



Gastronomy in Activism & War

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Gastronomy in Activism & War

Despite an ever-expanding economy, we live during a time when people work for less than a livable wage and struggle to support themselves and their families. Simultaneously, around the globe, wars and armed conflicts are being fought. (Depending upon how you define a war or conflict, some watch groups count more than 100 currently occurring.) Often ranked by duration and the number of casualties, these areas of violence result in extraordinary food needs for those fighting as well as those living in the war zone.

Like the topic of gastronomy and economic precarity, the subjects of activism and war are not usually included in culinary histories. Yet, since the French Revolution, the connection between social justice and nutrition has been foremost on the minds of anyone concerned with hunger (from the government official to the person living in poverty). The topic also ties in to labor rights, especially as the corporatization of food production has often resulted in hardship for the workers (both in restaurants as well as in the field where the food is grown). Workers have responded with activism and the first part of our list includes the printed ephemera generated from these protests.

Another area of food and human rights that has been ignored is the subject of food for soldiers and civilians during wartime. Militaries are one of the largest congregate food settings, both in terms of budget and the number of people involved. From individual recipes to food produced on a massive scale, the methods and systems in place to feed soldiers require special consideration. This demand has resulted in innovation and, because of this, the military has also played an important role in the development of new food technologies (from food preservation to stove design).

The effects of war on the general population have resulted in protests and intense need. War creates food shortages as existing food systems are taken over (or destroyed) and labor is disrupted. The second part of this list addresses some of the issues in gastronomy and war.



section one

Gastronomy in Activism



Marcello's Pizza Defends Itself

I. BAKED WITH LOVE. Finest Marcello's Pizza. [San Francisco, 1984.]

Leaflet: 28cm x 21.6cm.

\$30.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this leaflet created by the owners of Marcello's Pizza as a response to disgruntled employees who had been picketing for better Union representation.

Marcello's appeals to its customers by stating they are a "long-term neighborhood merchant, employer, and provider of great pizza" and as such are "deserving of your continued support and patronage."

Marcello's Pizza on Castro Street in San Francisco has been in business since 1978.

With "5/84" written on the verso in a contemporary hand.

In good condition.

¶ Unrecorded.

MARCELLO'S PIZZA DOES PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL BENEFITS AND OPPORTUNITIES TO ITS EMPLOYEES:

1. PAID VACATIONS - UP TO TWO WEEKS BASED ON LENGTH OF SERVICE.
2. FOUR TO SIX FLOATING HOLIDAYS PER YEAR.
3. FULLY-PAID MAJOR MEDICAL COVERAGE FOR ALL SIX-MONTH, 30 HR. EMPLOYEES.
4. ALL WORKING HOUR MEALS PROVIDED FREE OF CHARGE.
5. THREE-DAY BEREAVEMENT PAY.
6. A MAJORITY OF MARCELLO'S EMPLOYEES RECEIVE A 25% YEARLY INCREASE.
7. AN ADDITIONAL 5% INCREASE FOR ALL EMPLOYEES EVERY DECEMBER 1.
8. EIGHT OUT OF TEN OF OUR STORE MANAGERS WERE STAFF EMPLOYEES BECOMING MANAGERS.

WE WOULD BE OBLIGATED TO BARGAIN IN GOOD FAITH WITH THE UNION MAJORITY OF OUR EMPLOYEES VOTED IN A NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS SANCTIONED ELECTION AND, UNDER THOSE CIRCUMSTANCES, WE WOULD

THERE HAS NOT BEEN A NLRB SANCTIONED ELECTION.

THIS PICKET LINE IS AN ATTEMPT TO INTIMIDATE US INTO ACCEPTING UNION WITHOUT A NLRB SANCTIONED ELECTION.

MARCELLO'S PIZZA FEELS THAT AS A LONG-TERM NEIGHBORHOOD EMPLOYER, AND PROVIDER OF GREAT PIZZA, WE ARE DESERVING CONTINUED SUPPORT AND PATRONAGE, WE HAVE MADE A PLEDGE OUR EMPLOYEES TO DO ALL WE CAN TO FURTHER MAKE MARCELLO'S A SATISFYING PLACE TO COME TO WORK, AND WE WILL CONTINUE SO THROUGH THESE PRESENT DIFFICULTIES. WE WILL PLEDGE ALL THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD WHICH INCLUDES NOT THREATENING TO TERMINATE AN EMPLOYEE HIS OR HER VIEWS ON UNION REPRESENTATION.

EVERY EMPLOYEE INSIDE IS WORKING. WE HAVE A FULL APPRECIATE YOUR PATRONAGE.

In Support of the 1994 Gay Games

**2. BEN & JERRY'S salutes the participants and volunteers of
Gay Games IV. [Miami:] Ben & Jerry's Homemade, Inc., 1994.**

Coupon: 16.2cm x 8.1cm. Printed in purple and black ink on purple paper. \$40.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this coupon issued by Ben and Jerry's ice cream as a thank you to the participants and volunteers of Gay Games IV which occurred in New York in 1994. The bearer of the coupon was entitled to a free pint of ice cream.

The Gay Games first began in 1968 in San Francisco as the Gay Olympics. It continues to this day as a yearly international athletic and cultural event that promotes acceptance of sexual diversity in athletes. All who wish to participate are accepted and competitors come from all over the world, including places where homosexuality remains illegal.

Ben and Jerry's opened in 1978 and are known for their support for activism causes such as LGBTQ+ rights; racial justice; fair trade; rights and dignity of refugees; non-GMO food; and climate awareness. Below is taken from the Ben & Jerry's website:

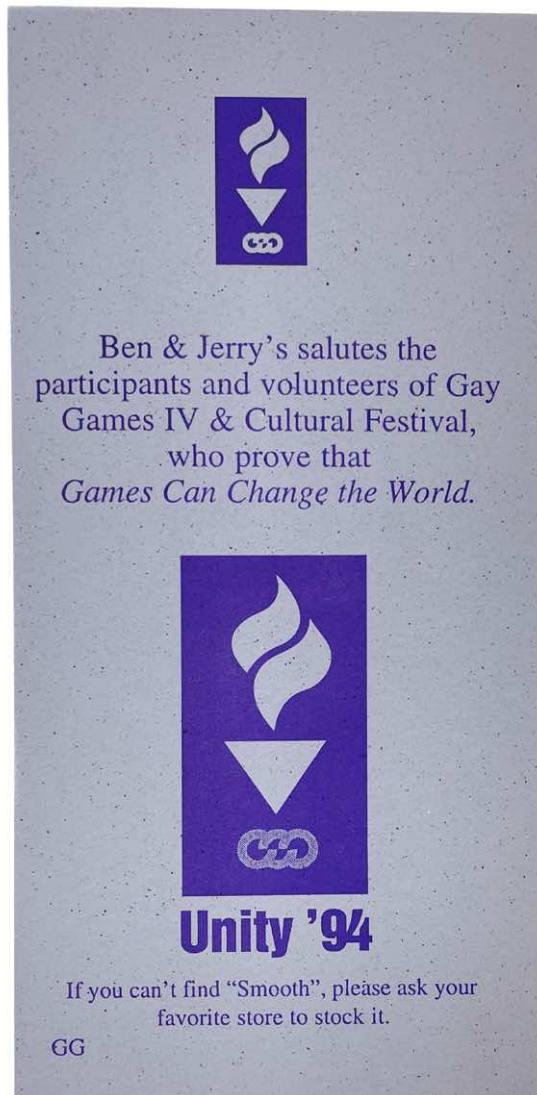
Ben & Jerry's has a long and proud history of supporting the LGBTQ+ community in the fight for justice. This commitment is grounded in our company's core values, which include a deep respect for all people and an unshakable belief that everyone deserves full and equal civil rights.¹

The signatures of Ben and Jerry are printed in black ink on the verso.

In excellent condition.

¶ Not in OCLC.

¹ For more information on Ben and Jerry's support for LGBTQ+ rights go to: <https://www.benjerry.com/values/issues-we-care-about/lgbtq-rights>.



Original Bumper Sticker for the UFW
Grape Boycott Campaign

3. BOYCOTT GRAPES. Los Angeles, California, c.1968.

Bumper Sticker: 10cm x 38cm. Printing in fluorescent red on black, adhesive label still intact, small marginal tear (not affecting text). \$100.00

A striking bumper sticker produced by the United Farm Workers to promote the boycott of grapes in California. This boycott lasted from 1965-1970 and resulted in table grape growers signing their first union contracts, granting workers better pay, benefits, and protections.

César Chávez (1927-1993) was “one of the heroic figures of our time.”¹ Chávez spent his lifetime advocating for Latino farm workers through non-violent marches, food boycotts, labor strikes, and political action campaigns. He founded the National Farm Workers Association (later known as the United Farm Workers – UFW) with Dolores Huerta in 1962.

That same year Richard Chavez [César's brother] designed the UFW Eagle and Cesar chose the black and red colors. Cesar told the story of the birth of the eagle. He asked Richard to design the flag, but Richard could not make an eagle that he liked. Finally he sketched one on a piece of brown wrapping paper. He then squared off the wing edges so that the eagle would be easier for union members to draw on the handmade red flags that would give courage to the farm workers with their own powerful symbol. Cesar made reference to the flag by stating, A symbol is an important thing. That is why we chose an Aztec eagle. It gives pride . . . When people see it they know it means dignity.²

The abovementioned eagle appears to the left of “BOYCOTT GRAPES” on this bumper sticker.

Chávez was influenced by Roman Catholic teachings on social responsibility as well as Mahatma Gandhi's writings on nonviolent protest. His actions permanently changed the landscape for migrant workers in America and in so doing, our food systems as well.

In good condition.

¶ Not in OCLC.

¹ Senator Robert Kennedy, March 10th, 1968, while visiting Chávez on the day when Chávez ended a 23-day hunger strike (https://www.upi.com/News_Photos).

² UFW's website: <https://ufw.org/research/history/story-cesar-chavez/>.



BOYCOTT MARCELLO'S

The majority of us -- the workers at Marcello's Pizza -- have signed authorization cards stating that we wish to be represented by the Hotel & Restaurant Employees Union, Local 2. Until management agrees to negotiate with us we ask that you DO NOT BUY food from this store.

Legally, we have the right to be represented by a union if we so choose. We can prove that choice TODAY by a count of cards. Rather than agree to a card count or ask the National Labor Relations Board for a "sanctioned election", Marcello's Pizza has:

- Fired four people, on four consecutive days.
- Threatened to close the Haight/Fillmore and put "18 people out of their jobs."
- Hired the biggest, most expensive, law firm in San Francisco (Little, Fastiff & Tichy).

NEGOTIATIONS NOW!

DON'T SUPPORT LAW-BREAKERS. DON'T PAY THEM TO IGNORE US.

We need a union because:

- ** We want FAIR TREATMENT through collective bargaining agreements.
- ** We want a GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE that is binding.
- ** We want to bargain for FAIR compensation in what we believe to be appropriate for the work we do. (Cooks & Cleaners)
- ** We want EMPLOYEE BENEFITS that almost no one qualifies for. We want benefits backed by the company.



YOU CAN HELP!

Boycott Marcello's until they negotiate with us in good faith.

labor donated

Picketing Against Marcello's Pizza for Better Representation

4. BOYCOTT MARCELLO'S. [San Francisco, 1984.]

Leaflet: 28cm x 21.8cm. Printed on pink paper, signs of having been folded three times. \$30.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this leaflet created by employees of Marcello's Pizza in order to urge the public to support their request to be represented by the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, Local 2.

The demands of these employees are for fair treatment; a legally binding grievance procedure; fair wages; and dependable employee benefits.

With "4/84" written on the verso in a contemporary hand.

In good condition.

¶ Unrecorded.

BOYCOTT SAFEWAY!

c492



We are your neighbors. We are your friends. We are Safeway workers that need your help.

Safeway is shutting down the warehouses where they are located in Richmond and Fremont and won't allow us to transfer our jobs to their new Distribution Center in Tracy.

Times are tough enough. Don't let Safeway make it worse.

Help us convince Safeway they have an obligation to their employees to allow us to continue to work, to support us. If we lose our jobs, we will suffer and so will our families.

Send a message to Safeway. Please shop somewhere else until this issue is settled and we are allowed to follow our jobs.

Our families thank you for your concern and support.

For more info contact the Stop Safeway Coalition
8055 Collins Drive, Oakland 94621 510/562-9

Don't Buy Food at Safeway

5. **BOYCOTT SAFEWAY! Northern California: Allied Printing, [possibly April 1992].**

Leaflet: 21.1cm x 13.9cm. Reproductions of photographs on upper half, small dampstain to upper edge, signs of having been folded three times, ballpoint pen notation on recto. \$20.00

An extremely rare flyer printed by the Allied Printing Union for Northern California. Written by Safeway workers, the leaflet asks neighbors and friends not to shop at the Safeways in Richmond and Fremont.

Safeway has decided to shut down the warehouses where they work. In the flyer, they ask that Safeway transfer their jobs to a warehouse in Tracy, California. At the bottom is an Oakland address and phone number to call for more information.

On the recto of the flyer is written in ballpoint pen: "c.4/92."

In good condition.

¶ Not in OCLC.

*Keep McDonald's Out
of Our Neighborhood*

**6. COME TELL MCDONALD'S: Hands off! our Grand
Lake Neighborhood. [Oakland, 2004.]**

Leaflet: 21.7cm x 14.1cm. One illustration. Printed on yellow paper, signs of having been folded once. \$30.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this flyer produced by concerned citizens of the Grand Lake neighborhood in Oakland, California, who do not want a McDonald's to be opened there.

The issues the neighborhood are hoping to avert by denying access to McDonald's are litter; loss of character in the neighborhood; fast food being sold so close to the elementary school; and non-local business profits.

With an announcement for a meeting the McDonald's representatives on Wednesday, 7 April (which places this publication in 2004).

In good condition.

¶ Not in OCLC.

**Come tell McDonald's:
HANDS OFF!
our Grand Lake Neighborhood**

McDonald's is on the verge of invading the Grand Lake neighborhood, replacing the Kwik Way at 500 Lake Park Avenue, and digging in with a 20 to 30-year lease.

A national fast-food chain, drawing traffic and litter into this pedestrian-enhanced space, seriously threatens the character of our revitalized Grand Lake neighborhood. It would lock-in fast food for decades within half a block of Lakeview Elementary. We want a business that will add to the neighborhood *and* succeed.

We need you!

**We have one chance to convince McDonald's
that they are not welcome here!**

Community Meeting with McDonald's
Wednesday, April 7th, 7:00 p.m.

Lakeshore Baptist Church
(corner of Lakeshore & Mandana)

More information: www.GreaterGrandLake.org
info@greatergrandlake.org (510)451-6537

*Community Support of the Black Panther Party
Free Food Giveaway*

7. COME-UNITY. [Berkeley:] Intercommunal Survival Committee to Combat Fascism, [April 1972].

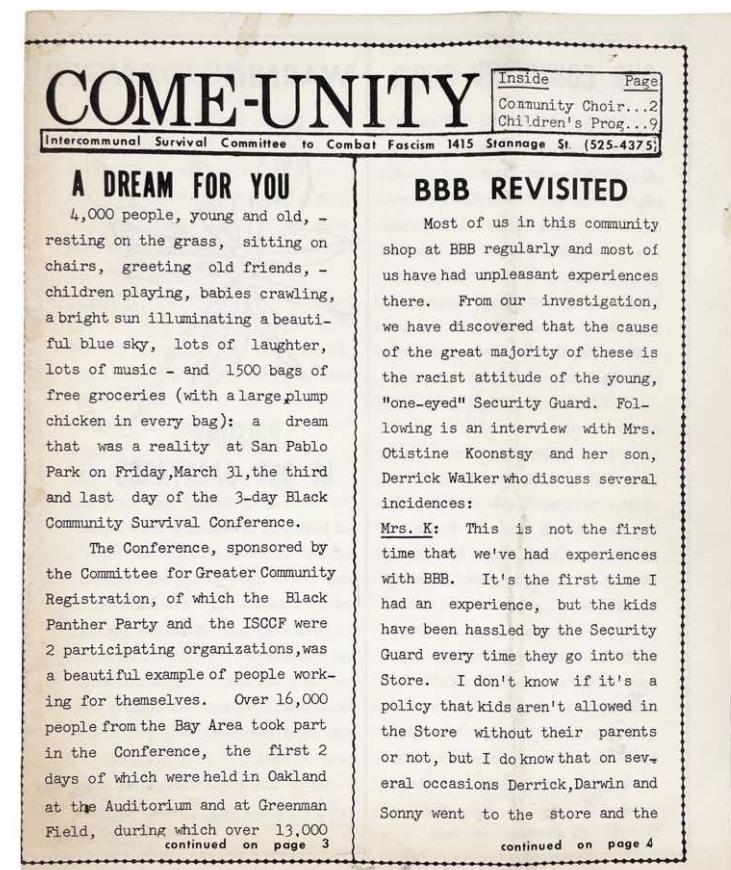
21.7cm x 17.9cm. Numerous illustrations in the text. 15, [1] pp. Saddle stitched, upper wrapper lightly sunned.

\$100.00

The surprisingly rare FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this issue of a newsletter published by the Berkeley chapter of the Intercommunal Survival Committee to Combat Fascism (ISCCF), shortly after the Black Community Survival Conference took place between 29 and 31 March, 1972. One of the front-page articles covers the Conference and the 10,000 bags of free groceries that were given out at that event. The giving away of food at the Conference was intended as a temporary solution to diminished welfare provisions.

In 1969, the Black Panther Party (BPP) recognized the urgent need for alliances between revolutionary groups to confront the pervasive force of American capitalism and imperialism. In the May 31 issue of The Black Panther newspaper, it published an appeal for 'a front which has a common revolutionary ideology and political program which answers the basic desires and need of all people in fascist, capitalist, racist America....' On July 18-21, 1969, the BPP sponsored a conference, calling for a "United Front Against Fascism" (UFAF); an inclusive, multiracial network against American capitalism, racism and imperialism. The conference brought together approximately 5,000 people from hundreds of radical organizations representing Black, brown, Latinx, Asian-American and other marginalized communities, in addition to many white attendees.... The UFAF summit called for the development of National Committees to Combat Fascism (NCCF); a multiracial network of chapters under the guidance of BPP leadership as a means of promoting the BPP community survival programs.... In 1970, BPP Minister of Defense Huey Newton changed the naming of the NCCF to Intercommunal Survival Committees to Combat Fascism (ISCCF), in line with his theory of intercommunalism.¹

¹ Taken from the article "The Black Panther Party's multiracial anti-fascism" by Yoav Litvin in the magazine *Roar*: <https://roarmag.org/essays/black-panther-multiracial-antifascism/>.



Clearly the ISCCF were integrally connected to the BPP as in the article they discuss how over 100 people from their community volunteered to help with the Conference. They spent a full week preparing for the food giveaway by assisting with the bagging of the “hundreds of thousands of food items.”

For the ISCCF, this event proved to be a triumph of community service. They were excited to know that they were “working together to serve the people, to build institutions in our community which would satisfy our daily needs: foo[d], medical care and the power to choose political representatives who will support our Survival Programs.”

Huey P. Newton, founder of the Black Panther Party, described the Panther’s survival programs in the following terms:

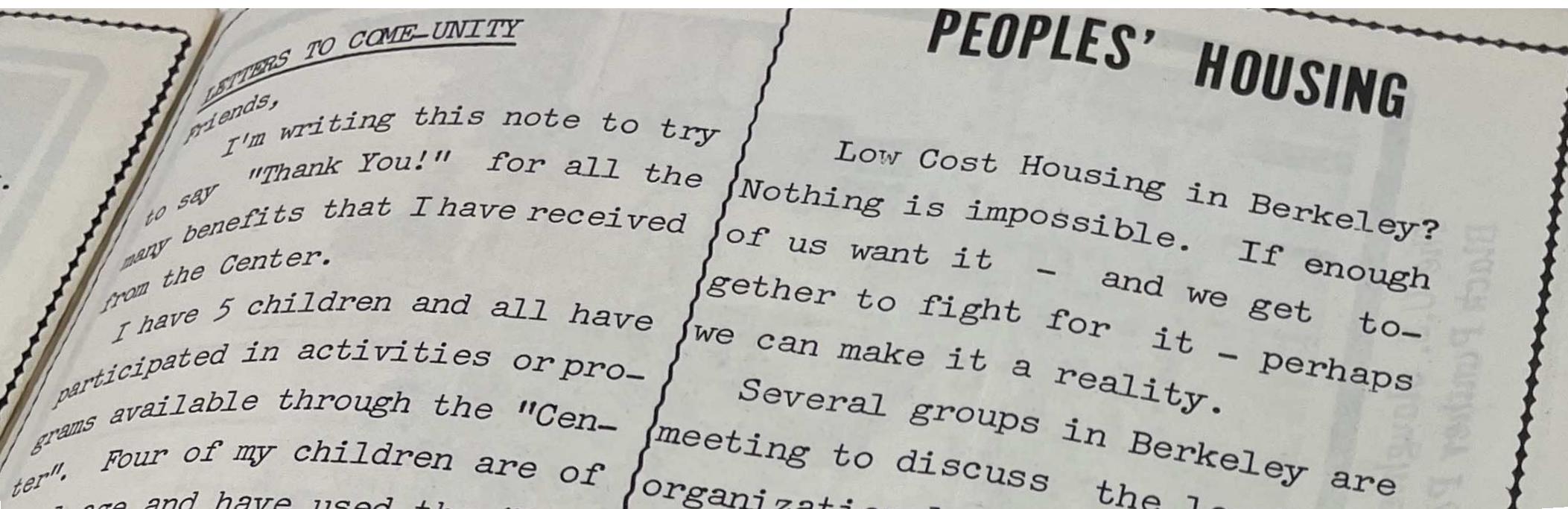
We recognized that in order to bring the people to the level of consciousness where they would seize the time, it would be necessary to serve their interests in survival by developing programs which would help them to meet their daily needs...these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problem. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution.²

With two full-page photographs showing the bagging and distribution of the free food. Below on of these is the caption: “The U.S. slaughters thousand of chickens to raise the price of eggs. The Black Panther Party gives thousands of chickens away to feed the hungry.”

In good condition.

¶ Not in OCLC.

² Huey P. Newton, *To Die for the People: The Writings of Huey P. Newton*, New York: Random House, 1972, p. 104. “Survival pending revolution” later became the title of Paul Alkebulan’s history of the Black Panther Party (first ed.: 2007).



CONSUMERS ONLY

“Please help my mother help me. DON’T BUY Miss Goldy Chickens.”

My name is Buddy and my mother is one of the workers at Sanderson Farms in Laurel who were left with no choice but to stop work in late February when Mr. Sanderson refused to improve the rotten working conditions that exist in the plant.

My mother and her co-workers have been denied the right to use the bathroom.

If anyone is six minutes late to work that's considered an absence.

If anyone in my family is sick and my mother has to take off that's considered an absence. Even her sickness is considered an unexcusable absence.

The company doesn't publish rules but if my mother or anyone violates what they don't know about then they can and have been disciplined.

The company has totally robbed my mama and others of their dignity and that's why she is on strike as a member of the International Chemical Workers Local 882.

I love my mother and it makes me sad when I think of the bad way she's treated.

I think you can help her help me. Please, please don't buy Miss Goldy chickens in this store.

ICWU LOCAL 882 Ellisville Boulevard, Laurel, Mississippi — 649-8836

This message is not directed at the employees of this store nor at deliveries. The Union asks that both continue to function as usual.



Don't Eat Miss Goldy Chickens

8. **CONSUMERS ONLY.** “Please help my mother help me. Don’t buy Miss Goldy Chickens.” Akron: Allied Printing, [c.1980].

Leaflet: 28cm x 21.5cm.

\$30.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this flyer produced by the International Chemical Workers Union asking the public to not purchase Miss Goldy Chickens.

Miss Goldy was part of the larger business called Sanderson Farms (which is still in existence today and produces 13.65 million chickens per week). According to our flyer, the company had been robbing employees of their dignity by 1. not letting them use the bathroom; 2. being unreasonable about employees being late for work; and 3. not being sympathetic to employees who have to stay home with a sick member of their family.

It is likely that this publication was handed out or posted at grocery stores as it states: “Please, please don’t buy Miss Goldy chickens in this store.” At the bottom of the flyer it is printed “This message is not directed at the employees of this store nor at deliveries. The Union asks that both continue to function as usual.”

We were able to find a communication from the vice president of the International Chemical Workers Union regarding consumer product boycott of Miss Goldy chicken that was dated July 31, 1980.¹

With the photograph of a young child looking straight at the camera.

In good condition.

¶ Not in OCLC.

¹ <https://digitalcollections.library.gsu.edu/digital/collection/labor/id/15965/rec/5>

*UFW Urges Pizza Hut to Stop
Buying Mushrooms
From PictSweet*

9. DEAR MR. RAWLINGS. [c.2000.]

Postcard: 10.2cm x 15.4cm. Printed recto / verso in green and red ink.

\$30.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this postcard created by the United Farm Workers Union (UFW) for people to do a bulk mail-in to the president of Pizza Hut.

The UFW had been fighting for the labor rights of farmers working for PictSweet Mushroom Farms. As part of their campaign, they are urging Pizza Hut to end their contract with PictSweet.

In very good condition.

¶ Unrecorded.



**DO NOT PATRONIZE
THE PATIO CAFE FORMERLY
THE BAKERY CAFE**

On December 2 the Bakery Cafe Workers went out
closed 1999
se the bosses refused to negotiate a contract v
several weeks ago DR. JOHN RAY AND HIS PARTNER W
THAT STRIKE! Our labor dispute is ongoing and
ly not settled with the sale of the restaurant
right to our jobs and equally important the
tract to protect those jobs.

December 2, we have made repeated attempts with Ray and Wolfgang for the rehiring of the crew. At our second meeting with Wolfgang that our jobs had been filled by his "person and that no current openings existed. This led to us consistantly until several days ago Wolfgang suddenly offered to hire us within 3 opening of the restaurant. THIS TOKEN OFFER US!! We view it only as a tactic to get us before opening day.

NO GUARANTEE THAT ONCE WORKING INSIDE THE
SUBJECT TO HARRASSMENT AND DISCRIMINAT
ORGANIZING ACTIVITIES!! Therefore, WE
OUR JOBS WITHOUT A CONTRACT. We struck
gotiate a contract, and will continue to
is recognized by the cafe management
ever they MAY BE!!

WOLFGANG ARE SINCERE IN THEIR OFFER,
DO THEY NEGOTIATE A CONTRACT?

Cafe Workers efforts: Join our in
and come to our fundraising dance
Jamestown Community Center.
Thank you.

Thank you,
The Bakery Caf
and Local 2

and Local 2
RECTED AGAINST THE OTHER

Striking for a Contract at the Bakery

10. DO NOT PATRONIZE the patio cafe formerly the bakery cafe!! [San Francisco, c.1990s.]

Leaflet: 21.8cm x 17.9cm. Printed on pink paper, signs of having been folded once. \$40.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this flyer created by previous employees of The Bakery Cafe and Local 2 union to urge the public not to eat at the new business which had taken over from The Bakery Cafe.

At the time that The Bakery Cafe closed, their employees had been on strike because the owners had refused to negotiate a contract with them. The striking employees feel that they should be hired and given labor contracts by the new owners of the business.

The rallying cry on the flyer is “We struck for our right to negotiate a contract, and will continue to leaflet until that right is recognized by the cafe management at 531 Castro St. Whoever they MAY BE!!”

With a few contemporary pencil notations

In good condition

¶ Unrecorded

High-pressure salesmen tell lies to hold customers.

*Suppression of freedom of speech and organization has resulted
in a 22 men strike in the Elizabeth, N. J., branch of the Borden Co.*

Spend your money to strengthen the voice of organized labor.

DO NOT USE BORDEN PRODUCTS

MILK WAGON DRIVERS UNION

LOCAL 584

I. B. of T.

A. F. of L.



266

Affiliated with:

**N. Y. STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
CENTRAL TRADES & LABOR COUNCIL
UNITED HEBREW TRADES.**

(OVER)

1936

“Do not leave any more milk”

II. DO NOT USE Borden products. [New Jersey, 1936.]

Leaflet: 14cm x 17.8cm. Lightly sunned, two very small marginal tears along edge (not affecting text).

\$50.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this leaflet created by the Milk Wagon Drivers Union of New Jersey urging the public to stop buying Borden Milk products.

Borden was trying to get employees to leave their union (Local 584) in order to join a union of Borden's making. The flyer also accuses Borden of "suppression of freedom of speech" and of paying spies to intimidate the workers. To fight back, the Milk Wagon Drivers were handing out this flyer which has printed on its verso "Borden Milkman, Do not leave any more milk." This was to be put with the empty milk bottles that the milkman would pick up the next day. At the bottom are two printed lines for the consumer to add their name.

In the 20th century, "a modern industrial system dominated by fewer and larger corporations grew to provide...[milk that] had formerly come from numerous small farms and distributors. In the consolidation that followed, a few firms took an ever larger role in the city's economy. Sheffield Farms, Borden's and the United States Dairy Products Company were known as the 'Big Three.' By the 1920s, they held more than 60 percent of... [New York's] dairy business. Skeptical of monopolies, many complained that the 'milk trust' was fixing high prices. Workers sometimes went on strike for higher wages and better benefits. But for most consumers, the assurances of safety and healthfulness that the large companies could provide overshadowed other concerns."¹

At the very bottom of the sheet, in a contemporary hand is "1936."

¶ Not in OCLC.

¹ For more information on the "milk trust" go to: <https://sheffieldfarms.neighbors.columbia.edu/content/milk>.

*A McDonald's Employee-Run
Activist Program*

12. DO YOU work for McDonald's? (Or know anyone who does? – if so, pass his on.) [London, 1995.]

Leaflet: 27.9cm x 21.6cm. One illustration. Printed recto verso, signs of having been folded twice.

\$30.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this flyer produced by the Support Network for McDonald's Workers in aid of empowering unhappy McDonald's employees to unionize their places of employment. The Network asks the reader if they are "sick of low wages....sick of seeing people injured....sick of poor working conditions" or just plain "sick of McDonald's."

On the verso are helpful suggestions for solving problems of employee dissatisfaction at McDonald's:

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Obviously you'll need to be careful. But you can:

- 1) copy these leaflets to give secretly to your mates
- 2) find out and demand your legal rights
- 3) anonymously tip off local press and others about in-store conditions (including food quality and hygiene)
- 4) refuse to play the 'hustle' game
- 5) build up solidarity amongst staff by getting together in the crew room, or better still by socialising together or organising meetings outside the store to talk about problems
- 6) secretly join a trade union and get others to join as well.

On the recto is an announcement for a "Day of Solidarity with McDonald's Workers" which commemorates the death of Mark Hopkins who was electrocuted at work in a Manchester McDonald's. To the right of this announcement is a drawing of a young woman smiling triumphantly and breaking the shackles that connect her to a large cheeseburger.

In good condition.

¶ Not in OCLC.

ARE YOU SICK OF LOW WAGES?
Would you prefer a decent pay rise, guaranteed hours, over
to humiliating "performance reviews"?

ARE YOU SICK OF SEEING PEOPLE INJURED?
Even McDonald's admit that burns, slips and falls etc are BIG

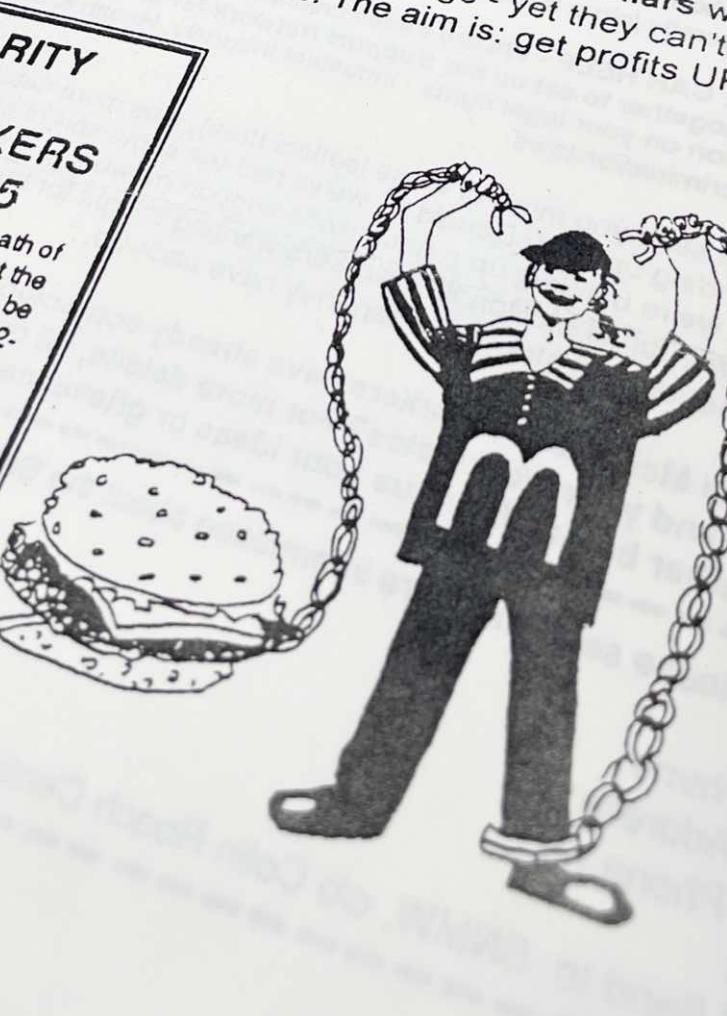
ARE YOU SICK OF BEING BOSSED AROUND?
Do you want RIGHTS, and freedom from being constantly watched
in the Army? Do you want an end to harassment and
dismissals?

ARE YOU SICK OF POOR WORKING CONDITIONS?
I want relief from continual pressures to work hard, to 'hustle'
with safety procedures? Do you want decent breaks, and
like it?

SICK OF McDONALD'S?
Up with all the crawling to bigwigs from Head Office, the
M&A, and their processed food?

TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT ?

McDonald's spends well over one billion dollars worldwide on promotions to boost their image - yet they can't even pay overtime. The aim is: get profits UP



Say "No" to Borden Milk

13. EVERY LABOR BODY in the city, New Jersey and Westchester County, has put the Borden's farm products company on the unfair list. [New Jersey, 1936.]

Leaflet: 21.7cm x 14cm. Lightly sunned.

\$50.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this leaflet created by the Milk Wagon Drivers Union of New Jersey urging the public to stop buying Borden Milk products.

Borden was trying to get employees to leave their unions (Local 584 in New York; Local 680 in New Jersey; and Local 338 in Westchester County) in order to join a union of Borden's making. The flyer accuses Borden of "suppression of freedom of speech" and of paying spies to intimidate the workers. It also notes how Borden has spent "about \$2,000,000 for fighting labor in the West" and that the strike has been going on since May 12th, 1936.

To fight back, the Milk Wagon Drivers were handing out this flyer which has printed on its verso "Borden Milkman, Do not leave any more milk." This was to be put with the empty milk bottles that the milkman would pick up the next day. At the bottom are two printed lines for the consumer to add their name.

In the 20th century, "a modern industrial system dominated by fewer and larger corporations grew to provide...[milk that] had formerly come from numerous small farms and distributors. In the consolidation that followed, a few firms took an ever larger role in the city's economy. Sheffield Farms, Borden's and the United States Dairy Products Company were known as the 'Big Three.' By the 1920s, they held more than 60 percent of...[New York's] dairy business. Skeptical of monopolies, many complained that the 'milk trust' was fixing high prices. Workers sometimes went on strike for higher wages and better benefits. But for most consumers, the assurances of safety and healthfulness that the large companies could provide overshadowed other concerns."¹

In good condition.

¶ Not in OCLC.

¹ For more information on the "milk trust" go to: <https://sheffieldfarms.neighbors.columbia.edu/content/milk>.

**Every Labor Body In the City, New Jersey
and Westchester County, Has Put the
Borden's Farm Products Company
On the Unfair List**

DO NOT USE BORDEN PRODUCTS

The Borden Milk Co. has fought labor organization from coast to coast.

The stockholders report for 1935 shows an expenditure of about \$2,000,000 for fighting labor in the West.

We are informed consumers' sympathy with the rights of labor defeated the Borden Co. in the West.

**THE ELIZABETH, N. J., BRANCH OF THE BORDEN CO.
IS ON STRIKE SINCE MAY 12th, 1936.**

High-pressure salesmen tell lies to hold customers.

*Food Safety for People
Living with AIDS*

**14. FOOD SAFETY advice for persons with AIDS. [U.S.
Department of health and Human Services publication
no. 92-2232; c.1990.]**

Pamphlet: 22.8cm x 10.4cm (when folded). Multiple illustrations in the text. \$30.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this pamphlet issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to help people who are HIV positive and have AIDS.

The primary concern is food poisoning. The publication begins with a brief description of how food poisoning is caused by harmful bacteria and then goes into how to avoid harmful bacteria when shopping, cooking at home, dining out, and when traveling abroad.

In very good condition.

¶ Not in OCLC.

After shopping, get chilled and frozen foods into the refrigerator or freezer as soon as possible. Storing them in a warm car or office or even just carrying them around for a couple of hours can raise the foods' temperature enough to allow bacteria to grow.

At Home

Most cases of food poisoning are caused by improper food handling or preparation *in the home*. Keeping shelves, counter tops, refrigerators, freezers,



utensils, sponges, and towels clean is one of the best ways to prevent bacterial contamination of food at home. It is especially important to wash all utensils and hands with soap and hot water after handling one food and before handling another. This prevents cross-contamination in which, for example, bacteria in raw meat could be transferred to foods, such as salads or vegetables. For the same reason, do not use a wooden spoon to stir

*A Union in Support of
Food Workers*

15. FOOD WORKERS *industrial union of the United States of America. New York: N.p., [c.1935].*

Broadside: 27.8cm x 21.5cm. Slight aging and coloring to right edge, signs of having been folded twice, with the date "1935" written at the bottom.
\$100.00

An UNRECORDED broadside from the long defunct, Food Workers Industrial Union (FWIU), based in New York City. The purpose of this early mimeograph-printed sheet was to invite people not only to subscribe to their publication, but also to write for *The Food Worker*.

Emblazoned in capitalized handwriting is "All Food Workers Take Notice!" and "The Food Worker Fights Fascism!" For 50 cents a year the reader of *The Food Worker* is promised access to articles that encourage mobilization towards "higher wages, an eight hour day, and better working conditions."

*In the June 19, 1930 issue of the Daily Worker, Sam Weissman, general secretary of the Food Workers Industrial Union, wrote that the successful organization of food workers could not be done by simply organizing the corner bakeries and cafeterias that had until then been the union's main focus. A shift towards food manufacturing was necessary. "Our orientation must be towards the building of a national Food and Packing House Workers Industrial Union" he wrote, and it must "start immediately."*¹

The FWIU was affiliated with the Communist Party of the United States under the umbrella of the Trade Union Unity League from 1929-1935. They appear to have had some great successes, raising the wages for mostly black women who worked as nut pickers in St. Louis, Missouri and fighting against the National Biscuit Company (Nabisco's) abysmal work conditions and proposed wage cuts.² Much of their work was in aid of underprivileged immigrant communities such as Puerto Ricans, Greeks, Russians, and Italians.³

At the time that this publication was printed, the national office for the FWIU was at 915 8th Avenue in New York City.

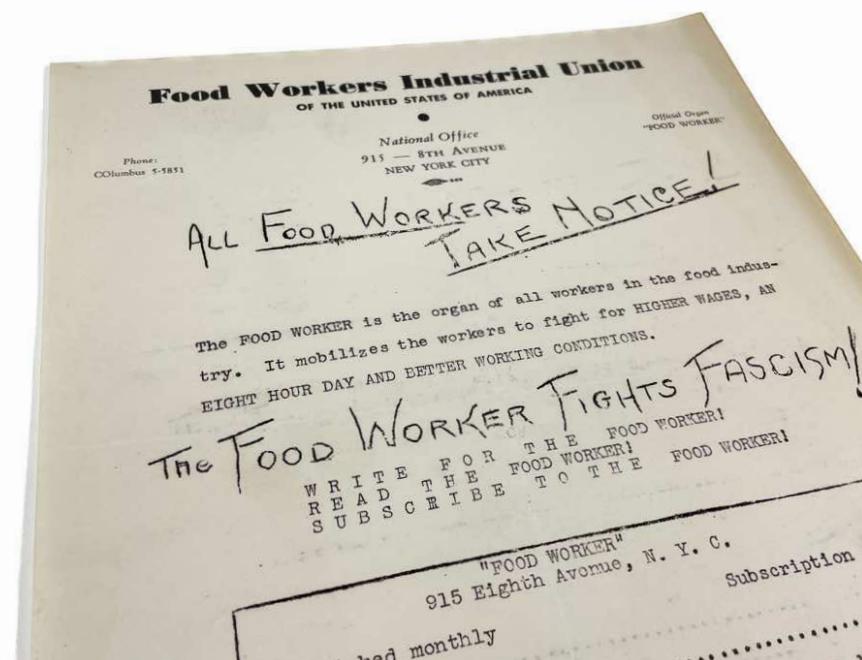
In good condition.

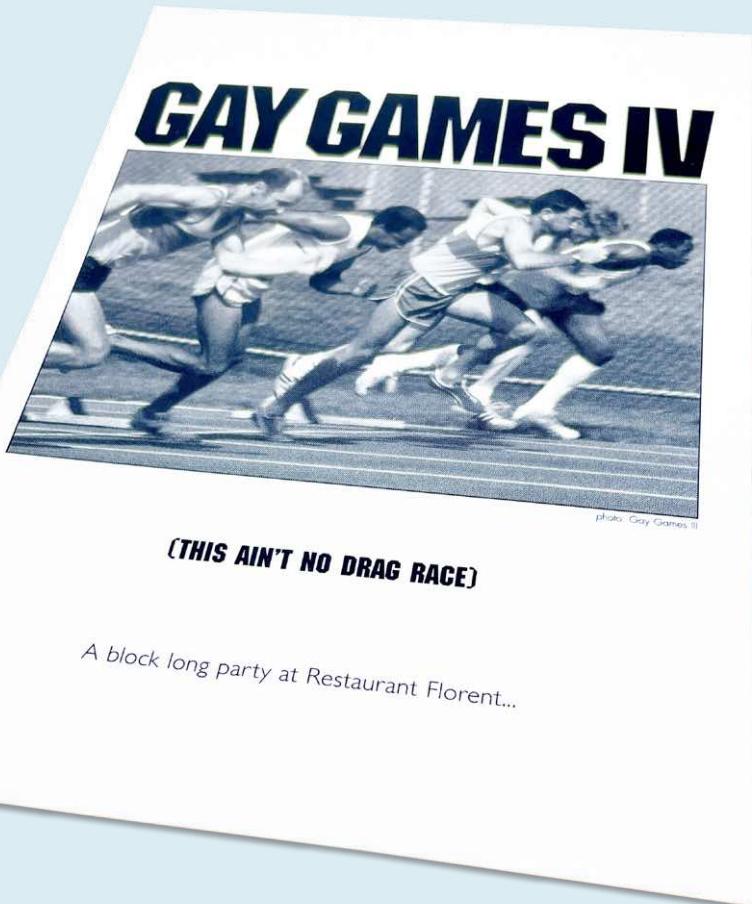
¶ Not in OCLC.

¹ This was taken from an article on <https://www.restaurantworkernews.org> regarding the national biscuit strike and a book titled *We Have Fed You All a Thousand Years: New York City Food Worker Organizing, 1912-1937*.

² <https://socialistproject.ca/2022/08/independent-unions-break-through-economic-crisis/>.

³ <https://centropr-archive.hunter.cuny.edu/digital-humanities/puerto-rican-labor>





*A Pasta Dinner to Support
the Gay Games*

16. GAY GAMES IV. (This ain't no drag race.) [New York: 1994.]

Postcard: 15.3cm x 10.8cm. Photograph on recto.

\$30.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this announcement printed by the famous meat-packing district restaurant Florent. The restaurant was to put on a "block long party" in celebration of Gay Games IV which took place in New York City.

The outdoor pasta dinner at Florent would benefit both the Gay Games and the Community Research Initiative on AIDS. Among the sponsors for this event was Glen Ellen Wines of California.

The Gay Games first began in 1968 in San Francisco as the Gay Olympics. It continues to this day as a yearly international athletic and cultural event that promotes acceptance of sexual diversity in athletes. All who wish to participate are accepted and competitors come from all over the world, including places where homosexuality remains illegal.

With a photograph taken from Gay Games III printed on the recto of four men straining towards the finish line.

In very good condition.

¶ Not in OCLC.

“Socialism means an Agricultural and Industrial Democracy”

17. [GHENT, William James.] Socialism and the farmer. N.p.: Socialist Party, c.1916.

9.6cm x 14cm. Black ink on green paper, verso gummed.
\$250.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this handout that outlines the Socialist Party's platform according to the concerns of farmers in the United States and what the party will give to farmers. The text begins

Socialism will kick the Banker off the Farmers' back!

Socialism will give the Farmer economic security!

Socialism will give the Worker and the Farmer the full product of their toil!

Socialism will give the Farmers' family a modern home instead of a shack!

• • •

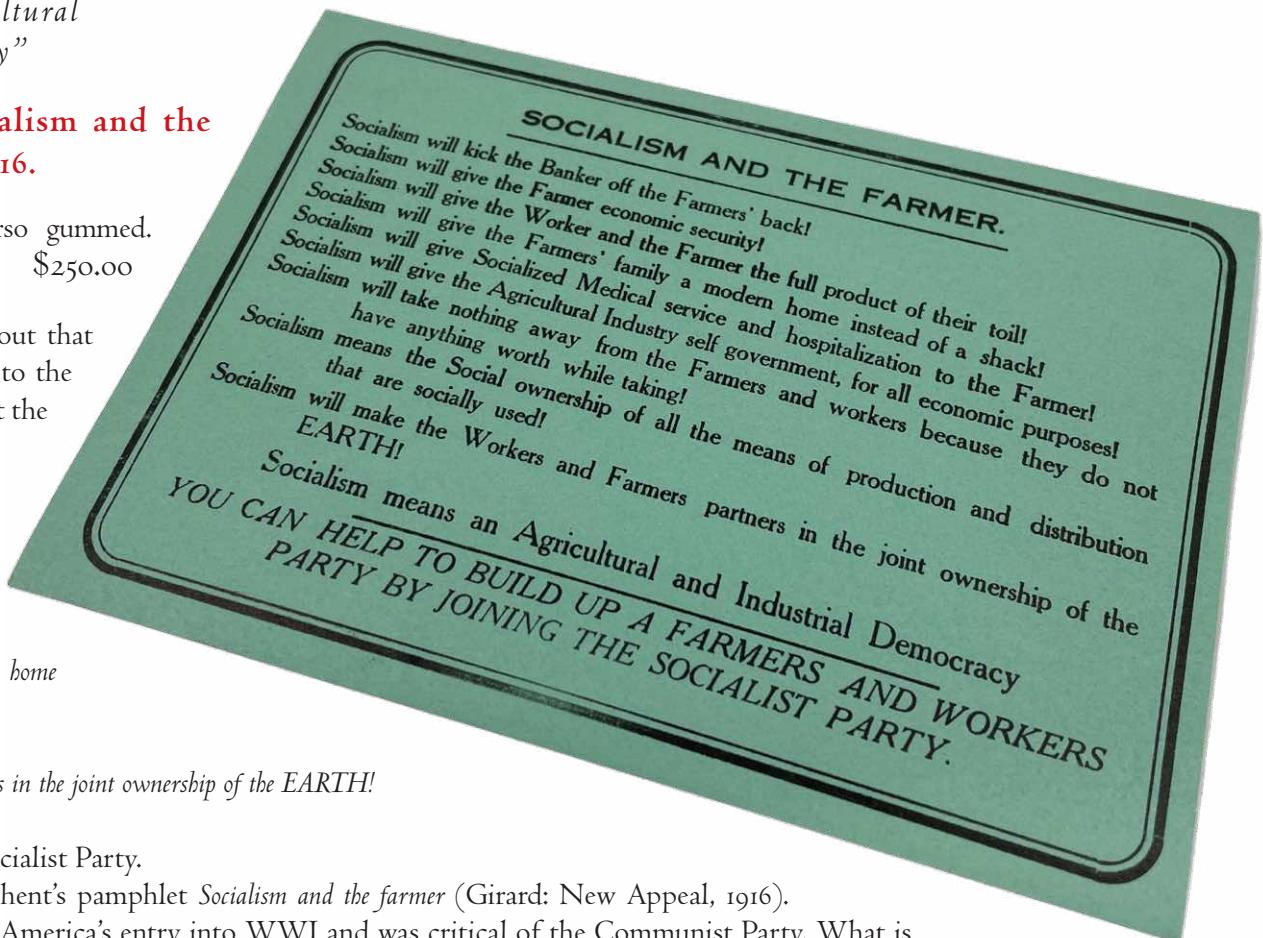
Socialism will make the Workers and Farmers partners in the joint ownership of the EARTH!

The text ends by imploring people to join the Socialist Party.

The text was taken from William James Ghent's pamphlet *Socialism and the farmer* (Girard: New Appeal, 1916). Ghent was an American socialist who supported America's entry into WWI and was critical of the Communist Party. What is especially interesting about this item is that it is gummed on the back so people could attach it to buildings or signs, much in the same way that sticker tagging is used in graffiti art today.

In fine condition.

¶ Not in OCLC.



*“Please Bring a Can
of Food”*

18. 2348 MARKET. Industrial lunch detour. [San Francisco: 1991.]

8cm x 6.8cm. Photograph on verso.

\$40.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this announcement for a food drive for the AIDS food bank in San Francisco. The date is Saturday, October 19 (most likely 1991). The DJs are Michael Pandolfi who played at the Detour Bar in the 1980s and 90s and Michael Blue who ran Club Uranus in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

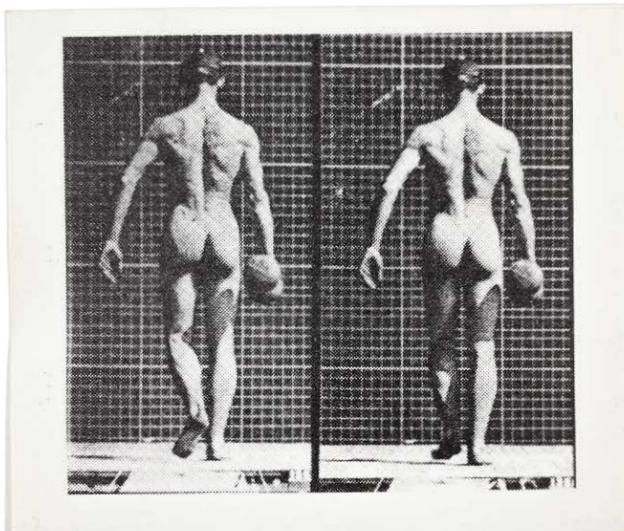
With promises of “erotic twisted live acts visual sounds.”

On the verso is a reproduction of an Eadweard Muybridge photograph taken of a naked man from his series titled “Athlete. Walking with Fifty-Pound Weight in One Hand.”

At the bottom of the announcement it says “Please bring a can of food.”

In very good condition.

¶ Not in OCLC.





AS MCDONALD'S TRIES TO SILENCE ITS EVER MORE NUMEROUS CRITICS, 2 UNWAGED LONDON GREENPEACE SUPPORTERS ARE DEFENDING THEMSELVES AGAINST THE TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATION IN A MAJOR LIBEL CASE. A FREE SPEECH / DEFIANCE CAMPAIGN IS GATHERING MOMENTUM...

The trial, originally set for October '93, has now been put back a few months due to the complexity of the case.

The McDonald's Hamburger Corporation is the largest retail property owner and food service organisation in the world, with annual sales of nearly £20 billion. But behind the slick advertising and glossy image is the reality - a profiteering

- exploiting workers - low pay, military-style work, no trade unions
- conning customers - overpriced, mass-produced and unhealthy 'food'
- indoctrinating children - over £100m spent annually on sophisticated ads and dodgy promotions to entice them to eat more junk
- destroying the environment - with their packaging and waste, and the effects of beef ranching
- abusing animals - millions are imprisoned and murdered every year, completely unnecessarily
- creating a junk culture - plastic and soulless

Many people over the years have criticised and protested about McDonald's practices. In 1985 London Greenpeace (then independent collective active since 1970) launched a general anti-McDonald's campaign to try to co-ordinate and unify opposition. This has been enormously successful, especially the world-wide annual Anti-McDonald's Day every October 24th (World Food Day), involving hundreds of local protests. A detailed 6-sided Factsheet: 'What's Wrong With McDonald's - and What They Don't Want You To Know' - was produced and translated and taken up in dozens of countries.

McDonald's initially attempted to ignore such opposition, but then began to counter it. On one hand they massively increased their propaganda efforts (including producing their own 'McFact' cards), and they began to project a 'green, caring' image. On the other hand they began to use the legal system to try to suppress free speech. In Britain, a range of organisations, from radical movements and from the establishment, were threatened with costly and time-consuming legal action. McDonald's was forced to 'apologise' for daring to criticise this transnational corporation - (this has included the Scottish Green Party, green groups, labour research institutes, The Guardian, Channel 4 and many more). However, the campaign continued to grow. Then in September 1990, after having sent spies to London Greenpeace meetings and threatening to sue anyone connected to the group had writs served on them, alleging the group's Factsheet was 'libellous'. The campaign of intimidation against activists in order to censor the production and distribution of leaflets to

FIGHTING FOR FREE SPEECH

After a year of mounting protests, this threat to free speech has only served to further damage McDonald's reputation and determination of their critics. Helen Steel and Dave Morris, backed by London Greenpeace and the campaign, have resolved to fight this major libel case to show that intimidation must never be allowed to succeed.

Helen and Dave are unemployed, yet have been refused Legal Aid. Despite the enormous costs, the amount of international research and the legal complexities of the case, Helen and Dave are now prepared to fight. The odds are stacked in favour of the rich and powerful, and defendants, if they lose, usually face heavy damages, as well as a gagging injunction (which, if defied, could lead to jail). However, the trial will be held in front of the world's media, who will be able to publish, without fear of libel writs, the full story as it is presented to the jury. It should be a real eye opener for millions of people and a spur to show why the case must be fought.

Greenpeace supporters are up against the colossal resources of the McDonald's empire. The McDonald's lawyers are determined to give them the financial and practical backing, and the publicity and solidarity they

THE LEGAL NEWS SO FAR

It has been admitted that it's not their case that Helen and Dave actually even wrote or printed the Factsheet. The case claiming the defendants handed it out on a couple of occasions! Meanwhile, the case has gone to the Ordinary High Court hearings, and drawn up (with informal legal advice) long and detailed 'Particulars', counter summonses etc.

Greenpeace supporters were to drag out the proceedings, hoping to exhaust or financially bankrupt the defendants' determination to fight.

Greenpeace vs McDonald's

19. MCPROFITS. McLibel support campaign. [London, 1993.]

Leaflet: 29.6cm x 20.9cm. Printed recto verso, signs of having been folded once. \$30.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this flyer produced by the London branch of Greenpeace in order to spread the word about a major libel case being pursued by Greenpeace against McDonalds.

The issues that Greenpeace is trying to remedy are McDonalds' exploitation of workers; their selling of over-priced, mass-produced, unhealthy food; their indoctrination of children; how they destroy the environment with their packaging, waste, and wide-spread beef farming (which produces greenhouse gasses that cause global warming); their responsibility for animal abuse; and how they create a junk food culture.

In good condition.

¶ Not in OCLC.

A Message to the Public

A strike is in progress with Rosemarie De Paris, Binon, La Marquise and Colbert Candy Products since Sept. 18, 1944. The four names mentioned above are one concern with four (4) different names. Their candies are produced in one building and by the same employees.

We wish to inform the public that there is little or no difference at all in their candies although they are sold at price range of \$1.50 per pound to \$7.00 per pound. With such tremendous prices for candy Mr. Binon the employer has refused to modify the working conditions of his employees and increase their salaries to a living standard.

We the workers in Binon Choc. Inc. plead to the public not to patronize Rosemarie De Paris, Binon, La Marquis and Colbert Candy Products until the employer realizes that the working people in America have a legal right to strike if the employer refuses to bargain with a bonafide Union representing its employees. We quote the following: Mr. Binon and one of his directors have stated to the employees that the public will continue to buy candy, strike or no strike. We the working people know better. The people of America today are Union minded and we are sure that you will not patronize their products during this dispute.

Please Do Not Patronize Their Stores!

BY

COMMITTEE OF BINON'S EMPLOYEES

194

BUY WAR BONDS AND HELP END THE WAR.

ny, 1944

*A Strike for Better Wages
at a Candy Company*

20. A MESSAGE to the public. New York: Allied Printing, [1944].

Leaflet: 22.9cm x 13.8cm. Small marginal tear not affecting text, lightly sunned around edges, signs of having been folded once. \$40.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this union leaflet, urging the public to stop buying candy made by the candy companies Rosemarie de Paris, Binon Chocolate, La Marquis, and Colbert. "The people of America today are Union minded and we are sure that you will not patronize their products during this dispute."

All of these candy labels were being made by one company and charging wildly different prices for what were essentially the same products. Despite the high price placed on some of these products employees were not being paid a living wage.

At the bottom is printed "BUY WAR BONDS AND HELP END THE WAR." Below this, written in a contemporary hand, is "Ny, 1944."

In good condition.

¶ Not in OCLC.

*The Progressive Women's Council
Fights for Better Milk Prices*

21. MILK PRICES going up! [New York, 1937.]

Leaflet: 29.7cm x 21.1cm. Printed on orange paper, two small marginal tears (not affecting text). \$50.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this flyer created to encourage people to cancel their milk bottle deliveries in order to force the "milk trust" to lower their prices on milk. The flyer was created by the Progressive Women's Council in affiliation with the Milk Consumers Protective Committee (founded in 1935 by Dr. Caroline Whitney and Meyer Parodneck).

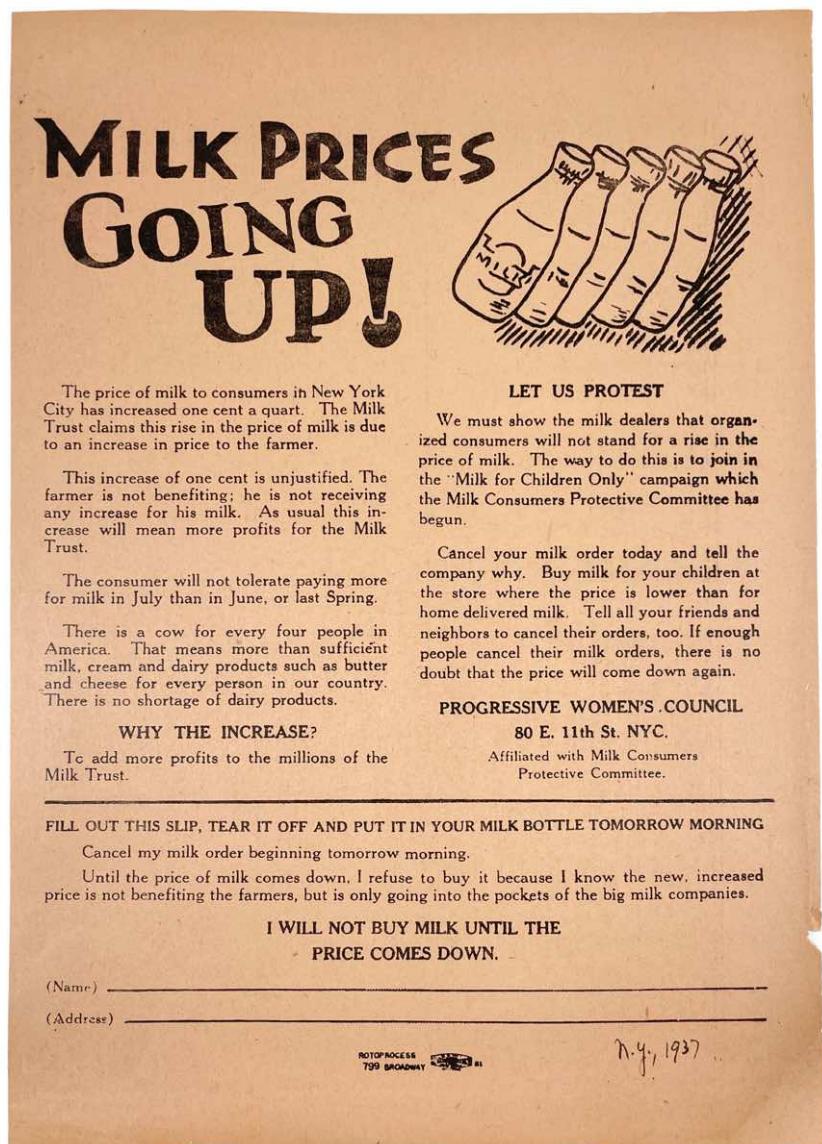
In the 20th century, "a modern industrial system dominated by fewer and larger corporations grew to provide...[milk that] had formerly come from numerous small farms and distributors. In the consolidation that followed, a few firms took an ever larger role in the city's economy. Sheffield Farms, Borden's and the United States Dairy Products Company were known as the 'Big Three.' By the 1920s, they held more than 60 percent of...[New York's] dairy business. Skeptical of monopolies, many complained that the 'milk trust' was fixing high prices. Workers sometimes went on strike for higher wages and better benefits. But for most consumers, the assurances of safety and healthfulness that the large companies could provide overshadowed other concerns."¹

Near the bottom of the sheet is a portion that can be clipped out and laid into the protestor's empty milk bottle that says "Cancel my milk order beginning tomorrow morning. Until the price of milk comes down, I refuse to buy it because I know the new, increased price is not benefiting [*sic*] the farmers, but is only going into the pockets of the big milk companies."

At the very bottom of the sheet, in a contemporary hand is "N.Y., 1937."

¶ Not in OCLC.

¹ For more information on the "milk trust" go to: <https://sheffieldfarms.neighbors.columbia.edu/content/milk>.



*Recruiting New Spanish-Speaking Members
to the Food and Allied Workers Union
Local 460/640*

22. NO FUÉ NADIE! Fuimos los primeros en el sindicato! [New York, c.2006.]

Trifold: 21.7cm x 9.4cm (folded). Multiple photographs printed on one side, background graphic printed on the other side. Printed recto / verso.
\$40.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this promotional pamphlet written in Spanish only and created by the Food and Allied Workers Union local 460/640 to enlist new members into the union.

Below the rallying cry of "Ni un paso atrás!" (Not one step back!) the flyer provides example of the union's tenacity in their fight for employment and decent wages for their union members.

The contact phone numbers have New York City area codes for English, Spanish, Mandarin, and Cantonese speakers.

With a collage of photographs taken of picket lines with union members carrying protest signs written in Spanish.

In good condition

¶ Unrecorded.



IWW IU 460/640,
The Food and Allied
Workers Union

No Justice, No Pizza

Round Table Pizza workers earn only minimum wage, without any health care benefits.

Workers at H & H Round Table Pizza stores have been fired for trying to organize a union. This is also a civil rights issue since most of these fired workers have been people of color, especially African Americans, and all of the managers have been white.

You can help Round Table Pizza workers win their civil rights and jobs with justice. In Oakland, fast food workers with a union contract earn above minimum wage, with health care coverage, sick leave, and overtime pay.

Boycott Round Table Pizza

Friday May 7 4:30- 6:00 p.m.

Friday May 14 4:30- 6:00 p.m.

Join the La Pena Community Chorus Friday May 21 4:30- 6:00 p.m.

Above actions outside Round Table Pizza, 4184 Piedmont Oakland (at 42nd St. next to Movie Theatre) After these demonstrations, volunteer pickets will go out



Special Teenage Mutant
Alameda Action Saturday
Outside Round Table Pizza, 2212 South Shore

Prizes for the best Teenage Mutant Union
Round Table Pizza Boycott! Map & dire

Teenage Mutant Union Turtles Picket for Justice

23. NO JUSTICE, no pizza.[Oakland, 1993.]

Leaflet: 35.5cm x 21.6cm. Two illustrations in the text. Printed recto / verso on green paper, signs of having been folded twice, lightly sunned. \$30.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this leaflet created by the Hotel & Restaurant Union in Oakland in support of Round Table employees. The Union is recommending a boycott of Oakland's Round Table Pizza in order to fight for employee's rights (e.g. health benefits) and to fight against discrimination.

With an illustration of Teenage Mutant Teenagers eating pizza and saying to the reader: "Let's Picket," "We don't eat Round Table Pizza!" and "Com join us!" There is further incentive to picket with prizes being given for best Teenage Mutant Teenager costumes and pickets signs.

With "5/6/93" in a contemporary hand on recto.

In good condition.

¶ Unrecorded.

¡Sí se Puede!

24. NO MUSHROOMS at Pizza Hut. [c.2000.]

Leaflet: 10.5cm x 14cm. Printed recto / verso on yellow paper, signs of having been folded once. \$30.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this leaflet created by the United Farm Workers Union to disseminate information about their fight against PictSweet Mushroom Farms.

In order to help win the fight they are urging Pizza Hut to end their contract with PictSweet and for their customers to stop ordering mushrooms on their pizzas at Pizza Hut.

With UFW's rallying cry of "¡Sí se Puede!" (Yes we Can!) printed on the verso and the iconic eagle printed on both sides.

In good condition.

¶ Unrecorded.

**SUPPORT THE FARM WORKERS
IN VENTURA**

**DON'T BUY MUSHROOMS
AT PIZZA HUT!**

Help us to convince Pizza Hut to support the farm workers by boycotting PictSweet fresh mushrooms!

Take action!

Email Pizza Hut asking them to help get PictSweet workers a fair contract.

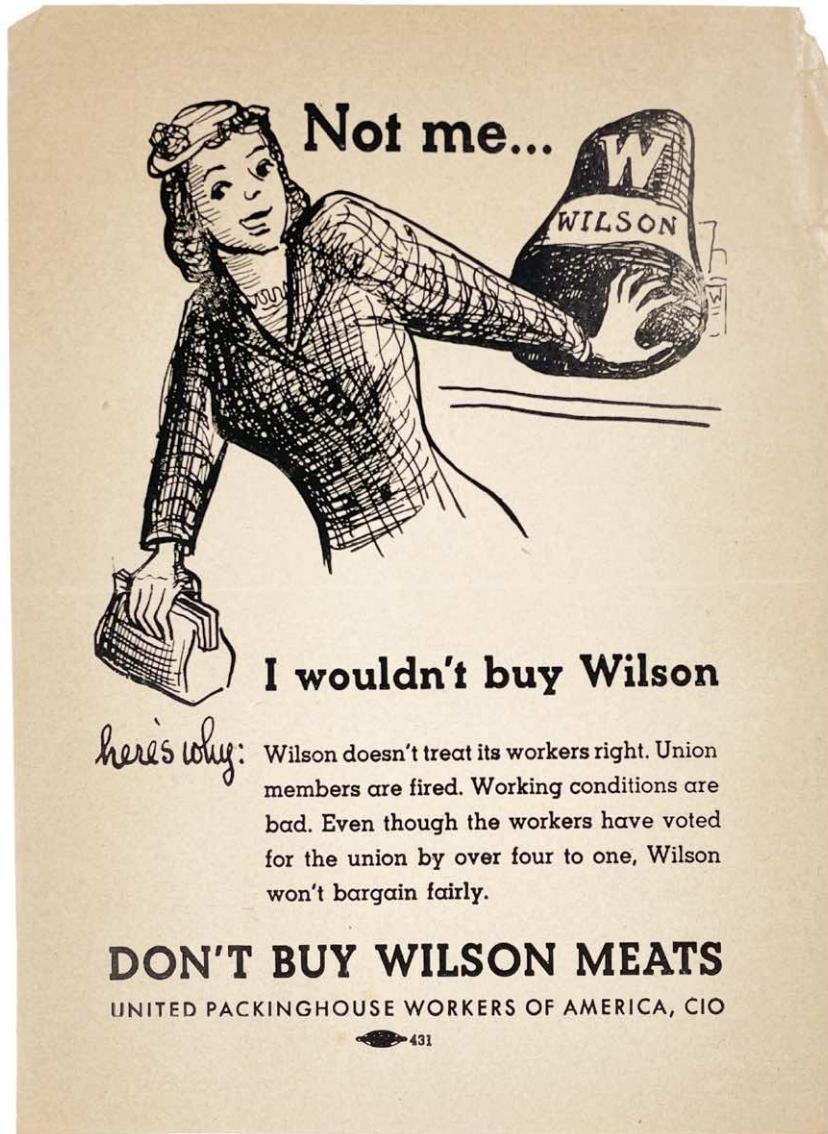
Check out the UFW's PictSweet Boycott Action Alert at:
<http://www.ufw.org/e-mail.htm>

The mushroom workers at PictSweet Mushroom Farms in Ventura, CA have been trying since January of 2000 to get their employers to respect them as human beings.

Pizza Hut is one of PictSweet's largest customers and has refused to do the right thing and keep PictSweet mushrooms off their pizza until a union contract is signed.

¡Sí se puede!
For more information,
(805) 486-9674.





I wouldn't buy Wilson

here's why:

Wilson doesn't treat its workers right. Union members are fired. Working conditions are bad. Even though the workers have voted for the union by over four to one, Wilson won't bargain fairly.

DON'T BUY WILSON MEATS

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA, CIO

431

Union Warning Against Wilson Meats

25. NOT ME. United Packinghouse Workers of America.
[c.1949.]

Leaflet: 17.6cm x 12.2cm. Large illustration on upper half, lightly sunned, small portion of upper right corner torn away (not affecting text)
\$40.00

An extremely rare flyer printed by the United Packinghouse Workers of America with a list of reasons to boycott Wilson Meats.

Wilson doesn't treat its workers right. Union members are fired. Working conditions are bad. Even though the workers have voted for the union by over four to one, Wilson won't bargain fairly.

With an illustration of a woman pushing a great ham away with one hand while gripping her purse with her other hand.

On the verso someone has written "1949" in pencil.

In good condition.

¶ Not in OCLC.

Feeding the Hungry

26. PEOPLE ARE HUNGRY / Hay gente con Hambre.
[c.1988-1995.]

Bookmark: 21.2cm x 5.6cm. One illustration. Printed in red ink recto / verso, slightly browned and bent at upper edge. \$30.00

A memento from the early days of Second Harvest, a free-food distribution program whose mission was to end hunger in their community. At the time this bookmark was produced, Second Harvest was the result of a union of Food Bank Inc. in Santa Clara County and the San Mateo County Food Bank which happened in 1988.

Below an illustration of a bag full of groceries it says "Food from the heart....Give the gift of food....Please donate canned or packaged food at your local library."

On the verso, the information is printed in Spanish.

In good condition.



*A Memento from the Infamous Staley
Union Worker's Lock-out*

27. PEPSI & COKE: Stop Stanley's War on Workers.
Allied Printing, [c.1994].

Leaflet: 27.9cm x 21.7cm. One large photograph. Printed in red and black ink.

\$30.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this flyer produced by the Staley Workers Campaign for Justice urging the public to stand up for 763 Allied Industrial Workers of America Union employees at A.E. Staley Co. who had been locked out from their jobs. The unemployed workers turned into labor activists and took to the road for years, fighting their cause and inspiring a new generation of labor activists.

A.E. Staley Co. was a giant corn processing plant that produced starches and sweeteners in Decatur, Illinois. Already a company that mistreated its employees, by the time the company decided to lock their doors to their union employees, they had been bought by British company, Tate & Lyle. Tate & Lyle had further demoralized the union employees by enforcing 12-hour mandatory shifts and mandatory overtime.

Citing the fact that Miller Beer had recently dropped Staley, the authors of this flyer ask the public to support the unemployed workers by petitioning Coke and Pepsi to drop A.E. Staley as well. Addresses and telephone numbers are given for the CEOs of both Coke and Pepsi.

With a photograph taken during a peaceful protest on 25 June 1994 when the police used pepper spray on the protestors.

In good condition.

¶ Not in OCLC.

**Pepsi & Coke:
Stop Staley's War on Work**



Decatur Police attack peaceful demonstrators at Staley plant gate, 6/25/94.

©1994 Jim West

Staley locked out 763 workers in Decatur, Ill., on June 27, 1993. Staley, a British agribusiness giant Tate & Lyle, imposed this lockout to enforce its hundreds of these workers' jobs. On June 25, 1994, Decatur police pepper sprayed and supporters who were peacefully demonstrating at the Staley plant gate. Staley recently dumped Staley as a supplier. Pepsi and Coke, which account for 80% of Tate & Lyle's corn-sweetener business, are now the key to ending the lockout. Tate & Lyle can only maintain this unjust lock-out if Pepsi-Cola and Coke continue to buy Staley's scab ingredients.

Help end this infamous war on workers in Decatur. Support these locked out families. Urge Pepsi and Coke to drop Staley by dumping Staley.

send letters and FAXes today

ALLAWAY, CEO
Miller Beer
10577

433-2652
53-2070

ROBERTO GOIZUETA,
Coca Cola
One Coca Cola Way
Atlanta, GA 30313
Phone: (800) 438-2653
FAX: (404) 676-6792

Staley's unholy war now!

The Staley Workers Campaign for Justice: (217) 437-0200

*Oakland Boycott Against
Round Table Pizza*

28. PIZZA LOVERS for justice. [Oakland, c.1993.]

Leaflet: 28cm x 21.8cm. Printed on pink paper, signs of having been folded three times.

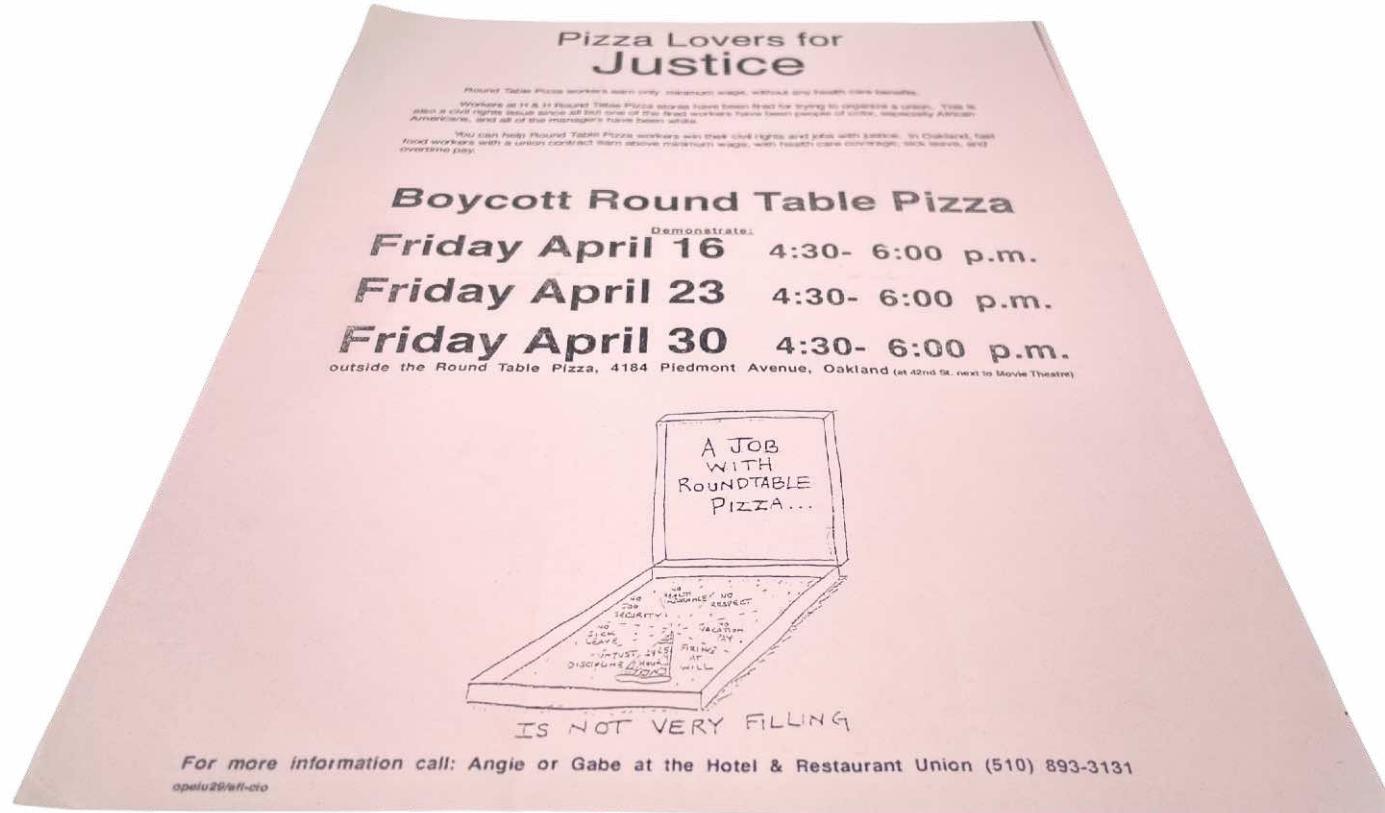
\$30.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this leaflet created by the Hotel & Restaurant Union in Oakland in support of Round Table employees. The Union is recommending a boycott of Oakland's Round Table Pizza in order to fight for employee's rights (e.g. health benefits) and to fight against discrimination.

With an illustration of a pizza box filled with nothing but slices of wrong-doing by Round Table and the message "A Job With Roundtable Pizza...Is not Very Filling."

In good condition.

¶ Unrecorded.



Justice for Food Workers!

**29. ¡¡EL PUÑO del obrero...es el martillo de justicia!! /
The fist of the hammer...is the hammer of justice!!
[New York.]**

Leaflet: 28cm x 25.6cm. One background graphic (printed on both sides).
Printed recto/verso, signs of having been folded once. \$40.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this promotional flyer created by the Food and Allied Workers Union local 460/640 to enlist new members into the union.

Written at the bottom it says "Members are actively visiting other shops to meet with you and your co-workers to talk about the slave-wages and working conditions we all face and what a rank-n-file movement like ours can do to effect change!! ¡¡Ni un paso atras!! / We take not one step back!! Join us..."

With contact phone numbers with New York City area codes for English, Spanish, Mandarin, and Cantonese speakers.

Printed recto/verso in Spanish and English with Spanish appearing on both sides.

In good condition

¶ Unrecorded.

¡¡El puño del obrero... es el martillo de justicia!!

La Unión de Trabajadores de la Alimentación, I.U. de Los Trabajadores Industriales del Mundo (IWW), miembros en 5 almacenes en el sector al por mayor industria de alimentos.

Trabajadores de Sunrise Plus y HandyFat Trade están en huelga, luchando para defender los convenciones y ganar sus empleos patrás. Trabajadores de City Produce, Amersino Marketing, y Giant Big A siguen luchando en la corte federal para sus salarios robados por sus patrones.

¡y la unión sigue organizada!

Los miembros están visitando a otros lugares para encontrarse a uds. y sus compañeros y hablar de las condiciones esclavizantes que todos, y de lo que un movimiento de base puede hacer para efectuar un cambio.

¡¡Ni un paso atrás!! Únense a nosotros!

Información: Unión de Trabajadores de la Alimentación
646 645-6284 (English & Español)
917 463-7123 (Mandarin & Cantonese)

*In Promotion of the Fruits of Labor
by Free Men and Women*

**30. REPORT of the committee of the African Institution.
London: William Phillips, 1807.**

8vo. viii, [9] - 78, 81-88, [1], [1 - blank] pp. Modern boards, paper title on upper board. \$650.00

FIRST EDITION of this early abolitionist tract. The African Institution was a pivotal abolitionist and anti-slavery group in Britain during the early nineteenth century. Its members included royalty, prominent lawyers, Members of Parliament, and noted reformers such as William Wilberforce, Thomas Clarkson, and Zachary Macaulay. Focusing on the spread of Western civilization to Africa, the abolition of the slave trade, and improving the lives of slaves in British colonies, the group's influence extended far into Britain's diplomatic relations in addition to the government's domestic affairs. Also included is a discussion of the "positive" effects that the Quakers have had upon the Native Americans.

The African Institution carried the torch for anti-slavery reform for twenty years and paved the way for later humanitarian efforts in Great Britain. That being said, in parts of the book, the language is narrow-minded and racist: the authors often come from the viewpoint of being superior to the people they are defending. When discussing coastal Africans and Native Americans they refer to their "indolent nature." However, it must be noted that in the passage written by "Mr. Park" he decries these notions, stating that "Few people work harder, when occasion requires, than Mandingoies" (people of West Africa). He goes on to write that "they are content with cultivating as much ground only, as is necessary for their own support" (p. 38). By today's standards, this kind of stewardship would be admired.

Park then goes on to write about the incredible abundance available

RULES AND REGULATIONS, &c.

CHAPTER I.

Objects of the Institution.

THE general objects of the Institution are expressed in the following Resolutions adopted at the first meeting of this Society, on the 14th of April, 1807, viz.

1. That this Meeting is deeply impressed with a sense of the enormous wrongs which the natives of Africa have suffered in their intercourse with Europe; and from a desire to repair those wrongs, as well as from general feelings of benevolence, is anxious to adopt such measures as are best calculated to promote their civilization and happiness.

in West Africa and deplores the lack of civilization. He writes about commodities such as bees-wax; honey; hides; gums; dye woods; grain; tobacco; indigo; and “cotton wool” that could be profitable to the Africans if only they were to take more than just what they needed and began to engage in foreign commerce with England.

In the section which discusses “Objects of the Institution” and “Means of affecting the objects of the institution,” it becomes clear that the Institution’s end goal is to promote industry and commerce with Africa by way of ending slavery and to “adopt such measures as are best calculated to promote their [the Africans’] civilization and happiness.”

The happiest effects may be reasonably anticipated from diffusing useful knowledge, and exciting industry among the inhabitants of Africa, and from obtaining and circulating throughout this Country more ample and authentic information concerning the agricultural and commercial faculties of that vast Continent; and that through the judicious prosecution of these benevolent endeavours, we may ultimately look forward to the establishment [sic.], in the room of that traffic, by which Africa has been so long degraded, of a legitimate and far more extended commerce, beneficial alike to the natives of Africa and to the manufacturers of Great Britain and Ireland. [In order to make this so, they promise to] promote the cultivation of the African soil, not only by exciting and directing the industry of the natives, but by furnishing, where it may appear advantageous to do so, useful seeds and plants, and implements of husbandry (pp. 65-71).

Earlier in this report, the authors describe the situation in the United States with Native Americans who have successfully been “enlightened” by the Quaker community. They write that among the many benefits of their new lifestyle, the women are better employed at home and less exhausted by their previously “vagrant” way of living. They also write that “instead of depending on the cha[n]ce for a precarious subsistence, these Indians now cultivate extensive corn-fields, and raise herds of cattle. Instead of their miserable huts, they are now possessed of neat and commodious dwellings” (p. 31).

Includes a lengthy “List of Subscribers to the African Institution.” Our copy contains a small additional leaf of subscribers not included in the copies cited by OCLC.

In very good condition.

¶ OCLC: Columbia University, Cornell, University of California (Davis), University of Illinois, Indiana University, University of Kansas, Western Michigan University, Greensboro College, Library Company of Philadelphia, Huntington Library, University of Michigan, and 12 locations outside of the United States.

Safeway Will Attack the Bay Area Next

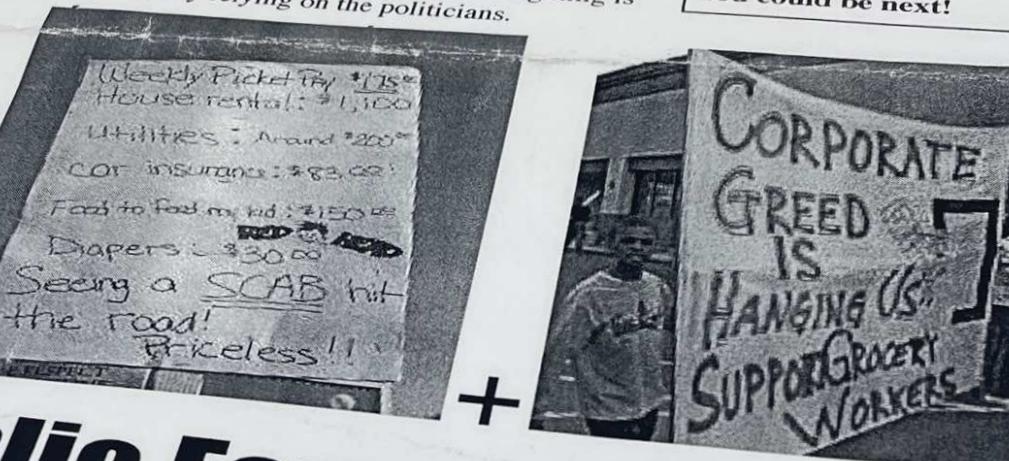
the contracts are up for Safeway and Albertsons workers in the Bay area. Over 70,000 grocery workers will be facing new contracts this year. Contracts were up for the grocery workers in Southern California, 60,000 workers overnight were locked out of their workplace for over four months to defend their jobs and other benefits. The union and the workers were not prepared. We must begin to organize now to stop such attacks that are coming. We must not be caught by surprise!

properly prepared, we are a powerful force!

Grocery strike affects us all. Private employers will be trying to follow in its footsteps. Public workers - at BART, city and state - are already under attack. Organizing and fighting is of the past - not by relying on the politicians.

Fact

48 million Americans don't have health care and there are 100,000 related deaths annually due to this.
You could be next!



Public Forum

fight these attacks on our jobs wages and benefits. A striker from King about their experiences and the practical lessons of the

BASSO organizing meetings are every Thursday at 5:00 p.m. at 2022 Blake St., Berkeley

7th St., Oakland

BASSO)
5764

labor donated

How to Prepare for a Strike

31. SAFEWAY will attack the Bay Area next. [Oakland, 2004.]

Leaflet: 28cm x 21.7cm. Two photographs, signs of having been folded once. \$40.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this flyer produced by the Bay Area Strike Solidarity Organization (BASSO) as a call to arms for grocery workers who are facing the need for a possible strike once their new labor contracts are drawn up.

Southern California grocery workers had recently gone through the same situation and experienced job loss for an extended period of time while they were on strike for affordable health care after their contracts were re-written. They had not been prepared for this strike, so BASSO is announcing a public forum where Bay Area grocery workers can "discuss how [they] can fight these attacks on [their] jobs wages and benefits." The forum is planned for April 2 at the Humanist Hall in Oakland.

On the marxist.org website, in the "Socialist Viewpoint" section for May 2004, it is noted that BASSO has just formed and had organized the abovementioned meeting.

In good condition.

¶ Unrecorded.

SOUL BAG



DONATION
15
CENTS

color me HUNGRY



INSIDE SOUL BAG

GARY . . . INDIANAPOLIS PLAN . . . M.O.E. . . . VIEWPOINT . . . W.R.O. . . . FOUR WAYS TO GET MORE OUT OF
INDIANAPOLIS . . .

*With Petitions to Declare
Hunger Illegal*

32. SOUL BAG. Color me hungry. [Indianapolis: Southern Christian Leadership Conference Operation Breadbasket, vol. I, no. 4, June, 1970.]

Newspaper: 41.9cm x 28.9cm. 11, [1] pp. Lightly browned due to paper quality, tears at folds of three leaves (sense still clear). \$300.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION. A rare issue of the newspaper of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (S.C.L.C.) Operation Bread Basket in Indianapolis. The paper was published by George Thornton VanSickles, Jr. (1949-2020).¹ The cover illustration is a picture of three hungry children that the reader can color in.

Operation Bread Basket was started by Martin Luther King Jr.'s S.C.L.C. in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1962. The purpose of the Operation was to use the "persuasive power of black ministers and the organizing strength of the churches to create economic opportunities in black communities. The group obtained employment statistics for industries selling their products in black communities and, if these statistics demonstrated

¹ To find out more about VanSickles, Jr. there is an in-depth obituary for him at: <https://www.bluittandson.com/obituaries/george-vansickle>.

that blacks were underemployed or restricted to menial positions, ministers from Operation Breadbasket asked the company to 'negotiate a more equitable employment practice' (King, January 1967). If the company refused, clergy encouraged their parishioners to boycott selected products and picket businesses selling those products. By 1967 Atlanta's Breadbasket had negotiated jobs bringing a total of \$25 million a year in new income to the black community.²

Outside of Atlanta, the Operation spread across the country to cities such as Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Brooklyn, Houston, and Cleveland.

Each topic is headed with a striking large black box in different sizes and shapes with the title of the piece located in the bottom right corner. Included in the subjects covered are Soul Bag staff; a definition of the Operation's people and their demands; an announcement about a free breakfast program run by the Operation; Reverend Andrew Brown of S.C.L.C.'s speech about the PACE organization and their main objective which is the "hunger program;" and a further discussion of the hunger program in Indianapolis, its campaign to end the war in Vietnam, and the abolition of hunger.

On the final page is a "Directory of Black Businesses in Indianapolis. More than fifty businesses are listed organized by type of business (an- tiques, architects, automobile repair and painting, etc.).

Throughout this issue many of the advertisements include a statement about hunger, such as "hunger is a hurtin' thing" and "declare hunger illegal."

¶ Not in OCLC.

² For more information on Operation Bread Basket go to: <https://kinginstitute.stanford.edu/operation-breadbasket>.

Staff

This is our June issue, as you will probably see we are changing format. We feel that this is necessary in order to reach our goals. "SOUL BAG" will be published the second week of each month at the cost of 10 cents a copy. Soon as our staff grows, we expect to become a weekly.

The purpose of "SOUL BAG" will be to:

1. Bring to the Public "The True Story of Operation Breadbasket" and its projects. Those of us who have walked the picket lines and attended demonstrations know how uninformed the public is to our reasons for doing the things we do.
2. Develop within the Black Community "Political Maturity" and "Economic Security" through Political Education and the development and backing of Black Business.

We know that this is an ambitious task, but we believe that with the Help of our readers we can build a network of correspondence that will keep us informed. We want to intimately be aware of what is happening to Black and/or oppressed people all over the world. "SOUL BAG" will not be a profit making enterprise, and any funds in excess of publications cost will be used to develop a more effective paper.

"SOUL BAG" is staffed by volunteers who will receive no pay.

It is hoped that any inexperienced or experienced person will volunteer to serve on the "SOUL BAG" staff. We need writers, typist and photographers, reporters, artist. If you wish to become involved:

Call or write: "SOUL BAG"
1701 Martindale Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana
631-2364 or 636-5775

POWER AND PEACE



OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
OPERATION BREADBASKET INDIANAPOLIS
AFFILIATE

S.C.L.C. through its Hunger Program and contributions from people like you.

Is King Dead? He dies as people linger in the condition of Hunger and Malnutrition.

It's up to you — Now!

- Support Breadbasket's Hunger Petition
- Urge your Mayor and City-County Council to Declare Hunger Illegal in Indiana
- Urge your Governor and State Representatives to End Hunger in Indiana
- Urge your Congressmen to put an End to Hunger in America
- Urge your President to Eliminate Hunger in America Now!

Remember the statement of Richard M. Nixon who said in 1970, "The time has come to put an end to Hunger for all time."

We say the time is long overdue, we can no longer tolerate hunger. We need your help to make a difference.

King lives —
in the continuing struggle for Justice
Black and Poor People.

How about you?

Brotherhood, Equality and Justice takes Effort
King's Dream costs time, energy and money to make it happen.

It's up to You!

Contact S.C.L.C. by calling 631-2364
We are working to make King's Dream a reality.

IS KING DEAD?
NO!! KING LIVES ON.

THE KING DREAM LIVES ON

S.C.L.C.'s Operation Breadbasket

*CHALLENGES

- Unequal employment
- Economic exploitation
- Lack of business opportunities
- Hunger and malnutrition
- Poor health care
- Inadequate education
- Political exploitation

*WORKS FOR

- Jobs for unemployed
- Building
- Voter registration
- Ending discrimination
- Ending poverty

S.C.L.C.
this
wi
a

Action Against Starbucks

33. STARBUCKS campaign kit. [Chicago: U.S. / Guatemala Labor Education Project, 1995.]

Folder 29.6cm x 24.1cm. Red paper, saddle stitched, with "Starbucks Campaign Kit" printed on label mounted onto upper wrapper and two internal pockets. 8 leaflets of various size (all roughly 28cm x 21.6cm each). 5 pamphlets of various size (from 21.9cm x 9.4cm folded to 28.1cm x 21.6cm).

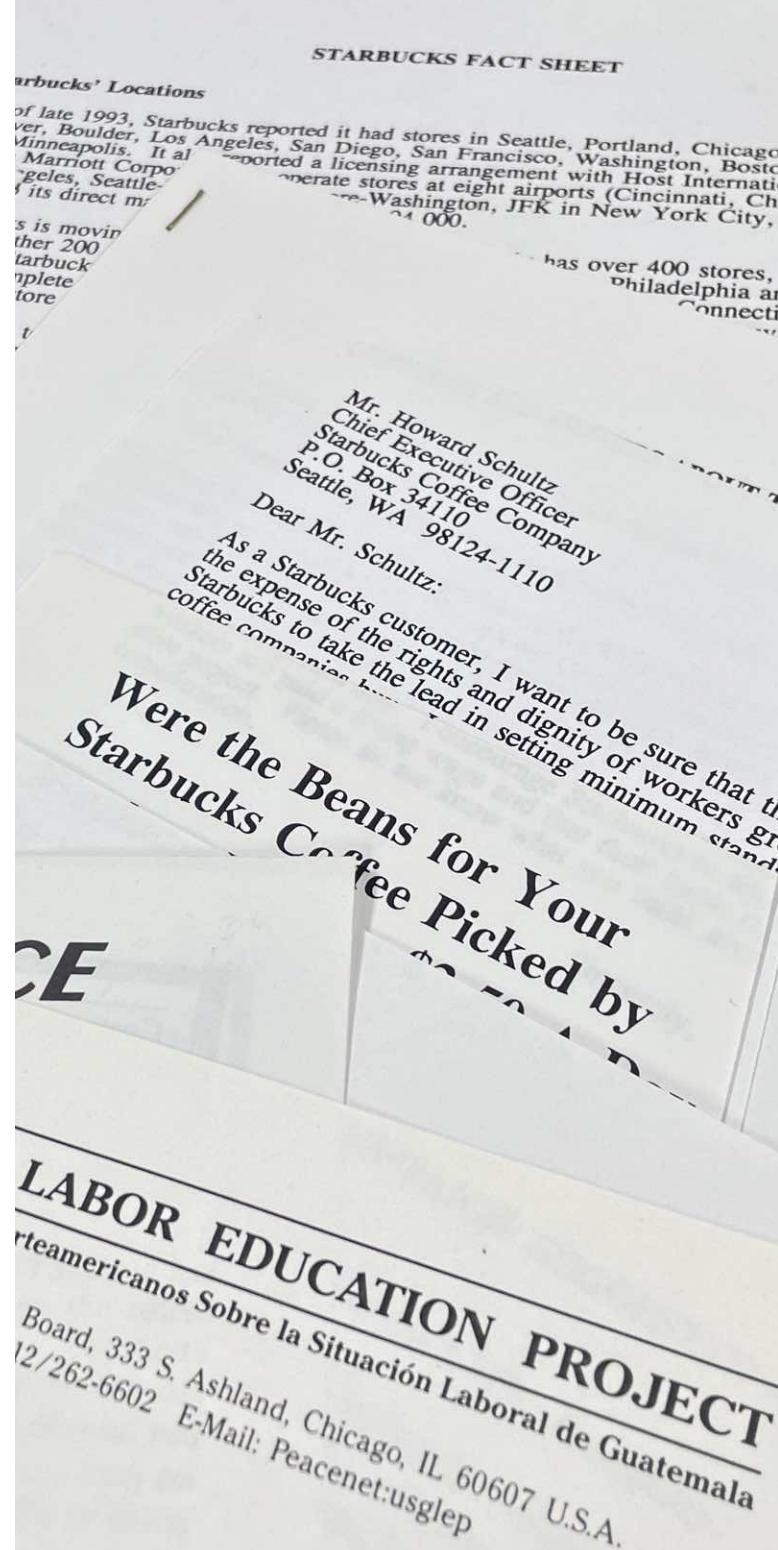
\$40.00

A campaign kit put together by the U.S. / Guatemala Labor Education Project for parties interested in improving wages and working conditions for coffee workers and their families in Guatemala. The campaign also hopes to “strengthen the principle of ‘corporate accountability’ and the importance of consumer activism.”

The target of this campaign is Starbucks and the contents are described as:

- 1) "A Campaign for Justice for Coffee Workers." This four-page background paper provides the policy context for the campaign.
- 2) "The Code of Conduct Campaign: Suggested Activities." This provides some action suggestions to make this campaign more effective.
- 3) Sample copies of the organizing brochure "Were the Beans for Your Coffee Picked by Workers Earning \$2.00 a Day?" Order more if you need them, or copy them (but please cover the union bug if you do.)
- 4) A flyer for leafletting Starbucks stores. A white copy (two pages, for duplicating) is enclosed as well as a sample showing how the flyer can be folded into a letter to Starbucks' CEO Howard Schultz.
- 5) A "Question and Answer" piece. This is intended to help you deal with most of the questions that might come up around campaign-related issues.
- 6) Recent newspaper articles on coffee and Guatemala. These can be copied for press kits or distributed at meetings together with, for example, the brochure. They are also good sources when writing articles of your own.
- 7) Starbucks Fact Sheet, detailing information about the Starbucks Coffee Company, including locations around the country. If you know of a Starbucks store or campus location not listed here, please let us know.

In good condition.



MEMBER STATE COMMITTEE
Hon. Will R. Barger, Chariton.
F. R. Crocker, Cashier First Nat. Bank,
Chariton.
COUNTY CHAIRMEN.
Adams—Mayor of Corning, Corning.
Appanoose—Mayor of Centerville, Cen-
tral.
Fremont—Mayor of Leon, Leon.
Freight—Miss Mary Diamond, Osceola.
Fremont—Mayor of Sydney, Sydney.
Lucas—John Culbertson, Chariton.
Ringgold—Mayor of Mt. Ayr.
Taylor—Mayor of Bedford.
Union—Hon. John Gibson, Creston.
Wayne—H. B. Bracewell, Corydon.

NINTH DISTRICT.

MEMBER STATE COMMITTEE.

DISTRICT TREASURER.

COUNTY CHAIRMEN.

Adair—
Audubon—
Cass—
Guthrie—
Harrison—
Mills—
Montgomery—
Pottawattamie—
Shelby—

There are
they?

TENTH DISTRICT.

MEMBER STATE COMMITTEE.

Rev. T. M. Lenihan, Ft. Dodge.
DISTRICT TREASURER.

S. T. Meservay, President First
National Bank.

COUNTY CHAIRMEN.

John Horustein, Boone.
Capt. Fitch, Lake City.
Hon. P. M. Guthrie, Co.

Iowans Feed Russia's Poor

34. TILLINGHAST, Benjamin et al. [A collection of material related to the Russian Famine Relief Commission.] 1892.

Dimensions vary. Ten pieces of ephemera: three cut-out newspaper articles; two typed and signed letters; three printed circulars; and two copies of a pamphlet. \$1500.00

The Russian Famine of 1891 and 1892 affected over 15 million people and resulted in 375,000 to 400,000 deaths. It also helped to reawaken Russian Marxism and populism and contributed to the increased dissatisfaction of the Tsarist government.

Benjamin Franklin Tillinghast (1849-1937) was the Associate Editor of the *Davenport Democrat*, a newspaper from Davenport, Iowa, as well as the head of the Red Cross in Iowa. He had also already been successful in helping the victims of a flood in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, in 1889.

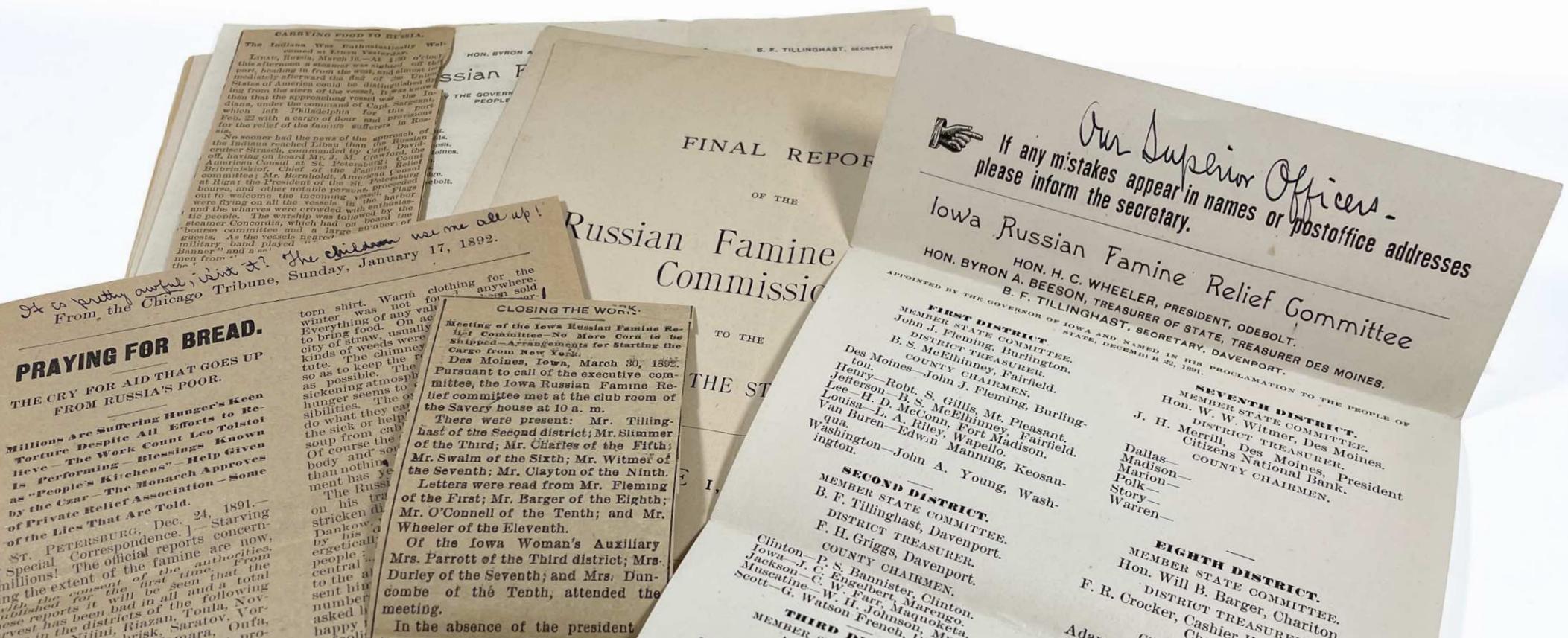
When America's ambassador to Russia wrote him [Tillinghast] in December 1892, claiming peasants were eating bread made from "rye and straw, rye and bark, or even entirely of bark," Tillinghast immediately wired Clara Barton for assistance. The reply, however, was a disappointment. The Red Cross founder responded that there had always been suffering in Russia and she preferred to feed America's poor.¹

Tillinghast wasn't to be deterred. American farmers were having a very successful harvest and the overabundance of corn was causing corn prices to plummet. With the help of the US Secretary of Agriculture and the Governor of Iowa, Horace Boies, Tillinghast established the Iowa Russian Famine Relief Committee, which, with the eventual support of Clara Barton of the Red Cross, sent 121,000 bushels of corn to Riga, prompting Leo Tolstoy to pronounce the gift from Iowa the "dawn of universal brotherhood." (Tolstoy had been an outspoken critic of the Tzar of Russia for his handling of the famine.)

¹ Jeff Fankin, "Mormer Monmouth man aided starving Russians," in *Review Atlas*, July 15, 2020, see reviewatlas.com.

What is on offer here is a group of documents surrounding Tillinghast's activities on the Russian Famine Relief Committee. Included is Tillinghast's pamphlet entitled *Final report of the Russian Famine Relief Commission to the Governor of the State of Iowa, June 1, 1892* (Davenport: The Democrat Co, 1892, 7, [1 - blank] pp.; two copies); two typescript letters signed by Tillinghast, one dated 24 February, 1892, and the other 31 March, 1892, concerning the Commission's activities, both a bit faded and worn at the folds – these are addressed to Evelyn Schuyler-Schaeffer (1846-1942), who was involved with the Women's Auxiliary to the Red Cross and the Iowa Russian Famine Relief Committee; two copies of a circular from the Iowa Russian Famine Relief Committee authored by Tillinghast et al., giving a review of the Committee's activities (one of the circulars also has a small newspaper clipping attached "Carrying food to Russia" and additional manuscript annotations in what appear to be Tillinghast's hand); one large folded article entitled "Praying for Bread. The cry for aid that goes up from Russia's poor," that is reprinted from the Chicago Tribune, January 17, 1892, with Tillinghast's manuscript note "It is pretty awful, isn't it? The children use me all up!" – this article also mentions Tolstoy's relief efforts; one folded newspaper clipping written by Tillinghast "Closing the work. Meeting of the Iowa Russian Famine Relief Committee – No more corn to be shipped;" and a folded printed circular listing "Our Superior Officers" (written in manuscript in a contemporary hand, perhaps Tillinghast's) for the Iowa Russian Famine Relief Committee (Tillinghast is listed as the Secretary and the circular states that the people were "appointed by the Governor of Iowa and named in his proclamation...December 22, 1891" – the members are organized into eleven districts throughout Iowa). It is very possible that this cluster of documents were what Tillinghast had sent out to prospective supporters or funders of the Committee.

Condition of pieces vary from fragile to very good. Preserved in an archival folder.



*The Milk Cooperative of the Progressive
Women's Council*

35. TO THE HOUSEWIFE with the market bag. [New York, 1938.]

Leaflet: 28cm x 21.7cm. Large drawing along left side, one small marginal tear (not affecting text), printed with an early mimeograph machine. \$100.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this flyer created by the Progressive Women's Council, to urge housewives to spend their husband's paychecks wisely by "helping to build the Consumer-Farmer Milk Cooperative, owned and operated by the consumers and the farmers." As noted towards the end, "BUY MILK THE COOPERATIVE WAY!"

In the 20th century, "a modern industrial system dominated by fewer and larger corporations grew to provide...[milk that] had formerly come from numerous small farms and distributors. In the consolidation that followed, a few firms took an ever larger role in the city's economy. Sheffield Farms, Borden's and the United States Dairy Products Company were known as the 'Big Three.' By the 1920s, they held more than 60 percent of...[New York's] dairy business. Skeptical of monopolies, many complained that the 'milk trust' was fixing high prices. Workers sometimes went on strike for higher wages and better benefits. But for most consumers, the assurances of safety and healthfulness that the large companies could provide overshadowed other concerns."¹

With an invitation to a meeting of the Progressive Women's Council at 1710 Hoe Avenue, Bronx, New York on Thursday, November 3rd (which places this flyer in 1938).

At the bottom of the sheet, handwritten but printed with the mimeograph machine, it reads "Buy CO-OP Milk!" Below that, written in ink, is "1938."

¶ Not in OCLC.

¹ For more information on the "milk trust" go to: <https://sheffieldfarms.neighbors.columbia.edu/content/milk>.



To U.F.W. Members.
"Love, Mary"

36. U.F.W. REPORT. August 17, 1979.

Leaflet: 21.3cm x 28cm. Two illustrations in the text. Printed recto/verso, signs of having been folded twice.

\$40.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this newsletter flyer from the United Farm Workers printed to look like a hand-written letter.

In this "letter" the author, "Mary" writes about a successful contract resolution with Meyer Tomato Company; support from Jane Fonda; the lettuce and other United Brand products boycott; abusive agriculture bosses in Texas; "U.S. Border Patrol in California...diverting undocumented workers from Mexico into the deserts;" and repression and brutality in New Haven picket lines. This may have been written by Mary Mocine who was on the legal team of UFW in Salinas, California in 1979.

With an announcement for a rally to support strikers on Thursday, August 23.

There are two cartoons included, one of which has the caption: "Once there were some poor workers trapped in a hole....so they tried helping each other.....And they made it."

In good condition

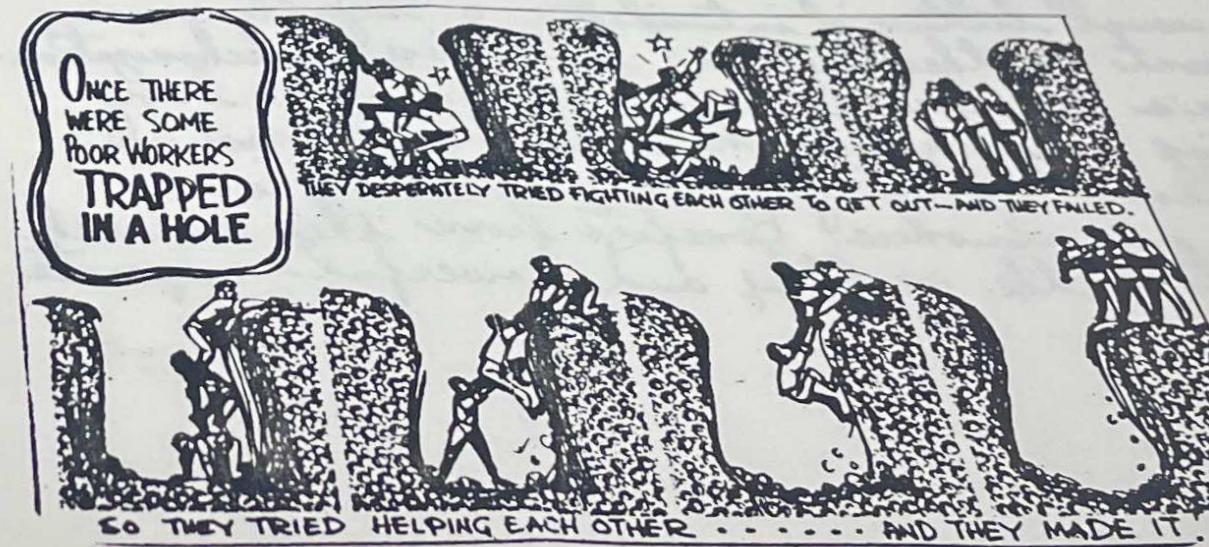
¶ Unrecorded.

and mountains even though as
realize it could mean death
- or thirst." This policy is
now 5-6 mile fence and by
police in the San Diego area.

sing repression and brutality
by H.A.M. Lodge #609 against
in its fifth week and

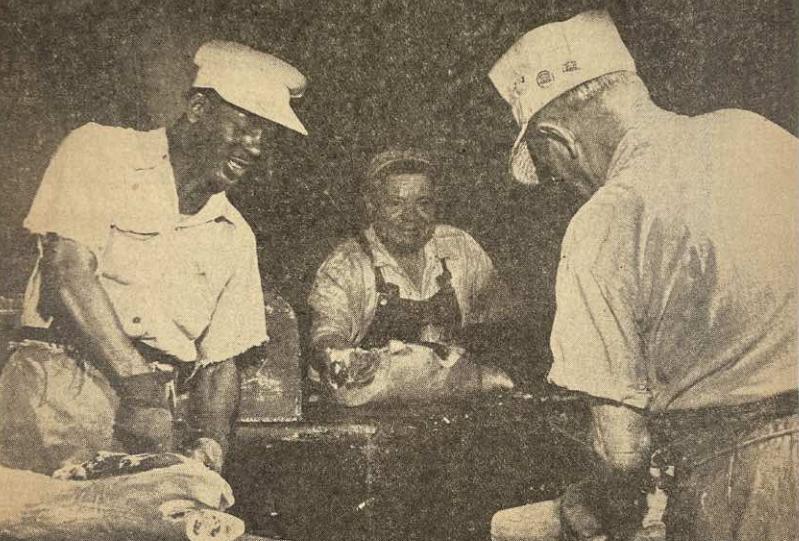
a rally to support the strikers at Munson St. and Winchester Av. Please come if you can and make this a magnificent
show of support.

Love,
Mary



*A Food Industry Union
Publication*

“The Union Makes Us Strong”



YEARS OF PROGRESS

THE UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA
608 SOUTH DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

MARCH 1955

37. “THE UNION makes us strong.” Chicago: The United Packinghouse Workers of America, 1955.

Pamphlet: 26.4cm x 21.1cm. 15, [1] pp. Multiple illustrations in the text. Saddle-stitched, lightly browned due to paper quality. \$50.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this pamphlet generated by the United Packinghouse Workers of America in order to report “the economic gains won by the UPWA membership since...[it’s founding in 1943 and to recount]...some of the struggles that turned ‘visionary’ demands into valued contract provisions.”

“The UPWA was created in 1943 from the Congress of Industrial Organizations’ Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee. In contrast to its rival union, the more conservative Amalgamated Meat Cutters, the UPWA was aligned with the radical Left and committed to interracial cooperation. In 1949 the union began pursuing anti-discrimination activities. The following year it created an Anti-Discrimination Department, dedicated to ending racial discrimination in meat packing plants and working against segregation in local communities.”¹

With numerous stories charting the UPWA’s victories and losses between 1943 and 1955 including a chart that shows how they raised wages for people in the meat packing and sugar refining industry in the United States and Puerto Rico.

With a photograph on the upper wrapper of racially diverse meat packers working together.

In good condition.

¶ OCLC: University of California (Davis), Chicago History Museum, Duke University, and Wisconsin Historical Society.

U.S. Agribusiness Controls Food Supplies Around the World Imperialism Creates Hunger



Food for People Not Profit!

*Food For People
Not Profit!*

38. U.S. AGRIBUSINESS controls food supplies around the world. [c.1970s.]

Leaflet: 9.9cm x 11.3cm. One illustration. Printed on yellow paper, signs of having been folded once. \$50.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this handbill that may have been circulated by a food cooperative as printed at the bottom is the popular food co-op slogan, “Food for People Not Profit!” and the message is further driven home by the statement “Imperialism Creates Hunger.”¹

At the top of the handbill is “U.S. Agribusiness Controls Food Supplies Around the World” and there is a cartoon of a large man with a top hat that is decorated with a dollar sign who is wagging his finger at a farmer and spouting “Your belly is the cause of the crisis.”

In good condition.

¶ St. Lawrence University: Street Art Graphics Collection (accessible through Artstor — see <https://library.artstor.org/#/collection/87730635>). Not in OCLC.

¹ Currently, the phrase “Food for People Not Profit!” is a rallying cry for green anarchy and radical agriculture.

*"On the High Cost of Living and
What We Can Do About It"*

39. WOMEN: A message to you...tune in and hear Rose Nelson. Bronx, [1937].

Leaflet: 21.4cm x 13cm. One illustration in the text. Paper browned due to paper quality. \$50.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this leaflet announcing a radio talk on how to manage the high cost of living being given by Rose Nelson, general secretary of the progressive women's council. The talk is being introduced by Dr. Caroline Whitney, a founder of the Milk Consumer's Protective Committee.

In the 20th century, "a modern industrial system dominated by fewer and larger corporations grew to provide...[milk that] had formerly come from numerous small farms and distributors. In the consolidation that followed, a few firms took an ever larger role in the city's economy. Sheffield Farms, Borden's and the United States Dairy Products Company were known as the 'Big Three.' By the 1920s, they held more than 60 percent of...[New York's] dairy business. Skeptical of monopolies, many complained that the 'milk trust' was fixing high prices. Workers sometimes went on strike for higher wages and better benefits. But for most consumers, the assurances of safety and healthfulness that the large companies could provide overshadowed other concerns."¹

At the bottom is also mentioned that "BR.50 meets Thursdays at 8:30pm at Workmen's Circle Shule at 1069 Faile St, Bronx." The Workmen's Circle Shule was a Jewish fraternal organization founded in NYC in 1900.

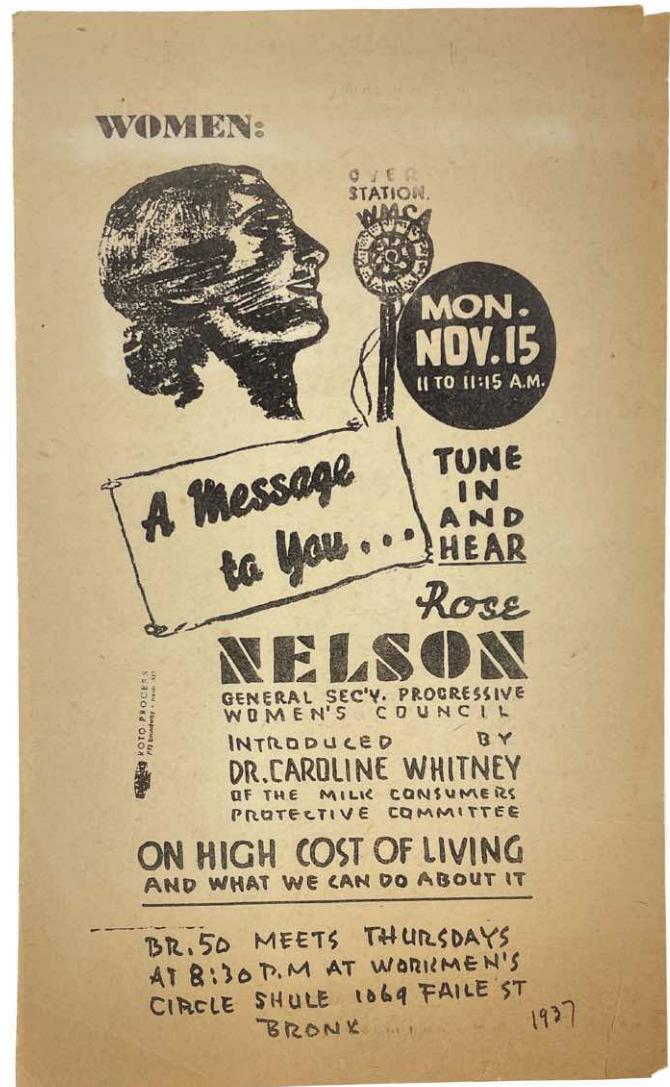
In small print it is noted that this flyer was printed using the "Roto Process, 799 Broadway, room 202" in New York City.

At the very bottom of the sheet, in a contemporary hand is "1937."

In good condition.

¶ Unrecorded.

¹ For more information on the "milk trust" go to: <https://sheffieldfarms.neighbors.columbia.edu/content/milk>.



Don't Buy Scab Sugar

40. WOMEN! our men are on strike for a decent wage.
Chicago: Amalgamated Lithographers of America,
[1955].

Bifolium. 21.7cm x 13.9cm. Large photograph on p. [1], printed in brown ink. [4] pp. \$40.00

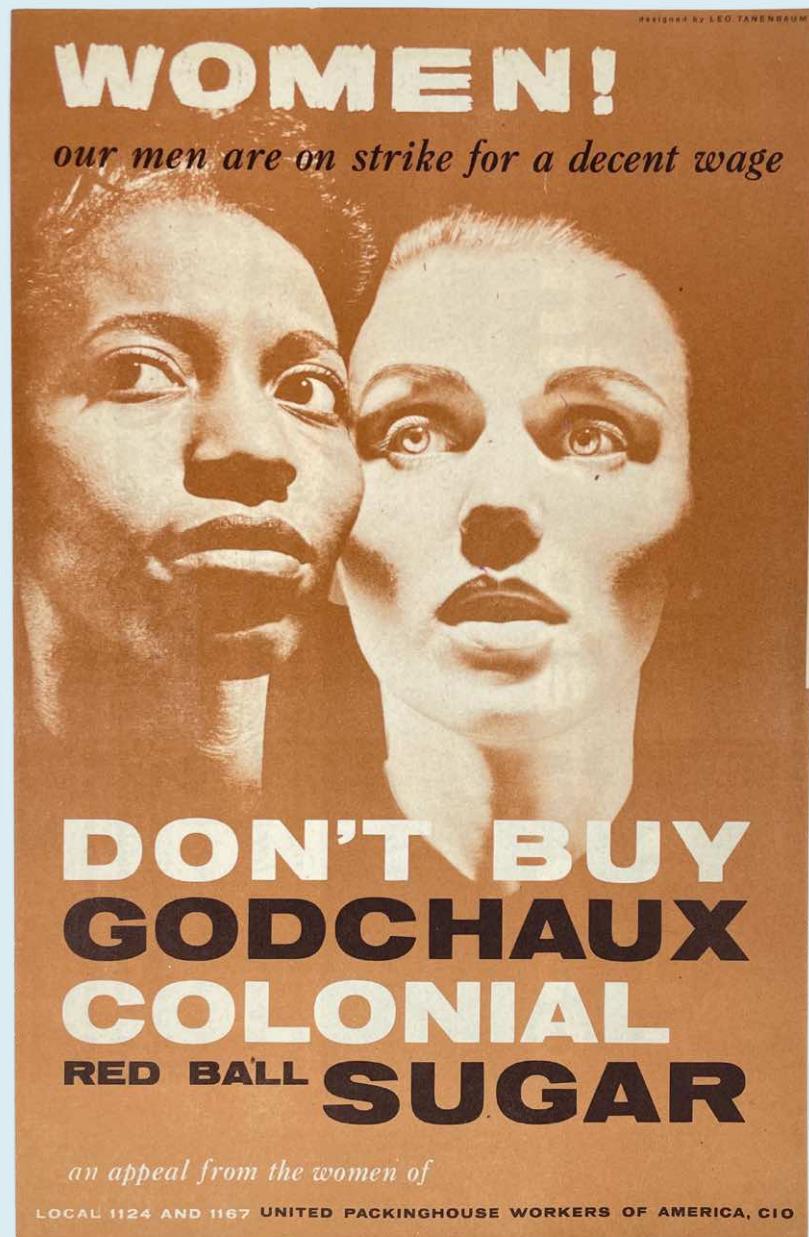
An extremely rare leaflet issued by the "women of local 1124 and 1167 United Packinghouse Workers of America" to urge shoppers away from any products made by Godchaux and Colonial sugar companies.

Both companies were located in Louisiana and their employees were on strike in an effort to earn a wage comparable to what was being paid in the north. Meanwhile, their work was being done by "scabs" and armed guards were employed to intimidate the strikers.

On p. [1] we read that Leo Tanenbaum designed the publication.

In excellent condition.

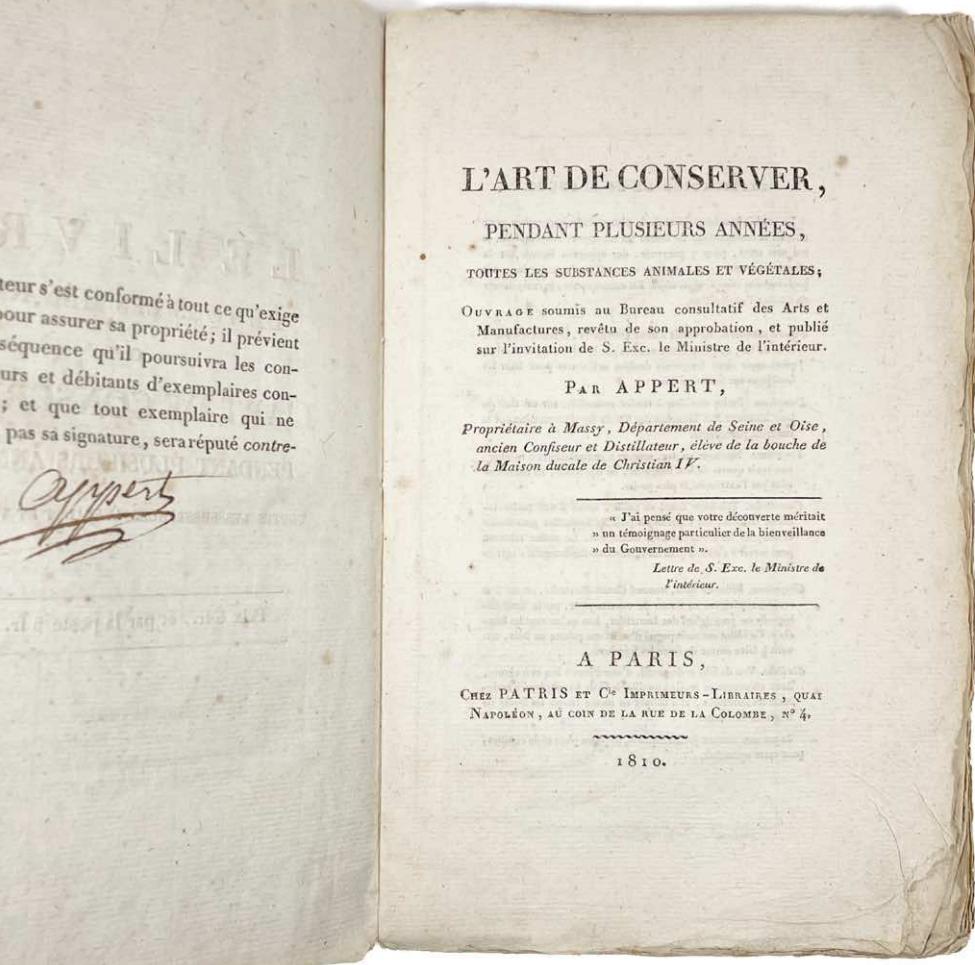
¶ OCLC: Wisconsin Historical Society.





section two

Gastronomy in War



of Appert's bottled foods: *pot-au-feu* (boiled beef, poultry, and vegetables); *consommé* (a richly flavored clear soup); *lait* (milk); *petit-lait* (whey); *petits pois* (peas); *petites fèves de marais* (fava beans); *cerises* (cherries); *abricots* (apricots); *suc de groseilles* (gooseberry juice); and *framboises* (raspberries). Once tested, they reported on the food's flavor and quality. The results were highly favorable. According to the report,

41.

APPERT, Nicolas. *L'art de conserver, pendant plusieurs années toutes les substances animales et végétales*. Paris: Patris, 1810.

8vo. One folding plate. xxxii, 116 pp. Original blue wrappers, entirely untrimmed, stitched as issued.

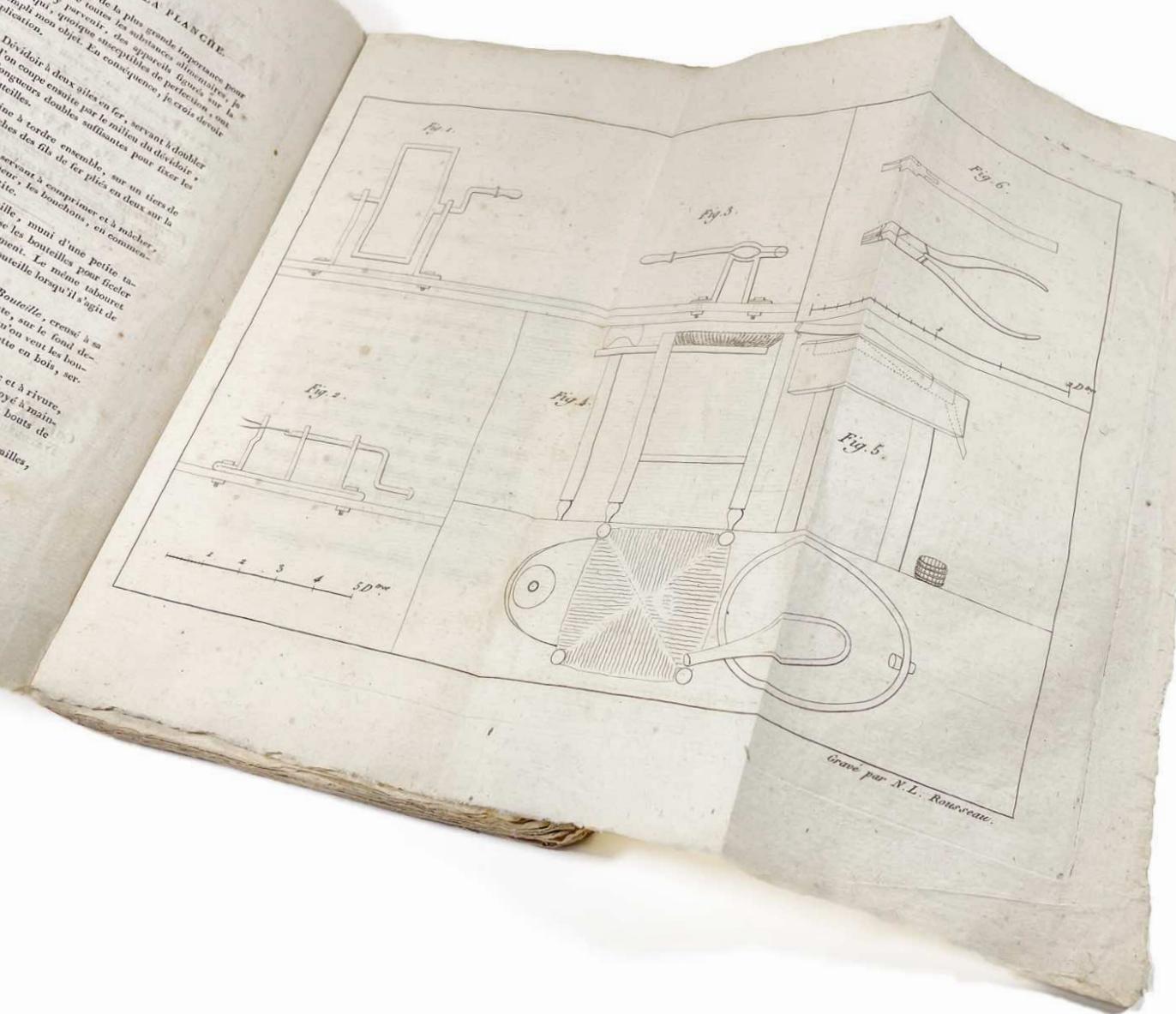
\$2000.00

FIRST EDITION of the most famous book in food conservation. In the preface the author, Nicolas Appert, (1749-1841) writes about his philanthropic reasons for inventing an effective preserving process. He wanted to be able to make long-lasting food that would be "of the greatest utility in sea travel, in hospitals and home economics" (*ma découverte pouvant être de la plus grande utilité dans les voyages sur mer, dans les hôpitaux et l'économie domestique*). First, Appert perfected a method to sterilize and preserve food in air-tight bottles by applying heat and then hermetically sealing the bottles, tying them shut with wire and then tarring the closure. This preservation process came to be called *appertisation* (named after Appert). Then, in 1804, he built his production factory.

In 1795, the Directory government had "offered a prize of 12,000 francs for the discovery of a process to preserve the food destined for the army [and]....In 1810 the government officially recognized [Appert's] discovery and awarded him the prize. In the same year, [he] published [this work]."¹ Being an innovator, and open to learning more about the process, Appert notes in the preface that we would receive with gratitude any observations on the process described in his book.

Included is a report from various food experts, including Antoine-Augustin Parmentier, the noted nutritionist, who sampled the following

¹ Larousse, *Gastronomique*, p. 28.



the *pot-au-feu*, although it had been in a bottle for 15 months, tasted as good as if it had been cooked that day. All other sampled foods received equally favorable acclaim, although the experts noted that Appert had to show them how to prepare the preserved foods.

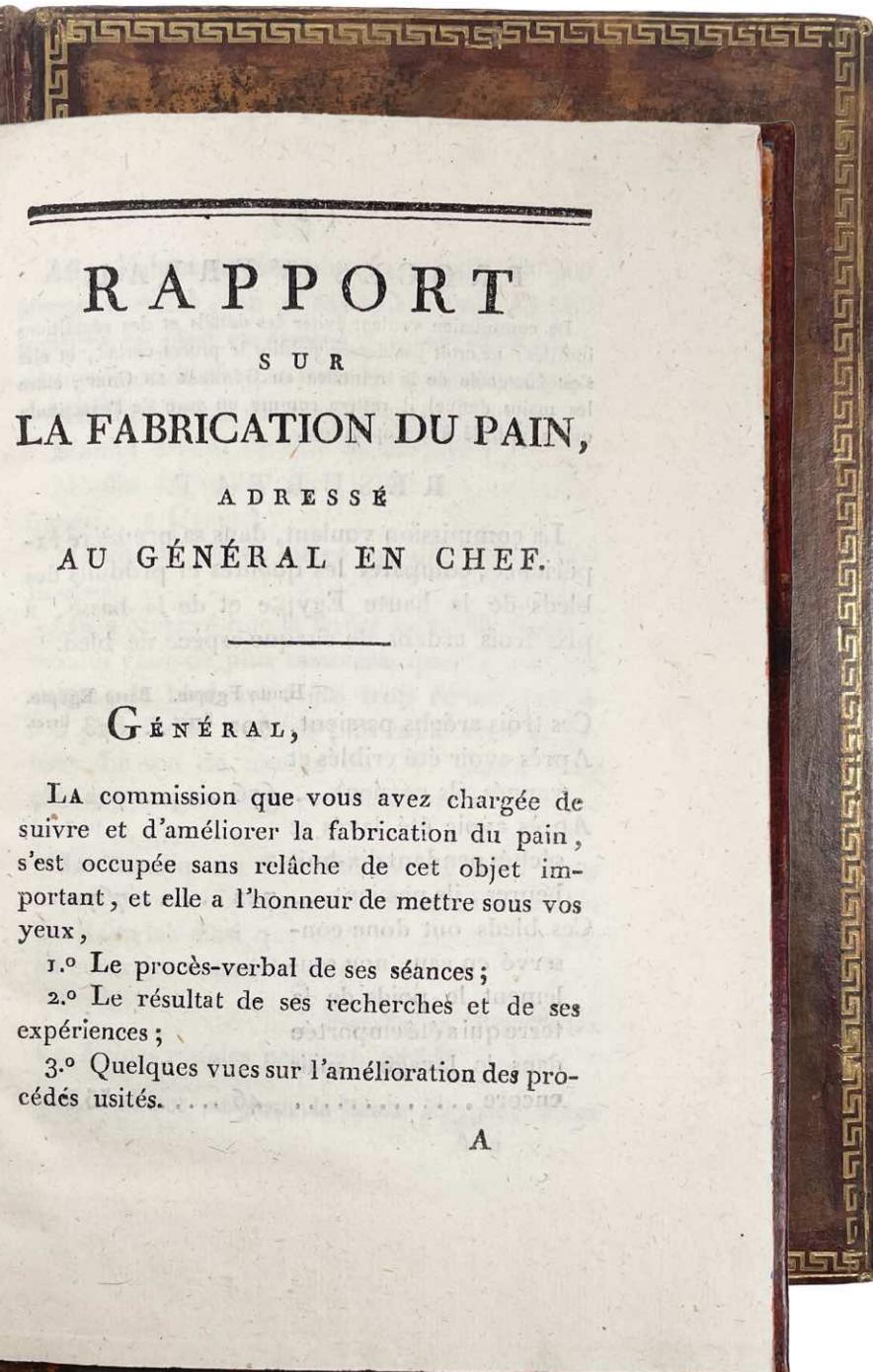
Appert "learned the art of cooking from his father, who was an hotelier. He worked at first in the service of the Duke of Deux-Ponts and was *officier de bouche* to the Princess of Forbach. In 1780 he established himself in business as a confectioner in the Rue des Lombards in Paris."²

With an engraved folding plate showing Appert's tools for bottling preserved food which is accompanied by a list of instructions on how to use them.

A fine copy in original state; with Appert's signature on the verso of the 1/2 title page.

¶ Bitting p. 13; Oberlé 184; Toussaint-Samat, *History of Food*, p. 740: "This 'theory,' foreshadowing Pasteur's discoveries, most notably pasteurization itself, is expressed in the cautiously imprecise language of the period;" Vicaire col. 34.

² Ibid.



*Printed on Egypt's First Press:
A Study on Bread Making*

42. (BREAD.) [Drop title:] **Rapport sur la fabrication du pain. [Cairo: L'Imprimerie national, 1800.]**

8vo. Contemporary mottled calf, gilt roll pattern around boards, spine gilt with red morocco label, gilt roll pattern on edges of boards, marbled edges, marbled endpapers. \$15,000.00

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING BOOKS WE'VE EVER HAD ON BREAD. The extremely rare FIRST EDITION of this study of bread in Egypt, written for Napoleon Bonaparte during his ill-fated Egyptian campaign (1798-1801). Due to the constant need to keep his troupes well fed, Napoleon put a group of his commanding generals in charge of figuring out how to improve the quality of bread being made in Egypt. Towards that end, the generals sought to identify where the best wheat could be found in Egypt by comparing the various wheats found in upper and lower Egypt. They then made them into loaves to ascertain their bread-making properties.

The research revealed that the wheat of lower Egypt was better, despite the fact that the majority of the bread consumed in Egypt was made from wheat from the upper part of the country. They also exposed a considerable amount of waste in the production and transportation of wheat in Egypt.

The researchers included General Jean Reynier (1771-1814, who had commanded a division at the Battle of the Pyramids one year before), General Joseph LaGrange (1763-1836, who entered Cairo at the head of the vanguard and distinguished himself at the siege of El Arish), and Colonel Sebastian Viala (1763-1849, who fought that year at the Battle of Heliopolis with General LaGrange). The researchers also decided that it was time to invent a machine that could efficiently clean the wheat. Normally, the Egyptians would wash the wheat in the Nile in baskets to allow for dirt and unwanted seeds to drift away. They would then lay out the wheat and walk on it to separate out any undesirable residue. Unfortunately, these methods were not only time consuming, but the people employed in this work were less than enthusiastic. This then necessitated additional time on the part of the researchers to ensure that the work was getting done properly. To address this problem, the authors proposed to have French mills transported to Egypt that could be "established on a boat in the Nile."

There is also a brief reference to the military importance of their research. The authors write about how hospital bread is lighter and less substantial than *pain munition* (an "ammunition bread" made for armies). They describe how when using sifters to remove the bran from the wheat, they are able to do so with very little wheat loss, and that once the wheat is then milled, the result is a flour that was perfectly suitable for making *pain munition*, which is a very coarse bread. However, they also note that this bread would not be suitable for hospital bread.

A fine example of work being issued by Napoleon's portable printing press in Cairo. Napoleon's presses were only in production between 1799 and 1801. Napoleon had brought them from France in order to secure his power and disseminate propaganda, but by the spring of 1801, the second revolt in Cairo occurred and the printer Jean-Joseph was wounded and his assistant beheaded. The British took control of Cairo and although their plunder included the Rosetta Stone, the French commanders were able to retain the presses and they were removed as part of the French retreat. They would eventually become legendary in Paris and form part of a world-renowned press for printing in more than 150 different languages. For more on Napoleon's interest in printing and on bringing different fonts, equipment, and printers with him to Egypt, see Jonathan North's article "Egyptian propaganda."¹

In very good condition.

¶ OCLC: Yale, University of Michigan, and five locations outside of the United States.

¹ See: www.jpnorth.co.uk/historical-research/napoleon-and-egypt/egyptian-propaganda/#:~:text=Napoleon%20would%20therefore%20make%20sure,produced%20a%20volume%20in%201610.

*Promoting Yerba Maté as a Stimulant
For French Troops*

**43. FRANCFORT, Maurice. Étude sur le maté. N.p.: Par
la mission Brésilienne de propagande, 1908.**

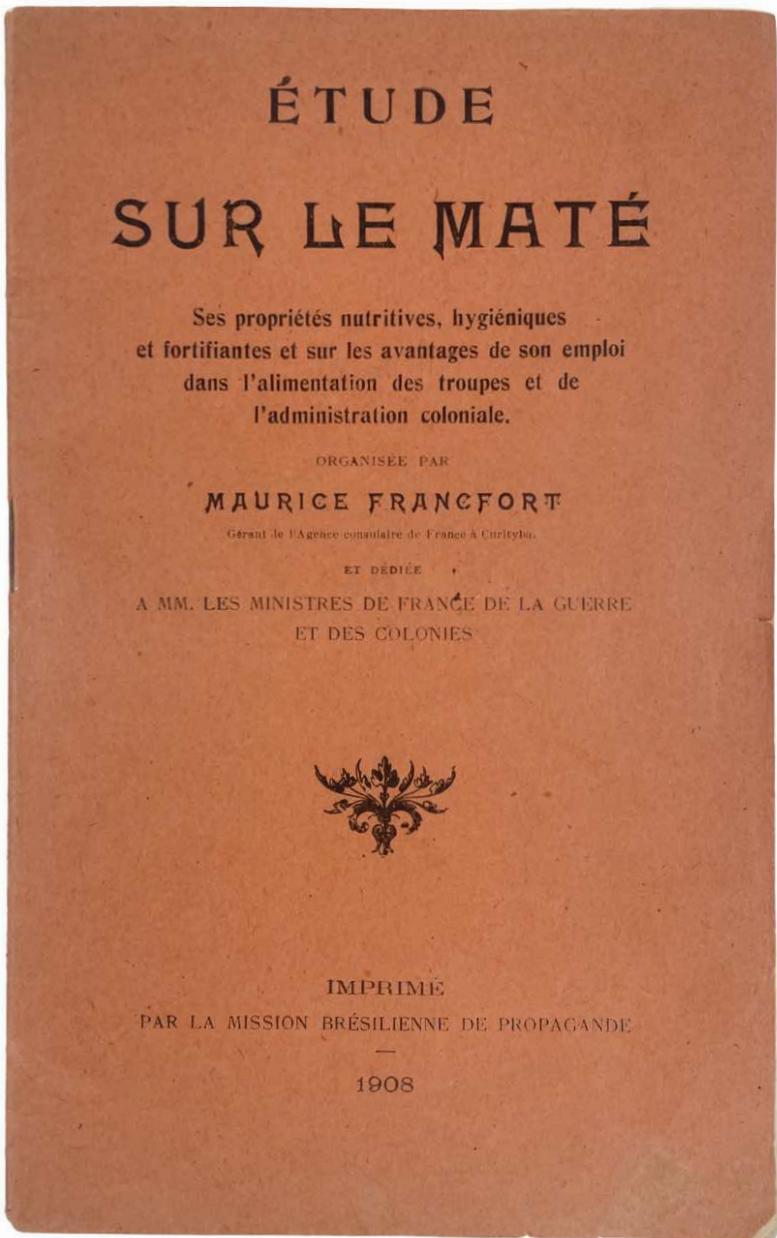
8vo. Two photographs in the text. 30, [1], [1 - blank] pp. Original printed
orange wrappers, saddle stitched. \$1500.00

The very rare FIRST EDITION of this work written to encourage the French Ministers of War and the Colonies to invest in *yerba maté* tea as a nutritional, fortifying, and hygienic source for soldiers and civil servants stationed in the French colonies. The author, Maurice Francfort (manager of the French consular agency in Curytyba, Brazil) illustrates the many beneficial qualities of *maté* as well as its prospective use as source of commerce for France. The work contains many professional opinions regarding the uses of *yerba maté*.

The first quality of *maté* that Francfort highlights is its use as a stimulant and appetite suppressant that comes in very handy for soldiers on long marches. He cites its use in the Paraguayan War (1865-1870) and military expeditions in Brazil along with others. Next, Francfort writes of *maté*'s great benefit as a *boisson alimentaire* (food drink) for the sick and as an excellent substitute for alcoholic beverages.

Francfort quotes Dr. Victor Do Amaral as saying that "le prix du maté est de beaucoup inférieur à celui du thé et du café qui sont des produits relativement chers, d'où le maté peut être considéré comme étant le thé des pauvres et des classes laborieuses." (The price of *maté* is much lower than that of tea and coffee which are relatively expensive products, hence *maté* can be considered as the tea of the poor and working classes.)¹

¹ Do Amaral, Dr. Victor. *Herva matte ou chà do Parandà*. Curytyba, 1903.



Yerba maté was first cultivated by the Guaraní people of Paraguay. For them it was both a dietary and medicinal staple. Its use spread quickly once Europe colonized Paraguay. Jesuit missionaries particularly liked to use it as a method to cure the indigenous people of their love for an alcoholic beverage that they enjoyed called *chicha*. Interestingly, Francfort sums up this work with a similar suggestion for the use of *maté*, as a cure for French soldiers and civil servants living away from home who are prone to alcoholism.

Included are two photographs which illustrate a *maté* factory in Curytiba, Brazil, as well as *maté* being harvested in the state of Paraná, in Brazil. On the recto of the final leaf is a chart showing the quantity of *maté* exported from Brazil in 1905 and listing the names of the major exporters of *maté* in Brazil.

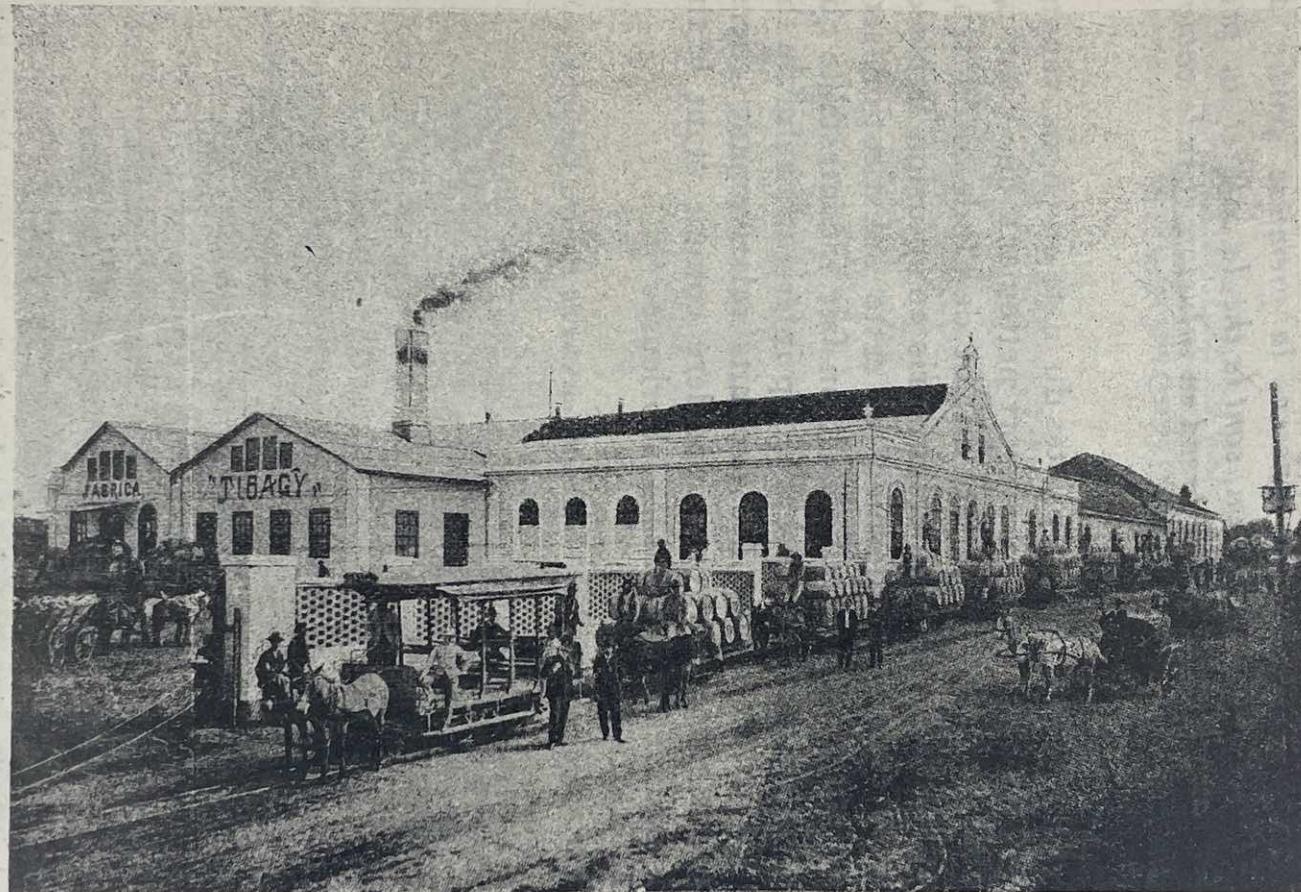
With a purple address stamp on the title page from 12-14 Rue Leys, Anvers, which is located in Belgium.

In good condition.

¶ OCLC: Harvard, Catholic University of America, and two locations outside of the United States.

— 11 —

nous référer, le Dr Caminhoá, attribue au maté certaines propriétés médicales, et le considère, quand il est pris sans sucre, comme un tonique amer, astringent,



USINE POUR LA PRÉPARATION DU MATÉ A CURYTIBA

stomacal et fébrifuge, capable pour le moins de prévenir les accès intermittents. Dans tous les cas, c'est une excellente boisson pour apaiser la soif des fiévreux.

American Communists Aid
the War Effort

44. FOOD is a weapon! [Albany, NY, 1941.]

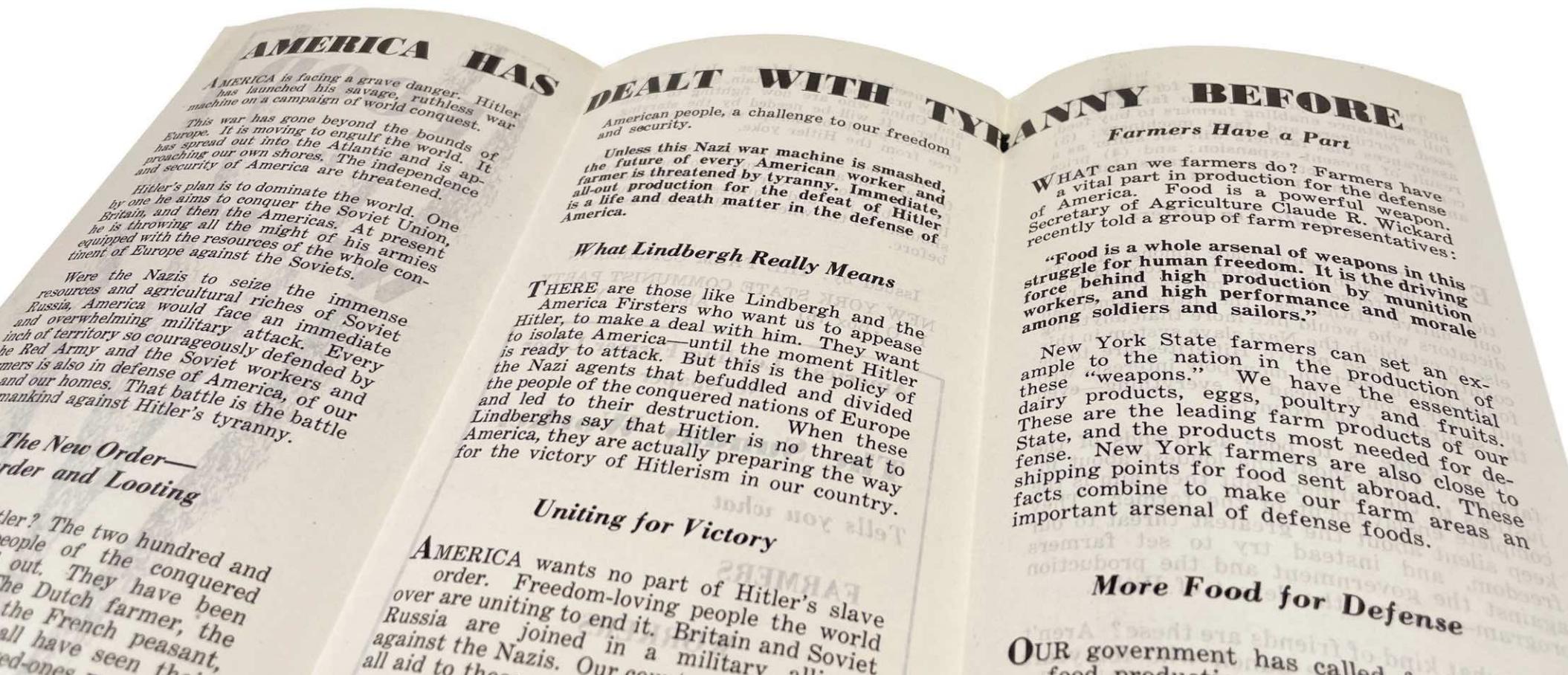
Trifold: 21.2cm x 9.4cm. [2] pp. when opened.

\$40.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this pamphlet from the Farm Commission of the New York Communist Party. The handout urges New York farmers to help win the war by producing more eggs, poultry and fruits (the leading farm products of NY state). The pamphlet explains that by producing these foods, farmers would aid the war effort by feeding the soldiers as well as the workers who are building the airplanes and weapons being used by the soldiers.

In very good condition.

¶ Not in OCLC (though another work with the same title was published by the Communist Party c. 1935, 5 pp., University of Connecticut only).



*Bread and Bread Making
to Aid the War Effort*

45. HEMENWAY, Harriet Lawrence. The liberty bread shop. [35 Huntington ave, Boston, MA, 1917.]

Bifolium: 20cm x 12.4cm (folded). [4] pp. \$50.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this women's war work announcement. Shortly after the United States entered World War I, Harriet Lawrence Hemenway (1858-1960) began an organization that drew many women's associations together in order to conserve surplus from family gardens as an attempt to help with war relief. (She even managed to get the anti-suffragists and the suffragists to work peacefully together.) This effort proved to be successful and the organization was able to can the surplus produce and use all proceeds from the sales of the canned goods to aid the war effort.

Once this venture ended in October of 1917, the same women's organizations banded together to form the "Liberty Bread Shop." The goal of this organization was to provide the "public [with] practical information on legitimate and palatable substitutes for white bread, and daily demonstrations in bread making."

In addition to describing Hemenway's activities, this brochure announces the success of the first Liberty Bread Shop on 35 Huntington Avenue in Boston and the impending opening of a second shop, also in Boston.

In very good condition.

¶ Not in OCLC.

The Liberty Bread Shop

A Successful Experiment and Its Development

Early in May, 1917, Mrs. Augustus Hemenway called together a group of women, representing a number of organizations, interested in emergency work, to consider a plan for conserving garden surplus.

As a result, Mrs. Hemenway's Canning Kitchen was opened, June 15.

The public was asked to contribute all surplus vegetables and fruit, to be canned and dried by experts. It was understood that these products would be sold and the proceeds devoted to War Relief.

The expenses of equipment, incurred for experiment, and the necessary supplies were guaranteed, and the expense of the expert labor was assumed by the five organizations coöperating in the enterprise.

These organizations were:

Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association.
Massachusetts Branch of the Woman's Peace Party.
Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association.
Special Aid Society for American Preparedness.
The Women's Municipal League of Boston.

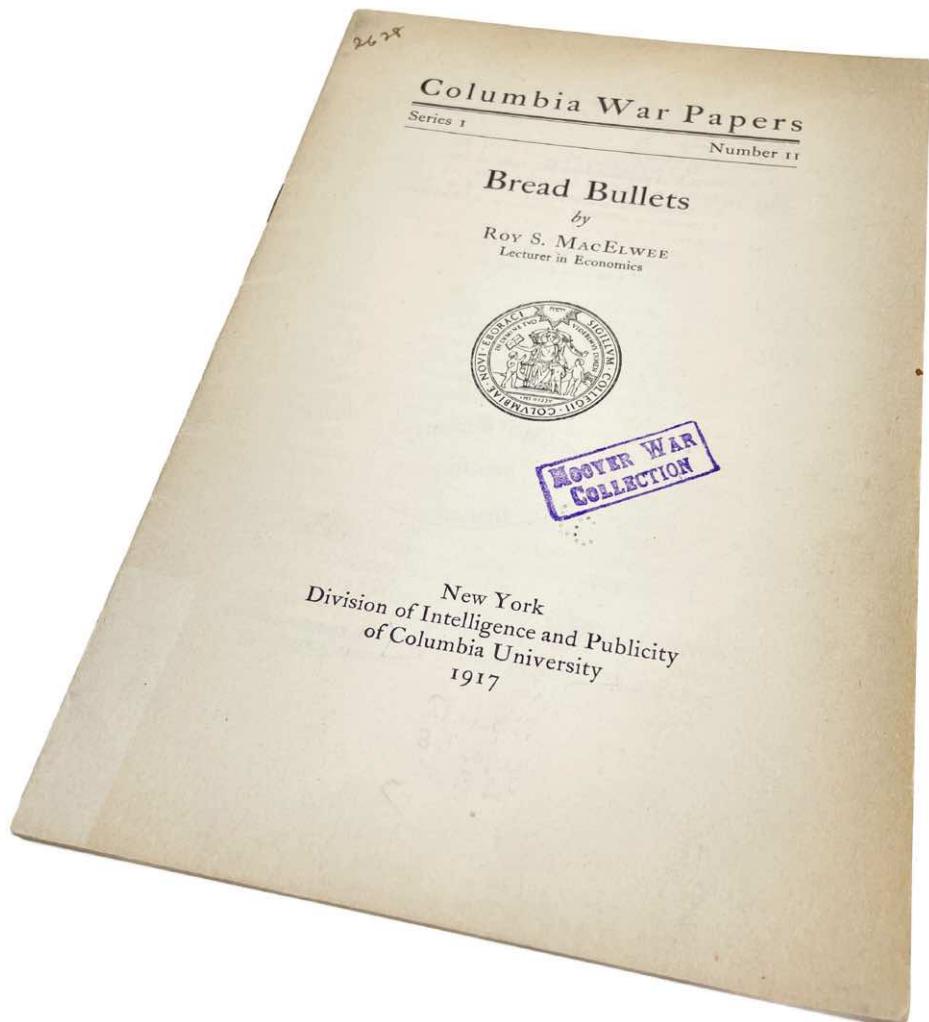
In addition to the two experts who did all the canning, the labor was supplied by volunteers, each organization being responsible for the work of one day a week, supplying a competent supervisor and the necessary aids.

The Committee of six, with Mrs. Hemenway as Chairman, met weekly to consider such problems as developed from day to day, and the working out of the experiment was closely followed and controlled.

How to Provide Enough Food
to Win a War

46. MACELWEE, Roy S. Columbia war papers. Series 1
number 11. Bread bullets. [New York:] New York Division
of Intelligence and Publicity of Columbia University, 1917.

19.7cm x 13.2cm. Official seal of Columbia University printed on upper
wrapper. 34, [2] pp. Original printed wrappers, "Hoover War Collection"
stamped on upper wrapper, "LC" perforated into upper wrapper, "Library of
Congress Duplicate Exchanged" stamped on page [2], "Gifts The University
APR 10 1918" stamped on page [2], saddle stitched, slightly browned due to
paper quality. \$30.00



The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this issue of a fascinating serial publication. The United States entered WWI in April of 1917 and this periodical was issued by Columbia University's Division of Intelligence and Publicity in response. As noted in the introduction, "Hollow-eyed famine is facing the world. Unless we act quickly, hunger will stop the war." This publication presents dire findings regarding food production and conservation in the United States since the war began. In this work, the author seeks to find solutions to the dearth in agriculture.

According to OCLC, this series included seventeen different issues, all of which were printed in 1917.

With "Hoover War Collection" stamped in purple ink on the upper wrapper and page 25. There is also a perforation of "LC" on the upper wrapper. "Library of Congress Duplicate Exchanged" is stamped in blue ink on page [2] as well as "Gifts The University APR 10 1918," stamped in a black ink.

In good condition.

*A French American Revolutionary War Hero
Plans a Banquet*

47. (MANUSCRIPT: French naval officer's banquet.) [Monteil, François-Aymar, chevalier de.] Convention Entre Messieurs Les officiers attachés a la Compagnie Des Gardes de La Marine de Brest. 1779. [With:] (MANUSCRIPT: Report on the banquet.) Detail Du Répas Militaire. 1779.

I. Bifolium: 31.6cm x 20cm. [3], [1 - blank] pp. On laid paper, minor damage due to ink "burning" through the paper.

II. Bifolium: 31.5cm x 20.1cm. [3], [1 - blank] pp. On laid paper, small hole on page [1].

\$3000.00

A REMARKABLE SURVIVAL AND AN AMERICANUM. Two documents concerning a banquet in Brest for officers of the French, Spanish and Neopolitan navies on October 17, 1779. These are from the personal archives of François-Aymar, chevalier de Monteil (1725-1787), one of the most brilliant French naval officers of the American War of Independence and a founding member of the Society of the Cincinnati.¹ On May 4, 1779, after an active military career that included fighting the English in

¹ "The Society of the Cincinnati is the nation's oldest patriotic organization, founded in 1783 by officers of the Continental Army who served together in the American Revolution. Its mission is to promote knowledge and appreciation of the achievement of American independence and to foster fellowship among its members. Now a nonprofit educational organization devoted to the principles and ideals of its founders, the modern Society maintains its headquarters, library, and museum at Anderson House in Washington, D.C." – <https://www.societyofthecincinnati.org/>.

*Convention Entre Messieurs Les officiers attachés
a la Compagnie Des Gardes de La Marine de
Brest, et ceux de Rochefort, Sète, Toulon, dans
l'Armée, et celle de Gênes, et gardes de la Marine
espagnole, et napolitaine. 44 Les messieurs
hostiles le Roi et l'ennemi
chargés de faire le déjeuner. Campagne de
Cinq tables pour les officiers et une pour les
officiers généraux, une pour le pain
et la viande, et les articles de déjeuner
et les repas de moins de deux heures suivant
la marche. Ces articles doivent être dans les tables, repas
1 forte platager de Roulé et pain
2 fortes pièces de Roulilly
1 forte hot de Bœuf à la crème
2 jambons
2 Soupe de veau mariné
2 forte Gigot pour Roast
2 forte plat Cœuf à la mode
1 Sallade
2 plat d'andouille
2 plat de saumon
1 Courteau
6 plats de petits plats
2 grosses Brioches
2 gâteaux de Savoie
2 forte plat de Chapon froid
2 patés froids hors d'œuvre d'offre
1 affleter de petit beurre
1 plat d'hiboux
1 Mettlera Si on peut la avoir
1 De Haas ou Haas
Non compris La table particulière pour
Mettlera Les officiers généraux*

auuillant l'Espagne et de se rapprocher.
Dans cette intervalle, on a été averti que
les tables alloient être servies. M. M. Les
tables étant rendus les premiers aux
d'abord. S'étant rendus les premiers aux
disposées le jour de la partie. Comme
300 fourchets; la jeune noblesse
mêlée, et une Dame. S'après
le chef de Montaïl. Suivi des
deux compagnies, a lieu les
portes, la musique des G. de
l'usqu'au que le dernier de la
rofit entre, et par rapport
au français. a lieu des
évidemment, et à la
de Gaston, dont M. r.
les honneurs, sainte
cérémonie, de laquelle
plaît, M. M.
chaumée des
autres.
sauties
sauties
sauties que
tables de
M.
ntre
vites

et plusieurs personnes de sang, ont désiré
avoir le coup d'œil de la Assemblée, alors
jeune noblesse, qui déjà contribue des auges
des armées Néerlandaises; les français, ont aussi
Souverains Bres. les français. Celles des Générals
porté à leurs convives, celles des Générals
espagnols, après lesquelles les autres ont
celles des français.

Lea tables d'Assemblées, ont fait de
au bal avec les officiers des deux corps
M. de Gaston, de Rosada, de Massa
et le chef de Montaïl, ont pris une interview
pour aller faire visite à son Ex. en
Cordoua, qui le jour avoit rassemblé
son bord tous les Générals, et principaux
capitaines français; Bientôt revenus
terre, ils trouverent la ville du Bal
parée pour le nombre des personnes de
sexes qui en faisoient l'assemblée. Des deux corps
Assemblées les G. de la N. Des deux compagnies
abonnés pour le jour pour les compagnies
françaises, se sont également fait des
par le chef de Montaïl, et Bonne union
qu'au instant de cette heure
qui réigne sur
et fra

Newfoundland, Monteil was promoted to Chief of Squadron and commanded the Marine Guards in Brest. It was in this capacity that he was put in charge of organizing this banquet which was intended to strengthen the ties between these navies who were allied against England. This banquet was organized shortly before Monteil's departure for America, where he was to distinguish himself to such a degree that he ended his career as the second highest ranked officer in the French Navy.

I. Written in the hand of François-Aymar, chevalier de Monteil, and signed by him at the end, this is the preparatory draft of a contract for the above-mentioned banquet. The document is an agreement between Monteil and the caterers and contains the number of tables; the content and quantities of food to be had at each table; and the cost and method of payment for the banquet.

The feast was arranged around five large tables, each of which seated more than fifty people. At each table, the following items were served: 4 large soups made of rice and bread; 2 large pieces of *bouilly* (boiled beef); 1 large *Rot de Bif a la Ste Menhoul* (roast beef served with a sauce made from chicken broth, mushrooms, parsley, flour, butter, shallots, and lemon juice, then converted it into a glaze with the addition of egg yolks and bread-crumbs); 2 hams; 2 marinated veal loins; 2 large roasted legs of lamb; 2 plates of *boeuf à la mode* (larded and marinated beef cooked in cognac, spices, onions, carrots, red wine, garlic, and pork rind); 4 salads; 2 platters of *andouille* sausage (sausage stuffed with chopped up pieces of intestine); 2 sausage platters; 4 *tourtes* (covered pies); 6 platters of mince pies; 2 large brioches; 2 Savoy cakes (French sponge cake); 2 platters of cold capon; and 2 cold *pâtés*. Separated out as "hors doeuvre doffice," the menu includes 4 plates of butter; 4 platters of oysters; 4 melons (if they are available); and 4 platters of turnips or radishes. This is then followed by a description of how much is to be paid for the banquet; when payments are to be made and how; where the foods will be prepared and served; the cost of cooking coal and the "convict porters" (presumably from the navy); the linen and crockery; and the level and nature of the service.

II. The second document is written by an anonymous author in the employ of Monteil and it contains a detailed report on the banquet and the ball which followed. There are descriptions of military protocol, organization of the tables, and the order in which the gathering of three hundred military personnel of varying ranks conducted themselves into the banquet and thence to the ball.

According to this account, the guests comported themselves with great civility and expressed pleasure in the food presented to them. Our author interpreted this cordiality as a reflection of "the harmony which Reigns among the Spanish and French leaders" and "the connection that their Majesties desired in their respective Navies." During the time of this manuscript, the French were providing ammunition and naval support to Washington's Continental Army and, two years later, they were crucial in the British surrender of Yorktown.

Both documents are legible and in very good condition. Preserved in a paper folder made of early laid paper.

How Soldiers Ate

48. (MESS KIT.) "George Wostenholms Celebrated I*XL Cutlery. Made in Sheffield for the American market, mid-19th century.

Assembled: cylinder 15cm tall x 8cm wide at base. Black leather, royal blue paper, and board outer case; suede, leather, royal blue paper, and board inner case; metal cup; bone salt and seasoning cylinder; folding knife, fork, and spoon with stag antler handles; lacking the leather straps, wear to the exterior of the outer case with loss at top and split along side, other parts in good to very good condition.

\$950.00

A remarkable survival! The complete mess kit of a soldier during the American Civil War era, including all three folding pieces of cutlery (knife, fork, and spoon); a cylindrical salt and seasoning holder made of bone (with two different compartments and a shaker opening at the top); and a metal cup. All of the components are preserved in a cylindrical leather case. The knife, fork, and spoon have beautiful stag antler handles. The fork includes a corkscrew and on the butt of the knife is a piece which projects out like a screwdriver (perhaps to open containers of food).



The first George Wostenholm was born in 1717 in Stannington, England, near Sheffield, England. The George Wostenholm (1800-1876) referred to in the name stamped into the blade of our knife was the third George in the family business. This George expanded the business into America in the 1830s and began his famous "I*XL" knives, setting up offices from San Francisco to New York.¹ By the mid-19th century, Wostenholm was also famous for his Bowie knives as well as his folding knives. Today, both are sought after by knife collectors.

¹ The "I*XL" mark was registered to Wostenholm in 1831.



FOOD PRICES and RATIONING

By LOUISE MITCHELL

1c

A Daily Worker Pamphlet

*How to Maintain a Healthy Diet
During War Rationing*

49. MITCHELL, Louis. *Food prices and rationing.*
[New York: Workers Library Publishers, 1943.]

17.6cm x 12.3cm. Multiple illustrations in the text. 15, [1] pp. Original printed wrappers, saddle stitched, lightly browned due to paper quality, small tear to edge of lower wrapper (not affecting text). \$30.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this publication put out by the Daily Worker, a Chicago-based newspaper founded by communists, socialists, and union members. The general tone is that of a friendly neighborhood housewife sharing her food price woes with other housewives. The author is making an argument for proper food rationing so that families aren't constantly being priced out of being able to maintain a healthy diet.

On the back is an advertisement for the Daily Worker that has an image of a fist hitting Hitler in the nose. The caption reads "NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZI ENSLAVEMENT."

In good condition.

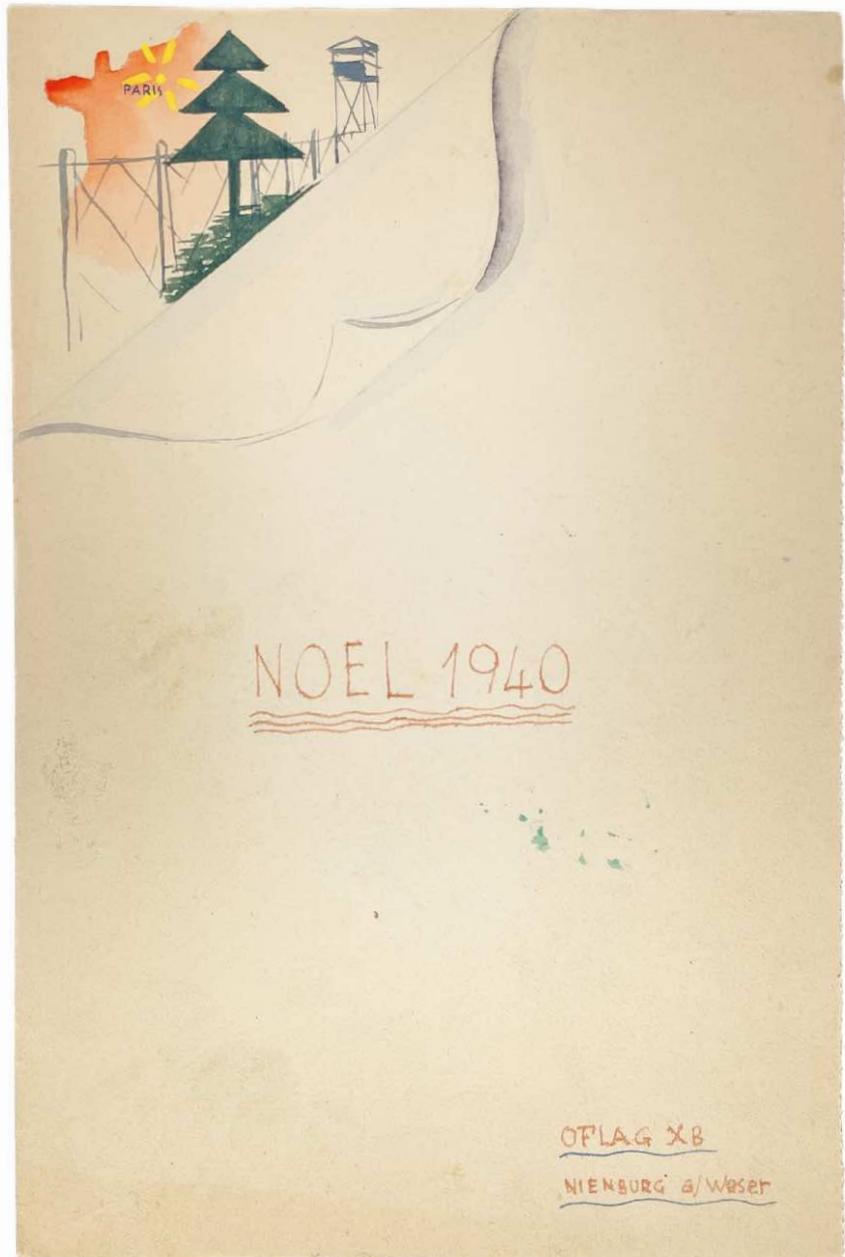
*Christmas in a German
POW Camp*

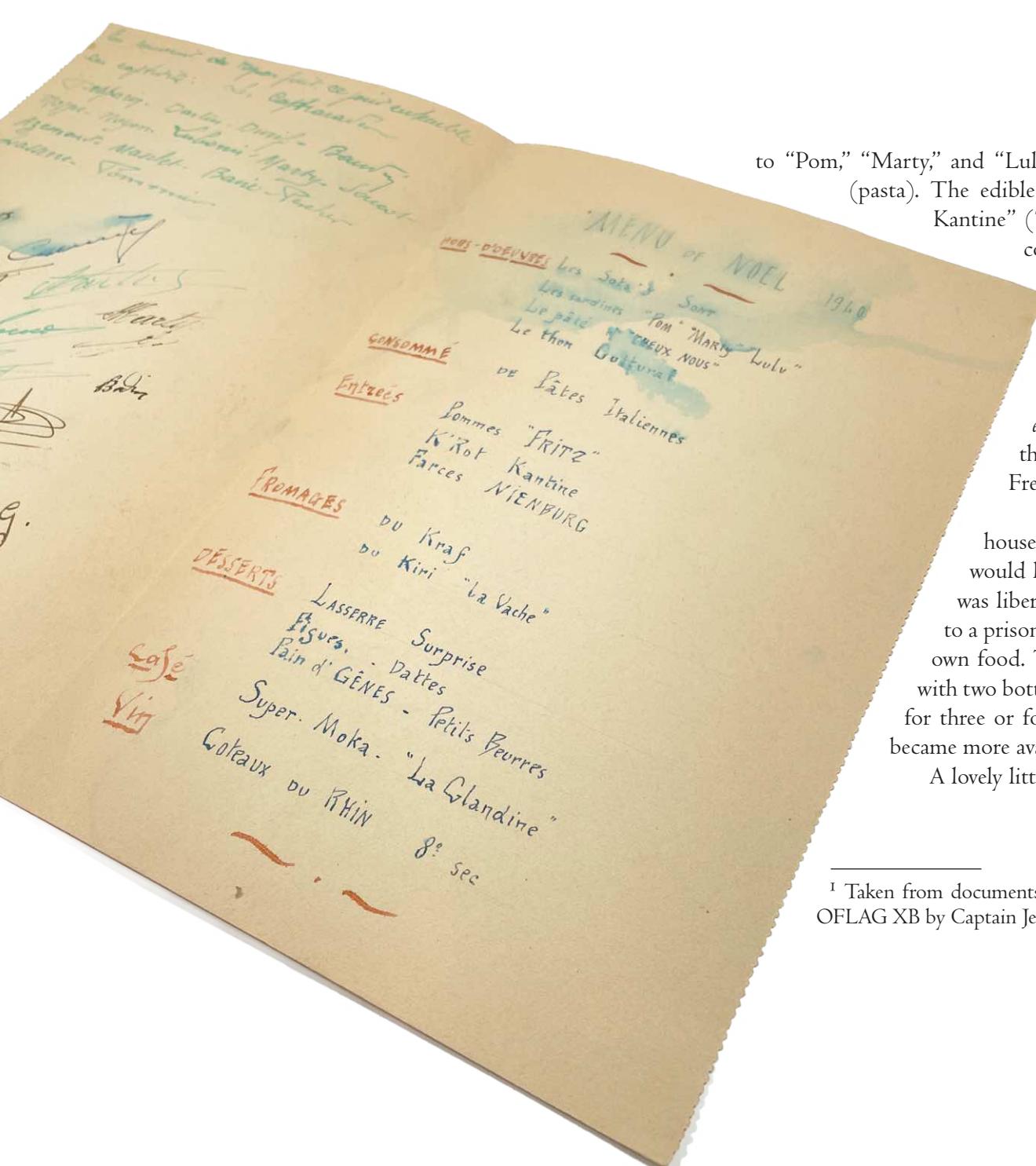
50. NOEL 1940. OFLAG XB. Nienburg a/Weser.

21.1cm x 14.2cm bifolium. Watercolor illustration on the first page, writing in green, blue, and brown ink, some water damage to the second and third page but sense still legible. \$750.00

A REMARKABLE SURVIVAL! A unique and evocative hand-made menu created for a group of French officers' first Christmas spent in the German prisoner of war camp, OFLAG XB, located in Nienburg am Weser, Lower Saxony. Thanks to a special annex in the camp that provided everything they needed for painting and drawing as well as office supplies, the author of this manuscript menu had plenty of material to work with. The uppermost leaf is adorned with a watercolor vignette of an outline of France with Paris illuminated in yellow, superimposed with a geometric fir tree and the fence line ending with a watch tower, and titled "Noel 1940." The manuscript menu is presented sardonically, lightly peppered with insider jokes such as the *entrée* option listed as "Farces Nienburg." There are five courses plus coffee and wine.

The *Hors d'oevres* include (probably canned) sardines, (attributed





to "Pom," "Marty," and "Lulu"). The *consommé* was actually "pâtes Italiennes" (pasta). The edible *entrées* listed are "Pommes FRITZ" and "K'Rot Kantine" ("Fritz" fries and canteen carrots). For the cheese course, they offer "Kiri 'La Vache'" (the same processed cheese product sold today with the brand name of "Laughing Cow"). For dessert they list figs, dates, and butter cookies.

Facing the menu, the author has written in manuscript: *En souvenir du repas fait ce jour ensemble en captivité* (In memory of the meal taken together this day in captivity). The menu is signed by fifteen French prisoners of war.

This POW camp was opened in May of 1940 to house French officers captured during the campaign that would lead to the fall of France. It remained open until it was liberated by the British Army in April, 1945. According to a prisoner's own account, the French were in charge of their own food. They ran the canteen which was supplied regularly with two bottles of beer a week and occasionally with Rhine wine for three or four marks each (offered on this menu). Vegetables became more available after the fall of the Maginot line.¹

A lovely little manuscript menu.

¹ Taken from documents which survived the war, and were brought home from OFLAG XB by Captain Jean-Marie Mercier.

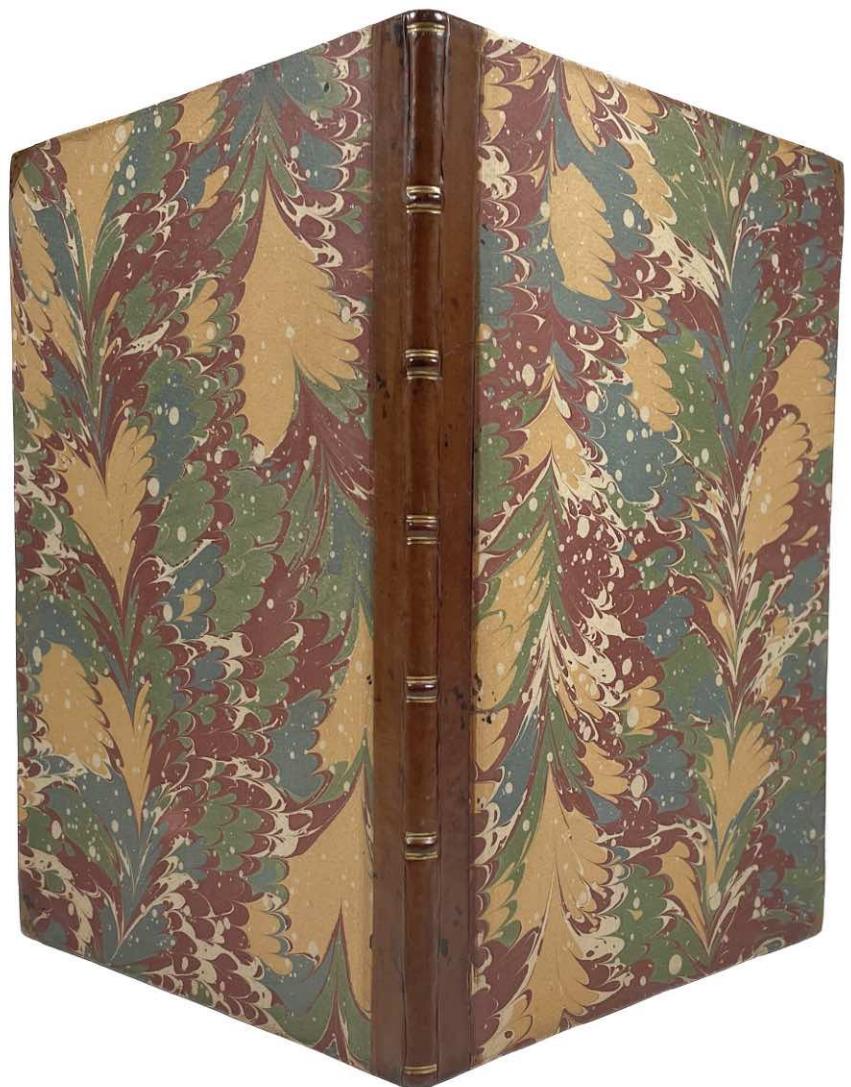
*The Cost of Feeding the Navy During the
French and Indian War*

51. ORDONNANCE du roi, portant règlement sur ce qui doit être payé aux officiers généraux, capitaines & autres commandans des vasseaux de Sa Majesté, pour la dépense de leur table à la mer. [Brest: Malassis, 1759.] [Bound with:] Ordonnance du roi, concernant le nouveau traitement accordé par Sa Majesté, pour les tables tenues à la mer par les commandans de ses vaisseaux. [Brest: Malassis, 1759.]

4to. I. One woodcut headpiece and one woodcut decorative initial. 12 pp. II. One woodcut headpiece and one woodcut decorative initial. 4 pp. Mottled half calf over marbled boards in the style of the period, slight sunning to p. [1] of first title and p. 4 of second title. \$1500.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of these two extremely rare 18th-century French Navy documents concerning the rate of pay that should be administered to various officers in order to feed and pay a wage to the people who sit at their table. The rate of pay for the crew and regular sailors is also included although its disbursal is not determined by the officers.

I. The main bulk of information is contained in the first document. Interestingly, one of the directives is for the commanding officers of vessels that are bound for the war in America. This would be the “French and Indian War” and the year 1759 – when this document was written – was the turning point in this battle over Canada (the French eventually ceded the territory to the British). The first pamphlet calls for the following provisions as the navy departs for America.



DANS les campagnes aux îles de l'Amérique, le Commandant du Vaisseau, ou autre Bâtiment, aura au désarmement quatre livres par jour pour chacun des Officiers & autres personnes qu'il aura nourris à sa table, & ce à compter du quatre-vingt-onzième jour de campagne, & la campagne à cet égard ne sera censée être commencée que du jour du départ des Vaisseaux pour leur route directe à l'Amérique.

Roughly translated to:

IN the campaigns in the American Islands, the Commander of the Ship, or other Vessel, will have at disengagement four pounds per day for each of the Officers and other people that he has fed at his table, and this from the ninety-first day of the campaign, & the campaign in this respect will not be deemed to have begun until the day of departure of the Vessels for their direct route to America.

Another entry states that the highest ranking officer (vice admiral) shall receive 150 pounds per day which he may parse out according to his preference to the personnel who sit at his table as well as his valet. The document explains that the pay decreases as the rank lowers until one reads that, like the rest of the crew, the bakers and butchers are allowed 21 pounds per month, plus one and a half food rations per day.

LE DUC DE PENTHIEVRE,
Amiral de France.

du fret des
enthièvre,
es & autres
ns, Inten-
es Armées
& Inten-
& Control-
donnateurs
, & de te-
AIT à Ver-
af. Signé

RE,

e, avec or-
aux Offi-
mandans
ordinaires
aussi aux
ne, Com-
& Inten-
ain, cha-
vingt juin
URBON.
DBOURG.
er Secrétaire
ces.



ORDONNANCE DU ROI,

*Concernant le nouveau traitement accordé par Sa Ma-
jesté, pour les Tables tenues à la mer par les Com-
mandans de ses Vaisseaux.*

Du 18 Juin 1759.

DE PAR LE ROI.

SA MAJESTÉ ayant par son Ordonnance d'au-
jourd'hui réglé le traitement qu'Elle veut accorder
à l'avenir aux Officiers Généraux, Capitaines &
autres Officiers commandans ses Vaisseaux, Frégates
& autres Bâtiments, pour les dépenses de leurs tables,
Elle juge à propos de fixer par celle-ci de quel tems commen-
cera ledit traitement à l'égard des Escadres qui sont au dehors,

It is also noted that officers are forbidden to sell any food provisions from their ship. However, once the ships are getting ready to sail back to France, the officers are encouraged to "load as freight, for the benefit of His Majesty, some goods and foodstuffs of the country, as circumstances may require it for the good of commerce."

This document was signed 18 June 1759.

In good condition.

¶ OCLC: one location outside of the United States only.

II. The second document enforces the dates upon which the above rulings shall begin. It is also states that all ships currently in the East Indies will be up for further review upon their return before their food budget can be fully renewed.

Signed in print by Louis Jean Marie de Bourbon, the Duke of Penthièvre (1725 – 1793).

In very good condition.

¶ OCLC: one location outside of the United States only.

Revolutionaries in a Cafe

52. (PHOTOGRAPH.) [Montoya, Eustachio?] Zapatista soldiers at a restaurant, Mexico City. 1914.

Contemporary print. 12.3 x 17.6 cm.

\$6500.00

This is one of the better-known press images of the Mexican Revolution, in this case documenting the Zapatista soldiers having a meal at Sanborn's restaurant in Mexico City. There has been much study of this photograph and another taken at the same time, but from a different angle and depicting young women serving the soldiers. See John Marz' *Photographing the Mexican Revolution: Commitments, Testimonies, Icons* (2012) and Andrea Nobel's article "Zapatistas en Sanborns" in the *History of photography*, vol. 22, issue 4, 1998.

At the time of the photograph (December, 1914), Emiliano Zapata and Pancho Villa were in control of Mexico City. Both had a new vision for what Mexico could become and a general dislike of Venustiano Carranza. Conflicts within the city were common among the revolutionaries and, unfortunately, an agreement could not be reached. By 1917 Carranza became president and in the following years, both Zapata and Villa would eventually be assassinated.

In the current photo Zapatista soldiers enjoy a meal at Sanborn's restaurant in Mexico City. Although the photo is often attributed to Augustin Casasola, it was common for Casasola to erase attributions and claim authorship of the many news photos he accumulated for his news agency (over half a million). However, the inscription on the back of the photograph remains and suggests a different story. On the back of our photograph is written in pencil:

*Del archivo Venustiano Carranza.
La captó esta foto el lic. Jorge Denegri
La persona que el fotografió
fue Eustachio Montoya
el [?] fotog. de Carranza.*

Approximate translation: "From Venustiano Carranza Archive. / This photo was taken by lic. Jorge Denegri / The person that he photographed / was Eustachio Montoya / the [?] photog. of Carranza." In Marz' *Photographing the Mexican Revolution*, Marz notes that "Euatsio Montoya" was a photographer and film maker and by 1914, had become the semi-official photographer of Venustiano Carranza.

It is interesting to note that Sanborn's was a department store founded by Californians Frank and Walter Sanborn in 1903. It was the first store to have a soda fountain in Mexico and, ironically -- considering that it still references its connection to the Zapatistas -- today is owned by Carlos Slim, who is purported to be the wealthiest man alive.

In very good condition.



The Floating Kitchen

53. BY THE PRINCIPAL Officers and Commissioners of His Majestys Navy. [London: n.p.], 5 Decem^r 1748.

Printed form: 30.8cm x 19.2cm sheet, printed and with manuscript on one side.

\$1500.00

A WONDERFUL PIECE OF NAVAL GASTRONOMY. The document, which is both printed and written in manuscript, is the Royal Navy appointment of Cornelius Sheene as the Master-Cook to HMS to the ship "New Dunkirk." Not only does it grant him a post on a notable ship-of-the-line (that was yet to be built) and "an Allowance of Wages and Victuals for Himself," but a servant as well to assist him. The document bears the signatures of four members of the original Office of the Admiralty and Marine Affairs, which had been established in 1705.

What is fascinating and unusual about the document is that the Admiralty did not often appoint cooks. Formal appointments were generally reserved for Commanders, Captains, for a Commander-in-Chief of a foreign station, and for other high-ranking posts. Cornelius Sheene must have been exceptionally skilled at his trade to have been issued this warrant for his appointment.

Ship's cooks had many issues to contend with that were unique to their trade. Having to prepare meals at sea and provide sustenance to large working crews, they were responsible for the health of the men on board the ship. They also had to deal with the unique challenges of foreign foodstuffs, unforeseeable food shortages, and unique diseases that the crew was exposed to either from nutritional issues on board the ship, or from diseases they encountered in their voyages.

The document is signed by Royal Navy Captain Richard Haddock (1673-1751) who was Comptroller of the Navy from 1734 to 1749, and Robert Osbom, the Commissioner of the Navy.

In good condition.

By the Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy.

W Hereas We have thought fit to appoint *Cornelius Sheene* Cook of his Maj^y Ship the *Dunkirk* to be Cook of the *New Dunkirk* - - -

And he having received a Copy of the Instructions proper for his Place, attested by the Clerk of the Acts of His Majesty's Navy. These are to direct and require you to Enter Him the said *Cornelius Sheene* Master-Cook of His Majesty's said *New Ship Dunkirk* - - - accordingly, together with such an Allowance of Wages and Victuals for Himself and *Servant* - - - as is proper and usual for the Master-Cook of the said Ship - - - For which this shall be your Warrant. Dated at the Navy-Office, the 5th Decem^r 1748,

R. Haddock *Richard Haddock*
W. Osbom *Robert Osbom*

X

To the Clerk of the Cheque
of His Majesty's Yard at

Woolwich,

2.

*On Improving the Quality of the
English Soldier's Ration*

**54. REPORT of the committee appointed to enquire into
the question of soldiers' dietary. London: Harrison, 1889.**

4to. 5, [1 - blank], [1], [1 - blank], [1], 6-39, [1 - blank] pp. Original printed upper wrapper bound in half sheep over marbled boards in the style of the period, upper wrapper browned, sunning to upper margin and gutter on first three leaves.

\$1000.00

The extremely rare and absolutely fascinating FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this study of the British soldier's diet. The report questions whether soldiers are adequately paid for the food they need to supplement their rations and whether they are spending their "messing allowance" on a "sufficient diet." The report also studies whether the rations being served are of a good enough quality and if their dining hours are adequate.

In order to substantiate the findings of the report, the compilers interviewed the manager of "Pearce's Dining Company, a prosperous business for providing cheap dinners to the working classes" and George Augustus Sala "who has had wide experience of the systems existing in foreign armies." Sala (1828-1895) was a popular newspaper columnist who traveled extensively in the United States and wrote a book published in 1865 titled *My diary in America in the midst of war*.

The first chart compares English and American troop rations in garrison: English soldiers are fed beef or mutton and bread and are expected to pay for "vegetables, groceries, &c." out of their "messing allowance." Meanwhile, American troops are fed a range of meats (including beef, bacon, and fish); bread; vegetables; and fruit. They are also provided with coffee, tea, soap, and candles.



The second chart compares field rations during times of conflict. Here we find that the common English soldier is fed much the same as the American and that, in both cases, the meat and vegetables are preserved (instead of being fresh). Interestingly, while Americans are also given soap and candles, the English are provided with rum. The study also discovered that regimental officers didn't know how to determine whether the meat provided was up to "the contract standard."

Bread has always been an important part of a soldier's diet. The study found that of the two types of bread being made, hospital bread was of a higher standard than the daily bread being made for soldiers. Made from "London Seconds" flour, the daily bread was so awful that most soldiers simply threw it away. In order to alleviate this waste, an experiment was conducted wherein the soldier's bread was made with patent yeast instead of the standard brewers' yeast. As a test, the compilers also baked smaller-sized loaves in order to ensure that they would be baked all the way through and thereby last longer. This experiment was met with a resounding success.

There is a long appendix which includes a memorandum from Colonel Burnett of the Royal Irish Rifles to the Quarter-Master-General regarding the various improvements he made in the rations for his soldiers. This is followed by a glowing report from the Surgeon-Major regarding Colonel Burnett's improvements. This includes documentation of the soldier's rations and their cost from 6-12 January 1889 and a suggestion to up the fat in the soldiers' diet. Each of the above dietary reports is extremely detailed and quite fascinating to read.

With a partially obscured purple stamp on the upper wrapper dated 22 June [18]89 and the purple library stamp of the RUSI Library [of Military History] on page [1] dated 8 March 1902. Also on the upper wrapper is "339" written in orange pencil.

In good condition.

¶ OCLC records digital copies only.

	Quantity.	Rate.
	lb.	oz.
0 0 6	2 0	
0 8	0 10	
3 0	0 2	
	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
6 0	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
0 2	1 2	
3 0	0 0	9
	0 0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 2	0 0	
1 0	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	0 0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0	3

"E" COMPANY. DAILY MESSING ACCOUNT. 35		
	Quantity.	R
	lb.	oz.
Balance Cr. brought forward		
48 Men in Mess at 3d.		
Add any money from Refuse Fund		
Total ..		
Deduct Balance Debt brought forward		
To be expended		
Tea		
Coffee		
Sugar		
Currrants		
Raisins		
Lemon Peel		
Pepper		
Salt		
Mustard		
Butter		
Barley		
Bread		
Flour for pi		

"Meatless Days" to Help
the War Effort

55. SEAGER, Henry R., Chaddock, Robert E. Columbia war papers. Series 1 number 6. Food preparedness. [New York:] New York Division of Intelligence and Publicity of Columbia University, 1917.

19.5cm x 13cm. Official seal of Columbia University printed on upper wrapper. 23, [1] pp. Original printed wrappers, "May 22 1917" stamped in ink on upper wrapper, saddle stitched, small tear on lower edge of last page and lower wrapper (not affecting text). \$50.00

The FIRST EDITION of this issue of a fascinating serial publication. The United States entered WWI in April of 1917 and this periodical was issued by Columbia University's Division of Intelligence and Publicity in response. As noted in the introduction, "The most urgent, immediate, common needs are not men and munitions, but food and ships."

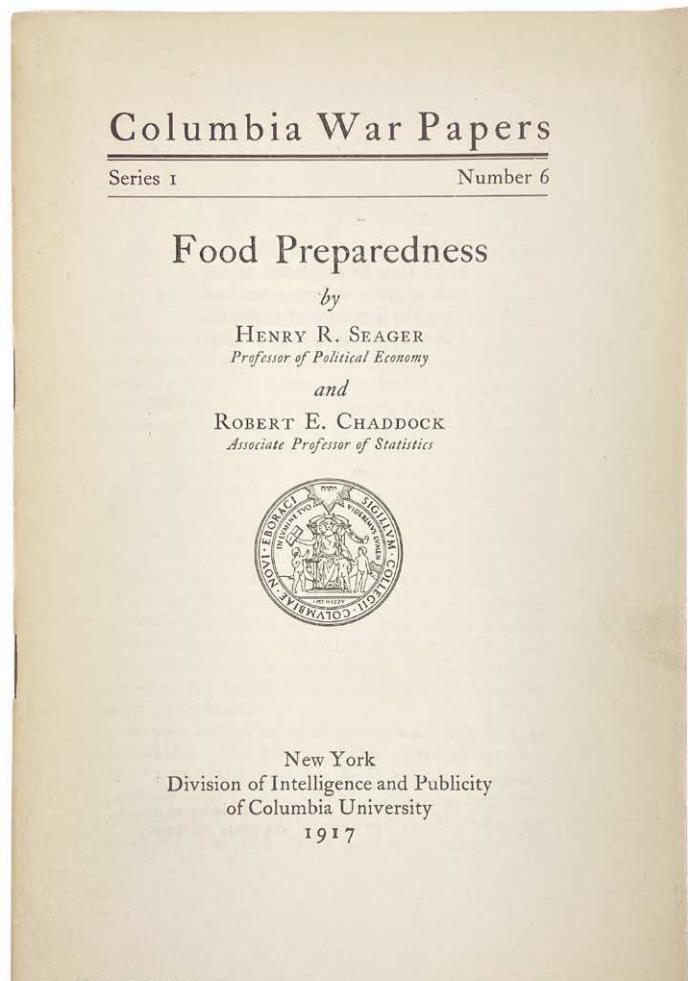
In it we find statistics and recent farming history illustrating a downward trend in farm production. According to the authors, this was due to farmers losing their laborers to munitions factories in developed areas. This led to farmers first attempting to do all of the work themselves, then resorting to killing their livestock in order to pay for their farms, and then, ultimately, shutting down. As a result, meat production was high and dairy production at an all time low. At the same time, wheat production had plummeted due to crop failure.

In order to be able to continue feeding U.S. citizens as well as provide aid to allied countries during the war, the authors outline a few suggestions to mitigate the current food shortages. Included in their proposals are meatless days; giving conscripted men the choice to fight or work on farms; encouraging families to grow their own "green vegetables and other crops;" storing up seeds and fertilizers (and to this end temporarily ceasing the consumption of potatoes); making a concerted effort to find ways for U.S. citizens to be less profligate in their food consumption; and devising an economical "war bread" that would utilize either whole wheat or other ingredients such as rye, barley and potatoes.

According to OCLC, this series included seventeen different issues, all of which were printed in 1917.

With "May 22 1917" stamped in blue ink on the upper wrapper.

In good condition.



STARVE THE WAR AND FEED AMERICA!

America can stop the war.

War in Europe can continue only if fed by America.

To feed that war, the workers of America must starve.

While the war lords of Europe are leading the workers to slaughter, the money and food lords of America seek to profit by that slaughter by increasing the cost of food.

To curb the war in Europe and to curb the monopolists in this country, also to keep this nation from being drawn into the conflict, two things must be done:

1. **We must starve the war by cutting off supplies.**

2. **We must feed our own people by seizing the sources of supplies.**

We must stop the shipping of all supplies into the war zone.

Not a penny for loans, not an ounce of food should leave these shores to prolong this terrible shedding of blood.

This is the only honest and complete neutrality. In no other way can we be sure of keeping this nation out of that fearful whirlpool.

Bread and meat and money are as necessary as men and guns and bullets for the killing of men in war.

Keeping food and cash here will save lives on both sides of the Atlantic.

To carry on the war and to continue the wholesale slaughter, the governments of Europe have seized the stores of food and money, sources of credit, railroads and telegraphs.

Certainly this government is justified in taking similar measures to stop the war and to save lives at home.

The government should at once seize the stores of food supplies, the sources of credit, the railroads, and all means of transportation and communication and use them to break the grip of trusts and speculators.

Feed the Hungry, Not the War

56. STARVE the war and feed America! Chicago: Socialist Party, [1915].

Handout: 22.7cm x 15.2cm. Printed recto & verso. Browned and slightly chipped along edges. \$100.00

FIRST & ONLY EDITION. A rare handbill published and distributed by the Socialist Party during the First World War. The text argues for feeding Americans instead of sending food to Europe to support the slaughter of workers. "Bread and meat and money are as necessary as men and guns and bullets for the killing of men in war....The government should at once seize the stores of food supplies, the sources of credit, the railroads, and all means of transportation and communication and use them to break the grip of trusts and speculators."

In case someone would like to help distribute the leaflet, at the bottom of the verso is printed: "50 cents per thousand, prepaid. 75 cents per thousand, prepaid West of the Rocky Mountains." With the Allied Printing Trades Council Union label, Racine, Wisconsin, below.

The title "Starve the war and feed America!" was also used by other publications in the Midwest during the time. See O'Connor's *The German-Americans*; an informal history, 1968, p. 399, which mentions its use as a masthead by the Milwaukee-based Socialist journal the *Leader* during the First World War.

The imprint date was taken from OCLC.

¶ OCLC: Trinity College Library, Michigan State University, and Wisconsin Historical Society.

Vouchers for Food to Feed the Poor

57. TWELVE food vouchers for bread and meat in France. [1851-1852.]

Framed: 45.7cm x 45.7cm. Sizes of the 12 vouchers vary: (from 5.8cm x 8.9cm to 8.9cm x 13.4cm). Printed variously on green, blue, yellow, pink, and white paper, some with woodcut illustration, some blind embossed, some printed lithographically, others in manuscript.

Framed: \$1300.00
Unframed: \$1200.00

An extremely rare collection of colorful food vouchers to try and feed the poor throughout France. Considering the ephemeral nature of these slips of paper and their purpose, it is utterly remarkable that they have survived.

These vouchers come from an unstable time period in France when Louis Napoleon Bonaparte (Napoleon III) staged a *coup d'état* and named himself Emperor of the French. In 1848 he was elected the first (and only) president of France's Second Republic; when he couldn't get reelected, he took over the government forcibly.

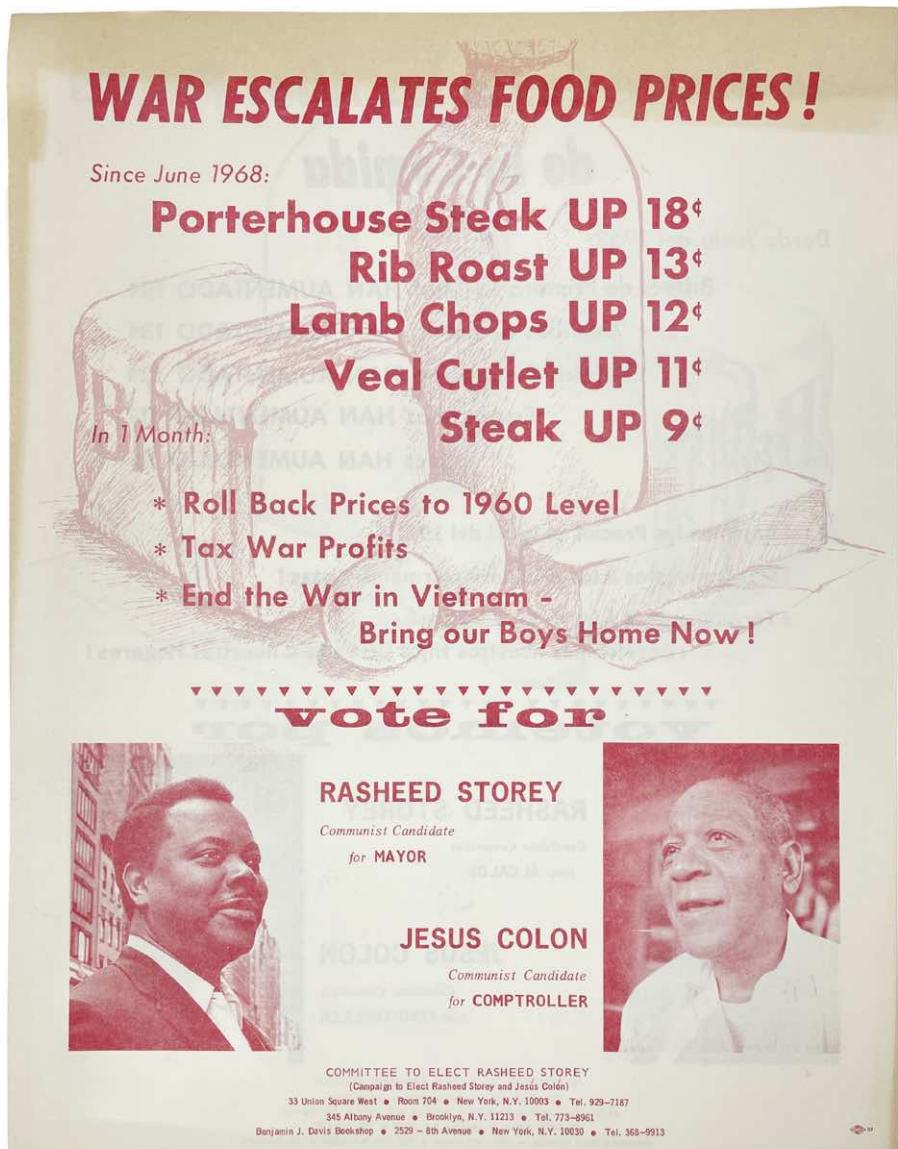
Included is a voucher for half a kilogram of meat at the price of 80 cents per kilogram, offered on the "Visite du Président de la République" on September 20, 1852. Another is for the "Proclamation de l'Empire" on December, 1852, just after Napoleon III's coup. Some of the other vouchers are from 1851 in the parish of Saint Nizier in Lyon. Most of the vouchers, not surprisingly, are for bread.

From the collection of Raymond Oliver, chef and the owner of the famous Parisian restaurant Le Grand Véfour and one of this century's greatest gastronomy collectors (see Larousse for more on Oliver).

In very good condition.

¶ Unrecorded.





*Communist New York Mayor Candidate
Campaigns for Peace & Affordable Food*

58. WAR escalates food prices! / La Guerra causa los altos precios de la comida. New York, [1969].

Flyer: 28cm x 26cm. Printed recto/verso in red and brown ink, upper edge and left edge of recto lightly sunned. \$50.00

The FIRST & ONLY EDITION of this promotional broadside for Rasheed Storey's (1936-2016) campaign for New York City mayor along with Jesus Colón, the communist candidate for comptroller. "The first Communist to run for NYC mayor since...1933, Storey asserted that Democratic and Republican Parties were captured by 'racist, ultra-right, fascist candidates.' He received 4,018 votes of the one million votes cast, on a platform calling for increased public assistance, drug addiction decriminalization, community policing, a subway-fare cut, and a \$100-weekly minimum wage."¹

In this broadside, Rasheed assures the reader that within one month of his gaining the mayorship he would roll food prices back to a 1960 level; tax war profits; and end the war in Vietnam.

The flyer is printed in red and black ink. The recto in red ink is in English; the verso in brown ink is in Spanish.

Pictures of both candidates are included as well as the contact information of the campaign offices. In fine print at the bottom is printed "UNION LABEL 117."

In good condition.

¶ Not in OCLC.

¹ For more information on Rasheed Storey go to: <https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/people-african-american-history/rasheed-storey-1936-2016/>.



The Antinomian Press, June 2024
This catalogue was downloaded
from kinmont.com.

Sometimes a nicer sculpture
is to be able to provide
a living for your
family.