



History Repeats

In England, the United Kingdom Independence Party ("UKIP") had one issue — leaving the European Union. Last year, the Conservative Party co-opted their issue, and "Brexit" was adopted as national policy. This year, the UKIP is disintegrating as voters see its job as having been finished.

Looks like the Prohibition Party after 1920, doesn't it? We won our signature issue, whereupon most of us left. Thirteen years later, our defenses decayed, we found ourselves back where we began.

This is what usually happens to narrowly-based alternative parties: When they become strong enough to threaten the powers that be, they get co-opted (however insincerely); they are destroyed by winning, and after a decent interval the *ancien régime* returns.

The Prohibition Party needs always to be a broad-gauge advocate of social reforms, not just a single-issue pressure group. There is strength in numbers philosophically as well as physically.

Nothing gives one person so much advantage over another as to remain cool and unruffled under all circumstances.

— Jefferson

Website

The Prohibition Party history website, www.prohibitionists.org, is now "searchable." If you want to find out if your ancestor, or some other specific individual, was a candidate for office, click on "search" in the index and type his name into the search line which then appears. Several related items will then appear, one of which will be what you are looking for. Convention locations and other topics can also be searched.

This feature has a small charge per question. The Partisan Prohibition Historical Society makes up-front deposits, as needed, to keep the "search" feature active. There is no cost to the user.

Bayes Announces Candidacy



Bill Bayes, our 2016 vice-presidential candidate, has announced that he will seek the Prohibition Party's nomination for president of the United States in 2020. He is the first person to express interest in doing so. Prohibition candidates will be chosen at our national convention in 2019.

Bayes, age 65, was born in Amsterdam, New York. His father was an army medic. An "army brat," Bill lived in many different states during his childhood and was able to experience life in many parts of America.

He graduated from Biloxi High School, Biloxi, Mississippi in 1969, then obtained a degree in Music Education from the University of Southern Mississippi. He made a career as a high school band director.

Now retired from music, Bill currently owns a small business in Hattiesburg. He is active in local politics.

Bayes is a strong believer in limited government and in constitutional rights. He holds that government is made up of public servants who are our employees, not our bosses.

A Humane Republican!

"Public health service should be as fully organized and as universally incorporated into our governmental system as is public education. The returns are a thousand fold in economic benefits and infinitely more in reduction of suffering and promotion of human happiness."

— Herbert Hoover (inaugural address)

Alcohol, the Gift that Keeps on Killing

Two proud parents invested thousands of hours and tens of thousands of dollars rearing their son, Timothy Piazza. Then, they sent him off to college, and after only a few months alcohol killed him.

Piazza had been intimidated into drinking as part of a ritual at the Beta Theta Pi fraternity house associated with The Pennsylvania State University, fell down a flight of stairs, and was allowed to lie unconscious and unattended for some 12 hours by his erstwhile fraternity brothers.

Penn State has a reputation as a "party school." Alcohol pushers in the surrounding community of State College cluster around the Penn State campus as though it were an Indian reservation, fomenting rapes, riots, and general disorder among the students.

When a young person you love is ready to go to college, encourage him to choose a school in a dry community, and advise him to avoid any "greek" organizations which may be active there. A life is a terrible thing to waste!

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hedges@prohibitionists.org

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**From the
Chairman's
Corner**
Rick Knox

Politics never rests. We must be like an excellent army, always moving. We must take steps to start building for 2020 by taking positive action in 2018 to get our message out to the electorate.

Perhaps you might run for state legislature or a county-level office; for the really brave, you may wish to consider a state-wide race. We have targeted Tennessee and Mississippi. Tennessee requires only 25 signatures to get on the ballot. We have ballot status in Mississippi.

Bill Bayes, our 2016 vice-presidential candidate, has announced his intention to seek the nomination for president in 2020. Bill is the state party chairman in Mississippi, and meanwhile he will run for Congress in 2018. Bill is a strong social conservative, as well as a constitutionalist.

If you want to run in 2018, contact me. I will be glad to help you, and I can provide numerous services for your campaign. Remember, your influence counts, and "If it's going to be, it's up to me." Many state and local races have only a Republican or a Democrat candidate, so being the alternative provides a good opportunity to win. If you want to run in 2018, you need to start developing a campaign ASAP. Organization is the key to victory.

On another subject: We have no room in this Party for those whose goal is to

cause strife and trouble. While we can have honest discussions over Party matters, we have no room for trouble-makers who fabricate rumours and tell out-right lies about members of this Party. I think I speak for the majority of the membership when I say those with a goal of dissent, back-stabbing, and spreading lies have no business in this organization and must be expelled from it. This historic Party must be preserved. We are few in number, and we need new members who believe in the Cause. To all who want to join our ranks and will be team players, I say you are welcome.



Awakening to Prohibition

The Oglala Lakota (Sioux) Indian reservation on the border between South Dakota and Nebraska has long been a stark example of the "benefits" of alcohol. A deeply poverty-stricken area, two-thirds of Pine Ridge adults are alcoholics, one in four babies has fetal alcohol syndrome, and male life-expectancy is only 47 years (for women, it is 55).

The Reservation itself has been dry almost continuously since 1889, but the governments of the adjacent states have allowed Anglo businessmen to push alcohol on the Indians from shops adjacent to its boundary. In the village of Whiteclay, Nebraska, alone sales average seven cans of beer per minute.

After decades of agitation, including the election of Indians to the state legislature, Nebraska has shut down Whiteclay on the legal technicality that it "is poorly policed." Predictably, the poison pushers have found a lawyer willing advocate for alcohol sales, and the state action will be challenged in court.

Nebraska will create a rehabilitation program, including job training and economic development, to complement the new prohibition on alcohol sales adjacent to the Reservation. Too often, governmental policies and public opinion protect businessmen's profits and social workers' jobs by allowing alcohol sales to continue while making a show of attacking alcohol "problems." Alcohol is the problem. We commend Nebraskans for recognizing that, before the Pine Ridge community can be healed, the plague of alcohol must be eliminated.

The Tenth Amendment

Stephen Contrado, copyright © 2013

The Tenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States addresses the rights reserved to the states. It says, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

This important amendment is one of the first Ten Amendments (ratified in 1791) known as "The Bill of Rights." The amendment reserves for the states the greater part of governmental power. It affirms that the states ought to control education, marriage laws, law enforcement, health standards, and other matters.

Constitutional government made America the most productive and wealthiest nation in the world. Because the states had such an important interest in the welfare of the nation, they labored for economic prosperity, personal freedom, and social justice. The states then enacted laws based on the needs and will of the people. Now, the states have too little control of their business and legal transactions, so that the nation lacks leadership and direction. Crass materialism has become the sole standard of national success despite common sense telling people that, as a consequence, the nation has lost a vital force.

The powers of the states have been dangerously undermined by Washington, D.C. Big government forces its will on the people. The federal government has no Constitutional right to determine what is legal or not in speech and assembly of the people. But every American has an example how governmental controls have entered their workplace, school, church, and/or home and caused each to lose self-determination and security.

The people must demand that the elected officials of their state be accountable and represent popular interests. They can do it by voting and limiting the power of special interests and limiting costly political campaigns. Do we really want a government where only millionaires and individuals who cater to moneyed interests are elected? And hold terms of office for a lifetime?

People should begin by taking control of the campaign and election process of their state and see that judges and lawyers don't decide cases based on careerism.

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Let's demand personal integrity and limits on federal involvement. Let's keep the decision-making processes close to home. Big government taxes the people and uses their wealth to oppress them. Big government loses focus on the national and relies on shaky international relations.

Trajectory of the Prohibition Party

In the May, 2001 issue of *Ballot Access News*, Richard Winger presents (p.2, col. 1) an overview of third-party activity showing when voter interest in alternative politics was relatively high and when it was lower. From 1916, the alternative vote was high. It declined during the late 1920s, rose during the early Depression years, fell, then rose again during the 1940s. Interest in alternatives was weak 1952-64 (the post-war prosperity interval of the Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson presidencies), rose during the subsequent Vietnam quagmire and stayed higher through 1982, then declined throughout the 1980s (the Carter and Bush, Sr. era of bi-partisan moderation). The third-party vote rose sharply in the early 1990s, fell in 1994, then began a long rise to the present day as major-party posturing and intransigence came to overshadow the business of governing in Congress and in the state legislatures.

The Prohibition vote generally fluctuated in phase with this broader measure of voter interest. There was an initial burst of reformist enthusiasm 1869-92, after which our vote fell slightly to 1916. The 1920s were a period of decline, both for the Prohibition Party specifically and for minor parties generally. Attributing this loss of Prohibition Party momentum to the previous adoption of the 18th Amendment is unwarranted; it was part of a broader political trend.

The Prohibition vote rose in the early 1930s, in parallel with the vote for other minor parties, and fell in the later 1930s. It rose during WWII, declined during the 1950s, levelled off around 1970, then fell precipitously during the 1980s and 1990s.

The years of Prohibition decline after 1976 went against the more general trend of third-party voting, for the first time, and they coincide with the Earl Dodge years of poor management.

Prohibition Party fortunes have risen slightly since Dodge's death, due mostly to collegial management instead of authoritarian direction. The up-tick in 2016 was due to a windfall of escrowed money following resolution of Dodge's lawsuit against the new officers, which enabled the Party to petition for ballot access in an unusually large number of states.

Alcohol & Government

After his 1829 inauguration, Andrew Jackson opened the doors of the White House to the mob of celebrants. The mansion's furnishings were ruined, and the staff could not get the 20,000 revelers to vacate the premises. Jackson managed to escape when aides formed a human wedge and escorted him out a back window. Then, tubs of whiskey were move progressively outward until the crowd was beyond the White House gates.

The command of one's self is the greatest empire a man can aspire unto, and consequently, to be subject to our own passions is the most grievous slavery. He who best governs himself is best fitted to govern others.

— Milton



Editor's Musings

Trumpistan

There has been a lot of head-scratching since the election as to why conservative Christians voted overwhelmingly for an amoral vulgarian who rarely darkens the door of a church. Well, it turns out that a lot of Trump voters are not practicing Christians. They self-identify as "Christian," but they're not church-goers.

An article by Peter Beinart in the April, 2017 *Atlantic* explains:

Over 20% of Americans now claim no denomination affiliation, but this doesn't mean they're atheists. Many of this 20% have become alienated from formal religion because of cultural and/or economic discontent. Today's integrated, welcoming,

love-thy-neighbor Christianity repels them. They prefer the old-time tribal religion which protects their own social and economic classes and demonizes outsiders. Trump appeals to these tribal, us-versus-them instincts.

To quote from the article, primary-election data show that Trump had a 15% voter deficit among Republicans who attend services every week, but had a 27% advantage among non-observant Republicans. A similar phenomenon appears among Democrats: Practicing Christians preferred Clinton, but alienated Believers chose Sanders.

There also is a correlation among religious observance, social and economic class, and Trump voters. Rates of religious observance have fallen more than twice as much among whites without a college degree as among those who have graduated from college. And even within the white working class, those who don't regularly attend church are more likely to suffer from divorce, addictions, and financial distress. These folks, whom Clinton indelicately described as "the deplorables," tend to be Trump voters.

The American racial divide is also coming to occur at this boundary: Whereas the traditional Civil Rights Movement was church-based, today's young revolutionaries are dismissive of organized religion.

So, how does this apply to the Prohibition Party? We need to focus our appeal on church-goers and on other people who are well-integrated into their communities, on people who believe that the system can be reformed and who have the community connections needed to effect reform. The alienated Right and the alienated Left may give us a few protest votes, but neither has the practical ability and the motivation to go out and work for beneficial change.

The Prohibition Party, as a reformist organization, needs to address the concerns of alienated citizens and re-integrate these neighbors into the American community, but endorsing their nihilist, Fascist-Right and Marxist-Left fantasies would only re-inforce our public image as part of the flaky fringe. In order to heal America's contemporary difficulties, we need to ask "What would Jesus Do," then follow in His footsteps of love, forgiveness, and reconciliation.



Amanda Way Indiana's Hard-Core Anti-Booze Baroness

Dawn Mitchell (*The Indianapolis Star*),
reprinted by permission
Photo courtesy of Randolph County
Historical Society

She was also the "mother of women's rights" in Indiana. In 1847, Amanda Way led the good ladies of Winchester, Indiana on a mission to rid the town of booze. Almost 80 of them, outraged by the death of a man who had lost his home and possessions to a saloon keeper, marched into drug stores and saloons. Reluctantly the druggists and saloon keepers emptied their whiskey into gutters.

But not William Page. He stood at the door with a shotgun. Amanda Way was armed as well. The women stormed the saloon, smashed up the property, rolled the barrels and kegs into the street, cracked them open, and let the demon drink flow.

The "whiskey riots," as it was called, occurred 50 years before radical temperance leader Carrie Nation would wield her hatchet and lead the "hatchetations" throughout Kansas.

John Woodburn, who was 14 years old, gave witness to the riots in an April 27, 1916, Letter to the Editor, published in the Holton (Kansas) *Recorder*. He recalled a "whiskey-soaked bum begged in pleading tones: 'Miss Way, please let me have one more drink.' Way responded, 'I would rather brain you with this axe, so you could die sober.'" The man proceeded to get down on his hands and knees and drink the whiskey from the gutter.

In a later criminal trial, Way and the women were found not guilty. Page was awarded \$140 in damages.

Amanda Way, born to a Quaker family in Randolph County, was not one to let the grass grow under her feet. She was a suffragette, agent for the Underground Railroad, editor/owner of the *Ladies Tribune* in Indianapolis, teacher, Civil War battle nurse, and Methodist Episcopal minister.

True to her Quaker upbringing, Way was devoted to the temperance movement, which advocated the abstinence from alcohol and its eventual prohibition. Way was a leader [in] woman's rights and fought for the abolition of slavery and traveled the country lecturing on those topics.

Way was one of the founding members of the first Woman's Rights Convention held in Dublin, Indiana in 1851. The Indiana Woman's Rights Association was a product of that convention. Way became known as the "mother of woman's rights" in Indiana.

After she moved to Idaho in 1900, Way became the first Indiana-born woman to run for Congress on the Prohibition ticket. Idaho, at that time, had given women the right to vote. [She received 1.43% of the vote in her district, a typical result for Prohibition candidates.]

Amanda Way died in 1914, in California, at the age of 86.

Booze Around the World

Indonesia, the world's largest primarily Muslim country, has a strong prohibition sentiment. Traditional Muslim teaching forbids the use of alcohol, although, as has happened in Christendom also, this ban is often ignored.

The national government recently banned the sale of beer in small shops. This led to a drop of 13% in over-all sales.

Muslim political parties are calling for total nationwide prohibition in Indonesia. This is unlikely to pass, because they hold only about a third of the seats in the national legislature. However, some provinces have total prohibition.

Muslims in America should be natural allies of the Prohibition Party. The Republican Party does not want them, even threatens to register them as subversives. It is likely that all of us have Muslim friends — medical caregivers, business associates, neighbors. Invite them to join us!

The late Rev. Allen Rice understood this, arranged for a meeting of the National Temperance and Prohibition Council to be held at a mosque, and promoted their membership in the NTPC.

Pennsylvania Money

The Pennsylvania State Committee has money available to support total abstinence projects in Pennsylvania. Proposals are invited, from anyone. Some possibilities include developing teaching materials, campaigning for local option elections, and historical preservation. Grants will be in the range of \$5000 per project.

Interested persons should submit a brief outline of the intended work, the name and qualifications of the project director, and an estimate of cost to the Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Committee, James Hedges, Box 212, Needmore, Pennsylvania 17238.

Bledsoe Dies

Florida State Chairman Bill Bledsoe died on 26 May 2017. He was 87.

Bledsoe was born in Ferriday, Louisiana on 24 March 1930. After high school, he moved to California in order to attend a Bible college. He taught at many Christian schools.

He spent 12 years in the Marine Corps, then made a career of the U.S. Postal Service. Retiring in 2000, he moved to Milton, Florida order to be near relatives.

Bledsoe was the epitome of a Prohibitionist: He was active in veterans' organizations, civic bodies, churches, and political groups. He was Manager of the Milton, Florida cemetery at the time of his death and previously managed the Sunnyside Cemetery in Long Beach, California. He held office in the postal employees union.

In the 1970s, he was active in the California Prohibition Party, but left it (along with many other Party workers) when Earl Dodge gained control of the Prohibition National Committee. He returned to the Party late in life, after Dodge's ouster, worked on ballot access, and served on the National Committee.