




COOPERATIVE HISTORY


INTRODUCTION TO COOPERATION AND COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLES



HUMAN BEHAVIOR AND COOPERATION


- Humans' Interact With One Another Via:
 - Conflict
 - Competition
 - Cooperation

Common Element – the actions of others stimulate another person to a higher level activity and/or intensity.



Human Interaction:

- **CONFLICT** – the motives and actions of individuals (firms) are opposed.
- **COMPETITION** – the motives and actions of individuals (firms) may be opposed or parallel
- **COOPERATION** – the motives or actions are parallel and mutual



Definition – Cooperation ---

is the association of a number of persons for their common benefit engaged in collective action in the pursuit of common well being, especially in some industrial or business process.

Types of Cooperation ---


Informal ----- Formal

A Society's culture determines the degree to which cooperation is practiced and supported by societal sanction and formal support.



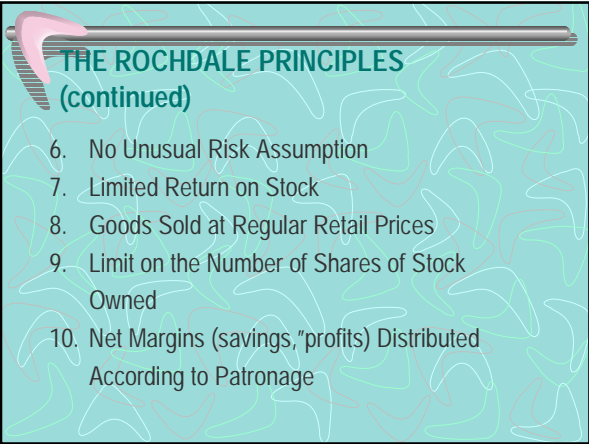
Selected History of Coops

- Informal cooperation throughout history
- Most Notable Formal Cooperative ---
ROCHDALE SOCIETY
- Retail Cooperative Set Up by English Flannel Weavers
- Established the First Set of Formal "Rules" to Run Their Cooperative
- Those principles carried into **The British Industrial and Provident Societies Act**
- Then carried into legal codes of most other Western economic legislation and commercial codes



THE ROCHDALE PRINCIPLES

1. Open Membership
2. One Person --- One Vote
3. Cash Trading
4. Membership Education
5. Political and Religious Neutrality



THE ROCHDALE PRINCIPLES
(continued)

6. No Unusual Risk Assumption
7. Limited Return on Stock
8. Goods Sold at Regular Retail Prices
9. Limit on the Number of Shares of Stock Owned
10. Net Margins (savings, "profits) Distributed According to Patronage
