

New York Prohibitionist



Think NY Vote Dry

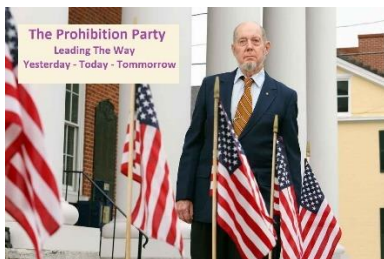
August 2019

Volume 2 #8

Excelsior

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; top move our state ever upward.

"A people fired ... with love of their country and of liberty, a zeal for the public good, and a noble emulation of glory, will not be disheartened or dispirited by a succession of unfortunate events. But like them, may we learn by defeat the power of becoming invincible." Abigail Adams



Prohibition National Committee Holds Conference

The Prohibition National Committee held a conference call on August 24th. The conference primarily dealt with filling important positions in the national party organization. In recent month's national chairman Rick Knox passed away, and presidential candidate C.L. Gammon had to resign his nomination due to an unspecified health problem.

The party selected its new presidential ticket for 2020. Phil Collins, who was previously the party's vice-presidential candidate, was selected as the party's new presidential candidate. Billy Joe Parker, a national committee member from Georgia was selected as the party's new vice-presidential candidate.

The party selected Randy McNutt as its new national chairman, and James Hedges as its new vice-chairman. James Hedges will also continue as acting party treasurer, until a new party treasurer is selected.

Considering Costs

The United States loses over 250 billion dollars a year to the social, medical, and economic damages caused by alcohol. To help put that in perspective, that is more money than the entire 2018 GDP of the nation of Egypt, and 154 other countries. In one year, alcohol drains away more wealth from our country than are produced by the economies of entire countries. Apple, one of the wealthiest companies in the world, is valued at about 1 trillion dollars. Within four years our economy loses the equivalent of the Apple company to the damages caused by alcohol.

The alcohol industry tries to promote itself as something that produces economic activity, when in reality it is a leach that drains wealth from society. The economic activity involved in its operation is outweighed by the vast social, medical, and economic damages caused by alcohol. Meanwhile, if the alcohol industry were abolished, it would not cost our economy; as the money previously spent on alcohol would be spent on other things, which would easily produce as many jobs, without the high social costs that come from the damages of alcohol. Furthermore, the reduction of the damages caused by alcohol would improve the economy, through increased worker productivity, increased savings, reduced medical costs, reduced crime, reduced tax burdens, and more people being able to devote their time and resources towards personal development and productive ventures. Temperance and Prohibitionism is good for the economy, while the alcohol industry is harmful to it.

Let us consider what our society could accomplish if the alcohol industry wasn't sucking the blood out of our economy. If we solved the problem of alcohol and we were no longer losing hundreds of billions of dollars a year to the damages caused by alcohol. In 2017, the Huffington Post put out an article in



which they calculated the annual costs of various possible projects. They calculated that it would cost 4.4 billion dollars a year to house every homeless person in America, 135.6 billion a year to feed every food insecure person in the country, 24.8 billion a year to pay for the cost of books for college students, 26.7 billion to cover the tuition cost of 771,000 college students attaining four year degrees, 26.7 billion a year to cover the cost of prescription medications for over 31 million seniors, and 16.8 billion dollars a year to double the VA's funding for taking care of the medical needs of veterans. That list of things added together would come to an estimated cost of 235 billion. So, for the amount of wealth that's drained as a result of the alcohol industry and the damages caused by its products, we could theoretically afford to end homelessness, feed the hungry, make college more affordable for millions of Americans, help finance the medical needs of millions of seniors, and help sick and disabled veterans.

Add to that, the fact that the damages caused by the alcohol industry also shrink our economy by over 70 billion dollars a year. So, we could also get a larger, faster growing economy, that could create more jobs and greater prosperity.

Now, of course, fixing the problem of alcohol in our society will take time, effort, and investment to achieve. But in the long run, the benefits of fixing the problem will far outweigh the costs of

Continued Page 2

fixing the problem. And the cost of fixing the problem going forward would also be far less costly in the long term than allowing the problem to continue indefinitely, and having to spend ever increasing amounts of money just to keep up with the damages.

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

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

https://alcoholjustice.org/images/7-12-16_Alcoholology_toxonomics.pdf

<https://www.cdc.gov/features/costsofdrinking/index.html>



This coming Sunday, September 1st is the 150th Anniversary of the Prohibition Party. The Prohibition Party's 1st national convention was on September 1st, 1869, in Chicago. The Prohibition Party is the oldest living third party in the United States, and the third oldest living political party in the U.S. following the Democrats and Republicans. The New York Prohibitionist will release a special issue commemorating the party's 150th Anniversary.

The Prohibition Party and Women's Equality

August 26th was national Women's Equality Day. The day commemorates the passage of the 19th Amendment, establishing national women's suffrage. The Prohibition Party was one of the forces which helped to champion women's suffrage. We were the first national political party to formally support national women's suffrage. This was included in our first national party platform in 1872, decades before the Democratic and Republican Parties got around to it. One of the figures who helped pass the 19th Amendment in Congress, was Prohibition Party congressman Charles Randall. Charles Randall served in Congress from 1915 to 1921, for a district in California, and cast his vote in favor of passing the 19th Amendment. In addition, the Prohibition Party has supported the participation of women in electoral politics. Hundreds of

women have for office under Prohibition Party tickets. Susanna Salter, the first woman mayor in the U.S. was elected mayor of Argonia Kansas in 1887. Anna Woodbey, the first African American woman candidate for office, was nominated by the Prohibition Party as a candidate for regent of Nebraska's state university, in 1895. And the Prohibition Party nominated Marie Brehm as the first legally recognized woman candidate for vice president in 1924.

Olean Considering Smoking Ban at City Park

In Olean, New York, the Olean Common Council is discussing the possibility of banning smoking at all of the city's 16 parks. A discussion was held by the Olean Common Council on August 20th, though it remains to be seen whether they will implement the policy. The Olean Times Herald has released an online public poll on the issue. As it stands, the poll is 72.5% in favor of banning smoking at the city's parks.

Source: http://www.oleantimesherald.com/news/should-the-city-of-olean-ban-smoking-in-parks/poll_4d15e984-c434-11e9-87c7-83481058df22.html?fbclid=IwAR0dz4mDE0IQ6v8FYNPbFu9C1xbpp20IMGLU3Y1IGT-PW_BelZzQoaAoDD4#utm_campaign=blog&utm_source=facebook&utm_medium=social

Cattaraugus County Legislators Propose Law to Ban Flavored E-Cigarette Juices

Six members of the Cattaraugus County legislature have sponsored a county bill to ban the sale of flavored e-cigarette juices in the county. The bill would amend a county law on e-cigarettes to ban the sale and distribution of flavored e-liquids in the county. The bill's sponsors include the chairman of the county legislature, the majority leader, the minority leader, the chairman of the county legislature's Human Services committee, the vice chairman of the committee, and two other members of the committee.

The names of the legislators sponsoring the bill are: Chairman James J. Snyder, R-Olean; Majority Leader and Human Services Committee Chairman Donna Vickman, R-Farmersville; Vice Chairman Barbara Hastings, D-Allegany; Minority Leader Susan Labuhn, D-Salamanca; Richard Helmich, R-Deleval and Norman Marsh, R-Little Valley.

The bill will be considered by county legislators Human Services and Finance

Committees. If the bill is passed, then it would take effect 60 after it is passed and filed with the New York Secretary of State Office.

Sources: http://www.oleantimesherald.com/olean/law-introduced-to-ban-flavored-e-cigarette-juice-in-cattaraugus/article_0424393d-2ef5-5f86-81c7-02fbaadb2a17.html?utm_medium=social&utm_source=facebook&utm_campaign=user-share&fbclid=IwAR1Gja2KfxMRJW0_LxIGDkIRrasMGdPvADezgAy28RyuXMY7kvVPjdcaNi8

Child Victims Act Goes into Effect

Earlier this year, the state government finally passed the Child Victims Act. The Child Victims Act was an important step in remedying New York's absurd statute of limitations for laws for sex crimes, in strengthening state efforts to combat the sexual abuse of children, and for allowing many people who suffered childhood sexual abuse to seek justice against their abusers. The Child Victims Act extended the statute of limitations for criminal and civil actions going forward, and created a one-year period where people who were denied justice by the state's previous state of limitations to seek criminal civil actions against abusers. During this month, the provisions of the Child Victims Act have taken effect and the aforementioned one-year period has started.

Source: https://www.democracynow.org/2019/8/15/new_york_child_victim_s_act

Law Passed to Require Industrial Development Agencies to Livestream Meetings

The state has recently passed a law requiring Industrial Development Agencies to livestream their meetings. In New York state, various local governments have industrial development agencies. Industrial Development Agencies are tasked with trying to foster communal economic development, and often times can offer tax breaks or other financial incentives to encourage companies to engage in developments projects in the community. IDA meetings are generally open to the public, but tend not to have a predictable schedules for meetings, and can often be set at times which are inconvenient for many members of the public. Once the law goes into effect, IDAs will be required to livestream and post video recordings of their meetings.

Source: https://www.syracuse.com/news/2019/08/new-law-to-require-industrial-development-agencies-to-live-stream-their-meetings.html?fbclid=IwAR3wzFn_G7ir3MxhWnMkwZY18vbl47zHCXuS-o_vSnQ4sAMJxcfn2uL1TU

"The bud of victory is always in truth".
Benjamin Harrison

"The path of progress is seldom smooth. New things are often hard to do. Our fathers found them so. We find them so. But are we not made better for the effort and sacrifice?" William McKinley

**IN 2017,
10,874 PEOPLE DIED
IN DRUNK-DRIVING
CRASHES —
ONE EVERY 48
MINUTES.**

#SATURATION SATURDAY



Upstate Jobs Party Sues Against Unequal Provision in Ballot Laws

The Upstate Jobs Party has launched a lawsuit challenging a provision in state ballot access laws. Under New York State laws, multiple parties can nominate the same candidate under electoral fusion. While some political parties have statewide ballot access, minor parties without statewide ballot access can place candidates on ballot through independent nominating petition. But state ballot access laws contain a provision that for various offices, if a minor party nominates a candidate that is a fusion candidate with two or more parties with statewide ballot access, then the non-state recognized party is denied its own line on the ballot and their name is placed with the candidate under a state recognized party's line.

The Upstate Jobs Party is a minor party, which does not have statewide ballot access. In various elections they have been arguably disadvantaged by this provision. Now the Upstate Jobs Party is suing in state court, arguing that this provision in the state's ballot access laws violates the state constitution. The case is still being handled in court, and it remains to be seen how it will turn out.

Hopefully the Upstate Jobs Party will succeed in getting this provision overturned and create a condition where minor parties without statewide ballot access can use independent nominating petitions to place their candidates on their own ballot line for every type of office.

Sources: <https://www.syracuse.com/news/2019/08/upstate-jobs-party-and-mcmahon-sue-onondaga-county-elections-board-over-ballot.html>

<https://www.timesunion.com/news/article/Lawsuit-would-end-rule-curling-independent-party-14284334.php>

Minor Parties Sue To Protect Electoral Fusion

The Conservative and Working Families parties have launched a lawsuit to protect electoral fusion in New York state. As we had reported in our April Issue, major party politicians, attempting to attempt to eliminate the state's electoral fusion laws (and in effect weaken the political influence of minor parties, while consolidate power in the hands of major party elites) made an underhanded attack, by subtly giving a state commission considering measures for public financing of elections, the power to decide to eliminate electoral fusion. It is unclear whether the commission will decide to do this, but the fact that there is the possibility that they could threaten the health of our state's democratic system of governance. The Conservative and Working Families parties have challenged this possible attack on electoral fusion. They have both filed lawsuits contending that giving the commission the power to end electoral fusion is a violation of the state constitution. IN their lawsuits they contend that an appointed commission does not have the power to change state election law, and that the elimination of fusion voting infringes on the rights of voters and candidates.

As the conservative Party lawsuits states, *"The enactment of the statute and the creation of the commission are in violation of the Constitution of the state of New York and interfere with the constitutionally protected rights of citizens, electors, candidates and political parties to engage in fusion voting,"*

"Plaintiffs are currently engaged in political activities in preparation for elections to take place in 2019 and 2020. These activities include, but are not limited to, proceeding on endorsements and nominations, community and political organizing, fundraising, issue development, candidate recruitment in primary and general elections, etc. In conducting many of these activities, plaintiffs must be able to rely on their ability to exercise their constitutional right to fusion voting. As a result of the statute, plaintiffs' engagement in the above political activities has been chilled, and candidates are hesitant to pursue multiple-party nominations. Plaintiffs

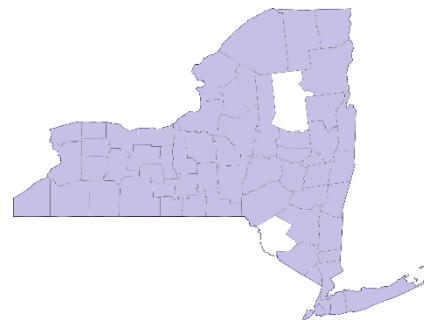
stand to be severely harmed by any further interference with their constitutionally protected right to fusion voting and cross-endorsements."

And as the Working Families Party lawsuit states, *"The statutes which set forth the elements of fusion voting were duly enacted by the legislature and signed by the governor... "It is settled law in New York that an enactment cannot be modified or repealed except by use of procedures equivalent to those used for the original enactment. Accordingly, the attempt to repeal or modify the fusion statutes by use of the PCFEC are unconstitutional insofar as they are inconsistent with the constitutional requirement of equivalency."*

Hopefully the Conservative and Working Families lawsuit will succeed and this underhanded attack on our state's system of electoral fusion will be struck down by our state courts.

Sources: https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/2cc7be_6c37a569286d49579ac92eb00db5dc9.pdf

<https://www.post-journal.com/news/page-one/2019/08/two-parties-challenge-authority-of-commission/>



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 324 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.

"You might as well try and dam Niagara Falls with toothpicks as to stop the reform wave sweeping our land" Billy Sunday

New York Prohibition Party History

Alphonso Hopkins

Alphonso Alva (A.A.) Hopkins was a writer, professor, political economist, and Prohibition Party politician. He was a prohibition party candidate for several offices, including being the Prohibition Party's candidate for governor of New York.

Alphonso Hopkins was born on March 27th, 1843, in Burlington Flats, New York. He was the son of Alvah and Mercy Hale Hopkins. His father worked as a wagon maker. He was educated at an academy in Hamilton, New York. Alphonso began a career as a writer. In 1867, he became editor of the *Rural New Yorker* newspaper, and later became editor of *American Rural Home*. In 1867, he married Adelia R. Allyn, and they moved live in her parent's household in Rochester. They would have one daughter, Lillarene. From 1868 to 1871, Hopkins also worked as a lecturer, delivering speeches on literature, temperance, and economics.

Hopkins wrote and published works on a variety of topics. This included poetry, novels, a biography on 1888 Prohibition Party presidential candidate Clinton Fisk, numerous prohibitionist pamphlets, and various scholarly articles and books on political economy (the study of economic activities and their relation to social custom and government policies). His notable works included *Asleep in the Sanctum and Other Poems* (1876), *His Prison Bars* (1878), *Our Sabbath Evening* (1878), *Waifs and Their Authors* (1879), *Geraldine* (1882), *Sinner and Saint* (1883), *Life of General Clinton B. Fisk* (1888), *Wealth and Waste* (1895), *Ballads of Brotherhood* (1900), *The Economic Aspects of Prohibition* (1908), *Profit and Loss in Man* (1909), and *The Bugle of Right* (1913).

Hopkins became involved with the Prohibition Party at some point between its founding in 1869 and the year 1874. In 1874, Hopkins ran as the Prohibition Party candidate for Congress in New York's 30th Congressional District (representing Monroe and Orleans Counties). He received 675 votes and 2.60% of the vote. In 1875, he was the Prohibition Party candidate for State Comptroller. He received 9,669 votes and 1.24% of the vote. He ran for congress in the 30th district two more times, in 1876 and 1878.

He received 169 votes (0.48%) in 1876 and 2,476 votes (8.97%) in 1878. In 1879, he was the Prohibition Party candidate for New York Secretary of State. He received 4,266 votes and 0.47% of the vote.

In 1882, Hopkins was the Prohibition Party candidate for Governor of New York. His campaign occurred during a time in which the Prohibition Party began to experience significant growth from an increasing number of voters, who supported prohibition and other social reforms, leaving the Republican and Democratic Parties to join the Prohibition Party. Hopkins received 25,783 votes and 2.82% of the total votes. This was nearly six times the number of votes that the party's 1879 gubernatorial candidate received.

In December 1882, Hopkins became editor of the *American Reformer* newspaper. He remains its editor until 1885.

In 1884, the Prohibition Party nominated former Kansas Governor John St. John for president. He ran a strong campaign, which was heavily focused on New York State. Alphonso Hopkins was one of the prominent figures in the state which helped with St. John's campaign in New York. St. John received over 147,000 votes statewide (over 15 times the number of votes that the party's 1880 candidate received. In New York, St. John received 25,006 votes, and his strong performance in the state likely shifted the results of the 1884 election. In 1888, Hopkins was one of the slate of electors for Prohibition Party presidential candidate Clinton Fisk in New York state.

From 1893-1895, Hopkins served as Vice-Chancellor and Professor of Political Economy at the American Temperance University. American Temperance University was a pro-temperance college created in the town of Harriman, Tennessee (which itself was a town created by temperance supporters to have an alcohol-free community).

On February 17, 1897, Hopkins married his second wife, Emma M. Santee.

By 1900, Hopkins had moved to Hornellsville (now Hornell), New York. In 1900, he ran as a Prohibition Party candidate for Congress in New York's 29th Congressional District (which represented Steuben, Chemung, Yates, and Seneca

Counties). He received 1,637 votes and 3.39% of the vote.

By 1910, Hopkins had moved to New York City. In 1912, he ran for Congress in New York's 15th Congressional District (which represented part of New York City). He received 43 votes and 0.16% of the vote. In 1914, he ran for New York State Senate in New York's 17th State Senate District. He received 51 votes and 0.26% of the vote. In the same year, Hopkins was one the party's candidates for at-large delegates to New York's 1915 State Constitutional Convention.

In 1915, Hopkins moved to Bergen, New Jersey, where he spent his last years. On September 25th, 1918, Alphonso Hopkins died. He was buried in Hope Cemetery, in Hornell, New York.

Sources: "Alphonso Alva Hopkins." prabook.com. Accessed August 17, 2019. https://prabook.com/web/alphonso_alva_hopkins/1081224.

"Alphonso Hopkins United States Census, 1860." FamilySearch. Accessed August 18, 2019. <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MC4T-D8F>

"Alphonso Hopkins United States Census, 1870." FamilySearch. Accessed August 18, 2019. <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:M8JC-3LM>

"Alphonso Hopkins United States Census, 1880." FamilySearch. Accessed August 18, 2019. <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MZDF-YYP>.

"Alfonzo A. Hopkins United States Census, 1905." FamilySearch. Accessed August 18, 2019. <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MVBQ-SK5>

"Alfonzo A. Hopkins United States Census, 1910." FamilySearch. Accessed August 18, 2019. <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MVBQ-SK5>

"Alphonso A. Hopkins United States Census, 1915." FamilySearch. Accessed August 18, 2019. <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV93-3L8F>

"Alphonso Alvah Hopkins (1843-1918) - Find A Grave..." Find A Grave. Accessed August 16, 2019. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/68221509/alphonso-alvah-hopkins>.

"Alphonso Alva Hopkins' Geraldine." The LUCILE Project - Alphonso Hopkins' GERALDINE. Accessed August 17, 2019. <http://sdrclib.uiowa.edu/lucile/Geraldine/geraldine.htm>.

"Candidates nominated by the Prohibition Party." *Democrat and Chronicle*. (Rochester, New York). October 27, 1914. Accessed, August 18, 2019. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/135285834/?terms=alphonso%2Bhopkins%2Bprohibition>

"Hopkins, Alphonso A." Our Campaigns. Accessed August 17, 2019. <https://www.ourcampaigns.com/CandidateDetail.html?CandidateID=64329>.

Hopkins, Alphonso Alva. "The Economic Aspects of Prohibition." *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 32 (1908): 121-27. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1010560>.

Kestenbaum, Lawrence. "Index to Politicians: Hopkins." *The Political Graveyard*. Accessed August 17, 2019. <http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/hopkins.html#996.31.40>.

"Other Past Candidates: New York". Partisan Prohibition Historical Society. Prohibitionists.org. Accessed March 29th, 2018. <http://www.prohibitionists.org/Candidates/candidates.html>

"Our Party's Nominees". *The Voice*. (New York City, New York). October 25, 1888. Accessed, August 18, 2019. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/557388909/?terms=alphonso%2Bhopkins%2Bprohibition>

"Page:The Biographical Dictionary of America, Vol. 05.djvu/362." Page:The Biographical Dictionary of America, vol. 05.djvu/362 - Wikisource, the free online library. Accessed August 18, 2019. https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Page:The_Biographical_Dictionary_of_America,_vol._05.djvu/362.

"Personal". *Buffalo Weekly Courier*. (Buffalo, New York). December 27, 1882. Accessed, August 18, 2019. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/494602339/?terms=alphonso%2Bhopkins%2Bprohibition>