

New York Prohibitionist



Think NY Vote Dry

December 2023

Volume 6 #9

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.

"I learned this, at least, by my experiment; that if one advances confidently in the direction of his dreams, and endeavors to live the life which he has imagined, he will meet with a success unexpected in common hours."
Henry David Thoreau

State and National Party News

The Prohibition Party continues its work on the state and national level. On the national level, the party has been working on preparations for the 2024 presidential campaign.

On the State level, we have continued to work on issue advocacy, networking, and informing New Yorkers. We have been working to develop relations with local anti-tobacco organizations. More recently, we have been in communication with activists in Buffalo working to pass a local ban on the sale of menthol tobacco products. We have worked to reach out to some members of the state legislature, to encourage them to continue supporting bills to help address the problem of alcohol and to support ballot access reform.

Hochul Signs Local Elections Bill

Governor Hochul has signed a bill that will change the years that many local elections are held. As we had reported in last month's issue, many local elections in New York state have tended to be held during odd number years, inconstant to statewide, state legislative, and federal elections being held during even-numbered years. This bill requires town, village, and county governments outside of New York City to move the dates of many of their local elections to even years, to coincide with state and federal elections. These include the offices of town supervisors, town board members, town clerks, assessors, tax collectors, town highway superintendents, village mayors, village councilmembers, county legislators, county executives, and some other county offices. Though the law does not require local governments to change the election years for town justices, county sheriffs, county clerks, district attorneys, family court judges, county court judges, surrogate court judges, or for town/ county offices that had a three-year term prior to Jan 1st, 2025. Some local current elected officials will have their terms shortened by one year to accommodate the shift in election year, while others will have their terms lengthened by a year. As a result of this law passing, many New Yorkers will be voting for both local and higher-level offices on the same ballot and will end up having fewer separate voting days.

This change has attracted controversy. While proponents of the bill hope that the change may help to increase voter turnout for local elections, opponents of the bill contend that this change could lead to local elections getting drowned out pay attention to state and local elections, will result in less frequent input from voters, and fails to address the deeper issues that have produced low turnout in elections. Various local elected officials, the state



Association of County Executives, and the state Election Commissioners Association have publicly criticized the passage of this bill. But since the bill has been signed into law, these changes to local elections will be enacted and many local elections will be held on even-numbered years going forward. This new elections schedule may continue for the foreseeable future, unless a future session of the state legislature decides to change the law.

Sources: https://615c4beb-b241-4f4a-a6b4-a074dc02ce34.filesusr.com/ugd/2cc7be_1dcb87ddfe174867b6edc2cb9061a6d5.pdf
<https://www.ilherald.com/stories/hochuls-bill-shifts-local-elections-to-2026-gets-backlash-from-republicans.205302>
<https://spectrumlocalnews.com/nys/central-ny/news/2023/12/22/hochul-signs-bill-moving-many-local-elections-to-even-numbered-years>
https://www.thedailystar.com/news/hochul-signs-election-law-bill-that-was-opposed-by-local-leaders/article_ab455906-a33a-11ee-b7d8-1ffd3783b2dd.html

Buffalo Menthol Ban Campaign Efforts

Anti-tobacco activists in Buffalo are working to try to enact a local law banning the sale of menthol tobacco products in the city. In October, activists and concerned residents attended a meeting of the Buffalo Common Council to urge the council to take action. Some members of the council have reportedly taken an interest in advancing the proposal. Over the past few months, activists have been working to organize, reach out to community members, and cultivate support for the passage of this proposal, with the goal of trying to get it passed in 2024.

In December, a Zoom conference was held between Stan Martin (who is one of

the leading figures in the effort to enact this proposed ban) and our party's state chairman, to discuss ways that the Prohibition Party of New York could work with the activists in order to help move the effort forward.

They shared with us that they are working to conduct a community survey as part of their efforts. This survey can be accessed directly through this link: <https://forms.office.com/pages/responsepage.aspx?id=7vw9bpL31kq4gCfuhaS2O4I78UUrWV9Nm3JGcFc5idJUREpZSEI0MjNjWkNTWTZNNzhDRU9DODZWV5QIQCNOPWcu>

It can also be accessed through the QR code on this image.



They had also asked to help spread the word about a national anti-tobacco demonstration that is coming in January. The African American Tobacco Control Leadership Council is organizing a demonstration in Washington D.C. on January 18th, to call on the federal government to enact a national ban on the sale of menthol tobacco products. Information on the event can be found by this link: <https://www.savingblacklives.org/event-details/funeral>

As we move forward in 2024, activists in Buffalo will be working to move forward with their efforts to get the proposed menthol ban passed. This will include community outreach and organizing efforts, as well as efforts to try to run media campaigns to counteract tobacco industry propaganda. Those who are interested in getting involved and or donating to support the campaign can get

more information through Stan Martin's website:

<https://www.stanmartinconsulting.com/blank-5>

Addressing Menthol Tobacco

Stan Martin, a Buffalo anti-tobacco activist and CEO of Stan Martin Consulting, has submitted a letter to the editor of the New York Prohibitionist talking about the issue of menthol tobacco and the effort to enact a local ordinance against its sale in Buffalo. The letter reads as follows:

Dear Editor,

The New Year is officially here and as I reflect on the many things I have to be grateful for, I am most thankful for the ability of our community to make changes that impact the health of our youth. As a community activist, I'm thankful for the grassroots effort in Buffalo to ban menthol tobacco products to save our children from a lifetime of suffering.

One of the most punishing results of smoking is type 2 diabetes. According to the CDC, people who smoke are 30 to 40 percent more likely to develop diabetes and they will have more difficulty managing their insulin doses. Smokers are also more likely to experience other serious health conditions including heart disease, poor blood flow, damaged nerves, eye disease and amputations.

Smoking-related illnesses are the number one cause of death in the black community. Our efforts to ban menthol tobacco products in Buffalo seek to change this story by ending Big Tobacco's ability to target black youth with highly addictive products masked with menthol flavoring. 80 percent of youth who have ever tried tobacco started with a flavored project which is why banning menthol is essential to the youth of Buffalo. Let's act now before we see another generation taken in by Big Tobacco.

As you reflect on your many blessings, reach out to your city legislator and ask them to support Buffalo's menthol ban. One day our children will be truly grateful.

Sincerely,

Stan Martin, Founder & CEO of SMC

Buffalo, NY, 14215

(716) 393-280

The Continuing Toll

Alcohol continues to be a significant social and public health problem in the United States. Alcohol use kills over 140,000 Americans a year and the number of those dying has increased significantly in recent years. Many more are harmed by alcohol-induced illnesses, injuries, and addiction. It is estimated that over 10% of American adults suffer from alcohol use disorders. Alcohol use is a direct cause of several different forms of cancer. Drunk driving kills over 13,000 and injures hundreds of thousands of Americans a year. The United States loses over 249 billion dollars a year from the social, medical, and economic damages caused by the harmful effects of alcohol use. Additionally, alcohol use plays a contributing role in many cases of domestic violence, sexual assault, other violent crimes, and the abuse and neglect of children. Research has shown that the presence of alcohol outlets in neighborhoods can have negative effects on quality of life, hurt local small businesses, contribute to increased local crime rates, and lead to increased costs for local law enforcement. All the while, the alcohol industry has routinely misinformed people about the negative effects of alcohol. Alcohol and the alcohol industry harms many families and communities in the United States.

Sources:

<https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/ardi/methods.html#:~:text=Based%20on%20he%20above,0n%20average%20for%20men>
<https://apnews.com/article/alcohol-death-toll-rising-pandemic-c25878b0441461cd275a8e2738148a5>
<https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/alcohol-effects-health/alcohol-topics/alcohol-facts-and-statistics/alcohol-use-disorder-aud-united-states-age-groups-and-demographic-characteristics#:~:text=Prevalence%20of%20past%20year%20alcohol%20use%20disorder%20AUD&text=According%20to%20the%202021%20National%20AUD%20in%20the%20past%20year>
<https://alcoholjustice.org/images/factsheets/AlcoholCancerRisk2014.pdf>
<https://www.who.int/europe/news/item/04-01-2023-no-level-of-alcohol-consumption-is-safe-for-our-health>
https://madd.org/statistic_type/drunk-driving/
<https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/features/excessive-drinking.html>
https://alcoholjustice.org/images/7-12-16_Alcoholology_toxonomics.pdf
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8729263/>
<https://nida.nih.gov/sites/default/files/sexualassault.pdf>
<https://www.alcoholrehabguide.org/alcohol/crimes/>
<https://bis.ojp.gov/content/pub/pdf/ac.pdf>
<https://preventchildabuse.org/images/docs/therelationshipbetweenparentalalcoholandotherdrugproblemsandchildmaltreatment.pdf>
<https://www.bostonglobe.com/2020/04/02/opinion/ban-alcohol-sales-during-pandemic/>
<https://alcoholjustice.org/images/factsheets/OutletDensity2014.pdf>
https://www.wapp.bumc.bu.edu/BEADAC_Camyl_docs/newsroom/in-the-news/PDFs-In%20the%20News/09%2026%2018%20Hopkins%20Study%20Baltimore.pdf
<https://alcoholjustice.org/images/downloadables/articles/jsad-niaaa-industry-report.pdf>
https://ogt.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Petticrew_et_al-2017-Drug_and_Alcohol_Review.pdf
<https://globalizationandhealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12992-021-00696-2>

New Laws Going into Effect in 2024

With the start of the new year, various new laws will take effect in New York state. Here are the highlights for some of the notable laws that are taking effect at the start of 2024.

MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE: The minimum wage will increase to \$16/hour in New York City, Westchester, and Long Island. The minimum wage for the rest of New York state will increase to \$15/hour.

FREELANCE WORKER PROTECTIONS: The Freelance Isn't Free Act will take effect, creating new legal protections for freelance workers who are being paid for freelance work worth \$800 or more. The law will require written contracts, full payment for work on time, and protections against discrimination and employee retaliation.

TENANT PROTECTIONS: The New York City Housing Authority will be required to provide tenants with written notifications within 24 hours whether the water in their building is safe for drinking/ cooking following water testing. Measures will also be enacted to help ensure that those contracted to conduct water sample testing are complying with federal, state, and local regulations.

COLLEGE CRIME STATISTICS: A new law will take effect requiring colleges to post the crime statistics for campuses and make this information available on their websites. Additionally, colleges will be required to adopt new plans for investigating and responding to reported hate crimes. They will also be required to inform new students about crime prevention measures on campus.

SCHOOL POLICIES: The state will designate the lunar new year as a state holiday for schools. The holiday of Diwali will be designated as a holiday for schools in New York City. A new law will take effect, requiring middle and high schools in the state to provide free access to menstrual products for students.

LIFEGUARDS: The state will lower the minimum age for being eligible to work as a lifeguard down to 15. These younger lifeguards would be able to work at swimming pools, beaches, and children's camps, under the supervision of a more senior manager.

NEW YORK CITY MEASURES: New York City will be introducing new congestion pricing fees for drivers. This includes a \$15 fee for entering Manhattan's Central Business District and the ability of the MTA to raise tolling fees as much as 25% during gridlock alert days. The city is also enacting new rules for the storage of residential trash, in order to reduce the presence of rats in the city.

MATTHEW'S LAW: Bill A5200/S2099, also known as Matthew's Law will take effect. This law will allow for pharmacies and other local healthcare providers to distribute drug adulterant detection supplies to customers/patients. These detection supplies would test for the presence of drugs, such as fentanyl, to try to prevent accidental overdoses.

VICTIMS AND SURVIVORS OF CRIME: The state is expanding the parameters for who is eligible to apply for compensation funds for victims and survivors of crime. It would reduce the amount of documentation required and expand the window of time for victims/survivors of crime to apply for compensation funds.

Sources: <https://abc7ny.com/new-york-laws-2024-minimum-wage-worker-rights-school/14206969/#?text=Beginning%20Jan.%201%2C%202024%2C-New%20Yorkers%20of%20the%20change>
<https://pix11.com/news/local-news/5-new-laws-in-new-york-in-2024/>
<https://www.silive.com/news/2024/01/5-new-york-laws-set-to-take-effect-in-2024.html>
<https://www.governor.ny.gov/news/governor-hochul-signs-legislation-support-victims-and-survivors-crime>
<https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2023/S2099/amendment/C>

New York Prohibition Party History



Alfred L. Manierre

Charles E. Manierre

Alfred L. Manierre and Charles E. Manierre: The Gubernatorial Brothers

Alfred Lee Manierre and Charles E. Manierre were two brothers cut from the same cloth. Both were lawyers, both were committed Prohibitionists, and both were Prohibition Party candidates for governor of New York.

Alfred and Charles were the sons of Benjamin F. Manierre. Benjamin Manierre was a New York City banker and politician. He has initially been a Democrat, before joining the Free-Soil Party in 1848, and joining the newly formed Republican Party in 1855. He served in the state senate in 1860 and 1861. In 1866, he was appointed as the Metropolitan Police

Commissioner. He was an important figure in orchestrating Abraham Lincoln's Cooper Union Address. And in 1876, he was state chairman for the state's Liberal Republican convention.

Benjamin had embraced total abstinence and the temperance movement in his youth, had continued in his support of it throughout his life, and had helped instill these values in his children. Benjamin was married twice (with Caroline Manierre and then Mary Adelia Manierre), and had five children (Nellie Bowler Baumes, Benjamin F. Manierre II; Alfred Lee Manierre, Charles E. Manierre and Edith Manierre).

Alfred and Charles were the sons of Benjamin and his second wife Mary Adelia. Charles was born in 1860, and Alfred was born on May 4th 1861.

Alfred graduated from Columbia University, with a B.A. in 1883. He had pursued a career as a lawyer. He ran a law firm, Manierre and Manierre with his brother. He gained a reputation as a brilliant and skilled attorney in the New York City legal community.

In 1885, Alfred joined the Prohibition Party and started his long history of party activism. In 1894, he presided as Chairman of the New York County Prohibition Party convention. In 1895, he was one of the Prohibition Party's candidates for justice on the State Supreme Court. In 1896, he was one of the electoral college candidates for the Prohibition Party's presidential ticket in New York State.

In 1897, Alfred married Cornelia P. Lockwood. They would have three children: Ruth Lockwood Delafield, Benjamin Franklin Manierre II (no to be confused with his similarly named uncle), and Alfred Manierre II.

In 1901, Alfred ran as the Prohibition Party candidate for mayor of New York City. He received 1,264 (0.22%) of the vote and came in 5th place. In 1902, Alfred was the Prohibition Party candidate for governor of New York State. He received 20,490 (1.48%) of the vote and came in 4th place. In 1904, he tried to seek the party's nomination for governor again. Though John McKee was also seeking the nomination. On June 14th, the Prohibition Party held its state convention in Oswego, and McKee won the nomination for governor.

Though Alfred didn't get a second run for governor, his political prominence continued. He acted as a legislative activist, designing laws for stronger policies against alcohol and drugs, and encouraging the legislature to pass them. Alfred was secretary of the New York state general committee on safeguarding the sale of narcotics, which acted to ensure proper labeling of medications and reporting contents for alcohol and other addictive substances, and to ensure state level continuity with the federal Pure Food and Drug act of 1906. He was on the committee for planning 1908 World

Temperance Centennial Congress in Saratoga Springs.

In 1908, Alfred sought the Prohibition Party nomination for president. In July, he entered into the party's convention in Columbus with solid backing from the delegates from New York State. He received 159 votes on the first ballot of the convention, and came in 4th out of 10 contenders. He helped to support the campaign of the party's presidential candidate, of Eugene Chaffin. Shortly before the election, he spoke at a rally held at Cooper Union in support of Eugene Chaffin, his running mate Aaron Watkins, and the party's 1908 candidate for Governor, George Stockwell.

On September 2nd, he presided as chairman of the state party convention in Syracuse. At the convention, he was nominated for State Attorney General. He received 23,194 (1.42%) of the vote and came in 5th place.

In 1909, Alfred ran for mayor of New York City again. He received 866 (0.15%) votes and came in 6th place. In 1910, he made his final run for public office, as a Prohibition Party candidate for justice on the state's highest court, the New York State Court of Appeals. He received 23,721 (1.67%) votes.

Alfred was involved in various organizations and charitable efforts. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Delta Phi, the New York City Bar Association, and the Barnard Club. He was a manager at the national temperance society, a trustee and legal council for the Prohibition Trust Fund Association, secretary of the New York Central Committee for Scientific Temperance Education in Public Schools, treasurer of the New York Red Cross Hospital, a board member for the Traveler's Aid Society, a member of the executive committee of the National League for the Protection of Colored Women, a member of the Committee for Improving the Industrial Conditions of the Negro, and vice-president of the Allied Forces of Civic and Moral Betterment, and an elder of the largest Presbyterian Churches in New York City.

Alfred Manierre died on October 2nd, 1911. His funeral was attended by many of his friends and colleagues within the Prohibition Party. From obituaries written by his associates some descriptions are given of what he was like. He was described as a small man, who dressed clean and neatly, was precise in thought in speech, refined and cultured, broad minded, unselfish, who looked at things judicially and judged by merit, who was a good friend, who was honest and loyal, a hard worker, who devoted himself to the causes he believed in, and who was sincere, courageous, self-sacrificing, and resourceful.

Then there was Charles Manierre. Charles graduated from Princeton University in 1881 (where he had organized and managed the university's first La Crosse team), and

graduated from Columbia Law School in 1883. He ran the law firm Manierre and Manierre with his brother.

In 1886, Charles had been president of the Young Mans Prohibition Club. His zeal attracted the attention of Prohibition Party leaders. As a Prohibition Party activist, he put much time and energy into the Prohibition Party's candidates. In 1888, he was a delegate to the party's national convention in Indianapolis. In 1890, he ran as the Prohibition Party candidate New York County District Attorney. He received 1,079 (0.50%) votes and came in 4th place.

In 1900, Charles married Elizabeth Hunt Welling.

In 1908, Charles was a presidential elector candidate for the Chaffin/Watkins ticket in New York. In 1912, he ran congress in New York's 16th district. He received 39 (0.15%) votes and came in 5th place. In 1913, he was the Prohibition Party's candidate for Chief Justice on the State Court of Appeals. He received 17,279 (1.17%) votes.

During World War I, Charles provided lessons in navigation to naval recruits and contributed articles and maps to the Naval Institute.

He was involved with various organizations and charitable efforts. He was a member of City club and the New York City Bar Association. He served on the board of the national temperance society, was president and secretary of the American Hospital of Cesarea, Turkey, was on the board of managers for the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and spent 25 years as superintendent of the Bethany Mission School.

In July, 1926, over 60 delegates from across the state gathered at 150 Fifth Avenue in New York City, for the 1926 Prohibition Party state convention. The convention nominated Charles Manierre as its candidate for Governor.

The 1926 elections in New York were important for the Prohibition Party. In 1922, the Prohibition Party's candidate for governor failed to get enough votes for the party to retain its statewide ballot access recognition. State Chairman John McKee saw the 1926 election as an opportunity for the party to regain state ballot access and to pave the way for getting the Prohibition Party's 1928 presidential candidate on the ballot in New York. McKee and other party activists worked to collect 18,000 signatures to put Charles Manierre on the ballot. D. Leigh Colvin, a Prohibition Party politician in New York and the party's 1920 vice-presidential candidate, had recently taken the position of National Chairman. Colvin saw the elections in New York state as an important part of his efforts to revitalize the Prohibition Party nationwide.

Another key race in the election was the race for Senate. Republican Senator James Wadsworth had attracted significant public

opposition, due to his opposition to National Prohibition and him having voted against the passage of the 19th Amendment. In response, Franklin W. Christman (a banker, lawyer, former state senator from Herkimer County, and strong supporter of National Prohibition) launched his campaign for senator under his own Independent Republican ballot line. Christman brought together a coalition of various group who supported prohibition in support of his candidacy.

Charles Manierre and Franklin Christman's campaigns were generally aligned in support of each other. This was temporarily disrupted in September, when a segment of Christman's coalition including the Anti-Saloon League announced that it intended to field its own Christman aligned candidate for governor, Dr. Frederick Seward, under the Constitutional Party label. The Prohibition Party complained against this effort to undercut Manierre. The main body of pro-Christman activists sided with the Prohibition Party and refused to circulate petition for Seward, and the Seward campaigner withdrew before the filling deadline on October 4th. With the dispute repaired, Christman went on to receive enough votes to ensure that Wadsworth lost reelection.

In the 1926 campaign, Charles Manierre and the Party focused on promoting the continuation of National Prohibition, strengthening prohibition enforcement in the state, and challenging corruption and two-party dominance in the state government. His campaign included the use of radio speeches to reach New Yorkers and encourage them to vote for him and other candidates in favor of prohibition.

In the election, Charles received 21,285 (0.73%) votes and came in 4th place. This was below he 25,000 votes needed to regain statewide ballot access, and the Prohibition Party as not able to get its presidential candidate, William Varney, on the ballot in NewYork. The Prohibition Party would later regain statewide ballot access when Robert P. Carroll received 190,666 (6.05%) votes in 1930.

Charles last campaign was in 1933, when he ran as a dry candidate for the convention to ratify the 21st Amendment.

Charles Manierre died on January 30th, 1940 at his home at 352 West End Avenue, New York City. He left behind his wife Elizabeth (who would live until 1968), and his nephews Alfred Manierre II and B. Franklin Manierre II.

Alfred and Charles Manierre both lived as committed Prohibitionists and helped contribute to the Prohibition Party and cause. And as far as can be seen they have the distinction of being the only pair of brothers to be Prohibition Party candidates for governor of New York.

Source: https://615c4beb-b241-4f4a-a6b4-a074dc02ce34.filesusr.com/ugd/2cc7be_8b2d5a294af44995bf244c62c0ae86d.pdf