

New York Prohibitionist



Think NY Vote Dry

May 2020

Volume 3 #5

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.

"It is through the tongue, the pen, and the press that truth is principally propagated." ~ Angelina Grimke

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 the 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.

Interested in Running For Local Office? Consider Running With The Prohibition Party of New York

Contact: newyorkprohibition@aol.com
Think NY Vote Dry

"Social advance depends quite as much upon an increase in moral sensibility as it does upon a sense of duty." Jane Addams

State Prohibition Party News

We in the Prohibition Party of New York continue to move forward in our efforts. The Prohibition Party of New York is working on preparations for our write-in campaign in the state for our presidential ticket. We are working on preparing the paperwork for gaining write-in certification, so that the state will provide a separate count for the number of write-in votes that our ticket will receive in the presidential election. As we move closer to the election, we plan to promote the campaign through social media, writing letters to the editor to local newspapers, and other campaign efforts.

There hasn't been much recent activity on the legislative front, as the state legislature has been largely inactive since the passed the state budget in April. But the State Assembly and State Senate have indicated that they will soon resume more regular activity. When they do, we plan to ramp up our legislative outreach efforts. We will continue to encourage the state legislature to pass important bills such as the Addiction Recovery Act proposed by Assemblymen DenDekker, and the bill to bill strengthen state restrictions against drunk driving proposed by Assemblymen Ortiz. We have worked to oppose Bill A07681A/S6202, which would expand the sale of alcohol in movie theaters. So far, we have succeeded in keeping the bill from advancing. We will continue to oppose the bill and try to make sure that the bill fails to pass. The state government made the foolish decision to allow bars and restaurants to sell alcohol by delivery. State Senator Hoylman has stated his misguided plans to try to introduce a bill to allow bars and restaurants to continue to sell alcohol by delivery for two years after the state emergency declaration ends. We will work to oppose his misguided effort and do all in our power to make that this and other pro-alcohol bills do not get passed.



In the coming months, we hope to ramp up our messaging efforts, to engage more New Yorkers, and further build up our party in New York.

New Anti-Tobacco Laws Have Taken Effect in New York

On May 18th, a set of new anti-tobacco laws took effect. The state has banned the sale of tobacco in pharmacies. And has banned the sale of any flavored e-cigarette or flavored vaping product that has not received FDA approval. In addition, other restrictions on the sale of tobacco and vaping products will be implemented in the coming months. These include measures such as restricting the online sale of e-liquids to licensed vape shops, and enacting restrictions against the use of coupons for tobacco and vape products. The state will also be implementing measures to require the manufacturers of e-cigarette products to disclose all materials and ingredients in their products, restrict the advertisement of tobacco products near schools, and increasing penalties for those who illegally sell tobacco products to minors.

Sources: https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/new-york-ban-on-sale-of-all-flavored-e-cigarettes-takes-effect-today-301060949.html?utm_content=buffer4fd4e&utm_medium=social&utm_source=twitter.com&utm_campaign=buffer&fbclid=IwAR1quid_6plyUQCH2H_oCwIjYyG4jPC7Czvlhvpt25FyKSHKkzupnVSWJ3Q

https://615c4beb-b241-4f4a-a6b4-a074dc02ce34.filesusr.com/ugd/2cc7be_241fd3580ca54907abc742d3a35b466e.pdf

https://www.facebook.com/SHACMonroe/?_tn_&_nc=R1_e&eid=ARBI6vhVBaa1-AgNvXYEkoZXUoMvCnEtuduhBF7kvK5KTRl6T50Sbysf7yY9vcVOWoH4U13vfMWJ8&hc_ref=ARRSKcpYFGwKmpP5R-qP77dWuhlx0oIEP9Ks70QxWdOa6GAKj101q0MHQJAN2rY&fref=nf



The Economics of Alcohol

Weeks ago, our presidential candidate Phil Collins was interviewed on a radio show. During this interview, a caller asked a question about the economic impacts that moving to eliminate the alcohol industry would have. They had brought up that the U.S. alcohol industry has 240 billion dollars in annual sales and employs various people. The limited nature of the show prevented a thorough answer to the question. But it is worth discussing the matter in-depth and to explain why moving towards the elimination of the alcohol industry would ultimately be beneficial to the economy in the long-run.

The harmful effects of alcohol do not merely harm individuals, but cause vast social, medical, and economic damages to society-at-large. Our nation loses over 250 billion dollars a year to the social, medical, and economic damages caused by alcohol. On its face, the country is losing more money to the cost of damages caused by alcohol than the U.S. alcohol industry is even making in sales. Those damages include things such as lost productivity from workers impaired, sickened, or killed by alcohol, increased rates of crime fueled by alcohol, the costs of treating illnesses and injuries caused by alcohol, and many other things.

In addition to the over 250 billion dollars lost, the economic damages caused by alcohol further shrink the economy. The damages caused by alcohol are estimated to shrink the nation's economy by over 70 billion dollars a year. In practical terms, this weakening of the economy takes form in things such as decreased worker productivity, increased numbers of people driven into poverty by drinking problems, people whose potential for economic success was weakened by negative effects of drinking, and children who are forced to face deprivation caused by parents who waste their money on alcohol and/or have had their economic productivity weakened by

drinking. It takes place in the form of a worsened environment for other businesses that operate in communities where their businesses that sell alcohol. Alcohol selling businesses drain money away from other businesses that rely on the disposable income of consumers. Alcohol selling businesses foster increased rates of crime and other social ills in the community that can make an area unfriendly to potential customers for other businesses. As a result, other businesses can see decreased sales or even go out of business and a result of the negative effect that alcohol businesses have on local economies.

When it comes to the over 250 billion dollars that our society pays to deal with the social, medical, and economic damages caused by the alcohol industry, a large portion of those costs end up being paid by federal, state, and local governments. The amount of money that the alcohol industry pays in taxes is nowhere near the amount of money that is spent dealing with the problems they cause. Most of these costs end up being paid for by taxpayers. Every person and business that pays taxes in this country had to pay higher taxes because of the damages caused by the alcohol industry. Overall, the alcohol industry ends up costing our society.

Now, what of the 240 billion dollars in annual alcohol sales? What of all the businesses and jobs that are involved in the alcohol industry? That 240 billion dollars spent on purchasing alcohol is a sign of exorbitant waste. Based on data from the Huffington Post, our nation could afford to provide food to every food to every starving person in the country and provide housing for every homeless person in the country for less money than our country wastes on buying alcohol.

When the alcohol industry is ended, the money currently spent on alcohol wouldn't disappear from the economy. The consumers who previously wasted money on alcohol would still have that income to spend on other things. Instead of buying beer or wine, they might buy water, or milk, or bread, or a table, or a tv, or a phone, or countless other products. They may use it to make house payments or car payments. As alcohol sales go down, sales of other products will go up. When sales of other products go up, the businesses selling them became more

prosperous, new workers are hired to more and sell more of these products, and new businesses are created to get a share of growing markets.

Now yes, some businesses that currently produce and sell alcohol may go out of business, and some people may temporarily become unemployed. But these businesses and jobs will be replaced with new businesses and jobs in other areas of the economy. The businesses and job markets would adapt to a society without the alcohol industry. Furthermore, even if the production and sale of alcohol ends, it doesn't necessarily mean that every business that currently produces or sells alcohol would go out of business. In plenty of cases, a business could transition to producing or selling things other than alcoholic beverages. For instance, a restaurant could remove alcoholic drinks from the menu and replace them with non-alcoholic drink options. A winery could shift producing wine to producing grape juice. To some extent, transitions are already starting to occur. As a significant portion of the millennial generation has begun to move away from drinking, there has been an increased demand for non-alcoholic beverages, some bars have moved toward offering more non-alcoholic drinks and some beverage companies that produce alcohol have increased production of non-alcoholic drinks. While in the short term, some businesses may shut down or transition, and some people may need to transition to new jobs, in the long run, the business environment and job markets can well adapt to a society without the alcohol industry.

In the long run, transitioning our society away from the alcohol industry will be good for the economy. As stated, the commerce, businesses, and jobs currently involved with the alcohol industry, would transition or be replaced by new commerce, businesses, and jobs for other products and services. In addition, by reducing and repairing the harms caused by alcohol use, we will reduce the economic damages currently caused by alcohol. That means more money that could be freed to use for growing the economy, fostering human development, and promoting the general welfare. For instance, as the long-term healthcare costs for alcohol-induced illnesses and injuries decrease, more resources can be freed up for dealing with

other healthcare problems. As the public costs of the harms caused by alcohol decrease, the fiscal burden placed on federal, state, and local governments can be reduced, and more money could be freed up for things such as financing public services, lowering taxes, and reducing debt. Furthermore, moving away from alcohol, our human capital can be improved. People whose work was negatively affected by alcohol can become more productive. People whose potential for development were negatively affected by alcohol can have greater opportunities to cultivate themselves. People who would have otherwise died prematurely from alcohol can live long: spending more years working and buying things, and thus contributing more to our society's overall economic activity. In the long run, transitioning our society away from alcohol would serve to improve our quality of life and make our economy stronger.

Sources: https://www.huffpost.com/entry/wall-street-bonus-alternatives_n_5000118

<https://www.statista.com/statistics/233699/market-share-revenue-of-the-us-alcohol-industry-by-beverage/>

<http://alcoholauthor.blogspot.com/2016/07/how-others-alcohol-use-became-your.html>

https://615c4beb-b241-4f4a-a6b4-a074dc02ce34.filesusr.com/ugd/2cc7be_e47c11963ab24a25b1723c0025613107.pdf

<https://www.taxpolicycenter.org/briefing-book/what-are-major-federal-excite-taxes-and-how-much-money-do-they-raise>

https://fortune.com/2020/05/26/alcohol-consumption-liquor-industry-coronavirus-pandemic/?id=soc_socialflow_twitter_FORTUNE&utm_source=twitter.com&utm_campaign=fortunemagazine&utm_medium=social

<https://fortune.com/2020/01/01/mocktails-non-alcoholic-drinks-cocktails-sober/>

South Africa and Other Countries Enact Temporary Bans on Alcohol, Tobacco Sales

The New York Times reports that South Africa has enacted a ban against the sale of liquor and tobacco products during the coronavirus outbreak. This ban was based on an understanding that alcohol and tobacco use can make people more susceptible to contracting the coronavirus and can increase the risk of severe illness and death from it. The South African government has reported significant decreases in admissions to hospital emergency rooms for alcohol-related crimes and car accidents. While there have been reports of some people illegally smuggling alcohol and tobacco products, it is important to keep in mind that South African smugglers have been selling alcohol and tobacco products when they were legal, and that the partial increase in

smuggling is more than offset by a large decrease in legal sales of alcohol and tobacco. The country plans on allowing the return of some alcohol sales on June 1st. The countries of India and Thailand have previously enacted temporary bans on alcohol sales during part of the coronavirus outbreak. The countries of Panama and Sri Lanka are reportedly moving to enact bans on liquor sales during the coronavirus outbreak.

Source: <https://www.nytimes.com/aponline/2020/05/27/world/africa/ap-africa-outbreak-south-africa-bootlegging.html>



Speak Out About the Link Between Alcohol and the Coronavirus

Alcohol is a very harmful substance under normal circumstances. But it takes on increased danger in current circumstances. Alcohol use weakens the immune system and can make people more susceptible to the coronavirus. Despite the current situation and despite the added danger to public health, alcohol companies continue to push their products and are trying to attract more people to buy alcohol. As New York and other states move closer to reopening, alcohol sellers appear to be becoming increasingly aggressive in their efforts to promote drinking. Their attempts to promote alcohol sales are irresponsible, dangerous, and should be opposed. In order to help defend public health, we must work to inform people about the fact that alcohol use weakens the immune system, makes people more susceptible to catching the coronavirus, and increases the risk of becoming seriously ill or dying from it. We must confront alcohol sellers who attempt to take advantage of the current situation to push their toxic products. This can be done in a variety of ways. For instance, you could write a letter to the editor to a newspaper informing people that alcohol makes people more susceptible to the coronavirus, or if you see someone promoting alcohol on Facebook or Twitter, you could leave a comment letting them know that alcohol use makes people more susceptible to the virus. Use the power of information to combat the danger of ignorance and greed.

New York State Beginning to Move Towards Phased Reopening

Over the past few months, many places in the state where temporarily shut down or placed under restricted operation in order to reduce the spread of the Novel Coronavirus. More recently, the state has begun to make steps toward a phased reopening. This reopening would aim to transition from the previous state of lockdown to a more open system, where many previously closed places can reopen and more activities can resume, while maintaining policies and practices to manage the Novel Coronavirus.

The state government has put forth a multi-phase reopening plan. The plan divides that state into 10 regional groupings of counties. These regional groupings are New York City (New York County, Kings County, Queens County, Bronx County, and Richmond County), Long Island (Nassau County and Suffolk County), Mid-Hudson (Westchester County, Rockland County, Orange County, Putnam County, Dutchess County, Ulster County, and Sullivan County), Capital District, Albany County, Schenectady County, Saratoga County, Warren County, Washington County, Rensselaer County, Columbia County, and Greene County), North Country, Hamilton County, Essex County, Clinton County, Franklin County, St. Lawrence County, Jefferson County, and Lewis County), Mohawk Valley (Herkimer County, Fulton County, Montgomery County, Schoharie County, Otsego County, and Oneida County), Central New York (Onondaga County, Cayuga County, Cortland County, Madison County, and Oswego County), Southern Tier (Steuben County, Schuyler County, Chemung County, Thompsons County, Tioga County, Broome County, Chenango County, and Delaware County), Finger Lakes (Monroe County, Wayne County, Ontario County, Seneca County, Yates County, Livingston County, Genesee County, Orleans County, and Wyoming County), and Western New York (Erie County, Allegany County, Cattaraugus County, Chautauqua County, and Niagara County).

There are 4 planned phases of reopening. Phase 1 will involve reopening construction operations, manufacturing companies, wholesale supply chain businesses, agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting businesses, landscaping and

gardening businesses, and drive-in movie theaters. It will also involve reopening some retail businesses, such as clothing and electronics. Phase 2 will include reopening various storefront retailers, professional service businesses, finance and insurance businesses, and real-estate and retail licensing companies. Phase 3 will involve reopening various hospitality businesses such as restaurants, food service businesses, and gyms. Hotels will move toward more regular operations. Phase 4 will include the reopening of schools, museums, theaters, movie theaters, and various other institutions and businesses that involve education, arts, or entertainment.

In order to enter into phase 1 of reopening, a region needs to fulfill a set of 7 metrics. These are 1. A 14-day decline in new hospitalizations to the Coronavirus or under 15 new hospitalizations a day over a 3-day average. 2. A 14-day decline in deaths from the coronavirus or fewer than 5 deaths a day over a 3-day average. 3. Having new hospitalizations at a rate lower than 2 per 100,000 residents over a 3-day average. 4. Having a 30% availability of general hospital beds. 5. Having a 30% availability of ICU hospital beds. 6. Having at least 30 out of every 1000 residents tested monthly. 7. Having 30 contract tracers for every 100,000 residents or a number deemed sufficient by the state based on infection rate.

So far, 7 regions have met the metrics for phase 1 and have begun the process of entering phase 1 reopening. These regions are Western New York, the Finger Lakes, the Southern Tier, Central New York, Mohawk Valley, North Country, and the Capital District. Mid-Hudson is reportedly close to reaching the metrics and may soon be able to enter phase 1. New York City and Long Island have each reached 5 out of 7 metrics. New York City still needs to work on reducing death rates, Long Island needs to work on increasing hospital bed capacity, and both areas need to work on hiring enough contract tracers. Depending on how progress goes, some regions might be able to begin to move towards phase 2 of reopening sometime in June. But we will need to wait to see how things progress.

Sources: <https://nymag.com/intelligencer/2020/05/when-will-new-york-reopen-phases-and-full-plan-explained.html>

<https://www.lohud.com/story/news/2020/05/23/hudson-valley-reopening-cuomo-gives-region-ok-start-phase-one-tuesday-may-26/5249956002/>

“Our problems are man-made — therefore, they can be solved by man. And man can be as big as he wants. No problem of human destiny is beyond human beings. Man's reason and spirit have often solved the seemingly unsolvable — and we believe they can do it again.” John Kennedy

More Attempts by Misguided Legislators to Promote the Alcohol Industry

Even in current circumstances, there are some misguided members of the state legislature who seek to misuse their position to favor the alcohol industry. The state government had made the misguided decision to allow various bars and restaurants to sell alcoholic beverages for take-out and by delivery. This foolish move has served to facilitate harmful drinking practices in the midst of the pandemic, and has likely produced additional burdens on the state's healthcare system. Now State Senator Brad Hoylman (District 27), wants to continue these practices even after the emergency ends. He has stated that he wants to introduce a bill to allow bars and restaurants to continue to do take out and delivery sales of alcohol for a period of two years following after the end of the state's emergency declaration. His reasoning for proposing this is because he is concerned that the coronavirus shutdowns will result in fewer people going to bars and restaurants, and he wants to help them to stay open. This is misguided.

State Senator Hoylman fundamentally misunderstands the situation. Alcohol is a toxic substance, which causes widespread illness, injury, and death: killing thousands of New Yorkers each year. Our state loses over 16 billion dollars a year to the social, medical, and economic damages caused by alcohol. These businesses made money off selling a product that sickened and at times killed their consumers, and has harmed their communities at-large. They should continue to do this and the state government should not help them to continue to do this. If the bill he proposes were to be passed, it would serve to undermine the health, safety, and wellbeing of New Yorkers. For that reason, his bill should be opposed.

Now in general wanting to try to preserve businesses and jobs from being lost is understandable, but Hoylman is going about it entirely the wrong way. Not

all businesses are worth trying to preserve. The state should not try to preserve bars and restaurants by sacrificing the health, safety, and lives of New Yorkers. If these businesses can't survive without exploiting and harming people than they deserve to go out of business. If these businesses can survive without selling toxic products, then they ought to do so. Instead of trying to make it easier for bars and restaurants to sell alcoholic products, we should help them to transition to new business models where they no longer sell alcohol and maintain themselves by selling products that don't harm consumers. Having fewer places which sell alcohol and having fewer places contributing to drinking culture, could have a long-term beneficial effect on public health and the economy. If State Senator Hoylman wants to “help them adapt”, he should help them adapt to an alcohol-free business model. Hopefully, State Senator Hoylman can be convinced to see the error of his ways and abandon his misguided proposal, but in the meantime, sensible New Yorkers must work to oppose his proposal and make sure that it is not passed.

In addition, there are other pro-alcohol bills that have been proposed by misguided state legislators. As we have reported previously, there is a proposed bill to allow for the sale of alcohol in movie theaters (Bill A07681A/S6202). The New York Prohibition Party has worked to oppose this bill. The good news is that the bill has so far been stalled in the Economic Development Committee of the State Assembly and is stuck in the Agriculture Committee in the State Senate. Though, we will need to continue to keep up the pressure to make sure that the bill doesn't advance, and continue to oppose it until its backers finally give up on trying to pass it.

State Senator Kreuger and State Assemblymember Pichardo have proposed Bill A07916A/S4348A, which would allow grocery stores and drug stores to sell wine for off-premise consumption. Allowing more places to sell alcohol would serve to make the problem of alcohol worse. So far, the bill has been stuck in the Economic Development Committee of the State Assembly and the Commerce, Economic Development, and Small Business Committee of the State Senate. But we will need to continue to work to oppose this bill to make sure that this bill doesn't advance.

State Senator Metzger and State Assembly Member Brabenec have proposed Bill A06552/S5509, which would allow brewery supply stores to sell beer for off-premise consumption. As stated before, allowing more places to sell alcohol would serve to make the problem of alcohol worse. The bill appears to be stuck in the Economic Development Committee of the State Assembly. Unfortunately, in the State Senate the bill has made it out of committee and advanced to a third reading by the senate. They have not appeared to have had a vote on the state senate yet. It will be important to encourage members of the State Senate to vote against the bill and encourage members of the State Assembly to oppose the bill. Even if the State Senate were to vote to pass the bill, they can't move it forward if the State Assembly rejects it.

State Senator Skoufis and State Assemblymember Woerner have proposed Bill A10066/S6653, which would establish a temporary permit to sell alcoholic beverages manufactured in the state for events located in a municipality with fewer than 1 million people (basically anywhere except New York City). Again, allowing more places to sell alcohol serves to make the problem of alcohol worse, and allowing alcohol to be sold at more events serves to facilitate the toxic drinking culture that encourages alcohol use. The members of the State Senate made the misguided decision to pass the bill. The bill is currently in the Economic Development Committee of the State Assembly. As such, it is important to encourage members of the State Assembly to reject the bill.

Overall, reasonable New Yorkers must take a stand to oppose efforts by misguided legislators trying to favor the alcohol industry. To speak out, to encourage other members of the legislature to reject their efforts, and where possible try to show them the error of their ways. We must work to transition our society and economy away from alcohol.

Sources: https://spectrumlocalnews.com/nys/capital-region/nv-state-of-politics/2020/05/21/bill-would-allow-bars-restaurants-to-continue-take-out-drinks?cid=facebook_Spectrum_News_Capital_Region&fbclid=IwAR0ZK7mWLWgSuwJQISRpj1d-fRWxp8H5exikoHIEuE4D-11Ze-97p2QO
<https://www.nysenate.gov/senators/brad-hoylman>
<https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2019/s6202/amendment/original>
https://nysassembly.gov/leg/7/default_fid=&leg_video=&bn=A07681&term=2019&mmar=Y&Actions=Y
https://nysassembly.gov/leg/7/default_fid=&leg_video=&bn=A07916&term=2019&mmar=Y&Actions=Y
<https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2019/s4348/amendment/original>
<https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2019/s5509>
https://nysassembly.gov/leg/7/default_fid=&leg_video=&bn=A06552&term=2019&mmar=Y&Actions=Y
https://nysassembly.gov/leg/7/default_fid=&leg_video=&bn=A10066&term=2019&mmar=Y&Actions=Y

New Data on Child Abuse Cases in New York City

The New York City Administration for Children's Services has released new data on reported cases of child abuse. They are reporting an increasing percentage of cases involving the use of alcohol and/or other drugs. The outbreak of the Novel Coronavirus has resulted in a significant decrease in reports of child abuse cases, as many children have been left at home more often, with less access to trusted adults who could report abuse. It is unknown how many cases of child abuse are going unreported, though given the reduction reporting opportunities and the variety of social factors conducive towards increased rates of child abuse, there is reason to believe that the number of unreported cases would be rather significant.

Source: <https://www.nbcnewyork.com/investigations/alcohol-drug-use-contributing-to-nyc-child-abuse-but-reports-remain-dangerously-low/2435214/>

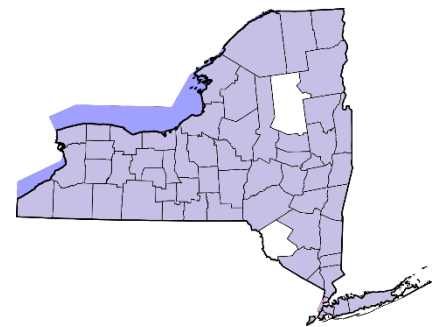
Disruption of Global Alcohol Industry

A report from Fortune Magazine indicates that the Novel Coronavirus outbreak has disrupted parts of the global alcohol industry and may weaken parts of the alcohol industry for several years to come. IWSR Drink Markets Analysis predicts that global alcohol consumption in 2020 may decrease by 10% or more, and that alcohol sales in the U.S. and U.K. may be depressed for several years to come. The coronavirus has especially affected the sale of alcohol by bars, restaurants, event spaces, as well as beer producers. Global wine sales, which were reportedly already being weakened by Millennials moving away from high-priced wines, may be further affected by the outbreak. In addition, it is reported that an increasing number of Millennials moving away from alcohol towards non-alcoholic drinks. These signs could indicate a medium or long-effect on working to reduce global alcohol consumption.

On the other side, there are some apparent negative trends. There has been a problematic increase in alcohol sales through delivery and online sales. These sales threaten to fuel possible increased drinking among segments of the U.S. population, and by consequence serve to fuel problems such as alcohol-induced illness and domestic abuse. Furthermore, these delivery and online sales present an

opportunity for alcohol sellers to try to maintain their alcohol sales: to attempt to maintain their status as alcohol selling businesses, rather than closing or transitioning to an alcohol-free business model. The Fortune Magazine report contends that these delivery and online sales will not be enough to counter the alcohol industry's losses from reduced regular alcohol sales in bars and restaurants, and claims that even when the coronavirus situation is over, bars and restaurants will likely see reduced alcohol sale for years to come. Hopefully, that proves to be the case. But it will be important to remain vigilant. The alcohol industry is attempting to use delivery and online sales to maintain its overall sales. The more that these sales can be opposed and impeded, the more the alcohol industry can be weakened, and hopefully the more that alcohol sales can be reduced in the long-term.

Sources: https://fortune.com/2020/05/26/alcohol-consumption-liquor-industry-coronavirus-pandemic/?cid=soc_socialflow_twitter_FORTUNE&utm_source=twitter.com&utm_campaign=fortunemagazine&utm_medium=social
https://615cd4beb-b241-4f4a-a6b4-a074dc02ce34.filesusr.com/ugd/2cc7be_241fd3580ca54907abc742d3a35b466e.pdf

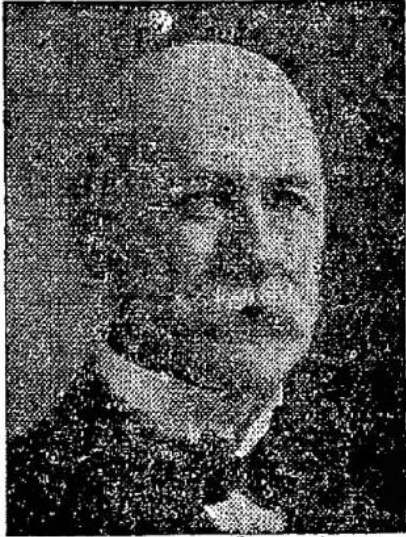


Expanding Outreach

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 359 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 870,000 cumulative views.

“Beyond the narrow gauge of alcohol prohibition alone, we stand for so much more. We are the party that defends Americana against subversion from within; whether it be racists, casinos, or bootleggers.” James Coleman

New York Prohibition Party History



George E. Stockwell

Rev. George E. Stockwell was a minister, Prohibition Party politician, and Prohibition Party candidate for Governor of New York in 1908. George E. Stockwell was born on July 30, 1853. He was the son of Godfrey E. Stockwell and Adelia S. Stockwell. He was the third born of at least five children. His father worked as a farmer. At some point between 1870 and 1880, he married his first wife Louisa Stockwell. By 1880, Stockwell was living in New Haven, Connecticut, working as a school teacher.

By 1892, Stockwell was living in Halfmoon, Saratoga County, New York, and had started his career as a Methodist clergyman. In 1898, Stockwell married his second wife, Mary Grace Stockwell. They had three sons, George Smith Stockwell (born August 14, 1899), Albert B. Stockwell (born August 23, 1900), Charles Ellwood Stockwell (born May 5, 1902). By 1905, Stockwell had moved to Fort Plain, Montgomery County, New York. By 1906, Stockwell had become pastor for Grace Methodist Church of Troy, New York. By 1908, Stockwell had become chairman of the Ministerial Union in Troy. Given that he was identified as living in Fort Plain in 1908, it appears that Stockwell may have maintained his primary residence in Fort Plain while working in Troy.

Stockwell was involved in temperance and prohibition activism. In February 1908, he gained some statewide prominence when he attempted to get Elias Mann, the mayor of Troy, removed

from office. Mayor Elias Mann was accused of neglecting to enforce state laws restricting alcohol sales (particularly, of allowing saloons to sell alcohol on Sundays), and of allowing illegal gambling operations to occur in the city. Stockwell, along with the Ministerial Union of Troy filed a legal complaint with Governor Hughes against Mann, charging him with misconduct in office and neglecting official duty, and petitioned for him to be removed from office. The Governor refused to remove Mann from office. Mayor Mann did start enforcing a crackdown against illegal alcohol sales on Sundays and the Ministerial Union withdrew its petition to remove him.

In 1908, Stockwell was selected to serve on the Prohibition National Committee as one of the committeemen for New York State. He served on the national committee from 1908 to 1912.

On September 1-2, 1908, the Prohibition Party held its state convention in Syracuse. The leading contenders for the Governor's nomination were Stockwell and Marshall A. Hudson of Buffalo. Stockwell won the nomination in a vote of 232 of Stockwell to 219 for Hudson. Marshall A. Hudson was selected as the party's candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

After being nominated as the Prohibition Party's candidate for governor, Stockwell embarked on his campaign. He delivered speeches at campaign rallies and prohibitionist meetings in various places throughout the state. Stockwell spoke in favor of prohibitionist policies and against the alcohol industry. He spoke about how the alcohol industry was damaging to the economy, by harming the business environment, draining wealth away from working people, and driving up taxes to pay for the cost of dealing with crime and other social ills fueled by alcohol.

"The great proposition before the American people today is the destruction of the saloon. From a commercial standpoint, from the standpoint of the laboring man, or the business man, of the taxpayers, of the Christian, from whatever standpoint you look at it, you will see that it looms up beyond all other questions."

Stockwell criticized the Republican Party for nominating a brewer, Horace White, as its candidate, for Lieutenant

Governor. He criticized the Republican candidate, incumbent Governor Charles Evans Hughes, for failing to make sheriffs enforce the state's liquor laws. He criticized the Democratic and Republican Parties in general for conceding to the saloon.

Stockwell criticized the Democratic and Republican parties for putting too much focus on the issue of tariffs and other financial matters, while neglecting considerations of public wellbeing.

"The time has come in this nation where we ought to begin to think about man and not money. We ought to demand that our politicians should consider this question, what is best for the intellectual and moral life of the people, to make them a law abiding class of citizens, to give them righteous convictions and purposes, and these questions ought to come up to the front and not always be harping on high tariff and low tariff, revenue and sound money. We ought to consider first of all what will help our nation most in elevating its thought and life. Here is the great monster of evil rising in our midst, and we talking about these minor issues instead of giving this the first place. The time has come where we ought to put man at a premium. The saloon grapples with the best interests of our homes and churches."

Stockwell argued for the creation of a non-partisan tariff commission that would aim to balance the interests of producers and consumers when setting tariff rates.

Stockwell also gave attention to the 1908 presidential race. He promoted Prohibition Party candidate Eugene Chafin. He criticized outgoing Republican president Theodore Roosevelt for "belittling his high office by stooping to take part in a partisan scrabble" (which may have referred to how Roosevelt had used his influence to help William Howard Taft the Republican presidential nomination), and made note of the fact that the Democratic presidential candidate had made two previous unsuccessful attempts at getting elected president.

During the campaign, the International Reform Bureau, a Cleveland, Ohio based anti-gambling group aligned with Hughes, tried to pressure Stockwell into dropping out of the election. Their recording

secretary, Rev. A.S. Gregg, offered to finance a petition for the Prohibition Party to regain statewide ballot access if Stockwell dropping out caused the party to fall below the required number of votes needed to maintain ballot access. Stockwell refused to drop out and continued his campaign.

Stockwell received 18,802 votes and 1.15% of the total statewide vote. He came in 5th place in the election.

After the election, Stockwell continued with his activism. He made speeches at prohibitionist meetings in places such as Buffalo, Salamanca, Binghamton, Glen Falls, and Sag Harbor. In 1909, he called for various temperance and prohibition organizations in the state, including the Prohibition Party, WCTU, and Anti-Saloon League, to come together in an effort to push for legislation in the state to either establish statewide prohibition or to allow for counties to establish their own county-level prohibition laws.

In 1910, Stockwell acted as temporary chair for the Prohibition Party state convention. One of the big issues at the convention was a debate on whether to appoint state chairman Clarence E. Pitts to another term as state chairman or to select a new person to be state chairman. Party figures, such as Francis Baldwin and Dr. E.L. Tiffany of Elmira, supported Pitts. While figures, such as New York County Chairman and 1902 Prohibition Party candidate for Governor, Alfred E. Manierre, supported the selection of a new state chairman. Those who sought to replace Pitts with a new chairman ended up backing Stockwell as a possible new chairman. The vote for state party chairman ended up being 39 for Pitts and 15 for Stockwell. As a result, Pitts continued on the state party chairman. Stockwell was selected to take on the position of first vice-president of the state party.

During the convention, Stockwell encouraged members of the party to get behind an effort to try to pressure the state legislature into passing a county unit prohibition bill. It was stated that the bill had gained the support of various temperance organizations in the state, but was stuck in the state legislature, and needed additional effort to help push for its passage.

In 1911, the state Prohibition Party was working on targeted efforts in various parts of the state to advance local prohibition laws and to try to elect Prohibition Party candidates. Stockwell was one of the key state party officials involved in working on these efforts. He attended meetings and spoke at rallies in various parts of the state, including Erie County, Niagara County, Monroe County, Otsego County, Chenango County, Steuben County, and Cattaraugus County. Stockwell also involved in efforts to promote local prohibition in the city of Saratoga Springs. He made visits to Vermont, where he gave addresses at a series of rallies to help support an effort to pass a statewide prohibition law in Vermont.

In 1911, Stockwell served as Secretary-Treasurer for the Allied Forces Civic and Moral Betterment: A federation of temperance, moral, and religious organizations, supporting various reform efforts, including the advancement of prohibitionist legislation in the state.

While Stockwell had worked to try to bring various temperance, prohibition, and reform organizations together to work towards common goals, he had also shown a willingness to criticize other groups when he considered them to act in objectionable ways. In 1911, Stockwell delivered speeches criticizing the Anti-Saloon League in New York, and claiming that some of the legislation they supported would actually be favorable to saloons. This led the Troy Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church to form a committee to investigate his allegations against the Anti-Saloon League. In 1913, Stockwell wrote a 16-page report against the New York Anti-Saloon League, accusing the organization of falsely claiming credit for the work of other activists and groups, of misusing funds, of refusing to work with other temperance and reform organizations, and supporting legislation that was too favorable to the alcohol industry.

Stockwell, spent the later part of his life living in retirement in Fort Plain. In 1914, he ended up getting into a dispute with his neighbor, former Fort Plain Mayor, Lewis A. Dunkel. Dunkel had been going through a portion of Stockwell's land, which led Stockwell to build a fence, Dunkel retaliated by knocking down his fence, Stockwell got into a fight with

Dunkel, and Stockwell ended up having to pay a fine for the fight.

Stockwell died on June 30, 1925. He was buried at Maple Grove Old Cemetery, in Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer County, New York.

Source: https://615c4beb-b241-4f4a-a6b4-a074dc02ce34.filesusr.com/ugd/2cc7be_ffe8aff6a52014f2287bdac73d30f08c.pdf



The Cuba Temperance Meeting Camp

The town of Cuba, New York has a rich history in temperance and prohibitionism. In the late 19th and early 20th century, the Cuba Temperance Meeting Camp was a regional center for temperance and prohibitionism, as well as intellectual and cultural engagement.

The Cuba Temperance Meeting Camp was founded in 1881, by local temperance reformers. By 1887, it had become an incorporated group and had acquired its own event grounds a mile outside of the Cuba village. Its main event was the annual Cuba Temperance Assembly, which drew together people for discussions, lectures, and activist planning. At its height, they event attracted thousands of visitors, and included renowned speakers, such as Booker T. Washington. The events were also a place for prohibitionist politics. In 1884, the Cuba Temperance Assembly was visited by former Kansas governor John St. John, who had helped establish statewide prohibition in Kansas. It was reported that while at the event he received notification that the Prohibition Party had nominated him as its 1884 candidate for president. In 1900, Prohibition Party national chairman Oliver Stewart gave two speeches at the Cuba Temperance Assembly.

While the Cuba Temperance Meeting Camp eventually fell out of operation, later on in the 20th century, it still had played its part in the advancement of temperance in America. Hopefully one day something similar may once again rise in Cuba.

Source: https://615c4beb-b241-4f4a-a6b4-a074dc02ce34.filesusr.com/ugd/2cc7be_dec64e7c479e4bda85b5e948ce0b3179.pdf