Angel Theory – Volume 1 – Paradigm Shift

A More Creative Capitalism

Chapter 15. Forty-Six Reasons Why

By Nick Ray Ball 18th November 2018

PART 2

Growth Theory Externalities

46 projects of ecological, philanthropic, or scientific significance created as spillover and ripple effects of the S-World Network hypothesis.

Whilst there may be some logic in reordering the now close to fifty significant positive externalities, for the sake of continuity, between the previous 2 drafts (given below):

1. www.angeltheory.org/Angel-City-5-Special-Projects and
2. www.angeltheory.org/Ripple-Effects-and-Elephants

I have kept the initial order based on 16 different main projects and mostly added more subprojects but have also added four new projects at the end.

Special Project 1. (Reason 1)

Experience Africa

The money spent hiring the engineers and system architects to complete S-Web and the TBS - Total Business System, alongside the choice architecture and extensive behavioural economic testing, including the system for villa owners managing and marketing their own properties; can for far less cost be adapted to the safari industry, both agents and the safaris themselves, where the safari systems were mostly non-profit, with the profits used for conservation.

Special Project 1. (Reason1)

Experience **Africa**

Special Project 1. Experience Africa is already underway, as the 100 plus beneficial systems of Villa Secrets are set to create superior systems for the safari industry and thousands of related businesses; which by 2020 has the potential to provide game-changing funding for the protection of Elephants, Rhinos, Cheetahs, and other endangered animals.

Experience Africa started in 2009 and was the inspiration that added scale to the original global network plan seen at www.s-world.biz/Business-Plan-2011, an inspiration that is still very much a factor today.

But, within a year, it became evident that the programmers were not up to the task and the project was sidelined. The project to be briefly reignited in 2013 as the 4th part to American Butterfly, www.AmericanButerfly.org, in that each Start-Up Charter City (Grand Network) was to become a safe haven for endangered African animals, and that Experience Africa was to be the loss leader within the S-World design.

After a two-year lag spent on learning database orientated design and developing S-Web, Villa Secrets, and designing the TBS – Total Business Systems (Book 4), I came back to Experience Africa and the simple idea that I could use the commercial systems developed to date for Villa Secrets, and the designs for future development and adapt them to the safari industry. And because the expensive part (the development) would have been completed for Villa Secrets, then I could create a safari product without the need for the ongoing technology investment; which could instead be used for the fight against the ivory poachers.

As I experimented with the microeconomics, many websites' scale theory adapted to safaris, not vacation rentals; where the plan is to create tens, then hundreds, then thousands, tens of thousands, and even hundreds of thousands of different solo operations and small companies, all enjoying the benefits of the network and its software. The idea of creating 1000 small or one-woman show safari agencies was clear, which in turn would become a significant booking power and so better discounts from the safaris and more money for the elephants. And because the profit was destined for conservation, many safaris would likely award the best rates available. And so, the network grows.

However, on paper, the most significant income comes not from the agencies but from the safaris themselves, if they were to use an S-World Angelwing (all software included) system to run their business; which would measure current and recent performance and take a share of the additional profit made.

The math leads to game-changing ripple effects if we reached the volume of 1,000 small agencies and 2,000 safaris using the software. So, if the Villa Secrets plan worked, so would Experience Africa, and there's the ripple effect. Experience Africa is created as a consequence of creating Villa Secrets and the TBS™ Software, for almost no cost at all. And as it costs almost nothing to make and did not require the ongoing franchise/development fee, it could continue to be the loss leader; not actually making a loss, but with almost no costs to S-World and a lot of potential income, it was good. In fact, so good that some projections suggested Experience Africa could make as much money each year, as was donated, and gathered by all other sources. And it just made a lot of sense. Without the protection, the elephants and rhinos would be long gone and there would be no industry left anyway. So, Experience Africa could be considered by the industry as a type of insurance.


Paul G Allen Family Foundation

Special Project 2. (Reason 2)

The Ecological Economy & The First Law of S-World

The second of many ecological Special Projects, The Ecological Economy, goes back to the very beginning of S-World and the movie, 'The Sienna Project.' In which Sienna shows me, her father, 'The Ecological Experience Economy' (EEE). Above all else, this economy protects our planet!

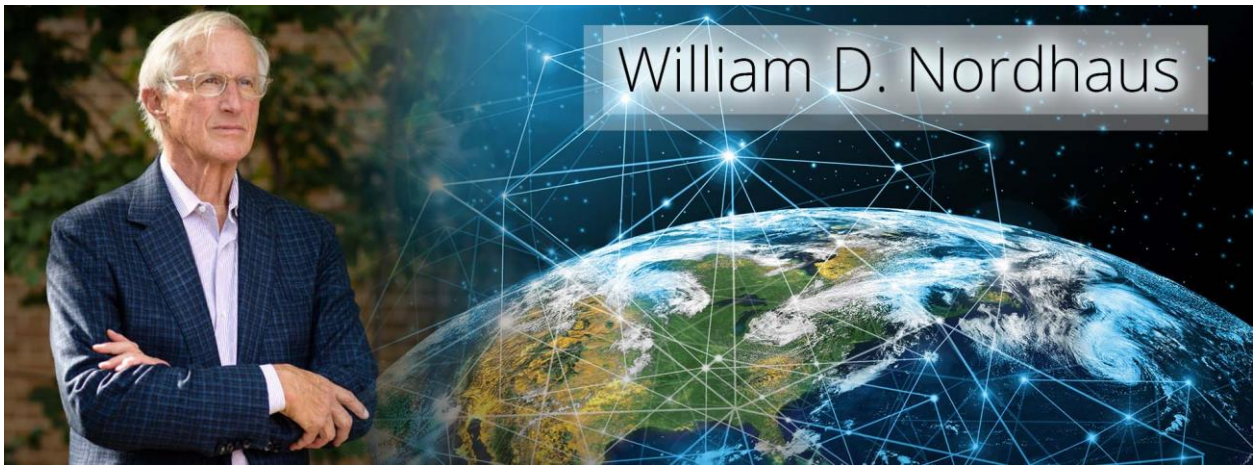
Special Project 2a.

EEE - The Ecological Experience Economy

The First Law of S-World

We have a dedicated chapter on this point - Book 2. Chapter 10. 'Ecological Rules' - tells that Malawi and potentially Zimbabwe have been chosen because half of their land is poorly tended farm land. And how km by km we could, if rezoned, we would commercially develop half the land and create forest and nature reserves in the other half; which of course has the advantage of increasing the value of the land. But more importantly, it flies past the S-World 'EEE' rule that each km square of development must create more oxygen post-development than it did before development, and in general, must be an ecological improvement.

William D. Nordhaus



Since writing the above, William D. Nordhaus has won the 2018 Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences "for integrating climate change into long-run macroeconomic analysis." Since the 1970s, he has developed economic approaches to global warming, his research has focused on economic growth and natural resources, the economics of climate change, as well as the resource constraints on economic growth. Whilst frustrated with the current administration in the USA, Nordhaus is one of the good guys, and given that the Nobel committee awarded him the Nobel, it shows how his work has contributed to change.

I do, however, wonder what is Nordhaus's view upon his co-prize winner Paul Romer's ideas about Charter Cities and in particular the prototype in Honduras?

In 2013, the Nobel committee did something rather odd by choosing Robert J. Shiller and Eugene Fama. This was not odd because of the candidates, both Shiller and Fama were worthy candidates. It was odd because, for the best part, Shiller and Fama held opposing views. Fama was the father of the efficient market hypothesis, the theory that asset prices reflect all publicly available information with the implication that it is impossible to consistently beat the market. Shiller,

meanwhile, spent much of his career demonstrating that financial markets work poorly, they overshoot, are subject to bubbles, and are often driven by behavioural rather than rational forces.

The section only made sense when the 2013 Nobel committee chose Lars Peter Hansen as the 3rd awardee. Hansen was given his prize for devising statistical techniques to test whether markets behaved in a fully rational fashion. Therefore, if you put the three together and made predictive software to choose what is the best time to use Fama's theory and what is the best time to use Shiller's, you would really have something. And this idea, originally presented by Harvard's Dani Rodrik, was a big influence behind the S-World Angelwing economic software framework and Chapters 1 and 3 of A More Creative Capitalism.

Getting back to this year's awards, again, both Romer and Nordhaus are distinguished and highly regarded scholars who specialise in Growth Theory. However, are their values in contradiction with each other? I know what my dad would say to Romer's ideas about creating hundreds of new cities; he would say more cities equal more people and more people is bad for the planet. Also, from what I have seen, there seem to be no built-in safeguards to guarantee the cities will be an ecological improvement relative to climate change than the status quo on no city. So, at a guess, I'd say Nordhaus probably does not think much of Romer's Charter City concept in its current format.

In many ways, my dad, Raymond Ball, has been the environmental and ecological inspiration behind the S-Word Network hypothesis. Dad gets upset and I too, if a small development of a few hundred houses pops up on what was previously green pastures, and the idea of an entire new city was a horror story. So, I added safeguards which we now see throughout this chapter. However, until now, I have not written a particular set of rules that I have been considering hard for a long time but have not committed to paper due to the free will connotations.

However, seeing as not so long ago I added the rule that, at the village level, support the women and girls would receive (well, actually win) are more on average than the boys and men. I feel now it's time to add the population problem rules, to be expanded upon later in Special Project 14. The Population Point.

First, one needs to be reminded that Spartans (most S-World Network personnel) are paid mostly by bonus and profit share, to which numerous rules are attached. For instance, that in general woman win more than men; not a huge difference, maybe 5% but enough. We hope to make the village see the economic importance of girls and women, more on this later as well.

So, to address the problem of creating new cities that is likely to increase population, alongside the long-term ambition of making poor countries rich, and hoping like current rich countries' population flatlines; we should consider rules that disincentive population growth, alongside a strong push by Melinda Gates et al. in providing family planning across Malawi, as and when we provide the infrastructure for them to operate safely and effectively.

These rules will likely be, by far, the most controversial so it needs to be well chosen, and maybe largely ambiguous. Instead of trying to bend free will, focus instead on unintended births. I would say, if a family in Malawi has two children and now has income, they would be happy to enjoy life; instead of seeking to make more lives in the hope that one will prosper and look after them in their old age. So, in many ways, the job alone is a good reason to slow population growth.

And added to this, we can incentivize good behaviour. Via S-World Angelwing, each member of personnel has a score, which is in fluctuation all the time; what with TBS™ results, BES™ attributes, VSN™ use, UCS™ points etc. One of the many variables may be a 10% bonus to all scores if one is below 26 and does not have a child. Or a smaller 1% per year per member of personnel who already has one child and does not have another. You get the idea?

Add this initiative and the rest of the points in this chapter, and I think we will have found a way to make Nordhaus and my Dad accepting of the Paul Romer Charter City idea.

Special Project 2a.

Carbon Tax Demo

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1ViK6BfLqTI&t=5s
William Nordhaus: The Economics of Climate Change (2014)
At 38.00
A second point is that this has to be harmonized everywhere, across countries, across industries, across people. No special deals for farmers or fishermen or whatever.

And then the third point is…of course, everybody hates taxes, particularly this time of year. But this can be a revenue-neutral tax, that's to say you can raise this tax and lower other taxes. And I have to say look, why do we tax goods like labour and capital? Why not tax the bad things like carbon and salt pollution? Why not tax the bad things and reduce the tax on the goods? And so, that's one of the ideas of tax substitution. That you can hit two birds with one tax. You get to lower the carbon emissions, but you also get to substitute that for other taxes.

(Add the following to the introduction above.)

The challenge outlines by Mark Zuckerberg for getting internet coverage across the world is not dissimilar (I would imagine) to the challenge of convincing countries to adopt green technology….

>>

Richard Branson's wife, Joan Branson, once hypothesised that surely someone somewhere could find a solution to the problem of global warming. Where after,

Sir Richard considered that the solution is that thousands of smaller actions would be a more likely solution. This chapter, this book, this volume, and carry within many thousands of actions, the effectiveness of which is, of course, relative to the scale of the S-World Network hypothesis.

Special Project 3. Advancing Human Potential

One purpose of the following software and systems: S-World VSN™, S-World VBN™, & S-World UCS™; is to advance human potential by giving everyone the systems to compete with the big guys, and then see them all flourish as equity holders in the new S-World Network economy.

Special Project 2a.

S-World UCS training games such as S-World UCS™ 'Villa Mogul.'

At the heart of S-World UCS™ and the Virtual, Networks are training games such as S-World UCS™ 'Villa Mogul,' which will give a very real and complex simulation of what it is like to work in the vacations rentals, travel, or real agency industries; and other games will do the same for different industries.

One continues to play different tutorial games and (in general) becomes an expert at the TBS™ Systems until one has found the industry they are most suited to. Where after, the applicant applies for a 'Spartan Profit Share Contract' position within a new company. So, solving problems of training and recruitment, incentivising the whole work force towards making a profit, and in general creating a more equal society.

~~This point will be extensively continued in Book 7. S-World UCS™ Simulator.~~

A More Creative Capitalism Solution…

Special Project 3b. Virtual Education & the Training of Nations

Like most chapters in this book and points made in this chapter, others have specialised in this field and will be able to create far improved versions of the basics I am currently writing. In many cases, and in particular, in this book, these specialists are economists of one speciality or another. And, in the early chapters, we include M-theory class physicists. But not all sources are academic, or even written by the author for real-world application.

The very best example is Will Wright, the creator of The Sims, who currently has no idea that the game he created is the first ingredient in S-World VSN – Virtual Social Network (Book 5). And where after, VSN, as we heard from this chapter's introduction, is the glue that holds the books of Angel Theory and will be game-changing for a billion people currently in extreme poverty.

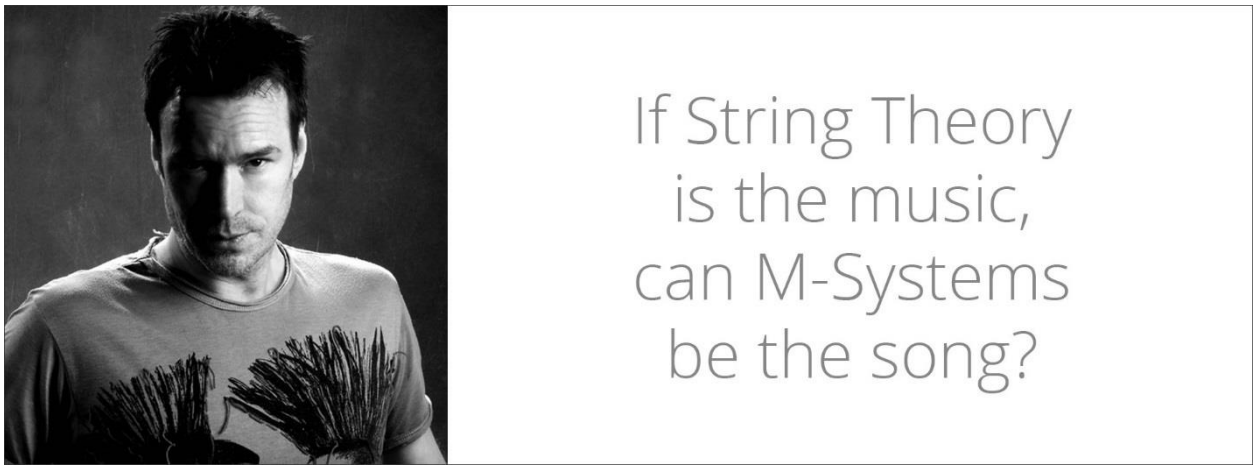
Another person who has absolutely no idea what he has influenced is Ernest Cline, the author of Ready Player One. Because after hearing his brief description of why virtual education is more fun and economical, I no longer needed to describe the process, instead just say to the reader to read the book, which in any case is very good if you like that sort of thing.

Building upon Cline's description, Virtual Education in a country like Malawi makes a lot of sense; be it real teachers seen virtually by a class, or be it pre-made lesson programs. The advantage, in particular, is the number of different classes one would need; considering the varied level of education of the children in the average rural village, which will be anything but average. Some children of seven in some villages would outstrip children of 12 in others. Some will be able to speak English, some not. Some will not be able to read or write in the language. So, a very varied and fun selection of virtual and audio programmes are required.

Mixing S-World UCS games back into the program, if my soccer theory pans out, we

can see the basic teaching of languages, mathematics, accounting, and statistical analysis taught in a fun and accessible way. We shall return to this after we have covered some points that are fundamental to the process.

Nick Ray Ball



The Curious Story of Me! Nick Ray Ball, a dyslexic who learned all he has from books and the internet without a single conversation with a consultant, teacher, or professor.
If clever people are reading this, it shows that knowledge can be learned without assistance, not that I would recommend it, I recommend combining the process with the Virtual World with virtual teachers, some lessons live, some not.

GDP Game Solution…

Special Project 3c. Providing Internet to the last half-billion

In locations of abject poverty such as Malawi, it's not enough to create training programs in S-World VSN™ (Virtual Social Network), S-World VBN™ (Virtual Business Network), and S-World UCS™. We need to first provide internet coverage.

GDP Game Solution…

In 'Capital in the 21st Century' Thomas Piketty says: **'Historical experience suggests that the principal mechanism for convergence, is when the poor catch up with the rich to the extent that they achieve the same level of technological know-how, skill, and education.'**

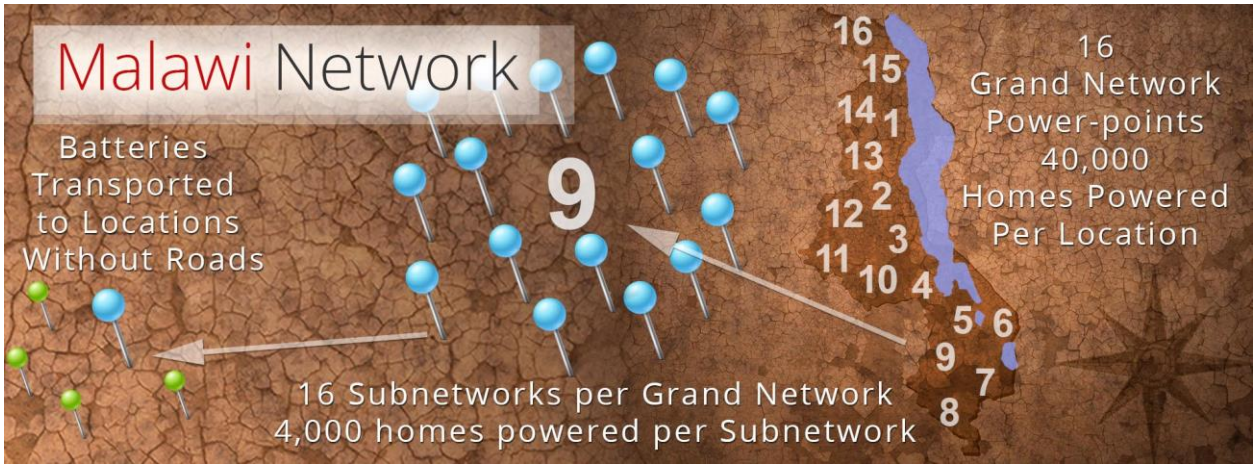
And, because this point is pivotal to the long-term economics of countries such as Malawi, which need to get internet access to provide the virtual bouquet of basic, primary, middle, high school, and degree level education games and online classes.

I know that Mark Zuckerberg has put a lot of thought into this and has suggested a type of 911 internet coverage, that provides learning and other materials that will help people reach their potential. And I also know that Sir Richard Branson's Virgin Orbit and Elon Musk's Space X are working on providing internet access to all, as are Google via Balloons and Facebook via drones.

And seeing as how all of the above are currently desired as S-World co-founders in the different technologies, somewhere along this journey, a solution will present itself. The bigger problem, however, is electricity.

Special Project 3d. Provide Electricity Across Malawi, Africa et al.

The problem of internet coverage has a more fundamental problem at its base. In 2014, the World Bank reported that only 11.9% of Malawi had access to electricity, and these percentages are not expected to increase any time soon.



Above, we see a very crude but seemingly accurate way to provide power for educational technology to those who would want it. This is based on solar prices in the USA and only provides about a tenth of the power per home. However, if the power was mostly used to power educational technology, laptops, VR goggles, tablets, etc., and communally lit areas; the above basic infrastructure should be able to power the devices for all, for about $1 billion, not including installation or upkeep.

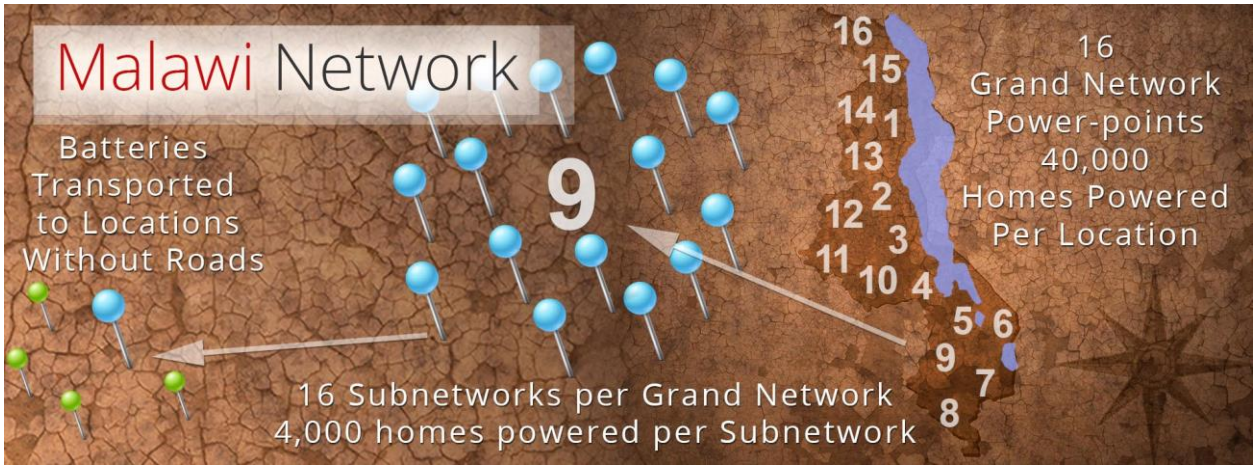
A general description is that 16 potential Charter City sites will be chosen. And around those 16 sites, a further 16 sites (subnetworks) are chosen, so creating 256 subnetworks, all with their own solar array. Where after, from these 256 subnetworks, Gigafactory (Elon Musk - Tesla) batteries will be run or walked to the neighbouring smaller villages, regardless of whether there are roads.

This is of course, to a degree, just playing Sim City on a countrywide scale. And I'm sure there are a thousand problems but none that cannot be solved with money.

We will soon come to a point made by Joseph E. Stiglitz. In today's economy, one needs to develop a dynamic comparative advantage, and exactly what that will end up being is hard to tell. But it would make a lot of sense considering the ecological objectives that one of the few specialities be in the creation of solar arrays and technology; having already partnered with a company that has developed such technology, like SolarCity Corporation, a subsidiary of Tesla, Inc. So, there is no R&D costs at all, and no future R&D either, so long as Tesla shareholders are duly compensated. And we tell of such compensation in Special Project 7b. Global Cooling - Electronic Cars.

Special Project 3e. S-World Malawi Soccer Leagues First

This point is from the well-adorned stable of behavioural economics, for the consideration of Richard H Thaler and others.



Above, we see an adaptation of the 'power points' all Malawi map; a future simulation of the Malawi Network, 16 Grand Networks (Charter Cities), surrounded by 16 subnetworks (Charter Towns), surrounded by many small rural villages.

What is the best way to start this Super Grand Network (the Malawi Network)?

Let's say we seek a 2024 official start date, by which point all 256 subnetworks are powered. We need a base at each of the 256 subnetworks, as soon as possible for as little money as possible, as safe as possible. But the overriding quality we are looking for is for each subnetwork (regional network) (Charter Town) to be popular with the local residents, and the country as a whole; in a format that is utterly bipartisan, which no one will ever be able to gain popularity by suggesting these subnetworks should be discontinued.

This last point is particularly important, given Paul Romer's Nobel acceptance speech and Q&A at the Marron Instate of Urban Management at NYU Stern, made soon after he found he won the award. In which on the subject of Charter Cities he said: "It's the worst idea, apart from all the others! Nobody likes it. But you got to ask, compared to what? We don't have a back-up plan for immigration." (paraphrased)

On this point in general, each of the reasons why, in this chapter, is a reason for someone to like the Grand Network hypothesis. And relative to the Honduras

Charter City planning, the S-World Network Grand Network idea is very different; and in particular the Angelwing software, the high-octane financial engineering, the inclusion of the local people, and the idea of not one single city that could cause a gated segregated community, but instead a countrywide initiative with opportunities spread into hundreds of different developments. With the local community in each location not only aware of the initiative but excited by it and trusting. How on earth do we do that? And do it now in 2019, well before any legal treaties are agreed.

Even if we had unlimited funds, there are behavioural economic problems all over; from mistrust of colonialism to the corrupt not wishing change, to witchdoctors. If one were to read President Obama's Dreams from My Father: A Story of Race and Inheritance, one would hear of the general mistrust in Kenya towards white people. And that in cases even, associating with white people is frowned upon within the rural village framework. And in ZERO Dark Thirty, we say how the CIA manipulate doctors to assist, and I hear that that is a real problem for the Gates Foundation in places.

So, it's tricky. One can't just turn up with a bunch of doctors and set up shop, and the surrounding villages are going to love you. And even if you do, how is that going to help to get the solar panels installed, business made, and all other factor inclusive ideas presented in this book and chapter?

How do you start the network simultaneously in 32 locations in 2019? and 64 in 2020? 128 in 2021? and 256 in 2022?

My solution for this started at 7.10 pm Wednesday - 6th April 2011, within the first S-World theoretical chapter, 'The Spartan Theory, and The New 21st Century Economic Football Theory. This theory sat dormant for 7 years until the problems presented above were complied. The original theory was about potential, which is apt for this 'Advancing Human Potential' section of the chapter.

This idea also stems from my own experience, and the day Max roared! Back in 2010, I had about a dozen Malawian house managers/domestics, and Max was the star. But it was only when we all played a game of soccer on Clifton Beach that Max roared. I scored 4 goals that day and I think they were the first goals I ever scored. But Max, the mild-mannered gentile super-domestic, run rings round us, like Michal

Essien in his prime. And on that day, on that beach, everyone was equal, except Max who was the star.

So, my idea for initial implementation for 32 local networks in 2019, 64 in 2020, 128 in 2021, and 256 in 2022; is that the network starts as football (soccer) clubs. The minimum cost, up to and including 2024, is $10 billion. And so spending 1% of that to ensure not only a national spread but also popularity of the network is common sense.

Let's consider 2019 and keep the numbers simple. Fifty people per team (at least half must be female), all receiving $1,000 a year (which is 3 times the national average) is $50,000, add as much again for other items such as the pitch and some basic stadium items etc. So, $100,000 per team, multiplied by 32, gives us $3,200,000 in 2019, double in 2020 - $6,400,000, double in 2021 - $12,800,000, and double in 2022 at $25,600,000, and same in 2023 ($25,600,000) and 2024 ($25,600,000); for a total of $99,200,000.00, at just under 1% of ten billion. But with this said, when we include sponsorship, TV rights, income from major football clubs as the Malawi league clubs become feeder clubs, income made from the clubs branching out to other industries (as has been the plan since The Spartan Theory in 2011) and many other income sources; we will have more expenditure to add to this basic structure.

There are many advantages of creating football clubs that would play in a league. The first is that the logistics are relatively simple; not simple, just relatively simple in comparison to setting up schools or medical facilities which require staff and administration. The big bonus is the popularity of the initiative and that it will create a collection of the strongest, fastest, most intelligent, and most charismatic individuals in the rural villages in one team. And as the team plays competitively, it pulls all the villagers together, because winning the games has benefits. The $1,000 per person could be halved to a guaranteed $500, with the balance paid when games are won. And further, one could add that the top 4 teams in each local league of 16 will be shortlisted for the first S-World construction materials companies.

As we heard in Chapter 4, www.angeltheory.org/The-RES-Equation, each member of personnel working for an S-World Network company sees about 33% of their income used as welfare for the individual's rural village. So, if such a company had 100 members of personnel, this would pay for about 400 new Spartan.edu

positions. And so, the local team increases from 50 to 400 and the cost to the network zeros out.

Of course, these 400 (of which more than half would be women) and some would be old, all are essentially being paid to learn. I've heard a lot of very interesting and useful ideas about learning that we will discuss in the next point. But, in general, no one has a plan to pay the students to learn, not just the cost of their learning, but their day to day learning as well.

Just like a US university, some students will specialise in sports, and we can see several different sports and the soccer teams being bolstered with more players and a highly developed youth team. In terms of female equality, for a starter (to me improved) model, let's say there are 2 teams per subnetwork; one that must play 3 women and one that can play no more than 3 men. And importantly, when it comes to awarding tender companies and other game-changing initiatives at the village level, no more than 3 men team will be winning these prizes. And because of this, the rural village dynamic that sees women as economically less viable than men reversed.

Of course, this idea needs a book all to itself, and I could write on and on. But I won't at this point, other than to swing back to Special Project 3b, Virtual Education & the Training of Nations, which concluded so…

> "If my soccer theory pans out, mixing S-World UCS™ games back into the program can see the basic teaching of languages, mathematics, accounting, and statistical analysis taught in a fun and accessible way."

Now, I do need to appreciate that I personally get a lot more enjoyment out of games like 'Football Manager'- www.footballmanager.com. However, anyone involved in the Malawi Soccer Leagues will appreciate Football Manager.com (AC Milan and EA Games) extending the game to Malawi or creating a stand-alone version of the game set for the Malawi Soccer Leagues. With this arrangement and permission to adapt the game into a learning system, the adaptation of this game could be a fantastic way to learn. Just by playing normally, one learns about mathematics, accounting, and statistical analysis.

Each and every player in each team would, per the standard game, be given stats from height to tackling, to shooting to creativity. And because they are a real

example that fans could see and vote on, they are inclusive; no one has any idea that they are actually doing statistical analysis, but they are.

Plus, they need to balance the books and trade, players, managers, coaches, and build stadiums, and on and on. It's a big game.

The major addition to the game would be languages. There would need to be a Chewa version that starts at a level where one can't read or write. And they need to do a few language tutorials before getting into the game, 10 minutes say. Then there needs to be the Chewa to English lessons which can be played throughout the game, by playing in English, and requesting translations when one does not understand a word.

Something like this, but not just my idea, all our ideas.

Special Project 3c. Creating a Learning Society by Joseph E. Stiglitz

This topic is in part inspired by 'Creating a Learning Society: A New Approach to Growth, Development, and Social Progress' with parts by Joseph E. Stiglitz, and the topic has its own chapter.

The following is from his book:

> "Creating a learning society should be one of the major objectives of economic policy. If a learning society is created, a more productive economy will emerge and standards of living will increase.
>
> One of the advances in modern economies has been improvements in the processes by which they learn - they have learned how to learn. There is not a single breakthrough that led to enhanced learning capacities, but rather a series of organizational innovations.
>
> Consistent with this, subsequent work... identified the greater part of such progress as arising from the continuous accumulation of small improvements in production processes rather from dramatic technological breakthroughs.
>
> Modern notions of the efficiency of markets date back to the work of Adam Smith (1776) and his invisible hand: the notion that the pursuit of self-interest would lead, as if by an invisible hand, to the well-being of society. It would take 175 years before Arrow (1951b) and Debreu (1959) would establish the sense in which that was true (markets are "Pareto efficient"; that is, no one could be made better off without

making anyone else worse off) and the conditions under which it was true.

Indeed, earlier Schumpeter (1943) had gone so far as to argue that one of the distortions on which many economists had focused attention - monopoly - could actually be a virtue in an innovation economy: it provided the rents which supported R&D, and so long as there was competition for the market, one should not worry about competition in the market."

The Theory of Competitive Advantage Redefined

The traditional theory of comparative advantage based on the notion that knowledge was fully available focused on relative factor endowments. Portugal exported wine because it was endowed with weather more suitable for growing wine, England cloth. Countries that had an abundance of unskilled labour exported labour-intensive goods. Krugman's (1979) research building on the Dixit – Stiglitz model of product differentiation made it clear that something besides factor endowments mattered. He observed that most trade today is between countries that have similar factor endowments. And he observed that they often traded similar products. Germany exports cars to the United States, and the United States exports cars to Germany and other countries. But in the Krugman – Dixit – Stiglitz model, there is no explanation of why Germany is exporting the kinds of cars that it does. There are multiple equilibriums: the United States could have ended up exporting the cars that Germany did and vice versa.

Our analysis suggests that, to a large extent, these patterns are not just the outcome of fortune, the toss of a coin, but are related to the more fundamental endowments - the state of knowledge and learning capabilities.

It has become conventional wisdom to emphasize what matters is not static comparative advantage but dynamic comparative advantage. Korea did not have a comparative advantage in producing semiconductors when it embarked on its transition. Its static comparative advantage was in the production of rice. Had it followed its static comparative advantage (as many neoclassical economists had recommended), then that might still be its comparative advantage; it

might be the best rice grower in the world, but it would still be poor. But a country's dynamic comparative advantage is endogenous, a result of what it does.

A lagging country wanting to enter a market may (or may not) be able to displace a country that currently has a comparative advantage in some product.

The learning perspective redefines the theory of dynamic comparative advantage and does so in ways that make formulating development strategies more complicated - but more interesting. Less-developed countries today cannot simply imitate patterns of development that were perused by earlier developers. That this is so, should be evident by now. Those countries in the early to mid-twentieth century that followed the heavy industrialization strategy that was the basis for the success of the United States and Germany in the nineteenth century failed.

African countries that try to follow blindly the export-led strategy of East Asia may find them far less successful than they were when they were employed in East Asia in the latter third of the twentieth century.

A reformed education system would take at least 8 years before it could produce more highly trained graduates (since older classes would be inadequately prepared by their pre-reform training.

Microeconomic Perspectives

Even in highly developed economies, like the United States or Japan, there is substantial evidence (see, for example, Baily and Solow 2001), that most firms operate well below their theoretical capabilities (the "best practices" within the industry), implying a large scope in productivity increases from movements to the production possibility frontier by each firm.

Although, clearly, unrealised potential gains would eventually be exhausted without leading-edge research and development, for practical purposes, "learning" to exploit existing opportunities and the diffusion of existing technology contribute more to rates of productivity growth at any particular moment than leading-edge technological improvements.

One of the most striking aspects of firm-level studies of productivity is the existence of large and persistent productivity differences across firms, both at the level of overall output and at the level of the individual processes that generate overall output.

The distinction between learning involved in moving toward the leading-edge technology and learning by those at the frontier may be less than is commonly thought. Moreover, even advances in leading-edge technology are typically the result of small improvements - not big innovations of the kind covered by the patent system. They are the result of learning - learning from doing and learning from others, figuring out what ideas and practices in other industries, for instance, are relevant to, or can be adapted to, the industry or enterprise in question.

The inescapable conclusion from this firm-level data is that most firms operate well within their industry production possibility frontier. But if firms operate inside their production possibility frontiers, then it follows that economies as a whole operate below their levels of optimum output. The potential for learning-driven output growth is clearly apparent in the microeconomic data.

Another firm-level example of unexploited productive capacity can be seen on the occasion of the strike at the New York Telephone and New England Telephone companies in 1989. The firms had 80,000 workers prestrike; of these, 57,000 went on strike. During the first week of the strike, 22,000 of the 23,000 managers were assigned to cover for the missing union members. Their learning curve was so sharp that during the second week of the strike, half of these workers (11,000) were able to be reassigned to their original jobs and all the prior management work continued to be performed.

The only normal work not being done during this second week was residential phone installations that involved rewiring the network and some new plant construction. Both functions could have been completely covered by hiring an additional 3,000 workers (using prestrike industry productivity norms).

Under the special pressures of strike, 26,000 workers fulfilled the role of 80,000 prestrike workers, a threefold increase in productivity.

The evidence again argues for a substantial gap between where

> economies typically operate and the true frontier of potential production.

I have not yet completed this book and we can be sure there is a lot more to come. But it's clear to see that if the Malawi Network hypothesis is going to succeed, we need to pay a lot of attention to first working out what dynamic comparative advantage strategy is best, which will mostly be an S-World UCS Simulator task. And that once chosen, it needs to be as efficient as possible. So, we have 26,000 Malawian workers and/or robots doing the job of the 80,000 ununionized personnel.

On the point of unions, sure to protect workers' rights and fair pay, that's ok. But to protect jobs when there is no longer the need, and to create way above average salaries such as the Tube (mass transit - underground), well that's completely inefficient and is a reason why others can catch up.

In general, regarding unions, I don't think significant equity and profit share recipients are allowed to join them. And certainly, we could introduce such a law within the charter. Where after seeing as all personnel, except students, are equity and profit share recipients, there really is no room for a union.

I could go on and on about this point. But, for now, I shall just conclude by suggesting that I pass the 'Learning Society' baton and chapter to Stiglitz and others.

Special Project 4. Cities of Science

Another early ambition now turned special project, Super Grand Networks large city-sized resort developments dedicated to scientific exploration and R&D.

Special Project 4a.

New Sparta – City of Science & the Florida Networks

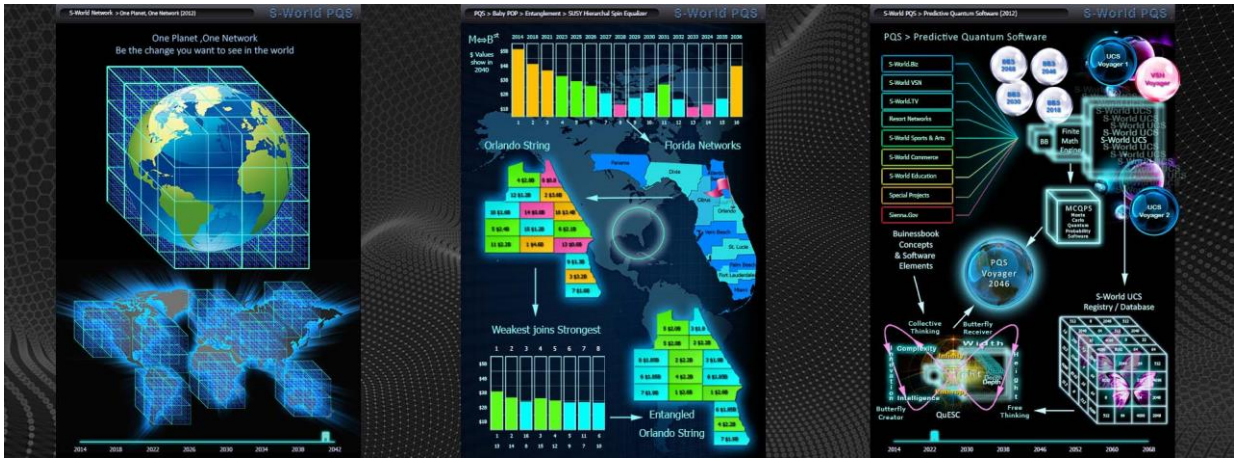
(2011 to 2013)

New Sparta was a gigantic collection of 16 Start-Up Charter Cities and a centre for science, business, trade, and manufacturing; built upon powerful software and the POP Investment Principle (Financial Gravity) from Chapter 1.

This plan is not so different from the current idea, but the 16 developments are now separate and spread across Malawi, and all companies have ecological or philanthropic credentials.

One reason for the city was the software and digital network and database plans were gigantic and would need a Googleplex the size of a city to complete. Another key reason for the Charter City idea was to hedge the software, network and technology plan, with a tangible asset, the inventor's own Charter City.

As we heard in Part 1 of this chapter, this design was recreated in Florida USA in 2012 within www.AmericanButterfly.org; which when mixed with chaos, string theory, and quantum mechanics, crafted unique solutions including an early version of many M-Systems. The RES Equation, www.AngelTheory.org/the-RES-Equation, high-octane financial engineering that increases the money supply. S-World VSN, which allows end-users the ability to make or adapt, models the development in virtual reality. S-World UCS, which turns the sales of real estate into an MMO game where gamers win big for creating parts of the development that are in turn developed; early versions of S-World UCS Voyager and Angel Cities and Angel POP.



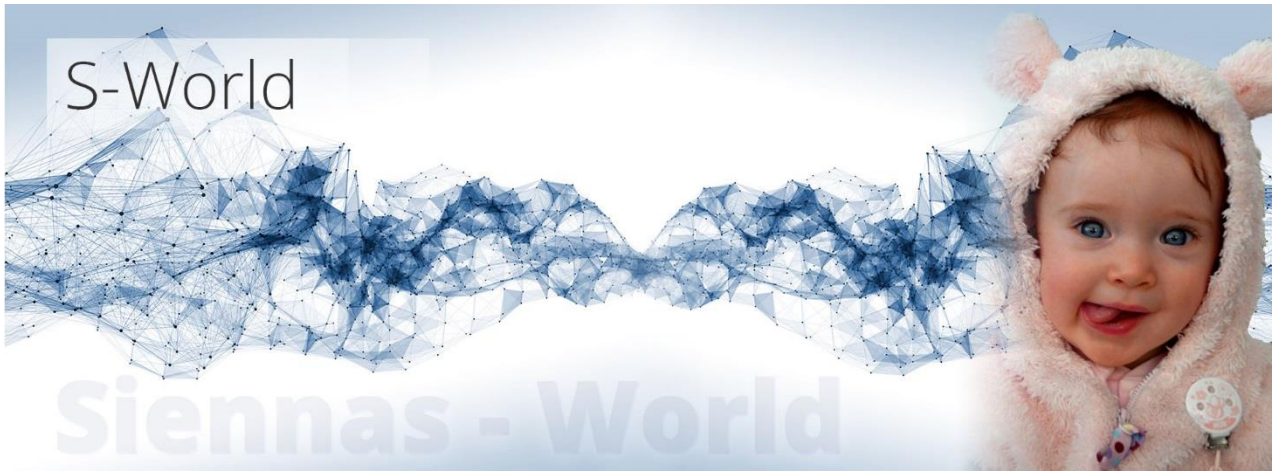
Start of Extract!

From Book 1. M-Systems 13 and 14.
www.angeltheory.org/m-systems/part-2/the-s-world-ucs-m-systems

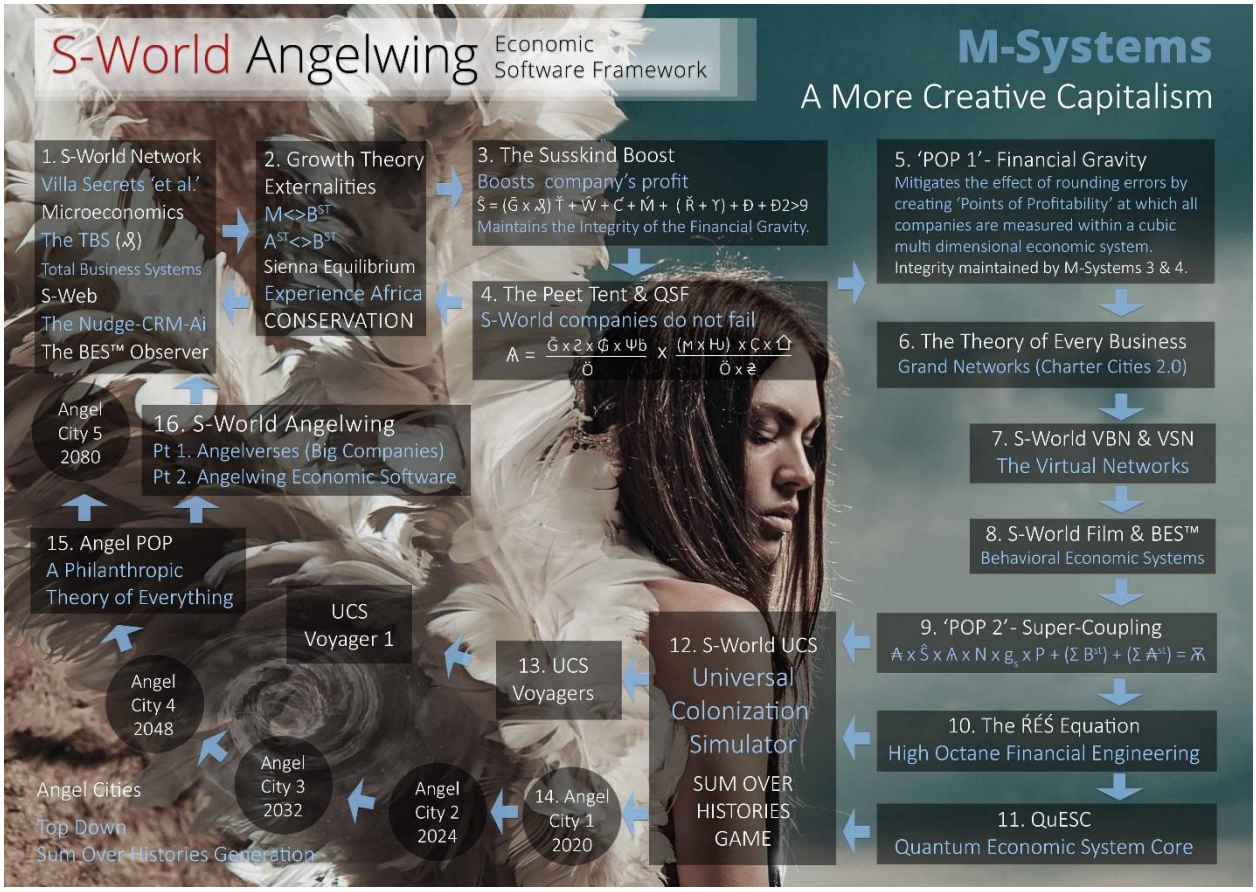
Special Project 4b.

S-World UCS™ Voyagers and the Angel Cities

Now, we arrive at arguably the main event. The S-World UCS quantum systems that create (first) an economic time machine, and then logistical anchors into the future; from which, we desire to shape the world in a direction that is desired, via simulation and then implementation. To create a better future for our children and children's children.



In the now-familiar system design below, at the bottom of the graphic, we can see the quantum systems flying out of M-System 12. S-World UCS™, scooping up Angel POP and the Angelverses on the way, delivering them full circle back to M-System 1. And as before, the rodeo starts again, but this time with greater momentum.



NOTE FOR ILLUSTRATION

Note: In # 8, "S-World Film" should be "S-World Films" on the illustration above.

M-System 13. S-World UCS Voyagers – Eureka!!! (2012)

The eureka moment arrived courtesy of Garrett Lisi's 'A Theory of Everything.' In which Lisi presents his quantum coral analogy where **"each individual was in many other locations experiencing them as separate individuals,"** and the quantum mechanics mantra: **"Everything That Can Happen Does."**

This revelation arrived in the middle of writing the final American Butterfly 'Theory of Every Business' chapter, 'S-World UCS'; soon after writing the S-World Virtual & Business Network chapter, in which the game sat within the virtual framework and had become entangled and indistinguishable from the conceptualised business network.

This consideration becoming the tipping point where a simulated game and business software became a form of economic time travel.

The consideration was that we would create a copy of the S-World UCS™ Network called 'UCS Voyager' and send it forwards in time at a speed twice our own. So that in 6 months of our time, the simulation would be a year ahead. And within, business owners, managers, staff, and gamers alike could conduct their own business simulations. Then, from all the possible outcomes, choose which actions from the simulations to follow back in real-time.

Businesses follow the wins, avoid the losses, and replay opportunities that showed potential in Voyagers 2, 3, 4…

What if you could look to the future and see millions of eventualities?
What if you could use this information to assist you today?

Welcome to S-World UCS

Welcome to your future

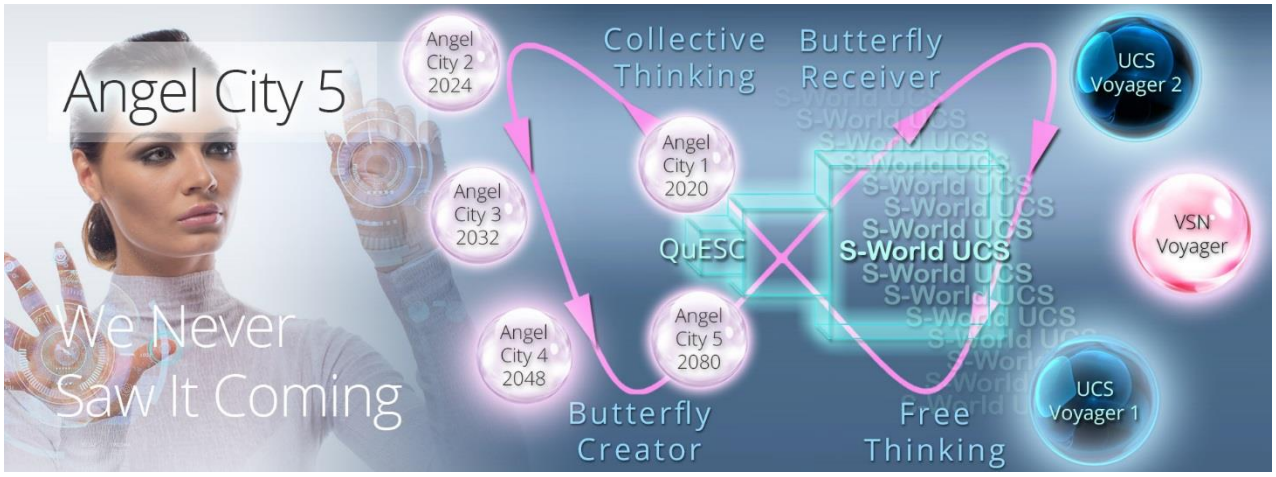
M-System 14 – S-World UCS Angel Cities – Eureka!!![2]

Angel Cities are 5 future simulations of the network from 2020 to 2080; first created as logistical support for UCS™ Voyagers, but have since become the key ingredient, subject of the movie framework, and the 'why' behind the entire project.

In terms of M-theory and its component quantum mechanics, we respect Professor Richard Feynman's alternative histories (sum over histories), which tells us that no unobserved system has a definite past or future.

"Quantum physics tells us that no matter how thorough our observations of the present, the (unobserved) past, like the future, is indefinite and exists only as a spectrum of possibilities."

From 'The Grand Design' by Professors Stephen Hawking & Leonard Mlodinow



Shaping the Future

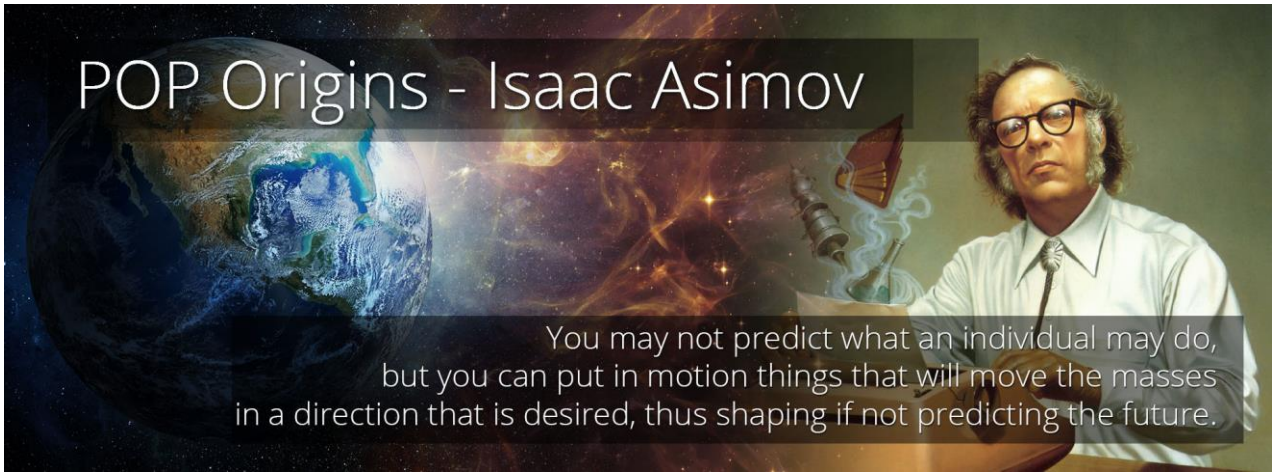
Set in the years 2048 and 2080, Angel Cities 4 and 5 are the nerve centre for the S-World Network's long-term ambitions, described as a set of 'super projects.' In this simulation, we work within the M-Systems framework to plan the best earth we can

logistically create. And once the blueprint is set, we create paths back through Angel Cities 3, 2 and 1 so that each company, development, wonder, and 'special project' that we wish to exist in 2048 and later 2080, has a definite history back from the future to our time.

By planning our future in intricate detail and working in waves of probability, ripple & butterfly effects back through the future Angel Cities, we can control our destiny.

Angel City 5 (2080)

Angel City 5 is the last of the founding S-World Angel Cities set in 2080. Above, we see my darling daughter Sienna as herself and as an angel guiding us towards a better future, in keeping with the S-World mantra by professor Isaac Asimov...



"You may not predict what an individual may do, but you can put in motion things that will move the masses in a direction that is desired, thus shaping if not predicting the future."

This future <> past relationship is in a constant superflux; but one thing is constant, our ambition, the set of 'super projects' that are to be achieved. In game theory and military strategy, they call it 'Commander's Intent' (but instead of 'take that hill, it's 'make them projects'), as commanders know that the best-laid plans can quickly fall apart in battle. We must allow for every eventuality when creating the strings that lead to the creation of our 'special projects.'

However, once enough strings and ripples have congregated, it gets easier. For example, the first of the 16 Super Projects: 'Experience Africa' is underway and has become entangled as Angel City 1.

End of Extract!

Special Project 4c.

Angel City 1. Jobs

It makes a lot of sense for the first city in the first Grand Network – City of Science to be Angel City 1. Initially, if we can get it together by 2020, at the beginning of the city's development, a small core of operations in Malawi, connected to a global network of contributors.

And whilst this idea is fresh and so less tested, considering the Angel Cities are designed to literally model and change the future for everyone in a massive way; then if the S-World Network hypothesis is gaining academic traction and market interest, we have our 64 soccer clubs and the administrators are talking to the

politicians, then almost every country on earth is going to wish to have a say. It is, after all, their future as well.

So instead of talking about the wonders of Angel City 1 and M-Systems in creating a better future, which for me at least is accepted and relatively old news, I'm going to talk about the primary economic driver of any urban development… Jobs, Jobs, Jobs.

Let's do some basic math and thought experiment forecasting. Starting with the USA, state by state, how many people should a US state send to Angel City 1 to lobby for its citizens' desires? Ten, maybe? Or nearer a 100 or more? Then add business persons and personnel from other organizations per state. Let's say it's an average of 100 persons per state, making 5,000 US citizens who will move to Angel City 1 once there is the accommodation.

Next, we multiply by 8 for the rest of the world, making 40,000. Add families, making I guess, conservatively, 60,000.

Now, consider how many construction workers are needed to build a development of over 100,000 persons; plus, all sorts of offices, entertainment, municipal commercial, and industrial, all within a few years, and that 60,000 figure has to double. And double again for families, for a total of 180,000 persons.

In most cases and for all Spartans (construction workers and their families), remuneration will be in part in Network Credits; which would only be valid as Angel City 1 service companies; international visitors as well will likely be remunerated in Network Credits, above their salary from the government, country, or organization. There are many systems for this.

And because of the guaranteed income from the Network Credits from 180,000 people, we can probably add another 180,000 in the services sector, shops, and restaurants; of course, but also the type of services that attracted Apple to Foxconn City. And we are already at 360,000 citizens.

I could continue. For example, it would make a lot of sense to merge Angel City 1 with Fort Malawi, from Special Project 15. The Spartan Theory. And all this before a single Ťender company has been allocated to the city. All created exclusively from the demand made from the Angel Cities – Feynman Sum Over Histories project.

Special Project 4d.

Network Cities

Before looking at Angel Cities 2, 3, and 4; I wish to discuss Network Cities, which were first considered as an addition to New Sparta – City of Science in mid-2011.

Of course, Angel City 1 and the first Network City will likely be one and the same. But I wish to present them separately. So, if the panel (you the reader) does not buy into or understand the Angel City 1 appeal, then it will not taint their view of the Network City concept.

The idea is simple, we allocate an expanse of land, say 1 square km to each country, where they can build their embassy, and a hub within a Network City. Ideally, each country would have a plot, embassy, and hub. But it ends up being a smaller collection of countries on larger strips of land.

The general point is twofold. One, this brings in revenue as the countries pay for the construction of their 'quarter.' And two, it created a networking hub, and so will attract well-paid personal who will spend money within the city, creating more residual income.

It is not completely out of the realm of possibilities that this development was built inside Lake Malawi; so long as it obeyed the cardinal rule of ecology so that the development is a plus to nature. This sounds impossible at first until you look at the problem laterally. Lake Malawi is set to run out of fish in a decade or so, maybe sooner. However, from the revenue from 'Lake Malawi Network City, one could simply pay the fisherman not to fish in any form of powered vehicle or other mass fishing method.

Saving the fish is a good long-term objective versus the pollution and disturbance to the lake due to the development.

Special Project 4e.

Charter Cities 2.0

We have now heard of two city designs, Angel City 1, and the Network City. However, as we have seen, the design is for 16 cities and 256 towns.

As Romer disclosed at the Marron Q&A after being told of his Nobel Prize, 'nobody likes it,' the idea of Charter Cities. But, in his opinion and likely in the opinion of others, it's still the best idea.
In doing a little research, I came across 2017 Honduras presidential candidate Salvador Nasralla said: "People will want to go live there because they will probably have a higher quality of life there. But what about the rest of the country? Is everyone else going to be left to die?"
Interviewer: "But can't they be an example for the rest of the country to follow?"
Nasralla: "No, because these are areas of exploitation. All they want is to develop their area. They won't care about the rest."

Fortunately, the S-World Super Grand Network design is different. So, we can call it Charter Cities 2.0, in the same way, General Reality was 2.0 to Newton's theory of gravity. No one gets offended about being likened to Newton, and NASA still used Newton's equation for the 1969 moon landings. But when it came to complexity and recall that Einstein says a theory should be simple but not too simple, the complexity added to the Charter City idea, via the various S-World works, should be enough to not only create a sustainable model that can be repeated but also a popular model.

In the S-World Charter City 2.0 model, in place of one 10,000 square mile Super City, owned mostly by foreigners; we see 16 smaller Charter Cities of maybe 400 km squared each. I have started a spreadsheet where we take a long-term view at housing just for over 20 million Malawians, in sixteen 400 km Charter Cities; with the average plot of land per Malawian is 400 m2, in suburbs that are 50% nature reserve and 25% are roads and other, plus half the land is zoned commercial and industrial. So, no slums; and in fact, better open spaces compared to most cities.

Then, in addition, come the 256 Charter Towns growing to about 50,000

Malawians per town. Add it up and we have 20,800,000 Malawians housed if the average family that stays in a home is 4 persons.

Total square km: 14,080

Size of Malawi in square km: 118,484

Amount of Malawi Developed: 11.9%

Mostly built on poor arid farmland that would, in time, turn to desert; where at least half of the land (7040 km sq.) is returned to nature reserve (Sienna's Forests) and will become an enclosure and safe-haven for Elephants, Rhinos, Cheetahs, wild dogs, and other wonderous animals.

Which, of course, is another real estate price multiplier; as in time, most of the development becomes a safari experience. And for many, they will be able to see the majestic animals from one's back garden.

Thus, the argument made by Salvador Nasralla and others, that Charter Cities will create gated communities and greater inequality, are dissipated. As every citizen in Malawi is planned for, the average size of the plot of their homes is $400M^2$. And as we will hear later, we are looking to build quality housing for all.

Charter City's 2.0 – Are Not Colonial

Another criticism many people have about the Honduras plan for Charter Cities is that 'they stink of colonialism.'

The S-World plan for Grand Networks (Charter Cities 2.0) is as far from colonial as could be. True, a major software component is S-World UCS (Book 7) which stands for Universal Colonization Simulator; but the name came from Special Project 16. Universal Colonization and was created specifically to save our complexity in case the Earth was destroyed, by building arks and safe havens on the Moon, Mars, and beyond.

As we have heard, in 2011, the first Grand Network was New Sparta – City of Science in Southern Greece. Followed a year later by the Florida Network. Neither of these would be considered colonial.

The move to Malawi, not the USA, was done for the very best of reasons. In 2012, Angel POP suggested that we need to work in phases. And we should only move to phase 2 in any of the 8 continental networks once all continental networks had completed phase 1. And later, in 2017, Angel POP (now M-System 15) told us that 'Grand Networks in locations of Abject Poverty are Special Projects,' which in turn is why this chapter has been written, to describe the benefits of the Special Projects.

So, in many ways, the decision to choose Malawi and other poor countries was a mathematical decision focused on the question: 'How Can We do the Most Good?'

In addition, is the S-World story. As we have heard, S-World is an abbreviation of Sienna's World and is the result of a promise I made to Sienna's mother to do good (and especially for women) after we lost our princess. I am not in this for expanding the British Empire, or the US, or any country. I do this because of my Angel, and because of this, there is no deception, there are no ulterior motives, and I am very happy (indeed, I am looking forward to) meeting with the government and opposition representatives in Malawi and other countries to discuss the project whilst hooked up to an MRI polygraph.

For nearly 8 years, I have been having ideas way above my pay grade. I have no academic record, but I have reverse engineered quantum mechanics into various high-octane financial engineered systems. I have designed software that collectively is way in advance of anything we have today. And this very chapter is a miracle all of its own.

S-World is not a colony, it's a miracle, and many when they see it as such. So, in place of Charter City 1.0 which are not but could easily be seen as colonial to the casual observer, Charter City 2.0 – Grand Networks are Angelic. The first consideration one should associate with the design is that it was far too intelligent for the storyteller. And so, as Sherlock Holmes says, "Once you eliminate the impossible, whatever remains, no matter how improbable, must be the truth." And the truth is, as the 2nd American Butterfly book says, this project is spiritually inspired, and the only colonial power is my/our Angel Sienna (Book 6. S-World Films) www.angeltheory.org/angel-city-5-_-1st-aug-2017.

Further, on the subject of 'not colonial,' is the way the design sees most of the Super Grand Network (all 16 Grand Networks (Charter Cities 2.0) and the 256 Local Networks); including the industry and all infrastructure, this will be owned by

Malawians. And not a new set of elite Malawians but all. And especially, if we can use the high-octane financial engineering RES Equation or other systems to increase the money supply. More on this in Special Project 5. 'Equality & The Poverty Gap.'

With the above presented, the general idea for the 16 Grand Networks is not too dissimilar to Paul Romer and the NYU Marron Institute's idea; in that the initial investment will come from abroad, and ideally we would start a new Grand Network each year, with different primary investors, such as the Norwegian Sovereign Wealth Fund, a collection of universities, a collection of philanthropists, companies like Tesla, Google, Apple…the list is long.

Special Project 4f.

Infrastructure

Before one can build a City of Science, or for that matter any kind of Charter Town or Start-Up City, one must first create the infrastructure; the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities (e.g. buildings, roads, power supplies) needed for the operation of a society or enterprise.

Infrastructure is a critical component, and we need to remember the business plan, in that we desire all infrastructure projects to be developed by S-World Malawi companies. Existing Malawi companies, new companies created in Malawi and international companies, that see the benefit in joining the network, largely based on the future projection created by S-World UCS.

I can't give any more information on the future projection because I have not yet had a reply to my burning question, re. the high-octane financial engineering

product, RES. What I can say is that if we can use RES as prescribed, there's going to be a lot of infrastructure, and all infrastructure will be owned by the Malawian government. As in place of tax dollars paid into the Malawian treasury, tax is exchanged for items like infrastructure.

Special Project 4g.

Angel City 2

This and the following 3 points look at Angel Cities 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Angel City 2 is the time 2024, which is currently the date when the Malawi Network begins proper. So, it's not completely out of the ballpark that Angel City 1 may change to a different location, maybe in California or India, and the principal Grand Network in Malawi is Angel City 2. But for now, Angel City 1 (2020) is in Malawi and Angel City 2 is another location; maybe Greece, maybe India, maybe a lot of locations. It's not really where it is that I wish to discuss right now, rather what it does.

If we remember, all 5 Angel Cities are designed to create a simulation of exactly how we wish the world to look in 2080. And from this vantage point, we build backwards through the Feynman Sum Over Histories Angel Cities 4 in 2048, 3 in 2032, and 2 in 2024; then to the real-world Angel City 1. Where after…

> This future <> past relationship is in a constant superflux; but one thing is constant, our ambition, the set of 'super projects' that are to be achieved. In Game Theory and military strategy, they call it 'Commander's Intent' (but instead of 'take that hill, it's 'make them projects'), as commanders know that the best-laid plans can quickly fall apart in battle. We must allow for every eventuality when creating the strings that lead to the creation of our 'special projects.'

However, following the Feynman Sum Over Histories (both the future and the past can change), as soon as we reach 2024, Angel City 2 stops being at a point where the past can change, and becomes the real-world focus of the Angel Cities, for a term of 8 years, until Angel City 3 in 2032.

So, you see, Angel City 2 is incredibly important. And, for now, all I really have to add to this is 'the who?' And currently, the who is The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

Special Project 4h.

Angel City 3

Angel City 3 in 2032 is going to be a fun place, as the administrators and residents are very much in the central position in terms of Feynman's Sum Over Histories. In general, from Angel City 3 (2032), the administrators are living in the future, and from that future position are tasked with the complex task of changing both the past and the future so that there is always a path with a reasonable probability from Angel City 1 and 2 to Angel Cities 4 and 5.

Remember the game theory and military strategy, they call it 'Commander's Intent' (but instead of 'take that hill, it's 'make them projects'), as commanders know that the best-laid plans can quickly fall apart in battle.

There is no way to create an Angel City 5 future simulation right now and stick to it, the future will change. And from Angel City 3, the administrators are tasked with constantly recreating the future and the strings that go back to the current. It's big... huge!!!

My current first choice for the who is the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative, because they have the technical knowledge and assistance, because they wish to work to a 10 to a 15-year timeline, and of course because Mark Zuckerberg has been a huge and spiritual influence since 2011.

Note on other such influences, both Paul G Allen and Sir Richard Branson, should they wish to play, are tasked with Angel City 1.

Special Project 4i.

Angel City 4

Angel City 4 in 2048 will, I hope, be MARS Resort 1. The timeline is right if, and maybe it's a big if, that SpaceX et al. can get us to Mars.

But let's, for now, assume that Elon Musk, along with Jeff Bezos, Richard Branson, Paul G Allen, and others have got us to Mars; where after, we start to do exactly what we do on earth but in Mars, build Grand Networks.

For more on MARS Resort 1, see Special Project 16 and the concluding part of Chapter 4. The RES Equation: www.AngelTheory.org/The-RES-Equation.

Special Project 4j.

Angel City 5

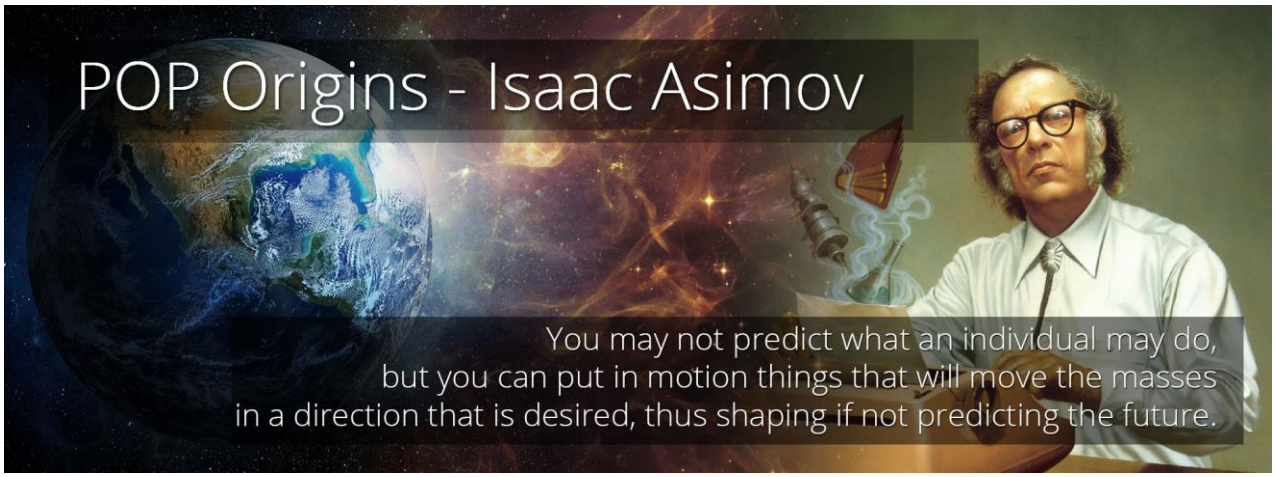
For me, it's all about Angel City 5. Testament to this is that the first presentation of Book 1. M-Systems www.angeltheory.org/angel-city-5- -1st-aug-2017 (S-World's Angel Birthday) which describes a film treatment by the same name.

So, what happens in Angel City 5? Well, the film plot tells the story from the perspective of two alternate futures. One, in film 1- Dystopia, we see a harsh and tortured world, which would be our future without the S-World or other intervention; with Paris long forgotten, and the temperature increased by far more than 2 degrees, massive overpopulation with billions of citizens suffering and emigrating, and police states in all locations that are left. Leading eventually to one of the nuclear states failing and global nuclear war.

In the movie, and with as much credibility as one could hope to muster, S-World UCS is the first-time machine. And this is important for a believable plot as Hawking and others say that, if one could travel in time (which is completely possible going forwards, according to Einstein's theory of relativity, and is not disputed by any physicist on the planet), one can't travel back in time before the vehicle for this travel (the time machine) was created.

So, per American Butterfly in 2012 and Angel Theory M-System 13 in 2016, S-World UCS is the time machine. And somehow our heroes from film 1- Dystopia managed to send back in time some quantum data that changed the course of our planet in our time. And of course, in the movie treatment (film 2) the quantum data, was how to create S-World and Angel Theory and I was the recipient. I needed to create S-World and the Angel Cities and plan out a very different future in Angel City 5 per Isaac Asimov's inspiration.

"You may not predict what an individual may do, but you can put in motion things that will move the masses in a direction that is desired, thus shaping if not predicting the future."



Angel City 5 is our future in 2080, and when working in Angel City 5, one starts at the time 2080, or to be precise the 24th November 2080 and plan backwards. This is of course not a chapter, not a book, but an entire volume of work. But, for now, I'll just cover the key points of climate change, other ecological factors, population growth, prosperity, and equality.

We start with objectives. So, for example, for the change to the climate held below 2%, population below 10 billion, many an Elephant, Rhino and Cheetah found in the wild in Africa, the Oceans have more fish than plastic, poverty mostly eliminated (which is, of course, relative to population growth), and a far higher degree of equality that we see today.

And with these objectives, we plan backwards. Maybe the first plan is the location of Grand and Super Grand Networks (Charter Cities 2.0), and S-World UCS modelling of population growth, and emigration relative to the networks.

This of course has immediate consequences for Angel City 1 (2020), 2 (2024), and

3 (2032), and Book 3. The GDP Game; which picks up from the Malawi Network, leverages expectations and seeks to create Super Grand Networks in all of the world's poorest countries over the next two dozen years.

Let's assume, one way or another, we create a successful Malawi Network, and the concept is universally popular with the people. There are limitations on which countries could adopt the strategy in the short term, due to poor institutions and the risk of losing a Grand Network to a revolution. And in many cases, the elites of resource-rich poor countries would be against the idea, as with a Grand Network comes a load of anti-corruption systems. But with over 50 countries to choose from, given a good prototype, there are very serious decisions to be made about where the next 10 Super Grand Networks are going to be. And these decisions will, to a large degree, be made in Angel City 5.

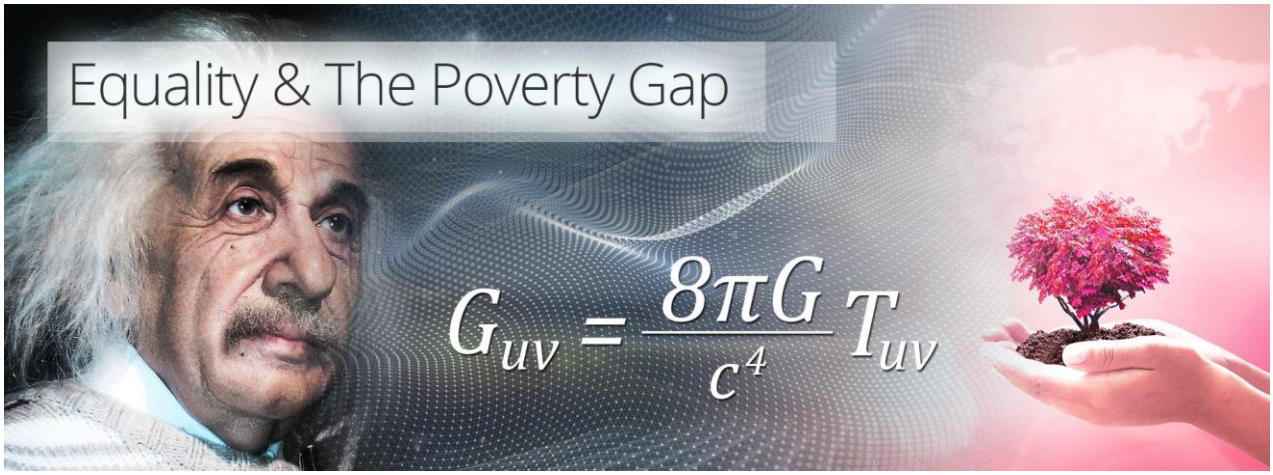
It's important to understand that all the Angel Cities are part of the S-World UCS Simulator (Book 7). So, when I say we shall create S-World UCS simulations, it includes the Angel Cities, the Voyagers, the MCQPS, and many other systems aimed at predicting the future. Angel City 5 is a figure head, a virtual future that we will be able to see via S-World VSN; a future that is always connected to the present, and a future that is often changing in detail as decisions are made in the real world, and then the ripple effects and strings of iteration adapt sometimes small and seemingly inconsequential actions, with chaos theory out of control creating big changes. One day the future Network Capital (Angel City 5) of the world may be in Malawi, and the next it might be in Greece.

But equally, seemingly large decisions that involve tens of billions of dollars could change drastically, such as the location of the 2nd Super Grand Network. And it will hardly affect Angel City 5 at all, as the same conclusion is reached, and our targets for 2080 and achieved.

No one is saying this is simple, but simple is often overrated. No one is saying this is easy, but to quote Kennedy: "We do this because it is hard." Or to quote me: "We do this because we absolutely have to!"

Special Project 5. Equality & The Poverty Gap

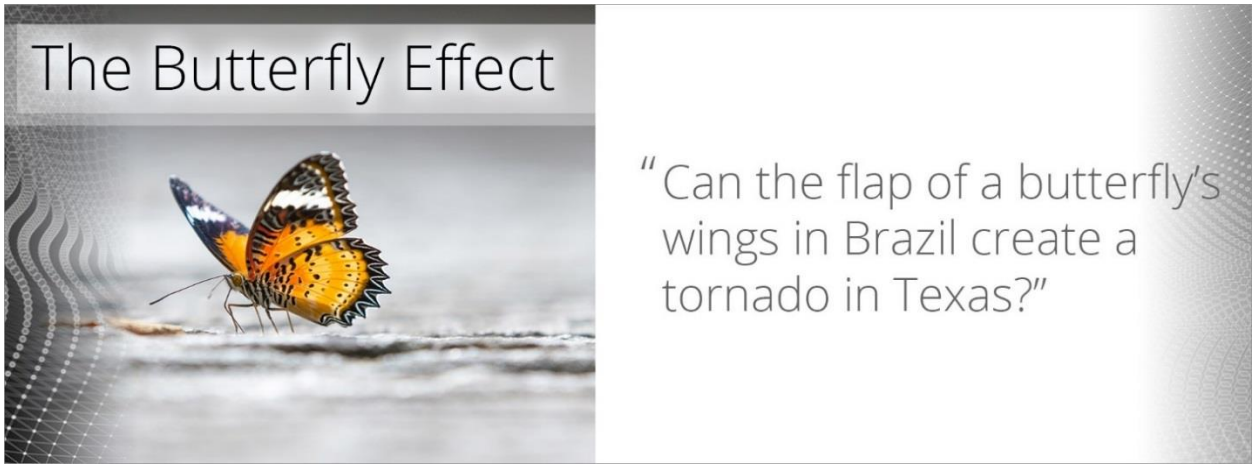
This system is very old and now very advanced. It is all of M-System 6. 'The Theory of Every Business,' 'M-System 15. Angel POP,' and it is Einstein's theory of general relativity within the backstory/prequel to Book 2. 'The Economic Theory of Everything).



Special Project 5a.

Angel POP - 2012

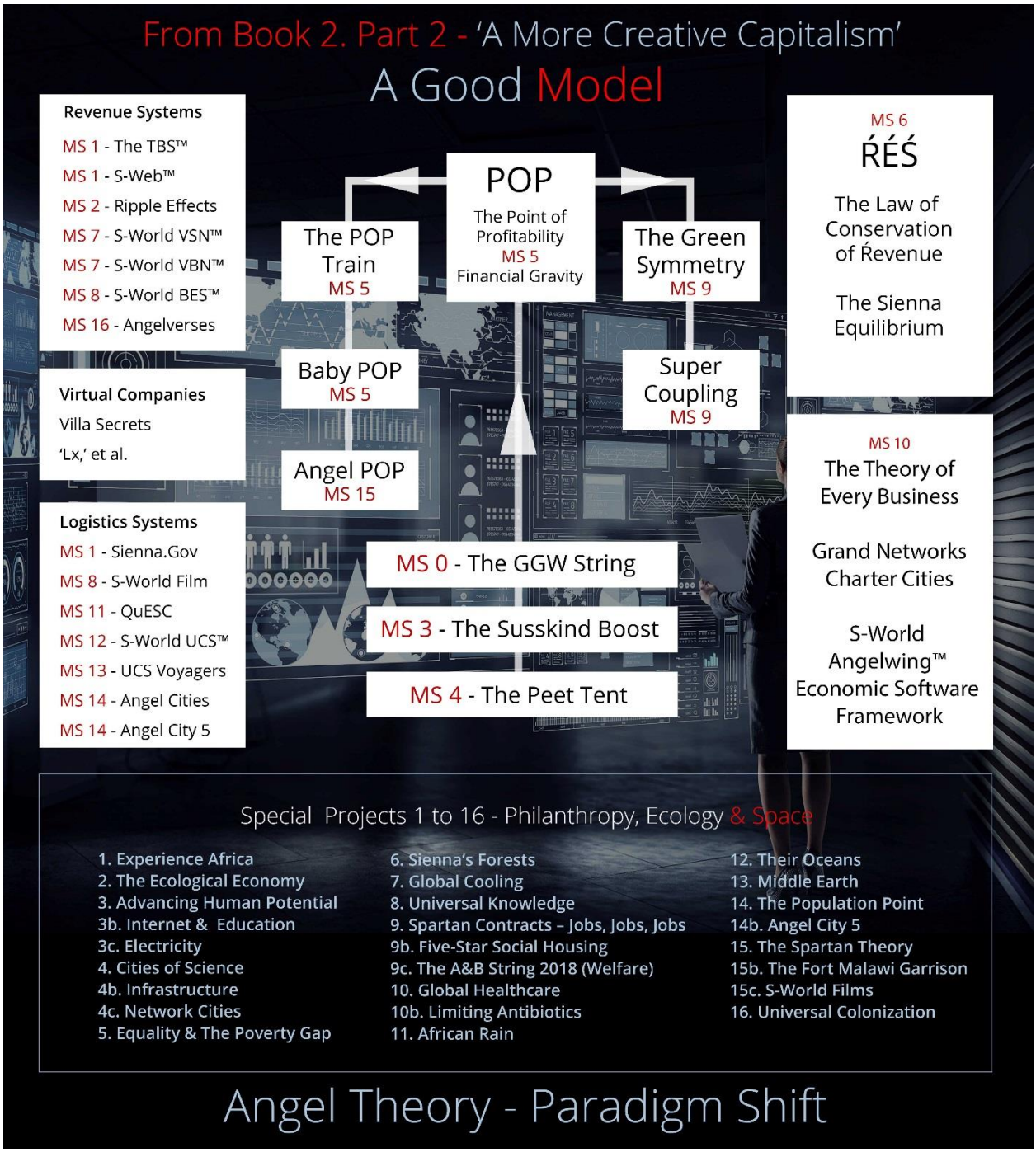
In 2012, Angel POP was, in my opinion, the conclusion to Angel Theory's forerunner, American Butterfly. POP is now described in the first chapter of A More Creative Capitalism, and in its back story, An Economic Theory of Everything, Chapter 2. The flap of A Butterfly's Wings.



POP is a simple idea originally considered as a way to avoid rounding errors, which created a point of profit (POP); that when achieved, saw additional profit invested into to either create more companies or be used for the good of the people and/or the environment.

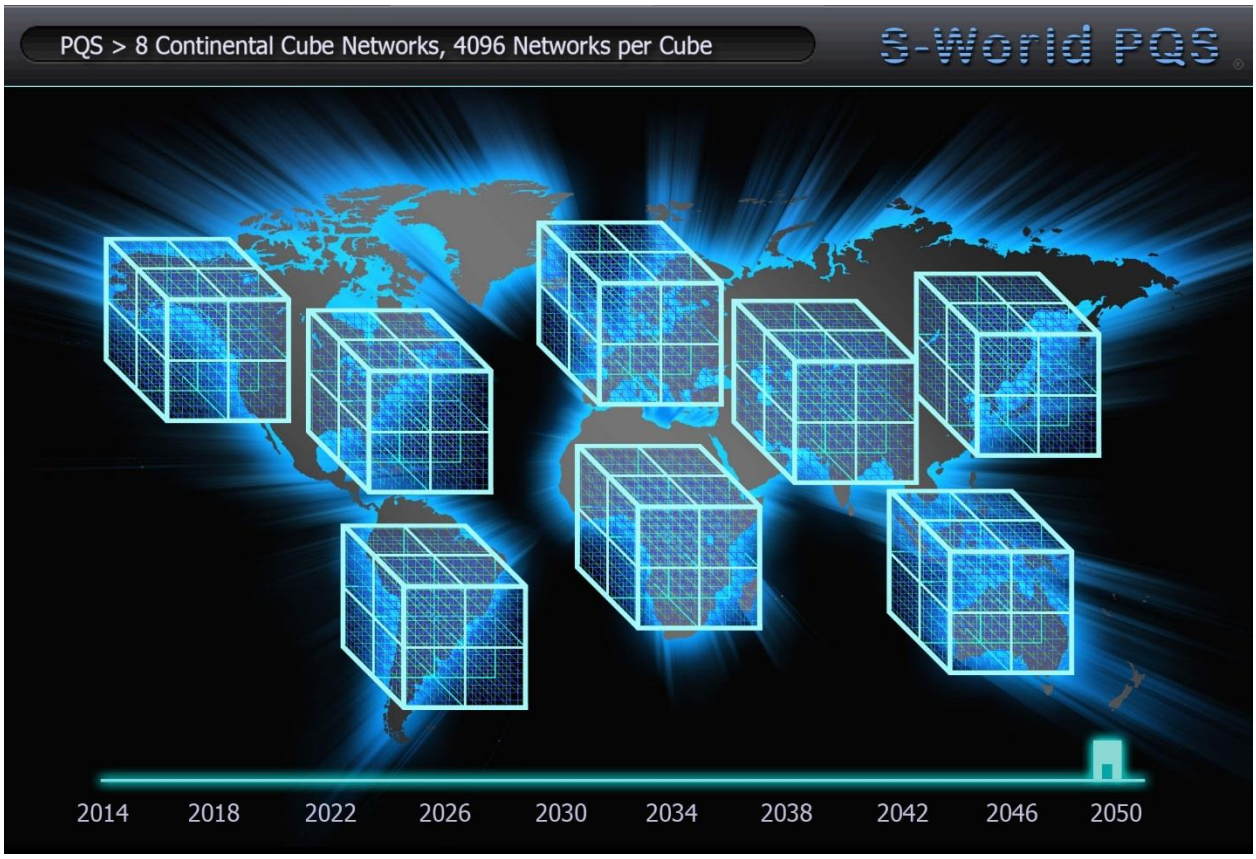
The relation to relativity was that all POP points would be cubic (base 8), and we would see the regional, nation's, and global picture as sets of cubes within cubes where all companies that had achieved POP were visible and companies that had not reached their POP point would not show. So making a very simple way of looking at the network economy that looked similar to how physicists picture general relativity; and for that matter, Newtonian gravity.

In the following picture, we see POP central to all other systems.



Angel POP was a macroeconomic consideration of POP, first described in American Butterfly Part 3. The Network on A String. Chapter 7. Angel POP – Global Benefits. At the time of writing, this chapter was it. This was the first system that would make a difference to the little guy and gal. This was the first system that was inherently good. This is how it worked…

Below, we see the S-World Global Network split into 8 continental cubes, with 4096 regional network company groups in each continental cube.



The Angel POP rule was that once a percentage of a continental cube was completed, such as 12.5% being 512 regional network company groups. Then POP could no longer be invested in that network of companies' continental cube. So, for instance, the West Coast USA cube would see its POP investment funds invested elsewhere; maybe East Coast USA, maybe Europe, maybe Asia. All of which would be expected to be doing well already. And before long, all 7 Continental Cubes would reach their 512 regional network company groups threshold, and so all 7 continental networks must now direct all their POP spillover investment into the African cube.

And due to what I called the Pressure of Profit, what with now 7 x 512 companies, mostly creating POP investment, a tidal wave of investment will come to Africa; which would see all designated African Networks fully invested. And only when fully invested and profitable will see the second 12.5% phase of the Global Network open.

Below, are two graphics from American Butterfly Book 1. Chapter 8 S-Word UCS www.americanbutterfly.org/S-World-UCS-2012, which assisted to inspire the Angel POP solution.

Special Project 5b.

Angel POP 2017

In 2017, I returned to Angel POP which I had designated M-System 15. It took me a few goes, and along the way, I wrote a small book www.angeltheory.org/m-systems/for-dr-amanda-peet.

But in the end, the 2017 Angel POP solution was incredibly simple, and can be summed up in a short sentence: 'Grand Networks in Locations of Extreme Poverty are Special Projects.'

This chapter, which is now presenting close to 50 Special Projects, is a direct result of the Angel POP 2017 insight: 'Grand Networks in Locations of Extreme Poverty are Special Projects.'

By changing the location of the first Grand Network (Charter City 2.0) from Europe or the USA to Africa, all of the Angel City 5 Special Projects listed in M-System 14. Angel Cities, www.angeltheory.org/Angel-City-5-Special-Projects; all of the projects listed in this Chapter (which is the 2nd update to Angel City 5 Special

Projects) are created as a consequence of building the Grand Network.

And so the question raised by Bill Gates and later repeated by Dustin Moskovitz: 'How Can We Do the Most Good?' was to create a Grand Network in Africa, and then another, and another, and another; as the ripple effects (the positive externalities) cascade as illustrated throughout this chapter.

And what's more, the Grand Network plan is profitable. Sure, we will try and get as much gifted technical assistance and direct aid as we can, and I'll talk about this later. But the software systems S-Word VSN and UCS are set to make an absurd amount of profit in the long term; albeit, of course, POP applies to that profit, but still.

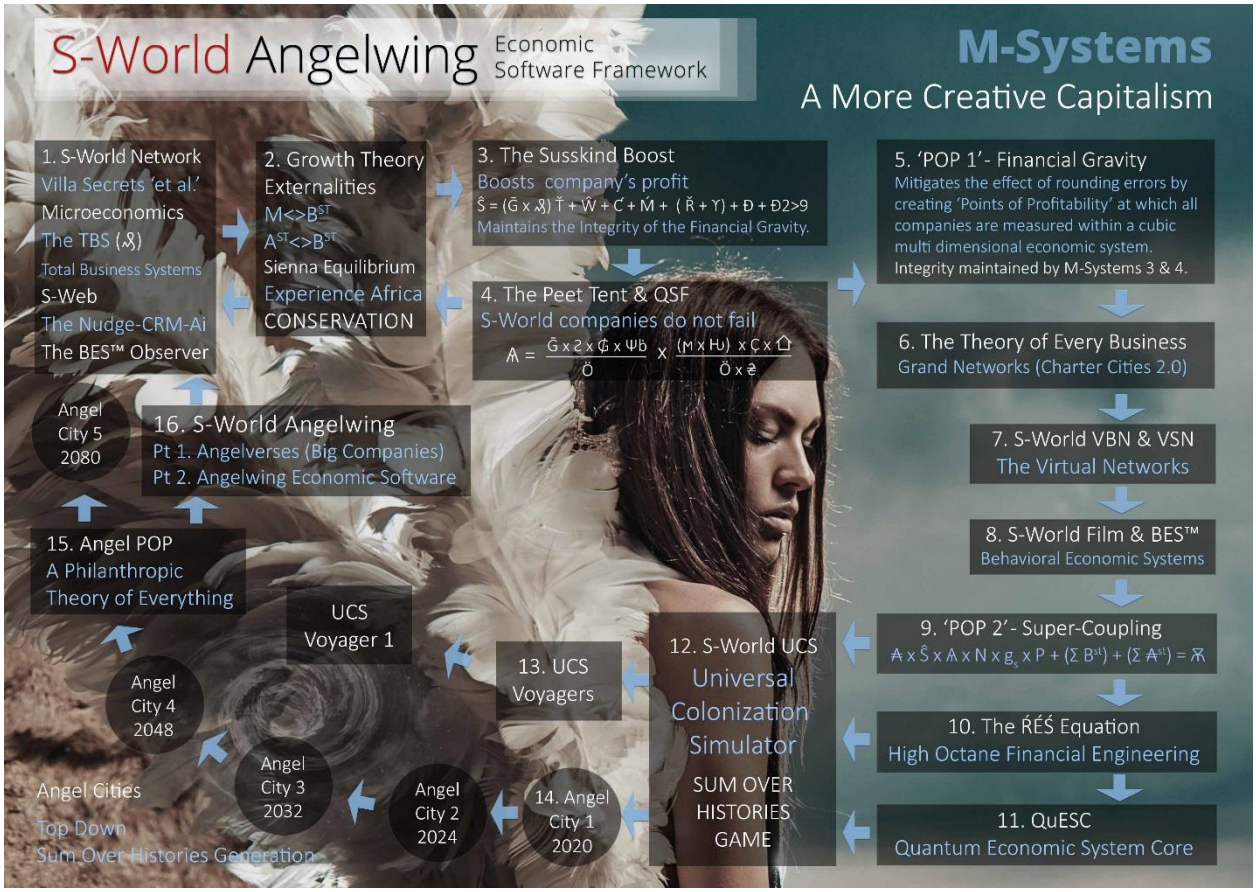
And if we can use the high-octane financial engineering RES Equation www.angeltheory.org/the-res-equation, or an alternate method of increasing the money supply, the Malawi Network and other S-World Networks will (in themselves) be obscenely profitable.

So, that's the story of Angel POP this far, and I hope you can see that it is well named. Without Angel POP shining a light on Africa first, and the continued work through 2018, this project would not be able to boast of being a philanthropic theory of everything or an ecological theory of everything.

This entire chapter, now over 100 pages long, is all an extension of the Angel City 5 special projects and Angel POP.

Let's have another look at the M-Systems graphic to see that M-Systems. 14 Angel Cities and M-System. 15 Angel POP are near the conclusion to this design; picking up M-System 16. Angelverses and Angelwing before returning to point one, at

which point the rodeo starts again but with greater input.



NOTE FOR ILLUSTRATION

In #8, "S-World Film" should be "S-World Films"

A quick aside on M-System 16. S-World Angelwing and Angelverses.

Until recently, this concluding M-System was exclusively Angelverses, which are the big companies, organizations, and foundations that initially provide the technical and business assistance. The first eight to be contacted will be similar to the list below.

1. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
2. Virgin Unite
3. SpaceX
4. The Chan Zuckerberg Initiative
5. Blue Origin
6. Paul G. Allen Foundation
7. The Obama Foundation

8. Google.org

Until we have a set of companies and or foundations like the ones above (or exactly as seen above), it's impossible to start M-System 16. Part 2. Angelwing Economic Software Framework, as its complex software that is designed to capture as many transaction figures as possible, following the global (not just S-World) economy as closely as possible. Where after, I wish to be able to use the data to better predict and model the future of the global economy, and to be able to run gazillions upon gazillions of different models, seeking to have already modelled every possible scenario before the next crisis.

Special Project 5c.

Convergence for the Bottom Billion

Aside from books on game theory, sales techniques, and The Real Crash by Peter Schiff which were read especially for their content, not for economic study; the first book I read on Economics and the start of my journey into academic economics was Thomas Piketty's book, Capital in The Twenty-First Century (read in December 2017). This was the beginning of now about two dozen books on Economics studied in 2018, including 5 Nobel winners: Thaler, Krugman, Tirole, Stiglitz, and Shiller

Piketty's book, more than any other, focuses on inequality, and has been written upon a huge amount of data from so many sources; it takes pages and pages to list them. One point in particular that interested me was Piketty's graph on convergence; which at the time, suggested to me that Malawi and countries like it would naturally catch up with the West, as recent history shows a clear pattern.

As we see in the graph above, since 1990, Africa and Asia have been catching up with Europe and the USA, and this trend is expected to continue. This is why smart investors such Yale's David Swensen, the Norwegian Sovereign Wealth Fund, and others invest in emerging markets because they have lots of room for growth; whereas many parts of Europe and the USA have already grown, so room for more growth is less.

And so, one might think that the problem for the poorest countries, the bottom billion as Colliers calls them, will be solved over time. They are catching up and in about 50 years to 100 years, all will have caught up, and the type of extreme abject poverty we see today will be confined to history.

Unfortunately, however, when one shines a spotlight on Africa and the Bottom Billion and studies the following books: Poor Economics: A Radical Rethinking of the Way to Fight Global Poverty by Abhijit V. Banerjee and Esther Duflo, Why Nations Fail: The Origins of Power, Prosperity, and Poverty by Daron Acemoglu and James Robinson, The Bottom Billion: Why the Poorest Countries are Failing and What Can Be Done About It by Paul Collier, and The Plundered Planet: Why We Must - and How We Can - Manage Nature for Global Prosperity also by Paul Collier; one is informed that the poorest billion citizens in about 50 to 60 countries, mostly in Africa but also in Asia and America, have effectively missed the convergence boat and are trapped in poverty.

There does seem to have been some good news for countries like Ethiopia since the above books were written, but in general, the convergence and turnaround we see in China and India is not necessarily going to happen to all.

One then needs to understand why and what can be done to change it, and the following books assist with this consideration: Nudge: Improving Decisions About Health, Wealth, and Happiness by Richard H. Thaler, Cass R. Sunstein; Straight Talk on Trade: Ideas for a Sane World Economy by Dani Rodrik, End This Depression Now! by Paul Krugman, Creating a Learning Society: A New Approach to Growth, Development and Social Progress by Joseph E. Stiglitz.

However, no one seems to have a specific plan for assisting the Bottom Billion towards catching the convergence train. And, in many cases, it is due to the poor institutions and corruption within the countries themselves. One is reluctant to give aid to a corrupt country because the aid will be misappropriated. Chad, for example, saw only 1% of aid delivered to get to where it was intended. And Paul

Collier informs us that about 40% of aid in Africa is used to pay for the military.

But as the countries with the most corruption have the most visible need for aid, it is given to them despite the corruption, because the people of the world want to end the suffering.

Investment, however, has no such conscience; and in general avoids all of the Bottom Billion in favour of more certain emerging markets like India, where the room for growth is massive.

The best solution I have heard of, which maybe I liked because it's very similar to the S-World solution, is the concept of Charter Cities by Paul Romer. If one has read the introduction, this is now a familiar concept.

In Finding my Virginity by Sir Richard Branson, Richard tells that being 1st is often not always best; as he gives an example of Homeaway.com who was then bettered by Airbnb.com who added a small change to the system (being that the owner only receives her funds 3 days after the guest arriving), and then went on to become a household name.

I was genuinely worried about being the 1st to create a Grand Network (a Charter City), and I knew my target advisors including and especially Sir Richard Branson would be worried about this. Fortunately, however, Paul Romer did not just have the idea for Charter Cities, he pulled together an entire department, The Marron Institute, and went on to almost create such a city and a big one, 10,000 square miles in Honduras; before pulling out of the project in, I think, 2013 due to some corruption he had found.

Regardless, the plan for the city continued; in his absence albeit, as far as I can tell, it's still basically just a theory.

Because Romer did not just have a theory, he had an entire university department and had done a lot of logistical, legal, and political work, which was eventually all for nothing; I hope in the Richard Branson school of what counts as being first, this failed attempt, serves that purpose. Especially as the department The Marron Institute has since 2013 and Romer's departure from the Honduras Charter City continued and now is focusing on expanding 18 cities in Ethiopia: http://marroninstitute.nyu.edu/blog/a-new-plan-for-african-cities.

Because of the Honduras failure and what seems to be the Ethiopian success, this idea of creating or expanding cities in Bottom Billion countries was precedent. The Angel Theory – A More Creative Capitalism solution is not a new and untested idea, it's a new way of looking at an existing idea.

And by entangling the idea with the many software systems including 'Aid Efficiency' described later, virtual networks, high-octane financial engineering, and a single purpose to assist the poorest, and other, and other and other; the Grand Network idea is very much a Charter City 2.0.

On the day Romer was informed he won the Nobel Prize, he gave an Interview at the NYU Marron Institute. And on the subject of Charter Cities, he said, "It's the worst idea that has come along, except for all the others! It's not a great solution, nobody likes it. But you got to ask, compared to what? On this issue about migration, we don't have a backup plan."

Trying to get political will, investment, and all the other necessities for a project nobody likes, it hard, impossible even. But this chapter is principally about what good can come from the S-World Network hypothesis in Malawi and other poor countries. Whereas Charter Cities 1.0 had maybe a few reasons why and a greater number of objections, S-World has near 50 reasons why and has a very different financial model in terms of ownership that I will present in the following two points.

In conclusion, as Romer says, "It's the worst idea that has come along, except for all the others!" So, it's still the best idea, it's just that it's non-popular, it has been poorly marketed, and has not focused on positive externalities.

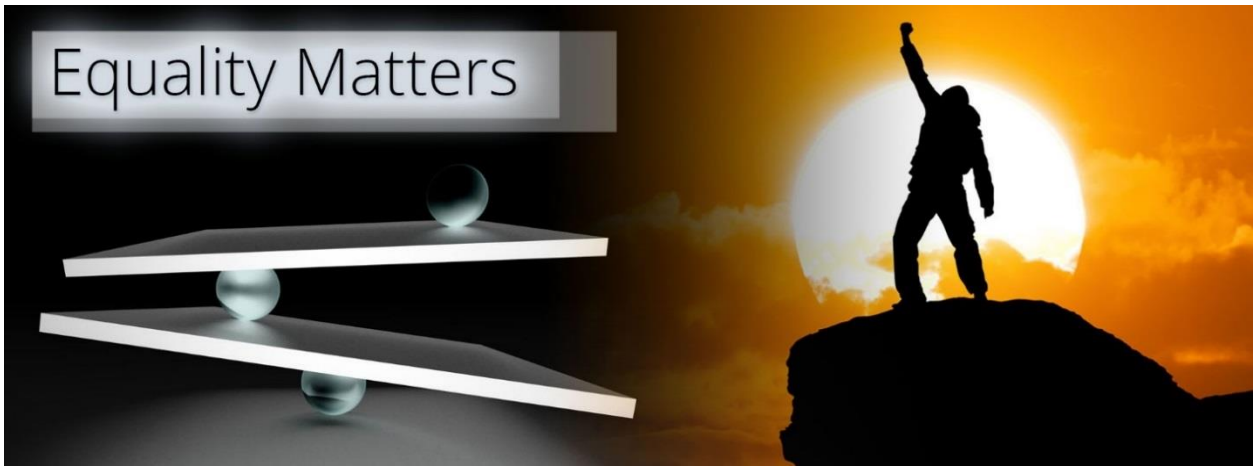
One of the first places I will be sending this chapter is the Marron Institute where I hope the Grand Network (Charter City 2.0) plan can be taken seriously and developed alongside the S-World UCS Simulation. And once this simulation is complete, I hope to get going on the project. And when successful, I hope for the project to be repeated until, at the least, all the so-called bottom billion countries are converging in their own unique ways, created by careful planning of dynamic comparative advantage. They may have missed the boats in low wage manufacturing with the world's needs being catered for by China, India, and others; but that need not be the only road to convergence, there are other boats and other industries.

Of course, if we can use the high-octane financial engineering RES Equation, this convergence will be the most probable outcome. But until I find an economist to check for error, I can't make RES predictions; rather rely on the technology and Grand Network (Charter City 2.0) design, which is in any case when the Marron Institute and others add their experience to the project, will be a better plan and a much more popular plan for the world's poorest 50 countries that we have today.

Special Project 5d.

Equality Matters Part 1

To avoid S-World industry, infrastructure, companies, and real estate in the Malawi Network being mostly owned via foreign investors.



M-System 15. 'Angel POP' tells us that **'Creating Grand Networks in locations of abject poverty is to create Special Projects,'** and this very chapter illustrates this point. The fact that we are starting in Southern Africa, not Greece or the USA, is already a considerable step towards global equality.

However, looking once again at Piketty's 'Capital in the Twenty-First Century' and considering other books, we are informed that in Africa one source of inequality is the resource rents and other capital outflows from Africa to the rest of the world. And because of this, we need to make rules and make laws that limit this happening in Grand, Regional and Local Networks in Malawi and other countries where such developments are planned.
Fortunately, the microeconomics, per Network.villasecrets.com and subsequent updates, has since 2009 worked on the idea that when an S-World company is created, in general half would be owned by the investor or investing company (who typically would be hands-on, not just capital supply) and half would be owned by the personnel. Typically, for Villa Secrets, many small companies, so making a very large network that has as many equity incentivised personnel as there are staff.

The general idea, and especially in an extreme service-based model, being that a network in say Cape Town of 200 persons, where 100 of them have 25% or more equity in their firm, would lead to greatly improved drive and customer service.

And the general idea is that such a network (given all the software, systems, and marketing described in Angel Theory and at Network.VillaSecrets.com) would far outstrip a company of a few major equity holders and 197 non-equity personnel particularly when it comes to staff retention.

This being true, I see no reason to change the model for the Tender and other companies within Malawi and other networks.

To translate the concept, one might split companies created in the Malawi Network into smaller sub-companies, particularly for Ťenders companies.

Ťender Companies

Ťender companies are companies that have guaranteed orders. And in general, I use the example of TWF – The Window Factory; which has approximately 20 million in orders each year from the many Malawi Network industrial, commercial, and residential property developments.

The economics are such that so long as TWF delivers their products on time, and makes no sales other than the tender, then all is well. Where after, any additional sales they make to companies outside the network, be that in Malawi or Export, make additional revenue and so profit. Where after, POP kicks in and invests the profit into improving the current business, maybe buy some robots, or… or in creating new S-World ventures in Malawi and across the world.

If we can use RES or an alternate way to increase the money supply, then the outlook for this company is exceptional. If we can't, it's still a very solid investment.

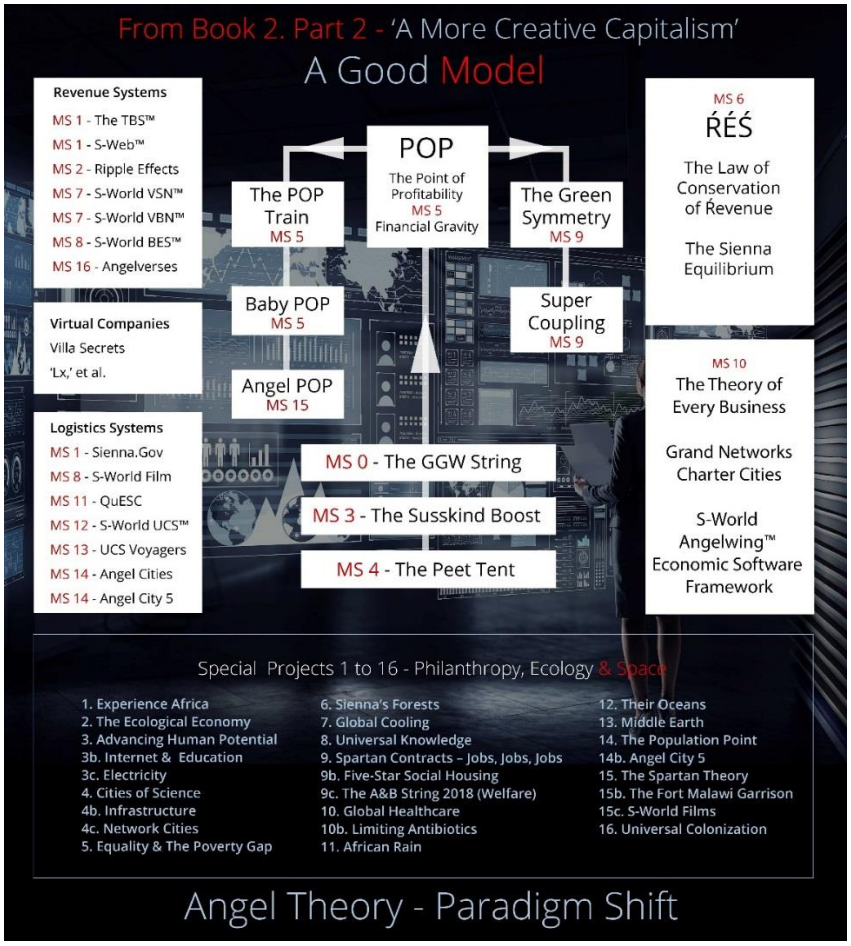
In general, my argument to investors would be that the S-World microeconomics

suggest that personnel owning half the company makes sense from a motivation and staff dedication and retention perspective.

And for now, I will just say if we can use RES by the time the S-World UCS simulation is created (maybe mid-2020), there will be no shortage of investors, and the staff owning 50% of the model will be the standard for all Malawi Network companies.

And further, that at a set point, say the company is making as much profit a year as the original investment (maybe 2030), that all shares are split evenly and another 50% is allocated to all new personnel employed.

This initiative decreases the rents of the inventor to 25% max, but when we include POP, this figure halves again. If we remember from earlier, POP sets a point of profit where after profits much will be invested. And, in many cases, the new personnel running the company share in half the equity, and this continues, again and again; see backstory: www.angeltheory.org/book/2-4/super-coupling. And because a picture paints a thousand words, lets' have another look at the POP System Architecture.



Because of the POP principle, which after that the network economy be ecological EEE -the Ecological Experience Economy - is the first law of S-World, and certainly the first mathematical inspiration. The profits made by Tender companies are used to create new Tender companies as the network grows. So that for the best part, the network is always growing via POP, not new investment. And as at the least, new POP companies will be half Malawian owned by the personnel of the company. And when that company gets to POP, the same occurs and again and again. The ownership of the Malawi Network, in say 2039, would be mostly Malawian. And what's more, with POP investments being both home and abroad, the companies of Malawi will own significant stakes in companies all over the world, and the aim is for the ownership of the Malawi Network and the ownership of international networks by Malawians to be about the same, similar to most of Europe and the USA today.

Infrastructure

Another big equality story relative to Malawi being owned by Malawi is the infrastructure story.

Initially, there were no equality measures applied, S-World would own the infrastructure. But as the RES Equation developed, first in MARS Resort 1 then in developing A More Creative Capitalism; the idea developed that in place of receiving TAX normally, the Government of Malawi was paid in Network Credits; which would, in turn, be spent on government expenditure including the infrastructure. And hey, presto, the infrastructure was owned by Malawi, and investing companies did not mind as the money would have otherwise be spent paying tax.

This idea is currently RES dependent because the above arrangement would sound ludicrous to most politicians and citizens unless there was a big upside. And via the high-octane financial engineered RES Equation, the upside is that in year one (2024) the government would receive about 5 times as much Network Credits as it made from all other taxes, and this ratio would get larger and larger over time.

Plus, of course, the software-driven construction industry with the many checks and balances would be the most cost-effective way to build infrastructure. So, five times as much infrastructure due to RES and more still due to the efficiency.

Suburbs

Another Malawi for Malawians idea is the suburbs of Grand Networks (Charter Cities 2.0). Here, the general idea is that between 25% and 33% of Spartan personnel (see Special Project 9), but in general most or all personnel and certainly all personnel in Tender companies, income is spent on housing. And the general idea is that the Spartan contracts are16 years long. And, in the end, all Spartans will own their own home.

This creates demand and finance for suburbs, which would be entangled within all Charter Cities, with the average plot (the size of the land and garden on which a property is built) of 400 square meters. Some larger, some smaller, some apartments; but the average home has 400 square meters (see spreadsheet Citizens Housed).

Alongside the size of each home, which is, in essence, the S-World answer to social housing, each suburb will be (on average) half nature reserve, a quarter road, and other. For 625 homes per square km, this gives both a good-sized home in a parked (nature) environment, close to the hubs of the cities. So, in the decades to come, all Spartan (social) housing is built in an environment that is desirable.

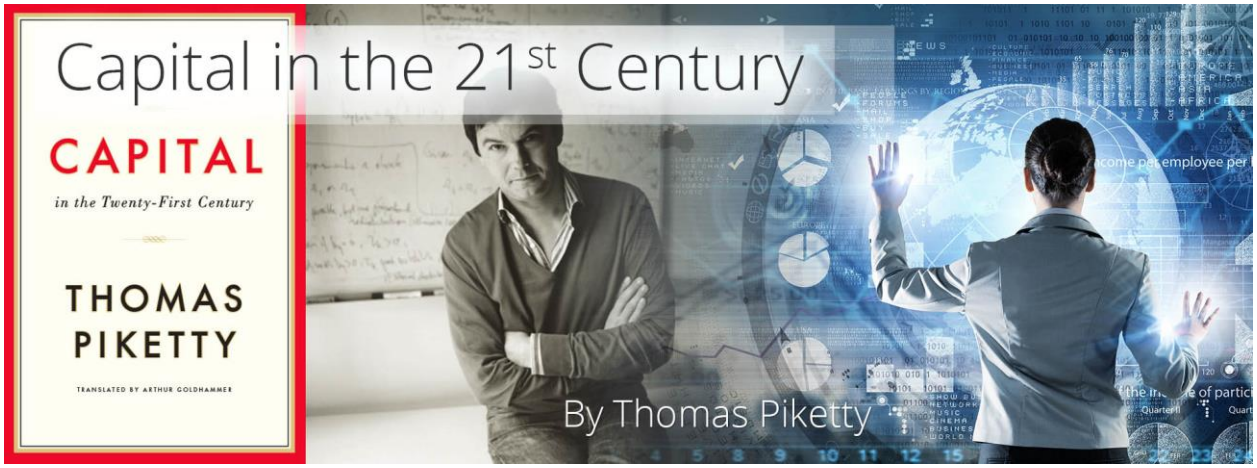
Of course, some Spartans will be offered big money to sell their homes, and maybe before they are even built. And with the proceeds, the sellers may move back to the rural villages and live like kings from the proceeds. That's fine and expected and is not a problem. And the spreadsheet shows there is housing for over 20 million accounted for. That some suburbs will appreciate it more than others is the way it goes. The point is relative to equality, that there is enough housing for all, and that it is the Malawians that benefit from the sale of the properties, not the developers.

Special Project 5e.

Equality between Malawians

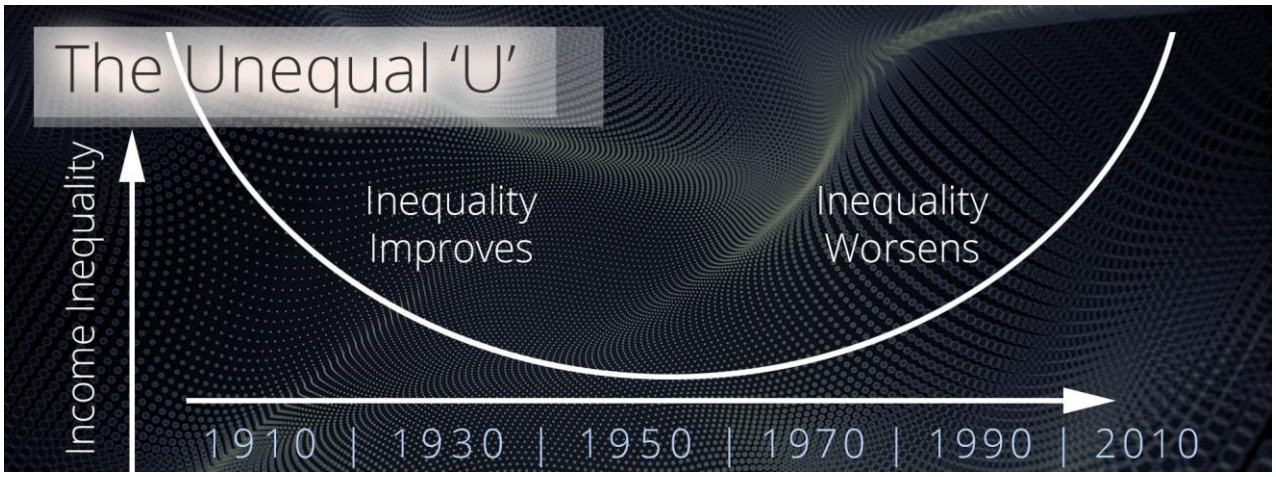
To avoid local inequality between the citizens of a country.

One point made in Piketty's Capital in the Twenty-First Century that is particularly pertinent is the rise of the super manager.

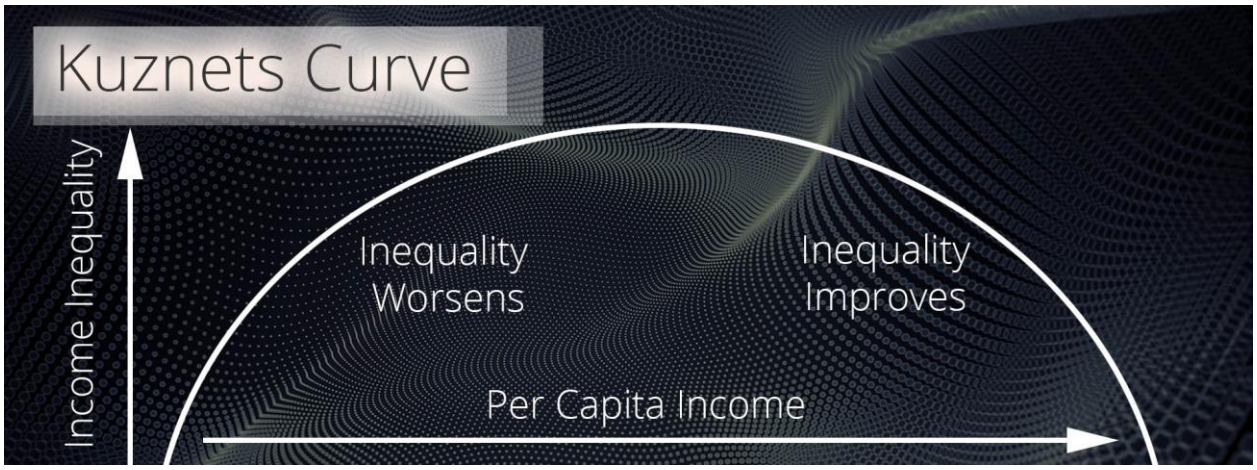


Below, we see the unequal U. Before the First World War, the rich were very rich and inequality was everywhere. In Das Kapital, Karl Marx argued that as the industrial revolution developed, the result would be more money in the hands of fewer people, as the return of capital was greater than growth.

Had it not been for World War 1, the Great Depression, and World War Two; Marx would almost certainly have been proved correct. However, the shocks of the first half of the twentieth century had the effect of resetting the clock, and we see this in the graph below.



By 1950, inequality was far lower than it had been for a long time, at least 200 years, maybe a thousand. And in 1971, economist Simon Kuznets received a Nobel prize for what is called the Kuznets curve; which, as you can see, is the direct opposite of the unequal U.



Given the data and experience available at the time, it was not a bad theory, I guess. And the Kuznets curve became very popular with politicians who used it to justify the rise of the new elite, the super managers. But, as history unfolded, it was Marx's theory (not Kuznets) that came to be.

Piketty is quite clear on this point, and I have not since read anyone who has a different opinion. Piketty suggests that the inequality has come from super managers, whose income is disproportionally larger relative to the staff of a company, and in general whose productivity (which is hard to measure) is less than the imbalance.

Piketty suggests that the reason for most super manager's high income is simply a result of the managers themselves being able to set their own income. They are, after all, the managers. And, other than public outcry, there is no reason for them to set it less than an awful lot.

Note from Piketty, and maybe from Stiglitz or Shiller, we hear the Mark Zuckerberg and Steve Jobs argument put aside. Whilst some brilliant individuals have done some amazing things; for the most part, super managers have not created new companies, they are just employed by big companies and have set their own salary as high as they could.

Malawi Network Solution

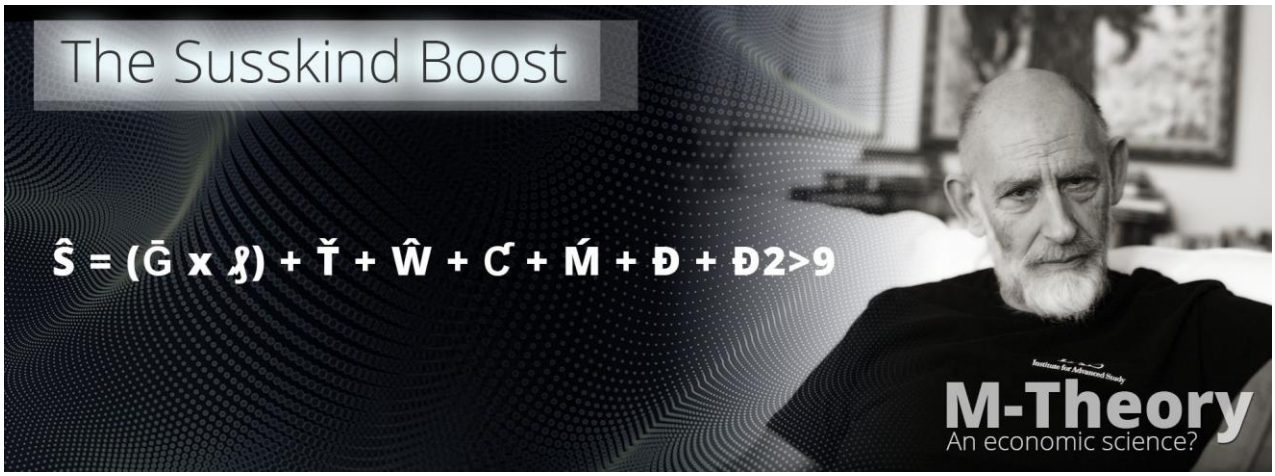
The solution to this problem within the network is relatively simple. For a start, there will be very few super managers. Indeed, the majority of S-World Malawi companies will have man managers, an MD and a general manager maybe, but no C-Suite managers (CEO, CFO, COO, CTO etc.). As C-Suite duties are often handled by the S-World UCS simulations and the Angelwing Software.

And for whatever C-Suite managers are left, we just need to add a rule that the highest-paid position in any company of size 'i' is no more than 4 or 10 times the lowest-paid worker.

Sure, one runs the risk of top talent leaving to work for higher-paying jobs. But as the current plan for Grand Networks in Africa is for all personnel to be on 'Spartan Contracts' which see 50% of their 'profit share bonus' income used to pay for housing that matures after 16 years, most managers will at least see out their 16 years and claim their home/real estate. Further, an S-World super manager may find themselves completely unqualified to jump from S-World business with its software systems for just about everything, to a standard company using lesser or no such technology.

Special Project 5f.

M-System 3. The Susskind Boost



Where Ḡ is gross profit, ℵ is the effects of the S-World TBS™ (Total Business Systems), and Ť are companies awarded Tenders, and Đ + Đ2>9 are the effects created from other companies in the wider network.

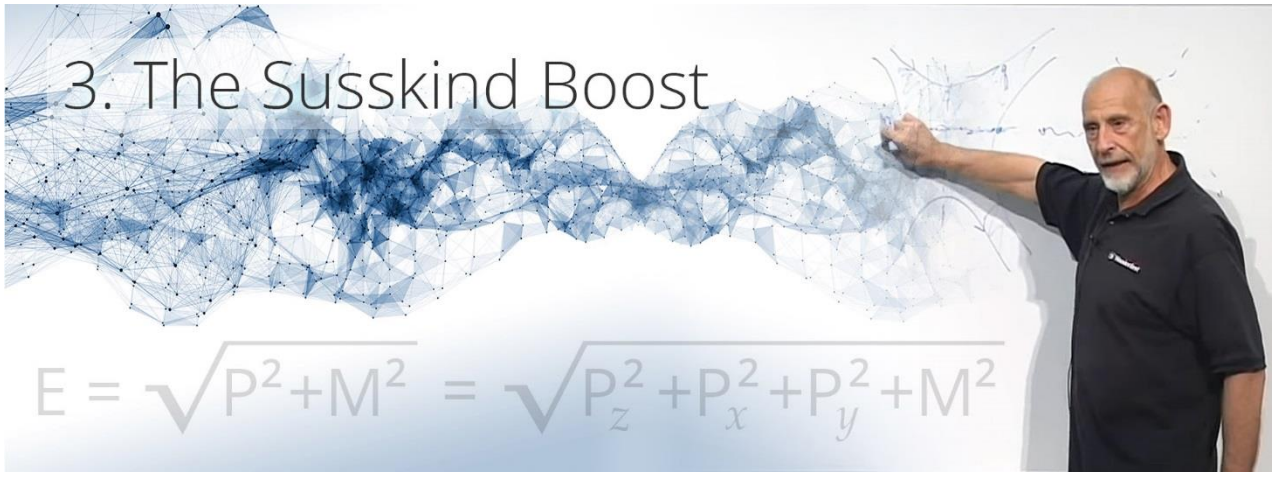
The specifics aside, the Susskind Boost 'boosts' all companies and in particular companies at the bottom of the table.

Let's see how we arrived at this rule. And in the process, start to understand the ideas from the backstory/prequel to Book 2. [The Economic Theory of Everything.]

By Professor Leonard Susskind, Stanford University

Lecture 1: String Theory and M-Theory

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=25haxRuZQUk



'We boost the hell out of the system along the Z-axis (gross profit) until every single particle (company) has a huge momentum.

If there is any particle (company) that is going backwards along the Z-axis (making less gross profit), you just have not boosted it enough. Just boost it some more until it's going forward with a large momentum.'

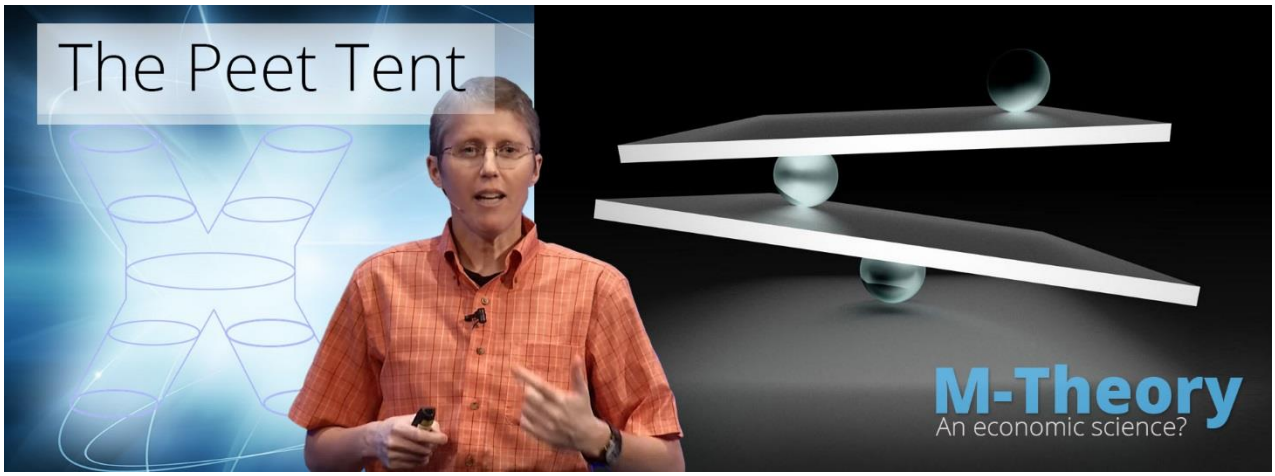
To apply this to the network, we change 'particle' for 'company' and 'the Z axis' to 'gross profit.' And in general, we always boost the weakest companies in the network until they are going forward and are creating a healthy profit & POP investment.

This tackles the inequality between S-World Malawi Network companies to a degree, not creating pure equity, just making sure those who are most vulnerable do not fall into poverty.

The complimentary system to the Susskind Boost is the Peet Tent

Special Project 5g.

M-System 4. The Peet Tent



The Peet Tent was the principle of physics from American Butterfly in 2012 that became the foundation for the resurgence of S-World as Angel Theory and its M-Systems in March 2016. (After being re-inspired back to the project after reading Paul G Allen's desire for technology solutions that create ripple effects)

Now found within Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 of Angel Theory Backstory/Prequel 'The Economic Theory of Everything.' It's slightly more complex than the basic simplicity

of the Susskind Boost. But, in general, it creates a fund that is used to boost companies out of trouble in the case of failure. And so, in combination with the Susskind Boost, it makes it hard for a company to fall behind, let alone fail; so, simulating a theory of everything, as all financial results are accepted within the S-World Tent.

Inspired by Doctor Amanda Peet - Toronto University

String Theory for the Scientifically Curious

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PpQngpaHamg

String Theory Legos for Black Holes

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MlDd2HtFfPU

Both the Susskind Boost and Peet Tent are equality systems within the makeup of what has come to be known as financial gravity.

See A More Creative Capitalism Chapters 1, 2 and 3 as well as Angel Theory Book 2 Backstory Part. 2 The Flap of a Butterfly's Wings.

Special Project 5h.

Female Equality

By Nick Ray Ball and Sienna Skye 24th November 2018

Whilst this point was historically the first philanthropic idea I had, first voiced on the 1st August 2010; until recently, I had not found a clear case for creating such a rule or a solution.

But then, I read how in Africa and Asia 100 million women are missing in the world.

I believe the book was 'Why Nations Fail,' but it could have been 'Poor Economics' or 'The Bottom Billion.' Unfortunately, I can't find the quote but have found who seems to be the original source, Amartya Sen, who teaches economics and philosophy at Harvard. He was awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economics in 1998.

The Following is from the Milan Centre for Food Law and Policy www.milanfoodlaw.org/?wpdmpro=more-than-100-million-women-are-missing-by-amartya-sen (Download the PDF).

> It is often said that women make up a majority of the world's population. They do not. This mistaken belief is based on generalizing from the contemporary situation in Europe and North America, where the ratio of women to men is typically around 1.05 or 1.06, or higher. In South Asia, West Asia, and China, the ratio of women to men can be as low as 0.94, or even lower, and it varies widely elsewhere in Asia, in Africa, and in Latin America. How can we understand and explain these differences, and react to them?
>
> At birth, boys outnumber girls everywhere in the world, by much the same proportion—there are around 105 or 106 male children for every 100 female children. Just why the biology of reproduction leads to this result remains a subject of debate. But after conception, biology seems on the whole to favor women. Considerable research has shown that if men and women receive similar nutritional and medical attention and general health care, women tend to live noticeably longer than men. Women seem to be, on the whole, more resistant to disease and in general hardier than men, an advantage they enjoy not only after they are forty years old but also at the beginning of life, especially during the months immediately following birth, and even in the womb. When given the same care as males, females tend to have better survival rates than males.
>
> Women outnumber men substantially in Europe, the US, and Japan, where, despite the persistence of various types of bias against women (men having distinct advantages in higher education, job specialization, and promotion to senior executive positions, for example), women suffer little discrimination in basic nutrition and health care. The greater number of women in these countries is partly the result of social and environmental differences that increase mortality among men, such as a higher likelihood that men will die from violence, for example, and from diseases related to smoking. But even after these are taken into account, the longer lifetimes enjoyed by women given similar care appear to relate to the biological advantages that women have over men

> in resisting disease. Whether the higher frequency of male births over female births has evolutionary links to this potentially greater survival rate among women is a question of some interest in itself. Women seem to have lower death rates than men at most ages whenever they get roughly similar treatment in matters of life and death.
>
> The fate of women is quite different in most of Asia and North Africa. In these places the failure to give women medical care similar to what men get and to provide them with comparable food and social services results in fewer women surviving than would be the case if they had equal care. In India, for example, except in the period immediately following birth, the death rate is higher for women than for men fairly consistently in all age groups until the late thirties. This relates to higher rates of disease from which women suffer, and ultimately to the relative neglect of females, especially in health care and medical attention. Similar neglect of women vis-à-vis men can be seen also in many other parts of the world. The result is a lower proportion of women than would be the case if they had equal care—in most of Asia and North Africa, and to a lesser extent Latin America.

Amartya Sen continues in detail, but to summarise, there are 100 million women missing from the world, mostly due to economics. The word economics comes from the Greek word "Οικονομικά" meaning "the management of a household or family." So, anyone with a home is a natural economist, and the bottom line is that the missing 100 million girls from Asia, Africa, and Latin America are a direct consequence of Οικονομικά.

As things stand, females are not as economically viable as males. And the cause of the 100 million missing women and girls is; direct murder, and either deliberate undernourishment or favouritism toward boys when it comes to nourishment.

Upon reading this, I stopped sitting on the fence regarding the female equality issue and became a believer. And the answer, in terms of Angel Theory and the S-World Network hypothesis, was very simple given the framework at that time.

We have already heard of the 256 starter networks (towns) and the behavioural economic Malawi Soccer League solution logistics idea. Right now, I think the Malawi Soccer League solution to facilitate the scouting and development of the said 256 different locations is one of the smartest ideas of all, and it lends itself to simple and effective female equity laws. But like almost every idea, if the experts, and in this case Richard H. Thaler, disagrees or has a better idea, that's fine. When it comes to behavioural economics, my ideas are start-up ideas, to be improved upon

by both experts and testing.

But even if the Malawi Soccer League idea is not included, there will be some method of first and sequential contact in the said 256 locations, maybe that it will start with a school or medical centre, or even a market.

So the simple solution for changing the Οικονομικά of the rural villages in Asia, Africa, and Latin America where the economics (future potential earning) of babies is to blame for the loss of 100 million women, is that we give more opportunities to girls than boys.

In the 'Malawi Soccer League' example, I suggested two teams; one with a rule that 3 women much play in a team, and one that no more than 3 men can play in a team. So there are two teams. And note that it's not just playing football, this is more like the idea of Collage Football scholarships in the USA. Participants play soccer but mostly learn, and can perform useful duties in training such as walking Gigafactory batteries to sub-sub networks [small local villages way off the beaten track]).

Where after, the 'no more than 3 men team' wins a higher percentage of opportunities and Network Credits (money) than the mostly men's team. Opportunities can have massive consequences; with successful mostly women teams winning anything from infrastructure in/to their village, solar arrays, schools, internet access, laptops, tablets, phones, luxury goods, food, water, medical centres, and critically companies, which increase the number of opportunities per subnetwork from 50 personnel to hundreds.

Another important point regarding female equality is the nature of the dynamic comparative advantage. Let's hear again from 'Creating a Learning Society' by Joseph E. Stiglitz.

> "It has become conventional wisdom to emphasize what matters is not static comparative advantage but dynamic comparative advantage. Korea did not have a comparative advantage in producing semiconductors when it embarked on its transition. Its static comparative advantage was in the production of rice. Had it followed its static comparative advantage (as many neoclassical economists had recommended), then that might still be its comparative advantage; it might be the best rice grower in the world, but it would still be poor. But a country's dynamic comparative advantage is endogenous, a result of what it does."

The lesson here is that whatever makes sense for Malawi to specialise in; their current comparative advantage (best industry for trade), will be very different to the S-World Network hypothesis. Currently, my best guess for the main product created in Malawi is Tesla Gigafactory batteries. But there are many other probabilities nearly as certain, solar arrays, luxury goods, et al.

In all of the above, there is no reason to favour a man or a woman as personnel. And in general, we should seek to over favour women in all such positions because it's likely (in fact, it's necessary) for about 25% of production to be in construction which would have more men than women.

So, then the question comes to education. Stiglitz suggests it takes 8 years for a country that currently has very poor education to achieve medium to good education. However, I believe with the S-World VSN Virtual Education, and by specialising in training for a specific role in a specific industry and learning that role via the S-World UCS Game based learning, this can be brought down to 2 to 4 years.

I have seen an interview with either Barak Obama or Mark Zuckerberg, who were on the same panel, was a woman who started a business, teaching mostly or exclusively women basic coding languages. I guess HTML and PHP, and many women after just half a year's training went on to get jobs. So, maybe that's all it takes.

With this in mind, then, when we come to the 256 subnetworks and beyond, we also need to favour girls and women in the number of educational places. It would make sense for the men who wish to focus on sports or are happy to work in construction (which would be very well-paid relative to per Capita GDP).

To conclude this special project, let's just remember that there's a lot in for the boys as well, particularly if we use the Soccer League method for making initial contact/friends with the villages. That being the big prize that will be a better incentive to all Malawians than any other. And that being first in the Canada, Mexico, United States World Cup in 2026, get out of the group stage in 2030, and maybe even host the tournament, and go further in 3034, and win in 3038.

Special Project 6. Sienna's Forests

By Nick Ray Ball and Sienna Skye 24th November 2018

Initially made for Grand Networks, which would need to buy rainforests to be forever preserved or create new forests so their ecological footprint balances.

Special Project 6a.

Choosing Countries with Abundance of Poorly Kept Farmlands

In both Malawi and Zimbabwe, half the lands are poorly tended farmland that was largely forested but a few centuries ago. By adopting a policy of seeking to create Grand Networks (Charter Cities 2.0) on such farmland (rezoning permitting) and by returning half the land to forest as nature reserves, this action will be a significant environmental improvement on the current status quo.

I cannot say this for sure, but if we look back in history, I am told that pre-Roman North Africa (now mostly desert) was once a far more hospitable place. But the trees were cut down, and farms were built in their place. And throughout half a millennium, then one fertile land was turned to desert. With this being true, can the same happen to Malawi and Zimbabwe? I can't say for sure but it's a risk. And because of this potential long-term effect that will (in any case) be accelerated by global warming, then came the idea of turning about 12% of Malawi into Grand Networks (cities and towns), where half of the new developments are forever zoned as nature reserve/national parkland and over time turned to forest and repopulated with all the animals and in particular Elephants Rhinos and Cheetahs.

Note that this initiative is also relevant to Global Warming, as trees in the forests

naturally absorb and store carbon and produce oxygen.

Special Project 6b.

Buying or planning forest in compensation for Grand Networks that disturb nature, and the commoditization of Rainforest.

When the S-Word Network hypothesis takes off in Malawi, other countries are going to wish to follow. This is the desired result and is the subject of Book 3. The GDP Game. But as always, the 1st law of S-World applies, each new development must be an environmental improvement and an improved carbon footprint.

In Malawi, Zimbabwe, and a number of other locations; by developing poor farmland and reforesting half, the actual development aside, the reforesting is a carbon footprint improvement.
But this is not always the case. And whilst this is no longer the optimum solution, as there is now a better alternative; the initial idea of Sienna's Forests was that if a square mile of woodland needed to be cleared, then first we would wish to move as many trees as possible. And, in addition, the network would need to buy vulnerable rainforests and other forests. And the suggested quantity would be to save 100 square miles for every single square mile cleared, as so far (with very limited research), the cost of rainforests are low.

However, this solution is a long-term improvement, as it only matures when the forest would have been deforested, if at all. And a very cost-effective way to cut carbon emissions now is to buy coal mines and close them. So, this plan has now evolved to buying both coal mine and forest. I will address the coal in the next point. But, for now, continue with the commoditization of rainforests.

For title 'the commoditization of rainforests,' sounds bad, sounds really bad, but the idea is good. Given that the S-World Network hypothesis and the Grand Network (Charter City 2.0) concept are created in the real world, with the law as above, with more and more of the rainforests bought and turned to national parks and nature reserves (collectively called Sienna's Forests), basic supply and demand will increase the cost of rainforests, making it more expensive.

In addition to the law of buying and protecting forests, in balance for clearing, will be a general fund for buying rainforests. This fund coming directly from S-World.org The Sienna Foundation which takes a small percentage of every S-World trade.

And so, demand is further increased, and the square km cost of forest and woodland or any carbon clearing environment will increase.

And here's the 'good' commoditization because the cost of the forest is so high, it is no longer economically viable to log or clear.

Special Project 6c.

Buying and closing coal mines in general and in compensation for Grand Networks that disturb nature.

Continuing from the previous point, the biggest carbon-emitting source of energy is coal. In Malawi for instance, tonnes and tonnes are mined every day and taken by rail to Mozambique, then shipped to Asia, and one can only presume that a lot is distributed locally as well.

I can't say I know how much it would cost to buy that coal mine, but with solar and other energy now much cheaper than coal, so long as one has the infrastructure and up-front costs, I would imagine the coal mine would not cost an unachievable price. And if we can use the high octane financial engineered RES Equation - www.AngelTheory.org/The-RES-Equation - as described in Chapter 4, we could easily buy it and others.

However, one needs to also be aware of the human cost; in that if we were to buy all Malawi and other countries' coal and other high carbon emission fuel, how are the villagers going to get energy? They are already so ridiculously poor, and to be deprived of coal in villages that don't even have roads, let alone electricity, that their need is greater would be callous, if not cruel.

And it is this point that will deliver us to the main event in this chapter, Special Project 7. Global Cooling.

Special Project 7. Global Cooling

By Nick Ray Ball and Sienna Skye 24th November 2018

This Special Project is dedicated to Nordhaus and every environmental economist who worked to collate the data that we now have; without this work, this special project would not have been nominated as the most urgent of projects, and the world would not be as informed and demanding of action as they are.

This Special Project is also for the Nobel Committee, for their foresight in giving the teaching of Nordhaus and others the spotlight they deserve. The timing does seem to be perfect.

A brief look at the math tells the story. Carbon takes at least 100 years, and some say a lot longer to leave the atmosphere, and the atmosphere is close to saturation. The effects we are experiencing now are the very thin edge of the wedge. And, realistically, without change, and quickly the two-degree target for the twenty-first century is going to end up closer to seven degrees; add overpopulation to this and the catastrophe becomes an ELE, an extinction-level event. As the chaos in countries with nukes could well spiral out of control, and we won't need a giant asteroid, we can kill ourselves all by ourselves.

But where there is Nordhaus and others, there is hope. The social network users, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn, and others can be the vehicle for political change based on the facts, not the lobbying of carbon emitters.

Nordhaus and other climate change economists agree the best solution is a carbon tax. If coal cost $1000 a tonne, but the tax on using coal was $25,000, no one will be burning coal.

Special Project 7a.

A viral and political approach to promoting a Carbon Tax.

On the day William Nordhaus was informed he won the 2018 Nobel for economics, he spoke at a press conference at his home university Yale. His talk included the following;

"I think we understand the science. We understand the economics of abatement, We understand the damages. But we don't understand enough how to bring countries together and that's where the real frontier work is going on."

The key point of this Special Project and indeed this chapter book and project is to address the hardest problem. The problem of the poorest 50 or so nations who, in most cases, only have access to coal and other carbon-emitting fuel. But before we optimistically look at this problem through the eyes of the S-World Network hypothesis, a few words on the 'how to bring together the rest of us.'

The Carbon Tax makes a lot of sense. And to those that dislike any new taxes, which is most of us, Nordhaus suggests that the tax be a replacement for other taxes. So, if in the USA the Carbon Tax raked in 250 billion dollars, that's 250 billion dollars in tax cuts for the rest of the USA.

This tax just so happens to be compatible with a simple equation I wrote in 2016 while watching the presidential debate inspired by President Trump's idea of lowering corporate tax to 18% and giving amnesties so that $5 trillion can come back to the USA.

I was a fan of his argument for two reasons. First, as since American Butterfly, I have guessed that as US corporation tax receipts are low (less than 5% of all taxes) whereas cutting or removing the corporate tax, would likely increase total tax receipts as payroll and income tax, sales tax and VAT would likely increase by more than 5%. And secondly and most importantly, if corporation tax was lifted, it would stop the practice of companies seeking to not record profit, Which in any one's book from Fama's efficient market hypothesis to Krugman's Neo Keynesian saltwater writing, to Richard H. Thaler and behavioural economics, would surely

increase productivity?

So, I created the Trump Equation, which was, in a way, hedging my bets in light of the RES Equation; for a while being renamed the Clinton Equation, in respect of President Clinton's economic record.
Motivations aside, one can't just pull out an economic equation from thin air at will, and the Trump Equation had and still has merit. Like most of my equations, it was simple; companies should be scored on various factors: how much other tax they are creating, their ecological footprint, their social/philanthropic footprint, etc. Where after, companies with a high score pay less tax, and maybe no tax. And companies with low scores pay more, and maybe more than the top tax rate at the time, which I believe was 40% at the time. Nordhaus's Carbon Tax could fit well inside of the Trump Equation.

This point aside, in terms of motivation, the same RES solution to why President Trump should re-sign the Paris accord, could potentially be used to bargain for a Carbon Tax.

The ŔÉŚ Solution

The ŔÉŚ solution to Paris was simply that if RES is permitted, the Malawi Network and others working within the AGOA - African Growth and Opportunity Act framework, which is a trade deal that allows the countries in the AGOA to trade tariff-free with the USA, an essential ingredient in the RES Equation environment.

The ŔÉŚ solution to Paris was a set of trade deals. For instance, the use of US steel in all projects. This incurs a cost to the network but this cost is insignificant next to the power of the ŔÉŚ Equation.

With re-election coming soon, are there more republicans and swing voters who oppose Paris, versus republicans and swing voters who would like to see a very serious and continually increasing order for steel and other such goods? I can't say to know the answer. But, if the answer is yes, then there is a potential solution.

The UK Situation

Putting ŔÉŚ back in its box for now, and focusing on the country I know most about, I see a good opportunity to start the Carbon Tax roadshow in the UK. First, some targeted advertising, the science of Global Warming is so clear it can be presented within 30 seconds for TV adverting, it would be an effective medium.

One of the first presentations I am making will be addressed to Sir Richard

Branson and the team at Virgin Unite. Offering a very significant opportunity in the four S-World Super Projects: S-World TBS, VSN, Films & UCS. However, until now, I have not really known what to ask for in exchange. The others that I will approach are Bill Gates, Mark Zuckerberg, Elon Musk, Paul G. Allen, Jeff Bezos, Sergey Brin, and Larry Page; they can all provide technical support, but that is not Virgin's speciality.

So, maybe, I can ask for a media campaign; Virgin has its own TV network with 3.6 million viewers. So why not advertise to them short ads that present the science, again and again. Back this up with the mother of all social media companies with Virgin studios (maybe as S-World Films UK) churning out more and more different catchy short clips to fuel the campaign. And then add a general call out to all responsible journalists, create the pressure and maintain the pressure.

Further, with Sir Richard being the father of branding, one could seek to make 'Support the Carbon Tax' a brand; so that companies can display the brand on their adverts and marketing material.

One thing I am sure of is that the lies that the Brexit remain campaign made about an increase of funding by £350 million a week to the NHS (National Health Service), which caused the leave vote. There was less than 2% in it at the end; and in the UK, the NHS is its most prized possession.

So, we know what buttons to push in place of Nordhaus's suggestion to make tax cuts in place of Carbon Tax. We suggest the extra funds to pay for the NHS and other popular services, such as policing and teachers.

Unlike the US republicans, some of whom have an almost religious devotion to the party line, no matter the subject, there are few religious conservatives. And in a post-Brexit world, what better way to put the UK on the map, in positive lead from the front light, than to be the first country to adopt a Carbon Tax. Where after, Prime Minister May could follow in Margaret Thatcher's greatest achievement, convicting the world via the United Nations of the need to ban CFCs.

The politics are good and will be good on both sides of the fence. I think one could expect unanimous support from Labour (the democrats of the UK) and all other parties.

Of course, one probably needs to phase such a tax in and protect companies that would go out of business as best one can. But the economic argument I would make is that the Carbon Tax is coming, and the sooner one starts preparing for it, the better off one's economy will be in the long term, as the economy would have adapted to a life without carbon-emitting fuels sooner than the rest.

Special Project 7b.

Creating a Carbon-free Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Let us move forward in time to 2028; and let us hope that by this time, either by a political initiative as outlined above, by one brave political leader, that gains momentum until it is recognised by the UN and made law; or that things just got worse and more obvious, and the crook scientists and economists stating the global warming is not real nonsense, is believed as much as a scientist who today tried to convince anyone that smoking is not good for you. And the world had to take quick and drastic measures.

A UN resolution would not work in a county like Malawi. For one, Malawi only has a GDP of 5.5 billion, which is absurd between 20 million people. I strongly suspect that the actual figure is much higher. But most trade is either good for good, 'I will give you a chicken for 10 buckets of coal,' or is simply not recorded. How can you tax an economy that for the most part is not taxed?

Second, comes the big moral dilemma; in the 18th, 19th, 20th century, starting in the UK, the West, and prosperous East, burned coal and other carbon emitters free from concern, and built upon the back of the energy provided, created cities and all the creature comforts we enjoy today. And because of this, it is (to a degree, and maybe a large degree) immoral to suggest to the countries who are poor today, who do not have roads or electricity, let alone a way to create carbon-free energy, should stop using carbon fuels due to the unlimited consumption and carbon emissions enjoyed by the West since 1760.

Even if this argument was flat ignored, enforcing a ban on coal and other high-carbon emitters would be very hard to enforce. The argument that one could force the country to comply via the distribution of aid is weak. In 'The Bottom Billion,' Paul Collier informs us that only one per cent of aid to Chad made it to its supposed destination. But because the need for aid in Chad is so high, aid organizations still ploughed their money in. Another statistic from Collier's book is that 40% of all aid to Africa ends up paying for the military. In 'Why Nations Fail' by Daron Acemoglu and James Robinson and 'Poor Economics' by Abhijit V. Banerjee and Esther Duflo we hear many similar stories.

Using aid to motivate the poorest countries is not going to get us far. And remember, we are not talking about keeping things as they are today. We need to

drastically reduce the carbon. And if all but the world poorest countries drastically cut their emissions, the emissions from what would be the last of the emerging economies would, in itself, be too much.

Then, there are basic logistics. In an interview about bringing the internet to the world, Mark Zuckerberg had a strong plan for most of the world but did not have a plan for bringing the internet to locations where there were not even roads let alone electricity. Countries with poor infrastructure and almost no money are really going to struggle when it comes to reducing the use of high-carbon emitting fuels.

To answer this question and give an answer right here right now, would take another thousand pages. But, fortunately, the S-World answer is S-World, and those thousand pages are either online on American Butterfly.org and Angel Theory.org or on my hard drive. The S-World Network hypothesis is the answer, with or without www.AmngelTheory.org/The-RES-Equation. But preferably with the RES Equation, as RES increases the money supply dramatically, and models show that Malawi and countries like it are brought swiftly into prosperity. And the entire plan is based on the first law of S-World EEE - The Ecological Experience Economy, S-Word VSN, Films, and UCS provide the experience, and the laws create the environment; and the laws are such that each location must be a carbon footprint improvement.

Special Project 7c.

How on Earth Can Growth Theory be Good for Climate Change?

By Nick Ray Ball and Sienna Skye 25th November 2018

Addressing the Elephant in the room, Future Global Warming by sub emerging markets.

On the 8th of October 2018, The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel, also known as the Nobel Prize in Economics was announced. The winners were Paul Romer a university professor at NYU and former director of the Marron Institute and William Nordhaus Sterling Professor of Economics at Yale University, for their work in economic growth, technological change, and climate change.
See: www.nobelprize.org/uploads/2018/10/advanced-economicsciencesprize2018.pdf

ECONOMIC GROWTH, TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE, AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The Committee for the Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel

> "This year's prize rewards the design of models and methods to address some of the most fundamental and pressing questions of our time, involving the long-run development of the global economy and the welfare of its citizens. Paul M. Romer has given us new tools for understanding how long-run technological change is determined in a market economy, while William D. Nordhaus has pioneered a framework for understanding how the economy and climate of our planet are mutually dependent on each other.
>
> In his focus on the fundamental endogeneity of technological change, Romer has emphasized how the economy can expand the boundaries – and thus the possibilities – of its future activities. In his focus on the fundamental challenges of climate change, Nordhaus has stressed

> important negative side effects – and thus the restrictions – of the endeavors to bring about future prosperity. Both Romer and Nordhaus emphasize that the market economy, while a powerful engine of human development, has important imperfections and their contributions have thus offered insights into how government policy could potentially enhance our long-run welfare.

For me, this was a triple win as nearly eight years before, after a series of eureka ideas, and a plot for an Ai movie, I set myself the challenge of creating EEE – The Ecological Experience Economy, with the Experience coming from the 4 colossal technology/software projects; The TBS™ – Total Business Systems and S-Web™, S-World VSN™ – Virtual Social Network, S-World Film™, and the S-World UCS™ Simulator.

Where after The Ecology comes from Growth Theory and the creation of what were originally titled 'Cities of Science,' which would be developed in such a way as to become an ecological improvement relative to the status quo, and specifically the planet would have less a carbon emissions after each development than were emitted before.

And lastly, the economy would be created in a radically different way, inspired by the laws of nature, or to be specific; analogies from chaos theory and M-theory, including, supersymmetry, string theory, quantum mechanics, special and general reality.

What better way to create an ecological economic system, than starting the software framework by simulating the laws of mother nature, and critically, having no prior knowledge of economic theory to cloud the process.

Nearly eight years later, having worked the theory full and extra time since. The Nobel Committee chose to emphasize the three S-World buzz words 'Economic Growth, Technological Change, and Climate Change,' was music to my ears.

Later on in the day, the 2018 Nobel Prizes in Economics were announced, both Nordhaus and Romer attended press conferences in their home universities. Romer at NYU and Nordhaus at Yale. And as one would expect, each was asked their opinion of the other, Romer seemed genuinely pleased at Nordhaus as co-winner and it was clear he thought that Nordhaus was both deserving and a very nice person. When Nordhaus was asked his opinion of Romer, Nordhaus was equally courteous, but a pause before he spoke was interrupted by a minor heckle from the audience. This brings us to the title of this special project – Global Cooling part 3; **"How Can Growth Theory be Good for Climate Change?"**

Officially Romer won his Nobel for ***"integrating technological innovations into long-run macroeconomic analysis,"*** however about 10 years ago, Romer started an ambitious project to create 'Charter Cities,' across the world. He made headway in Honduras, but pulled out, disappointed with some unnamed presumably corrupt individual or company within the process.

Romer had established The Marron Institute in NYU, to nurture and research the project, which continued after Romer's departure, and is now involved in expanding close to 20 cities in Ethiopia, but it would seem without (or with a watered-down) 'Charter' concept, the Charter being better institutions, see Why Nations Fail by Daron Acemoglu and James Robinson and The Bottom Billion by Paul Collier for all you need to know about Charters and better institutions.

So here's the thing, a thing that has been drilled into me since I was old enough to overhear my father talking, overpopulation versus the environment is a zero-sum game, in general, the greater the population, the more it extracts from and damages the environment, first as forests are cleared to make room for towns, cities and infrastructure, second as nature is cleared for business interests, resource extraction and farming, and third, the need for energy causes climate change. To my father, demographic growth and GDP growth, comes at a cost to nature, and I of course agree, it's a very difficult argument to disagree with, the only discrepancy is who cares, and what can be done about it?

So I would hazard a guess that the minor heckle was not at Paul Romer in particular, rather it was someone who cared a lot, and disapproved at the Charter City or any other similar growth theory concept that would increase carbon emissions on the one hand, and increases global population on the other.

Moving to Paul Romer's post-Nobel announcement interview, when asked about the Charter City concept, Romer looked sad, like he had lost something precious like he had started out to do good like Ben Kenobi, but somewhere along the journey, the idea had turned into Darth Vader.

I don't think it had, the potential damage to nature aside, if one knows the subject, just a little, and has read, Poor Economics, The Fall of Nations and The Bottom Billion, one will know that the plan is good, and the only plan on the table to stop the suffering. The trouble is most people have not read those books, and it just comes across as a new form of colonization. As Romer said; **"It's the worst idea that has come along, except for all the others!"** and **"It's not a great solution, nobody likes it, but you got to ask, compared to what?"** and lastly and maybe telling of primary motives **"On this issue about migration, we don't have a backup plan."**

And you know what, he's right, left unchecked, and considering Europe and Africa not the USA countries to its south, with the population of Africa set to near double by 2050, according to Gates Foundation data, and set to double again by the end of the century according to some models. With no new places to find work, in place of millions of economic refugees, there will be billions. Add to that the effects of extreme climate change, and the world we are creating for our children's children will be a dystopia, see Angel City 5 – Movie Framework.

If the only reason one has for backing a Grand Network – Charter City 2.0 plan is to stop the economic migration that will surely destroy the US and the USA, that's fine, economics is not a morality play, doing the right and clever thing purely for self-preservation is all that is required.

Feynman's Sum Over Histories

In Nordhaus's post-Nobel announcement press conference at Yale University, he made a comment that made me laugh, about growth theory in the 1970s and 1980s, he said: **"It was closed, you can't invent quantum mechanics a second time, it looked like everything had been pretty much done."**

This was very convenient, as it allows me to say in return, maybe, but **what about using influences from quantum mechanics to better economics and growth theory?** This chapter, Chapter 15. Fifty Reasons Why, was first created as Angel City 5 Special Projects, presented earlier in Special Project 4. Cities of Science and in the Back Story to this book, An Economic Theory of Everything – Part 5 Quantum Time

In brief then, this chapter owes its existence to an analogy of what is known as the Feynman Sum Over Histories, which tells us that the past, as well as the future, is changeable, which inspired the economic time travel software design M-System 13. S-World UCS™ Voyagers and the future points in time (2020, 2024, 2032, 2048, 2080) called 'Angel Cities,' from when we create our own desired future in 2080, with say a temperature rise of no more than 2 or realistically 3 degrees, a population less than 10 to 12 billion and plan the growth theory including population growth backwards trough time to 2020, and then go forth and build the world accordioning.

Of course, there's a lot more to it, not the least of which will be book 5. S-World VSN™ - Virtual Social Network and book 7. S-World UCS™ Simulator, but in general, that's the basic idea, idea, we start by choosing a desired future and then simulate it back and forth, and change the way the world develops, thus changing the past, relative to Angel City 5, and changing the future relative to Angel Cty 1. Feynman's Sum Over Histories analogized and applied to economic growth theory.

Albeit the idea was not originally based on Richard Feynman's essays rather, Isaac Asimov's prescription and the S-Word Network Mantra:

"You may not predict what an individual may do, but you can put in motion things that will move the masses in a direction that is desired, thus shaping if not predicting the future."

The ŔÉŚ Equation – A Non-Zero Sum Game

High Octane Financial Engineering

The Burning Question?

www.AngelTheory.org/The-RES-Equation

The ŔÉŚ equation is correct, it changes this book, A More Creative Capitalism and the Paradigm Shift volume (the other 7 parts to the S-World Hypothesis phase 1) from probably the most important book series this century, to the most important book in all subjects this century, and maybe the last. The ŔÉŚ equation is so very simple, my only reservation to its success is why has no one thought of it before? But sometimes math is like that, the obvious can stare us in the face, but until it's actually written or observed it's as far away as the stars. Certainly, I have read enough economics books to know that ŔÉŚ has never been considered in economics.

And indeed it was a thought experiment into space that discovered it, because whilst initially documented in 2012, it was not until I theorised MARS Resort 1, on the back of Elon Musk's ambitions to set up the transport network to Mars, and a Grand Network design I made – MARS Resort 1. Because MARS is the ultimate charter city destination, it has no population at all, no institutions, and no government. ON MARS on could create things anew. And that environment so happened to be perfect for the ŔÉŚ equation to flourish. Where after reverse engineer the concept on earth, so the thought experiment said one looks for the most similar country, and as Malawi was already on the table due to Angel POP (Grand Networks in Locations of Abject Poverty are Special Projects), the project changed to a full-time effort towards the Malawi Network and this book tells that story.

If we can use ŔÉŚ we can do amazing things, for instance, the simulation shows that in 2024, in place of Malawi receiving about as much tax income as it does today again, in place of tax income it can spend about five times this amount on S-World Output, Infrastructure, four and five-star social housing and suburbs,

education, technology, software, luxury cars, goods and couture for the Politian's, municipality worker salaries and bonuses, police, food, waterworks, solar infrastructures and many other things as well.

If we can use ŔÉŚ, simulations suggest by 2039 Malawi will enjoy between 0.35% to 1.29% of global GDP. And this is very important for population growth, we have of course added some bonuses to the UCS™ scores of each S-World member of personnel (who would also be equity owners) that sees small families rewarded but this can only go so far, in general, the only way I can see for an AGOA country to lower its population growth is for them to have the prosperity we have. Because on average we (all rich countries) are not increasing in population. So, the 'bring the poorest up to our level of prosperity' idea, is the only known solution that works, albeit considered completely impossible in this half of the century, until of course one factor's ŔÉŚ high-octane financial-engineering.

Consider this book as the fuel that powers the Angel Theory- Paradigm Shift vehicle, and The ŔÉŚ Equation is the nitrous oxide that makes the vehicle drive much faster.

See: www.AngelTheory.org/The-RES-Equation

However, for the rest of this point 7c. **"How Can Growth Theory be Good for Climate Change?"** I will continue without ŔÉŚ in part in case somewhere I have had a sustained brain fart and I'm just wrong about it, but also to show that the idea, the Charter City 2 & Angelwing Software idea, is a good plan all on its own, which can be greatly accelerated by ŔÉŚ but works independently of it.

Charter Cities 2.0

Let us start this consideration with the notion that Paul Romer and the Marron Institute team have created their Charter City designs both in theory and in practice in a way in which the economics work. The branding was terrible, but in principle, if Romer got the government to agree to the land and the charter and there was investment at hand. This is a superb start.

In the few interviews that I could find, it seemed the main Charter City long term return on investment was that once the city was established in many 40 square miles, the surrounding 10,000 square miles would be worth a fortune over time. This is the founding principle behinds MARS resort one, the land value when sold. And is the same for all very large-scale developments, it's not rocket science, it's just simple economics.

S-World Grand Networks do of course consider this factor, but half of the land,

spread evenly is for suburbs owned initially by the Malawian personnel, with the average size of a properties plot is 400 square meters, and in each square km half is recreated as a nature reserve and a further quarter is for road and other, for only 625 houses per KM^2 in each suburb.

However investors also make returns from the business Network and POP and this is very important because Grand Networks are more expensive than Charter Cities, due to the 1st Law of S-World, about the carbon footprint. A 300 square km city may be 20 or even 40 square miles of solar arrays to provide the power for the hosing and industry, and 20 to 40 square miles of solar arrays is very expensive.

But here's the thing, the Network would not buy the solar arrays, it would make them, and the companies that make them would be in part (usually half) owned by the investors, so there's money from the land, sure, but there's money from the industry

The TBS™ and the Theory of Every Business

The Theory of Every Business is as it sounds, a theory for a large network of businesses that could, between them, produce every good and service the population desired. It was the name of American Butterfly book one circa 2012. And what was true then is largely true now, except now we need to create a dynamic comparative advantage strategy to complement the virtual trade network and produce some of what the people want and trade for everything else. This process is best presented as part of the ŔÉŚ equation.

This production and trade network will be coordinated and organised by complex software. To give some sort of scale, relative to the work you are reading, you are reading chapter 15. Fifty Reasons Why, which is currently 158 pages. Where after the complete book 2. A More Creative Capitalism will be over 1000 pages for sure, and no-nonsense, each page a necessity. And in general, about a thousand pages would be the average size of an S-World Angel Theory – Paradigm Shift book. Where after the software and networking is described in books 4? The TBS – Total Business Systems and S-Web, 5 S-World VSN™ – Virtual Social Network, 6. S-World Film and BES™ – Behavioral Economic Systems, and Book 7. S-World UCS™ Simulator. And in fact, one should include this book, and the next book, book 3. The GDP Game as an extension to the S-World UCS™ Simulator.

Currently, the most developed book is Book 4. S-World TBS and S-Web. Consider an average CRM program, that has all the non-patented functions such as Outlook integration. Then add to it all the new functionality found on Network.VillaSecrets.com, parts 1, then parts 4 to 10 and you have better small

business software than is currently available, add to that the S-Web functions so software are the websites are one and the same, and then break it down, to super simple, one industry niche at a time, removing all the clutter that all industry solutions have, and apply expert and long-tested choice architecture and defaults. Add the TFS™ – Total Financial System, making admin as simple as the rest of the software, and making fraud almost impossible and then add an advisory panel of experts from accounting to marketing to good business management and one does not only have far better business software, one has software that can provide a 2 or 4 person team with the software and advise superior to even the most sophisticated large company whereafter as the small team often owns half of the business they try infinitely harder than people paid by the hour, working for the man.

The TBS and S-Web also provide a network with completely accurate accounts, stock and other essential information, hour by hour so that it has a complete and simple picture of the entire network, which is the key and completely essential ingredient for a theory of every business.

S-World VSN and UCS

S-World VSN – Virtual Social Network (book 5) is the oldest software started in 2000, relative to this chapter, Grand Networks and Charter Cities, it creates a virtual world that mirrors our own, and within, creates many different renderings of any development we imagine. The simplest way is to start with a game, The SIMS and Sim City, add new architectural and other details, such as elements from my favourite architect Stefan Antoni, then god willing partner with Oculus to provide the 3D experience and over time improve all features, so by 2024 we have a slicker than any other system to market the real estate, businesses, and the resort in general.

S-World VSN meets S-World UCS in gamification of the Virtual Network, from single properties to entire cities, and MMO Game will let games and would-be architects or city planners across the world create their own versions of the network and all that is within it. But, with a hood that started as the idea for a game called Villa Mogul in 2003 S-World VSN UCS edition will be the game that pays, and a lot and frequently, as when a property is liked by and purchased by the public, or a city plan is adopted, the commission, the prize will start in the thousands of dollars and end it the millions. And with S-World film, marketing the concept like mad, including blockbuster Hollywood movies, this game will be very popular. To

see the original concept from Chapter 7 of The Theory of Every Business See: www.americanbutterfly.org/S-World-2012

S-World UCS is generally referred to as S-World UCS Simulator, as its full name can be misinterpreted. UCS stands for Universal Colonization Simulator, which at the time was a marked improvement upon its original name The Tutorial Game. The grand name was first perfectly ok when naming a game, that started with one business and grew and grew until enough was made to create a super project and to fly to the stars. Hence Universal Colonization Simulator.

This name, however, can be misinterpreted, within a Charter City framework, which is already being dogged with the colonial label, so in general, we call it the S-World UCS Simulator, which is appreciated because that's exactly what it does. Sitting high on top of the TBS, S-Web and the S-World VSN framework the UCS Simulator creates future predictions for just about everything, it is a pivotal part of S-World Virtual Education, making games of almost every lesson, and training and recruiting future generations of S-World personnel. It is also the system from which the Feynman Sum over histories M-System 13. UCS Voyagers and M-System 14 Angel Cities are launched. Both systems are an extension of the simulator.

In terms of logistics in Grand Network (Charter Cities 2.0) S-World UCS and its hopefully millions of game pates and its quadrillions of Monte Carlo n-particle transport code quantum simulations (software used to create the most powerful of nuclear reactions and bombs) adapted to our needs, by the time 2024 arrives the entire years trading will and been simulated millions upon millions of times, so that each deviation from the plan, sees an exact other pre-made plan take its place. Not dissimilar to how physicalists explain away the quantum mechanics mantra, **"everything that can happen does"**

I wonder what is Nordhaus's view upon his co-prize winner Paul Romer's ideas about Charter Cities and in particular the prototype in Honduras?

In 2013, the Nobel committee did something rather odd by choosing Robert J. Shiller and Eugene Fama. This was not odd because of the candidates, both Shiller and Fama were worthy candidates. It was odd because, for the best part, Shiller and Fama held opposing views. Fama was the father of the efficient market hypothesis, the theory that asset prices reflect all publicly available information with the implication that it is impossible to consistently beat the market. Shiller, meanwhile, spent much of his career demonstrating that financial markets work poorly, they overshoot, are subject to bubbles, and are often driven by behavioural rather than rational forces.

The section only made sense when the 2013 Nobel committee chose Lars Peter Hansen as the 3rd awardee. Hansen was given his prize for devising statistical techniques to test whether markets behaved in a fully rational fashion. Therefore, if you put the three together and made predictive software to choose what is the best time to use Fama's theory and what is the best time to use Shiller's, you would really have something. And this idea, originally presented by Harvard's Dani Rodrik, was a big influence behind the S-World Angelwing economic software framework and Chapters 1 and 3 of A More Creative Capitalism.

Getting back to this year's awards, again, both Romer and Nordhaus are distinguished and highly regarded scholars who specialise in Growth Theory. However, are their values in contradiction with each other? I know what my dad would say to Romer's ideas about creating hundreds of new cities; he would say more cities equal more people and more people is bad for the planet. Also, from what I have seen, there seem to be no built-in safeguards to guarantee the cities will be an ecological improvement relative to climate change than the status quo on

no city. So, at a guess, I'd say Nordhaus probably does not think much of Romer's Charter City concept in its current format.

>> AND

Right now, we are here, **"we don't know how to bring countries together."** And Special Project 7a. (Reason 30) The Carbon Tax – A viral and political approach to promoting a Carbon Tax, has some views on this point. But one way or another, the rich and converging worlds will solve this problem, it's only a matter of time. Time that we do not have, as it's not a zero-sum game. But sooner or later the rich and developing countries will reach a deal. A deal that would, if my grasp on the math is correct, need to drastically reduce carbon, really to zero. Which would be impossible, as it's not like the ozone problem, CFCs - chlorofluorocarbons were mostly found in spray devices (hairspray etc.) and air conditioning, and alternative methods existed. But carbon-emitting materials are more common, and particularly in air travel. Or one can power a city with solar power, and one can allow only non-polluting vehicles. But we're a long way from electric planes; however, planes now are only 3% of emitters.

This then leaves the poorest 10% of the world (who could, if primarily burning coal and other high carbon-emitting fuel) end up emitting as much as 15% (loose statistic needs citation) of what we are emitting today, for as long as 100 years. And because climate change is not a zero-sum game, in that the carbon in the atmosphere stays up there for at least 100 years; and when it's saturated (which will be soon), all additional carbons turn a critical problem into a disaster, a disaster that will in itself perpetuate a slower convergence for the bottom 10%, as more harvests and dreams are lost to doubt and flood and other negative climate change externalities.

Special Project 7d. (Reason 33)

How to promote Tesla and other Carbon Free Vehicles?

Special Project 7d. **How to promote Tesla and other Carbon Free Vehicles?**
Each property, be it built for the S-World personnel or sold to the public, residential real estate, industrial, or commercial; can be marked up by 6.25% which creates a budget for at least one electronic car per property, often many. (R.33)
An extremely profitable endeavour, if we can apply the RES Equation!

Within Grand Networks, each property is sold with a budget (maybe 6.25% of the cost of the home) for an electronic car. Only electronic cars or select top-end sports and prestige cars can drive in Grand Networks.

GDP Game Solution…

Of course, one good solution to Global Warming is protecting and creating more forested lands, as plants are excellent in absorbing and storing carbon and emit oxygen.

If we reach our RES Simulation target of all Bottom Billion countries have a degree of completeness, then this is the initiative that can solve probably Global Warmings biggest problem, being the 50 odd countries who have started and will likely continue to burn fuels like coal and oil, on mass to provide power for there countries.

This hypothesize is however the realm of book 3. The GDP Game and is of course Higley leveraged on whether we can use RES or an alternate method for increasing

the money supply. And that the other countries in the bottom billion are receptive to this new kind of Growth Theory, see Why Nations Fail: The Origins of Power, Prosperity, and Poverty Daron Acemoglu, James Robinson, Poor Economics: A Radical Rethinking of the Way to Fight Global Poverty by Abhijit V. Banerjee, Esther Duflo, and The Bottom Billion: Why the Poorest Countries are Failing and What Can Be Done About It by Paul Collier for reasons why some corrupt countries may choose not to accept this kind of growth theory. But to summarise, dictators are happy that their people have no opportunities because they are not a threat, so they wish to keep their populations poor, and uneducated. However, the good news is with the spread of technology, there is only so much a dictator can do to quell the masses, and 20 years is a long time, especially as the Network spreads to neighbouring countries.

Note that since 2011 The Spartan Theory, which we shall hear more of in Special Project 15, has its own solution to the 'dictator problem' and that is to act inclusively, guaranteeing the 'dictator' and his gang, can have power over one of the Star-Up cites and that such power or maybe just money is more or more accessible than is current. So allowing the types of good institutions mentioned in Why Nations Fail and charters mentioned in The Bottom Billion to be politically accepted by the previous dictator, so long as said previous dictator can live out his reaming years is luxury.

Special Project 7d. Electronic Cars Continued

Each property, be it built for the S-World personnel or sold to the public, is marked up by 6.25% which creates a budget for at least one electronic car per property. And because every household has an electric car, we can impose toll fees for petroleum and other dirty fuel cars on S-World roads without grinding the network to a halt.

We have already discussed the massive solar initiatives in Special Project 3c. Electricity. But, to elaborate further, the general idea is that all S-World development will also be run via solar or other green energy. And in general, housing will be created in efficient, modern, environmentally inclusive designs.

Why would we allow select top-end sports and prestige cars to drive in Grand Networks?

This is due to what I call 'The Moet Effect.' Simply, a location where one sees a lot of supercars is considered more affluent; and because of that, real estate prices both residential and commercial will increase.

Add RES Figures

Add the S-World GT (Google Tesla Autonomous Electronic Vehicles

Special Project 8. Universal Knowledge

Each Grand Network development has a university that teaches subjects that develop the skills needed to get a good S-World job. Plus, S-World VSN™ and UCS™ provide open university courses.

Non scholae, sed vitae discimus. (We learn not for school, but for life.)

Special Project 8a.

University Charter Cities 2.0 – Whole Cities Dedicated to Learning (Reason 35)
A University Grand Network (Chapter City 2.0) in Malawi.
University Endowment Funds – Yale, Harvard, NYU, Princeton, Stanford, Cambridge UK et al.

Special Project 8b.

Schools, Colleges, Universities, Operations Centres, and Work-Based Training within all Grand Networks (R.36)
Good schools and universities are one of the base multipliers and accelerators in the value of real estate anywhere in the world, and so have become a fundamental ingredient in any Grand Network

Special Project 8c

S-Web.edu – Free S-Web Framework Websites for Students and Professors, and Authors (R.37)

Special Project 9. Spartan Contracts - Jobs, Jobs, Jobs

Nongraduate opportunities. Give us 16 years of work and you will own your own home. Take gap years, construction workers can follow the sun and move from Grand Network to network and see the world. Nurses can do the same with the opportunity to train as doctors.

GDP Game Solution…

Above, we feature the description for Spartan Contracts from the Orlando Grand Network circa 2012 as is described in American Butterfly Book 1. 'The Theory of Every Business' - Chapter 3. However, when creating the MARS Resort 1 game, Spartan Contracts became more of the standard way personnel work for S-World, regardless of graduate status.

Special Project 9a. Jobs in the Start-Up and Charter Cities

Currently, in; The GDP Game, all local personnel (who are from the country where the network is) are on Spartan Contracts; and for the duration of their employment share in 50% of the profit share of their company, per POP method.

The particular characteristic that has stuck from the 2012 model, and is now a pivotal part of the economics, is that 'Spartans' enter into a 16-year labour contract, and about a third of remuneration (bonus profit share, and base salary) pays for their own property, with another third becoming welfare, or unemployment benefit, assisting the poor, and (in many cases) the poor relatives of the Spartan (this is the equivalent of wage or income tax). The last third for general spending is a split between liquid cash and Network Credits. The Network Credits, as always, need to be spent on one or another network company, within the allocated time frame (from 2 weeks or/ to 12 months).

Special Project 9b. Four or Five-Star Social Housing

Developed within Book 3 'The GDP Game,' Those on Spartan Contracts (who may be everyone) pay about 33% of their profit share remuneration to build their own housing, oversized plots, five-star build quality and finishes, with properties designed to be extended. Social housing for a far more equal society. In locations which are (as always) half nature reserve, surrounding the start-up-charter-cities. Social housing in locations that will, in time, grow too expensive and be exclusive suburbs.

Whilst it is difficult to estimate a price, I'm thinking about $65,000 per home build cost, on top of the land and infrastructure; making for a home valued at about $130,000, which is set to rise significantly due to market forces as the estates where we build social housing become the new prestige suburbs of each Grand Network.

In all cases, houses will be designed to be extended. Should the Spartan do well in their career, or marries another Spartan or their children play a paying UCS game well; then the build cost can double, and an extra story can be constructed, 2 more bedrooms, another entrainment area, and a 2nd swimming pool.

I hope to come to some arrangement with Stefan Antoni. First is an arrangement in the creation of S-World VSN Virtual Social Network, and create sections of his architecture within the SIMS and SIM City rendering tools; and, in addition, to design the suburb and the properties.

If this is the case, then this social housing initiative will surely be the most luxurious in the world.

Lastly and critically, coming from someone who has built their own house and even

designed sections in Photoshop back in 2000; like all S-World companies where we desire as many equity owners as employees, the Spartan will often be building their own villas. Not only does this make each Spartan more careful and skilful (as they try harder), it can create an 'excellent work clique' with those who are not working as one would wish for their own home, call out and demand improvement from the less diligent construction workers.

This will be backed up with an S-World BES Observer Game that creates the same effect, and excellence doubled is a good start. So, much can go wrong in building if the builders do not care, from walking on the waterproof coating with a small stone in one's shoe (happens all the time, costs $10,000 or more to fix) to the theft of building materials.

Another important thing I learned was that the property needed to be completely designed before one begins, alterations can cost a lot and create their own additional problems. This same point also calls into effectiveness the S-World VSN for planning the entire suburb down to the smallest detail on each property. So that all involved in building their own suburb see the big picture of the suburb and every detail of the property in VSN. This can only further improve the building process, as there are no mistakes. It's not always easy to follow an architect's plan, likely, less than half the builders have ever seen the plans. S-World VSN corrects that error, in a way that all can refer to every step of the way.

Note that the VSN property builder needs to be staged, in reverse, back from absolute completion, through every day's work, back to the first operation. And each day (that can be moved if there is poor weather) shows exactly what must be done, who has to do what and exactly what quality of materials to use. And at the end of the day, each Spartan report back about what has or has not been done, and VSN moves to the next day, adjusting for all under and over target personnel achievements. This data then becomes the data for the BES Observer, and the competition is played per property, per suburb, per start-up-city, and per the Malawi Network; with the usual daily winners, winning big, and everyone observed by their peers and whoever is interested.

I would suggest this level of planning and incentive is enough to suggest that S-World construction will be very efficient.

Special Project 9c. Spartan Suburbs

Special Project 9d. The A&B String 2018 (Welfare)

Also developed within Book 3. 'The GDP Game,' those on Spartan Contracts pay about 33% of their remuneration to between 4 and 8 family or friends, or to farmers who are out of work due to improved farming efficiency.

The general idea here is that those who receive this remuneration should either study to get a good S-World job, play semi-professional sports, or become artisans.

Special Project 9e. Spartan.edu

I've heard quite a lot about education, from the excellent 'Creating a Learning Society: A New Approach to Growth, Development, and Social Progress' by Joseph E. Stiglitz to the equally excellent 'Ready Player One' by Ernest Cline.

But it occurs to me that everyone is missing an obvious point; which is that whoever is being educated is a cost, and that cost should be covered by the future employer. So, in the Malawi Network, via mostly virtual education and skills training, the next generation of workers is paid by the current generation of workers, as at least half of the welfare is for education. And not just 5 to 21-year-olds, anyone who wants to learn can apply, or just get lucky because their elder cousin is an S-World employee.

The point is that, if, like me, one had just enough money to live, and access to education materials (such as from the internet and audiobooks), then give them a few years and they can educate themselves if they enjoy the subject they are focusing on and can see a better financial future in the long run.

Providing education in any form should not only include schools, universities, and teachers but also the income to pay the older pupils. This is not so different compared to the West where parents often help out or the government offers lower interest loans. The only difference is, in place of parents and governments, the financial ability of an individual to learn is provided in one way or another via the S-World Network hypothesis.

Special Project 10. Global Healthcare

Each Grand Network development is built around a 'SURH,' a Super University Resort Hospital; a five to seven-star experience with extremely expensive 'Medi-Villas' and apartments attached. One objective of the network is to create SURH's evenly around the world, so everyone is near one SURH or another.

Special Project 10a.

A Super University and Research Hospital

Also from American Butterfly Book 1. 'The Theory of Every Business' - Chapter 3, access to good hospitals is a key driver of the value of the real estate. But due to the large expense involved in creating SURHs in 'The GDP Game,' there would likely be just one or two created in the first 6-year phase.

However, we hope to achieve lots from providing foundations and philanthropists with the infrastructure to site a small to medium medical centre in each of the 128 solar locations.

At this stage, where S-World would participate in health care is in the creation of generic pharmaceuticals to be distributed by the philanthropic medical centres.

Special Project 10b.

Limiting Antibiotics

This special project seeks solutions to the problem of the overuse of antibiotics. This problem is very misunderstood, but simple enough to summarise. If we carry on as we are, there will only be resistant bacteria left and we're all going to die!

We can start by stopping to put it on crops.

GDP Game Solution…

We were farming the land for 22,900 years before antibiotics were invented. And whilst I must admit to knowing absolutely nothing about farming and the benefits of antibiotics on crops; seeing as the general idea is to modernise farming and to invest considerably in buying farmland and creating 'S-World Food' as a Super Project, we would certainly have the opportunity to farm sans 'antibiotiques.'

Decreasing the usage of antibiotics in humans is also greatly desired. However, as I was but 2 days away from death in August 2017 and was only saved by the correct antibiotics, there is obviously a time for using antibiotics, and a time not for using antibiotics.

>>

Add Generic Pills for free, or low

Pills may be non-profit

Cure Malaria in Malawi

Special Project 11. African Rain

A mass solar desalinization project for North and East Africa, the Middle East, USA, and other locations. Creating Super Grand Networks (over 100 sq. miles) in desert locations by adding water.

Special Project 11a

African Rain

The Spartan Theory _ Project 'African Rain' – A mass solar desalinization initiative, seeking 1000 solar-powered desalinization plants and piping to see the Sahara Desert become future growth networks, forest, food, and Grand Networks.

After the ' Spartan Theory,' 'African Rain' was the second Special Project, circa 2011. Its origin was a consideration of chaos theory and its effect on predicting the weather. It was considered that whilst one can not necessarily predict the weather, one could change it. For example, the construction of say 1,000 desalination plants flooding North Africa; with fresh water for years and the planting of more and more rain forest would, in a few decades, change the probability of rain in that location from almost zero to quite a lot.

The trouble, of course, is the cost of the desalination plants, which would each require massive solar arrays to provide power.

As both Malawi and Zimbabwe are landlocked, this exercise changes from local requirements to export, as we look into creating the industry for desalination

plants, for use in other locations and in particular Cape Town which is nearly out of water, before moving to North Africa and the Middle East.

In general, we are looking to lower the cost of desalinization by 75%, at which point it becomes a tool that can be used for the terraforming of desert and arid land back to farmland and rainforests.

And note the word 'back,' in the case of North and East Africa, these lands were not always desert. Before Roman times, these were fertile lands, but too much farming and the cutting down of the trees created the vast deserts we see today.

Special Project 11b. S-World Water

With this said, practically for the Malawi Networks, African Rain turns simply into 'S-World Water' (a book in Volume 2) and the providing of water to Malawians. Fortunately, Malawi already has a good water infrastructure. However, which is probably down to half the country being bordered on a gigantic freshwater lake.

In general, the GDP Game Solution for improving water comes from the classification of all 'waterworks,' simply as infrastructure. And as we previously heard, the government has a lot of allocation of cash flow to infrastructure projects, so I'm sure water shortages will be addressed.

On a commercial factor (and remember, we need commercial factors as, without them, there would be no externalities) is that it would be best if, in many Charter Cities as possible, they could access the water from the lake or rivers that run to it to create water features; and preferably small lakes with some islands within, and beach all around surrounded by hills and new nature reserve.

Special Project 11c. S-World Water x RÉS

However, if we can use RES as described in Chapter 4, we can increase the money supply. And it would not be inconceivable that, by 2039, solar-powered desalinization cash flow is close to half a trillion USD, which would create the Africa Rains necessary to being well underway terraforming the Sahara, and all of the North African coasts will be thick with Start-Up and Charter Cities; lowering economic migration, increasing the production of oxygen and storing carbon

within the new forests and other fertile lands.

Special Project 12. Their Oceans

An apocalyptic problem for the ocean's population today is the plastic bags, packaging, & straws that are thrown away. Every single day, over 500 million straws are thrown away in the USA alone. There are perfectly good paper straws that would do for a cost of only a tenth of a cent more.

GDP Game Solution…

One big advantage of effectively starting from the beginning, in terms of industry and business, is that one can introduce initiatives such as 'Their Oceans,' and it will (in time) affect most or even all of the population.

Special Project 12a. Create Biodegradable Packaging for all S-World companies.

First, one needs to borrow, buy, or start anew the research into biodegradable alternates to plastics. As we have heard, there are perfectly good straws available. And given the will and of course the Ťender to supply every S-World business, plus considerable interest from countries like South Africa for such solutions, the biodegradable material companies will have many lifetimes of business.

Special Project 12b. Plastics banned from Cities

Another simple solution is to ban all harmful plastics from all Network Cities.

Special Project 12c. Create Biodegradable Packaging for African and Asian companies.

And in continuation, when making companies in the first place, to partner with existing companies that use plastics and change the policy from within.

Looking further than Africa, we can consider making B-POP Grand Networks in China and India; in which the 1st priority is to supply waste management services in areas where plastics are entering the oceans.

Special Project 12d. Defend the Rivers

Another thought is that 10 rivers are carrying 90% of plastics into the oceans, so we need to research a filtering mechanism that does not harm the marine life; which at first glance would seem to be simply to create nets across the very top of the water, as because the plastics float, most of it can be filtered out relatively simply.

Maybe – If it was that easy…

Special Project 13. Middle Earth

This is a very cool project that has commercial applications, building underground resort developments (in particular) in a location of poor weather. This expensive and very long-term project saves our asses in all sorts of ELE (Extinction Level Event) scenarios.

GDP Game Solution…

The 'Middle Earth' project is an expensive and long-term project that, in the first six-year phase, will only see the first stage of the project, which is to tunnel underground to create a safe place for the servers.

In truth, in the mid-term (the next 20 years), this project is only expected to be rolled out in the case of cold countries where such underground habitats could become popular and can be financed by the real estate and commercial property sales within.

Middle Earth, in general, is a long-term objective.' As when the money is flowing and one starts to wonder what to build next, then that is time for the creation of Middle Earth; created to protect our citizens in the case of an ELE (Extinction Level Event) such as an asteroid collision, a supervolcano, nuclear problems, or other such disasters.

Special Project 14. The Population Point

This, the hardest of all special projects to apply without affecting free will, has a simple but radical solution. Most First World economic countries' populations are static, and so we must replicate Western economics across the globe, as quickly as possible.

GDP Game Solution…

Special Project 14.a Bring Africa rapidly up to Western Economic financial levels

The Malawi Network plans are specifically created to combat the extremely real problems with the expected population rises in Africa, which today has a population of 1.2 billion, which is expected to rise to as much as 3 or 4 billion by the end of the century.

If this happens, it will be the end of Africa. Every single wild animal will have been eaten or killed. The trees will have been cut down, and the continent will be in utter chaos and extreme misery.

This point was actually the principal point in the first version of Angel Theory Book 1, seen here www.angeltheory.org/angel-city-5-_-1st-aug-2017.

Here is the extract:

> As things stand, Africa is expected to increase its population from 1.2 billion to 4 billion by 2080. And if that happens, we can say goodbye to just about every wild animal in Africa and kiss our entire way of life goodbye. If we think economic immigration is a problem now, with

millions of Africans risking their lives to get to Europe, just imagine how the world will be when billions of Africans are faced with the problem: emigrate or die. Such a future would be hellish even if we did not blow ourselves up along the journey.

Bill and Melinda Gates and others are fighting the good fight, but current charity & foundational thinking cannot fully solve this problem. To combat such a catastrophe without overly affecting free will, we suggest looking at the problem through the eyes of Angel Theory.

This Angel Theory solution is new. So, like all fresh theories, it has a degree of uncertainty. But the basic principle is this: As the economic conditions in the USA and Europe create an environment where the population stays steady, then maybe the best way to fix Africa in 2080 is to replicate the economic conditions of the Western economies in Africa as soon as is humanly possible.

Some of the above has now been expanded upon, but the basic principle is the same; convergence and prosperity in Africa may and probably will lower population rates to European and USA levels. However, and a big however is the timing, 50 years will be too late, the population explosion will have already happened. The time to start this challenge is now, and the maximum time to significant implementation is 20 years.

Special Project 14b. Angel City 5

Angel City 5 is the last of the five S-World UCS 2080 Simulations. It is the future we create and then work back from, deploying billions of ripple effects for people and companies in our time to grasp and follow. Its role as the last of the M-System 14. Angel City future waystations are to create a heavenly future, which includes as a fundamental constituent, systems and ripple effects created to reduce overpopulation. By giving Africans Western education and opportunities, it's likely the continent will follow the demographic growth of Western countries, which is far slower, and in some cases, populations are declining.

Special Project 15. The Spartan Theory (World Peace)

The Spartan Theory is whatever will bring peace; from dictators stepping down from politics to live and have a say over the new Grand Network Charter Cities in their own country, to all countries pitching in to fight against poaching and fighting side by side against a common enemy.

GDP Game Solution…

In actual fact, 'The Spartan Theory' developed into the theory of all concepts created in 2011, which was a lot. It was the 'spiritually inspired' theory of everything that laid the foundations for all of S-World and Angel Theory.

Special Project 15a. Dictator Compensation

Initially, the idea was to attempt to trade with dictators; and in particular at that time, Robert Mugabe & Colonel Gaddafi. We would create a Grand Network which they could have some say over, naming rights etc. if they allowed democracy to follow its natural course.

Good idea, bad idea, who knows? Both are now no longer in charge.

Soon after, an idea was for countries that had problems that only a fight could solve, see this fight as 300 unarmed men/women per side; and whoever wins, wins. This created the name 'The Spartan Theory.'

However, in such a fight, there were bound to be casualties and so resentments.

Seven years later, The Spartan Theory has become an S-World UCS Game, in which we ask all countries to freely provide game rangers, law enforcement, and/or military for the fight against the ivory poachers, and the base of operations would be Special Project 1. 'Experience Africa' and The Fort Malawi Garrison

Special Project 15b. The Fort Malawi Garrison

Where Special Project 1. Experience Africa raises money for the protection of Africa's Elephants and Rhinos from the dangers of farmers, building fences around the nature reserves, and other initiatives. The Fort Malawi Garrison is a collection of the world's rangers, law enforcement, and military assisting with the problem of ivory poachers.

The first 'Spartan Theory' initiative is entangled with Special Project 1. 'Experience Africa' and Special Project 4c. 'Network Cities,' as we request that each country provide personnel to assist the war on ivory poachers. Created as an S-World UCS Game, 'The Ivory Game,' as we team up countries that have opposing political views to fight together against a common enemy.

The reason why such an action needs to be within an S-World Game is that kept unchecked, a bunch of professional soldiers would see a lot of dead poachers very quickly and the initiative would backfire before it started.

So, to avoid such disasters, we gamify the experience. For instance, a newborn Elephant gets 250 points; a dead elephant is minus 500 points, a dead Rhino (whose population is much lower than elephants) minus 750 points. But a dead poacher is minus 1000 points. The general idea is that we desire to turn poachers into paid protectors.

Who better to know the mind of other poachers than another poacher?

To avoid the appearance of China-bashing, China, Vietnam, and other countries that are the primary cause of ivory poaching will be the first countries to be asked to contribute personnel and equipment, and some jets would be nice.

This project has a significant economic upturn for whatever country gets to be the main base of operations, as the local economy of the base will see extra ‘R’ Revenue.

Also, is it’s a great plot for a bunch of movies, TV series, and documentaries.

Special Project 15c. S-World Films

S-World Film is no small part of S-World, it was the second half of the first Angel Theory book. But as it required one to know the Story of S-World, I moved it to the end of the Angel Theory series, which is currently Book 8 'Angel City 5 Movie Framework.'

The Spartan Theory itself and EEE - The Ecological Experience Economy - were built upon the back of an idea for a film trilogy, and since the film making concept has endured and is now merged as the front end of S-Word BES Behavioral Economic Systems. The general idea being is that we make broadcast videos, series, and films about topics that need promoting but do so in an entraining way as possible. From asking Lee Child to include the busting of a clandestine ivory poaching ring in his next Jack Reacher book, to an adaptation of my Angel City 5 trilogy, to a great many documentaries, films, and series about climate change and environmental issues.

We would seek to create many films and drama series about our fight against the poachers, along with many documenters and reality tv shows. Each one is a PR exercise for the cause.

Special Project 16. Universal Colonization

This is the ultimate achievement in the S-World UCS Game. The ultimate special project, flying ourselves to the stars in a fleet of ships, spreading our complexity across the galaxy, ensuring our survival come what may.

GDP Game Solution…

This special project has been made much more achievable due to Elon Musk's ambitions to create a transport system to MARS. If Musk wishes to provide the transportation, then S-World wishes to become the developers, oxygen and water suppliers, and the leaders in MARS industries.

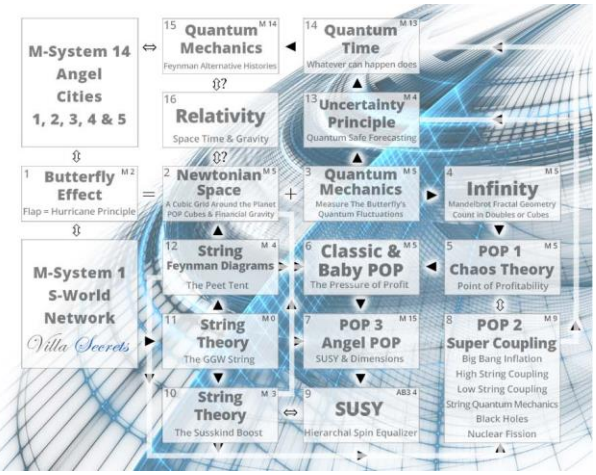
The S-World UCS™ MARS Resort 1 game was the 3rd Grand Network game created near the end of 2017. And within the workings was my old friend M-System 10. 'The RES Equation.'

We shall get back to RES Equation shortly. The point I wish to make first is that, initially, the MARS Resort 1 game was primarily created to intrigue SpaceX founder Elon Musk (who has a fondness for simulation and turn-based games) into seeing it worth his time to help with the creation of Super Project 3. 'S-World UCS™' and the MARS Resort 1 game, as its success was entangled with the hopes and dreams of SpaceX.

Assuming we accrued such interest, then the step before MARS Resort 1 is this book, 'The GDP Game,' and successful implementation of the Malawi Grand Network, which would be a huge step towards a very real MARS Resort 1 project.

End of Special 2017 Projects

Special Project Enabler. Give Half Back



When it comes to M-System 16 'Angelverses,' big companies and in particular the Super Projects, S-World TBS™ (Total Business Systems), S-World VSN™ (Virtual Social Network), & S-World UCS™ (Universal Colonization Simulator); instead of POP Investment, we have 'Give Half Back' which sees 50% of profits donated to the Grand Networks in locations of abject poverty that most need funding to pay for expenses such as the salaries of those in hospitals and schools.

In some cases, POP investment has a 'Give Half Back' contingent. For instance, 25% POP Investment may be spent on S-World Bonds, 25% may be spent on the very lucrative Super Coupling form of POP, and 50% may be used for philanthropic or

ecological funding.

Also, there are about a dozen other Give Half Back initiatives, which is a good place to end this chapter as any, as it brings us full circle back to Angel Theory Book 1. Chapter 1. ‘Give Half Back.’