

New York Prohibitionist



Think NY Vote Dry

2019 Anniversary Issue

Volume 2

The Anniversaries

Welcome to our special anniversary issue of the New York Prohibitionist. There are two special anniversaries which are happening in September. The first is the 150th anniversary of the founding of the national Prohibition Party. On September 1st, 1869, the national Prohibition Party was formally established at a conference in Chicago. This was the beginning of our party's long history as a national force for promoting principled social and political reform in the country. The second anniversary, on September 8th, is the 2nd anniversary of the reestablishment of the Prohibition Party's state level organization in New York. On September 8th, 2017, the Prohibition Party of New York was publicly announced. Since then, we of the Prohibition Party of New York have worked to spread our message, to promote positive policies and ethical candidates in New York, and to advance the Prohibition Party. We have worked to lay the groundwork for building a strong political presence in New York and we will continue to progress as we move forward. This issue will commemorate the second anniversary of the reestablishment of the New York Prohibition Party, while an accompanying issue while another special issue will commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the national Prohibition Party. In this issue, we will reflect on our past, review the progress we have made over the past year, and look toward our plans or the future.

A Brief History of the Prohibition Party in New York

Temperance and prohibitionism has a long history in New York State. There were temperance societies in New York state as early as 1808. Over the following decades the temperance movement experienced significant growth and advancement in the state. Increasing awareness of the harmful nature of all forms of alcohol helped give rise to teetotalism (total abstinence from the consumption of alcohol), and teetotalism developed to become the mainstream position of the state's temperance advocates. As the temperance movement developed, there were advocates who became increasingly aware of the social and economic practices that served to encourage and perpetuate drinking. That the producers and sellers and alcohol (who profited off harming

others with their products) had a vested interest in encouraging and perpetuating the use of alcohol, and would act within their power to impede the temperance movement. Prohibitionism arose as the means of tackling the social, economic, and political dimensions of the problem. By banning the manufacture and sale of alcohol and dismantling the alcohol industry, it could help pave the way for advancing a more comprehensive advancement of temperance.

By the 1830's and 40's some communities had begun banning the sale of alcohol in their areas, and most others had adopted a license system, which determined who was allowed to sell alcohol in their areas. As time went on, local prohibition became increasingly prominent. In the 1850's the movement for statewide prohibition laws had gained steam. In 1851, Maine passed the first statewide prohibition law. In 1854, the New York State Legislature passed its own statewide prohibition law. But it was vetoed by Governor Seymore. State Senator Myron Clark, a key advocate for the New York state prohibition law, ran against Seymore and was elected governor. Once in office, Clark signed the law and the first period of statewide prohibition in New York was established. Unfortunately, the law was struck down in state court several months later.

The Maine and New York state prohibition laws were part of the first wave of state level prohibition laws in the country. In the 1850's 13 states had passed state level laws banning of restricting the manufacture and sale of alcohol. Though these would eventually be taken down by alcohol industry backed political or court challenges. These experiences helped inspire prohibition activists to embrace advancing prohibition through explicitly establish the power to ban alcohol in state and federal constitutions.

Following the civil war, prohibition advocates increasingly came to embrace national level advocacy. Furthermore, some supporters of prohibition concluded that the Democratic and Republican Parties were too reliant on the alcohol industry and wet voters, and were unlikely to fully embrace prohibition on their own. Some began to embrace the idea of creating a national political party dedicated to establishing prohibition and enacting other key reforms that the major parties were reluctant to embrace. In 1867, John Russell took on the task of trying to organize the



Prohibition Party. He brought together a coalition of temperance activists and prohibition activists, as well as other reformists (such as former abolitionists and supporters of women's suffrage).

On May 25th-27th, a group of prohibitionists met in Oswego, New York, to move toward organizing the Prohibition Party. A five-person committee (including New York temperance activist and writer John N. Stearns), was established to plan a national convention. The national convention was held on September 1st, 1869, and the Prohibition Party was formally established.

The Prohibition Party established state level organization in New York and began running candidates in the state. In 1870, the New York Prohibition Party put up its first slate of statewide tickets, with Myron Clark as its first candidate for governor. And it began running candidates for congress at least as early as 1882. The New York Prohibition Party organized itself in a rather standard structure. It had an executive committee, including a state party chairman, secretary, and treasurer. There were county level organizations (with executive committees) and local organizations. The state party held conventions, in which representative members from across the state gathered to select the executive committee, formalize the state party platform, and select state level candidates for office. The state party selected people to serve on the Prohibition National Committee and delegates for national Prohibition Party conventions.

In addition, during the late 19th century there was a neighborhood in Staten Island called Prohibition Park (now called Westerleigh), which had been a center of temperance and prohibitionist activity in the city. For a time, it had hosted a national Prohibition Party headquarters.

The New York Prohibition Party helped to support the Prohibition Party's presidential New York Prohibitionist candidates for president, when they are able to get on ballot in the state. In 1884, Prohibition Party presidential candidate John St. John a strong performance in New York. So much so, that it's believed that it helped cause the Republican candidate to lose New York, and consequently cause the Republicans to lose a presidential election for the first time since the civil war.

New York also helped to provide some of the candidates on our party's presidential tickets. William F Varney (the Prohibition Party Presidential Candidate in 1928) and D. Leigh Colvin (the Prohibition Party Presidential Candidate in 1936) were both prominent Prohibition Party figures in New York State. Colvin had also been the Vice-Presidential candidate in 1920. Prohibition Party presidential candidates Clinton Fisk (1884), John Bidwell (1888), and Charles Eugene Bentley (Free Silver Prohibition candidate in 1896 were born in New York. Prohibition Party Vice Presidential candidates John Russel (1872) and Gideon T. Stewart (1876) were born in New York.

Throughout the late 19th to mid-20th century, the New York Prohibition Party ran candidates for numerous local, state, and state federal offices. Some candidates managed to win elections. For instance, in 1908, Mary Barger was elected city clerk of Jamestown. She was one of the first women to hold elected office in New York. Lynn R. Lewis, was elected and served as Mayor of Cortland, from 1911-1912. There were also candidates who had strong performances. In 1890, Prohibition Party Candidate William W. Smith, in the 16th congressional district received 24.73%, of the vote and came in second place. In the same year, Alva Carpenter received 13.63% of the vote in the 31st district, and Jesse Rogers received 10.30% of the vote in 34th district. In 1892, George Hand received 11.48% of the vote in the 26th district. In 1918, Julius Rogers received 9.48% of the vote in the 34th district. In 1922, H. Westlake Coons received 8.99% of the vote in the 27th district. In 1932, Earnest Clark received 18.76% of the vote in 39th district, and Arthur Rathjen received 8.73% of the vote in 38th district. In 1920, Ella Boole received 159,623 votes for Senator. In 1930, Robert Carroll received 190,666 votes for Governor. 1914, John R. Clemens received 68,049 voted for secretary of state. In 1932, the party's candidates for Senator, Governor, Lt. Governor, Comptroller, Attorney General, and Congressman-At-Large, each received 68,000 to 75,000 votes.

The New York Prohibition Party has nominated many different candidates with interesting life stories. For instance, John McKee, the party's 1904 candidate for governor had come to New York City as a young workingclass Irish immigrant, and rose to

become a successful real estate businessman and party activist. Alfred and Charles Manierre were two brothers, who were both lawyers, and both ran as a prohibition nominee for governor (Alfred in 1902, Charles in 1926). In 1914, the party nominated William Sulzer for governor. Sultzer had been governor in 1913. As governor, he took on state corruption and the power of Tammany Hall. In response, pro-Tammany politicians had him impeached (the only New York Governor to be impeached). While he didn't win reelection, he made sure the Tammany Hall backed candidate lost as well.

Besides running candidates for office, the New York Prohibition Party worked to advance its effort through issue advocacy and legislative activism. Prohibition Party activists worked to encourage state and local governments to pass stronger laws against alcohol and to enact other reforms.



The state was (and still is) also home to the national party's main financial institution, the Prohibition Trust Fund Association. The Prohibition Trust Fund Association was established as an organization to help financially support the Prohibition Party and various other prohibition supporting organizations. Many of its board members have been residents of New York an often-leading figures in the state party.

The New York Prohibition Party spent decades advocating for the establishment of prohibition in New York. This effort succeeded, when the 18th Amendment was passed in 1919. During the period of national prohibition, the New York Prohibition Party worked to promote strong enforcement of prohibition laws an defended its continued existence.

In 1926, D. Leigh Colvin became national chairman of the Prohibition Party (a position he would hold until 1932). Colvin worked to help reinvigorate the party in New York State and nationally. This was being advanced in the state by figures such as then state chairman John McKee and Charles Manierre. In 1926, the Prohibition Party and a coalition of other groups supportive of national prohibition worked to support the senate campaign of former state senator Franklin Christman. Christman had launched a third-party campaign to challenge New York's Republican Senator James Wadsworth (who was opposed to national prohibition and had voted against

women's suffrage). Christman had received over 230,000 votes and helped ensure the defeat of Wadsworth.

The New York Prohibition Party tried to prevent New York from ratifying the 21st Amendment. It ran dry candidates for the convention to ratify the 21st Amendment, in the hope of trying to get it defeated. Unfortunately, the 21st Amendment was ratified and national prohibition came to an end in 1933.

Though national prohibition had ended, the Prohibition Party continued, in New York and nationwide. In 1936, the national Prohibition Party conference was held at the Niagara Falls State Armory Building, in Niagara Falls, New York. D. Leigh Colvin was selected as the party's first candidate after national prohibition. He would earn over 37,000 votes. The party's national vote total would increase in each presidential election, until it reached its post-national prohibition peak of over 103,000 votes in 1948.

The New York Prohibition Part continued to run candidates for several years after the end of national prohibition. The last recorded prohibition party candidates for the old state party organization were in 1940. As it stands, we don't have much information about what happened with the New York Prohibition after 1940. It's conceivable that the state party organization may have continued for some unknown period of time after 1940. Though it is known that New York State continued to have Prohibition Party members in the state, even after the old state party organization ended. Some of these include members of the Prohibition Trust Fund Association. Prohibition Party member Russell Hallock represented New York in the Prohibition National Committee for years before the reestablishment of the state party organization in 2017.

The story of the reestablishment of the Prohibition Party's state level organization starts with the 2016 presidential campaign. James Hedges' presidential campaign generally helped to revitalize the Prohibition Party and helped to bring in new members. At the Prohibition Party's 2017 conference, two newer Prohibition Party members from New York, Jonathan Makeley and Robert Emery joined Russell Hallock as members of the Prohibition National Committee. Shortly after the conference, Jonathan Makeley had begun communicating with other party members about the idea of reestablishing a state level party organization in New York state and took on the task of working to organize it. Jonathan Makeley, Robert Emery, and Russell became the main founding members of the reestablished Prohibition Party of New York. On September 8th, 2017, the reestablishment of the Prohibition Party of New York was publicly announced. Thus, a new chapter in the history of the Prohibition Party in New York State had begun.



The Fountain Was a symbol of the New York Prohibition Party in the late-19th and early 20th century.

Past State Party Leadership and Candidates

As we proceed forward, we are also looking to our past: to gain understanding and guidance. Here are some historical sources we have found, which provide some good information on the old New York Prohibition Party state organization.

In 1926, D. Leigh Colvin published his book, *Prohibition in the United States: A History of the Prohibition Party and of the Prohibition Movement*. The book included in its index, a list of the Governor Candidates, State Chairman, and National Committee Members.

This is what Colvin Listed:

New York. The candidates for Governor were: Myron H. Clark, '70; C.C. Leigh, '72; Myron H. Clark, '74; William J. Groo, '76; John W. Mears, '79; A.A. Hopkins, '82; H. Clay Bascom, '85; W. Martin Jones, '88; J.W. Bruce, '91; Francis E Baldwin, '94; William W. Smith, '96; John Kline, '98; William T. Wardwell, '00; John McKee, '02; Alfred L. Manierre, '04; Henry M. Randell, '06; George E. Stockwell, '08; T. Alexander MacNicholl, '10 and '12; William Sultzter, '14; C.E. Welch, '16; Charles S. Whitman (Rep), '18; George F. Thompson, '20; George K. Hinds, '22; Charles E. Manierre, '26.

The members of the National Committee were: William Hosmer, '69; C.H. Mead, '76-'80; C.C. Leigh, '76-'80; Stephan Merritt, '80-82; J.W. Grosvenor, '80-82; Dr. T.J. Bissell, '82-'88; J.O. Hazelton, '82-'84; J.W. Bruce, '84-'88; H. Clay Bascom, '80-'96; William T. Wardwell, '88-'08; Fred F. Wheeler, '96-'00; Francis E. Baldwin, '00-'04 and '16-'24; J.H. Durkee, '04-'08; George E. Stockwell, '08-'12; C.E. Pitts, '08-'12; Alexander T.

MacNicholl, '12-'16; Olin S. Bishop, '12-'20; Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, '20-'28; William F. Varney, '24-'28.

The State Chairman were: D.T. J. Bissell, '73; Fred F. Wheeler, '84-'89; Francis E. Baldwin, '89-'93; Dr. Mitchell Downing, '93-'98; J.H. Durkee, '98-'07; C.E. Pitts, '07-'12; O.S. Bishop, '12-'19; W.H. Burr, '19-'21; W.E. Moore, '21; John McKee, '22-'24.

It should be noted that Colvin made mistake in the governor's list. Alfred Manierre was a governor's candidate in 1902 and John McKee was the candidate in 1904. Also, McKee had been state chairman in 1926. So, it is likely that he returned to the chairmanship at some point between 1924 and 1926.

Another important source for the history of the New York Prohibition Party is a digitized version of the 1906 handbook of the Prohibition Party in New York.

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.390%2015071647940;view=1up;seq=3>

The handbook provides a lot of information about the structure of the New York Prohibition Party at the time. It had an executive committee, including a state party chairman, secretary, and treasurer. There were county level organizations (with executive committees) and local organizations. The state party held conventions, in which representative members from across the state gathered to select the executive committee, formalize the state party platform, and select state level candidates for office.

From it can be seen that the 1906 state party's executive committee consisted of Chairman J. H. Durkee of Rochester, Secretary Rev. Clinton J. Taft of Binghamton, Treasurer J.A. Hartman of Albion, and committee members William T. Wardwell of New York City, F. E. Baldwin of Elmira, Levi Hoag of Binghamton, Captain Henry M. Randall of Port Jefferson, Alfred Manierre of New York City, and James McNeil of Hudson.

Finally, there is the Partisan Prohibition Historical Website.

<http://www.prohibitionists.org/>

It has compiled a lot of information on the history of the Prohibition Party. Part of this includes a list of past Prohibition Party candidates in New York state. While it doesn't contain information on every

past candidate, it does contain the most comprehensive list that is so far available. [http://www.prohibitionists.org/Candidate/s/can didates.html](http://www.prohibitionists.org/Candidate/s/can%20dates.html)

Prohibition Party History

The Prohibition Party has a rich and continuing history. For those who are looking to help familiarize oneself about the Prohibition Party's history, here are some good places to start:

Prohibition in the United States: A History of the Prohibition Party and of the Prohibition Movement, by D. Leigh Colvin is a classic account of the party's history up to 1926.

The Politics of Prohibition: American Governance and the Prohibition Party, 1869– 1933, by Lisa Anderson, is a good example of more recent scholarly work covering the history of the Prohibition Party up the end of national prohibition.

Partisan prophets; a history of the Prohibition Party, 1854-1972, is a short book on the history of the Prohibition Party up to 1972, and is one of the few significant works that covers the party's history after national prohibition.

There is also the paper, *The Continuing History of the Prohibition Party, 1933-2018*, by Jonathan Makeley, which provide an overview of the party's history after national prohibition.

https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/2cc7be_05fb2a92e40144e7b928acce497ebc2b.pdf

America's Other Party: A Brief History of the Prohibition Party, by C.L. Gammon is another good book for providing an overview of the party's history.

The Partisan Prohibition Historical Society website contains plenty of information on the party's history. <http://www.prohibitionists.org/>

There is also the Others book series by Darcy Richardson, which covers the history of third party politics in the country, including that of the Prohibition Party.

Online newspaper databases, such as newspapers.com, contain a lot of old reports on the activities of the Prohibition Party and its candidates. And the election database OurCampaigns.com contains information on the election results for various Prohibition Party candidates.

Historical Works in Progress

There are people who are currently working to advance the recording and understanding of Prohibition Party history, and there are several interesting projects that are known to be in the works.

James Hedges and the Partisan Prohibition Historical Society are working to produce an updated edition of Roger Storm's *Partisan Prophets*. It will include an additional piece of supplementary material for the Prohibition Party's History from the 1970's to the 2016 election. This should hopefully be out later this year or next year.

The Prohibition Party is reportedly in the early stages of an effort to significantly expand their website, to incorporate information from new research.

Jonathan Makeley is working on a book on the history of the Prohibition Party in Dutchess County, New York.

Adam Seaman is reportedly working on a project researching Prohibition Party candidates who were elected and served as mayors in various cities across the country.

Noah Rudnick is working on a project to chart the county level results for past Prohibition Party presidential candidates. So far, he has posted maps for the 1904 to 2016 elections online:

<https://public.tableau.com/profile/noah7751#!/vizhome/HistoricalProhibitionPartyPresidentialPerformance/ProhibitionParty>

The Prohibition Party of New York Over the Past Year

Over the past year, we in the Prohibition Party of New York have worked to spread our message, develop our organization, and to help positively impact our state's politics. Here is an overview of some of the big things that have happened over the past year.

Organization

Over the past year we have worked to develop the Prohibition Party of New York as an organized group. We have worked to encourage New Yorkers to join the Prohibition Party. The Prohibition Party of New York continues to be headed by state chairman Makeley. In the past year, we have seen an increasing number of people in this state join the party. The state party

is working to recruit more members and develop their participation, so that one day we will be able to form a fully functioning state party executive committee.

Also, in this past year, we have worked to forge cooperative relationships with community and activist groups in the state. We have had some successes in this endeavor. Notably, we have begun to work with Tobacco Free Western New York, to help advance anti-tobacco efforts.

Public Messaging

We have worked to develop our public messaging efforts in order to increase public awareness of the party and help influence the state's political discourse.

The New York Prohibitionist acts as a central element for state party news and messaging. The New York Prohibitionist has seen increasing readership. The email list has grown over 10 times larger since its first issue in January 2018.

The state party has worked to extend its messaging through social media sites, including Facebook and Twitter.

On twitter, we have over 210 followers, and have reached over 850,000 cumulative impressions (the number of times someone has seen something from us on twitter).

Our Twitter Account is titled New York Prohibition Party and the link is <https://twitter.com/nyprohibition>

On Facebook, we currently have 78 followers. We have used information features from Facebook to keep track of our ability to reach people through it. Our most recent data shows that content from our Facebook page has been viewed by people in at least 324 communities across the state, in 60 out of 62 counties. We also reached people in every other state in the country, and over 50 other countries.

Our Facebook Page is also titled New York Prohibition Party and the link is <https://www.facebook.com/New-YorkProhibition-Party-1864593657192574/>

We continue to occasionally put out videos on the New York Prohibition Party YouTube channel. <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCtuWVw-dwFLrLPvpYK5sVijQ>

News Coverage

Over the past, the Prohibition Party of New York has seen increased news coverage. We have had news article done on us by Syracuse.com, NYUP.com, vinepair.com, reason.com, thefix.com, the Racheal Eyler blog, and the Independent Political Report. The state chairman was interviewed by Joe Salzone on WTKW Syracuse. Overall, this year has seen a substantial increase in the quantity of news coverage for us and have seen our party covered by larger and more prominent news outlets.

Campaigning

In 2018, Jonathan Makeley ran as a Prohibition Party candidate for state assembly in New York's 146th assembly district. This is the first time in decades that a Prohibition Party candidate has run in New York State. He came in fourth place, with 3 write-in votes. While this may not be a large number of votes, it still represents a step in the state party's growth and helps to set a precedent for future party candidates in the state.

Policy Advocacy and State Trends

Over the past year, the Prohibition Party of New York has worked to expand its issue advocacy efforts. We have worked towards establishing cooperative efforts with other groups to help advance certain issues. We have also increased our email messaging to state legislators to encourage them to support favorable legislation.

This year we have seen some positive developments in state legislation. The state finally passed the Child Victims Act, which is an important step in advancing justice and combat child sexual abuse. The state and various local governments have passed laws to increase restrictions on tobacco sales. Some legislators have tried to take steps to address alcohol problems. Assembly member Felix Ortiz's bill to strengthen the state's drunk driving laws managed to gain more cosponsors in the state assembly. Assembly member Michael DenDekker introduced a bill in the state assembly to increase funding for addiction prevention and treatment efforts for alcohol and other drugs. The bill managed to get a significant number of cosponsors in the state assembly, and managed to acquire more than half the minimal number of supporters needed to pass the state assembly before this year's regular session of the state legislature

ended. And given its significant and growing support, DenDekker's bill may have an even greater likelihood of passing in next year's legislative session.

The pro-marijuana elements in the state made a misguided attempt to try to legalize recreational marijuana. But they faced pushback from medical professionals, community health activists, law enforcement associations, and various members of the public, and their effort failed this year.

Overall

Overall, we have made progress in developing the Prohibition Party of New York, and building the basis for enacting positive change in the state. While we remain in the early stages of our development, we have the opportunity to make great progress as we move forward. As we move forward, we will continue to build our party and work to move the state in the right direction.

Plans and Goals for the Future

As we move forward, we have much that we seek to accomplish. We are working to spread our message, grow our party, and develop its presence in New York state.

We are working to establish a fully operating state party executive committee. Then we can seek 501c4 status for the group, so that we can collectively raise and spend money for the operations and growth of our group. Then we could form a political action committee to raise and spend money to support the campaign of Prohibition Party candidates in the state. With those things in place we would have the key legal organization for operating as a non-state recognized minor party in New York. Then over a period of long term efforts, we can build up our party, and hopefully one day be large enough to attempt to become a state recognized minor party.

A key element to our future growth will be expanding our ability to spread our message and reach people.

There are several things which could be done to help with this, including:

- Continuing to grow our social media messaging
- Working to get more coverage in local and state level newspapers

- Trying to get coverage in other mediums such as radio and TV news
- Continuing to develop our website and our state party newsletter
- Making greater use of advertising efforts such as flyers, pamphlets, and letters to the editor
- Attending more events in communities across the state in order to expand public awareness and form positive relationships with people and groups within these communities
- Work to put on our own events to help build our party's membership, public presence, and organization
- The use of activist techniques designed to help attract attention to our cause.
- Increased use of email, phone calls, and letters to important and local elected officials

It is also clear that in order to build greater support for our party that we will need to address the problem of the misinformation and propaganda that the alcohol industry and its wet supporters have long spread throughout the state. For this we need to respond by informing people in the state about the harmful nature of alcohol, the damages it causes to society, about the benefits of teetotalism, about the benefits of strong laws against alcohol, about the need to abolish the alcohol industry, and the actual history of temperance and prohibition in our country. In order to do this, we must forge connections with community groups, health groups, educators, faith groups, historians, and the like, convince them of these things, and work with them to help inform the public.

Likewise, we must work to build our membership. Though public messaging, holding events, and working to engage with people, we can work to attract more people to join the party.

We must work to form a network of activists and groups across the state, in order to help advance our common issues and policy goals. That will involve working to find activists and groups with which we share common goals, getting in contact with them, working to establish a positive relationship, and working to find ways of

working collaboratively. If we can do this enough times, in enough places in the state, we can eventually build a coalition for helping to drive change in the state.

The more we can build up our membership and the more can build a network of support across our state, the more we will be able to engage in larger scale political activism, and the more we can influence the state's political direction.

Another key front for advancing our party is running and electing candidates for office. As we work to build our party, we will work to find more people who we could run as Prohibition Party candidates for office in New York state. Our greatest opportunities early on are likely with small local offices. Things such as school boards, town and village governments, and other local offices. The relatively lower ballot access requirements increase the likelihood of being able to get on ballot, and their smaller total voting population means that it requires relatively less money and manpower to be able to reach enough voters to be competitive. If we run enough candidates for local offices, eventually some of them will start winning elections. By winning local elections, we can be in a position to enact reforms on a local level, to build grassroots support for the party, and create a base to help run candidates for higher offices in the future.

Then there is the matter of the party's presidential campaigns. Given the high ballot access requirements in New York state we won't be able to get a Prohibition Party candidate on ballot for president any time soon. But we can still help get votes through write-in efforts. We can file the paperwork to get write-in ballot certification for our presidential and vice-presidential candidates in future elections, and then work to encourage voters to write them in on election day. In doing so, we can help contribute to the total number of votes and help produce stronger results for our party.

Overall, we plan to grow our party and its impact on our state's politics and social condition. As we move into our second year, let us resolve to work to achieve even more progress than we had this year.