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UUP Response to Trump Administration Actions

Excerpt from UUP President Fred Kowal's Message to Chapter Presidents, February 7, 2025

Over the past two weeks, you've heard from statewide Vice President Alissa Karl and me concerning the freeze on grants and other funding from the federal government as announced by the Trump Administration.

Despite the fact that several federal judges have put a halt to this unconstitutional step, we are continuing in our efforts to be prepared—should such funding cuts or freezes occur through normal constitutional (i.e., congressional action) means—by gathering information from members who would be impacted by such actions. If you have any questions, feel free to reach out to Alissa or me. To submit information—which will be used by AFT in its court actions to defend us all—please use this link: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/UUPFederalFreeze>.

The purpose of this message is to share information on two other major areas of action taken by the new regime in D.C. over the past couple of weeks that are disturbing and corrosive of our society's stated commitment to freedom and equality.

First, the attack on agencies of the federal government and institutions across the country—including colleges, hospitals and schools—to end what the regime euphemistically calls "DEI" or "wokeness" is a thinly veiled racist attempt to undo the various steps taken over the past half century to undo de facto and de jure Jim Crow. These attacks are also clearly intended to undo progress towards equality for women and members of the LGBTQ+ community, among others.

Despite what the federal government might say, we at UUP acknowledge and value the range of identities within our community. We are committed to the value of diversity, of the importance of sharing different opinions and viewpoints and valuing different cultures. We are committed to the concept of equity as we strive to raise up all of our members.

This union has a long history of standing strong for social justice and we will continue to stand strong. We will raise our voices in defense of our students, our

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UUPF Office Ward Hall

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URL: <https://uupfarm.org/>

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

Thursday, February 20, 2025 ♦ Gleeson 104 ♦ 11:00 am

Unsure of your active membership? Enroll today:
<https://uupunion.org/myuup/Membership/>

Send us your questions or concerns. Click the mailbox at <https://uupfarm.org/>



Professionals' Corner

Knowledge Makes Your Job Easier

By Solomon Ayo

Happy New Year to everyone! Welcome back to Spring 2025! For professionals, working year-round is the norm, so it is important to stay informed about all the union contract protections at all times.

I would like to highlight an ongoing conversation and provide a refresher on some important points to keep in mind. This conversation centers around the introduction of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in many workplaces. AI is here to stay, and management may choose to implement it to enhance efficiency and ease of doing business, or for both purposes.

A significant question arises: Can you lose your job to AI? If so, why and how might this happen? There are many unanswered questions regarding the role of AI in our work environment. Does AI perform tasks more efficiently than a real person? Who is responsible if AI malfunctions or is tampered with?

This issue was discussed at the last UUP Statewide VP meeting. UUP is working with SUNY to address the legalities and clarify policies concerning how the introduction of AI might affect SUNY jobs. This would include professional duties and obligations. More importantly, we need to consider what type of training will be required to work alongside AI, and the potential

for updates to the Performance Program.

If you are approached about the use of AI, please reach out to me for clarification. Please see “UUP Statement of Principles on Artificial Intelligence” on page 4.

Make Your Work Easier:

Appointment Letter:

Only the president of the College can issue you a letter of appointment, not your supervisor. If you are a UUP member without an appointment letter, speak to your supervisor about it immediately. Clarify your type of appointment. For example, are you a term, temporary, or continuing employee? This information should be clearly stated in your appointment letter. It is essential for you to understand your employment status as a professional.

Performance Program:

This outlines your complete duties and responsibilities for one year. It should be current and updated at the time of your evaluation. You can find a fillable form and helpful hints on our Chapter website [uupfarm.org/professionals]. Without a performance program, you cannot be evaluated.

Your Annual Evaluation:

Your annual evaluation is based on your performance program. A consultation with your immediate



supervisor should precede a written formal evaluation. Regular communication regarding your performance should be taking place throughout the year. Your formal evaluation should not be a surprise.

Professional Achievement

Form: This document should be used to collect all extra work beyond your performance program, and other achievements that enhance your contributions to the college. Professionals should consider providing this form to supervisors prior to evaluation consultations.

MACCC Titles

(Management Advisory Committee on Classification and Compensation): A common issue for professionals across the state is the distinction between local job

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President's Message

We Are Their Greatest Threat

It's easy to become shaken and overwhelmed by the machine gun fire of attacks at our foundation — at everything that we have taken for granted — of law, order, and due process. Let us not be distracted by our division, fueled by those in power in their effort to remain so. Division is the oldest trick in the book.

The biggest delusion in our country right now is that our fight is between left and right, blue and red, white and brown, gay and straight, citizen and non...when in fact it is between the super-rich and the not, those in power and the rest of us. A population that is angry at each other is too distracted to hold politicians, corporations, and the media accountable. Racism, class warfare, and political polarization are intentionally fueled to keep us from uniting against those hoarding all the wealth and power.

The veil is coming down, and the lies we have told ourselves for decades are revealed — racism has never left; it was underground, festering, waiting for its piper to blow. That Dream once called American was a lie too; we now know that our economy was *designed* for wealth inequality, keeping the rich powerful and the rest of us in a cycle of debt, dependence, and financial insecurity. Those who struggle are easier to exploit.

Knowledge is power, so of course they ban books. They are shutting down websites and rewriting history, calling facts

fiction, and history misinformation. They are causing self-censorship by promoting fear for speaking out. The goal is to make things so risky to discuss and so hard to find that people just stop looking and stop talking.

If our government wanted to solve major problems, it already would have. The porous southern border has conveniently perpetuated slavery and indentured servitude. Our daily news reports the drug trade as an “invasion to our country” but never reports the other side of the transaction — American gun-running to the south. And our government does nothing about the seemingly insatiable American market for drug and human trafficking. When the bipartisan deal of the century was negotiated to solve all border problems, Donald Trump ordered Republican congressmen to back away, and they did — blatant, overt evidence of power over people.

Homelessness, health inequality and environmental destruction exist because keeping them unsolved benefits those in power. Every time our leaders make strides to improve those conditions, the super-rich infiltrate to stifle progress. A sick, poor and desperate population is easier to control, manipulate, and profit from. The idea that change is impossible is a lie. There's just no incentive for people in charge to change it.

The amazing, record-setting economic recovery and other



initiatives of the prior administration were so promising, that the super-rich felt threatened. Their attack on the poor and middle-class is now on steroids!

But we have more power than you think. Don't be fooled by the rhetoric. Move past the anger and frustration over what's transpired in recent months. *We The People* are the greatest threat to the system. The reason we are kept divided, struggling, and distracted is because if enough of us wake up and fight, things would change overnight.

Throughout history, real change has only ever come from people refusing to accept the status quo, not from politicians or corporations suddenly growing a conscience. Awareness is the first step, but action — collective action — is what forces real change.

In Solidarity

Yolanda Drakkir



UUP STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

December 16, 2024

As the union for over 40,000 in-service faculty and professional staff at the State University of New York's 29 state-operated campuses and 3 teaching hospitals, United University Professions represents higher education and health care workers who bring a vast range of specialized expertise to the SUNY system. Our members' effectiveness in their jobs hinges upon their professional expertise in their diverse fields of work and their ability to deploy such expertise in the ways that they determine are most appropriate.

UUP members also hold varied attitudes toward the advanced technologies, including artificial intelligence, that are making their way into our workplaces. Our members use generative artificial intelligence systems in a range of ways that complement their unique knowledge in their fields. They also often decline to use these systems.

Given the diversity and specialization of the UUP membership, our goal as a union is to retain the most autonomy and discretion for individuals in the UUP bargaining unit to do their jobs as they see fit — with or without artificial intelligence, and with the tools and approaches that they choose. UUP will also fight to retain all the rights to negotiate over terms and conditions of employment that we have established over our 50-year history, as these topics relate to the introduction of AI systems in the workplace.



UNITED UNIVERSITY PROFESSIONS

uupinfo.org

Professionals: Make Your Job Easier

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titles and SUNY titles, along with their corresponding job descriptions. The state titles are referred to as Management Advisory Committee on Classification and Compensation (MACCC) titles. Regardless of your local title, your State title should appear on your performance program and evaluation. There is a link to all MACCC titles on the [Professionals page of our chapter website](#). These are the **only official job descriptions for all professional titles**. Duties that match these descriptions should appear in Section B of your performance program. Duties that DO NOT match these descriptions should appear in Section A of your performance program.

Leave Accrual:

Both part-time and full-time professionals can accrue vacation and sick days. This accrual is calculated based on the length and type of employment. It's important to distinguish between accrued vacation days, sick days, and accrued compensatory time (comp time).

Comp Time:

If you work more than 40 hours in a week, you are entitled to compensatory time ("comp" time). If you are an hourly worker and eligible for overtime, you have the option of receiving either comp time or overtime pay. Professionals should avoid volunteering to work beyond your obligation. **Comp time must be negotiated before it is worked.** It's important to have a clear understanding with your supervisor in advance about how



you will be compensated. Once worked, if your request for comp time is denied, you have 45 days to file a grievance.

Promotion or Salary Increase:

You can receive a salary increase without a promotion, but you cannot receive a promotion without a salary increase. A salary increase is awarded when a professional employee assumes a permanent and significant increase in duties and responsibilities, as demonstrated by performance evaluations. A promotion is an increase in your annual salary, along with a change in State title and rank (to a higher salary level).

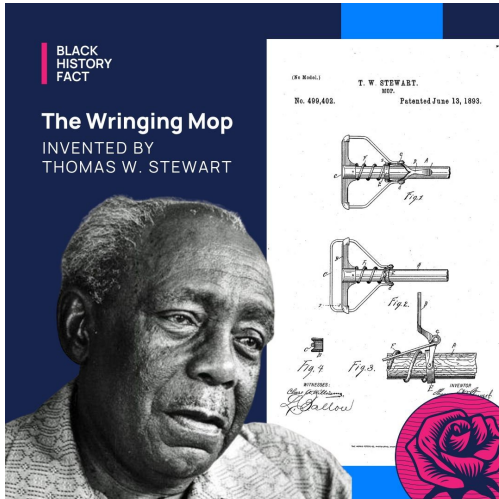
Work Creep:

This can happen during long-term staff vacancies, or when department growth goes beyond staff hires. Work "overload" can be experienced as tasks both assigned and unassigned (technical or policy changes affecting existing duties). Work creep should be acknowledged immediately. Professionals experiencing work creep should take steps limit its impact. Please go to the All Members page of our website [uupfarm.org/members.htm], then under Professional Workload Toolkit, click the [Workload Creep link](#) for helpful tips. ♦

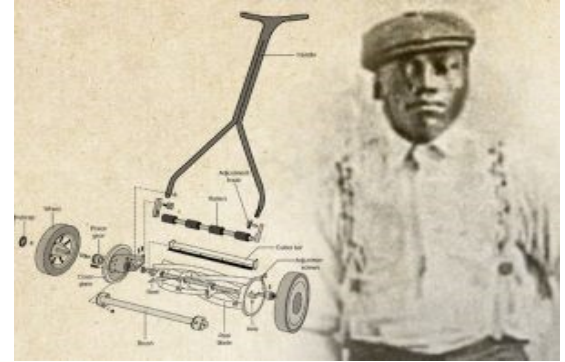
Black History Month Spotlight

Contributions to American History

By African American Inventors



Charles Drew — Blood Bank 1941



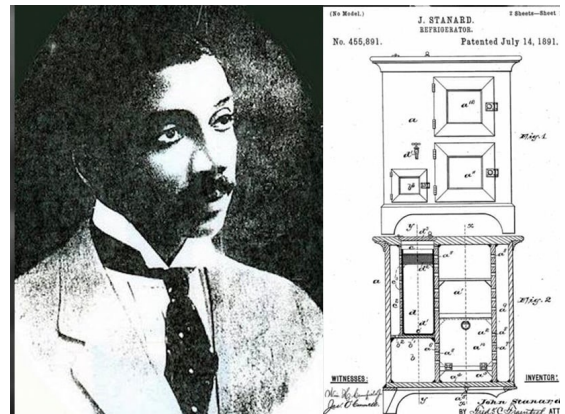
John Albert Burr — Rotary lawn mower 1899



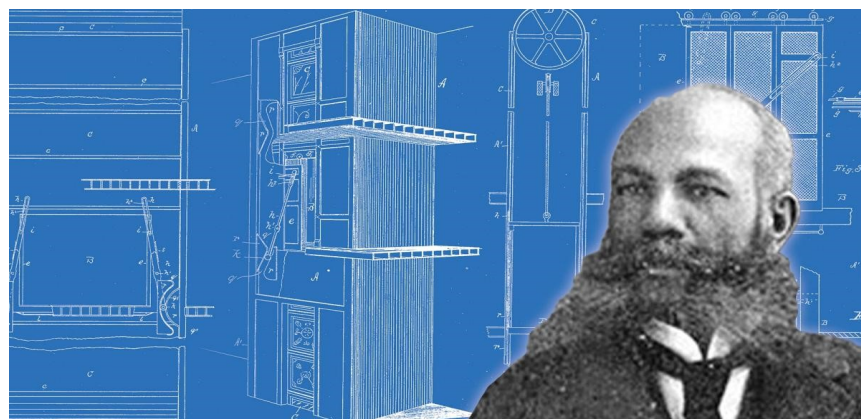
Joh Lee Love — Pencil Sharpener 1897



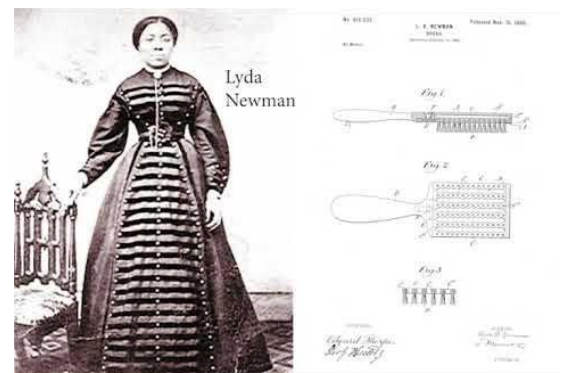
Alice H. Parker — Central Heating Gas Furnace 1919



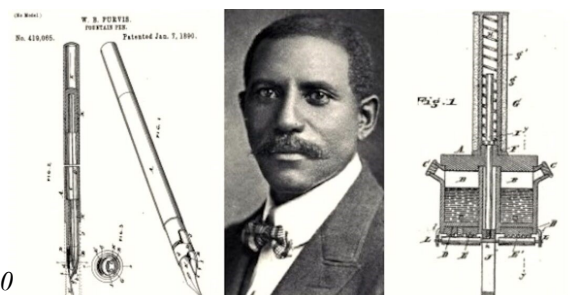
John Standard — Refrigerator 1868



Alexander Miles — Automatic Elevator 1887



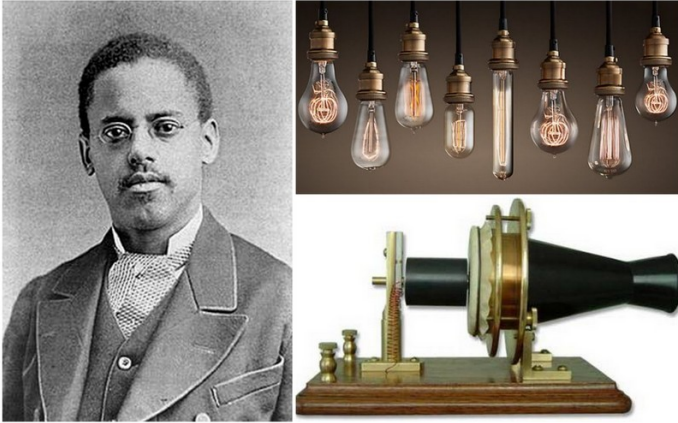
Lyda Newman — Hair Brush 1898



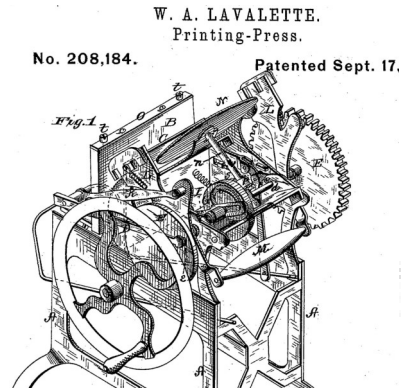
William Purvis — Fountain Pen 1890

Contributions to American History

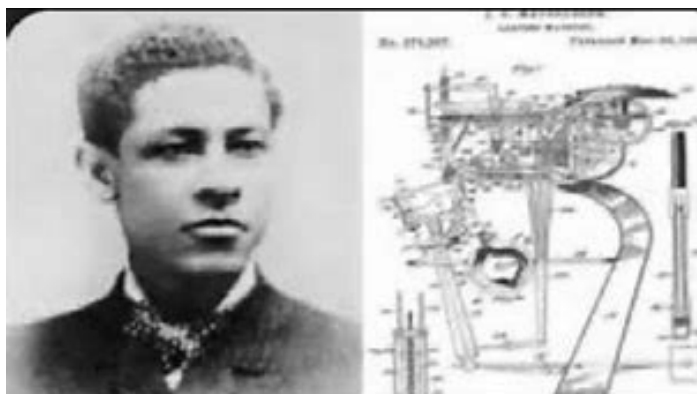
By African American Inventors



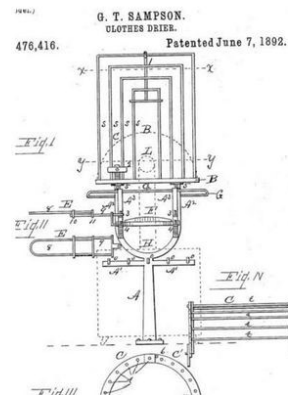
Lewis Howard Latimer — Mass production of light bulb filament 1882



W. A. Lavalett — Printing Press 1878



Jan Matzeliger — Shoe Lasting Machine 1883



George T. Sampson — Mechanical Clothes Dryer 1893

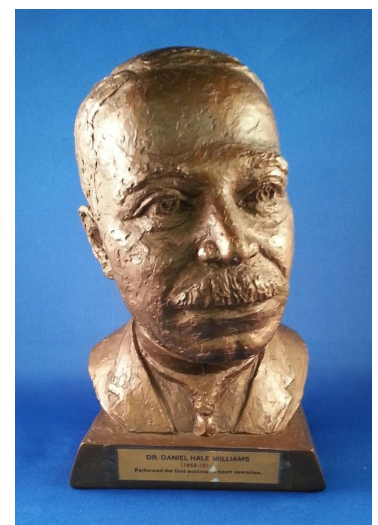


Frederick Jones — HVAC 1935

Black History Moment



Sarah Boone — Ironing Board 1892



Dr. Daniel Hale Williams — First Open Heart Surgery 1893



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE RIGHTS OF IMMIGRANTS AND THE THREAT OF DEPORTATION

i All children have a right to a public education

Under federal law, all children, regardless of their citizenship or residency status, are entitled to a K-12 education, including college counseling services. School districts that either prohibit or discourage children from enrolling in schools because they or their parents are undocumented immigrants may be in violation of federal law.

i What the law says about deportation and schools

ICE officers and agents are to refrain from enforcement actions at least at the following locations and events:

- schools (including preschools, primary schools, secondary schools, colleges and universities, and other institutions of learning, such as vocational and trade schools);
- hospitals;
- churches, synagogues, mosques and other institutions of worship, such as buildings rented for the purpose of religious services;
- during funerals, weddings and other public religious ceremonies; and
- during public demonstrations, such as a march, rally or parade.

i What the law says about sharing student information with immigration authorities

Under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), schools are prohibited, without parental consent, from providing information from a student's file to federal immigration agents if the information would potentially expose a student's immigration status. For more on FERPA, see familypolicy.ed.gov/ferpa-parents-students.

i Schools must be safe havens, welcoming places of learning, and free from racism, discrimination, and the threat of deportation.

School districts are responsible for ensuring the safety and well-being of all their students. Educators and school support staff can work with community allies to reaffirm that their school and campus is a safe zone.

Do's and Don'ts for students and their families if ICE authorities come to their homes

- ➔ **Do not open the door.** ICE authorities cannot come in without a signed judicial warrant. Tell them to pass the warrant under the door before you open it.
- ➔ **Remain silent.** ICE can use anything you say against you in your immigration case, so claim your right to remain silent! Say **"I plead the Fifth and choose to remain silent."**
- ➔ **Do not sign.** Don't sign anything ICE gives you without talking to an attorney.
- ➔ **Fight back!** Get a trustworthy attorney, contact a local immigrant rights organization and explore all options to fight your case. If detained, you may be able to get bail—don't give up hope!

For more resources and information, contact:

- ➔ **American Federation of Teachers**
www.aft.org/immigration
- ➔ **Share My Lesson**
www.sharemylesson.com/immigration
- ➔ **Colorín Colorado**
www.colorincolorado.org/immigration
- ➔ **National Immigration Law Center**
www.nilc.org
- ➔ **United We Dream**
www.unitedwedream.org
- ➔ **First Focus**
www.firstfocus.org



Trump Administration Actions/UUP Response

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patients, and our colleagues regardless of their race, creed, gender identity, sexual preference or ethnicity. The principle of solidarity extends beyond simple economic interests for members of a union. It is also central to what we do to ensure that the communities in which we live and work are founded on the principles of equality and justice for all.

Our efforts to diversify our union, from its leadership to its active ranks, along with our constant advocacy for a more diverse faculty, professional staff, and student body will not waiver or pause, regardless of what is promulgated by the regime in D.C. or actions taken by the unelected billionaires executing government actions.

Second, many of you have reached out to me out of a concern for our colleagues and students who may be targeted by the regime due to their immigration status. Again, regardless of what happens at the national or state level, we in UUP are committed to our students, patients, and colleagues regardless of where they come from.

Among the several documents that are attached, there is a shareable/printable card from AFT that details the rights we all have, regardless of citizenship status [see *Unifier* page 8]. Also, there is a 2017 letter issued by the New York State Attorney General that is still relevant today. Lastly, there are three documents that come from SUNY leadership at the system level and at two of the SUNY hospitals. Those of you working at the latter institutions need to pay close attention to those documents. Those at non-hospital campuses should pay attention to the one

from the Chancellor.

None of us are in a position to know about or determine the status of our students or colleagues. We also are not to respond with information about students or colleagues if asked to decide the legality of their status. If anyone approaches you with questions about your students, you should contact UPD at your campus immediately. You should also feel free to call your chapter office, or to reach out to my office. If federal agents are on campus, I need to know immediately so I can reach out to the Chancellor and the Attorney General to ensure that everyone's rights are protected.

Third, there is the massive attack on our union siblings working in the federal government. Elon Musk, the unelected billionaire implementer of Project 2025, has "offered" separation inducements that amount to a bribe to slash the federal workforce, destroy the work of federal agencies, and will be followed by massive layoffs. Alongside this program (which is exactly what he did at X) specific agencies have received orders to cease their work and/or reply to loyalty questionnaires. As AFL-CIO president Liz Shuler has stated so eloquently of labor's position on these steps:

Rejecting federal workers' collective bargaining agreements is union busting, plain and simple. Now more than ever, federal workers need strong collective bargaining agreements so they are protected and can continue to do the essential work we all depend on: delivering Social Security and disability checks, caring for our veterans, or keeping our food and transportation safe. These attempts to break our contracts will not silence our voices.

We will stand in solidarity with our union siblings and all those who labor in the federal government to provide necessary services. Like them, we are public servants. We do the work that makes our state and nation better—healthier, wiser, safer and more equitable. As events unfold, there will certainly be opportunities to stand with them directly and I will share them with you.

I apologize for the length of this message, but much is happening that we must be aware of and respond to. And more will come, including direct attacks on the Department of Education, the Department of Labor, and the National Labor Relations Board, where steps have already been taken to disempower that important agency. But, information is power, and our power is vital during this tumultuous and dangerous time for our country and the world. I urge you to stay informed, while also seeking out our natural allies – student groups, the University Faculty Senate, and community groups.

Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions or concerns. I anticipate that those of you who voted for Donald Trump may find some of this disagreeable. All I can say is that it does not matter who is president: When our values as a union are attacked, we will respond. We did so when Governor Cuomo attacked us and our institutions. We have no allegiance to a party, only to the interests and values of our union. This will never change.

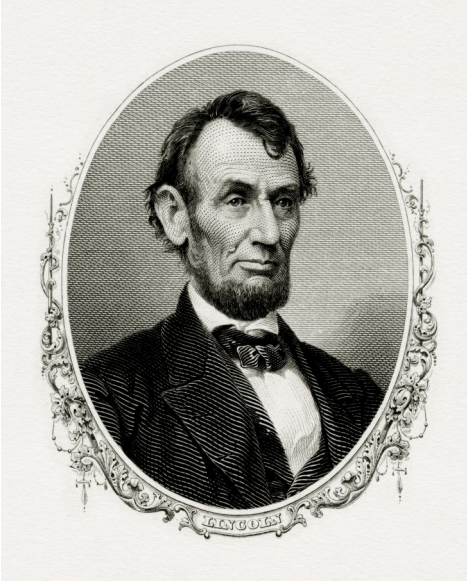
In Solidarity – now more than ever...

Fred

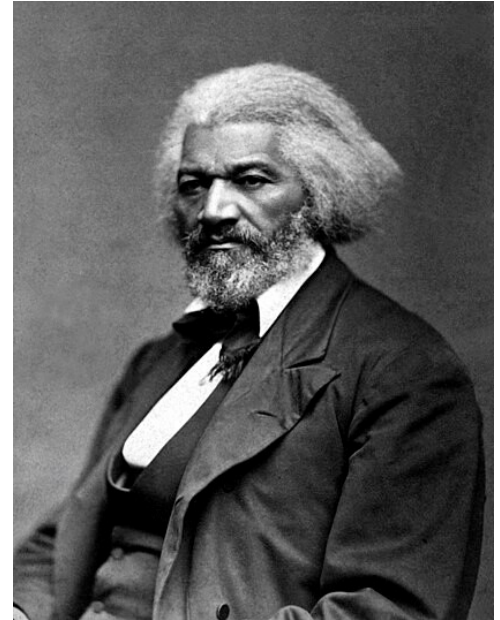
Celebrating Black History Month

Abolitionist Richard Henry Dana Fought for the Rights of Seamen and Those Enslaved

By Daniel Scott Marrone



Black History Month began in 1926 as Negro History Week and is celebrated in February due to it being the birthday month of two crucial figures in the Abolitionist Movement: President Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass



This essay is dedicated to African Americans and to two seafarers: the late U.S. Navy Master Chief Petty Officer Daniel C. Marrone and colleague U.S. Coast Guard Lieutenant Ira Stolzenberg.

Black History Month began in 1926 as Negro History Week, and is celebrated in February due to it being the birthday month of two crucial figures in the abolitionist movement: President Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass. Another leading abolitionist was Richard Henry Dana, Jr. (1815-1882), who legally represented those enslaved and was responsible, in the 1850s, for stirring “Abolitionist Fever” across the nation.

Born in Boston, Dana had a stellar seafarer’s rights and anti-slavery activist career. As a journeyman, he sailed to and resided for some years in pre-Mexican War and post-war California. Through political activism, Dana led his adopted California into the Union as

the 31st state, specifically as a “free state,” where slavery was prohibited. At the outbreak of the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln appointed him a U.S. Attorney. In that role, Dana represented before the U.S. Supreme Court the Lincoln Administration’s use of “prizing.” The Court ruled that the U.S. government could legally confiscate Confederate ships and port facilities as “Prizes of War.” Post-Civil War, Dana was assigned the task of prosecuting Confederacy President Jefferson Davis.

Dana encouraged the establishment of organizations—later evolved into “labor unions”—that protected seamen’s rights. He is best known for his groundbreaking, highly praised memoir, *Two Years Before the Mast*. “Before the Mast” is taken from a nautical term for where seamen bunk — at the front of the ship (forward of the mast) in the raised-deck forecabin, pronounced “FOLK-s’l.”

How Dana evolved from an aimless Harvard College “fop” to an able-bodied seaman is at the core of his book. While attending Harvard (1831-1834), he contracted ophthalmia. Dana’s physician recommended an ocean cruise where the salt air could perhaps cure his chronic eye ailment. Far beyond being a ship passenger, Dana signed on as a journeyman aboard the merchant ship, *Pilgrim*. At sea, his ophthalmia was soon replaced by unrelenting “mal de mer.” Though it took several weeks, Dana finally became acclimated to being at sea.

Departing Boston on August 14, 1834, the *Pilgrim* sailed to the southern tip of South America and then passed treacherous Cape Horn before heading north along the western coast of South America, then Mexico, before reaching its destination, early San Francisco in Mexican California. Highly intelligent and Harvard educated, Dana quickly attained Spanish

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Celebrating Black History Month

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fluency to assume the task of negotiating payment for the ship's cargo and for the purchase of cargo for the return trip. The 1835-1836 journey back to Massachusetts was nearly as stormy-sea-harrowing as the initial 1834-1835 journey to Mexican California. The *Pilgrim* finally returned to the Port of Boston on September 22, 1836.

During his arduous 25-month, 8-day sea odyssey, Dana jotted down his experiences in *Two Years Before the Mast*. His ocean-going journals became an instantaneous bestseller that was then — and still is — deemed a literary masterpiece comparable to Mark Twain's *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Twain penned a fictional novel of a teenager, initially clueless, floating on a raft down the Mississippi River. Along the way, "Huck" derives wisdom from his companion, Jim, an escaped slave, who is furtively seeking freedom by floating on that same raft. In contrast, Dana's masterwork described the author's real-life experiences of unceasing drudgery and all-too-often life-threatening perils at sea.

Dana's bestseller was posthumously turned into a 1946 Hollywood film of the same title starring actor Brian Dunleavy as the seaman journal writer. Both the book and the film describe in day-by-day detail severe food shortages and illnesses, in particular scurvy, while at sea. However, Dana's sharpest criticisms pointed to a cruel ship captain, in the film portrayed by actor Howard da Silva, who used whippings, food deprivation, and keel chaining to control seamen's behavior.

Though Dana loved sailing to foreign lands, he loathed the harsh treatment and arbitrary punishment

of seamen. Upon returning to Boston after his ordeal at sea, Dana re-entered Harvard, studied law, became a lawyer, and then legally represented aggrieved seamen and the families of seamen who perished at sea. He also embarked on additional sea voyages.

In court, Dana bolstered witness testimony with notes from his own experiences at sea that provided firsthand evidence of the capricious, harsh treatment of seamen aboard merchant ships commanded by captains with unbridled power over life and death. These ship captains used starvation and cat o' nine tails (whips with metal barbs) to brutalize seamen into compliance.

Dana appeared before Congress describing in detail the hardships of seamen. Congress responded by enacting *U.S. Statutes Relative to the Federal Regulation of American Shipping*, Chapter XLVIII (1840), *Act Regulating the Shipment and Discharge of Seamen*. These new regulations gained sailors essential protections against the arbitrary punishments of ship captains.

In 1841, Dana authored *The Seaman's Friend: Containing a Treatise on Practical Seamanship* that comprehensively explained the legal rights of seamen based on the newly enacted 1840 *Federal Regulation of American Shipping*. His 1840 bestselling memoir and 1841 follow-up book had a profound effect on government policy. Legislation across the nation began outlawing whippings. In 1848, the New York State legislature banned, for any reason, the use of the cat o' nine tails or any type of whippings.

In the late 19th century, seamen formed labor organizations for protecting their rights and jobs. One

of the longest-running and largest of these organizations is the Seafarers International Union of North America.

Dana Championed Abolition

By 1850, the nation became bitterly divided between "Free States" and "Slave States." Through the tireless efforts of Dana and many others in and out of Congress, the Compromise of 1850, a series of five laws, was enacted in September of that year. Though Dana sponsored the key law of the Compromise — approval of California to be admitted to the Union as a "free state," he bitterly opposed another of its laws — the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. This was the primary giveaway for obtaining slave state "yea" votes in order to enact the Compromise. This law made the federal government responsible for finding, returning, and trying escaped slaves even if these escapees were in a free state. This odious provision of the Compromise significantly affected Dana's birth state, Massachusetts, an often final destination for escapees from bondage.

Subsequent to enacting the Fugitive Slave Act, hundreds of individuals were rounded up with the intent of returning them to bondage in places like plantation Virginia. Abolitionists urgently requested Dana leave California and return to Massachusetts to assume the task of defending alleged escaped enslaved African Americans in court. Among his most headline-grabbing legal cases were those of Shadrach Minkins, Thomas Sims, and Anthony Burns, who were arrested and subject to be returned

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Celebrating Black History Month

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into bondage. Dana pleaded their cases in court, but to no avail due to the Fugitive Slave Act being deemed constitutional. In response, Dana began a highly effective public campaign against this insidious law. By doing so, he is credited with stoking “Abolitionist Fever” in northern states.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln appointed Dana a United States Attorney for Massachusetts. In that role, he represented the federal government in the “Prizes Cases” before the U.S. Supreme Court. Dana strenuously argued that the Lincoln Administration’s use of executive powers to confiscate Confederate ports and ships was justified as so-called “Prizes of War.” After a favorable ruling, the Union was then legally justified to regain U.S. properties seized by the breakaway Confederate states. Post-war, President Andrew Johnson appointed Dana a Special U.S. Attorney for the task of prosecuting rebel president Jefferson Davis for treason. Overwhelming evidence existed that Davis committed treason, a crime subject to capital punishment. However, the criminal case was held in Richmond, Virginia, the former Confederate capital. Before recalcitrant, “lost cause” grand juries, Dana was unable to indict Davis. After being incarcerated for two years, Davis was released on \$100,000 bail (\$2.1 million in 2024 money) on May 13, 1867. In an August 24, 1868, letter to U.S. Attorney General Williams Evarts, Dana determined that Virginia juries would never convict the former president of the Confederacy. Thus, Attorney General Evarts dropped the case, and Davis never went to trial.

President Ulysses S. Grant appointed Dana the U.S. government representative for resolving fishing rights disputes and bilateral reparation claims with Great Britain. The Boston lawyer was immensely successful in settling these disagreements, the outcome of which was the Treaty of Washington (1871). Ultimately, the British government acquiesced to U.S. fishing rights and paid more reparation funds to U.S. interests than the U.S. government paid to British interests. Nonetheless, Crown authorities were highly satisfied, in fact, favorably impressed with Dana, the Grant Administration, and the Treaty of Washington. This helped commence the Great Rapprochement — the strengthening of economic, political, and military cooperation between Britain and the U.S.A. Over many decades the Great Rapprochement has served both nations exceedingly well during two world wars, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the War on Terror. Sir Winston Churchill characterized the U.K./U.S.A. bond in 1946 as the “Special Alliance.”

In the last years of his life, Dana travelled to Europe to gather research for compiling treatises on international law. While in Rome, he contracted influenza and passed away on January 6, 1882. He has left a remarkable legacy: author of a world-renowned memoir; U.S. Attorney that won the “Prizes Cases”; and successful U.S. negotiator with Great Britain. Though a “bay stater,” Dana prominently supported California becoming the nation’s 31st state with slavery prohibited. Over a dozen schools, libraries, and roadways in the Golden State are named in his honor. Richard Henry Dana, Jr. was also an indefatigable anti-slavery Abolitionist. ♦

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