

New York Prohibitionist



Think NY Vote Dry

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Walking the First Lap and Going the Distance

As the late summer moves into fall, we of the Prohibition Party of New York is moving forward with our activism. We are nearing the first anniversary since the reestablishment of the state level party organization was publicly announced on September 8th, 2017. We have made progress in past months and will continue as we move closer towards the 2018 elections. We will work to have a positive impact on the 2018 elections: to promote positive policies and to challenge those in office who have used their positions poorly. We will use the 2018 elections to build up our party in New York state and pave the way for greater progress in the future. While this is our first lap in our return to New York politics, we're preparing to go the distance. And we would encourage those who want good government and a better future in New York state to join and go it with us.

"Our Party stands for a country so financially, politically, and morally clean as to make it an object lesson to be imitated....." - Silas Swallow, 1904 Prohibition Party presidential candidate

Prohibition Party Anniversaries

This September will see two important anniversaries for the Prohibition Party. September 1st is the 149th Anniversary of the founding of the national Prohibition Party. On September 1st, 1869, prohibition supporters from across the country gathered together to officially form the national Prohibition Party. September 8th is the first anniversary of the reestablished Prohibition Party of New York. On September 8th, 2017 the reestablishment of the party' state level organize was publicly announced. In commemoration of these two anniversaries, the Prohibition Party of New York will be releasing a special anniversary issue.

Prohibition Party Members in 2018 Races

This year has seen several members of the Prohibition Party run for office across the country. Some as Prohibition Party candidates outright and others seeking the nominations of other parties. As was previously reported. Bill Bayes tried to use our official state party recognition in Mississippi to run for congress. Though he later dropped out of the race due to

illness. National Chairman Rick Knox tried to get the Republican Nomination for Lieutenant Governor of Georgia, but didn't get it. Jonathan Makeley is running for New York State Assembly. The party endorsed Ronnie Holden, who was seeking to get the Republican nomination for a state house seat in Tennessee. He got 45% of the primary vote, but lost to his opponent. PNC committee member for Nevada is running Phil Collins for county treasurer in Clark county, Nevada. He won the republican nomination for the position. Once the votes are cast in November, we will get a full sense of how we did in the 2018 elections. Though we can see that 2018 presents a relative increase in members running for elected office. Hopefully this trend will continue and will see even more candidates to accompany our presidential ticket in the 2020 elections.

Letters to the Editor

As we work to advance our party, we must work to reach more people in the state; to promote our message an encourage people to join. We face the challenge of trying to reach people, while having a media that generally does not pay much attention to minor parties and lacking the kind of money that it would take to engage in large scale advertising. So in order to reach more people and build our party, we must take advantage of the kinds of media an communications that we do have access to. One opportunity for reaching people is by writing letters to the editor to various newspapers, to inform people about the Prohibition Party, its positions, and its activities. There are many newspapers throughout New York state and many of them will accept letters to the editor. All you have to do is select a particular newspaper you want to write a letter to the editor to, figure what their policy for submitting letters to the editor, write/type up a short letter (newspapers tend to have word limits for letters, often something like 250 words, but it varies depending on the particular newspaper), send it in, and wait to see whether it as printed. When a letter to the editor to the editor is printed in a newspaper is printed it will help spread awareness of the party to the newspaper's readership, and hopefully help to attract more potential supporters.

Prohibition Party members have already done some work submitting letters to the editor to some newspapers in the state. Earlier this month, a letter to the editor was promoting the



Prohibition Party was printed in the August 15th issue of the Amherst Bee Newspaper (the main newspaper for one of the largest towns in Western New York). You can read the letter on the Amherst Bee website.

<https://www.amherstbee.com/news/2018-08-15/Letters-to-the-Editor/Prohibition-Party-an-alternative-to-Democrats-GOP.html>

Let's keep these letters to the editor coming, so that we can keep reaching more people.

Makeley's State Assembly Campaign

Prohibition Party of New York organizer Jonathan Makeley has helped forged the path for renewed party campaigns in New York state, by becoming the first Prohibition Party candidate to run for office in New York state in decades. Makeley, who is running for the 146th district of the state assembly, had sought to get on ballot via Independent Nominating Petition. Unfortunately, he was unable to collect the 1,500 signatures required to get on ballot. Though, this is not the end of his campaign. Makeley will continue to run as a write-in candidate. Those in the district who wish to vote for him, can write Jonathan Makeley in the open spot for write-ins under the section for state assembly, and the vote will be counted as a write-in vote.

Hopefully, after the election we will be able to get a total of how many votes were received. Although it's uncertain whether the state board of elections will give a separate tabulation for his votes. Sometimes they report the individual tabulations for write-in votes and other times they don't. From available information, it seems that the state will give tabulation if total write-in votes are greater than 5% of the total votes. Will see in November how things will turn out, and hopefully this will be the start of many Prohibition party candidates in the state for years to come.

The Excelsior Program and the Plan for Affordable College

In 2017, New York State established the new Excelsior program for providing financial aid to college students in the state. The program provides some additional financial aid to some students at some college students in the state, to help cover the remaining costs of tuition after other existing financial aid programs have been utilized. The main recipients of the Excelsior program are a select group of full time college students at SUNY/CUNY colleges from households with incomes of \$80,000 - \$110,000 (and when fully implemented up to \$125,000).

This program does help some New York college students to afford college. Though it has also faced some legitimate criticism for its restrictive eligibility requirements, not benefiting many of the students most in need of financial assistance, and excluding students from many of the state's colleges. In addition, Governor Cuomo has had a tendency of publicly misrepresenting the excelsior program, by making misleading and exaggerated claims about it. These include things like claiming that with he had brought about free college for New Yorkers, or had created free college for the middle class, or he had created the nation's first free college program in the country. Though in reality, it's not the first program to help students attend college tuition free and most college students in the state don't get any additional aid from it.

New reports help to show just how limited the Excelsior program is. The Center for an Urban Future, a non-partisan think tank in New York City, released a report states that only 3.2% of SUNY and CUNY college students receive aid from the Excelsior Program. When combined with data from the Commission n Independent Colleges and Universities in New York, it is indicated that less than 2% of college students in New York State receive aid from the Excelsior program, while over 98% don't. The Center for an Urban Future's report also shows that of those who applied for the Excelsior scholarship, 68% were rejected.

While the Excelsior program has aided some students, it is woefully insufficient for the task of making college more affordable the main body of the state's college students, and insufficient for making a debt free college education a reasonable possibility for all New Yorkers. Greater reforms will need to be made. Prohibition Party of New York organizer Jonathan Makeley has outlined several things that could help to make college more available an affordable for New Yorkers. This includes expanding the state's Tuition Assistance Program in terms of both the scope of eligibility and amount of aid given, providing comparable aid for students in all of New York's public and independent non-profit colleges, increasing financial aid for part-time students, as well as

for students in vocational schools and jobs training programs, improving support for students working as teaching and research assistants, improving financial accountability for colleges, and addressing the costs of non-tuition expenses, such as books and housing. If such changes were implemented, our state could move further towards making higher education for accessible and affordable.

Current trends in our society are clear. An increasing number of jobs will require college or other specialized education. the current system of finance imposes too much debt on students, which either limits their ability to attain an education or often shoulders them with significant long-term debt. That limits the ability of people to reach their educational and economic potential and limits the overall growth of the economy. In the 20th century, our society experienced social and economic transformations which rendered the need for greater education. So, our country funded the establishment of universal high school and created programs to help provide financial aid for college. It seems we are once again in such a transition and the way we handle it will affect the lives of many people and the socio-economic future of our society.

<https://westfaironline.com/105740/study-small-percentage-of-suny-and-cuny-students-receive-excelior-scholarship/>

<https://www.cicu.org/publications-research/quick-facts>

<https://www.marketwatch.com/story/report-nearly-70-of-students-who-applied-for-new-yorks-free-college-program-were-rejected-2018-08-16>

"Prohibition, as viewed by Prohibitionists, with its relation to the solution of many other social and economic problems, with its economic outreaches, with its view of government as an agency for the promotion of the public good, provides an issue, a platform, a tendency and a new spirit in politics around which to build a party for the present crisis."

David Leigh Colvin

State Implements New Id Technology to Combat Underage Drinking

The New York State DMV is implementing a program using newly developed ID scanning technology to help spot fake IDs. The technology scans through the nation's driver ID records to quickly determine whether an ID is real or not. The state intends to use this technology to help prevent the sale of alcohol to minors, combat drunk driving and other illegal activities that can involve the use of fake IDs

<https://ramapo.dailyvoice.com/lifestyle/nv-dmv-first-in-nation-to-use-new-technology-to-cut-down-on-underage-drinking/740587/>

New Prohibition Party Video

We've released a new video on our Prohibition Party of New York YouTube channel. This video is on the Prohibition Party's Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates from 1872 to 2016. The video includes pictures for all of the Presidential and most of the vice-presidential candidates.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xvQLp8BYB4>

Cuomo Attacks Spectrum News

Earlier this month, Governor Cuomo launched an ad hominem attack against a Spectrum News reporter for daring to question Cuomo about possible illegal donations to his campaign. Zack Fink, of Spectrum News New York 1, had asked Governor Cuomo about a federal investigation into \$400,000 in donations to Cuomo from employees of Crystal Run Healthcare, which may have used its employees to engage in straw donations. Cuomo had responded by going into a rant against Fink and Spectrum News' Parent Company Charter Spectrum. In which he invoked the dispute between the New York State Government and Charter Spectrum over whether charter was meetings its responsibilities under the merger agreement that created Spectrum. Not long after, the state Public Services Commission announced that it intends to kick Charter Spectrum out of the state by canceling their merger and requiring them to draw up plans for selling off their operations in New York state within 6 months. Charter Spectrum is challenging this decision and it could potentially take years of legal disputes before this is resolved. This incident is somewhat concerning, given Cuomo's verbal attack on a journalist from the largest provider of statewide news, and how close it was in time to the state's decision to try to kick Spectrum News' parent company out of the state.

https://www.buffingtonpost.com/entry/andrew-cuomo-zack-fink-charter-cynthia-nixon-primary-us_5b60e673e4b0de86f49bd66a7ncid=sengmodushpmg00000003

<https://www.newsweek.com/charter-spectrum-new-york-cable-dispute-customers-solutions-new-tv-internet-1057750>



Expanding Outreach

Our public messaging efforts continue to reach an increasing number of people in New York State and beyond. On twitter, the New York Prohibition Party twitter account has now reached over 500,000 cumulative impressions (that is, instances where someone saw something that we tweeted).

We continue to reach more people over Facebook. In one week in August, we had reached over 1,000 people. Our most recent data shows that content from our Facebook page has been viewed by people in at least 167 communities across the state, in 51 out of 62 counties. We also reached people in 46 other states, and 49 countries.



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 Mens 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 filing 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 New York. 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.

Link to Document with source list:
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Q4uGrFn09fibePjoeGkrQj3Hou9ATHOfraZ0Nysv/edit>

SAM Report

As we had mentioned in last month's issue, the state health department released a sham report on the possible impacts of legalizing recreational marijuana in the state (which was created as political propaganda to provide cover for politicians who want to legalize recreational marijuana in the state). Now the organization Smart Approaches to Marijuana, or SAM, has released its own report analyzing and responding to state health department report. They point several major factual flaws and faulty reasoning in the report. This includes incorrect statistics on marijuana use, misrepresenting studies, overlooking data about negative health impacts in state's that legalized recreational marijuana, misrepresenting the connection between the presence of marijuana dispensaries and the level of crime in an area, and other false and misleading claims.

You can read the full report through this link <https://learnaboutsam.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/NY-Rebuttal-Absolute-Final.pdf>

The fact that the state health department's report was full of factual errors and faulty reasoning is surprising considering that report was never meant to be objective, but instead to act as a propaganda tool for those to legalize recreational marijuana. The state should not make the same mistake that it made when it relegalized alcohol. Legalization will lead to greedy corporations profiting off a harmful substance, while leaving the rest of society to pay for damages, and will allow them to openly buy off politicians, to prevent efforts to try to address the drug problem.

Hedges on Gambling

During the 2016 election, our presidential candidate Jim Hedges did an interview Bethany Carson of the Liberty or Death blog. Part of this included a section on the issue of gambling and state lotteries. It read as follows:

Your platform advocates agitating against gambling and the lottery. Do you believe it should be legalized?

JH: I think it harms communities, and it harms poor people. The state governments should not be involved in running lotteries. If you stand in stores where lottery tickets are sold, you see your friends and neighbors come in, whom you know are getting by on small incomes. They're the ones who go buy lottery tickets; it's not the wealthy people around town that do that.

The lottery makes a big deal of sales in wealthy counties subsidizing social services in poor counties or lottery sales subsidizing education. Well, yes, but government lotteries are taking money from us. They subtract a service fee, and they give back what's left; and they tell us they're doing us a favor. Well,

they're not. If we would pay taxes directly and support these things, it would be cheaper, and it would be more fair because the cost would be toward people who could afford it rather than toward people who can't afford it.

<https://independentpoliticalreport.com/2016/08/interview-with-james-hedges-prohibition-party-nominee-for-president/>

"Law ought to be on the side of decency and order, and even though not completely successful in its enforcement it constitutes at least a declaration of the intelligence of the citizens as to what is decent and right." Charles Manierre

Governor and State Legislature Continue to Push Pro-Alcohol Bills

Once again Governor Cuomo and the state legislature have acted to support the alcohol industry at the expense of the health, safety, and wellbeing of the people. Earlier this month, the governor signed two bills which weaken state restrictions and give additional special tax breaks to the alcohol industry. This needs to stop. We must work to end state support for the alcohol industry and comprehensively address alcohol as a social and public health problem. And we need to vote these pro-alcohol politicians out of office.

<https://www.governor.ny.gov/news/governor-cuomo-signs-legislation-support-new-yorks-craft-beverage-industry>

Congressman Chris Collins Indicted, Suspends Reelection Campaign

Earlier this month, congressman for New York's 27th district, Chris Collins was indicted by federal prosecutors on insider trading charges. Christ Collins then decided to suspend his campaign for reelection.

The soon to be former Congressman Chris Collins was one of the pro-alcohol politicians in congress who supported the weakening of federal laws against alcohol and giving special tax breaks to the alcohol industry. Now he's one pro-alcohol politician who will not be returning to Washington next year. And the voters have the power to make sure more of them don't get reelected. Let's see how many pro-alcohol congressmen will get driven out of Washington in November.

KKK Tries to Spread Propaganda in New York

On August 3rd, some residents of Rome, in Oneida County, New York reported finding plastic bags placed the area of Glen Road South, containing KKK propaganda leaflets. This isn't the first time that the KKK has distributed its propaganda in Oneida County. A similar incident occurred in the town of Westmoreland in March. State and local law enforcement are investigating these incidents and investigating whether the KKK may be planning to commit hate crimes in the area.

The KKK's racist ideology is repugnant and antithetical to a moral and just society. All

people are created equal in their humanity and ought to be treated as such. We hope all the people in Oneida County (as well as the rest of the state and country) are smart enough to reject the KKK's propaganda.

<https://www.syracuse.com/news/index.ssf/2018/08/kkk-leaflets-found-again-in-oneida-county-ffnews-deputies-say.html>

<https://www.newyorkupstate.com/central-ny/2018/05/deputies-xxx-membership-information-left-in-oneida-county-residents-drive-away.html>

Cuomo States That America "Was Never That Great"

During an event on August 15th, Governor Cuomo made an offhand remark in which he stated that America "was never that great". The statement was made as part of an attempt to rebuke President Trump's slogan, Make America Great Again. Though the nature of the statement went beyond its initial context to speak to the matter of the current and historical condition of our country. The statement quickly drew widespread public attention and commentary.

We offered a nuanced response to the statement.

Yes, our country has its problems and there are negative things in our country's history. But recognizing this should not mean overlooking all the positive things about our country and its history. America is great in spite of its flaws, and because of all those who have and are working to make things better. Too bad Governor Cuomo doesn't see it that way. Yes, there are problems to be tackled and there is much that needs to be improved. And when it is our country will become ever greater.

A few days later, Governor Cuomo walked back his previous statement. The governor claimed his comments were inartful and that he does believe that America is great. Though this has so far done little to assuage the public reaction.

<http://www.foxnews.com/politics/2018/08/15/andrew-cuomo-shocks-crowd-says-america-was-never-that-great.html>

<https://www.northcountrypublicradio.org/news/story/36848/20180820/cuomo-walks-back-america-was-never-great-comment>

"Our task will not be completed until we put a Prohibitionist in as President. We must affect an organization which reaches all the way from the voting precinct to the White House". David Leigh Colvin

Come Join the Prohibition Party of New York

Want to promote positive policies and help build a better future for New York? Then come join the Prohibition Party of New York. You can take the first step by emailing us at newyorkprohibiton@aol.com or by using this online form <https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSeB0ewFtqDJbuJxAWJP2yJ886wZcpefL1Z2GAmOkrIJnPh7w/viewform>