

The McClintock Letter

The official quarterly newsletter of the South Jersey Postcard Club - Serving Postcard Collectors Since 1971
John H. McClintock (1925-2009), Founder

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The Election of 1904

In the Republican Party nomination process of 1904, Theodore Roosevelt (the incumbent president) won a unanimous nomination by his party - it was a first.

Five men succeeded to the presidency of the United States before 1904. Twenty years before Roosevelt took the office in 1901 after the death of President McKinley, Chester A. Arthur had been vice president for 199 days when President Garfield died of the wounds he sustained in an assassination attempt. President Arthur served nearly 3½ years, but by 1884 he was sick with Bright's disease and chose not to run for re-election. He lived only a year and eight months after leaving the White House.

In 1865 Andrew Johnson had been vice president for only 42 days when President Lincoln was assassinated. President Johnson served the remainder of Lincoln's second term, but his actions in office caused a rift between him and the Republican party that led to two impeachment attempts. Both impeachments failed, and he stayed in office until March 1869. After his return home to Tennessee, Johnson continued to seek public office but was not successful until he was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1875. He served only four months before he died.

Millard Fillmore succeeded to the presidency after Zachary Taylor's death in 1850. He lived 21 years after his presidential service but when his history was written the list of achievements was short and many of his political adversaries said his best act while in office was the founding of the White House Library.

John Tyler was the first to move into the Oval Office after the death of a president. He was often referred to as an acting president, but he would have none of that and his posturing while in office set the standard for others who came to the White House as he did. President Tyler lived 17 years after leaving Washington, but he was bitter about his rejection. He chose to run for a seat in the House of Representatives of the Confederate Congress, he won but died before assuming office. Because of his allegiance to the Confederacy, his death was the only passing in presidential history not officially mourned in Washington.

Postcards were in their heyday by the time the presidential campaign for the 1904 election was in full swing. There most likely is no easily retrieved evidence to contradict the following, so it may be safe to say that 1904 was the debut of politics on postcards. In the national limelight Roosevelt and Fairbanks did battle against Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis (please resist the temptation to ask yourself, "Who?").

Below you see examples of the Roosevelt/Fairbanks and the Parker/Davis postcards used in the campaign. In the realm of politics, collectibles that have two portraits side-by-side are called jugates. Jugates are most often seen with presidential and vice presidential candidates, but there are also cards, called trigates, that include state and/or local candidates. Generally these images are seen on many kinds of collectibles, i.e., button, banners, and pennants, in addition to postcards.



An important outcome of the 1904 vote in New Jersey was the election of Edward Casper Stokes to the governorship. Stokes was born in Philadelphia in 1860, educated at Brown University in Rhode Island, and raised in the Quaker faith in Millville, New Jersey. His first job was with the Millville National Bank, but later worked as Millville's superintendent of schools. He was twice elected to the N.J. State Assembly and Senate, and in 1904 he won the governorship and served until 1909. During his years in office he was responsible for creating the Board of Forestry, Parks and Land Preservation and the Water Supply Commission. He is also credited with the statute that requires businesses to pay employees with cash instead of company script.

Stokes was the first New Jersey governor to require that bills sent for his signature be written in standard English grammar and that spelling and punctuation be correct. His complaints were ignored until he refused to sign an important piece of legislation that was so badly written that the poor grammar, misspellings and incorrect punctuation clouded the meaning of the bill.

Late in life, he was often called the patriarch of the New Jersey Republican Party. He continued to live at 228 N. 2nd Street in Millville until shortly before his death in 1942 at age 81.

At age 75, Stokes told a Trenton reporter that he knew when a man was ready for his grave; it was the day he lost his interest in baseball.

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□ President's Corner

Dear readers and friends of this newsletter,
Welcome back. I trust you all had fun during the summer. It was plenty hot, alright, and for the first time ever, I got to the beach – at midnight; I just sat and watched the endless moonlit waves.

So we put away our bathing suits and we return to school or work refreshed and sun-kissed. This is a jammed-packed issue, so be sure to leave some time today to enjoy it. Many thanks to the staff of the newsletter. Many hands make the work light, so be sure to ask how your hands may be used to make this job even lighter. Also thanks to all who helped make our annual show a great success. No record attendance, but good nonetheless.

This club is enjoyable because of each of you and your commitment to excellence.

Sincerely, **Lynn**

□ SJPC Memory Buster



Can you identify any of these people?

□ SJPC First Mega-Auction Fulfills Goal

The first is always the best remembered, therefore the SJPC's first Mega-Auction on August 8th should be remembered for a long time. Everyone involved should be congratulated for their efforts: the attendance was high, the donations were generous and the profits far exceeded our expectations.

For obvious reasons we don't put much information about the club's finances in this newsletter, but those who attend our monthly meetings know that in the last few years the club has lost money on our annual show – PoCax. Not much, but still loses that have caused the officers and trustees some worry. The auction was designed to compensate for those losses.

Happily our very capable auctioneer Steve Madara had 112 lots donated by fourteen different members to work with. Less than 10% of the lots were passed and 84% sold at amounts over the minimum bid. As for the remaining lots – let's just say, the hammer amounts were surprising.

To those who were unable to attend, the officers hope you can plan on being present the next time, and thanks again, especially to Emily DiVento, our club secretary who took on the task of record keeping and Sal Fiorello, our club treasurer who very capably handled the cash and checks.

Next Meeting – November 14, 2010
Contest Topic is "Bells."

□ Minutes of the October Meeting

In October Lynn presided with 22 present. The September minutes were read and the treasurer's report stated that all PoCax obligations have been paid.

Ivy Stone won Card of the Month honors, the topic was funeral rites (see below).



Alan Leibowitz won 50/50.

□ Letter to the Editor

Dear Ray,

In August 2010 you published my article about an airmail service from Philly to Camden and return.

Bud Shropshire took particular note of the article in that he possessed a postal cover commemorating this service.



First Flight United States Air Mail rotary-wing aircraft
PHILADELPHIA, PA – CAMDEN AIRPORT, NJ
EXPERIMENTAL ROUTE 2001
(Postmarked at Camden, N.J., July 6, 1939)

At the September meeting Bud presented it to me as the article's author. I am very pleased to receive it and now proudly display it with my collection of SJPC newsletters.

I want to thank Bud for being so thoughtful.

Bob Duerholz

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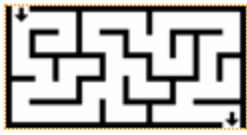
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The Maze and the Labyrinth

By Ray Hahn

A maze and a labyrinth are very different things. Both have histories that begin in the darkness of ancient times, but in the millennia since their invention neither have lost favor with those involved in their realms of purpose. The dictionary definitions are very similar, in fact *The Oxford American Dictionary, 2nd edition*, suggests that each is a synonym for the other, however, if you talk to anyone who knows the purpose of a maze and a labyrinth, the synonym business would be highly contested.



A maze is, in its truest sense, an entertainment mostly for children and/or playful adults. Mazes are built with walls of hedge, turf, corn, or hay. Generally mazes appear to have exact pathways to the exit, but frequently consist of dead-ends that force the user to re-trace their steps and try a different route. Therefore, the solution is simple trial and error or as children would say, "try, and try again."

A labyrinth on the other hand is spiritual or meditative in nature. Labyrinths are most often built on the ground or a floor within very large areas, and only seldom are there any vertical pieces, i.e., walls or hedgerows that are more than a few inches high. There is but one true path through a labyrinth that leads to the center where peace and acceptance of life's intricacies are found and where the individual is most protected. The Greeks were the first to build labyrinths as early as the 7th century, BC, and unlike mazes the purpose was always to reach the center, rather than to find an exit.



Since the labyrinth is a metaphor for our journeys through life, they are often found in church or religious settings, but mazes as a puzzle kind of entertainment are found in secular environs from formal gardens to corn fields. Temporary mazes are often built in fall, around Halloween, as a seasonal activity.

There are very few, but a good example of a maze on a postcard is seen below, left; and a labyrinth, right . . .



The hedge maze at Hampton Court, Richmond, England.



The labyrinth at New Harmony, Indiana

The maze, above left, the most famous hedge maze in the world, is situated at Hampton Court near London. It covers an area of a third of an acre, and its paths are half a mile long. One may think, by looking at the postcard that one could find this maze to be very simple, but don't be misled with its seemingly "simple" pattern; it's incredibly easy to lose yourself in this maze since the hedge is more than ten feet tall and it is nearly impossible to see through the hedge at any point. The maze was planted in the palace gardens in 1702 as an amusement for King William III, and it still attracts people from around the world. Every year thousands are happy "to be lost" in it.

The original labyrinth in New Harmony, Indiana, was made of bushes and flowering plants with crushed stone pathways and was meant as a place of contemplation and meditation. The date of the original Harmonist (a Dutch religious sect from Pennsylvania) Labyrinth is unknown, but it is a fact that by 1825 the group had abandoned the area and returned home. The labyrinth, above right, is located on Rt. 69 south of town. It was reconstructed beginning in 1939 on a site adjacent to the original labyrinth. It is planted in accordance with a Harmony Society plan in concentric circles of privet hedge leading to a stone temple in the center. The site is admission-free, open year round, and is part the properties of New Harmony State Historic Site.

★ ★ ★

Of local interest ... in the church yard of the Saint Peter's Episcopal Church in Lewes, Delaware, a visitor will find a 30 foot circular labyrinth, similar in design to the one at the cathedral in Charters, France. The cemetery holds the grave sites of many colonial and revolutionary era governors and many other luminaries. Also in this cemetery is the grave of Elizabeth H. Cullen whose headstone is inscribed, Born February 30th, 1760 and departed this life September 30th, A.D. 1830.

There are 54 labyrinths in New Jersey and 121 in Pennsylvania. They can be found in private and public gardens, churchyards, wellness centers, college campuses, nursery schools, hospitals, and cemeteries. Most are open to the public, but some charge small fees for admission. For more information contact the Labyrinth Society, online at <http://labyrinthociety.org/> or you can write to them at The Labyrinth Society, P.O. Box 736, Trumansburg, NY 14886



Needles . . . The Hole and the Whole Story

By Ray Hahn

Those who know I am the husband of an avid quilter appreciate that I pass quite some time waiting in parking lots outside quilt shops and fabric stores. True, but occasionally, I turn the tables and go off into the yonder to look for my collecting passion – antique postcards.

Recently a card in an auction caught my attention. It represented a new challenge and I couldn't resist. I can, without fear of contradiction, say, "Until today I knew absolutely nothing about needles, except, I was able to identify one when I saw it. I knew they are small, they are difficult to pick-up except when you step on one, and they are very sharp. I also knew it hurts like the dickens when the pointed end of a needle finds your finger-tips."



The card I mentioned is a typical white-border card from an era that spanned the years 1927 to 1935, see left. Such cards were frequently used to advertise sewing supplies, but that is really of little consequence to this story. Although it is signed by its user

from Ithaca, New York, and mentions a product, it should not be considered an advertisement because there is no illustration of a product; only the mention of a company name. The message asks the recipient to reply to the sender with an opinion regarding the "Standard Needle" manufactured by the Central Needle Company. [I was unable to learn much about Central Needle except that as long ago as 1885, the company enjoyed a basic monopoly over the manufacturing and sales of needles in the United States. (See: *New York Times*, July 7, 1885.)] From reading the message it is safe to assume that other cards like it were sent to seamstresses, quilt makers, and others who used needles regularly. There is one remaining characteristic that needs mentioning – the message is sewn to the postcard. A detail from the card, shown right, is enlarged, and yet it is still difficult to see, but trust me, there is actually thread running the length of the card.

There is no reason why I should have known about the "sew worthiness" of needles. Durability and purpose both depend on quality, sharpness, straightness, needle puncture pattern or any of a half-dozen other characteristics, and even though I have now experienced a fairly steep learning curve with regard to needles, I will leave that story for someone else to author. My wife, Marie on the other hand can tell the size, shape and purpose for which a needle was designed just by looking at it.

Before I write more, I beg my reader to remember that there are many ways to manufacture needles, and I am reporting on only the first mechanized method invented to make hand use needles – the making of sewing machine needles is a story for another day.

The "hole" story is . . . needles are made from steel wire

that is cut to a length equal to two identical needles. The wire is first straightened. Both ends are sharpened – my mind's eye sees a machine much akin to a pencil sharpener. The wire is then "pressed" in the exact center to cause a flat space, an area into which two identical sized holes are "punched." The holes are then smoothed to eliminate any sharp edges that could cut a thread. Upon completion of the smoothing, the needles are fired (to increase hardness), rolled (to perfect roundness), and polished (to prevent oxidation). Then, a second piece of wire is threaded through one hole and back through the second hole, making it possible to cut the needles apart and have two finished products hanging together on that second wire. Lastly, the needles are inspected, packaged and shipped to your favorite sewing shop – where they are priced for much more money than they were in 1885.

And, I guess, in some cases they are used to sew messages on postcards. Yep, that's the "whole" story.



Foxing on Postcards; foul but no harm



Example of Foxing on paper

Foxing is not a desirable characteristic to look for when searching for postcards, most of us would pass-up a foxed card for a clean one, if we had a choice. However the fact is, foxing in no way compromises the integrity of the paper. It isn't pretty, but it is not harmful.

If you have some uncontrollable desire to remove the foxing from a valuable card, use a cotton swab and dab the surface with a solution of 3% hydrogen-peroxide (H_2O_2).

Peroxide is a very potent natural bleach that will affect the paper and any inks that it contacts. Caution and pre-testing is highly recommended.



The Mystery Card

Recently, I found this card in one of my favorite New York antique stores. It is a real photo, circa 1909. Can you identify the machine in the background?



If so, send your guess to your editor.

Email address is on Page 2.

Proclaim Liberty Throughout the Land . . . Literally!

By Judi Kearney

My title is one of the inscriptions on the Liberty Bell, and there were times when the Liberty Bell left the security of its home in Independence Hall, and went on a road trip... or two... to proclaim liberty. This is what I've been able to find out about the travels of America's most recognized and beloved symbol.

After the divisive Civil War, Americans began to look for something - a symbol that would unify a country that had been divided by ideals and beliefs. The flag - the beautiful stars and stripes became one such symbol. Nearly everyone possessed a flag - flags were flying everywhere. The Liberty Bell became another, but so many citizens had never seen the Liberty Bell, it was decided that the bell would travel throughout the country in an ongoing effort to heal the wounds of war.

Starting in the 1880s, the bell traveled to cities throughout the United States. Between 1885 and 1915, the Liberty Bell made seven trips to various expositions and celebrations. In 1885, the bell traveled to New Orleans for the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition. In 1893, the bell traveled to Chicago for the World's Columbian Exposition. In 1895 and into 1896, the bell went to Atlanta for the Cotton States and International Exposition. In 1902, it was displayed at the Inter-State and West Indian Exposition in Charleston, South Carolina. In 1903 the bell went north to Boston (see image 1) to commemorate the 128th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.



Image No. 1

Then in 1904 the bell was an important part of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition (also known as the St. Louis World's Fair) in Missouri. It is estimated that more than 200,000 people came to see and touch the Liberty Bell when the train stopped in Indianapolis during its trip to St. Louis. The bell's final road trip (1915) was across the country to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and then south to San Diego for the Panama California Exposition.

Each time, the bell traveled on a flatbed train car, stopping in small towns along the way so that local people would have an opportunity to view it. (A few of my postcards are "homemade" by those local folks who were fortunate enough to see the bell as it passed through roadside America.) By 1885, the Liberty Bell was internationally recognized as a symbol of freedom and a treasured relic of independence. In early 1885, the city of Philadelphia, who claimed ownership of the bell, by right of its home in Independence Hall, agreed to let it travel to New Orleans for the World Cotton Centennial Exposition. Large crowds mobbed the bell at each stop. In Biloxi, Mississippi, the former president of the Confederate States, Jefferson Davis came to the bell and spoke on the importance of paying homage to it, and urged national unity.

During its 1893 trip to Chicago for the World Columbian Exposition, it was the centerpiece in the Pennsylvania Building. On July 4, 1893, in Chicago, the bell was honored with the first performance of The Liberty Bell March, conducted by composer John Phillip Sousa.

Meanwhile, back home in Philadelphia, city officials began hearing about problems when the Liberty Bell traveled. It returned from the Chicago Exposition with a new crack; and thereafter, each request for travel was met with increasing opposition. Philadelphians were also informed that the bell's private watchman had been cutting off small pieces for souvenirs, and selling them for a handsome profit, resulting in the city placing the bell in a glass-fronted oak case in the Assembly Room of Independence Hall. In 1898, it was taken out of the glass case and hung from its yoke again in the tower hall of Independence Hall, a room which would remain its official home until the end of 1975. A guard was posted to discourage souvenir hunters who might otherwise chip at it.

By 1909, the bell had made six trips, and not only had the cracking become worse, but souvenir hunters had deprived it of over one percent of its weight. In 1912, the organizers of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition presented a petition, signed by 500,000 California school children, requesting the Liberty Bell for the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition (see Image 2) in San Francisco. The



Image No. 2

city was reluctant to let it travel again, but finally decided to let it go, since the bell had never been west of St. Louis, and it was a chance to show it to millions who might never have the opportunity to view it. In 1914, fearing that the cracks might lengthen during the long train ride across the country, the city installed a metal support structure inside the bell, called the "spider." In February 1915, the bell was tapped gently with wooden mallets to produce sounds which were transmitted to the fair as the signal to open it, a transmission which also



Image No. 3

inaugurated transcontinental telephone service. Some five million Americans saw the bell on its train journey west. It is estimated that nearly two million kissed it at the fair (see image 3), with an uncounted number viewing it. Traveling across the heartland of the America, the

train made frequent stops, where large crowds of citizens gathered to see and touch this iconic symbol of America. A beautiful photo essay was created by W. S. Trinkle, documenting the Liberty Bell's journey from Philadelphia to San Francisco and its return in 1915.

The photographer's father, W. W. Trinkle, M.D., was on the Common Council of the Joint Special Committee that helped plan the events and to create, for profit, a photo album (continued)

of the Liberty Bell on its journey.



Image No. 4

Image 5) but several are unidentified locations.

There are only five of these *Trinkle* albums known to exist. The postcards I've been fortunate enough to collect are for the most part unmarked. I have been unable to determine if any of them are part of the famous *Trinkle Album*. I've been lucky enough to find a card showing the train stop in Elizabethtown, Cleveland, Ohio; Lima, Ohio; Portland, Oregon (see Image 4); and several from Seattle, Washington. On the bell's return trip to Philadelphia - a trip that took a more southern route across the country, I found one from the stop in El Paso, Texas, (see

The bell was again tapped on D-Day, as well as in victory on V-E Day and V-J Day.

Today, the Liberty Bell is housed in its own special exhibit hall on Independence Square. It is viewed and revered by millions of visitors each year.

In 1950, the United States Department of the Treasury, assisted by a number of private companies, chose the Paccard Foundry in France, to cast 55 full-sized replicas of the Liberty Bell. These were shipped as gifts to each state and territory of the U.S. and the District of Columbia, to be displayed and rung on patriotic occasions. This was the kick-off for a savings bond drive held from May 15th to July 4th, 1950. The slogan was "Save for Your Independence."

Do you know where the replica bells reside in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware? I do!

[Editor's note: the answer is found elsewhere in this newsletter.]

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Scott Storefront

By Doug D'Avino



Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

Image No. 5

Since the bell returned from its 1915 road trip, it has been moved out of doors only five times: three times for patriotic observances during and after World War I, and twice as the bell occupied new homes in 1976 and 2003. Chicago and San Francisco had obtained the presence of the Liberty Bell after presenting petitions signed by hundreds of thousands of children. Chicago tried again, with a petition signed by 3.4 million school children, for the 1933 Century of Progress Exhibition and New York presented a petition to secure a visit from the bell for the 1939 New York World's Fair, but both requests were turned down, citing safety and protection concerns.

In 1924, one of Independence Hall's exterior doors was replaced by glass, allowing some view of the bell even when the building was closed. When Congress enacted the nation's first peacetime draft in 1940, the first Philadelphians required to serve took their oaths of enlistment before the Liberty Bell. Once the war started, the bell was again a symbol, used to sell war bonds. In the early days of World War II, it was feared that the bell might be in danger from saboteurs or enemy bombings, and city officials considered moving it to Fort Knox to be stored with the nation's gold reserves. The idea provoked a storm of protest from around the nation and was abandoned. Officials then considered building an underground steel vault below the normal displayed area where it could be lowered if necessary. The project was dropped when studies found that the digging might undermine the foundations of Independence Hall.

At a recent postcard bourse, I was looking for postcards of New Jersey post offices. The dealer, who knew I was a philatelist, asked if I was interested in the card shown above, since it depicted a stamp and coin business. While not something I would normally collect, this was a special stamp and coin business, the New York City office of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. By going through my old Scott catalogues, and with help from the American Philatelic Research Library, I've determined that the address was 127 Madison Ave., New York; and that the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. was at that address from 1911 to 1919.

Virtually all stamp collectors know the name Scott, but not the individual behind the name. John Walter Scott, (1845-1919) came to the U.S. from his native London in 1863. Already engaged as a stamp dealer, he became the most important stamp dealer in the U.S. He published the *American Journal of Philately*, the first important stamp journal in the U.S.; was a founding member of the first U.S. stamp club, the New York Philatelic Society; organized the first stamp auction ever held; published the first auction catalog containing photographic illustrations; and was organizer of the first important philatelic exhibition in the U.S.

In December 1885, Scott sold his name, catalog and stock to a company managed by Henry Collin and Henry L. Calman. The new company kept Scott as a minority partner, but Scott later won a legal battle allowing him to use his own name in his other ventures in the stamp business.

Scott was president of the American Philatelic Society from 1917 until his death in 1919. He was elected a member of the APS Hall of Fame in 1941; the first year individuals were inducted.

The Architecture of Mary Jane Colter, Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona

By Donald T. Matter, Jr.



Hopi House, Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona



The Arch at Hermit's Rest, Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona

Imagine this. You are 31 years old. You recently graduated from the California School of Design in San Francisco where you completed your studies with honors. It is 1901 and you are a female in a profession dominated by men, but your application for a job at the Fred Harvey Company is received with a high degree of enthusiasm and you are hired the next day.

Your first assignment is to decorate the Alvarado Hotel in Albuquerque, New Mexico. You win two awards for the work you do and over the next eight years, some rather substantial tasks are handed to you, one of which is a project called **Hopi House**, the first of your six designs to be constructed within the Grand Canyon National Park.

Your service to the company is noticed by none other than Mr. Harvey, himself. In 1910 you are offered full-time work and for the next thirty-plus years you complete over twenty major projects for the company. By the end of 1914, work crews using your designs completed both the **Hermit's Rest**, a rest station for tourists who were visiting the western most end of the south rim and the observatory known as **Lookout Studio**. Then, in 1932, you open the 70-foot tall **Desert View Watchtower** to the public.

Throughout your career, Mr. Harvey has dozens of projects for you. Hotels in Arizona and New Mexico. Railway stations in Chicago, Kansas City and Los Angeles, and even a dining car that was part of the Super Chief Service – a weekly train service from Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City to Los Angeles.

Eventually, forty-six years after that one-day job interview in 1901, you retire from the Harvey Company at age 79. Research suggests that you have designed or made contributions to more than 206 projects. Eleven of your buildings are on the National Register of Historic Places and five have been designated National Historic Landmarks in "recognition of their exceptional value to the nation." Four of those five landmark buildings, so designated on May 28, 1987, are pictured on these postcards.

Yes, such an accomplished career is hard to imagine, but that is exactly what happened to Mary Jane Colter (1869-1958).



The Lookout Studio, Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona



The watchtower at Desert View, Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona



Mary Jane Colter was not part of the conceptualization that Fred Harvey put on early 20th century travel to the American southwest, however her work was easily recognized and as early as the 1920s critics were writing, "Colter's work is a vigorous modern statement, far ahead of the times." She won awards by the dozen and received praise from many architectural magazines.

Few photographs of Colter exist, but I once saw one showing her on her knees demonstrating to a work crew the design she wanted on the porch of an Arizona hotel.

To the left you see Colter, at age 63, examining the plans for her Bright Angel Lodge.

A Series – My Reflections on the Presidents and the Health Crises They Faced ... by William Reynolds

Franklin Delano Roosevelt had proven himself in politics by age 39 – within a decade he won a seat in his staunchly Republican district to the New York State Senate, followed by a nearly seven year stint as Assistant Secretary of the Navy during the Woodrow Wilson administration that culminated in his running as his party's 1920 candidate for vice president.

Roosevelt had everything that the public desired in a candidate for public office: intelligence, ability, and most of all, charisma, but most of this came to a seemingly abrupt end, when he was stricken with polio in the summer of 1921. Even his mother, Sara Delano Roosevelt, urged him to live out his days at the family's sprawling estate in Hyde Park, where he could entertain himself with his stamp collection and model ship building. But, Louis Howe, a political advisor, and his wife, Eleanor, saw FDR's potential.

In the next three years, FDR went through a vigorous and painstaking regimen of physical therapy that allowed him to function, but within the boundaries of his physical condition.

Meanwhile Eleanor and Louis crisscrossed the country keeping FDR's name before the public. With great courage, FDR made his first public appearance at the 1924 Democratic National Convention in Madison Square Garden. With the assistance of leg braces and with his eldest son James by his side, FDR took to the podium and placed New York Governor Alfred E. Smith's name in nomination for the presidency. Smith lost out to John Davis, but did manage to earn the nomination in 1928, and while Smith ran for the presidency, he needed a candidate to fill his seat as Governor of New York. He placed a call to FDR at his Warm Springs, Georgia, retreat and asked him to run. FDR agreed and while Smith was buried in a Herbert Hoover, GOP landslide, FDR went on to win the governorship.

Hoover had barely moved into the White House, when the nation's economy came tumbling down. The stock market crash of October 1929 plunged the country into the greatest depression in history.

After being re-elected governor in 1930, FDR then set his sights on the presidential election of 1932. Flying to the Chicago convention, FDR became the first major party nominee to personally accept his party's

endorsement, and in his acceptance speech promised a New Deal for the American people. The musical strains of *Happy Days Are Here Again* led FDR and the Democratic Party to a smashing victory that November.

Over the next seven years, a man who could not walk led the American people out of the depths of the Great Depression. In 1940, as the ominous clouds of war engulfed Europe and the Pacific, FDR won an unprecedented third term, and within a year the United States was brought into a war by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

FDR faced the herculean task of leading the country as its Commander-in-Chief during the greatest global conflict the world had known, and by the end of 1943, FDR's health began to deteriorate. He lost weight, his face thinned and he suffered shortness of breath. At first, the doctors passed off these symptoms as being either the flu or bronchitis. FDR's family, however, was not satisfied with the diagnosis and had the president undergo a thorough physical examination at Bethesda Naval Hospital in March 1944. The results showed the president suffering from high blood pressure, heart disease, left ventricular cardiac failure and bronchitis. No one told the president of his condition, nor did he ever ask.

The summer of 1944 saw the Allies' successful invasion of Normandy. The war was nearing its final stages and victory was in sight. In mid-July the Democratic Party met in convention to nominate their candidates for president and vice-president. No one within the president's inner circle made a serious attempt to persuade him not to run or inform him of his health problems. While those who saw him were shocked by his gaunt appearance, his spokesmen assured the press and the public that there was nothing to worry about. But, the chieftains of the Democratic Party were concerned about the president's health, and his placed great importance on the selection of a running mate. The incumbent vice president, Henry Wallace, was seen as too liberal by the mainstream faction of the party, and although FDR was eager to run again with Wallace, the party elders bypassed Wallace, and selected, a moderate Democratic Senator from Missouri named Harry S. Truman.

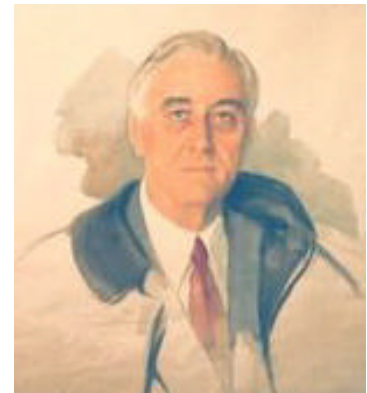
After the convention, FDR and Truman met for a lunch and photo-opportunity for the press. Senator Truman upon observing the president was deeply distressed at his condition.

To dispel rumors or concerns about the president's health, FDR waged an exhaustive campaign that fall. During one such appearance, both FDR and Truman rode in a rain soaked parade in New York City.

Immediately after starting his fourth term in January 1945, FDR made the arduous journey to Yalta where he conferred with British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Soviet Premier Josef Stalin. Exhausted after the trip, FDR reported his findings to the Congress in March, and for the very first time during his presidency, FDR was seated, rather than being propped up with his leg braces. He apologized to the Congress and made his only public reference to his leg braces that weighed ten pounds each.

The war in Europe was drawing to a close when FDR and his advisors met to formulate the Manhattan Project (the secret plans to build an atomic bomb). FDR was also invited to attend the signing of the United Nations Charter set for late April 1945. To regain his strength, the president traveled to his Little White House in Warm Springs, Georgia. The site and its therapeutic waters had proven to be a welcome retreat for FDR for more than twenty years.

On the afternoon of April 12, the President was sitting for a portrait by artist Elizabeth Shoumatoff, when he complained of a terrible headache. He collapsed, head forward, in his chair. He was taken to his bed where he died moments later.



A shocked and grief stricken nation mourned the loss of their gallant leader as his successor, Harry S. Truman was sworn into office, hours later in the Oval Office.