

Season 10, Week 9 November 5, 2012 - 5:08pm
Hey y'all,

It's been a warm and busy day that the bakery. We've got pumpkin roasting in the oven right now. This past weekend, we were a vendor at the Green Flea Market and bartered granola for the potatoes & onions that are in the artisan bread this week. Look inside this week's zine for a report-back from our Worker Co-op study session, including some events from worker co-op history!

Also, thanks to several of you for thoughtful feedback about the letter I wrote in last week's zine. I would love to continue talking about the bakery, (anti-)capitalism, and selling bread. Love, Noah



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Report-back from our Worker Co-op Study Session by Javiera

Last Wednesday the bakers, Manju, Tahz and Santos all met at Tim's house and participated in a co-op class. It was a three hour group study session about worker cooperatives in the U.S. Tim facilitated the class. We watched two videos -- one that focused on how worker cooperatives are structured in comparison to other business models. The second video talked about all of the legal documents and framework that becoming a worker cooperative entails. But, the highlight for me was the activity we did as a group which was to time-line different moments in the worker cooperative history of this country. We had great conversations learning this history which we realized no one in this small group really knew about. It was empowering and inspiring and also spoke to how much ideology has shaped the narrative of history for so many of us. Workers in this country have been struggling and organizing and been successful at achieving their goals of a more just and

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equitable society for well over a century. We need to continue their work and also look to and learn their stories. Following are few of the events that really stood out to me.

Source for timeline: Events/text are from the book "For All The People" by John Curl. Images from the internet.

What We Baked! El Pan de la Semana

Half Wheat Sourdough (840g)

Water (38%), Organic ww bread flour (30%), Organic 14% white bread flour (16%), Organic white bread flour (15%), Canola oil, salt.

Whole Wheat/ Pan Integral (840g)

OG Whole wheat bread flour (55%), Water (36%), Canola Oil (3%), NC Honey (3%), OG fair-trade molasses (1%), Salt, Yeast.

Potato Onion Bread (746g)

Organic unbleached bread flour (44%), Water (27%), NC potatoes (16%), Roasted onion (6%), Organic whole wheat bread flour (5%),

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Salt, Yeast, Dried Rosemary from Nadeen's garden, Dried Oregano from Noah's mom's garden, Dried Basil from someone's garden.

Cranberry Orange Muffins (540g/6)

Organic ww pastry flour (32%), Orange juice (18%), Cranberries (14%), Canola oil (12%), Orange county honey (12%), NC pecan milk (6%), Organic orange zest, Baking powder, baking soda, vanilla, salt.

Gluten Free Bread

Water (41%), OG brown rice flour (15%), OG millet flour (11%), OG potato starch (10%), Cornstarch (9%), OG tapioca flour (7%), NC honey (4%), Salt, canola oil, yeast, guar gum.

Granola (about 430g or 4c/bag)

Organic Oats (60%), NC Honey (11%), Canola Oil (9%), OG Sunflower Seeds (7%), OG Pumpkin Seeds (5%), NC Pecans (5%), OG Fair-Trade Molasses (3%), Raisins, Salt, Cinnamon, Cardamom

Panadería 'Bread Uprising' Bakery
breaduprising@resist.ca • www.breaduprising.org
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A Few Events in U.S. Cooperative History, 1800s

1886-88

Knights of Labor Cooperatives



Photo: 1886 Knights of Labor strike in Chicago for the 8 hour day

The Knights of Labor organized 200 industrial cooperatives organized, mostly between 1886–88. Almost a million members strong, the Knights were the largest labor organization in the world. The Knights planned that these cooperatives would grow and spread in every industry across America, eventually exerting democratic control over the entire economic system, until they transformed the country into what they came to call a Cooperative Commonwealth. Some southern KoL chapters were all Black – by 1887 between 60 and 90 thousand African-Americans were members.

1886

National Labor Union

In the fall of 1866, representatives from local unions, city federations, Eight-Hour Leagues and national unions met in a labor congress in Baltimore, and formed the first American union federation on a coast-to-coast scale, the National Labor Union (NLU). ... The NLU fought for the eight-hour day, for land for settlers,* for black and white labor solidarity, for the rights of women, for an end to contract and convict labor systems, and threw all of its weight behind the cooperative movement. To facilitate the movement, the founding congress endorsed cooperative workshops and stores, and called for the passage of cooperative incorporation acts in all the states.

**"For All The People" takes a lot of time explaining why land for poor white settlers was such an important demand for working class movements as the time, but doesn't give any information about what the reaction of Indigenous peoples living on that land was to those movements. The dynamics of race, class, and imperialism are more complicated than presented in John Curls' work. -tim

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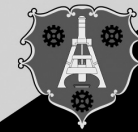
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1877

Pittsburgh Commune



Pittsburgh's flag during the 1877 Commune. "The traditional city arms have been replaced with a steam hammer & trio of cogs, and the tricolor replaced with a yellow-black diagonal scheme." (www.alternatehistory.com)

In 1877, at the height of the depression, the country exploded in America's first great railroad strike that quickly turned into a nationwide confrontation between capital and labor, between the government and the working population. Beginning as a wildcat, the strike quickly spread across the country, involving tens of thousands as large numbers of workers from every trade and the unemployed helped out. Farmers, many of them Grangers (whose organization was based in cooperatives), disgusted at enormous freight rates, poured out of the hills bringing large amounts of food. State militias in many places refused to obey orders to break the strike and instead fraternized with the strikers. The strikers took control of Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis from the government. The working people of Pittsburgh held the city for five days and organized survival by neighbor helping neighbor in what has been called the Pittsburgh Commune.

1886

Courts Rule on Corporate Personhood

Most of the local and statewide legislation enacted by Populists was overturned in the courts under the guise of "upholding precedent" and the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Courts ruled that corporations were "legal people." At the same time, corporate owners could not be held liable for the criminal offenses of the corporations. In 1886, the Supreme Court voided 230 state laws regulating corporations, primarily freight rates railroads charged farmers, on the grounds that regulation deprived the corporations of their property without due process.

To be continued...

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