

**NATIONAL ABOLITION HALL of FAME & MUSEUM
hosts**



Saturday, May 14, 2022 1:30 p.m.

**5255 Pleasant Valley Road
Peterboro NY 13134**

www.NationalAbolitionHallofFameandMuseum.org

nahofm1835@gmail.com

315-684-3262

Public is encouraged to attend free event.

PRESENTATIONS

Anti-Racism Community Initiatives

Anti-Racism Resources

Decreasing the Wealth Gap

Growing Up Black in Madison County Panel

Interactive Self-Assessment: Am I Racist?

***Power of the Pen* Campaigns to Thwart Racism**

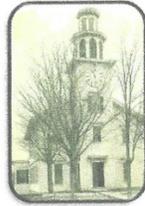
Rome Branch Describes NYS Birth of NAACP & Invites Members

Syracuse Cultural Workers

Teen Abolition Award Introduced

**Supported with a grant from
Central New York Community Foundation**

To mitigate Covid spread, masks, proof of at least first two vaccines, and contact information registration are required. No food will be served.



National Abolition Hall of Fame & Museum
5255 Pleasant Valley Road P.O. Box 55
Peterboro NY 13134
www.nationalabolitionhalloffameandmuseum.org
nahofm1835@gmail.com

The National Abolition Hall of Fame and Museum honors antislavery abolitionists their work to end slavery, and the legacy of that struggle, and strives to complete the second and ongoing abolition – the moral conviction to end racism.

National Abolition Hall of Fame and Museum (NAHOF)

The Smithfield Community Association launched the Abolition Hall of Fame in 2004. The organization was chartered by the New York State Education Department Board of Regents as the National Abolition Hall of Fame and Museum in 2007. The governing board of NAHOF is called the Cabinet of Freedom.

The National Abolition Hall of Fame and Museum (NAHOF) is located in the Hamlet of Peterboro and Town of Smithfield community building in which the abolitionists of New York State met in 1835 to inaugurate the New York State Antislavery Society. The two hundred year old building is owned by the Town of Smithfield. With regard to these 19th C. abolition activities, the Underground Railroad station, and the influence of wealthy and generous abolitionist Gerrit Smith of Peterboro, Madison County was called “The Banner County of Abolition.”

MADISON COUNTY ANTIRACISM COLLABORATIVE

The feedback, and increased website and social media activity, of the National Abolition Hall of Fame and Museum (NAHOF) *Black History Matters* series in February 2021 and the *Historical Tonic for Fragile White Folks* series in March 2021, followed by the *21 Day Racial Equity Challenge*, confirmed that significant members of the community are searching for information to increase personal understanding of institutional racism, and, further, to self-identify anti-racism social behaviors and to select actions to positively change the social environment.

NAHOF’s mission includes the “moral conviction to end racism.” The NAHOF Ongoing Abolition (OA) Committee has investigated and discussed viable activities that would make a difference in decreasing racism in our rural county. Madison County has an increasing number of small groups working against racism with volunteers and few resources. In an effort to join forces, inform, and share resources, the OA Committee planned a collaborative event for Saturday, October 23, 2021 which was postponed, due to COVID, to Saturday, May 14, 2022.



CENTRAL NEW YORK COMMUNITY FOUNDATION

Support for the Madison County Anti-Racism Collaborative was provided through the Central New York Community Foundation’s Community Grant program, which funds innovative projects in Onondaga and Madison counties that focus on the areas of arts and culture, civic affairs, education, health, human services and the environment. The Central New York Community Foundation is a public charity established in 1927 that collects contributions from donors, manages them to grow over time and then distributes funding to local charities to help them thrive. It is the largest charitable foundation in Central New York with assets of nearly \$260 million and has invested more than \$200 million in community improvement projects since its inception. As a grantmaker, civic leader, convener and sponsor of strategic initiatives, the Community Foundation strives to strengthen local nonprofits, encourage better understanding of the region and address the most critical issues of our time.

Saturday, May 14, 2022

1:00

National Abolition Hall of Fame and Museum Opens

1:30

Registration Opens

Masks, proof vaccinations, and contact information required. No food will be served.
Table-top Displays and Information

2:00

Peterboro Anthem: Max Smith

Welcome: Jeff McArn

Madison County Anti-Racism Organizations

Anti-Racism Coalition – Cazenovia: Louise Brown-Smith

Hamilton Area Anti-Racism Coalition: Xena Becker

Oneida Anti-Racism: Trish Johnson

African American History Association: Janet Bennett, Willie Talmadge, Herbert Thorpe

Presbytery and Jubilee Practice: Rick Ufford-Chase

(Questions and Answers)

2:45

POWER of the PEN

Journalism: Mike Jaquays

Abolition Amendment: John Bailey and Ron Schutt

Confederate Flag Meaning: Karol Kucinski

CommUNITY Equity: Louise Brown-Smith

Reparations: Jeff McCarn

3:15

GROWING UP BLACK in MADISON COUNTY

Jim Corpin

Lenore Corpin

Gina Jennings

Al Riley

4:00

PRACTICAL DREAMER

Susan Waterstripe Galbraith

4:15

NAACP: Its Origins in NYS and the Rome Branch

Jacqueline Nelson

5:00

Teen Abolition Award

Max Smith

5:15

Closing

2:00

Jeff McArn

Jeffrey McArn is a graduate of Harvard Divinity School, ordained as a Presbyterian minister, and the Hamilton College Chaplain. Jeff is a member of the NAHOF Cabinet of Freedom and is Chair of the NAHOF Ongoing Abolition Committee.

Max Alden Smith

Max Smith is a former mayor of the City of Oneida and a well-known baritone vocalist in the region. Max is a founder and a Co-Chair of the Annual Peterboro Emancipation Days at the Gerrit Smith Estate National Historic Landmark and a member of the NAHOF Cabinet of Freedom.

Anti-Racism Coalition – Cazenovia ARC Caz

Louise Smith Brown

Louise is one of the founders of ARC-Caz and continues to be a leader of the group. Her father taught her a poem when she was six and she is still on that (anti-racist) journey, and Louise says, “There’s no turning back for me.”

ARC-C was formed by several people in Cazenovia just after the murder of George Floyd. A handful of folks (one with experience of forming HARC) met because we knew something needed to be done about the continuing racism in our country. We had to figure out what we should do, right here, in our own beautiful, isolated, little, mostly white community. ARC-Caz wants to build a flourishing racially just and equitable community. We need to educate ourselves as well as the community at large. We want to create and engage in equitable policies and practices. We want to dismantle systems of privilege. We want to transform ourselves and our society. We started with a Black Lives Matter Chalk the Walk event and went from there. It seems transformation requires a lot of hard work and patience. ARC-Caz is not daunted.

Hamilton Area Anti-Racism Coalition

HAARC

Xena Becker

Xena Becker has her M.S. Library and Information Sciences and is an Assistant Professor at Colgate University. She works in the Special Collections & University Archives of the University Libraries, where she teaches classes and manages the rare book and manuscript collections.



The Hamilton NY Area Anti-Racism Coalition (HAARC) is an organization that aims to disrupt white supremacy and build an equitable and just community through dialogue, action, and education

Are You New to Abolition?"

Study Group for Central New York

: <https://abolitionjournal.org/studyguide/>

3:00-4:30 PM EST

March 13th 4/3, 4/24, 5/15, 6/5, 6/26, and 7/10 by Zoom

Oneida Anti-Racism Initiative

Trish Johnson

Trish has reached out to ARC-Caz for guidance in forming an anti-racism group in Oneida NY. Interested persons are already contacting her.

Presbytery-Utica and Center for Jubilee Practice

Rick Ufford-Chase

Rick serves as an Institutional Advancement Officer for Johnson C. Smith Theological Seminary, supporting curriculum development and helping to develop a grassroots fundraising strategy. He has worked for nearly four decades on designing transformational experiential education programs and organizing for social and environmental justice.

The Center for Jubilee Practice offers healing and repair built upon a recognition of the harm church institutions have caused and a practice of making amends.

**Afro-American Heritage Association (AAHA)
Janet Bennett, Willie Talmadge, Herbert Thorpe**

**Afro-American
Heritage Association
(AAHA)
has installed a temporary exhibit**

**Rome Historical Society (RHS)
in honor of the
44th Annual Black History Month.**

**The exhibit features Black
physicians, athletes, Veterans,
and women to emphasize Black
health and wellness,**

**Display through August 2022.
Rome Historical Open Hours
Tue – Thu 9 AM to 3 PM.**



The AAHA maintains regular programs and exhibits to establish a permanent focus on the life and contributions of Black Americans in Oneida County. Contact AAHA President, Willie Talmadge at 315-337-1215, if you are interested in learning more or getting involved.

Janet Bennett

Janet started her career in 1988 with the Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities in Rome NY as a supervisor for the Youth Opportunity Program. In 2003 Janet began her time as a supervisor for the employment training program in the NYS Office for People with Developmental Disabilities. In her retirement she is an active member of several organization addressing equivalent rights.

Willie Talmadge

Willie graduated from the School for the Deaf and Blind in St. Augustine Fl and then to Florida University in 1966. He received his B.S. at SUNY Oswego and then taught in Syracuse schools and in the Occupational Learning Center. He received a Masters in Counselling and another M.S. in Rehabilitation, and then a C.A.S. in Guidance. He came to the Rome DDSO in 1978 where he served 22 years. He was a founder of the Afro-American Heritage Association and currently serves as the president.

Herbert C. Thorpe

Herbert graduated high school in Brooklyn in 1940 and enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps. He enlisted in the US Army and was trained in electricity at Rensselaer Polytechnic School. Herbert was then sent to Kearns Field in Utah, then to Keesler Field Biloxi MS, and then to U.S. Army Air Corps Aviation Cadet School at Tuskegee AL. After the military he received a B.E.E. degree in Electrical Engineering and held posts ending at USAF Rome Air Development Center with retirement. Herbert was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in 2016 at the age of 93.

SYRACUSE CULTURAL WORKERS

P.O. Box 6367 Syracuse NY 13217 315-474-1132 scw@syracuseculturalworkers.com

Syracuse Cultural Workers' mission is to nourish communities that honor diversity and creative expression, and inspire movements for justice, equality and liberation while respecting our Earth and all its beings. We see cultural work as an essential part of and support for political and economic change. Many of our materials celebrate movements for social change and their leaders, thus helping to legitimize history that is largely ignored or trivialized by commercial media and school textbooks. SCW also helps to unite socially concerned artists with a growing audience hungry for meaningful artwork. Founded in 1982, SCW is a progressive publisher committed to peace, sustainability, social justice, feminism and multiculturalism. We create and publish visual materials, like calendars, posters, T-shirts, cards and postcards, and distribute them across North America. We also distribute selected products, like books, music and DVDs, to complement our offerings.

2:45

POWER of the PEN

Journalism: Mike Jaquays

Mike Jaquays is a 1986 graduate of St. Bonaventure University with a Bachelor's Degree in Mass Communication. Since then, he has worked at newspapers throughout the Central New York area and is currently writing as the Community News Reporter for the *Mid-York Weekly* in Hamilton NY and *Observer-Dispatch* in Utica NY.

Abolition Amendment: John Bailey and Ron Schutt

John Bailey is a member of the Hamilton Friends Meeting (Quakers), a leader of the Hamilton Anti-Racism Coalition, and a partner of the Madison County Anti-Racism Collaborative initiative. Rob Schutt is the Clerk of Hamilton Friends Meeting (Quakers).

After about forty years in the classroom, he recently retired from teaching high school English and math in New York and Indiana. He is a member of the Hamilton Area Anti-Racism Coalition, the Hamilton Interfaith Service Group, and the Hamilton Rotary Club. He is currently on the board of Heritage Farm and is a former member of the board of the Chenango Nursery School. Rob and his wife, Amy, are the parents of two grown sons and grandparents of three growing boys.

Confederate Flag Meaning: Karol Kucinski

Karol Kucinski is a retired Social Studies teacher from Vinalhaven ME, and currently lives in Norwich NY. He serves on the NAHOF Cabinet of Freedom and is co-chair of the NAHOF Hall and Museum Committee. Karol also organized the people and materials to outfit the Smithfield Community Center storm windows.

CommUNITY Equity: Louise Brown-Smith

Louise is one of the founders of ARC-Caz and continues to be a leader of the group. Her father taught her a poem when she was six and she is still on that (anti-racist) journey, and Louise says, "There's no turning back for me." Louise is one of the community partners for the NAHOF Ongoing Abolition Committee.

Reparations: Jeff McCarn

Jeffrey McCarn is a graduate of Harvard Divinity School, ordained as a Presbyterian minister, and the Hamilton College Chaplain. Jeff is a member of the NAHOF Cabinet of Freedom and is Chair of the NAHOF Ongoing Abolition Committee.

3:15

GROWING UP BLACK in MADISON COUNTY

Facilitator: Max Smith

Max Smith is a former mayor of the City of Oneida and a well-known baritone vocalist in the region. Max is a founder and a Co-Chair of the Annual Peterboro Emancipation Days at the Gerrit Smith Estate National Historic Landmark and a member of the NAHOF Cabinet of Freedom.

Jim Corpin

Jim Corpin is a lifelong resident of Madison County. Jim spent his formative years in the Morrisville Eaton school district, and he is particularly fond that some of those elementary years were spent in the historic Smithfield Community Center. In 1975 he graduated from SUNY Morrisville with a degree in journalism. He followed that in 1977 with a degree in Political Science from SUNY Oneonta. Jim was employed in the advertising and sales promotion department and as the manager of Oneida Limited Silversmiths retail store for over 37 years. He has served 2 terms as a Town of Smithfield trustee and is Co-Chair of the Gerrit Smith Estate National Historic Landmark Annual Emancipation Day Event. He resides in Peterboro, with his wife the former Darlene Carswell of Canastota. Jim is a musician who also has a passion for motor cycles, running, and the significant history of Peterboro.

Lenore Corpin

Lenora Corpin, daughter of Myke and Patricia Corpin grew up in Peterboro, New York, a descendant of freed slaves that settled in this area. She graduated from Morrisville-Eaton Central High School and went on to earn her Masters of Science at SUNY New Paltz. As a Licensed Mental Health Counselor, she works at The Neighborhood Center, INC in Rome, NY and is the co-chair of the Diversity Committee at the agency. Lenora remains a resident of Madison County and is raising her own family here.

Gina Jennings

Gina Jennings was born and raised in Oneida, has served on several community boards, and has been a part of city historical and community functions. After twenty-six years as a medical professional, Gina became a licensed massage therapist, and a certified ordained minister with one practice in Oneida and one in Syracuse. She is the lay minister for the Oneida community and covers weddings, funerals, memorial services, baby baptisms, child dedications, and counseling services. Gina has three amazing daughters and is grateful every day that her parents are still alive and very healthy. It is because of her strong African American heritage that she says she “can hold my head up proudly and say that I am who I am unapologetically.”

Al Riley

Alan Riley is a lifelong resident of Madison County and currently lives in the town of Lebanon. He spent his formative years in Oneida. He attended Morrisville State College and was the college’s commencement speaker in 2014. Al was a 27-year veteran of the New York State Police, serving in Troop D as an investigator handling homicide and other serious cases and as a uniformed trooper. He was a narcotics and explosives detection K-9 handler and field training officer, among other duties. He was elected and served as Madison County Sheriff for more than seven years. Currently Mr. Riley serves as Chairman of the New York State Commission of Correction. Designated as Commission Chairman by former Governor Andrew M. Cuomo, Allen Riley has been a member of the Commission since June 2017.

4:00

PRACTICAL DREAMER

Susan Waterstripe Galbraith

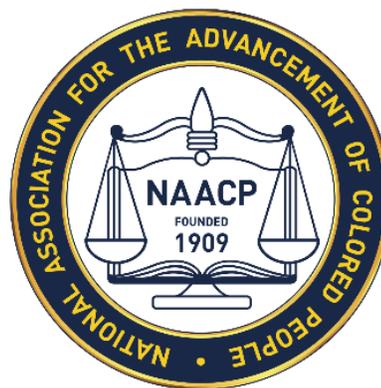
Susan has an idea to share with the audience about her farm in the Town of Lebanon in Madison County. She will also ask for suggestions to implement her proposal.

4:15

NAACP: Its Origins in NYS and the Rome Branch

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), is an interracial American organization created to work for the abolition of segregation and discrimination in housing, education, employment, voting, and transportation; to oppose racism; and to ensure African Americans their constitutional rights. The NAACP is a civil rights organization formed in 1909 out of the Niagara Movement led by W.E.B. DuBois.

Jacqueline Nelson will describe the beginning of the NAACP, explain its mission, and share the story of the Rome NY Branch and how to become a branch.



Jacqueline Nelson is President of the Rome New York Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). She has served the Rome Branch for over 22 years as Secretary, and Chair of the Legal redress Community and Education Committee. She is now in her 8th year as President. In January of 2022 she was elected to the NAACP NYS Executive Committee. With 6 positions she came in second place. She was also appointed to be Western Region Education Chair. She now serves as the Western Region Education Coordinator, and works with the 11 Branches in the Western Region. She is also on the NAACP NYS Conference Executive Board.

Mrs. Nelson was born and raised in Rome. She resides in Rome with her husband Thomas Nelson of 42 years and they have two adult daughters. Mrs. Nelson is a retired NYS Central York Developmental Disabilities Service Office Program Manager where she worked for 36 years for folks with Developmental and Intellectual Disabilities to insure they received the services and care they deserved.

5:00

MADISON COUNTY TEEN ABOLITIONIST

Teen Abolition Award

Max Smith

NAHOF is developing an award to be presented at the NAHOF annual event weekend in October to a teen who lives in Madison County NY.

Teen ager who will graduate after December 2023

Nominations are to describe the act(s) against racism.

Nominations can be of self or others.

Attendees at the event today are invited to a brief brain-storming session directly after the closing for NAHOF to gather suggestions for the qualifications for the award.

5:15

Closing

We Shall Overcome

Please join Max in singing.

POWER of the PEN

Five *Power of the Pen* Activities have been developed for the National Abolition Hall of Fame and Museum which provide visitors an opportunity to engage in 21st C. antiracism activities in a manner that reflects a tool- the pen - used by 19th C. abolitionists.

Using the example of 19th C. Abolitionists, visitors will be encouraged to engage in activities that help make changes against racism. Some people are reluctant to join parades and demonstrations because of fear of violence and / or COVID, but do want to be involved in expressing changes that are needed. Some people are timid and unsure of how to go about composing a letter and to whom to send a letter. Some people do not believe that a letter makes a difference.

19th Century Social Media

In order to advocate for social justice before the era of electronic communication, one had to write to others. The media included written speeches, newspaper articles, printed circulars, and most importantly, letters sent by mail. In order to mobilize people to become involved in a social movement for change, new opinions and goals needed to be spread among the public to create awareness and concern. Recruitment of advocates for change depended upon the dissemination of information regarding new perspectives, opportunities to participate in discussing and achieving goals, and techniques of how to influence others.

The most powerful medium of communication with the general public was newspapers. There were thousands of newspapers. These journals were often shared by one subscriber with many other readers. They were highly valued by recipients, looked forward to with high anticipation and read in their entirety. (Subscribers read all of their newspapers, sometimes more than once, and then they donated to another household that would do the same.)

Another important avenue of communication was letter-writing.

Family members considered writing to one another, when apart, to be a daily obligation. Their letters were long, full of news and feelings, and often serial regarding a day's activities. Several entries in one letter over the course of a day were common. Such letters were often long, and discussed tactic for pursuing social change, topics that might stimulate public interest and action, and ideas for establishing networking organizations such as antislavery societies, political parties, and "Free Churches" that would preach antislavery themes.

POWER of the PEN

JOURNALISM

19th C. abolitionist newspapers played a vital role in the crusade to end slavery in the United States.

The Emancipator was founded by Elihu Embree in 1820 in Tennessee. Embree stated that the purpose of the newspaper was “to advocate the abolition of slavery(.)” The paper had a circulation of 2000 in its brief year, as Embree died in 1820 and so did his newspaper.

The Emancipator has been relaunched in 2022 as an e-publication in a cooperative effort with the *Boston Globe* and the Boston University Center of Antiracist Research. Co- Editor Amber Payne stated, “*The Emancipator* and the principles of the journalism we’re putting forward is calling for the end of racism.”

The Liberator, published in Boston by William Lloyd Garrison, was probably the most influential abolitionist newspaper. In production from 1831 to 1865, *The Liberator* utilized moral arguments to convince its readers of the inherent immorality of slavery. Its 1850 masthead read: “Our Country is the World; Our Countrymen are all Mankind.”

The Observer was established by Elijah Parish Lovejoy in Alton IL where Lovejoy was murdered in 1837 at age 34 defending his fourth printing press. Mobs had destroyed his previous printing presses because of Lovejoy’s antislavery stand in his newspaper. Lovejoy became known as the “Abolition Martyr” and the “Martyr of Freedom of the Press.” Colby College in Waterville ME, from which Lovejoy graduated, awards the Lovejoy Award to a journalist who has demonstrated “fearlessness and commitment to American freedom of the press.”

The Alton Observer is a newspaper currently published in Alton IL.

The North Star was founded in Rochester NY by Frederick Douglass in 1847. *The North Star* had a circulation of 4,000 and even reached Europe and the West Indies. *The North Star* merged with the *Liberty Party Paper*, to become the *Frederick Douglass’ Paper*. Gerrit Smith of Peterboro supported Douglass’ publications with monthly payments of \$100 (\$7,000 in today’s currency).

The North Star was reborn as an e-publication by Shaun King “with the blessing of the family and estate of Fredrick Douglass” to join the fight against racism.

Sources:

Dann, Norman K., *Peter Smith of Peterboro: Furs, Land and Anguish* (Hamilton NY, 2018) pp. 93-94.
Dunphy, John J., *Abolitionist Newspapers were 19th Century Social Media (The Alton Observer) March 18, 2022*
Tauber, Rebecca, *The Country’s First Newspaper Devoted to Abolition Closed in 1820. Now, It’s Coming Back Boston Public Radio, March 8, 2022.*
<https://goldfarbcenter.colby.edu/events/flagship-events/elijah-parish-lovejoy-award-for-courage-in-journalism/>
<https://www.nationalabolitionhalloffameandmuseum.org/elijah-parish-lovejoy.html>

In 1807 Peter Smith,
the founder of the Hamlet of Peterboro and the Town of Smithfield,
published the *Madison Freeholder*, the first newspaper in Madison County NY. Jonathan Bunce
was the editor and printer.

Perhaps it is time for a 21st Madison Freeholder!.....?

Could such a monthly newspaper reach a circulation of 2022 in our county?

Self- Questions:

Do I support newspaper journalism in my community?

Do I have a subscription?

Do I write editorials?

POWER of the PEN

Abolition Amendment

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION: AMENDMENT XIII:

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

December 6, 1865 Ratification

ISSUE: 14 words in the 13th Amendment cause a loophole which allows governments and corporations to profit from cheap, incarcerated labor: *except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.*

This loophole, known as the punishment clause, explicitly permits “slavery” and “involuntary servitude” as “punishment for crime,” where the person has “been duly convicted.” At the time of its drafting, senators from slaveholding states vigilantly fought for a compromise that could allow for slavery’s continuance, and slavery has survived ever since.

Essentially, the punishment clause exception permitted the re-appropriation of Black bodies for non-compensated labor in Southern states and eventually for Northern ones. The result was slavery’s expansion on Southern tenant plantations. According to economist Nancy Virts, tax record data showed the number of plantations in select Louisiana parishes increased by 286% between 1860 and 1880. Rather than shrinking after the abolition of slavery, Southern plantations increased in size, resulting in greater wealth production. During the early years of Jim Crow, tenant plantations increased their size (in acreage) in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina from 19 to 24%. The Black Codes, along with the convict leasing system, which supplied cheap labor to coal mines and railways, drove this expansion of slave labor in the Southern economy. Profits were made all around, including by crooked prison wardens who negotiated special deals with coal mining executives, supplying the bodies of Black teenagers who landed in prison because they could not afford to pay fines for walking down a street, or standing with more than two friends on a corner. These children would be leased for up to 20 years—if they survived that long—to the tycoons of the nation’s most profitable industries.

Today in Alabama, incarcerated people earn no pay for what are referred to as “non-industry jobs,” although work programs facilitated by Alabama aid private industries (making couches, barbecue grills, and other items). Workers can earn \$0.25 to \$0.75 per hour, according to data collected by the Prison Policy Initiative in 2017. The same is true for Florida, while Arkansas and Georgia do not pay for either non-industry or private industry jobs. States that do pay for “non-industry” jobs do so with the most meager of wages: as little as \$0.10 per hour in Arizona or \$0.04 in Louisiana. Private industry jobs in these states might fetch under \$1.00 per hour. In 2014, lawyers for the state of California resisted a court order to reduce prison populations by arguing that doing so would cut into the cheap labor available to clear trash, maintain parks, and fight forest fires—“a dangerous outcome while California is in the middle of a difficult fire season and severe drought,” the lawyers wrote. Shawna Lynn Jones died in 2016 fighting a California fire two months before her three year sentence was completed.

NPR reported in July 2021 that as of the last federal count in 2005, over 1.5 million prisoners were working. UNICOR, a federal prison labor program, generates over \$500 million in revenue every year, NPR reported. The minimum estimated annual value of incarcerated labor from U.S. prisons and jails is \$2 billion.

Information from
Michele Bratcher Goodwin, Chancellor’s Professor at the University of California, Irvine (10.7.2020)
and U.S. Senator Jeff Markley’s Website

In December 2020 Senator Jeff Merkley of Oregon and Representative William Lacy Clay of Missouri introduced a joint resolution to amend the 13th amendment:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution:

“Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude may be imposed as a punishment for a crime.”

Jordan Schott, of U.S. Senator Jeff Markley’s office, will report on email, letter, and phone activity for Juneteenth 2022. Schott may video her report on June 18th for Peterboro programming.

Jordan Schott, Legislative Correspondent Jordan_Schott@merkley.senate.gov 202-306-3891 Office of Senator Jeff Merkley 531 Hart Senate Office Bldg Washington DC 20510 202-224-3753 jordan_schott@merkley.senate.gov	U.S. Senator Charles Schumer 841 Hanley Bldg 100 S Clinton St Syracuse NY13261 315-423-5471 www.schumer.senate.gov/contact/email-chuck	Senator Kirsten E. Gillibrand Hanley Bldg 100 S Clinton St PO 7378 Syracuse NY 13261 315-448-0470	Congressional Districts www.house.gov/representatives/find-your-representative www.contactrepresentatives.org www.elections.ny.gov/district-map.html
	U.S. Senator Charles Schumer 322 Hart Bldg Washington D.C. 20510 202-224-6542	Senator Kirsten E. Gillibrand 531 Dirksen Bldg Washington D.D. 20510 202-224-4451	

HEADING
 (Your Address and Contact Information)

DATE:

INSIDE ADDRESS
 (Representatives' Address)

I am writing to you to ask your support of the *Abolition Amendment*, a Joint Resolution proposed December 2020 by Senator Jeff Markley and Representative William Lacy Clay. The fourteen words of the “punishment clause” in the Thirteenth Amendment encourage governments and corporations to sustain and profit from slavery even in our current times. As Merkley and Clay stated, the “punishment clause” is “indisputably racist in origin and in impact.” Further, Merkley explains, “Slavery is our nation’s original sin and this loophole has been exploited for far too long to criminalize Black and Brown Americans.” Representative Clay has pointed out that the *Abolition Amendment* seeks to “finish the job that President Lincoln started.”

NAME

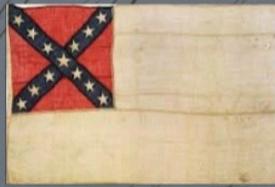
Signature

POWER of the PEN

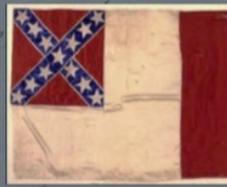
Understanding a Symbol



"Stars and Bars"



"Stainless Banner"



"Bloodstained Banner"



VA "Battle Flag"

History of the Confederate Flag

Over the course of the Civil War, the Confederacy adopted three different flags. The first was the "Stars and Bars," adopted in March 1861; its 7 stars represented the initial seceding states, which eventually grew to 13. However, on the battlefield, this flag was at times confused with the Union's "Stars and Stripes" flag. In May 1863, therefore, a new flag was adopted: the "National Flag," or the "Stainless Banner." This flag was designed by placing a smaller symbol, the "Battle Flag" that had first been used in combat by the Virginia Militia in 1861, on a plain white background. However, because the white portion could be confused in windy conditions as a flag of surrender, the flag was modified with a vertical red bar in March 1865 and called the "Bloodstained Banner." The Bloodstained Banner remained the official symbol of the Confederacy until the end of the Civil War.

Changing Meanings of the Confederate Flag

Although the Battle Flag, commonly recognized today as the "Confederate Flag," was never an official emblem of the Confederacy, it was often used in commemorative Civil War ceremonies throughout the 19th century. It represented not only the many soldiers who died in battle, but also Southern values, culture, and independence. Embrace of the flag continued well into the 20th century in varied contexts: as the university emblem of Ole Miss, for example, or as a totem flag raised by a WWII soldier on Okinawa, Japan.

However, as early as 1939, the flag became a public symbol of the Ku Klux Klan, and in the 1950s and 60s became a dominant part of the "trinity" of KKK symbols, including the Battle Flag, the Stars and Stripes, and the Christian Cross. It was used as a central campaign emblem for Strom Thurman and George Wallace. Insistence that the flag might primarily signify "States Rights" has always been inextricably bound with slavery and with overt allegiance to white supremacy, racism, segregation, and resistance to Civil Rights.

POWER of the PEN

Understanding the Confederate Flag

DATE:

COUNTY or TOWN FAIR:

ADDRESS

TOWN STATE ZIP

A county and town fair offer an opportunity for reflection on the complex history of the Confederate flag and its legacies, particularly the ways that it used by some groups as a symbol of white supremacy and slavery.

In refusing the sale of the Confederate flag, a fair demonstrates that it does not support a symbol of hate and also assists the public in learning the meaning of the Confederate flag.

I/We ask that you assure that symbols of hate are not sold, or displayed, at your fair.

When you decide to refuse this symbol of hate, please send a notification to Nahofm1835@gmail.com.

The National Abolition Hall of Fame and Museum will mark the date of your notification next to the list of Fairs posted in the Museum.

Results will be shared at the afternoon Juneteenth program on June 18, 2022.

NAME

ADDRESS

TOWN NY ZIP

EMAIL

PHONE

POWER of the PEN

CommUNITY Equity
Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Statements
MUNICIPAL EQUITY

OBJECTIVE:

Municipalities of Madison County NY (15 towns, 10 villages, and 1 city) will adopt a resolution for diversity, equity, and inclusion.

ACTION:

Write to each member of the board of the municipality proposing the adoption of the resolution with the correct identification and name of the municipality:

The (Town, Village, City) of

is a welcoming and inclusive community.

It recognizes the responsibility and rights of community members to respect the personhood of all individuals to live their lives with dignity, free of discrimination based on faith, race, sexuality, gender identity, national origin, or immigration status.

Therefore, the people of the community renounce hatred and intolerance.

We commit ourselves, as a town,

to respect the diversity represented within our community and to be a good neighbor to everyone.

ACTION: Encourage others to write the same proposal to board members.

ACTION: Attend the municipal meetings with copies of the proposal and request consideration of the proposal.

**The highlighted Madison County NY municipalities are known to have approved
Diversity, equity, and inclusive statements:**

MADISON COUNTY NY TOWNS		MADISON COUNTY NY CITIES	MADISON COUNTY NY VILLAGES
Brookfield	Lebanon	Oneida	Canastota
Cazenovia	Lenox		Cazenovia
DeRuyter	Lincoln		Chittenango
Eaton	Madison		DeRuyter
Fenner	Nelson		Earlville
Georgetown	Smithfield		Hamilton
Hamilton	Stockbridge		Morrisville
	Sullivan		Munnsville
			Wampsville

Send a copy of the municipal minutes of accepting the proposal to NAHOF
nahofm1835@gmail.com or PO Box 55, Peterboro NY 13134
For the Juneteenth Report

TOWN of HAMILTON REGULAR MEETING MAY 19, 2019

RESOLUTION 2019-57: Adoption of Statement on Anti-Racism On a motion of Councilmember Darby, seconded by Councilmember Dinski, the following resolution was: ADOPTED: Ayes: 5, Nays: 0 Resolved that the Town Board adopt the following statement: The Town of Hamilton, NY commits to be a welcoming community and to recognize the right of individuals to live their lives with dignity, free of discrimination based on their race, religion, creed, color, sexual orientation, gender identity, ability, national origin or immigration status. We therefore denounce all ideologies based on hatred and intolerance, and further condemn every group that espouses and actively promotes ideologies of hate.

Town of Cazenovia Anti-Bias Policy was approved by a vote of the Town Board in January, 2021.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AND DETERMINED, that the:

TOWN OF CAZENOVIA TOWN BOARD hereby adopts the following policy.

“The Town of Cazenovia is a welcoming and inclusive community. “We recognize the responsibility and rights of community members to respect the personhood of all individuals to live their lives with dignity, free of discrimination based on faith, race, sexuality, gender identity, national origin or immigration status. We therefore renounce hatred and intolerance, including but not limited to racism, misogyny, xenophobia, anti-Semitism, Islamophobia, homophobia and transphobia. We commit ourselves, as a town, to respect the diversity represented within our community and to be good neighbors to all.”

POWER of the PEN

REPARATIONS

H.R. 40

COMMISSION to STUDY and DEVELOP REPARATION PROPOSALS for AFRICAN AMERICAN ACT

117th Congress (2021 ~ 2022)

Introduced January 4, 2021

Sheila Jackson Lee (D-TX)

Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans Act:

This bill establishes the Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans. The commission shall examine slavery and discrimination in the colonies and the United States from 1619 to the present and recommend appropriate remedies.

The commission shall identify

- (1) the role of the federal and state governments in supporting the institution of slavery,
- (2) forms of discrimination in the public and private sectors against freed slaves and their descendants, and
- (3) lingering negative effects of slavery on living African Americans and society.

January 16, 1865 U.S. General William Sherman proclaimed a wartime order for 40 acres of land to be allotted to freed families along the southern sea coast in order to support agricultural efforts. He later gave Army mules to the families. However, President Andrew Johnson reversed Sherman's efforts.

In 1989 U.S. House of Representative John Conyers Jr. of Michigan sponsored the H.R. 40 bill which was named after Sherman's effort at reparations. The bill called for the establishment of a Commission to study Four hundred years of slavery and its effects. With only 30 co-sponsors the bill did not move out of Committee. When Conyers retired in 2017, Representative Sheila Jackson Lee from Texas introduced the bill and got 173 co-sponsors. During this current session of Congress, the bill received 196 Congressional supporters. The bill was voted out of Committee, for the first time, in April 2021.

<p>U.S. Senator Charles Schumer 841 Hanley Bldg 100 S Clinton St Syracuse NY13261 315-423-5471 www.schumer.senate.gov/contact/email-chuck</p>	<p>Senator Kirsten E. Gillibrand Hanley Bldg 100 S Clinton St PO 7378 Syracuse NY 13261 315-448-0470</p>	<p>Congressional Districts www.house.gov/representatives/find-your-representative www.contactrepresentatives.org www.elections.ny.gov/district-map.html</p>
<p>U.S. Senator Charles Schumer 322 Hart Bldg Washington D.C. 20510 202-224-6542</p>	<p>Senator Kirsten E. Gillibrand 531 Dirksen Bldg Washington D.D. 20510 202-224-4451</p>	

HEADING

(Your Address and Contact Information)

DATE:

INSIDE ADDRESS

(Representatives' Address)

RE: H.R. 40

I write today to ask that not another year will pass without H.R. 40, a bill introduced thirty-three years ago, be approved. The bill would establish the **Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans**. Passing H.R. 40 does not determine terms of reparation; it asks for a study of the history and effect of slavery since 1619. Establishing a scholarly study would be a step toward atonement. Please be part of that step toward justice in our nation.

A national apology has not been rendered in these four hundred plus years.
It is past due.

Sincerely,

Signature
Name

RESOURCES

NATIONAL ABOLITION HALL of FAME and MUSEUM

<https://www.nationalabolitionhalloffameandmuseum.org/ongoing-abolition.html>

<https://www.nationalabolitionhalloffameandmuseum.org/anti-racism-resources.html>

<https://www.nationalabolitionhalloffameandmuseum.org/video-library.html>

BLACK HISTORY MATTERS 2021

BLACK HISTORY MATTERS 2022

JIM STEWART'S HISTORICAL TONIC for FRAGILE WHITE FOLKS

**Implicit Bias Test
Anti-Racism Curriculum
Toolkits
Short Articles
Webinars / Videos
Resource Hubs**

21 Day Racial Equity Challenge Initiative

<https://www.eddiemoorejr.com/>

eddieknowsmoore@yahoo.com

Equal Justice Institute

400 N. Court Street Montgomery AL 36104

334-386-9100

<https://museumandmemorial.eji.org/>

Eracism

info@eracismfoundation.org

310-457-5799 504-866-1163

<http://www.eracismfoundation.org/>

PO Box 15795 New Orleans LA

Jim Crow Museum of Racist Memorabilia

Ferris State University

1201 S. State Street

Big Rapids MI USA 49307

231-591-2000

<https://www.ferris.edu/HTMLS/news/jimcrow/index.htm>

Southern Poverty Law Center

400 Washington Avenue

Montgomery AL 36104

www.splcenter.org

PETERBORO HERITAGE CALENDAR 2022



**Gerrit Smith Estate
National Historic Landmark
(GSENLH)**

**5304 Oxbow Road PO 6
Peterboro NY 13134
www.GerritSmith.org
info@gerritsmith.org**

Exterior Exhibits Dawn to Dusk All Year

Open Buildings:

Sat & Sun 1 – 4 pm

June 4 ~ August 28, 2022

Events and Group Appointments



**NATIONAL ABOLITION
HALL of FAME and MUSEUM (NAHOF)**

**5255 Pleasant Valley Road PO 55
Peterboro NY 13134
www.nationalabolitionhalloffameandmuseum.org
nahofm1835@gmail.com**

Open:

Sat & Sun 12 – 4 pm

June 4 ~ August 28, 2022

Events & Group Appointments

Check the websites often, as many dates and times are still tentative and COVID still lurks.

DATE	DAY	TIME	PROGRAM	PRESENTER	LOCATION
Feb 1-28		12.01am	<i>BLACK HISTORY MATTERS</i>	Victoria Basulto	Online
3-5-22	Sat	2 pm	FILM: <i>Searching for Timbuctoo</i>	Paul Miller	NAHOF
4-23-22	Sat	3 pm	<i>Landscape Tour of Gerrit Smith Estate</i>	Rebecca McElheny	GSENLH
5-14-22	Sat	1:30 pm	<i>Madison County Ant- Racism Collaborative</i>	NAHOF	NAHOF
6-5-22	Sun	2 pm	<i>Peter, Gerrit, Ann Smith</i>	Norman K Dann	GSENLH
6-12-22	Sun	2 pm	Elizabeth Smith Miller & Greene Smith	Norman K Dann	GSENLH
6-18-22	Sat	2 pm	Galveston TX & Juneteenth	NAHOF	NAHOF
6-18-22	Sat	7 pm	FILM: <i>Songs of Slavery & Emancipation</i>	NAHOF	NAHOF
6-19-22	Sun	2 pm	<i>Underground Railroad as a Moral Statement</i>	Norman K Dann	GSENLH
7-24-22	Sun	2 pm	<i>CNY Local History is National History</i>	Daniel Koch	NAHOF
8-6-22	Sat	10:00	<i>12 Annual Peterboro Emancipation Day</i>	GSENLH	GSENLH
9-24-22	Sat	2 pm	<i>Bloomer Tea</i>	GSENLH	NAHOF
10-21-22	Fri	7 pm	<i>Welsh Music Concert</i>	NAHOF	NAHOF
10-22-22	Sat	TBA	Registration Annual Meeting	NAHOF	NAHOF
10-22-22	Sat	1:00	<i>Abolition Symposia</i>	NAHOF	NAHOF
10-22-22	Sat	5:00	Antislavery Box Dinner	NAHOF	NAHOF
10-22-22	Sat	7:00	<i>Hall of Fame Induction Ceremonies</i> <i>Robert Everett</i> <i>Calvin Fairbank</i> <i>Stephen Myers</i>	NAHOF	NAHOF
10-23-22	Sun	am	<i>Florence Farming Settlement</i>	Jessica Harney	NAHOF
10-23-22	Sun	am	<i>Fairbank Home</i>	Fairbank Family	NAHOF
10-23-22	Sun	pm	<i>1835 Reenactment Abolition Walk</i>	1835 Committee	Canastota >Peterboro
11-4-22	Fri	TBD	<i>Lydia Maria Child: Over the River</i>	NAHOF	Online
12-2-22	Thu	TBD	<i>Who in the Dickens?</i>	GSENLH	Online
12-31-22	Sat	TBD	<i>Watch Night: Emancipation Proclamation</i>	Owen Corpin	NAHOF

The Gerrit Smith Estate National Historic Landmark, the National Abolition Hall of Fame and Museum, and the Smithfield Community Association are taking measured steps in resuming Peterboro Heritage programs in 2022. The volunteer organizations thank the public for its understanding, patience, and productive feedback.

Check websites for updates and more.

COVID protocol may be required according to the coronavirus.