INCARCERATED WORKERS' CO-OPS: NEW FRONTIER FOR THE US COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT?

JESSICA GORDON-NEMBHARD, PH.D.

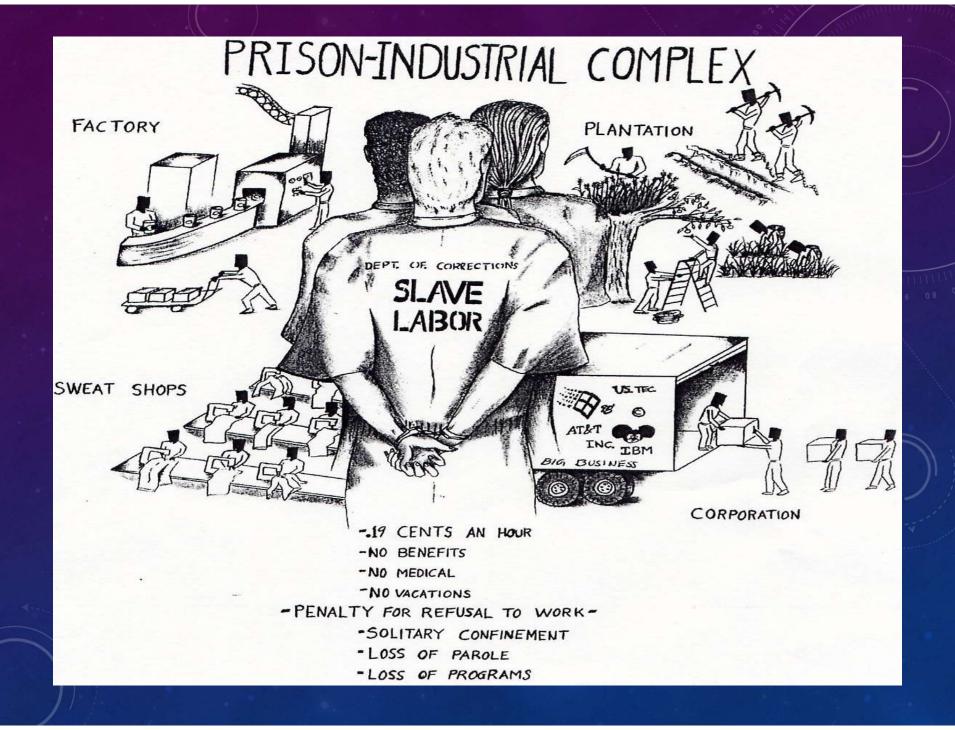
JOHN JAY COLLEGE, CUNY

JGORDONNEMBHARD@GMAIL.COM

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US CRIMINAL INJUSTICE SYSTEM

- Early Connection between Incarceration and Race: illegal for enslaved African Americans to congregate, can't testify against a white person, disparate sentencing for violence and murder.
- After Emancipation: 13th Amendment to the Constitution; Convict Lease system
- 1980s to present: Blacks disproportionately arrested and imprisoned; incarceration rates in US higher and higher; women largest growing prison population.
- No jobs for returning citizens.
- US 5% of world population, 25% of world's lessicing are retained.



SOURCES

Previous graphic from:

http://www.prisonabolition.org/what-is-the-prison-industrial-complex/

• Vicious cycle/ multiple systems map:

http://correctionsproject.com/prisonmaps/pic4.htm

SOLUTIONS?

- Are there community-based approaches to justice that address the PIC?
- Co-ops of incarcerated people and returning citizens with lived experience - are they viable why or how?

CO-OPS AS A GRASSROOTS COMMUNITY ECON DEV TOOL

- Co-ops address market failure, are both antipoverty and community building strategies.
- Cooperative ownership helps address underdevelopment, economic isolation and marginality.
- Co-ops anchor the local economy keep the returns to capital & benefits of production recirculating among those who produce them, service them, and need them.

OTHER CO-OP BENEFITS

- Reduce poverty and costs
- Save or create decent jobs in communities
- Increase income & provide asset ownership
- Earn better prices for locally-made products and/or better wages for labor
- Leadership and Social Capital development
- Use and Values based.



Cooperatives are DEMOCRATIC businesses & organizations

OWNED

CONTROLLED
by a group of people.

In a cooperative,
ONE member has ONE vote.

Cooperatives are more resilient
IN ECONOMIC DOWNTURNS
IN IMPOVERISHED COMMUNITIES

When other businesses may shut down or lay off workers, co-op members pull together TO WORK OUT SOLUTIONS.

Cooperatives are an

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT.

There are thousands upon thousands of cooperatives around the world that are making

major differences GLOBALLY



There are

* worker co-ops

consumer co-ops producer co-ops

financial co-ops,

housing co-ops,

Cooperatives aren't a far off theory.

Cooperatives offer achievable and practical solutions

to many **ECONOMIC**.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS
that can be implemented
RIGHT NOW

COOPERATIVES CHARITY THEY'RE AREN'T CHARITY THEY'RE AD EMPOWERING MEANS for Self-help solidarity.

Members equally re
THE BURDEN
IN HARD TIMES
equally share
THE BENEFITS

Cooperatives strive to make people's LIVES, COMMUNITIES,

more JUST, EQUITABLE, 4 DEMOCRATIC.

There's no one right way to do a co-op.
They can be flexible to fit.
DIFFERENT COMMUNITY

There are hig co-ops with thousands of members, and there are small co-ops with only three members.



for meeting our social and economic needs in contrast to CORPORATIONS THAT EXPLOIT the people and the planet.

Brought to you with love & solidarity by

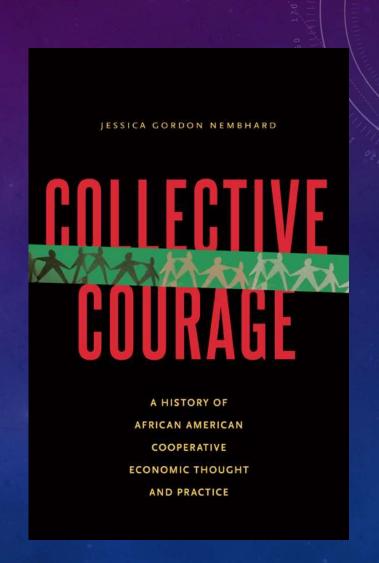


AFRICAN AMERICAN COOPERATIVE PRACTICE

- African Americans have a long and strong history of cooperative ownership, especially in reaction to market failures and economic racial discrimination.
- It has often been a hidden history and one complicated by economic marginalization, and thwarted by racial discrimination and white supremacist violence.
- Less well known aspect integral to the Long Civil Rights movement.

RESEARCH ON AFRICAN AMERICAN COOPERATIVES

- Survival
- Resistance
- Prosperity
- psupress.org



CO-OPS ADDRESS ISSUES FOR INCARCERATED OR FORMERLY INCARCERATED?

- Exploited populations –within and without PIC
- used as slave labor in prison
- Employers outside won't hire must legally identify themselves
- Need new or different skills
- Newcomers to market in some way
- Bad previous experience(s).

COOPERATIVA DE SERVICIOS ARIGOS

- Began with art therapy in Guyama Penitentiary, Puerto Rico
- Need business model to sell their art
- Learned about co-op model and demanded co-op education
- Meeting with Governor; State Assembly changed PR co-op law; incorporated co-op
- Rephrased the 7 principles; internal rules
- MOU with Corrections Department –
 15% (office space, electricity, etc);
 have to pay for extra security

• Surplus - 10% retained; 75% to owners



IMPORTANT SUPPORTS

- Puerto Rican League of Co-operatives and the Co-op Movement in Puerto Rico provides important support:
- Volunteer Co-op Educator in the prisons
- State-level worker co-op model and legislation support – years of experience
- Marketing and clients invite to sell products at Annual General Meetings, newsletter

GROWING THE MODEL IN PUERTO RICO

- 4 More Co-ops developing in prisons
- Men's: technology, solar
- Women's: Tanos Co-op: bakery now sewing; Much slower development

 Challenges of what to do with returning citizens –
 Jessica Gordon Nembhard (c) 2018 not as far along.



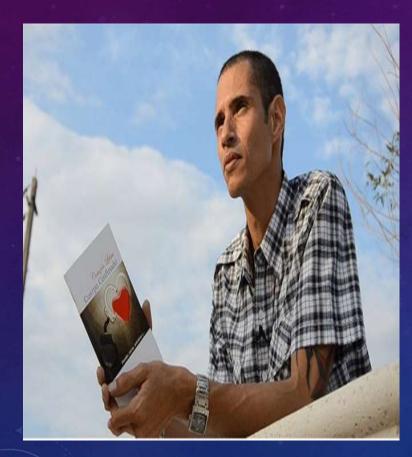
BENEFITS

- More control over one's life and work
- Decent humanized work with living wages and ownership equity
- Develop trust and solidarity relationships
- Increase skills and capacities, new kinds of leadership
- Change behavior in prison/prison experience
- Rehabilitation, resocialization, reintegration
- Reduce recidivism Only 2 recidivists of 50 + who got out over 10 years.

FAMILY SUPPORT

- Cooperativa Arigos internal rule: members must pay child support and contribute to family expenses outside.
- Former member stated that this model is the only option they had for jobs to support their families.
- Weaver (2015) similar: importance of control over work, sense of family, ability to support family.

TRANSFORMATIVE EXPERIENCE ROBERTO RODRIGUEZ "L'ROVOR in



Jessica Gordon Nembhard (c) 2018

"I never imagined that working in a cooperative I would find the ideal model to rehabilitate myself."

"I will say anywhere that the program with the co-op model changes lives" - We are not the same after engaging in the co-op.

REFORM?

- Make prison life acceptable instead of leading toward transformation/abolition?
- Programs and co-ops may be co-opted as model programs to show how to make prisons "better" rather than lead to meaningful change and transformation of people and places.
- "Creams" and divides prison populations, used as rewards for favored prisoners.

BARRIERS TO DEVELOPING & SUPPORTING INCARCERATED WORKERS' CO-OPS

- State/Federal laws; Prison bureaucracies
- Corrections administrations/prison directors keep changing and not always interested
- Lack of information about cooperatives
- Social inequalities and potential for elitism
- Society's view of prisoners as non-deserving of human rights
- Commodification of prisoners and prison slave labor – will corporations free labor?

RETURNING CITIZEN WORKER CO-OPS

- SHIFTING GEARS CO-OP, community bicycle shop in Wisconsin – bicycle repairs and bicycle advocacy; returning citizen members +; plan to offer a day release program
- **COLLECTIVE REMAKE** social enterprise in Los Angeles County, designed to support the creation of worker-owned businesses & other cooperatives with returning citizens +.
- BLACK PRISONER'S CAUCUS, Washington state

GENERAL CHALLENGES:

- Co-op model not well known or understood.
- Few uniform co-op laws in US state-level laws differ from federal; state and federal prison rules differ – and by state.
- How to create effective co-op eco-system for incarcerated and returning citizens?

• Thank you!

• jgordonnembhard@gmail.com