post it for my tribe on so many Facebook pages. I will refrain from my opinions as to how social media "likes" or worse have affected our mental health.

I suspect another aspect of the importance we place on in the wild finds relates to a more insidious aspect of human nature: classism. We have always emotionally valued the effort of workers who produce over the owner/managers who commission the work. Watching any news channel would validate this hunch. We even celebrate Labor Day without a similar holiday for CEOs. We get both a rush from a successful "wild hunt" and by doing it with mostly honest hard work rather than paging through an auction catalog. We don't take into consideration that possibly that more hard work might have gone into amassing the money needed for a successful domesticated "shopping adventure." Take an honest look inside and appreciate the touch of resentment smoldering when a collector with seemingly unlimited resources is bold enough on the bourse to request in earshot, "show me your most expensive pins."

So, having stirred that pot, what is the "wild?" It is simple in some hobbies such as fossil collecting. There the wild is literally the badlands with heat, rain, rattlesnakes and zero plumbing. I am relatively certain those collectors have areas of gray that recreate that juice apart from the great outdoors.

In our hobby, finding a button tucked in the wall of a house or a poster lodged in the back of a frame is as close to the wild as we get. Few would argue that finding an item in a remote antique shop or farm auction is "the wild" but what of estate auctions that are widely advertised and a half dozen APIC are in attendance. What about sales available in online conglomerates such as the app LiveAuctioneers? There are also a number of online auction sites outside the hobby such as EBTH and Auction your possessions? I suspect most of our members would consider these at least wild adjacent.

EBay has been a staple source of material for our hobby for some time. I would guess 80 percent of my purchases during the past 20 years have been on my eBay account.

Most collectors would embrace postings from those outside the hobby as wild but what of those from our members? My impression is that a Buy It Now item is even a bit more on the wild side. Antique malls share a similar overlap. They generally seem wild enough but what about those booths belonging to our members? I think most of us define the wild as a source outside the hobby regardless of what platform it was discovered. I wonder if \$1 bins on the bourse might be a touch wild or at least as wild as a walk in at one of our shows.

I could go on and on about what is, what is not and what smudges the boundaries of our definition. It is better to embrace any way we choose to collect and share the excitement of our fellow collectors in every one of their successful hunts, regardless of how wild we find it. There are certainly passionate collectors that can no longer hunt the wild and we should in no way discount the method or effort of their hunt.

Each addition to my collection has brought that “juice” but those I got for “a deal” seem to pack more juice than even some of my true wilds. Possibly it is the “deal” that makes the wild so appealing after all. I have selected some of my wild finds as an illustration.

I toast all you hunters. Our tribe is grateful for your successes.

Garage Sale/Flea Market Finds



Antique Show Finds



Antique Mall Finds



Estate Auction Finds



Online Auctions Outside the Hobby Finds



Ebay Sleeper Finds



Ebay Buy It Now Finds



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APIC MEMBER PROFILE:

Mike Taylor, APIC 17836

By Adam Gottlieb, APIC 4864

If you have political ephemera from Kentucky, it is a pretty sure bet that Mike Taylor has seen it. He collects everything political from The Bluegrass State with an emphasis on gubernatorial candidates dating to the 1800s. This former television reporter has gone from covering political news stories to organizing campaign material produced for candidates who've run for public office.

Unlike some new APIC members, Taylor didn't start collecting political items until after he retired at age 62.

"A friend gave me an old can of political buttons that had been his great aunt's," Taylor said.

Now 67, Taylor recounts memories of his first button.

"About 15 years before I retired, the friend who gifted me the can of buttons also gave me a common red, white, and blue Truman-Barkley button. Since I coordinated the election coverage at WLEX-TV (Lexington's NBC station) since 1985, I'd wear the button on every Election Day and quiz young reporters about the Kentucky connection. Most were unaware that Alben Barkley had been a prominent U.S. Senator and, importantly, Vice President," Taylor said.

When asked what motivates him to collect political items, Taylor replied, "I love American political history. Each button or item represents a piece of history and tells a unique story. I quickly realized I could own a piece of history without having to spend all the money I had saved for travel, which is my retirement obsession," he said.

Taylor spent his career as a broadcast journalist in a variety of reporting and management positions. He majored in broadcasting at Eastern Kentucky University and got hired as a news photographer, initially shooting news and sports at WLEX-TV in 1981.

Taylor worked his way up to a full-time reporter covering state and local government as well as general assignment. In 1985, he became an assignment editor and eventually assistant news director. After a year of reporting, he moved back to management in 1994 as assignment manager. In that role,





he oversaw a 60-member newsroom, led editorial meetings in deciding what news would be covered each day and coordinated the election coverage for more than 70 elections. Taylor oversaw the station's college internship program for 20 years, field managed three NCAA basketball Final Four tournaments, covered 18 Kentucky Derbies, and even swept the floors when necessary.

"My favorite part of working in television news was having a front seat to history," he said. "I covered many political candidates in my career going back to the early 1980s. I covered five presidents in person. The first was George H.W. Bush, who was vice president speaking at my high school in

London. Next, I covered Bill Clinton who visited Lexington to discuss NAFTA. I covered George W. Bush at the Lexington airport following a visit. And in 2009, I covered the inauguration of Barack Obama in Washington, D.C. Lastly, I covered Joe Biden during the 2012 vice presidential debates in Danville."

He covered the Kentucky statehouse and had the distinction of covering every Kentucky governor from 1981 to present.

"I interviewed two-time Kentucky Governor, U.S. Senator, and Major League Baseball Commissioner Albert Benjamin "Happy" Chandler a couple of times and have an extensive collection of Chandler memorabilia," he said, "in part, because of my friendship with his grandson and because I live in his hometown of Versailles.

"I've always been a bit of a collector and prefer knowing the history of the items and for my collection to be organized," Taylor said. "So, when I started collecting political items I immediately started searching for resources and experts."

In early 2021, Taylor learned about the APIC in a Google search and discovered the group's national convention was slated for Nashville. He jumped at the chance to attend his first APIC show.

At the bourse, he mentioned he was from Kentucky and was quickly pointed to Bob Westerman (APIC 6359).

"Bob has become not only a close friend, but my mentor for my Kentucky collection," he said. "Since travel is my obsession, I have worked to align my travels with political shows in Reno, NV; Seven Springs, PA; Washington, D.C.; Greensboro, NC; West Palm Beach, FL; and Canton, OH. The many APIC collectors I've met have been incredibly helpful and I have tried to pass on that kindness to other new collectors."

A few years ago, he bought Westerman's book, "Politics in Kentucky 1883-1983: A Century of Campaign Memorabilia" and realized he knew many of the candidates – either by covering them in person, or meeting them while coordinating the station's campaign coverage, and had even become friends with a few.

"I started visiting other long-time APIC Kentucky collectors to view their collections," he said. "They started tipping me off to items for sale and I have returned the favor. Bob Westerman helped me fill in my Kentucky collection, and now, we talk at least weekly and often trade items we find."



He started to collect at least one item for each presidential candidate for as far back as possible.

“They didn’t need to be expensive, but just something I found interesting,” Taylor said.

Taylor’s buttons are organized by election year with labels in each frame. For his Kentucky collection, labels are attached for all the candidates who ran.

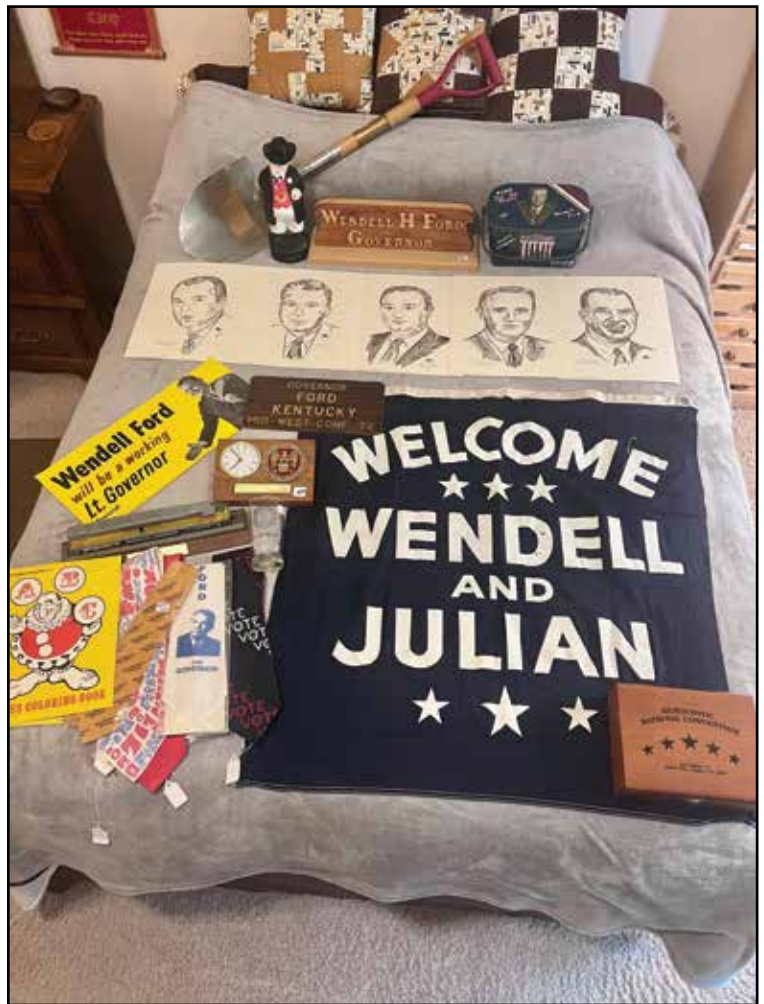
“I pride myself on being an organizer. I told Bob I may not end up with the biggest Kentucky collection, but I plan on it being the most organized,” he said. “Bob’s response: ‘that won’t be hard.’”

Taylor converted a room in his home into a Kentucky Room with framed buttons for governors, senators, congressmen, state officeholders. Plus, framed posters of Kentucky candidates. His presidential collection is separately framed in his bedroom. Air purifiers run in both rooms and sun-blocking curtains keep items from being damaged by the sun.

One of Taylor’s favorite oddities in his collection is an Automatic Voting Machine Instruction Model. He found it in an antique shop in Independence, MO, while on a camping trip. It contains the original 1948 paper from the general election which includes Harry Truman, Alben Barkley, Thomas Dewey, Earl Warren, and Adlai Stevenson running for governor of Illinois. Taylor spoke with the seller who originally bought it because it matched the same color scheme of a rec room she was designing.

When asked what he views as the APIC’s greatest strength, Taylor identified the membership and the depth of their knowledge on political history and collectibles. The challenge Taylor sees is identifying methods and channels to connect young collectors interested in campaign Americana and other memorabilia.

One of the social media channels Taylor uses is TikTok – the app that allows users to watch, create, and share short videos online. With more than 100 million users, the United States is TikTok’s largest market. It is popular among younger audiences, particularly those under 35.



"I do TikTok for fun as well as outlets like Instagram and Facebook. I enjoy TikTok because as a former TV reporter it gives me an outlet to do fun videos. A video I did at the Boquillas Border Crossing in Big Bend National Park in Texas earned 1.8 million views. My videos focus on travel and history which loops in my hobby of collecting political items. There are many young people on the platform, so I'm hoping a few of them see the videos and become interested in collecting," he said.

Taylor recently had a eureka moment for finding rarities.

"I recently attended the estate sale of former U.S. Sen. Wendell Ford in Owensboro. Arriving two hours before the sale, I found myself at the front of the line. Most of the 200 people behind me only seemed to be interested in Ford's personal items," Taylor said.

Ford served as a state senator, lieutenant governor, governor, and was the second-longest serving U.S. senator from Kentucky, after Mitch McConnell. He served as Kentucky's 53rd governor from 1971-74 and died at the age of 90 in 2015.

"The house was packed with one-of-a-kind political treasures," he said. "Two favorite items I was able to add to my collection were a 50 inch by 40 inch parade banner, 'Welcome Wendell and Jullian' and a 1964 press badge from LBJ's presidential visit to Louisville. I came away with a nice bundle which I will be splitting with a couple of fellow collectors." (Julian Carroll succeeded Ford as governor in 1975.)

Taylor and Debby, his wife of 43 years, have four children and nine grandchildren. As the years go on, this serious Kentucky collector will continue traveling the country and making sure to connect with local APIC shows as part of his adventure.

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The Truth Be Told

Two Buttons, Two Bad Attributions

By David Holcomb, APIC 5993

Here are a couple buttons that need to be attributed properly.

The first button, "I'M A SMITH AND I'M FOR AL," is not an Al Smith campaign button but rather for Alphonse Eugene Smith. He was an American Major League Baseball outfielder and third baseman.

It is in left field that he is probably remembered most simply because of a photograph. There's a famous photo of the left fielder having a beer poured on him from the stands as he went to the wall to make a catch. It was game two of the '59 World Series in Comiskey Park. It was not intentional. A fan spilled the beer just wanting to catch the homer that had been hit.

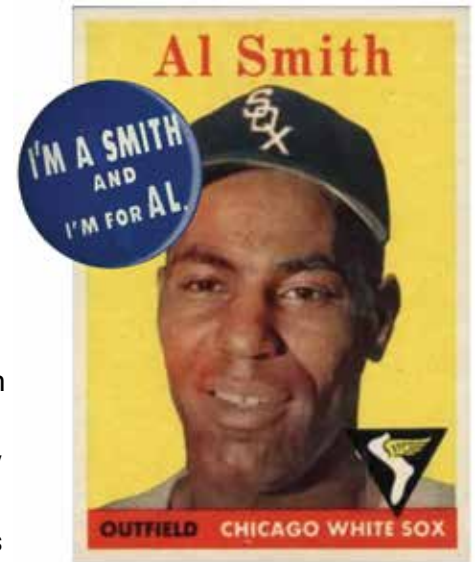
In December 1957, Smith was traded by Cleveland along with Early Wynn to the Chicago White Sox for Minnie Miñoso and Fred Hatfield, in a deal that was less than popular among Chicago fans (Miñoso was "their guy"). The 31-year-old Smith slumped in his first year with the White Sox team and owner Bill Veeck wanted to stir things up. Veeck held an "Al Smith Night" to honor his outfielder. It took place on Aug. 26, 1959. Anyone named Smith, Smythe, Schmidt, or Smithe was admitted free into Comiskey Park and given this blue and white button.

On his "BIG" night, Smith went one-for-four, hitting into two easy outs with runners in scoring position, and dropping a fly ball, committing the error that led to the Boston Red Sox's winning run. A little more than a month later he had a beer poured on him at the left field wall. So, baseball collectors will love this pin but political collectors not so much.

Then there's the red, white and blue button that reads "Vacuum Hoover." This button is an anti-J. Edgar Hoover button from 1971 and not an anti-Herbert Hoover campaign button. In 1971 it could be found on many college campuses.

Harriet Van Horne wrote a syndicated column that appeared in many papers across the country in April, May and June of that year mentioning the button. For this particular column, the papers used different headlines such as "New Button Popular" and "Vacuum Hoover." She started the piece by writing "There seems little doubt that one of the touchier issues of the '72 campaign will be, 'When is the president going to set a withdrawal date for J. Edgar Hoover?'" A few paragraphs later she continued: "By now Mr. Nixon must also be aware that the young people of America are bitterly opposed to the ethics and techniques of the FBI. A popular button on many campuses this month says simply 'Vacuum Hoover!' But because the youth vote may tip the balance in the '72 election, the president may be forced to withdraw Mr. Hoover from combat before he withdraws our troops from Southeast Asia."

The button makes a great addition to a "Turbulent '60s" display.



The Local Review

By David Quintin, APIC 2776

This edition of the Local Review deviates from earlier articles in that it features items from one state: Wisconsin. Also, only ribbons and ephemera are featured with one exception: the celluloid tab for Francis I. McGovern. This early material is quite scarce with several items only being offered in the marketplace once or twice in the past fifty years.

James Morgan, governor

From the 1888 presidential campaign of Grover Cleveland, this coattail ribbon is the only example I have ever seen. Morgan was defeated by William Hoard, Republican, based on the rise of agricultural issues of the day.

Jeremiah M. Rusk, governor

This is an 1884 Blaine and Logan coattail ribbon from Rusk's winning second bid for the governorship. Rusk ran and won in 1881, 1884 and 1886.

Also shown, a "Wisconsin for Rusk" ribbon, probably from his 1881 campaign.

Edward Scofield, governor

Scofield ran for and won the governorship in 1896 and 1898. This is from his 1896 campaign. There are two other Scofield ribbons and all are rare.

Emanuel I. Philipp, governor

A very unusual dated 1918 postcard with a three-page pull-out insert outlining the candidate's position of the day, including "favors extension of suffrage to women." Only example I have ever seen. Philipp won in 1914, 1916 and 1918.

The "gem" campaign mailing card is denoted on the reverse.

Francis E. McGovern, U.S. Senate


This is from the losing 1914 campaign for U.S. Senate. This is the only example I have ever seen. It was quite uncommon to produce a celluloid tab and this is the only celluloid tab I have ever seen from any political campaign.

William Arthur Ganfield, U.S. Senate

Ganfield challenged Robert A. LaFollette, Sr., for the Republican nomination for U.S. Senator in the 1922 primary and lost.



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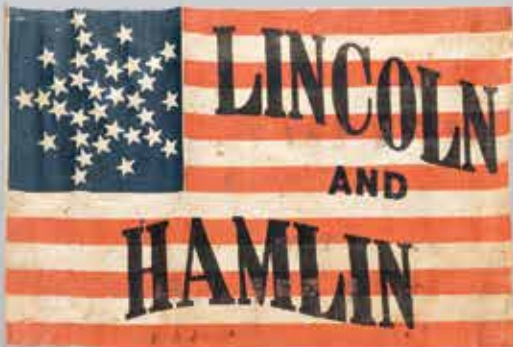
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