

New York Prohibitionist



Think NY Vote Dry

October 2019

Volume 2 #10

Continuing Cause

The Prohibition Party of New York continues to move forward. We are continuously working to advocate for positive policies and to engage New Yorkers in efforts to build a better future for our state.

"Public business, my son, must always be done by somebody. It will be done by somebody or other. If wise men decline it, others will not; if honest men refuse it, others will not." John Adams

Sign Up For The New York Prohibitionist

Interested in keeping up to date with all the news from the New York Prohibitionist? Well, you can sign up for our email list, and have latest issues emailed to you when they come out. All you have to do is email newyorkprohibition@aol.com and let us know you'd to sign up. You can also do so by messaging the New York Prohibition Party Facebook Page or the New York Prohibition Party Twitter Account.

2020 Ballot Access Efforts

As we near closer to the 2020 presidential election, the Prohibition Party is preparing for its 2020 ballot access efforts. Here is some recent news on the Prohibition Party ballot access efforts. The national party is concentrating its resources in trying to get on ballot in a group of states which are relatively easier to get on ballot, that we seem to have a strong likelihood successfully getting on the ballot, which fit our available budget, and which seem to have good prospects for getting votes. Currently, the national party is focusing getting on ballot in the states of Arkansas, Colorado, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee. Now, there is still the possibility of potentially seeking to get on ballot in some other states, if the national party managed to get enough donations and state level volunteers to

organize a ballot access effort in time. But the national party is currently focused on making sure we get on ballot in these states. Which, if we succeed in doing so, would be a fair improvement to the three states that we were on ballot in the 2016 election, and give us a good chance of significantly increasing our vote totals.

In addition, the party is also looking into the possibility of getting on ballot in other states through joint efforts with some state level minor parties. It has been reported that Phil Collins has applied to run in the primary of California's American Independence Party: a minor party with ballot access in California, which allows candidates from other parties to run in its presidential primaries. In 2016, our presidential candidate, Jim Hedges, ran in the AIP primary, and received over 3,000 votes. But he did not get the nomination. If Collins manages to win the AIP nomination, it would significantly increase our pool of potential voters. Though even if he doesn't win the nomination, a strong showing the primary could help to attract more attention to the ticket and demonstrate a level of public interest in our candidates.

In addition, the party hoped to run write in campaigns in states where we can get write-in certification for our candidates, and where members in the state wish to conduct a write in campaign. The New York Prohibition Party plans to run a strong write-in campaign in New York.

A Call For Sense

Alcohol kills over 88,000 Americans a year, causes a wide variety of illnesses and injuries (including brain damage, organ failure, and several forms of cancer), and costs our country over 250 billion dollars a year in social, medical, and economic damages. Meanwhile, you have the alcohol companies directly profiting off selling these toxic products, using their influence to encourage their use and undermine efforts to combat this as a



public health problem. Under normal circumstances, if a product caused even a fraction of the damage that alcohol causes, a company would be required to discontinue its sale, or at least be greatly restricted. Under normal circumstances, if something caused even a fraction of the harm to personal and public health that alcohol does there would be a public health campaign against it. It is well passed to recognize alcohol as a public health problem and to produce strong education, prevention, and treatment efforts to work towards reducing and eliminating its use. And it is well past time to ban companies from selling toxic alcoholic products.

Tennessee Prohibition Party

Prohibition Party members in the state of Tennessee are working to build up their state level organization in the lead up to the 2020 election. The effort is being spearheaded by Ryan Jenkins, the newest Prohibition National Committeemen for Tennessee. Party members in Tennessee are working to build their state executive committee. They are also working to help gather a slate of electors for our presidential ticket to get on ballot in Tennessee.

They have recently set up a Tennessee Prohibition Party Facebook Page: <https://www.facebook.com/TennesseeProhibition/>

"He who lives outside the law is a slave. The free man is the man who lives within the law, whether that law be the physical or the divine" – Booker T. Washington

"It is in the interest of tyrants to reduce the people to ignorance and vice. For they cannot live in any country where virtue and knowledge prevail... For this reason, it is always observable, that those who are combin'd to destroy the people's liberties, practice every art to poison their morals." Samuel Adams

International Report on People Harmed by Others Drinking

The World Health Organization has put out a book length report, titled Harm to Others from Drinking,

edited by Anne-Marie Laslett, Robin Room, Orratai Waleewong, Oliver Stanesby and Sarah Callinan. The report includes studies on the harm done to be people by the drinking of others in 9 different countries.

Here is a highlight of some of the key points from the report.

"In communities and societies across the world, the harmful use of alcohol causes an array of health and social problems not only to those that drink alcohol, but also to those around them – to intimate partners, other family members and friends, colleagues and members of the community. Harms from others' drinking include violence, injury, child abuse and neglect, financial problems and harms that affect relationships and the quality of people's lives. As underlined in the World Health Organization (WHO) Global strategy to reduce the harmful use of alcohol, special attention needs to be given to reducing harm to people other than the drinker."

"The increased attention to harms from others' drinking has been manifested in statements and activities of the World Health Organization (WHO). "All people have the right to a family, community and working life protected from accidents, violence and other negative consequences of alcohol consumption" (World Health Organization 1996). This is the first ethical principle in the 1995 European Charter on Alcohol, arising from the WHO European Conference on Health, Society and Alcohol in Paris, France in that year."

"In all of the countries except New Zealand and Nigeria, more than a quarter of the population reported experiencing harm in the previous 12 months from the drinking of someone they knew"

"This book also reveals the substantial rates of harm to vulnerable individuals, groups, communities and society at large experienced as a result of others' drinking. A considerable proportion of the harm caused by drinkers known by respondents or that occurs within the household is also documented. Many of these harms attributable to alcohol have been neglected and are important justifications for government actions to reduce the toll of alcohol's effects upon citizens. Evidence of this kind may transform how societies view these problems and inform debate on the regulation of the alcohol industry and intervention in alcohol markets. In the same way that evidence of the role of passive smoking has contributed to debate and development of healthier public policy on tobacco, alcohol's harm to others has considerable policy significance."

This book provides an addition to the growing body of modern scholarship investigating how alcohol use results in harms done to others. It also marks a further step in international efforts to inform and design stronger policies to combat harms caused by alcohol and place stronger restrictions of alcohol sales.

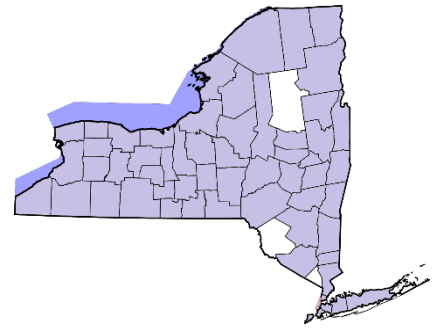
The full report can be accessed with the following link:
<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/329393/9789241515368-eng.pdf>

Brittany's Law

As part of efforts to combat domestic violence, State Assemblymen Steve Hawley has launched a new push in favor of Brittany's Law. Brittany's Law is a proposed law that would create a state registry for those convicted of violent felonies, similar to the state's sex offender registry. Despite roughly a decade of legislative efforts and successfully passing the bill in the state senate in the past few years, the state assembly has still not passed the bill. Hopefully they effort will face greater success going forward and it will pass the state assembly in next year's legislative session.

Source: <https://www.thebatavian.com/tags/brittany-s-law>

"To suppose that any form of government will secure liberty or happiness without any virtue in the people, is a chimerical idea." James Madison



Expanding Outreach

Our public messaging efforts continue to reach an increasing number of people in New York State and beyond. We continue to reach more people over Facebook. Our most recent data shows that content from our Facebook page has been viewed by people in at least 326 communities across the state, in 60 out of 62 counties. We also reached people in every other state, and in over 50 countries. The New York Prohibition Party twitter account has reached over 850,000 cumulative views.



Electoral Conspiracy

Over the past year, we have seen some elements within the leadership of the Democratic Party attempt to attack electoral freedom and minor party political participation in the state. So far this attack has mainly come in the form of an attack on electoral fusion in the state. Electoral fusion allows for two or more parties to select the same person as their candidate, to have their candidate placed on their ballot line, and for the candidate to receive the cumulative vote from all ballot lines. This practice has helped to increase the influence of minor parties in the state's politics and has helped to promote multiparty cooperation. In addition, the practice of electoral fusion in governor's election has helped multiple minor parties to be able to meet and maintain the 50,000 gubernatorial vote requirement to gain statewide ballot

access, and by consequence making it far easier for minor parties to put candidates on the ballot in many state and local elections. The recent attacks against electoral fusion are generally motivated by an intent to remove electoral competition from minor parties. They have also been specifically motivated by an effort to destroy the Working Families Party in retaliation for its decision to initially nominate Democratic primary challenger Cynthia Nixon for Governor, instead of Governor Cuomo (they later changed their nomination to Cuomo, but still attracted the ire of elements of Democratic state leadership). They have attempted to misuse the powers of a state commission for designing a system of public finance for elections to potentially attempt to eliminate electoral fusion. But the state commission has yet to make its recommended report, so it is uncertain whether they will actually make the attempt, and multiple minor parties have already started lawsuits, contending that the attempt to use the commission to eliminate electoral fusion violates the state constitution.

Now there are reports that elements within the state Democratic Party leadership are potentially aiming to launch a new line of attack. Multiple news sources, including Ballot Access News, New York State of Politics, and Politico have reported that State Democratic Party Chairman Jay Jacobs has been looking to try to introduce a bill that would massively increase the requirement of gubernatorial votes to gain statewide ballot access, from 50,000 to 250,000. If such a change were enacted it would likely remove all of the current state recognized minor parties from the ballot, and make it almost impossible for any minor party to gain statewide ballot access in the future. Cutting down the number of state recognized on the ballot from 8 to 2, and eliminating most existing options for voters. This should be called out for what this is: a blatant anti-democratic attack on political freedom, the ability of citizens to vote for the candidate of their choice, and the ability of minor parties to participate in the electoral process. It is an underhanded attempt to eliminate electoral competition, to give his own preferred candidates a greater chance of winning.

Mr. Jacob's has referred to minor parties as "sham parties", and stated that he thinks that they don't deserve to be on the ballot if they can't meet his self-imposed standards of credibility. Mr. Jacob's statements don't just show a disrespect for minor parties; they show a disrespect for the people of New York, by thinking that he can declare their exercise of free political association illegitimate and thinking that he can attempt to dictate which parties they should be allowed the option to vote for, based on his own arbitrary opinion of what parties are 'legitimate'.

The people of New York must stand up against this anti-democratic attack on their political freedom and the democratic traditions of our state. New Yorkers of all political affiliations (whether they be Democratic, Republican, Independent, Prohibition, Green, Conservative, Working Families, Serve America Movement, Libertarian, Reform, Women's Equality, Upstate Jobs, Liberal, members of any other political party, or not affiliated with any party) should join together against these antidemocratic attacks. For, at the heart of the matter, this is an attack on the political freedom of all of us. Furthermore, any member of the Democratic Party who truly believes in democratic principles, who believes in upholding the Democratic Party's own stated value of promoting electoral participation, should stand up against those in the endeavor to hijack the Democratic Party to advance their own anti-democratic agenda.

The Prohibition Party of New York stands for the right of New Yorkers to vote for the candidates of their choice, for fair and equal ballot access laws, and for all candidates and parties to have a reasonable opportunity to seek to be on the ballot. We will stand against these anti-democratic attacks on our voting and election system.

Sources: <https://www.nystateofpolitics.com/2019/10/jay-jacobs-bats-away-conspiracies-criticism-at-public-finance-commission-hearing/>
<http://ballot-access.org/2019/10/27/politico-story-about-new-york-governors-hopes-to-weaken-or-destroy-the-working-families-party/>
<https://www.politico.com/news/2019/10/27/andrew-cuomo-new-york-working-families-party-nemesis-057882>
<http://ballot-access.org/2019/10/29/new-york-democratic-party-chair-says-he-wants-to-eliminate-sham-parties-from-the-ballot/>

"If things have come to such a pass that whiskey is dominant in this country, I am ready for my musket" Henry Clay Bascom

New York Prohibition Party History



Henry Clay Bascom

Henry Clay Bascom was a businessman, temperance activist, and politician, who was Prohibition Party's candidate for Governor in 1885. Henry Clay Bascom was born at Crown Point Center, New York, on September 3, 1844. He was the son of Daniel W. and Pamela (Shearer) Bascom, and the brother of Chester Bascom. He was educated in public schools. At the age of 14, he joined the Methodist church, later becoming a Sunday school superintendent and a lay preacher. As a teenager, he became locally known as a writer and a public speaker at lyceums. He also began to promote temperance through public speaking and writing, which he would do for decades.

Henry Clay Bascom studied at his father's law office and at the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute. In 1867, he moved to the city of Troy, New York. The following year, he began working as an accountant and correspondent for Troy Pattern Works: a company which manufactured stove patterns. In 1874, he married his first wife, Lizzie W. (Saxe) Bascom. She died three years later, in 1877. In 1879, Henry Clay Bascom and his brother Chester purchased control of the pattern works company, and they ran the company together into the 1890's.

Henry Clay Bascom had initially been a Republican in politics. In the early 1870's,

he was nominated for a local school commissioner position and became acquainted with the local Republican political machine. He refused to participate in the corruption and bribery which was practiced in it, and eventually left the party. Since he regarded both the Republican and Democratic parties as corrupt, he became an independent for some time. In 1880 or 1881, he joined the Prohibition Party. He became significantly involved in the party and quickly rose to a position on the party's state executive committee.

Following its strong performance in the 1884 presidential election, the Prohibition Party saw growing membership and prominence in the state. In 1885, the Prohibition Party nominated Bascom as its candidate for Governor of New York. The Republican Party feared having to compete with the Prohibition Party for votes and attempted to negotiate with Prohibition Party to get it to withdraw its statewide ticket in New York. When that effort failed, members of the Republican Party tried to lie to the public and falsely claimed the Prohibition Party state ticket had withdrawn. But this was quickly corrected by public statements by Bascom and other figures in the Prohibition Party.

In the 1885 election, Bascom ran a committed campaign for governor. He campaigned on a platform which included support for local, state, and national prohibition laws, support for a constitutional amendment to the constitution in support of prohibition, support for education on temperance in all public schools, support for women's suffrage, support for civil service reform, reforming state assessment laws, and establishing policies to promote harmony between labor and capital. During the campaign, he did 60 speeches across the state in 50 days, and in some cases did three speeches in day. He received mixed coverage in the news. From the Saratogan newspaper praising him as a good selection for his party, to anti-prohibitionists attacking him, to an article mocking him for not eating beef. In the end, he received 30,867 (3.01%) votes, and came in 3rd place. His results were roughly 5,000 votes more than the party's results in the 1882 governor's election and its statewide performance in the 1884 presidential election. His results were also the largest percentage of the vote that the

Prohibition Party has so far received for Governor of New York.

Bascom continued to be involved in Prohibition Party activism. He would make visits to the state legislature to oppose bills which allowed for the sale of alcohol, promoted bills to establish statewide prohibition, and promoted a prohibition amendment to the state constitution. For instance, in 1886, he and other prohibition activists went to the state legislature to protest a high license bill, and again visited the legislature in 1888 in regards to another high license bill.

In 1886, Bascom delivered an address at Prohibition Party's state convention. In the same year, Bascom married his second wife, Ellen L. (Forbes) Bascom. They would remain married until his death.

In 1888, Bascom became one of the members of the Prohibition National Committee representing New York State. In 1890, he delivered a speech at the National Temperance Convention, promoting a prohibition amendment to the U.S. constitution. And in 1891, Bascom criticized President Harrison for replacing 12,000 civil servants Cleveland Administration and claimed that his actions contradicted commitment to civil service reform.

During the party's 1892 presidential convention, he was one of the people considered for the party's presidential nomination. He came in 4th place, with 3 delegates voting for him. John Bidwell was nominated as the Party's candidate for president, and Bascom acted as one of the people on his slate of electors in New York. In 1893, Bascom was one of the party's delegate at large candidates for the 1894 state constitutional convention.

On December 14, 1896, Henry Clay Bascom died in Jacksonville Florida. He was buried at Oakwood Cemetery in Troy.

Sources: "A Denial From H. Clay Bascom". *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*. (Brooklyn, New York). September 19, 1885. Accessed, October 29, 2019. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/50406158/?terms=bascom%2Bprohibition>

"Bascom, H. Clay." Ourcampaigns. Accessed October 28, 2019. <https://www.ourcampaigns.com/CandidateDetail.html?CandidateID=64340>.

"Current Comment". *The Buffalo Times*. (Buffalo, New York). September 21, 1885. Accessed, October 29, 2019. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/442937528/?terms=bascom%2Bprohibition>

Devins, John T. "A National Temperance Congress". *The Independent*. Vol. 2. New York: Independent Publications, 1890.

"Editorial Jottings". *The Buffalo Times*. (Buffalo, New York). September 3, 1891. Accessed, October New York. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/442477977/?terms=bascom%2Bprohibition>

"H. Clay Bascom". Partisan Prohibition Historical Society. Prohibitionists.org. Accessed October 28, 2019. <http://www.prohibitionists.org/Candidates/candidates.html>

"H. Clay Bascom Dead". *The Buffalo Commercial*. (Buffalo, New York). December 14, 1896. Accessed October 28, 2019. https://www.newspapers.com/image/?clipping_id=24326796&fcfToken=eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJmcmVlZXpZcctaWQiOiJ3MDQ5MjU1MjwWiaWF0IjoxNTcxOTcxNiQ1CjleHAiOiE1NzlwNjgwNDV9.-nlqJm3zScqRbO12DmX4noXVEkGFHnGvWABP6d9xIsI

"Henry Clay Bascom." nygenweb.net. Accessed October 28, 2019. <https://rensselaer.nygenweb.net/bio273.htm>.

"Henry Clay Bascom (1844-1896) - Find A Grave..." Find A Grave. Accessed October 30, 2019. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/192496271/henry-clay-bascom>.

"No Complimentary Vote". *Buffalo Morning Express*. (Buffalo, New York). November 3, 1885. Accessed October 29, 2019. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/344195810/?terms=bascom%2Bprohibition>

"Notes and Opinions". *Democrat and Chronicle*. (Rochester, New York). September 12, 1885. Accessed, October 28, 2019. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/135092666/?terms=bascom%2Bprohibition>

"One More Roorback". *Buffalo Evening News*. (Buffalo, New York). November 2, 1885. Accessed, October 29, 2019. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/326904926/?terms=bascom%2Bprohibition>

"Other Past Candidates: New York". Partisan Prohibition Historical Society. Prohibitionists.org. Accessed October 29th, 2019. <http://www.prohibitionists.org/Candidates/candidates.html>

"Political Gossip". *Buffalo Evening News*. (Buffalo, New York). October 24, 1885, Accessed, October 28, 2019. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/326899927/?terms=bascom%2Bprohibition>

"Prohibition Convention: H. Clay Bascom, of Troy, Named For Governor- The Platform". *Democrat and Chronicle*. (Rochester, New York). September 10, 1885. Accessed, October 29, 2019. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/135092523/?terms=bascom%2Bprohibition>

"Prohibition State Committee". *The Past Star*. (Glen Falls, New York). September 25, 1886. Accessed, October 29, 2019. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/420707346/?terms=bascom%2Bprohibition>

"Taking in the Cold Water Men". *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*. (Brooklyn, New York). September 18, 1885. Accessed, October 29, 2019. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/50406147/?terms=bascom%2Bprohibition>

"The High License Bill". *The Buffalo Commercial*. (Buffalo, New York). February 27, 1886. Accessed, October 29, 2019. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/265921890/?terms=bascom%2Bprohibition>

"The National Temperance Congress". *Buffalo Morning Express*. (Buffalo, New York). June 14, 1890. Accessed, October 28, 2019. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/344049397/?terms=bascom%2Bprohibition>

"To A Third Reading: High License Bill Advanced in the Senate". *New York Tribune*. (New York City, New York). April 18, 1888. Accessed October 29, 2019. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/85633720/?terms=bascom%2Bprohibition>