

New York Prohibitionist



Think NY Vote Dry

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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.

"Look well into thyself; there is a source of strength which will always spring up if thou wilt always look." Marcus Aurelius

State and National Party News

The Prohibition Party continues its work on the state and national level. On the national level, the party has been working on preparations for the 2024 presidential campaign. This has included work to prepare for efforts to get on the ballot in various states, working on paperwork, working on media outreach, and other behind the scenes work. In July, the Prohibition Trust Fund Association had its annual meeting and allocated funding for the Prohibition Party and our 2024 campaign.

On the state level, we have continued to work on issue advocacy and forming connections with groups that share common ground on certain issues. There has been success with this. In recent months, we have been in communication with the organization Unite New York, to discuss ways that we could work together to advance efforts to improve the state's ballot access laws.

Prohibition Trust Fund Association Holds Annual Meeting

The Prohibition Trust Fund Association held its annual meeting on July 10th, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The Prohibition Trust Fund Association is a financial body and charity that supports the Prohibition Party and various temperance organizations. Due to a surplus in funds, the Prohibition Trust Fund Association allocated more money in grants than it typically does in a regular year. A total of \$85,000 was awarded to seven applicants. The Prohibition Party received \$25,000 for ballot access work and \$5,000 for election advertising. The Partisan Prohibition Historical Society received \$3,000 for website development.

Supreme Court Continues Moving Forward with NY Ballot Access Case

The legal battle over ballot access laws continues to move forward in the U.S. Supreme Court. Back on March 16, titled Libertarian Party of New York, et al., Petitioners v. New York State Board of Elections, et al., was placed on the Supreme Court's docket. In this case, the New York Libertarian Party and New York Green Party are challenging a set of anti-democratic changes made to state ballot access laws back in 2020. These changes made it vastly harder for independent and minor party candidates to petition to get on ballot for statewide offices, and make it vastly harder for minor parties to gain and retain statewide ballot access status. After the case was docketed with the Supreme Court, the State Government was given a period to file a response. On June 30th, the New York State Board of Elections filed its response; allowing for the court to move forward with the next steps to move forward with the case. The Supreme Court is scheduled to consider



whether to hear the case during its September 26th conference.

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New York State Redistricting Case

New York State is facing ongoing legal contentions regarding the state's redistricting process. As challengers attempt to have the state's congressional districts redrawn again.

Last year, the State Court of Appeals struck down a set of Congressional and State Senate district maps, for violating state constitutional provisions against partisan gerrymandering and not following the procedures for the redistricting process laid out by the state constitution. Following this, Judge Patrick McAllister appointed elections expert John Cervas as special master to design a new set of Congressional and State Senate maps that were used in the 2022 elections. These maps were designed with a focus on maximizing the competitiveness of districts and allowing voters to have a broader impact on selected elected representatives.

Following this, there was another case challenging the State Assembly districts for violating the state constitution for the same reasons. The courts ended up ruling against the Assembly districts, but since

the case had been decided closer to the 2022 election, they decided that there wasn't enough time to redraw the districts for the 2022 election, and that the election districts would be redrawn for the 2024 Assembly election. This year, the Independent Redistricting Commission was able to produce a new set of Assembly district maps, which was passed by the state legislature.

Allies of the Democratic Congressional Campaign have sought to challenge the congressional districts drawn for the 2022 election. They made a lawsuit in the case of *Hoffman v New York State Independent Redistricting Commission*. They dispute the decisions that were made in the cases of *Harkenrider v. Hochul* and *Nichols v. Hochul*: which had struck down the Congressional and State Senate maps and led to new maps created by a special master. They contend that those maps were created as a temporary measure for the 2022 election, and the state's Independent Redistricting Commission and State legislature, should be able to design new sets of districts before the upcoming 2024 elections, that would be used for the remainder of the decade.

By contrast, opponents to the challenge contend that the previous court decisions were legitimate, that the maps designed by the special master were fair, and should be regarded as a long-term remedy to the issue. That members of the state legislature had violated the state constitution in an attempt at extreme partisan gerrymandering and may well make another attempt at gerrymandering, if given the chance.

A lower court had initially ruled in favor of keeping district maps the same. But the case was then appealed to a higher court. On July 13th, a mid-level appellate court sided with the challengers and ruled 3-2 in favor of allowing new districts to be drawn before the 2024 elections. Following this, supporters of the current district maps filed an appeal for the case to the State Court of Appeals. Thus, the State Court of Appeals will rule on whether the 2022 district maps were meant to be temporary or for the entire decade. The petitioners seeking to have the district maps redrawn have until September 18 to file their brief in the case. Those that appealed the case have

until October 23rd to file their response. The case is set to be argued before the State Court of Appeals in mid-November.

This case could have significant implications for the 2024 congressional elections. The Republican Party had narrowly won a majority in the House in the 2022 elections from the Democrats. Thanks in part to the Republicans flipping four districts in New York state. The 2024 elections may end up having a competitive race for the House majority. Some Democratic Party figures are hoping that the Court of Appeals to rule in favor of drawing new districts, so that Democrats in the state legislature would have the chance to design districts more favorable to their party's candidates. On the other side, there are figures in the Republican Party who are hoping that the court rules in favor of keeping the current districts, so that there are more competitive districts that they may be able to win.

It remains to be seen how the State Court of Appeals may end up ruling in this case. There are plausible arguments that can be made both for the idea that the 2022 district maps were made to be temporary and for the idea that they could be regarded as a resolution of the matter for the remainder of the decade. Redistricting expert Richard Briffault of Columbia Law School has stated that it's a close question of how the Court is likely to rule on the case and could be read both ways.

Briffault stated that, "It's going to be close. I mean, I think as you know last time there was division in the court. The majority basically found both that the procedure had been violated, and that the plan was a gerrymander. That was actually, I think, more than four to three. But there was a division over the remedy and only four judges have supported the remedy of sending it back to the lower court to it to use a Special Master."

Additionally, there are considerations of how changes in the membership of the Court of Appeals could affect the ruling. Chief Justice Janet DiFiore has retired since the ruling in 2022. Judge Rowan Winson was elevated to the position of Chief Justice and Justice Caitlin Halligan was selected to fill the open spot in the

court. Since Justice Halligan had not been involved in the previous decision, it is harder to estimate how she may rule on the upcoming case.

It remains to be seen how the State Court of Appeals will end up ruling in this case. We may end up seeing the 2022 district maps be upheld and kept for the remainder of the decade. Or we may see the court decide to authorize the drawing of new district maps. In which case, the Independent Redistricting Commission would begin designing drafts for new district maps and if the process goes smoothly, the state legislature could end up voting on new district maps as early as February 2024. Either decision could have significant impacts on how many races in the state may play out and on how voters might be able to have an impact on results.

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"Always vote for principle, though you may vote alone, and you may cherish the sweetest reflection that your vote is never lost." — John Quincy Adams

"To love is to will the good of the other."
Thomas Aquinas

New York Court Battle Over Independent Candidate Petitions

There is an ongoing court battle over the current deadline for candidates to file independent petitions to get on the ballot. The case of Meadors v Erie County challenged changes to the independent petition deadline that were made back in 2019. In 2019, the deadline for independent candidates and candidates for parties without statewide ballot access was moved from August of the election year to May. In 2021, supporters of Buffalo Mayor Byron Brown filed a lawsuit challenging the deadline change. Mayor Brown had attempted to run as an independent candidate for reelection after losing the Democratic primary, because the deadline for filing independent nominating petitions was set before party primaries. Challengers contended that it was unfair that the deadline for independent candidates to file to get on the general election ballot was set so early in the year and that the deadline was set nearly a month before major parties even held their primary elections. That such requirements produced an undue and overly burdensome requirement on candidates. Courts refused to grant Brown's request to be placed on the ballot while the issue was being settled in court. Though, he ended up winning reelection as a write-in candidate.

While the 2021 election had ended, the court case continued to move forward on trying to address the merits of the case and whether the state had produced an overly burdensome standard for independent candidates by setting the independent petition deadline so early in the year.

On July 11th of this year, District Court Magistrate Michael J. Roemer issued a ruling in the case upholding the state's independent petition deadline. In his opinion, Magistrate Roemer contends that the state had a legitimate interest in setting the independent deadline so early and claimed that it would be unfair to the major parties for independent candidates to be able to get on the ballot after they had their primaries. His full opinion can be accessed by this link:

<https://storage.courtlistener.com/recap/gov.uscourts.nywd.137841/gov.uscourts.nywd.137841.80.0.pdf>

Elections expert Richard Winger criticized the reasoning behind Magistrate Roemer's decision. Winger pointed out that the Supreme Court struck down Ohio's early deadline for independents in 1983, in *Anderson v Celebrezze*. Magistrate Roemer had claimed that the Supreme Court's decision in that case didn't apply because that case was about deadlines for presidential elections. Though Winger has pointed out there are numerous other decisions in many states, where early petition deadlines for independent candidates for non-presidential elections were ruled unconstitutional. These included decisions in the states of Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Tennessee. Winger also points out that most of the cases that Roemer tries to cite supporting an early deadline for independent petitions involved cases where the deadline was the same day for party primaries, not before them. Of the cases where there was a deadline before a primary, one case was in Washington where independent candidates had to run in a primary vote (and thus the deadline had to be before it), a second case was in North Dakota and involved independent petitions for candidates running in primaries for a newly qualified political party (and thus the deadline needed to be before the primaries), and the third case cited (from Illinois in 1986) was overturned the Seventh Circuit Court in 2006. Winger points out that the magistrate's claim that the early deadline is justified by the state's need to mail out ballots to overseas absentee voters is incorrect. Overseas absentee ballots don't need to be mailed out until September and the state was able to mail them out back when the independent petition deadline was in August. Winger further contends that the magistrate's decision lacks consideration for the additional burden that this early deadline can have on the voters seeking to exercise their rights. That in the case of Byron Brown, over 60% of voters in the election ended up having to make additional efforts to cast write-in votes, so that they could elect their preferred candidate.

On July 20th, an appeal was submitted to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. The case number for the Second Circuit is 23-1054. Over the next several weeks, various documents have been submitted to the court in preparation for the case being heard by the Second Circuit. It remains to be seen when the case will be heard and how it may be inclined to rule on this case.

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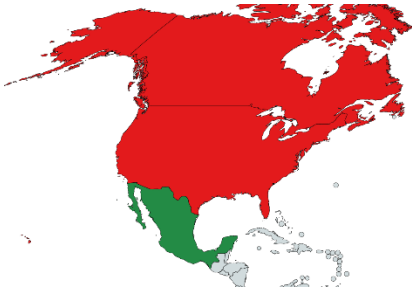
New Jersey Fusion Ballot Case

In New Jersey, an effort is being made to establish the legality of electoral fusion voting in the New Jersey. On July 10, supporters of electoral fusion produced a final brief in the case *Re Malinowski, N.J. Superior Court, App. Div., A-3542-21T2*. They contend that it is a violation of the New Jersey State Constitution to not allow for fusion voting. In electoral fusion, two or more parties may decide to jointly nominate the same candidate for a position. Electoral fusion can present opportunities for different parties to work together to support a more broadly popular candidate and potentially be more competitive against other candidates from parties that may otherwise have an advantage. It remains to be seen how the court will end up ruling on this matter.

Source: <https://ballot-access.org/2023/07/11/final-brief-filed-in-new-jersey-fusion-case/>



"The function of education is to teach one to think intensively and to think critically. Intelligence plus character - that is the goal of true education." Martin Luther King, Jr.



Alcohol Deaths Rose in Parts of North America During Pandemic

The United States and Canada saw significant increases in alcohol-related deaths during the coronavirus pandemic. For the United States, data from the CDC showed significant increases in alcohol-related deaths during 2020 and 2021. During the first year of the pandemic, deaths directly attributed to alcohol had risen by 26%. Death rates were highest among those ages 55-64, but there was a 42% in deaths among women ages 35-44.

For Canada, national data shows significant increases in deaths from alcohol during the pandemic; with death rates in the country reaching new highs. Reported deaths increased from 3,200 in 2019 (the year before the pandemic), to 3,790 deaths in 2020 and 3,875 deaths in 2021. There was an 18% increase in deaths from 2019-2020. This was the largest year-over-year change seen in the country in 20 years. The year 2021 saw an over 2% increase from 2020. In 2020, deaths from alcohol increased 27% among those younger than 65 and increased 4% among those 65 and older. Following this increase in deaths from alcohol, the Canadian Centre on Substance Use and Addiction has moved to revise its guidelines regarding recommended limits on drinking. They've decreased the recommended limit from 15 standard drinks per week for men and 10 for women, to a recommended limit of drinks per week.

This significant increase in alcohol-related illnesses and deaths in the United States and Canada was in part driven and exacerbated by weakened restrictions on alcohol sales in various areas and the failure of health authorities to take more significant action in addressing alcohol-related problems during the pandemic. Tim Stockwell of the Canadian Institute for Substance Use Research and his

colleagues looked at the dynamics of alcohol-related health problems during the pandemic. They found that the United States and Canada had seen significant increases in alcohol-related hospitalizations during the pandemic, which produced increased burdens on nations' healthcare systems. Additionally, alcohol use served to increase risks for coronavirus infection and transmission. They found that government policies allowing alcohol businesses to be categorized as essential work and policies weakening restrictions on alcohol sales served to increase the rate of alcohol-related illnesses and hospitalizations during the pandemic. They also contend that these policies could have long-term negative impacts well after the pandemic has ended. If weakened restrictions on alcohol sales continue in the long-term after the pandemic, they could facilitate long-term increases in drinking rates, and lead to increased rates of illness, hospitalization, and death. Stockwell and his colleagues contend that enacting policies to reduce the availability and affordability of alcohol will be important for working to alleviate the alcohol-related problems brought about during the pandemic.

By contrast, the nation of Mexico reportedly managed to avoid significant increases in alcohol-related deaths and has mitigated some aspects of alcohol-related health problems through effective policies during the pandemic. In 2022, Mexico reportedly had around 24,000 annual deaths from alcohol, compared to 23,479 in 2016. A group of researchers from the Center for Global Mental Health Research, National Institute of Psychiatry Ramón de la Fuente Muñiz, in Mexico, looked at how alcohol-related illness and mortality were affected by the coronavirus pandemic and government policies addressing alcohol during the period. They found that while there was increased drinking among segments of the population, increased reports of domestic violence (which were often connected with drinking), and alcohol-related illnesses increased the mortality risks for a significant segment of coronavirus patients, that various government policies enacted to address alcohol served to mitigate and reduce damages. During the pandemic, the Mexican government

temporarily shut down beer manufacturers, after determining their work to be non-essential. Twenty-one states and various municipalities in Mexico enacted varying levels of temporary additional restrictions on the sale of alcohol. The Ministry of Health coordinated with various institutions to expand access to mental health screening and online mental healthcare (including for substance use problems). Preliminary data shows that the number of alcohol-related emergency room visits and hospitalizations directly attributable to had decreased in states that had enacted increased restrictions on alcohol sales. Additionally, 39% of Mexican adults had reportedly decreased their level of drinking during lockdown. During the pandemic, there were some instances of people had died of methanol poisoning from consuming illegally produced alcohol. Though, it should be noted those cases primarily occurred in parts of the country where illegal alcohol manufacturing was a problem long before the pandemic era restrictions had occurred and which persistently had cases of poisoning from unadulterated alcohol before the pandemic. When looking at the bigger picture of overall deaths from alcohol-induced illnesses, Mexico fared much better compared to the United States and Canada during the pandemic.

The comparison of the situations in the United States, Canada, and Mexico serves to highlight some important points for people in each nation to consider. The United States and Canada saw significant increases in alcohol-related illnesses, hospitalizations, and deaths, during the pandemic. Both countries now face the challenge of working to reduce alcohol-related mortality, and other health problems. The nation of Mexico, despite having less resources for its healthcare system and facing a variety of challenges, managed to enact policies which mitigated alcohol-related problems during the pandemic. These policies appear to have helped Mexico to avoid the kind of massive increases in alcohol-related mortality that other countries in North America have seen. Though, it remains to be seen whether Mexican policymakers to transmit this into a more long-term and comprehensive approach. Some researchers have used investigations into

how alcohol problems were handled in different countries to make the case for enacting evidence-based policies to reduce alcohol use in order to reduce alcohol-related deaths and alleviate burdens on the healthcare system. Further national and cross-national studies could serve to build on this work and help to identify strategies that could be used to alleviate the damaging effects of alcohol on public health.

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Gallup Reports Decreased Drinking Rates Among Young Adults

A poll from Gallup reports that drinking rates have been progressively decreasing among young adults in the United States. They found that the rates of drinking reported among those age 18-34 has progressively decreased over the past 20 years. This includes decreases in the percentage of respondents who report that they drink on occasion, respondents that reported that they drank in the past week, and respondents that reported that they sometimes drink more heavily. These metrics have decreased among current 18-34-year olds compared to those in that age range from 20 years ago. By contrast, these metrics had increased among older Americans and remained relatively the same among older Americans.

The percentage of 18-34-year-olds who reported drinking in the past week was at 61%. This is down from 67% in 2001-2003. By contrast, the rates for 35-54-year-olds increased by 1 point, from 68 to 69% and the rates for those 55 and older increased 6 points, from 63% to 69%. The percentage of drinkers age 18-34, who reported sometimes overdrinking had decreased to 22%, from 28%. Combined with an increase of non-drinkers, this means that the reported rate of overdrinking among 18-34-year-olds has

decreased to 13%, compared to 21% in 2001-2003. The percentage of drinkers in the 35-54 age range that reported sometimes overdrinking had decreased 2 points, from 22% to 20%. The percentage for those drinkers age 55 and older had increased 4 points from 10% to 14%. The amount of alcohol that young adults reportedly drank per week also decreased. With drinkers age 18-34 reporting an average of 3.6 drinks in the past week, compared to 5.4 drinks in 2001-2003. Additionally, the percentage of young adult Americans who report that they ever use alcohol has decreased 10 points, from 76% in 2001-2003, to 66% currently.

There is a question of what factors are driving this decrease in drinking levels among young adults in the country. Gallup identifies a number of possible factors. There has been increasing attention among young adults on the health risks involved in drinking. More young adults recognize that so-called moderate drinking is unhealthy. With another Gallup poll finding that 39% of young adults recognized moderate drinking compared to 28% in 2018. While in that same period, the number of young adults who thought it was good for health had dropped from 22% to 10%. Gallup also identified demographic trends as a possible factor. Young adults who are Black, Asian, Hispanic, or from other minority groups, tended to have lower reported rates of drinking compared to white Americans of that age group. The percentage of non-white adults age 18-34 had increased from less than a third in 2001-2003, to 50% in 2023. As the composition of the nation's young adults has grown more diverse over the past 20 years, this has presumably had some effect in decreasing average drinking rates. Another factor Gallup identified is general distinctions. Baby Boomers on average have tended to have higher rates of drinking than the silent generation and the generations that came after them. As Baby Boomers have grown older and taken over a larger share of those 55 and older, this has shifted the average drinking rates for that age group higher. Gallup speculated whether some adults abandoning alcohol use in favor of marijuana placed a role. Though, they stated that there so far was little evidence to suggest this was any significant factor.

Overall, Gallup found that drinking rates among young adults, across several metrics, have been decreasing for decades and appears to be a trend that will continue into the future.

Sources:<https://news.gallup.com/poll/509690/young-adults-drinking-less-prior-decades.aspx>
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New York Prohibition Party History

Foster S. Dickinson

Foster Seymour Dickinson was a civil war veteran, local politician, and Prohibitionist Town Supervisor of Genesee, New York. Foster Dickinson was born on March 21, 1836, in the village of Whitney Point, town of Triangle, New York. He was the son of Rockwell Dickinson (1798-1869) and Sarepta (Rose) Dickinson (1806-1884). His father was a farmer. Dickinson grew up in Triangle, New York.

Foster Dickinson joined the army in 1861, during the U.S. Civil War. He was part of New York's 5th Cavalry Regiment and during the war had risen to become captain of the regiment's E Company. Throughout the Civil War, New York's 5th Cavalry had fought in 175 battles and skirmishes across Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Virginia. This included the Battle of Gettysburg, the Battle of Hagerstown, Pope's campaign, and the Battle of the Wilderness. Dickinson was reported to have personally participated in over 100 battles and skirmishes. In one notable skirmish at Stevensburg, Virginia, he managed to capture the horse of a Confederate officer. He captained E Company until the end of the war. A gold-mounted sabre was presented to him when E Company was disbanded in July 1865. Shortly after, he was discharged from the army on July 25th, 1865.

Foster Dickinson had married Alice Sophia (Langdon) Dickinson sometime during or before the war. They had their first child, Percy Albert Dickinson, in 1864. After the war they went on to have four more children: Elmer L. Dickinson (b.1868), Irma Rosamund Dickinson (b.1872), Ralph Dickinson (b.1873), and Merle Vernet Dickinson (b.1878).

After the Civil War, Dickinson would come to live in Genesee, New York. He had come to live in the town at least as early as 1870. He had acquired a piece of

property in town and made a living as a farmer. He would grow to become a prominent member of the community and got involved with local politics.

In 1883, Foster Dickinson was elected as the Prohibition Party candidate for town supervisor of Genesee, New York. As Town Supervisor, Dickinson was the head of the town government, tasked with managing various aspects of the town government's services and activities. As Town Supervisor, Dickinson was also a member of Allegany County's Board of Supervisors. In 1883, Dickinson was one of two Prohibitionists on the Allegany County Board of Supervisors. The other being A.L. Litchard of Rushford. During the 1883 session of the Board of Supervisors, Dickinson served on the committee for County Treasurer's Accounts, the committee for Erroneous Assessments and Excessive Taxes, and the Committee for Town Accounts. Through these committees, he would have played a role in making sure that county taxation was done appropriately, providing oversight for the County Treasurer, and making sure that the towns in the county were keeping their finances in order.

In 1884, Dickinson was elected to a second term as Town Supervisor of Genesee. He was reelected with a majority vote of 2 in a total vote of 243. In 1884, he was one of two Prohibitionists on the Allegany County Board of Supervisors. The other being William J. Richardson of Wirt. During the 1884 session of the Board of Supervisors, Dickinson served on the committee for Judge, Surrogate, District Attorney, and County Clerk's Accounts, the committee for County Buildings and County Officers, and the Committee on Stationery and Supplies for County Officers. Through these committees, he would play a role in providing oversight of how county officials were handling their funds, making sure that county officials were getting the stationery and supplies they needed, and overseeing the handling of county government facilities.

Dickinson would also be nominated as a candidate for local offices by other local minor parties. In 1883, the Greenback Party in Allegany County nominated Dickinson as their candidate for State Assembly. He received 262 votes (2.82%)

and came in 4th place. In 1889, the Labor Union Party in Allegany County nominated Dickinson for County Judge and Surrogate. He received 69 votes (0.86%) and came in 4th place.

After his time in local politics, Dickinson returned to his regular life. He was an active and involved member of a veterans' group for those that had served in New York's 5th Cavalry Regiment. Over the decades he would attend various veterans' gatherings throughout New York and Pennsylvania. Including events in Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and Gettysburg. He had accumulated his own private collection of war relics. This included his old military equipment, a valise, sabre, and canteen collected from the horse he had captured from a Confederate officer, a hickory cane given to him by the Superintendent of the National Cemetery at Cold Harbor, a sassafras cane cut close to where General Farnsworth had fell at Gettysburg, silver knee buckles that had belonged to his great-grandfather who had fought in the Revolutionary War, and the gold mounted Sabre that he had been given when E Company was disbanded. Additionally, Dickinson had been a frequent contributor to the National Tribune; providing stories about his experiences in the war.

By 1894, Dickinson had moved to the nearby town of Ceres, in McKean County, Pennsylvania. Dickinson lived in Ceres for over a decade. In 1905, he and his wife moved to Palma Sola, Florida. In 1907, his wife died from stomach troubles in their home. Dickinson would spend the last several years of his life living in Palma Sola.

Foster Dickinson died on April 20, 1915. In his life, he had fought to preserve the nation as a soldier, had lived the life of a farmer, had been a husband and father, and had served his community as a town supervisor. He had been a Prohibitionist town supervisor in a period when the Prohibition Party was able to elect multiple local officials in Allegany County each year. In doing so, he played a role in shaping the history of both the Prohibition Party and his local community.

Source: https://615c4beb-b241-4f4a-a6b4-a074dc02ce34.filesusr.com/ugd/2cc7be_a48011cd4f5840288dedfb43acc9a5a3.pdf



Mamie White Colvin: The Dry-throated Orator

Mamie White Colvin was born in Westview, Ohio on June 12th 1883. She was the daughter of Rev. Levi White and Mary Bell Hudleson White. From a young age, she became an advocate for temperance and prohibition, and a skilled orator for the cause. She would become significantly involved in both the Prohibition Party and the W.T.C.U.. In 1906, She married fellow prohibitionist David Leigh Colvin.

Mamie White Colvin ran for several offices as a Prohibition Party candidate. In 1918, she ran for Lieutenant Governor of New York. She received 48,142 votes (2.32%) and came in 4th place. In 1920, she ran as a presidential elector for the party's ticket in New York. In 1922, she ran for the House of Representatives in New York's 21st congressional district. She received 636 votes (0.95%) and came in 4th place. In 1933, she ran as a candidate for delegate to the convention for the 21st amendment, as part of an effort to try to prevent the state from ratifying the 21st amendment (unfortunately it was unsuccessful).

She served as national president of the W.T.C.U. from 1945 to 1953. In 1950, she helped to champion support for a congressional bill to ban the interstate advertising of alcohol (which unfortunately did not pass). She also campaigned against the U.S. military giving rations of alcohol to soldiers in the Korean War, and against the promotion of alcohol in entertainment.

Mamie White Colvin passed on October 30th, 1955.

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