

New York Prohibitionist



Think NY Vote Dry

July, August, and September 2022

Volume 5 #7

A Vision for the Future

In these trying times, the Prohibition Party of New York continues its work to advocate for positive policies and advance social reform. We offer a vision for a better future for New York. A vision for a new approach to governance focused on moral principle, public service, and advancing the public wellbeing. A vision of a state filled with healthy, prospering communities, and greater opportunity for all New Yorkers. If you are interested in helping to make a positive impact on your state and your community, consider joining the Prohibition Party of New York.

"Democracy is based upon the conviction there are extraordinary possibilities in ordinary people." Harry Emerson Fosdick

State and National Party News

The Prohibition Party continues to move forward on the state and national level. The Prohibition Party is working on plans to hold a national conference call for the Prohibition National Committee sometime in November. The meeting will deal with various party business items, including the selection of new PNC committee members, organizing efforts, developing action plans for the coming years, and preparations for the 2024 election.

The Prohibition Party of New York is scheduled to hold a statewide party conference call on October 7th, at pm. The meeting will discuss topics including the state party's organization efforts, public messaging for the coming November elections, and plans for state party activities in the coming year. Those on the state party email list have been sent notifications on how to access the call. New York Prohibitionists who are not on the state party email list, but are interested in participating can email newyorkprohibition@aol.com to ask for the conference call number.

As we approach the coming November elections, the Prohibition Party of New York will work to help inform New Yorkers about the offices to be voted on and where candidates stand in regards to important issues.

November Election Information

With the November elections approaching, the Prohibition Party of New York is working to help inform voters about the coming elections and where candidates stand on various important issues affecting our state. As part of this effort, we have compiled some information in this article.

Introductory Information

Election day is November 8th. The early voting period is from October 29th to November 6th. All registered voters are eligible to participate in the General Election.

Those who are interested in registering to vote or in checking their registration status can find information on the New York Board of Elections website and or from their county board of elections.

The offices that will be voted on throughout the state include U.S. Senate, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Attorney General, Comptroller, members of Congress, members of the New York State Senate, and members of the New York State Assembly.

There will also be elections for justices in several districts of the New York State Supreme Court. These include District 3 (Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Sullivan, and Ulster Counties), District 4 (Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warren, and Washington Counties), District 5 (Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Onondaga, and Oswego Counties), District 7 (Cayuga, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario,



Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, and Yates Counties), District 8 (Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming Counties), District 9 (Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester Counties), and District 10 (Nassau and Suffolk Counties).

The New York State Board of Elections has provided a list of candidates that will appear on the ballot for the offices of U.S. Senate, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Attorney General, Comptroller, Congress, State Supreme Court District Judge, State Senate, and State Assembly. Here is a link to the document: <https://www.elections.ny.gov/NYSBOE/Elections/2022/General/CertificationforNov82022GenElection.pdf>

There will also be elections for various county, city, town, and village offices in different areas of the state. For information on who will be on ballot for county in local office, it would be good to consult your county's board of elections.

New York voters will also be voting on one statewide ballot proposal this year, on whether to pass the Clean Water, Clean Air, And Green Jobs Environmental Bond Act of 2022.

Candidate Information Sources

Here is a list of some resources to help with finding information about the candidates in the coming election.

Vote 411: <https://www.vote411.org/>

Vote 411 is a website created by the League of Women Voters, which provides nonpartisan information regarding national and state elections, as well as information about various aspects of the voting process. The website has a feature where users can input their addresses to find what will be on their ballot for state and national elections. This includes introductory information on the candidates and their positions on some issues, and often includes links to candidates' campaign websites and other sources of information.

New York State Assembly Website:
<https://nyassembly.gov/>

The New York State Assembly website contains information on the current members of the State Assembly, many of whom are running for reelection. It provides information on the incumbent assembly members, including records of how they voted on various bills, what bills they sponsored or cosponsored, and what committees they are currently on. This provides a valuable source of information on their records as elected officials.

New York State Senate Website:
<https://www.nysenate.gov/>

The New York State Assembly website contains information on the current members of the State Senate, many of whom are running for reelection. It provides information on the incumbent senate members, including records of how they voted on various bills, what bills they sponsored or cosponsored, and what committees they are currently on. This provides a valuable source of information on their records as elected officials.

Ballotpedia, New York State Assembly elections, 2022:
https://ballotpedia.org/New_York_State_Assembly_elections,_2022

Ballotpedia, New York State Senate elections, 2022:
https://ballotpedia.org/New_York_State_Senate_elections,_2022

Ballotpedia is an online encyclopedia of American politics, which contains information on elections and candidates. Their New York State Assembly elections, 2022 page contains a list of Assembly candidates for each district, with links to

the candidate pages for each candidate. The candidate pages provide basic information on the candidates, along with links to additional sources of information. Their New York State Senate elections, 2022 provides a list of the State Senate candidates in each district and has links to the candidate pages for the state senate candidates.

Ballot Proposal

New York voters will also be voting on one statewide ballot proposal this year, on whether to pass the Clean Water, Clean Air, And Green Jobs Environmental Bond Act of 2022.

If passed, this proposal would authorize the state government to sell up to 4.2 billion dollars in state bonds to finance certain capital projects "for the purpose of making environmental improvements that preserve, enhance, and restore New York's natural resources and reduce the impact of climate change". This would include \$1.1 billion for restoration and flood risk protection, \$650 million for open space land conservation and recreation, \$1.5 billion for climate mitigation, and 650 million for water quality improvement and resilient infrastructure.

The proposal would need to be approved by a majority of those voting in for it to pass.

Statewide Candidates Notes

The candidates that will be on ballot for U.S. Senator for New York include incumbent Charles Schumer (Democrat, Working Families), Joe Pinion (Republican, Conservative), and Diane Sare (LaRouche).

The candidates that will be on ballot for Governor are incumbent Kathy Hochul (Democrat, Working Families) and Lee Zeldin (Republican, Conservative). The Green Party candidate for Governor, Howie Hawkins, is continuing their campaign as a write-in candidate, hoping to potentially gain enough write-in votes to regain statewide ballot access for the Green Party. Libertarian Candidate Larry Sharpe appears like they may be continuing their campaign as a write-in candidate.

The candidates that will be on ballot for Lieutenant Governor are incumbent

Anthony Delgado (Democrat, Working Families) and Allison Esposito (Republican, Conservative).

The candidates that will be on ballot for Attorney General are incumbent Letitia James (Democrat, Working Families) and Michael Henry (Republican, Conservative).

The candidates that will be on ballot for Comptroller are Thomas DiNapoli (Democrat, Working Families) and Paul Rodrigues (Republican, Conservative).

Senator Charles Schumer has a history of supporting pro-alcohol and pro-drug bills. As the current Senate Majority Leader, Schumer has misused his position to try to pass a bill to legalize the sale of recreational marijuana nationwide. He fails to recognize how his positions are detrimental to public health and wellbeing.

Diana Sare is the only distinctly third-party candidate who managed to get on ballot for a statewide elected office in this year's election. Sare is an adherent of the late-politician and activist Lyndon LaRouche. Sare has publically stated her opposition to Senator Schumer's misguided attempt to legalize recreational marijuana.

Kathy Hochul has misused her position to support the alcohol industry and weaken state restrictions on alcohol sales. She sought to not only bring back the backwards policy of allowing to-go alcohol sales for bars and restaurants that the Cuomo administration had enacted during the pandemic, but attempted to try to make it a permanent policy, and was able to bring back to-go alcohol sales for a three-year period. Governor Hochul has made clear her intentions to try to gut the state's Alcohol Beverage Control laws, to give the alcohol industry even greater free-reign to poison New Yorkers. In addition, she has done nothing to undo the anti-democratic ballot access law changes enacted by her predecessor, and has fallen short on her promises to enact substantive ethics reforms. Though she has made good on some her of proposals, such as expanding TAP aid for part-time college students.

As a Congressman, Lee Zeldin supported a bill to give a sizable tax cut for alcohol companies.

Larry Sharpe, as is common for Libertarian politicians, holds a fundamentally distorted view of freedom, which leads him to support pro-drug policies and allowing companies to sell products harmful to consumers. He and his party greatly differ from our party both in terms of general political philosophy and when it comes to positions on many issues.

Howie Hawkins holds some positions that are similar to the Prohibition Party of New York, such as supporting improved funding for public schools and support for developing renewable energy. Unfortunately, Hawkins holds very regressive views in support of legalizing recreational marijuana and other drugs; with him not only failing to see how such policies are detrimental to public health and wellbeing, but with him failing to see the apparent contradiction between the Green Party's general economic philosophy and the implications of allowing recreational drug businesses to exploit and harm people for profit.

While a member of Congress, Lieutenant Governor Anthony Delgado voted for a bill to legalize marijuana.

As Attorney General, Letitia James conducted an investigation of sexual harassment claims against then-Governor Andrew Cuomo. Her report would find substantive evidence that Andrew Cuomo had sexually harassed multiple women and played a significant role in pressuring Cuomo to resign from office (before the state legislature could impeach him).

Congressional Candidates Notes

Incumbent Congressional Candidates known to have a history of supporting pro-alcohol/pro-marijuana legislation: Gregory Meeks (NY-5), Grace Meng (NY-6), Nydia Velasquez (NY-7), Hakeem Jeffries (NY-8), Yvette Clarke (NY-9), Jerrold Nadler (NY-12), Adriano Espaillat (NY-13), Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (NY-14), Ritchie Torres (NY-15), Jamaal Bowman (NY-16), Sean Patrick Maloney (NY-17), Paul Tonko (NY-20), Elise Stefanik (NY-21), Claudia Tenney (NY-24), Joseph Morelle (NY-25), Brian Higgins (NY-26).

State Senators Notes

Positive notes

State Senators known to have supported passing the Addiction Recovery Act: Leroy Comrie (District 14).

State Senators known to have supported lowering BAC limit for drunk driving: John Liu (District 11).

State Senators known to support passing Bill A08683 (which would largely repeal the anti-democratic changes to state ballot access laws made in 2020): Phil Boyle (District 4)

Negative notes

State senators that voted to legalize recreational marijuana:

Bailey (District 36), Biaggi (36th District), Breslin (District 44), Brisport (District 25), Brooks (District 8), Brouk (District 55), Comrie (District 14), Cooney (District 56), Gaughran (District 5), Gianaris (District 12), Gounardes (District 22), Harckham (District 40), Hinchey (District 46), Hoylman (District 27), Jackson (District 31), Kavanagh (District 26), Kennedy (District 63), Krueger (District 28), Liu (District 11), Mannion (District 50), May (District 53), Mayer (District 37), Myrie (District 20), Parker (District 21), Persaud (District 19), Ramos (District 13), Reichlin-Melnick (District 38), Rivera (District 33), Ryan (District 60), Salazar (District 18), Sanders (District 10), Savino (District 23), Sepúlveda (District 32), Serrano (District 29), Skoufis (District 39), Stavisky, (District 16), Stewart-Cousins (District 35), Thomas (District 6).

State Assembly Members Notes

Positive Notes

State Assembly Members that supported the Addiction Recovery Act:

Thiele (district 1), Destefano (district 3), Solages (district 22), Hevesi (district 28), Hyndman (district 29), Cook (district 32), Aubry (district 35), Cruz (district 39), Simon (district 52), Fall (district 61), Glick (district 66), Epstein (district 74), Seawright (district 76), Fernandez (district 80), Dinowitz (district 81), Benedetto (district 82), Arroyo (district 84), Sayegh (district 90), Tague (district 102), Jacobson (district 104), Ashby (district 107),

McDonald (district 108), Fahy (district 109), Steck (district 110), Walsh (district 112), Salka (district 121).

State Assembly Members that supported lowering the BAC limit for drunk driving:

Englebright (District 4), Cook (District 32), Cruz (District 39), Colton (District 47), Simon (District 52), Davila (District 53), Williams (District 59), Dickens (District 70), Epstein (District 74), Gottfried (District 75).

State Assembly Members that are known to support passing Bill A08683 (which would largely repeal the anti-democratic changes to state ballot access laws made in 2020): DeStefano (District 3), Miller (District 101), Tague (District 102), Blankenbush (117), Salka (District 121), Angelino (District 122).

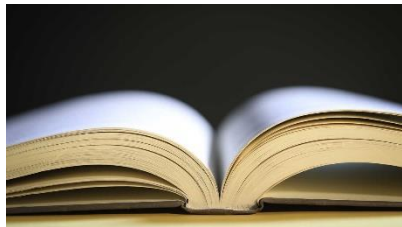
Negative notes

State Assembly Members that voted to legalize recreational marijuana:

Abbate (District 49), Abinanti (District 92), Anderson (District 31), Aubry (District 35), Barrett (District 106), Benedetto (District 82), Bichotte (District 42), Braunstein (District 26), Bronson (District 138), Burdick (District 93), Burgos (District 85), Burke (District 142), Cahill (District 103), Carroll (District 44), Clark (District 136), Conrad (District 140), Cook (District 32), Cruz (District 39), Cymbrowitz (District 45), Darling (District 18), Davila (District 53), Dickens (District 70), Dilan (District 54), Dinowitz (District 81), Englebright (District 4), Epstein (District 74), Fahy (District 109), Fall (District 61), Fernandez (District 80), Forrest (District 57), Frontus (District 46), Gallagher (District 50), Glick (District 66), Gonzalez-Rojas (District 34), Gottfried (District 75), Gunther (District 100), Hestie (District 83), Hevesi (District 28), Hunter (District 128), Hyndman (District 29), Jackson (District 79), Jacobson (District 104), Jean-Pierre (District 11), Joyner (District 77), Kelles (District 125), Kim (District 40), Lavine (District 13), Lunsford (District 135), Lupardo (District 123), Magnarelli (District 129), Mamdani (District 36), McDonald (District 108), McMahon (District 146), Meeks (District 137), Mitaynes (District 52), Niou (District 65), Nolan (District 37), O'Donnell (District 69), Otis (District 91), Paulin (District 88), Peoples-Stokes

(District 141), Pretlow (District 89), Quart (District 73), Ramos (District 6), Reyes (District 87), Rivera J (District 79), Rivera JD (District 149), Rosenthal D (District 27), Rosenthal L (District 67), Rozic (District 25), Sayegh (District 90), Seawright (District 76), Septimo (District 84), Sillitti (District 16), Simon (District 53), Solages (District 22), Steck (District 110), Stirpe (District 127), Taylor (District 71), Vanel (District 33), Walker (District 55), Wallace (District 143), Weinstein (District 41), Weprin (District 24), Williams (District 59), Woerner (District 113), Zebrowski (District 96), Zinerman (District 56).

Sources: <https://www.elections.ny.gov/NYSBOE/Elections/2022/General/CertificationforNov82022GenElection.pdf>
<https://www.vote11.org/>
<https://nysenate.gov/>
<https://www.nysenate.gov/>
https://ballotpedia.org/New_York_State_Assembly_elections,_2022
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<https://www.elections.ny.gov/2022BallotProposal.html>
<https://www.booker.senate.gov/newsroom/record/booker-schumer-wyden-introduce-cannabis-administration-and-opportunity-act>
<https://www.adfco.com/news/2022/07/24/schumer-jagel-weed-bill-00047058>
https://spectrumsocialnews.com/news/central-mj-politics/2022/09/06/green-party-wages-dawnline-write-in-campaign-to-win-back-ballot-access-in-new-york-2c9d-share-fb8f6c1d-wAR0w9CIRE_vfEaE8p8t1tVtPNu1916pe3hMBh1C7-Qcwp2-B90XQA
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<https://larrysharpe.com/ny-policies/>
<https://www.howiehawkins.org/issues>
https://615c4beb-b241-4f4a-a6b4-a074dc02ce34.filesusr.com/ugd/2cc7be_753f87b03c3c44a897ca38bc8b843a.pdf
https://www.con.com/2022/08/03/politics/2nd-ny-ag-report-on-cuomo/index.html?fbclid=IwAR1YpAKC2krac31T2zy8UICXJMIOjgSKXkdjuacp4_30WloFod8
<https://www.congress.gov/bills/117th-congress/house-bill/36177?q=78%22search%22%3A%5B%22cannabis%22%2C%22cannabis%22%5D%7D&s=2&r=12>
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https://ballotpedia.org/New_York_2022_ballot_measures
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<https://nysenate.gov/leg/7bnA03208&term=2019>
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https://nysenate.gov/leg/7default_fid=&leg_video=&bn=A063498&term=2019&Summary=Y&Actions=Y
<https://nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2021/5854>
https://nysenate.gov/leg/7default_fid=&leg_video=&bn=S00854&term=2021&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&Floor%26nbspVotes=Y



"Those people who develop the ability to continuously acquire new and better forms of knowledge that they can apply to their work and to their lives will be the movers and shakers in our society for the indefinite future." Brian Tracy

"Our political leaders will know our priorities only if we tell them, again and again, and if those priorities begin to show up in the polls." Peggy Noonan



President Signs Bill Eliminating Civil Statute of Limitations for Child Sex Abuse Victims

The nation has taken a step forward in advancing justice for survivors of child sexual abuse. On September 16th, president Biden signed the Eliminating Limits to Justice for Child Sex Abuse Victims Act. The bill, which was introduced by Senators Dick Durbin and Marsha Blackburn, eliminates the statute of limitations for people who were sexually abused as children to file civil claims against abusers. Prior to this, survivors' ability to pursue civil claims in federal court against their abusers was limited by an absurd and arbitrary time limit, which only allowed for federal civil claims until the victim had reached the age of 28 or until 10 years after discovery of the crime. This statute of limitations was based on fallacious, antiquated legal notions and only served to help sexual abusers avoid being held legally accountable for their crimes. With the passage of this bill, survivors will now be able to file federal civil claims for crimes involving the abuse of children, including forced labor, sex trafficking, sexual abuse, and sexual exploitation of children.

Senator Dick Durbin had given a statement following the passage of the bill in Congress, in which he said,

"The science of trauma is clear: it often takes years for victims to come forward," Durbin said in a statement after the House passed the bill. "Our bipartisan bill honors the basic notions of justice for survivors, and I was proud to work with Senator Blackburn and our colleagues in the House to lead it across the finish line. By signing this legislation into law, we can finally help survivors have their day in court and a moment of healing—when they are ready".

Overall, the passage of this bill is a step forward in advancing justice and holding

sexual abusers accountable for their crimes.

Sources: <https://thehill.com/homenews/administration/3647958-biden-signs-bill-eliminating-civil-statute-of-limitations-for-child-sex-abuse-victims/>
<https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/press/dem/releases/durbin-blackburn-bill-to-support-survivors-of-child-sex-abuse-headed-to-presidents-desk>

NTSB Advocates for Making Alcohol Detection Systems Standard in New Cars

The National Transportation Safety Board has begun an effort to cut down on drunk driving crashes and deaths through promoting the incorporation of alcohol detection technology in new vehicles. The National Transportation Safety Board asked the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to establish regulations that would require all new cars to have an alcohol detection device built into them.

Drunk driving is a significant problem in this country. The NHTSA reports that in 2020, over 11,000 Americans were killed by drunk driving (nearly 30% of total driving fatalities), and over 290,000 were injured.

In more recent years, researchers and auto-manufactures have been working to further develop alcohol detection systems in cars, which would be able to detect the blood alcohol content of the driver and prevent them from being able to drive if it is above a set limit. If this technology was developed and implemented on a large scale, it would work to significantly reduce the ability of people to drive drunk, and as a result greatly reduce the number of accidents, injuries, and deaths from drunk driving. In order to help this mass implementation, happen, the NTSB is asking the NHTSA to make alcohol detection devices standard in all new cars.

It remains to be seen whether the NHTSA will agree with the NTSB's proposal and begin the work to establish new vehicle standards. Even if the NHTSA agrees, it may take years to get the regulations established, and it will take years before new cars with alcohol detection systems would become widespread. Though, hopefully, our nation may soon start to take steps to make this transition happen.

Sources: https://www.wqxr.com/article/news/local/ntsb-recommends-alcohol-detection-system-new-cars/71-as85e5aa-12db-4f88-b002-be18f0a557c77fbclid=IwAR2-Pp92vkmMWe90AJBihis4U1r3KPOfxK1cas2000n173Mzf_krDzh10g
<https://www.nhtsa.gov/risky-driving/drunk-driving>
<https://www.thezebra.com/resources/research/drunk-driving-statistics/>



Activists Defeat 4 AM Bar Bill in California

Activists scored a victory against pro-alcohol elements in this year's legislative session in California. For years, pro-alcohol politicians have been trying to pass a bill, commonly referred to as the 4 AM Bar Bill, that would weaken state restrictions on alcohol sales and all bars to alcohol at night up to 4 am. In past years, activists and organizations that support restrictions on alcohol sales, such as Alcohol Justice and the California Alcohol Policy Alliance, have managed to convince enough elected officials to reject this bill.

This year, pro-alcohol politicians put forward the latest incarnation of the 4 AM Bar Bill, SB930. If passed, this bill would have worked to increase alcohol-induced harms, undermine public health and safety, and increase drunken nuisance throughout the night. Alcohol Justice, the California Alcohol Policy Alliance, and other public health organizations stood in opposition to Bill SB 930 and encouraged the California State Assembly to reject the bill. The Prohibition Party was among the groups encouraging the California State Assembly to reject the bill and encouraging Californians to call their legislators to voice their opposition. These efforts would prove to be successful, as the California State Assembly voted to reject the bill and declined to have a reconsideration vote. The 4 AM Bar Bill has once again been defeated in California and it will hopefully continue to be rejected as many times as it takes for its promoters to realize the futility of their misguided effort and stop introducing that ill-conceived bill.

Sources: <https://alcoholjustice.org/news-2/blog/1482-sb-930-defeated-in-legislature>
<https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=416938017209671&set=a.233029168933891>
<https://www.facebook.com/ProhibitionPartyUSA>

New York City Schools Moving Towards Smaller Class Sizes

The New York City public school system moving towards smaller class sizes in the coming years. On September 8th, Governor Hochul signed a bill that will reduce class sizes in New York City public schools over the next several years. New York City public schools would be required to gradually reduce class sizes in at least 20% of school districts each year, from 2023 to 2028. With its completion, class sizes would be capped at 20 students per classroom for Kindergarten to 3rd place, 23 students per classroom for 4th to 8th grade, and 25 students per classroom for high school. Physical education and performing arts classes would be capped at 40 students per class.

Sources: https://www.nyc.gov/all-boroughs/news/2022/09/09/nyc-public-schools-will-soon-have-smaller-class-sizes?fbclid=IwAR0P6vSwEhCulP0auuqadXApH5JfGcUiv_sxD6eqwHfFuQOdRY1eK

Ongoing Contentions Over Ballot Access

Contentions over ballot access laws continue in New York State. As we have reported before, in 2020, then-Governor Cuomo and his co-conspirators in the state legislature based a set of anti-democratic changes to the state's ballot access law, aimed at excluding alternative parties and independent candidates from getting on the ballot, and at removing most choices that voters previously had on the ballot. These changes tripled the number of signatures required for candidates of alternative parties without statewide ballot access and independent candidates to petition to get on the ballot for statewide office from 15,000 to 45,000. They changed the requirement for alternative parties to gain and maintain statewide ballot access recognition: changing the requirement from a party needing to get 50,000 votes in each gubernatorial election for 4 years of statewide ballot access, to requiring a party to get 130,000 votes or 2% of the total vote (whichever is more) in each gubernatorial and presidential election, in order to gain 2 years of statewide ballot access. Overall, making the requirement over 3 times as difficult as they previously were. As a result of these changes, four parties (Green, Libertarian, Independence, and SAM Parties) lost their statewide ballot access status, and various other parties hoping to gain statewide ballot

access status in the future, saw their prospects dashed. The only minor parties that retained statewide ballot access status were the Conservative and Working Families Parties. But the Conservative Party mostly tends to nominate the same candidates as the Republican Party and the Working Families Party mostly tends to nominate the same candidates as the Democratic Party. As a result of these restrictive ballot access rules, the 2022 election is the first election since 1946, in which only the Democratic and Republican candidates are ballot for governor of New York. Most other offices up for election this year only have the Republican and Democratic candidates, and some elections only have one candidate on ballot for office.

Despite the challenges of this situation, many alternative parties have taken a stand against these anti-democratic changes to ballot access laws and have continued to seek to participate in state elections. Multiple parties have made lawsuits challenging the ballot access laws as an unconstitutional violation of people's right to participate in the electoral process. There have been multiple ongoing court cases, but we have yet to see any court take action to strike down these changes. In more recent events, oral arguments were heard by the Second Circuit Court in a case by the Libertarian Party on September 6th. While the case is being expedited, the Court has still not issued a ruling on the case after nearly a month. It remains to be seen if or when courts will take action to strike down the 2020 ballot access law changes.

Despite the lack of relief, several parties still did what they could to gather signatures and submitted petitions for statewide candidates. But their hopes were dashed, when agents of the state's Democratic Party leadership issued challenges to all of the Gubernatorial petitions. As a result, several petitions ended up getting denied. While the Green and Libertarian Parties filed lawsuits challenging their removal, courts have not acted to grant them judicial relief. As a result, currently only the Democratic and Republican candidates for Governor will be on the ballot for Governor. Though, the Green Party, and possibly the Libertarian Party, are continuing with a write-in campaign for their statewide candidates.

On the legislative side of things, there has been an effort to pass a bill to repeal the 2020 ballot access law changes. Earlier this year, State Assemblyman Salka introduced Bill A08683. Bill A08683, if passed, would repeal most of the 2020 ballot access changes and establish ballot access standards similar to what they were previously. The Prohibition Party of New York has worked to promote the passage of the bill and encourage members of the state legislature to support it. The bill has gradually gained some increased support in the state legislature, but had gotten stuck in committee, and was not voted on before the end of this year's legislative session. Hopefully, the bill can continue to gain support and have a better chance in next year's legislative session.

Sources: https://615c4beb-b241-4f4a-a6b4-e074dc02ce34.filesusr.com/ugd/2cc7be_81169e15749a4f5baa751a43b0f97e44.pdf
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“Voting is the expression of our commitment to ourselves, one another, this country, and this world.” Sharon Salzberg

Correction for 2022 Anniversary Issue

There was a slight error in the 2022 Anniversary Issue. In the Prohibition Party of New York Over the Past Year article, a portion of the article incorrectly lists Assemblymen Miller as the primary sponsor of Bill A08683. While Assemblymember Miller is a cosponsor of the bill, the primary sponsor of the bill is Assemblyman Salka.



New York Prohibition Party History



Julius C. Averill

Julius C. Averill Jr. was a businessman, local Prohibition Party politician, and 1897 candidate for state assembly. Julius Averill was born in May 1857, in Belmont New York. He was the son of Julius C. Averill (1805-1873) Sr. and Mary Richardson Averill (1825-1902). He was one of 10 kids. He grew up in the village of Belmont and was educated at the Belmont Union School. He spent some time working as a wood mechanic in his early 20's, before entering into a career as a businessman.

In the early 1880's, Julius Averill began a career as a dry goods merchant. U.S. dry goods merchants and stores specialized in selling textiles, clothing, cloth-based household items, and related items. In the early 1880's, Averill partnered with M.H. Yale and ran the dry goods store Yale and Averill, in Belmont. He remained in businesses with Yale up to 1885. In 1885, Averill had moved to Angelica, New York.

Julius Averill married his wife Capitola (Lilly) Averill by 1883. They had six children: Clarence J. (1883-1956), Dora Frances (1889-1962), Ruth L. (1889-d.), Esther L. (1894-d.), Inez M. (1897-d.), Irene L. (1897-d.).

By 1888, Averill was running his own dry goods store in Angelica. Julius Averill ran his dry goods store in Angelica throughout the following decade. The store was located on the corner of West Main and Olean Streets, and carried a variety of products, including textiles, clothes, hats, shoes, teacher's uniforms, and various household products. The

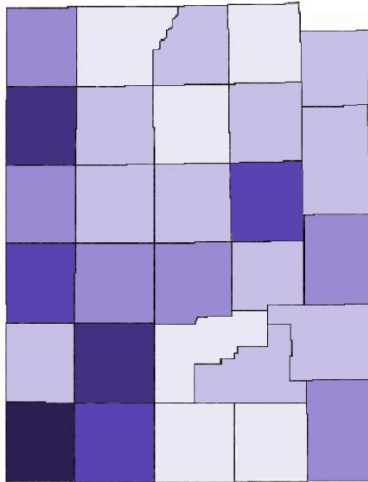
store was locally successful and marketed itself to customers throughout Allegany County. Throughout the 1880's and 1890's, Averill made a number of expansions to the store and its selection of products. Averill weathered some hardships, such as getting robbed in 1889 and having his store damaged by a fire in 1893; but he managed to keep the store going. In 1896, Averill established a new partnership with Levi Bronson and the store was renamed Averill and Bronson.

Julius Averill was an involved member of his community and the local Baptist Church. He served as the president of the Allegany County Baptist School Association in 1889, 1890, and 1892, and served as its treasurer in 1893. In 1890, he helped form a town Sunday School association in Angelica and served as its first vice-president. In 1890, he served as secretary of the Angelica branch of the Royal Templars (a fraternal temperance organization which admitted both men and women as equal members, and whose work including promoting temperance, engaging charitable work, and proving benefits to a member or their family following the death or disability of a member). He participated in various community events, such as the 1896 Angelica Town festival and an 1897 town baseball game to raise money for the local fire department. In 1898, he was part of the county committee of the State Charities Aid Association.

Julius Averill was involved with the Prohibition Party in Allegany County. In 1889, he served as one of the members of the executive committee for the Allegany County Prohibition Party. In 1897, the Allegany County Prohibition Party nominated Averill as its candidate for state assembly. He was part of the Prohibition Party ticket for countywide offices; which included George H. Eldridge of Cuba for County Sheriff, George Rosa of Wellsville for County Clerk, Myron Morgan of Rushford for County Superintendent of the Poor, and Dr. Burdick of Genesee and Dr. Remington of Granger for County Coroners. Averill ran against Republican candidate Almanzo W. Litchard and Democratic and Populist Party candidate Harry W. Breckinridge. Averill received 486 votes (5.86%) and came in third place to Litchard and Breckinridge.

Julius C. Averill's Performance in 1897 Election for State Assembly in Allegany County

>3% 3%-5.99% 6%-8.99% 9%-11.99% 12%-14.99% <15%








Averill had his strongest performances in the towns of Genesee (16.92%), Rushford (13.83%), Wirt (13.02%), West Almond (11.97%), Cuba (11.06%), and Bolivar (9.41%). In Genesee, he only came 7 votes behind the Democratic candidate. The distribution of his vote results was similar to the other Prohibition Party candidates for countywide office that year. Out of the six candidates for countywide office, Averill received the lowest number of votes, while Eldridge received the largest number of votes (606 votes and 7.30% of the total vote). Though when it comes to state assembly races, Julius Averill was one of the Prohibition Party's strongest performing candidates that year. Out of the Prohibition Party's 1897 Assembly candidates, Averill was the 2nd strongest performing candidate in terms of total number of votes and was the 6th strongest performing candidate in terms of percentage of the vote. Overall, Averill had a fairly strong performance as a Prohibition Party candidate for state assembly at the time.

In the later part of his life, Julius Averill got involved with the insurance business. By 1895, Averill was an insurance agent with a regional branch of the Provident Loan and Trust Company. He would later work as an agent for Equitable Insurance Co. in 1898 and Mutual Life Insurance Co. in 1900. As part of his work with Equitable Insurance Co. and Mutual Life Insurance Co., Averill would spend parts of the late 1890's and early 1900's working in Baltimore, while still maintaining his

primary residence in Angelica. In 1901, while in Baltimore, Averill contracted Malaria and spent some time recovering in a Baltimore hospital.

Julius C. Averill spent the last years of his life in Angelica. In 1902, he would sell his house on East Main Street and purchase a homestead in the northern hills of the town. On February 27, 1904, Julius C. Averill died of pneumonia. He left behind a \$2,700 estate to his wife. His funeral was held at their home and the ceremony was performed by the town's Baptist minister. Averill was buried in the Until the Day Dawn Cemetery in Angelica. Throughout his life, Julius C. Averill was a businessman, family man, an active member of his community, and local Prohibition Party politician, who made a notable run for State Assembly in 1897.

Source: <https://mrhistory956.wixsite.com/angelica-ny-history/articles?fbclid=IwAR3QX8Zdi5gDLfIt2N6mf-iLF7iUXaqu-p79R6FYVrhvfbjyjsdXVEAAM>

GOVERNOR.		Vote for ONE
Jacob Sloat Fassett—of Elmira		Republican
Daniel DeLeon—of New York		Socialist
Joseph W. Bruce—Canastota		Prohibition
Roswell P. Flower—of New York		Democratic
		Labor

Joseph W. Bruce

Joseph W. Bruce was a farmer, businessman, and prohibition party politician, who was the Prohibition Party's candidate for governor of New York in 1891.

Joseph W. Bruce was born on July 3rd, 1821. He was the son of Joseph Bruce Sr. and Maria Bruce. He seems to have spent most of his life living in the town of Lenox and the village of Canastota (which is in Lenox) in Madison County, New York.

Sometime before 1858, he married Caroline Starr Bruce. In 1858, his daughter Nancy was born.

Joseph Bruce mainly made a living as a farmer in Lenox. In 1888, Joseph and E.N. Bruce opened Bruce Theater in Canastota. Bruce Theater showed films until it was damaged by a fire in 1909, and went out of business.

Bruce was involved with the Prohibition Party at least as early as the early 1880's. In 1882, Bruce ran as the Prohibition Party's candidate for State

Assembly in Madison County's 1st Assembly District. He received 641 votes and 7.21% of the total vote. In 1884, he ran for Congress in New York's 26th district, received 1,534 votes and 3.48% of the total vote. In 1888, he was selected as one of the electors for the party's presidential ticket in New York. In 1889, Bruce was the Prohibition Party candidate for State Treasurer. He received 26,527 votes and 2.61% of the total vote.

In 1891, the Prohibition Party nominated Bruce as its candidate for Governor of New York. The party campaigned on a platform which included support for state and national prohibition laws, support for adding a prohibition amendment to the U.S. Constitution, support for women's suffrage, support for a national currency backed by gold and silver, and strict enforcement of the civil service law. Bruce held campaign events in communities throughout the state. In the end, Bruce received 30,353 votes and 2.61% of the total vote. This was the largest percentage that the Prohibition Party has so far received in a New York governor's election.

Joseph W. Bruce died on September 24th, 1907, and was buried in Lenox Memorial Cemetery.

Source: https://615c4beb-b241-4f4a-a6b4a074dc02ce34.filesusr.com/ugd/2cc7be_77e102d8ff5a498d84d3a88a6cc85459.pdf

The Prohibition Party
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