

# What's the Password Again?

Distributed Software and Cooperatives

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# Goals

## 1. Learn from each other

- How do we use software in co-ops?
- How does this software affect our day-to-day lives?

## 2. Introduce concepts:

- Free and Open Source Software (FOSS)
- Distributed/decentralized software
- How does software affect cooperative autonomy?
- Examples of existing tools

## 3. Future Visioning / Planning

- How *could* we use software?
- What needs to be done? How can we help to make co-ops more efficient and effective?

# Overview of Technologies

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# What is Technology?



**technology means nothing without culture**

“the revolution will not be televised”

# Cooperative Technology - What is it?

- signage
- dinner bell
- filing cabinet
- group messaging apps
- Robert's Rules of Order
- **systematized patterns of interaction, often using physical tools**



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- Bookkeeping

What technologies does your co-op use for **decisionmaking, document sharing, and bookkeeping?**

When do these work well, and when do they fail?

Remember, technologies include things like rules for running meetings, written notes, signs, as well as computerized technologies.

# Free and Open Source Software

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## Why Care About Open Source?

```
def my_program(input):  
    calculate the thing  
    output "useful information" →  
    save "file_for_later.txt"
```

0001010101010101  
1010101010111110  
0101010101011111

*“the freedom to use, study, copy, modify, and redistribute computer software”*

## Case Study: Quickbooks

From Intuit's Terms of Service:

“Note that we may modify the **amount of storage space** you have through the Services and the **number of times** (and the maximum duration for which) you may access the Services in a given period of time. . . Your continued use of the Services will constitute your acceptance of and agreement to such changes.”

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What if Intuit goes out of business? Or decides to double prices? Or their servers are hacked and personal info is stolen/deleted?



convenience vs. control

“just call the landlord” vs. self-management

## Relevant Rochdale Principles

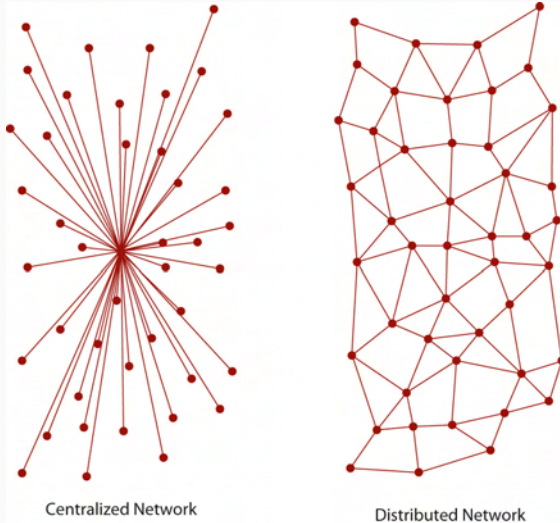
- democratic member control
  - requires transparent and equal access to decisionmaking process
- member economic participation
  - requires transparent and equal access to economic process
- autonomy and independence
  - “Co-operatives are autonomous, self-help organizations controlled by their members. If they enter into agreements with other organizations. . . they do so on terms that ensure democratic control by their members and maintain their co-operative autonomy.”

Open source software is continually improved - bugs can be fixed by anyone, not just developers working for company

# Decentralized Software

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**Figure 1:** Figure from *Understanding Media and Culture: An Introduction to Mass Communication*

# Open ledgers

- Everyone tracks all transactions that have ever happened
- Majority of people must agree to approve a transaction
- Basic idea behind bitcoin (though 96% of bitcoin is owned by 4% of the network)
- Ideas could be useful for internal transactions in co-op (or network of co-ops): needs more people working on it!

talk about software - criticize it - do not treat it as fixed

recruit and support technologically-minded people

consider creating space in your organizations for dedicated  
“software coordinators”

What do we want computers to do for us?

What are the **obstacles** to changing technologies?

Which of these obstacles are **actionable**?