

## 20<sup>th</sup> Century American Political and Cultural History Packets: Milk for Hottentots

Packets by Mike Cheyne

[There are 40 tossups]

This document was alleged to have been written by its namesake, a Connecticut Democrat who would later serve as party chairman, although it was actually produced by Theodore Sorenson. This sixteen-page compilation of statistics and quotations argued that a Southern or farm belt nominee would fail to win back urban conservatives who had previously voted for Eisenhower. It failed to help its sponsor earn a certain nomination over Estes Kefauver and four years later would be used against that sponsor as an example of religious bloc pandering. For 15 points, name this memorandum, a document which argued a Catholic should be Adlai Stevenson's running mate in 1956 and was written in support of John F. Kennedy.

ANSWER: Bailey Memorandum

During one of this man's campaigns, reporters mocked his stock phrases, such as "I'm in the grandfather class myself" and "Children, don't crowd so close to the car." One of his campaign biographies said he had two faults: "he cannot dance" and he cannot sing. A *New York* newspaper questioned this man's integrity by publishing ten questions all featuring the name of George B. Cortelyou. For a brief period, one of his campaigns used a slogan which referenced the wealthy Ion Perdicaris. He successfully sued one newspaper after it printed stories claiming he frequently got drunk and used profanity. During one election year, his supporters disrupted a convention by chanting "Toot! Toot!" In another election year, he defeated "the enigma from New York" whose running mate was chosen because he was expected to contribute money. In that election, he thumped Alton B. Parker and he later survived an assassination attempt by John Schrank. For 10 points, name this man who also ran as a "Bull Moose" candidate in 1912.

ANSWER: Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt

On the March 27, 1973 edition of Richard Nixon's Watergate recordings, John Ehrlichman referred to Attorney General John Mitchell with this word after H.R. Haldeman called Mitchell as "high up as they've got." Several years later, Steve Allen wrote in to *Newsweek* to dispute Ehrlichman's 1977 assertion that he coined the symbolic usage of this word. While Ehrlichman admitted he could have used such phrases as "big fish," "top dog," or "big cheese," he said his own California upbringing and cooking habits led him to choose this word instead. This word, when the word "big" precedes it, refers to the top man. For 10 points, name this particular sort of tortilla which when the word "whole" precedes it, also refers to the entire situation.

ANSWER: Enchilada

This man once wrote that "frank cooperation and free debate" were "indispensable to ultimate unity" and a few months later, asked "more Chinas and more Hisses" were what the word "bipartisanship" meant, both examples of distancing himself from an earlier stance. Shortly after the German invasion of Poland, he decried the war as "nothing but about 25 people and propaganda," but he later changed his mind after seeing a blitzed London. Hailed by the press and by the president for his support of the Truman Doctrine, this man declared in an earlier speech that he believed "American self-interest requires" both "a new authority for international law" and "maximum American cooperation," thus paving the way for the approval of the United Nations Charter. For 10 points, name this ranking Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the 1940's, a former isolationist turned internationalist from Michigan.

ANSWER: Arthur Vandenberg

Historian Paul Boller claims that this man's wife was the first presidential candidate spouse to make an extended campaign tour. His most notable political opponent noted "never murder a man who is committing suicide" in reference to this man's campaign strategies. John W. Dwight once noted that three Scotch whiskies at seventy-five cents, plus twenty-five cents for the waiter, would have won this man that election, which was further sabotaged by the "forgotten handshake" incident in Long Beach. That incident saw this man apparently snub Hiram Johnson, which lost him support in California. A poster in the MUT 2010 discussion thread said the clue "It's not Richard Nixon, but" should

have been added to a tossup about this man, which said the only difference from his opponent was a shave. Sometimes mocked with the fake middle name “Evasive,” for 10 points, name this man who lost to Woodrow Wilson in 1916 and was also a Supreme Court Justice.

ANSWER: Charles Evans Hughes

**This man once suggested that unemployed workers in Detroit should move to areas where labor shortages existed, comparing “bird dogs” who “will get out and hunt for food” to a kennel dog who will “sit on his fanny and yell.” He later told his aides that perhaps he had “foot-in-mouth disease,” a reference to an earlier, more infamous gaffe. Nicknamed “Engine” as a way of distinguishing himself from another personality with the same name nicknamed “Electric,” he made that earlier gaffe while undergoing confirmation hearings for his Cabinet post. During that incident, this man said “Our contribution to the nation is considerable,” referring to his earlier job running an automobile company. For 10 points, name this Secretary of Defense under Eisenhower, who is best remembered for his somewhat out of context quote “what was good for our country was good for General Motors.”**

ANSWER: Charles Wilson

Note: This scandal does not actually have an official name. Merely describe what it is about.

**This scandal was officially investigated by a Senate subcommittee led by North Carolina Democrat Clyde Hoey. In one moment in this scandal, Kenneth Wherry demanded a full-fledged investigation after hearing of the investigative work of Lieutenant Roy E. Blick. This scandal destroyed the careers of Charles Bohlen, Charles Thayer, and Sam Reber. A *Saturday Evening Post* article entitled “Why Has Washington Gone Crazy?” by the Alsop brothers implicitly criticized this scandal, with one major participant in this scandal sniggering that “certainly the *Post* knew what it was doing when it hired Joe Alsop to write this article.” The Hoey committee discussed such previous, similar scandals as the Prince Euhlenberg affair and also brought up the older case of Sumner Welles. This scandal ended the career of many noted “old China hands” and was analyzed by Max Lerner in his “Panic on the Potomac” articles. Featuring many implicit references to the “striped pants”-wearing “lavender lads,” for 10 points, name this related scandal to the anti-Red campaigns in the 1950’s, which sought to remove “sexual deviants” from a certain government office headed by Dean Acheson.**

ANSWER: Homosexuality in the State Department Scandal [accept basic equivalents, prompt on Red Scare, even though that’s just only mildly related, accept Homosexuality in Government]

**A biographer of the popularizer of this eight-letter verb claimed it actually meant “to be lazy,” although it is almost never used in that context anymore. The current usage of this word doubtless applies to that politician’s most famous speech, which featured such phrases as “not experiment but equipoise,” “not heroics but healing,” and “not surgery but serenity.” That speech’s most famous phrase was “not nostrums but normalcy.” In many episodes of *The O’Reilly Factor*, Bill O’Reilly tells viewers writing in not to engage in this practice, although a contest alliteratively asked viewers to “[This Word] with Bill.” Popularized by Warren G. Harding, this word frequently applies to Harding’s own oratory. For 10 points, name this verb that means to orate pompously, perhaps the root of the similar word “blowhard.”**

ANSWER: Bloviate

**One story says that a speaker at this event called for a new Paul Revere, prompting cheers from audience members thinking he had called for beer. That speaker was Senator Pat Harrison from Mississippi. One moment at this event saw the word “bier” changed to “grave” in order to avoid offending certain constituencies, while another key moment in this event centered on what one participant called “three little words.” Noted participants at this event included the son-in-law and brother of two former presidential candidates. While covering this event, a *Baltimore Sun* reporter said the only certainty was that one man would “never be nominated,” which minutes later, he was. William Gibbs McAdoo was one of the major prospective nominees at this event, while the eventual vice presidential candidate was William Jennings Bryan’s brother. Covered by such luminaries as H.L. Mencken and Will Rogers, this event saw an hour long battle over the inclusion of the words “Ku Klux Klan” in the party platform. Taking place at Madison Square Garden, for 10 points, name this event which failed to nominate Al Smith, instead choosing John W. Davis as Calvin Coolidge’s opponent.**

ANSWER: 1924 Democratic Convention [this tossup does not include the “UNDERWOOD!” clue, which is a shame, but it wasn’t mentioned in the book I’m reading]

This man’s frequent usage of the phrase “the brotherhood of man under the fatherhood of God” was jokingly shortened by reporters to the phrase “bomfog.” In one of his convention appearances, he reacted to a jeering audience by firmly standing his ground and saying “This is still a free country.” This man’s stinging attacks helped Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. upset Barry Goldwater in the 1964 New Hampshire primary. The slogan “Elect a leader, not a lover” reminded voters of this man’s and his wife “Happy” Murphy’s recent divorces, causing him to lose the 1964 California primary to Goldwater. Earlier, he brokered an agreement with Richard Nixon dubbed the “compact of Fifth Avenue,” which Goldwater called the Republican Party’s Munich for making the G.O.P. more liberal. For 10 points, name this notable Governor of New York and scion of a wealthy family, who later served as vice-president under Gerald Ford.

ANSWER: Nelson Rockefeller

While campaigning in Cicero one day, this man made the ill-advised remark “To hell with Chicago!” Supporters of this man organized “I Want to Be a Captain” clubs in reference to a joke made against the military promotion of his opponent’s son. When this man arrived at the convention which nominated him, he told reporters “Be sure to put it down that I’m having a swell time.” Some of this man’s supporters included Oren Root Jr. and *Fortune* editor Russell Davenport. This man’s opponent fired back at him with such speeches as the “Martin, Barton, and Fish” speech and the “again and again and again” speech. He alienated voters by calling for a Secretary of Labor who wasn’t a woman. This man’s running mate was the Senate Minority Leader from Oregon, public utility supporter Charles McNary. While he aggressively warned of American involvement in war, this “gentleman from Indiana” could not win election. For 10 points, name this Wall Street lawyer who lost to FDR in 1940 and who resembles Michael Arnold.

ANSWER: Wendell Willkie

In this man’s most notable writing, he uses the story of three Boy Scouts forcing an old lady to cross the street as a political analogy. He popularized arguments used by nuclear physicist Herman Kahn, such as when he suggested that “the possibility of Soviet participation” in the building of a new Central American canal should not be considered an “unthinkable thought.” He discussed the political situations in Cuba, Panama, and Vietnam in *Old Myths and New Realities*, but is better known for a book adapting a series of 1966 lectures sponsored by Johns Hopkins. That book’s titular condition is said to be “a psychological need that nations seem to have...to prove that they are bigger, better, or stronger” others. That book was this man’s critique of American foreign policy, *The Arrogance of Power*. For 10 points, name this influential chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, a Senator from Arkansas whose name is attached to a program of grants for international exchange of scholars.

ANSWER: J. William Fulbright

While giving a speech, this man once took off his jacket and jokingly threw it at Paul Newman, who was sitting behind him and stealing the spotlight. One party consultant said that a joint appearance with his rival resembled “a teenager on the first date” trying to pin a corsage because following his old boss’ custom, he declined to shake hands with his opponent. One of this man’s rivals in the primary campaign wrote the book *A New Democracy*, which this man attacked by utilizing a Wendy’s ad slogan, “Where’s the beef?” Nominated at a convention keynoted by Governor Mario Cuomo, he faced an opponent who jokingly said he wasn’t “going to exploit for political purposes” this man’s “youth and inexperience.” A campaign adviser recommended not using the phrase “broad appeal” because of his running mate. For 10 points, name this man who defeated Gary Hart for the Democratic nomination, paired with Geraldine Ferraro, and was defeated by the incumbent Ronald Reagan in 1984.

ANSWER: Walter Mondale

This three word phrase was used as the title of a book by Leon Panetta and Peter Gall attacking a certain administration’s failure on civil rights. The first two words of this phrase were replaced with the word “Forward” for that administration’s inaugural slogan. This phrase was popularized in a

speech which referenced teenager Vicki Lane, who was invited to that inauguration. According to the speech, this phrase appeared on a homemade sign in Deshler, Ohio, which the candidate saw being held up Lane. That speech, written by William Safire, interprets this three-word phrase as the future administration's objective. Appearing with the promise of "an open Administration" and the bridging of generational and racial gaps, this phrase was seen as an easily broken promise. For 10 points, name this three-word call for unity, notably used by Richard Nixon in a speech given the day after winning the 1968 presidential election.

ANSWER: Bring Us Together

This man wrote the book *The Traitor*. At one point, he was arrested for kidnapping and assaulting a teenager named Frederick Gump. Expelled from Harvard for playing poker, his father made his riches in the Pittsburgh coke business. A one time resident of Matteawan's Asylum for the Criminally Insane, he once escaped and fled to Canada before being extradited. He apparently had an interest in kinky sex involving whipping his lovers, including his wife. After discovering that his wife had at one point been raped, he became obsessed with revenging her, a condition his lawyer, Delphin Delmas, called the belief "of every American [that] his home is sacred." While suffering from so-called "Dementia Americana," this man committed a murder in 1906 during the performance of a new musical. For 10 points, name this husband of Evelyn Nesbit, who murdered the designer of Madison Square Garden, Stanford White.

ANSWER: Harry Thaw

The Pulitzer-winning book *Common Ground* by J. Anthony Lukas is primarily about this policy. Another book by Ronald Masur about this issue centers on one of the defining photographs taken regarding the implementation of this policy, which sees a man assaulted with the American flag. That photo is titled *The Soiling of Old Glory*. Ronald Reagan's speech criticizing the implementation of this policy in North Carolina produced the local headline "You Were Wrong, Mr. President." In another city, "Pixie" Palladino and Louise Day Hicks led the opposition to it, while it was supported by Cardinal Humberto Medeiros and the powerful Catholic Church. The subject of court cases adjudicated by Arthur Garrity in Massachusetts and James McMillan in North Carolina, this policy was weakened by the case *Milliken v. Bradley*. For 10 points, name this policy, the subject of *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education*, which advocated the transportation of students from different neighborhoods in order to achieve racial balance and a properly integrated school.

ANSWER: Busing [accept equivalents, prompt on Integration]

One of the early leaders of this institution was the Reverend W.A.R. Goodwin, a scholar of Biblical literature and religious education. An early controversy regarding it was its opening on Sunday, which was approved by Goodwin, president Kenneth Chorley, and Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, the minister of another one of the founders. The first of this institution's namesake awards, which was symbolized by a bell, was given to Winston Churchill for his anti-Communist teachings. Another controversy occurred when Lyndon Johnson worshiped here in 1967, only to be greeted with a sermon questioning the Vietnam War. The site of a series of conferences on International Affairs throughout the 1950's, as well as an economic summit meeting during the Reagan administration, this institution was called "too Churchy, museum-like and dead" by James Agee, while Frank Lloyd Wright criticized its architectural decisions. Still the site of controversy regarding its treatment of racial issues, it remains a major legacy of the Rockefeller family within Virginia. For 10 points, name this historical site of a restored village near the College of William and Mary.

ANSWER: Colonial Williamsburg [accept Williamsburg]

This man wrote a poem which speaks of "some fading flower" that "would come to life and bloom again," which serves as the title "My Last Will." He was treated by Dr. Frank McHugh for injuries sustained after what he described as "a stew" with a friend over an apparent insult to that friend's wife. He was accused of saying "We have got you now!" in a crime committed against grocery store owner John G. Morrison. The title of a 1986 Wayne Hampton book places him with such company as John Lennon, Woody Guthrie, and Bob Dylan. This man authored a work called *The Preacher and the Slave*, which contains the lyric "You'll get pie in the sky when you die." A song about this man features him saying "Takes more than guns to kill a man," and is entitled "I Dreamed I Saw [This Man]"

Last Night.” Despite pleas from Samuel Gompers and Helen Keller, Governor William Spry refused to commute this man’s execution by firing squad in Utah. Before dying, he wired Bill Haywood to say “Don’t waste any time in mourning—organize.” For 10 points, name this martyred IWW activist and songwriter who became a folk hero after his execution for murder.

ANSWER: Joe Hill

One of these objects was named “*Baa Hozhnilne*,” which is the Navaho phrase for “To Win Over” and was utilized by Barry Goldwater. A key faux pas in the 1948 presidential election involved Thomas Dewey labeling as an “idiot” a holder of the occupation associated with these objects. Another Republican faux pas involving these objects featured Robert Taft deriding the spectacle of a President continually using one of these objects to “black-guard” Congress in a speech which seemingly maligned the size of various cities. The frequent abuse of these objects by political candidates led to a law in the Taft administration saying that even Presidents must pay for the service, although Secret Service agents may use it freely. Harry Truman’s frequent use of these objects during his 1948 “Give ‘em Hell” campaign led to the popularization of the phrase “whistlestopping.” For 10 points, name this object, a somewhat out of date mode of transportation also known as a “choo choo.”

ANSWER: Train [accept equivalents]

This man was played by Alan Alda in the TV-movie *Kill Me If You Can* and he was also the author of *Cell 2455*, *Death Row*. One incident that happened during this man’s trial was the death of court reporter Ernest Perry, which should have prompted a new trial, but did not. Instead, the uncle of the prosecutor transcribed the shorthand notes. This man ran afoul of a law known as “The Little Lindbergh Law.” The judge during his trial, Charles Fricke, refused to give this man copies of court transcripts, nor did he instruct him on how to properly prepare a motion. He was finally executed on May 2, 1960, in San Quentin, for reportedly kidnapping with intent to commit robbery as the so-called “Red Light Bandit.” For 15 points, name this hoodlum whose 1948 trial achieved infamy because his unsuccessful self-defense played a major role in his receiving a sentencing of execution.

ANSWER: Caryl Chessman

This man’s wife was once maligned in a newspaper story called “Big Daddy’s Jane” which painted her as a vulgar boozier. A longtime nemesis of newspaper editor William Loeb, this man’s political hopes were sunk by an incident where this man stood on a flatbed truck in a snowstorm outside Loeb’s office, called Loeb a “gutless coward,” and apparently cried, which made him look emotionally unstable. That blow-up came after Loeb’s attacks on his wife and another story which said this man made the huge faux pas of laughing at a joke describing French Canadians as “Canucks.” All of these incidents prevented him from a solid victory in the 1972 New Hampshire primary, even though this man was from neighboring Maine. For 10 points, name this potential victim of Nixon dirty tricking, a senator best known as Hubert Humphrey’s running mate in the 1968 election.

ANSWER: Edmund Muskie

One of the defendants in this case would write the book *No Bars to Manhood*, while a biography of that man was subtitled *Absurd Convictions, Modest Hopes*. During the trial, the presiding judge in this case told the defendant “I would be a funny sort if I were not moved by your sincerity” and also “I agree with you completely, as a person.” During the appeal of this case, the defense argued that the “power of the jury is not always contrary to the interests of justice” and used the example of John Peter Zenger in arguing that the jury in this case should have had the right to declare an innocent verdict. One of the defendants blamed his actions on the “manicured hands” and the “fantastic arrogance of our leaders.” Featuring William Kunstler’s defense of the Catonsville Nine, this case featured defendants who the year before had poured blood on files in Baltimore. For 10 points, name this 1968 court case, the prosecution of two priests who led a group in burning draft records in protest of the Vietnam War.

ANSWER: U.S. v. Berrigan [accept in either order]

The French Henry IV, along with such phrases as “plumed knight” and “great design,” reportedly coined this phrase as a way of expressing what he hoped every one of his subjects could do on Sunday. In 1972, comedian Dick Gregory joked that the reversal of two words in this phrase would

**appeal to the drug-using teenage vote. While the man this phrase is most associated with never said it, this phrase titled a Republican campaign flyer which was viciously mocked by Al Smith, who said it was an impossible dream for a worker making \$17.50 a week. Similar to the earlier McKinley slogan “Full Dinner Pail,” this phrase is usually paired with an expression wishing for a “full garage” as well.” For 10 points, name this much maligned slogan paired with “two cars in every garage,” which promises a type of poultry for all Americans.**

**ANSWER: Chicken in Every Pot [be a little lenient on some of the words, but you do need Chicken and Pot]**

**Despite having no connection whatsoever to his current research interests, this figure was the subject of Mike Cheyne’s Honors Senior Seminar paper as an undergraduate. This figure’s father participated in a military engagement at the so-called “Fort Fizzle,” which involved no gunfire. The brother of Republican activist Wellington, this figure lost one primary to Dr. Oscar Lanstrum and a general election to Thomas J. Walsh. This figure refused to read “The Charge of the Light Brigade” in college because it was a war poem. In response to her most notable action, she was called “a sure enough joker” by Carrie Chapman Catt and was praised by Alice Paul. A similar action in 1941 prompted William Allen White to discuss her brave sense of folly. Losing her first congressional position because of opposition from the Anaconda Mining Company, she would vote against American involvement in both World Wars. For 10 points, name this representative from Montana, the first female to serve in Congress.**

**ANSWER: Jeannette Rankin**

**In one election, Republican slogans used this man’s name in advertisements that said “It’s your country. Why let [this man] run it?” Such attacks were described as “an unabashed appeal to anti-Jewish prejudices” and were implicitly denied by the Democratic candidate in speeches decrying religious intolerance. C. Wright Mills wrote of the sociological importance of that incident involving this man, saying it showed “the great expansion of the unions” and “labor leaders into the postwar elite.” That incident featured this man strongly supporting the selection of Henry Wallace over such other possibilities as William O. Douglas, Alben Barkley, James Byrnes, and the eventual winner, Harry Truman. For 15 points, name this head of the Political Action Committee of the CIO, a Roosevelt adviser and the subject of a controversial 1944 quote by FDR saying the choice of a vice presidential candidate should be “cleared” with this man.**

**ANSWER: Sidney Hillman**

**In this speech, the speaker denies having to choose between left or right, saying there is only up or down—up to “individual freedom” or “down to the ant heap of totalitarianism.” Although it is not a FDR speech, the speaker says “you and I have a rendezvous with destiny.” The speaker uses the analogy of a fat man standing next to a thin one and how certain people believe the fat man must have taken advantage of the thin one. One legend says that after this speech was delivered, one man mused that the “wrong damn boy” was running for president. The speaker talks of another figure who has “faith that you and I have the ability the dignity and the right to make our own decisions.” The speaker had perfected the anecdotes in this speech during years of lecture engagements on behalf of General Electric. Delivered at a swank dinner at Los Angeles’ Ambassador Hotel, this speech raised eight million dollars and jump started the speaker’s political future within California. For 10 points, name this speech delivered on behalf of Barry Goldwater, credited with establishing Ronald Reagan as a major political figure.**

**ANSWER: “A Time for Choosing”**

**This person’s father served as a Populist governor of Texas during the 1890’s. Wikipedia notes this person’s rivalry with Arthur Rubinstein, who played for her 90<sup>th</sup> birthday. Institutions run by this person included Varner, a Greek revival plantation home, and the Stagecoach Inn, which honored the contributions of German immigrants to Texas. This person frequently held soirees featuring other, similar personalities such as Katharine Murphy and Electra Havemeyer Webb. Inspired by the example of Henry Francis du Pont’s Winterthur, she opened her Houston residence of Bayou Bend to the public. Noted for her contributions to the Williamsburg Antiques Forum, this person’s unique name was taken from her father’s epic poem *The Fate of Marvin*, although it is untrue she had a**

sister named “Ura.” For 10 points, identify this hilariously named wealthy Texan collector of the arts, whose name seems to imply she is a literal pig.

ANSWER: Ima Hogg

When writing about this entity, the man who named it discusses how he was “charging clients \$90,000 a year for advice” while a critic who disliked this entity’s name “was selling pancake makeup for a local cosmetics house.” Its name was reportedly inspired by a slogan used by Nelson Rockefeller’s 1966 campaign, although the name it is best known by was supplied by Bob Dole, who felt like he was being shunted aside by the members of this entity. The most important thing regarding the naming of this entity was the desire to stress the “incumbent” factor as well as not specifically mention the name of a running mate, while the fact that Democratic pranksters might add an “A” in the middle of the name was dismissed as unlikely. Best known by an acronym which adds two additional “E”s to the original acronym, this entity’s name proved to be the perfect symbol of the sliminess of the 1972 Republican campaign. For 10 points, name this discredited Richard Nixon campaign committee.

ANSWER: CREEP [accept Committee for the Re-Election of the President or Committee to Re-Elect the President, accept CRP, the Rockefeller slogan was the classic “Governor Rockefeller for Governor”]

In describing the rhetoric regarding this entity, Clark Clifford said “we were on our own 20-yard line...the best we could have done would have been to reach midfield when the gun went off. So we had to throw long passes.” The adjective in this entity’s title had previously formed part of a Will Rogers joke which appended that adjective to Calvin Coolidge’s campaign slogan. This entity truly entered the national consciousness in a speech where the speaker talked about a planned event set to begin on July 26, Turnip Day, which he called a “test” for this entity to be judged by the American people. Led by Robert A. Taft, the inability of this entity to produce tangible results at that meeting was a major contributing factor in the presidential campaign of Thomas Dewey. Associated with the Taft-Hartley Act and called the worst ever by the incumbent president, for 10 points, name either the number of this Congress or its pejorative name coined by Harry Truman which references its constant thwarting of his presidential programs.

ANSWER: 80<sup>th</sup> Congress or Do-Nothing Congress

In order to raise money after a heart attack, this man auctioned off such valuable possessions as autographed axe handles. He played harmonica with busboy Bobby Lee Sears in a comedy nightclub act billed as “The Governor and the Dishwasher.” In 1968, a play entitled “Red, White and [This Man]” opened, imagining him being elected president and starting a war with the Soviets. In a Randy Newman song, a speaker says he saw this man “with some smart-ass New York Jew” on a TV show, a reference to when this man walked off Dick Cavett’s show. This man’s mayoral campaigns saw him lose to Ivan Allen Jr. and William Hartsfield. He first became noted for serving skillet-fried chicken at his restaurant called the Pickrick. As the American Independent Party candidate in 1976, he ran against the man he had served under as lieutenant governor. With Zell Miller as his chief of staff, for 10 points, name this one-time governor of Georgia, frequently accused of being a white supremacist.

ANSWER: Lester Maddox

This institution is paired with “Consumer Citizenship” in the subtitle of a 2007 book by Sarah Banet-Weiser. That book uses Susan Sontag and Naomi Klein to analyze this entity’s “camp” qualities. A song associated with this entity revises the song “Iko Iko” by the Dixie Cups, with such lyrics as “Talk about Hey Now...Going to Celebration.” Peggy Charren, who opposed similar institutions, once claimed this entity “deserves every award it’s gotten.” This institution did not see major success until the presidency of Geraldine Laybourne. One of its “Bill of Rights” says to its constituency “you have the right to make mistakes without someone making you feel like a jerkhead.” Technically beginning in Columbus, Ohio, as part of QUBE, it was known as the “green vegetable” choice under its original name, Pinwheel. For 10 points, name this entity whose namesake anthem begins “2, 4, 6, 8—SPLAT!!!”, reflecting its tendency to slime people on its many television programs for children, such as *You Can’t Do That on Television*.

ANSWER: Nickelodeon [accept Pinwheel until mentioned, accept Nick or Nick Junior]

This term at least dates back to a 1918 letter written by Carl Sandburg to his former newspaper boss, where the poet mentions it is a slang way to refer to an editorial writer. The popularization of this term came about in a 1952 syndicated column where the author notes its usage by a certain “rising young Connecticut Republican,” who actually was the author’s brother. That column was written in a response to a certain politician’s speech about atomic energy in Hartford, Connecticut. Coined by John Alsop, the brother of columnist Stewart, this term was utilized by Eisenhower, who said a Latin motto on his desk was proof that he was one. The man this term is most frequently associated with jokingly said it was defined as “anyone who has gone to college,” although its pejorative usage did hurt him in his presidential campaigns. For 10 points, name this mocking way to refer to intellectuals like Adlai Stevenson, which is not to be confused with an alternate name for Dr. Robotnik.

ANSWER: egghead [do not accept eggman]

At one point in this speech, the speaker quotes Abraham Lincoln’s line about God loving the common people. The speaker discusses the wife of John Sparkman and another man “who inherited a fortune from his father.” The speaker notes that his own wife “was born on St. Patrick’s Day, and you know the Irish never quit.” While the speaker discusses driving an Oldsmobile and working at a grocery store, a more memorable moment involves his discussion of his wife’s “wonderful” stenography skills. After giving this speech, the speaker went to Wheeling, West Virginia, and tearfully embraced another man. This speech’s most memorable phrase may be the speaker’s description of his wife’s “respectable Republican cloth coat.” Most noted for its discussion of a Texan’s gift to the speaker’s children, this speech ends with the speaker asking viewers to write the Republican National Committee if they think he should stay on the ticket. For 10 points, name this 1952 speech where the usage of a “slush fund” is explained by Richard Nixon, which takes its name from the cocker spaniel given to the Nixon children.

ANSWER: Checkers Speech

Oliver Jensen once rewrote the Gettysburg Address as this man would have spoken it, which began with “I haven’t checked these figures, but 87 years ago, I think it was, a number of individuals organized a governmental setup here in this country.” That document made fun of this man’s inability to speak extemporaneously without sounding convoluted. This man was criticized for apparently caving under the demands of “the ultimatum of Murray Bay.” One of this man’s advisers was Martin Durkin, the head of the Journeyman Plumbers and Steamfitters Union, who served as a member of this man’s advising group that was pejoratively labeled “eight millionaires and a plumber” to refer to its pro-business slant. One of this man’s key meetings took place in his New York City residence as president of Columbia University. That meeting, the so-called “Surrender at Morningside Heights,” involved him appeasing disgruntled conservative Robert Taft before the presidential election. For 10 points, name this man who won the 1952 election and served two terms.

ANSWER: Dwight D. Eisenhower [accept Ike]

The first political usage of this item perhaps came from the author of *Yankee from the West*, the running mate of Progressive Robert La Follette in 1924. That man, Burton Wheeler, reportedly used this item during a Des Moines campaign speech where he compared Calvin Coolidge’s policy statements to this item. This item was utilized by John Foster Dulles in his unsuccessful senatorial campaign against New York’s Herbert Lehman. In the 1966 New York gubernatorial campaign, a wag joked that because it was a four-man race, if Frank O’Connor were to go on television with this item, he would need two more. In its original usage by Wheeler, he achieved maximum rhetorical effect by introducing Calvin Coolidge and then directing his questions toward this object. This item is primarily utilized by candidates who are unable to get their opponents to engage in debates and thus wish to present these opponents as silent to the public. For 10 points, name this item which can occasionally outscore wildly negging teams in quizbowl and serves as the prime teammates of people playing solo.

ANSWER: Empty Chair [prompt on Chair]

During a Cowboys/Cardinals football game, commentator Roger Staubach referenced one of the key moments of this event when he explained how he had concluded the Cardinals’ major problem was their inability to throw a long pass. The *Washington Post* compared one moment of this event to a softball player throwing up a fat pitch to a slugger with “an engaging Irish grin.” One of the two major



participants in this event had earlier participated in something similar with the National Unity candidate. Occurring on October 28 in Cleveland, the most memorable point of discussion was about foreign policy, with one participant looking ridiculous by suggesting he had discussed nuclear warfare with his youthful daughter, and the other participant objecting to his characterization as a warmonger by saying "There you go again." At the end of this event, one participant asked "are you better off than you were four years ago?" to the audience, a rhetorical move that helped him topple the incumbent. For 10 points, name this 1980 event which saw a former Hollywood actor square off against the sitting president. ANSWER: Reagan/Carter Debate [prompt on 1980 Debate until mentioned]

Despite not being associated with Pennsylvania, this man ran for mayor of Philadelphia in 1962. He is not from Nebraska, but caused a momentary stir at the 1956 Republican convention by objecting to the re-nomination of Vice President Nixon. *Uncle John's Fifth Bathroom Reader* cites his downfall as a speech he gave in which he discussed "fifth column" organizations and said "we must not coddle Communism with legality." This occurred shortly after he had won the West Virginia primary. In response to that speech, his opponent said that he was "unswervingly against any scheme to write laws outlawing people because of their religious, political, social, or economic ideas." That speech came during this man's campaign for the Oregon primary which saw him defeated by Thomas Dewey. At the 1992 Republican convention, delegates wore "Stop [This Man]" buttons, mocking his nine different campaigns for president. For 10 points, name this perennial presidential candidate, a former governor of Minnesota.

ANSWER: Harold Stassen

At one point in this non-inaugural speech, the speaker notes that he has a reputation for not speaking clearly and concisely, but dares his critics to keep it up, joking "Go ahead, make my 24-hour time period." At another point, the speaker rhetorically asks "but where is it written that we must act as if we do not care, as if we're not moved?" The writer of this speech admits a key phrase in it was inspired by a phrase in Thomas Wolfe's *The Web and the Rock* and later penned the book *What I Saw at the Revolution*. This speech later inspired a top 40 country hit by Randy Travis. While one moment saw the speaker wish for a "kinder and gentler nation," it is best remembered for two points. The first sees the speaker analyze the "brilliant diversity spread like stars" of the United States as a way of pushing community volunteerism. Besides that favorite piece of speechwriter Peggy Noonan, the "thousand points of light" phrase, the speaker also defiantly describes what he will tell a Congress pushing him to raise taxes. For 10 points, name this speech in New Orleans, which notoriously included the speaker, the sitting vice-president, saying "Read my lips, no new taxes" while accepting his party's nomination.

ANSWER: George H.W. Bush's 1988 Convention Speech [accept obvious equivalents, important things are Bush, 1988, and Convention]

During one of his campaigns, this man's opponent made the stupid decision to say he would "get along with the legislature like a cooing dove," which this man roundly mocked. During a quarrel with political boss John Curry, this man threatened to run for mayor of a certain city to oust Curry, promising he could win "on a Chinese-laundry ticket." According to William Safire, this man coined a political proverb regarding the suicide of attacking government benefit programs. Besides coining "nobody shoots at Santa Claus," this man also enjoyed using the word "baloney" to attack policies he disliked. Known as the "Brown Derby," this man used the catchphrase "let's look at the record" in his failed presidential campaign, which also used the campaign song "Sidewalks of New York." For 10 points, name this man, who was dubbed the "Happy Warrior" by protégé and future rival Franklin D. Roosevelt, and was the first Catholic major party nominee for president.

ANSWER: Al Smith

William Safire's *Political Dictionary* describes the author's attempt to determine who coined a memorable insulting nickname for this man, with Walter Winchell, Ethel Barrymore, Clare Boothe Luce, and Harold Ickes the potential suspects. Winchell also insulted this man's height by saying he was the only man "able to walk under a bed without hitting his head," while Ickes kidded his youth by saying he "threw his diaper in the ring" before a campaign. Max Lerner said this man's success at a certain political convention came about because he combined power politics with "the newest strategies of blitz warfare," which helped him siphon many of Harold Stassen's supporters. At another

convention, Everett Dirksen incited a contingent of the audience to stand and boo this man after Dirksen said he represented “the road to defeat.” For 10 points, name this man, who was known as the “little man on the wedding cake” because of his physical appearance, and lost two presidential elections to Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman.

ANSWER: Thomas Dewey