

2012 Thanksgiving Bake Day November 20-21, 2012

Hi all,

Thanks so much for ordering pies and/or rolls from us for our 2012 Thanksgiving Bake Day! We really appreciate your support. Read on for a sample of our weekly 'zine - it contains a list of ingredients, upcoming events & bakery news, and an article about the Indians of All Tribes 1969 occupation of Alcatraz Island! -Noah



Panadería 'Bread Uprising' Bakery
breaduprising@resist.ca • www.breaduprising.org
816 Yancey St. Durham NC 27701

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Bread Uprising Happenings

Things we did over the last week!

- We were at the Green Flea Market and Build a Better Block (BBB) with Tootie this past Saturday! It was a fun busy day and we met some great folks at the BBB. Bakery members Wanona, Dawn and Kevin were there as part of the City of Durham's Neighborhood Improvement Services. A big thank you to bakery member, Anthony Maglione, for helping out our table at the BBB!
- Noah and Tim met with Thomas Beckett, an attorney who specializes in cooperative law, about the direction and steps needed to turn Bread Uprising into a co-operative legally.
- Noah, Carly, and Yolanda attended the report back about the Co-opEcon Southern cooperatives conference in Raleigh. Manju was one of the facilitators of the reportback.

Things To Come!

- We are vending at Durham Fun Fest on Dec.1st from 1-4pm at Central Park (the park across from the Farmer's Market.)
- We are planning to also vend at the Walltown Children's Theatre's Nutcracker Production in December (dates TBA).

-Javiera

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Community Events

Harvest Day Gratitude: Donation-based Yoga

Thurs 11/22, 10:30-12 PM

At Carrboro Yoga Company (upstairs at Carr Mill Mall) Michelle Johnson is leading a donation-based yoga class at Carrboro Yoga Company, to benefit Bread Uprising! All levels welcome.

Walmart Protest

Fri 11/23, 11am

At Walmart, 5450 New Hope Commons Dr. Come and support striking Wal-Mart workers around the country! Organized by Triangle Jobs with Justice.

What We Baked!

El Pan de la Semana

Pecan Coconut Pumpkin Pie - Gluten-Free* and Vegan

Filling: Pumpkin puree (52%), OG coconut milk (23%), OG & FT brown sugar (15%), Arrowroot powder (3%), Maple syrup (3%), Vanilla (3%), Cinnamon, Ginger, Nutmeg, Cloves, Salt

Crust: Organic coconut flakes (27%), NC pecans (25%), Earth balance buttery spread

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Crust: Organic coconut flakes (27%), NC pecans (25%), Earth balance buttery spread

(17%), Sugar (14%), OG brown rice flour (9%), OG tapioca starch (7%), cinnamon, salt.

Classic Pumpkin Pie

Filling: Pumpkin puree (53%), Egg Man free-range eggs (13%), Mapleview farms cream (11%), Mapleview farms whole milk (7%), Sugar (7%), Brown sugar (7%), Cinnamon, Ginger, Nutmeg, Cloves, Salt.

Crust: OG all-purpose flour (44%), Mapleview Farms butter (35%), Water (19%), Salt.

Whole Wheat Rolls

Organic Whole Wheat Bread Flour (55%), Water (36%), Canola Oil (3%), NC Honey (3%), NC Sorghum Molasses (1%), Salt, Yeast.

White Rolls

Organic Unbleached Bread Flour (60%), Water (34%), NC Honey (3%), Canola Oil (2%), Salt, Yeast.

*A Note about Gluten-Free:

Our "gluten-free" pies are made with gluten-free ingredients and with care, but in a kitchen where we also process gluten. We cannot guarantee that they are suitable for people with Celiac disease - talk to us with questions.

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The Real History of Thanksgiving and the 1969

Occupation of Alcatraz Island

by Noah

This Thursday is Thanksgiving Day in the U.S., but since 1970 many indigenous people and allies have observed a National Day of Mourning has been observed near Plymouth Rock, MA. The first official “Day of Thanksgiving” was proclaimed in 1637 by Massachusetts Governor John Winthrop, to celebrate the safe return of English colony men from a massacre of 600 Pequot people in Mystic, Connecticut (<http://americanindiansource.com/mourningday.html>).

However, this is also the week that American Indian people took back Alcatraz Island in an occupation that lasted a year and a half. Alcatraz island is a small island located in the San Francisco Bay (CA). In 1963 the Federal government closed the prison there and declared the island “surplus” property. In March 1964 a group of Sioux people occupied the island for a day, citing the 1868 Treaty of Fort Laramie which required the return of any government land not being used to its original indigenous inhabitants. The occupation was not successful – but it did inspire future occupations.

Around 2am on November 20th, 1969, members of Indi-

ans of All Tribes (IAT) and about about 80 people total, including college students, parents & young children, and people from more than 20 different tribes landed on Alcatraz Island. They held the island for 20 months – until they were forcibly evicted by the government in June 1971.

During their time on the island, IAT “said they intended to build a Native American Studies center, spiritual center, an ecology center, and an American Indian Museum.” On Thanksgiving Day in 1969, hundreds more went to Alcatraz to support the occupation. In December, John Trudell began daily radio broadcasts from the island. In January 1970, occupiers began publishing a newsletter. (www.nativevillage.org)

Alcatraz Proclamation issued in 1969:

“We, the native Americans, re-claim the land known as Alcatraz Island in the name of all American Indians by right of discovery. We wish to be fair and honorable in our dealings with the Caucasian inhabitants of this land, and hereby offer the following treaty: We will purchase said Alcatraz Island for 24 dollars in glass beads and red cloth, a precedent set by the white man’s purchase of a similar island about 300 years ago. We know that



Alcatraz Island, 1969. Photo from www.pbs.org. Photo by Michelle Vignes,

\$24 in trade goods for these sixteen acres is more than was paid when Manhattan Island was sold, but we know that land values have risen over the years. Our offer of \$1.24 per acre is greater than the 47 cents per acre the white men are now paying the California Indians for their land. We will give to the inhabitants of this land a portion of that land for their own, to be held in trust by the American Indian Government for as long as the sun shall rise and the rivers go down to the sea -- to be administered by the Bureau of Caucasian Affairs (BCA). We will further guide the inhabitants in the proper way of living. We will offer them our religion, our education, our life-ways, in order to help them achieve our level of civilization and thus raise them and all their white

brothers up from their savage and unhappy state. We offer this treaty in good faith and wish to be fair and honorable in our dealings with all white men.”

It has been noted that the occupation also contributed to “at least ten major policy and law shifts. They include passage of the Indian Self Determination and Education Act, revision of the Johnson O’Malley Act to better educate Indians, passage of the Indian Financing Act, passage of the Indian Health Act and the creation of an Assistant Interior Secretary post for Indian Affairs. Mount Adams was returned to the Yakama Nation in Washington state, and 48,000 acres of the Sacred Blue Lake lands were returned to Taos Pueblo in New Mexico. During the occupation Nixon quietly signed papers rescinding Termination, a policy designed to end federal recognition of tribes.” (http://siouxme.com/lodge/alcatraz_np.html)

Members of the American Indian Movement visited Alcatraz and drew inspiration from the work happening there. AIM’s first public protest was on Thanksgiving Day, 1970. “AIM members painted Plymouth Rock red and seized the Mayflower II replica in Plymouth, Massachusetts to challenge a celebration of colonial expansion.” (www.pbs.org/itvs/alcatrazisnotaniland/activism.html)

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