Cooperatives & African American Economic Emancipation

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Thanks & Acknowledgements

- Thanks to the organizers.
- Acknowledge original stewards of the land...
- Acknowledge our elders.
- Acknowledge our ANCESTORS (those enslaved, all those combatting anti-Blackness); recognize those who continue to labor without just compensation, those who practice resistance....
- Acknowledge those who use solidarity & cooperative economics for liberation.

Research on African American Cooperatives

- Survival
- Resistance
- Prosperity
- through economic cooperation
- Jessica Gordon-Nembhard
- psupress.org

 And Esther West's 2020 study of current Latinx Co-ops. <u>https://uwcc.wisc.edu/research/lat</u> inx-cooperative-research/



JESSICA GORDON NEMBHARD

A HISTORY OF AFRICAN AMERICAN COOPERATIVE ECONOMIC THOUGHT AND PRACTICE

- Importance of education, study groups and training – learning from each other, informal study, formal study and specific training
- Significance of organizational supports and deliberate co-op organizing
- Significance of community involvement, and solidarity
- Pooling of resources, access to non-exploitive resources
- Democratic participation and sharing of power, include voices of the marginalized and oppressed
- Women's leadership
- Participation of youth

Lessons Learned

- Utilized by all populations, in every era, on every continent.
- Notions of the common good, the commonwealth, The Commons,
- Collectivism, mutual aid, revolving loan funds/rotating savings & credit/susu
- "Collective work and responsibility"
- Indigenous cooperative efforts First Nations, early African civilizations, etc.

Universality of Mutual Aid & Economic Cooperation

- Deliberate cooperative development most number of co-ops when have Black organizations dedicated to co-op promotion and education [CFNACU, YNCL, BSCP, BPP, FSC etc.]
- Community support community involved in starting the co-op; use the co-op; donate to the co-op; defend the co-op [North Carolina examples (schools and sewing co-ops), APR Masonry Arts, NYC co-ops in housing complexes, etc.]

Community and Organization Matter

African American Co-op Organizations

- 1880sColored Farmer's National Alliance & Cooperative Union
- 1890s-1920s Ex-Slave Pension Society
- 1910s-20s Universal Negro Improvement Association
- 1918 Negro Cooperative Guild
- 1920s-30s Colored Merchants Association
- 1920s-30s National Association of Colored Farmers
- 1930s Young Negroes' Co-operative League
- 1930s-40s Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Ladies Aux
- 1960s-70s Poor People's Corporation; Black Panther Party
- 1960s-present: Federation of Southern Cooperatives/Land Assist Fund
- 1980s-Present: Nation of Islam

- 2000s-Present: Green Worker Cooperatives; Cooperation Jackson; Us Lifting US; M4BL; etc Jessica Gordon-Nembhard 2023

Survival needs (1880s & 1930s)

- Active periods of race consciousness and transition (1880s & 1960s [and 2020s?])
- Need economic independence for political activism and civil rights (1880s & 1960s)
- Black organizations focused on economic liberation and deliberate co-op development (all 3 periods [and 2020s?])

Why 1880s, 1930s-40s, 1960s-70s?

- Early labor union advocacy for worker control included co-op development.
- Connected to Populist movement political rights for Black and White small farmers and laborers. Women's rights.
- Exs: Knights of Labor, Colored Farmers' National Alliance and Cooperative Union.

Populism, Labor, Co-ops Together 1880s

- Black co-ops were often begun by educational or religious institutions or
- Started with a study group to study economic conditions and cooperative economics.
- Used mainstream cooperative literature and Black writings.
- Did study tours and learning journeys to other co-ops.
- Black leaders and writers promoted cooperative Education.

Education Matters!

Young Negroes' Co-operative League

- George Schuyler (Pittsburgh Courier) calls on "Young Negroes" to save the race with economic cooperation.
- Founded in December 1930 by about 25-30 African American youth. With Ella Jo Baker
- Mission: co-op education and incubation in Black communities, and
- to keep control of the organization in the hands of young people; and "to bring women into the League on equal basis with men."

YNCL Long Term Goals

- a forum in each community where there are five or more members;
- a co-operative enterprise where each council exists;
- a co-operative wholesale establishment in each state;
- a co-operative bank in each community where there is a council;
- factories to produce such necessities as clothing, food, and shelter.

Gary Indiana 1930s

- Started with study group to discuss disinvestment in community during Great Depression
- Weekly co-op education meetings for 18 months
- Night school co-op econ course at local Black High School (Roosevelt)1933; by 1936 the largest academic class enrollment
- The early members of the study group started a women's guild, reputed to have kept the organization running and invigorated the co-op: Consumers' Cooperative Trading co.
- Reddix: The most important single factor in the coop's success has been our education program.

Consumers' Cooperative Trading

- 1935 Consumers' Cooperative Trading Company in Gary Indiana established.
- By 1936 considered the largest grocery business operated by African American in the U.S. -total sales of \$160,000.
- The cooperative society established a credit union, co-op grocery store, co-op gas station, 2nd co-op grocery.
- Grocery co-op began to pay dividends of 2 percent on shares of stock owned in 1936.

Cooperative Industries of DC

- Chartered in 1936 as a self-help cooperative in Lincoln Heights.
- Producer co-op of unemployed, unskilled workers and home-makers: sewing, canning, brooms.
- Began using a federal govt grant to help unemployed women.
- Bought a farm, becomes a hybrid worker and consumer co-op.

Black Panther Party 1960s-70s

- 1966 in Oakland, Inter-communalist, organized a host of "survival programs pending political revolution."
- Abolition and community organizing/econ dev.
- Organized co-ops and collectives clothing factories, bakeries; plumbing repair, pest control, transportation for the aged; plus health care (free health clinics), and collective news (Panther newspaper); and communal housing.
- Distribution of free products donated or from co-ops.
- Free breakfast programs for children, history lessons.

Cooperative Home Care Associates

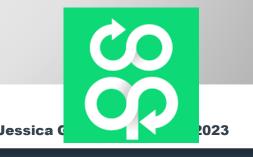
- A worker-owned home health care cooperative in the South Bronx, NY, since 1987.
- Employs previously un- and low-skilled Latina and African American women.
- Non-profit training subsidiary provides state of the art high quality training.
- Leads the industry in above average wages, benefits, career ladder opportunities & mobility, leadership training, and low turnover.
- Largest U.S. worker cooperative almost 2000 employees 70% owners.

Chi Fresh Kitchen

- Chicago-based women- and minority- owned business.
 Started 2020 during COVID.
- Serve daily meals freshly cooked healthy food, rooted in the culture and traditions of the people being served.
- Structured as a worker cooperative ("where every worker has the opportunity to share in the governance and profits of the business").

The Drivers Cooperative

- Driver-owned ride hailing cooperative in NYC.
- Co-op Ride App launched in 2021.
- "For better pay in the short term, and a just, green transition of the industry in the long term."
- Members of The Drivers Cooperative make 8-10% more on each trip than on Uber and Lyft.
- Profits go back to drivers as dividends.
- Democratic decision-making for drivers.
- Ease of use for riders, & solidarity.



Transformation!

Questions? Thank You! jgordonnembhard@gmail.com



Freedom Quilting Bee

Cooperation

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