

Greenhouse Farming, gEduCorp:

TODO - [[LOGS/IDEA/Ideas Social/EduCorp/Edu Corp.pptx|PP]] [[Edu Corp.docx|Doc]] [[Edu Corp Supplement.docx|Sup]]

- [] Learn about LA-based returning citizen program - [] Reach out to greenhouse researchers - [] G: Back of napkin math for greenhouse-based biz in Gambia - GREENHOUSE / SCREENHOUSE: Napkin model of greenhouse, screenhouse, transport.

TOPICS

FORWARDISM - A post capital future

Those who seek to capitalism and the current world order would do well to deeply understand and love the many incredible benefits capitalism has brought to humanity. We literally cannot LIVE without many of these benefits. Simply over throwing the current system would yield chaos and widespread death as the many needs of the 8 BILLIONS humans on earth would not be met is a gruesome mad-max, hunger-games kind of way.

Still with tribute in place. Lets call it like it is. Capitalism has an evil seed buried right in its very center. This evil seed taints and perverts aspects of all parts of the capital system. Here we first identify this evil seed, and then go on to try to envision a system that weaves benefits from many systems use today into a system ejects this evil seen from its core:

POST CAPITALISM - CAPITALISM - Modern corporations have a fiduciary duty to legally maximize shareholder value. - Additional considerations (like benefit to the employee or society) only have value to the extent that they somehow indirectly benefit shareholder value.

- Capitalism slaves assets and labor for solve benefit of capital itself. - According to modern corporate theory, the board of directors has a fiduciary duty to maximize shareholder value. - Shareholder value (and applicable laws) reigns supreme as the sole and ultimate arbiter of “correct” action. - Capitalism seeks to enslave labor in service of slave to capital. - Capitalism slaves both assets and labor in the sole pursuit of maximizing the concentration of that capital. - Capitalism enslaves labor to capital in pursuit of increased capital. - Capitalism seeks to slave both assets and labor to capital in pursuit of increased capital.

- Sustainable Differentiation -
- FORWARDISM
 - Seeks to maximize the number successful entrepreneurs (member beneficiaries), while minimizing the number who fail in the attempt.
 - Seeks to maximize the number of self sustaining, thriving participants, while minimizing the number who fail in the attempt.
 - Like capitalism it is a self-amplifying system

RETAINS MANY ADVANTAGES OF PRIOR SYSTEMS: Entitlements, Unions, Corporations, Market Systems - SELF-AMPLIFYING - Capitalism is a self-amplifying system. This is critical for any system seeking humanity-scale change, the funds needed for any such endeavor must come from the change itself. No other source can scale with the problem being tackled. - SELF-CORRECTING - - BOTTOM-UP DECENTRALIZED - - MAXIMIZES - - COLLECTIVE - Builds upon notions of collective action underlying labor unions, but forwardism seeks benefit to leverage that collective power in - ENTITLEMENTS - Like entitlements, forwardism seeks to provide benefit to ever larger numbers of beneficiaries. - OWNERSHIP / - EMPOWERMENT

Misc junk

you don't want or don't feel comfortable dealing with hardware but still want to stake your 32 ETH, staking-as-a-service options allow you to delegate the hard part while you earn native block rewards.

These options usually walk you through creating a set of validator credentials, uploading your signing keys to them, and depositing your 32 ETH. This allows the service to validate on your behalf.

This method of staking requires a certain level of trust in the provider. To limit counter-party risk, the keys to withdrawal your ETH are usually kept in your possession.

Learn more about staking as a service [here](#).

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- Big Idea – might not happen, or happen much later – gap in the universe – transformative in some way
- Big Ideas – Gamification of giving – Mixing skill-, network-, and fin- giving – NOT grass root charity choosing
- Igbo – Successful guys have it: \$, K, network – Self funding system

TALK TRANSCRIPT

Title

- Exponential Edu Corp. Using one's future success to obtain the connections cash and training needed to achieve that success.

Problem

- What problem are we solving? The disadvantaged need what the rich already have, the connections, cash, and training to succeed.
- Simply giving loaning money fails. The set up and the incentives are all wrong.

- Nobody's in the trenches with you. Unlike the rich uncle with a business, your competitors are not trying help you, but rather to beat you!
- Opportunities are squandered because they're not earned.
- Loan officers lacked local&personal knowledge; loans aren't paid back because it is to some nameless third person
- Resources aren't cared for because they're not owned.
- Nobody has enthusiasm because they don't even know if a job will exist for them when done.
- And whole system is not scalable since even if against all odds someone succeeds, that success does not drive future successes for others.
- UGH! Edu Corp has a contractually-mandated "pay it forward" mechanism that solves ALL of these problems. Ok, so how?

Vocational School

- VOC SCHOOL - It's a vocational school that's owned by the senior cohort of students. And there are 2 junior and 2 freshman cohorts too.
- ITS A RUNNING BUSINESS - The school is organized around a running business, it employs *peer-to-peer* apprenticeship teaching, along with online video material.
- JUNIORS - On graduation day, the junior cohorts *sign loans* to form a new corporation and to buy the school the senior cohort. And the cohorts split – One cohort becomes the seniors at the school and the other joins the new business.
- RECRUIT - The newly ranking seniors then must recruit two freshman cohorts to rebuilt the school, and this process is repeated as a way of pumping out a stream no newly form businesses.
- RESOURCES - Notice that the resources are protected because they're owned by the senior cohort who bought it with their loans, and can only sell it onward if in good condition.
- JOB - You are guaranteed a job because you are a part owner of the company that you will work for.
- SCALES - And its scales indefinitely since each corporation is bought using its future income.

Lets let's talk for a moment about those graduation day loans ...

Secret Sauce

- SECRET SAUCE - Incentive alignment is the secret sauce of Edu Corp. It allows decision making to be driven down to the level of those with boots on the ground in a way that I think is magic and I think novel too.
- Here are the two Junior class cohorts one will cosign in order to buy the school from the seniors, while the other is cosigning in order to split a create a business with the seniors.

- **BLIND SPLIT** - By the way, they don't know which is which, so they're actually negotiating the terms of the split without knowing which cohort is going in which direction. This is important because it can be complicated, maybe the business is going to get a head start by taking a few clients from the school maybe it'll take an old tractor with it so they're going to negotiate how these details are split apart, and how things get paid for.
- **FIVE CO-SIGNERS** - Each person needs to have five cosigners, one inside their own cohort and four from upper class cohorts. This is really important:
 - **CASH FLOW POSITIVE** - Much stronger than a micro loan since the parent business owners must be cash flow positive before the loan is approved, so their co-signing guarantee will have significance.
 - **BEST LOAN OFFICER** - And these upper class persons are the best possible loan officer, they know the student and the local business context better than any loan officer, and their **PERSONAL** cash is on the line. They will only sign up for a good bet!
 - **ALIGNED** - Notice also once they do sign, they really have your back. They will pay extra attention that you are not falling thru the cracks during training. They are in the trenches with you.

The Roles: - The seniors are focused on running the school, teaching the underclasses. - The juniors are focused on splitting things up finding a location for the new business and setting everything up, and - Notice the flexibility in this loan structuring; every new business situation is going to be unique in some ways but if the business case is strong, the upper class persons will co-sign. - Upper class must have under class they have agreed to co-sign before they are allowed to graduate, and Freshmen cannot progress until they have 5 co-signer who are tentatively committing to signing the future graduation day loan. - This system provides very powerful and very personal mentoring within the system, you have your cohort and you have your co-signers, both win when you win, and lose when you lose. - After many months of tireless help, you will not want to let them down.

- It is also a reality check, if you cannot get upper class people to tentatively agree to co-sign your future graduation day loans, you cannot progress to be a Junior, you are asked to leave and a replacement must be found. It is a warning sign that interpersonal trust is not there, and/or trusting you with a large loan and share of a business could be problematic.

But what requires any upperclass person to agree to co-sign anyone? The Central Non-Profit.

THE CENTRAL NON-PROFIT - The schools and businesses that have not yet paid off their loans are actually a student-owned franchise of a non-profit called "Central" - It's the trusted 3rd party ensuring everyone plays by the rules. - It's trusted because it has no skin in the game, it owns nothing, takes no risks, and gets no profits. - It provides "Adult" supervision. - Ensures contractual obligations are honored, and more generally just keeps things running smoothly

and honestly. - If you think about it we're taking a group of strangers who have never owned a business, or indeed may never have had a real job before, have them all sign multi-year loans for expensive equipment all in their name. . . what could possibly go wrong??? Oh my God all kinds of things can go wrong! One student leaves town with two months of accounts receivable, poor business choices, not paying back loans, etc.

- So central controls key bank accounts, accounts receivable, etc. Until loans are paid off. - It also provides legal, accounting, and business training and services. - It provides the training wheels for these businesses until they have experience themselves.

Central's other key function is control. - Every exponential system is like a cancer, left on its own these schools would keep producing businesses until there's so many businesses that all of them fail because they've saturated the market. - That's no good so the central nonprofit continuously monitors each marketplace within each Geo and each client nation, to assess how many more businesses can be supported.

- Based on this they create a number of "billets" that exactly matches the number of schools, that correctly modulate the whole system. - In the example shown here, Central wants ramp up purple businesses, ramp down green, and start a new yellow kind of business.

- So they create five "billets": continue purple, continue purple, double purple, close green, and switch to yellow. - The schools choose the one they want, if two schools want the same billet, then a zero sum payment is attached which will flow to other schools over a fix period of time. These payments are adjusted until each billet is wanted by exactly one school. - In this way everybody is fairly compensated for the difficulty or easiness of what they're doing to 'pay it forward'

- Again the system incentives, but then lets those with boots on the ground make the right choices, so if one school has charismatic leadership, in a good position to recruit and later help new businesses find business, then they can take on the risk of creating a second school with more recruited students – and they get paid big time for the extra work and risk. - Same for simply converting your school into a business vs. creating a NEW kind of school, or starting the same school in a new country, and learning how to do the new tasks with your under class persons. Much higher risks, so you are paid for it. - Notice: there's no specific timetable for when graduation day happens. Each school is a business, and it can run as one. But if it struggles to get customers and it can't recruit new students very well then it must wait until all conditions are met for its new corp loan. While another school might be lined up to recruit students and customers like crazy, boom, boom, boom, so it is turning out corporations like nobody's business. And this is just how we want it, marginal schools with marginal ability to grow customers are more likely to create failing businesses so that part of the tree slows down, letting others parts grab students and customers. In this way most all corporations naturally have high performing parents because the way the tree grows.

The last piece of the puzzle are the FORWARD loans. - The whole Edu Corps idea is to 'pay it forward' – but what stops me from getting my corp and then just never co-signing or helping others? The “Forward” loan. - This loan is also signed on graduation day, but it is 'optionally' paid instead of completing your paying-it-forward commitment - What is all your underclass are bozos, and you think the businesses will fail. We don't WANT you to co-sign that loan! We want you to use your best judgement.

- But we need to put appropriate incentive in place, so you will take some modest risk in co-signing. Indeed by setting the forward loan size, Central is able to carefully control the levels of risk it is asking for. - There are also Forward loans the entire school can pay if it decides it cannot follow thru on the billet it selected. Maybe there is a bad recession, and now starting a business is a bad idea. Fine, you can pay-it-forward with a loan amount, instead of a new corporation. Accurate setting of forward loan sizes ensures that everyone is incentivized to 'pay-it-forward' but also with a safety valve if that is not longer a smart move.

BENEFITS

WHAT'S THE CATCH - So what's the catch? This all sounds too amazing so gotta be a catch in there somewhere. There are two: - It takes a special kind person. of stupid I mean this is kind you need somebody who is motivated ambitious also going to wash out the system so you need to have people like that in modern ambitious people they can succeed in lots of circumstances so why sign up for this thing and an obligate yourself to pay it forward when you can just go to your rich uncle and just get it done what you want so I need ambitious people without options I think such people exist but I need them I need a special kind of business possible if I do magically give you the connections in the cash in the training I boost your profitability so much you can repay all the loans I needed to give you that cash and training so that the system works and needs to be repeatable I need to be able to couples are adaptable template that I can turn out many businesses maybe they serve different nationalities maybe they are located in different Geos maybe they are doing different crops but they need to have some commonality that the system can be built around it so I think this really is the catch that needs to be understood and it's really why I want to talk with you

TAG LINE / OVERVIEW

The Virtuous Pyramid giving the poor what the rich have: The (1) connections, (2) cash, and (3) training needed to succeed.

Using one's future success to obtain the (1) connections, (2) cash, and (3) training need to achieve that success

PROCESS TWEAKS

THE EDU CORP ANCILLARY-SERVICES TOOLBOX

THE PROBLEM - There are a great number of skills required for any one business. Most of Edu Corp's training is focused on the core skills and capabilities required to perform the business itself. Beyond these skills, however, there are many dozens of other speciality skill capabilities, from the one-off construction of a green house, the legal services required in forming/operating the business, to the month end accounting required for each business. It will be too much for new entrepreneurs to acquire all of these skills in order to operate their business. Instead Central builds a blueprint for each business type where it proposes a combination of the four tools listed here to fully cover supply each of these ancillary services to the templated businesses in a way that maximizes the tradeoffs that exist around each required skill capacity. These four approaches should be viewed as tools in Central's tool box, allowing it to design the template business type in the most cost effective ways, and with optimized incentive alignments between each of the participants within the larger web of constructed businesses.

FOUR TOOLS IN OUR BUSINESS TEMPLATE CONSTRUCTION TOOL-BOX 1. Centrally provided services 2. Cohort specialist services 3. Student-consultant services 4. Tandem sub-business services

CENTRALLY PROVIDED SERVICES SOLUTION - This tool is appropriate for skills that: (1) require very high levels of training and expertise and cannot be learned in a modest period of time, and (2) are only sporadically needed such that purchasing them externally or providing them for free will not represent an unsustainable cost.

In these cases the central non-profit can have internal staff or external consultants provide these services to the schools and businesses either as a free benefit, or as a paid service as needed.

- **CORPORATE LAWYER/ACCOUNTING EXAMPLE** - Each corporation will need to have legal representation that is well versed in local corporate law. This could be provided as a combination of free corporation templates specialized for each type of business, along with a small number of free consulting hours to look over final docs, plus paid hourly support for specialized per-business work as required for each new business. Central is able to negotiate better rates since it is promising a steady stream of work, and because everything is constructed around templates shared across many businesses, the hours required by the expert familiar with these templates will be greatly reduced on a per-corporation basis. - **ANCILLARY SERVICE EXAMPLES** - Other services, like building websites, providing marketing services, etc can all be handled by getting reduced rates from select vendors for in return for a steady stream of business. - **BENEFIT** - Having a trusted supplier for these services will greatly lighten the initial complexity of starting a new business, and reduces the chances of making poor choices which could greatly damage the business. At the same

time, the sporadic nature of these services likely means many of the experts in the business of providing these services will spend significant effort in sales and marketing in order to get a steady supply of work. This means that Central is in a great position to negotiate for rock bottom pricing from skilled professionals in return for a steady supply of hassle-free work for them.

THE COHORT SPECIALIST SOLUTION - Is appropriate for skills that: (1) are frequently needed on an on going basis, but (2) are not the main activity of the business, and (3) are trainable within the standard period of the schools regular training.

In this case Central can offer specialized classes and training for one or two selected individuals within each cohort.

- MONTHLY ACCOUNTING EXPERT EXAMPLE - Businesses are likely going to still need to get professional end of year accounting in order to file with the government correctly, etc. Still great savings are reaped, if the day to day and month end accounting is performed by a member of the corporation. To that end, one member of each cohort is selected to become trained and eventually perform this regular activity. - PAYMENTS & FORWARD LOANS - Since these selected individuals are part of the corporation for which they serve it is possible, but not required that they would be paid by the corporation for this work. If the training itself was expensive, then it might be appropriate to tie a modest forward loan to their execution of this duty for some defined period of time. - BENEFIT: Cohort specialists are employees of the business, so this approach is quite cost effective since optional payments will stay within the corporation's employees. Also by explicitly choosing one or two cohort members it ensures that each business has two or four of its employees with this require skill while not bothering the majority of the students with this more ancillary training.

THE STUDENT CONSULTANT SOLUTION - For skills that: (1) are trainable within a modest period of time, (2) are only needed too sporadically by each business to justify training a cohort specialist, but (3) are still needed often enough that the ongoing costs of paying centrally provided external experts would add up. In this case, Central can train a special cadre of consultants from exceptional students within *all* of the incoming classes. - INTERNSHIP - Central will offer special internships to selected students to cover these occasionally used skills. The student that accepts the internship will then be required to train with the original instructor experts, operating first as an assistant, and finally as the expert themselves. This will be a 'side business' for these selected students in addition to their regular duties within their corporation. - CONSULTANT - Once trained they will be paid by each corp that they help out with a certain number of future corporations. Their cohort must accept this extra responsibility (and might take a cut of the income too depending on how disruptive it was to their expected work) - FORWARD LOAN - Each internship will come with a special forward loan, if the student later choose to stop executing the responsibility they would pay a pro-rated forward loan that covers the cost of training an new consultant before the full period is complete. - GREEN HOUSE CONSTRUCTION EXAMPLE - The construction of a green

house from raw materials is not a regularly needed skill in running a green house, but it is a non-trivial skill to acquire, and having even one expert on hand during construction means that the green house is constructed much faster and much better. In this case, a small number of individual students are selected to deeply learn this skill from the original business instructors. They agree they will be on hand to help during construction of many green houses (not just for their business), eventually they will be paid as support and eventually as the lead expert, and will come to be the paid expert for up to 10 years or 100 green houses in order to fulfill their duty in this side job. (If they want to escape this contract before it is up, they will pay a pro-rated forward loan for the education they received instead of serving their whole term.) - BENEFIT - This approach is less burdensome than a cohort specialist, and it also can work in cases where the trained skill is hard to learn, since we can pick and choose the very most apt students for the training. Finally it can be as cost effective as the cohort specialist approach since it is still student labor that is being paid for.

THE TANDEM SUB-BUSINESS SOLUTION - Certain “difficult” skill capabilities are too expensive and required too often for them to be a “Centrally Provided Solution”. At the same time they are ‘difficult’ in some way so that the consultant or cohort specialist approaches also fail. These might capacities are difficult because of some combination these needs: They: (1) require a heavy investment of time to acquire the skills, and/or (2) require expensive assets to accomplish, and/or (3) require economies of scale that are only achieved when amortized over many corporations, and/or (4) require a whole team of individuals rather than a single individual to provide this capacity.

In these difficult cases the central non-profit structures a specialty sub-business which will operate in tandem with multiple of the core businesses that it serves. In some cases these tandem relationships will require contractual and financial linkages in order to spread the risks and align the incentives between these tandem businesses. But in all cases these separate corporations will be free to make their own decisions subject to the formalized incentive alignment built into their formation. - SHARED TRANSPORT EXAMPLE - Consider the catch-22 situation where a farming business is only profitable if there is an affordable/reliable transport to some central market place. But the only way for such a transport business to be affordable is for it to be serving the transport needs of many farms. If those farms don’t yet exist, then there is a high risk in setting up this transport business since its high cost outlays could overwhelm their income stream for years causing the business to fail long before it is profitable. But w/o a pre-existing transport business no farm is built. - APPROACH - In this case, Central creates a new corp billet for a speciality transport business. This business can be partially owned across many corporations, or could be directly owned by the students that own/run this speciality business. In either case, the risks of the loans required for this business are tied to the future execution of other farming businesses which don’t exist yet. To make this work each of those farm corps that require this transport will need to co-sign for part of the loan for this transportation business. Further to avoid price gouging and price

stability these businesses will need to pay enough for their transport to cover the operating costs of the transport business plus their loans plus an amount of money that matches the take home salary of the transport workers with the take home salary of the operators of each farm (so each farm will pay a little different price for their transport). This arrangement will only hold constant during the payback period. After that there will be some number of months or years where the price controls are gradually removed. During this relaxation period, Central encourages both sides to negotiate forward looking contracts in order to ensure long term reliability is maintained. At the same time, since the legal restrictions are being removed, it allows the free market to properly set pricing. Ultimately it also leaves both farms and transporters the option to choose alternate partners or businesses as they see fit. - BENEFITS - This approach (1) greatly reduces the capital risks around the specialty sub-business since it has a captive customer base, and it (2) greatly increases the reliability and cost effectiveness of the sub-businesses services since they are contracted and required to perform this work for the farms, and because their pricing is controlled to match the fortunes or famines that beset the farms themselves. Independent businesses by contrast would be far riskier since they could not control or predict their customer loan, and they could easily gouge those same customers since each one of them is absolutely dependent upon their transportation. This approach mitigates both of these negative common negative outcomes.

TOOL CHOICE CHART - Is skill so sporadic that business can just pay external experts for it? —> use a Centrally Provided Service - Is the capacity ‘difficult’ skill to provide? —> use a Tandem Business - Is the skill needed frequently and easily trained? —> use a Cohort Specialist - The skill is moderate, not easily trained, but also not difficult, OR its usage is moderate, not too frequent, and not rare —> use a Student Consultant

REF

— IGBO - Nigerian Fin Scheme —

- BBC
- HBR
- Wikipedia

LOG

m2022-11-21 [[@Teddy Lange]]

m2022-06-30 Moses Discussion [[@Moses Baffour Awuah]]

NEXT:

- He would send info on two case studies. - He would connect me to his contact at USAID, and MOFA

FOLLOWUP EMAIL

Moses,

This was such a good meeting! Thanks. It is quite surprising how closely your knowledge and experience matches this idea. It is a very auspicious connection! It is far too early to understand how things might be connected together, still I can see how this kind of a system could work well with an international center in Ghana, it is an idea to keep in mind.

You asked me for a list of next step items just to keep these efforts organized. We actually mentioned a pretty big list of items like the framework for analyzing potential businesses etc. Rather than create such a large list right now, I will keep this focused on immediate actions. Here are two items:

- Business info for green house farming and for agricultural product transportation
- Introductions at US-aid and MOFA

BUSINESS CASES

Even before you make any introductions at US-aid or MOFA, I think it will be quite valuable to try to paint a very basic picture of how this system might work in the case of an actual business. I thought about the different cases we discussed, and it occurs to me two business types stand out:

- GREEN HOUSE FARMING - As you mentioned such businesses are easier to fund since they are more reliable, and I expect that there is notable skill and cash needed to setup a green house and then maximize every square meter of its output for maximum profit. I bet this is an area where cash and training can have large value. I also bet this is a business where it would be reasonable to create a 20 or 100 person shared corp - I think the size of the business might be good.

At this stage it would be super useful to have ANY kinds of numbers about what the setup costs would be, and what kind of revenue was plausible. I am not trying to build the actual business case here; rather I would just love to have some “somewhat” real numbers in a simple table so that when I speak about this idea I have at least one business where I have very basic numbers that show the idea at least has potential.

- AGRI-BUSINESS TRANSPORTATION - This idea which we began with has the virtue of being more easily analyzed and paid back since it is a pretty simple business. Thus having basic numbers for a specific case (like Coconut transportation near a particular city) would lend some credibility to the presentation.

I know it will take a lot of work to get real numbers for either of these, I am hoping there is some easy starting point that I might integrate into my thinking even before I discuss these ideas with others.

INTRODUCTIONS

My thought is that as soon as I have any initial info you might have easy access to, I could then connect with your contacts, perhaps to have that three way call if they have the interest.

I look forward to future discussions. Thanks much for such a good call.

Regards,

–Dan

t2022-06-25 Transcript

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But what requires any upperclass person to agree to co-sign anyone? The Central Non-Profit.

THE CENTRAL NON-PROFIT - The schools and businesses that have not yet paid off their loans are actually a student-owned franchise of a non-profit called "Central" - It's the trusted 3rd party ensuring everyone plays by the rules. - It's trusted because it has no skin in the game, it owns nothing, takes no risks, and get no profits. - It provides "Adult" supervision. - Ensures contractual obligations are honored, and more generally just keeps things running smoothly and honestly. - If you think about it we're taking a group of strangers who have never owned a business, or indeed may never have had a real job before, have them all sign multi-year loans for expensive equipment all in their name... what could possibly go wrong??? Oh my God all kinds of things can go wrong! One student leaves town with two months of accounts receivable, poor business choices, not paying back loans, etc.

- So central controls key bank accounts, accounts receivable, etc. Until loans are paid off. - It also provides legal, accounting, and business training and services. - It provides the training wheels for these businesses until they have experience themselves.

Central's other key function is control. - Every exponential system is like a cancer, left on its own these schools would keep producing businesses until there's so many businesses that all of them fail because they've saturated the market. - That's no good so the central nonprofit continuously monitors each marketplace within each Geo and each client nation, to assess how many more businesses can be supported.

- Based on this they create a number of "billets" that exactly matches the number of schools, that correctly modulate the whole system. - In the example shown here, Central wants ramp up purple businesses, ramp down green, and start a new yellow kind of business.

- So they create five "billets": continue purple, continue purple, double purple, close green, and switch to yellow. - The schools choose the one they want, if two schools want the same billet, then a zero sum payment is attached which will

flow to other schools over a fix period of time. These payments are adjusted until each billet is wanted by exactly one school. - In this way everybody is fairly compensated for the difficulty or easiness of what they're doing to 'pay it forward'

- Again the system incentives, but then lets those with boots on the ground make the right choices, so if one school has charismatic leadership, in a good position to recruit and later help new businesses find business, then they can take on the risk of creating a second school with more recruited students – and they get paid big time for the extra work and risk. - Same for simply converting your school into a business vs. creating a NEW kind of school, or starting the same school in a new country, and learning how to do the new tasks with your under class persons. Much higher risks, so you are paid for it. - Notice: there's no specific timetable for when graduation day happens. Each school is a business, and it can run as one. But if it struggles to get customers and it can't recruit new students very well then it must wait until all conditions are met for its new corp loan. While another school might be lined up to recruit students and customers like crazy, boom, boom, boom, so it is turning out corporations like nobody's business. And this is just how we want it, marginal schools with marginal ability to grow customers are more likely to create failing businesses so that part of the tree slows down, letting others parts grab students and customers. In this way most all corporations naturally have high performing parents because the way the tree grows.

The last piece of the puzzle are the FORWARD loans. - The whole Edu Corps idea is to 'pay it forward' – but what stops me from getting my corp and then just never co-signing or helping others? The "Forward" loan. - This loan is also signed on graduation day, but it is 'optionally' paid instead of completing your paying-it-forward commitment - What is all your underclass are bozos, and you think the businesses will fail. We don't WANT you to co-sign that loan! We want you to use your best judgement.

- But we need to put appropriate incentive in place, so you will take some modest risk in co-signing. Indeed by setting the forward loan size, Central is able to carefully control the levels of risk it is asking for. - There are also Forward loans the entire school can pay if it decides it cannot follow thru on the billet it selected. Maybe there is a bad recession, and now starting a business is a bad idea. Fine, you can pay-it-forward with a loan amount, instead of a new corporation. Accurate setting of forward loan sizes ensures that everyone is incentivized to 'pay-it-forward' but also with a safety valve if that is not longer a smart move.

BENEFITS

WHAT'S THE CATCH - So what's the catch? This all sounds too amazing so gotta be a catch in there somewhere. There are two: - It takes a special kind person. of stupid I mean this is kind you need somebody who is motivated ambitious also going to wash out the system so you need to have people like that in modern ambitious people they can succeed in lots of circumstances so why

sign up for this thing and obligate yourself to pay it forward when you can just go to your rich uncle and just get it done what you want so I need ambitious people without options I think such people exist but I need them I need a special kind of business possible if I do magically give you the connections in the cash in the training I boost your profitability so much you can repay all the loans I needed to give you that cash and training so that the system works and needs to be repeatable I need to be able to couple an adaptable template that I can turn out many businesses maybe they serve different nationalities maybe they are located in different Geos maybe they are doing different crops but they need to have some commonality that the system can be built around it so I think this really is the catch that needs to be understood and it's really why I want to talk with you

m2014-06-02 Random meeting notes

- type of business: “one” person business – e.g. selling solar power for lighting. or phone service. etc.
- idea from Stephanie (german) 2014-06-02 play game w. 15 different types of people to see how it works.
 - each human plays ten people, each in a distinct starting position (e.g. has working business)
- System is inefficient because middle men have power and individuals
- Access to banks – so they buy cattle
- addressing financial —
- labor