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**Perfect Public Offering: A Process to  
Provide Perfect Ownership of Businesses  
to the Entire Public**

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# Perfect Public Offering:

A Process to Provide Perfect Ownership & Direction  
of Businesses to the Entire Public.

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**Abstract.** A process to enable a *nonprofit university* to acquire and administer businesses and other important infrastructures within society in a manner where faculty and students of the university can more efficiently and effectively administer their infrastructures to produce and allocate their goods and services to society in a socially and economically competitive manner which provides the *greater public education system* the leverage to acquire and administer the entire *for-profit sector*, as well as other important infrastructures within society. The mechanism relies on an *iterated prisoner's dilemma* (game theory scenario) established amongst all businesses, created by *global externalities* produced from the *localized interactions* of a group of purely *reasonable* and *competitive* businesses acquired and administered by a *nonprofit university*, and those which are undergoing their *acquisition* process, via the *nonprofit university*. [1]

## 1. Introduction

The current social and economic paradigm within society does not allow for all profits (surplus) of a business to be distributed to the entire public in a manner to provide the greatest possible return to society. Businesses are legally structured to favor *individual investors* within the public, rather than the *entire public* as its sole investor, thus diverting wealth away from the public and contributing to much of the social and economic issues within developed nations (i.e. wealth inequality and other problems).

Current methods used to help more broadly distribute profits (wealth) of businesses amongst various societies involve traditional *public offerings*, *charities*, *social businesses*, *basic income*, *taxes (welfare)*, and *Communism*. I propose a new process which enables *the entire public* to establish *perfect* ownership and direction of businesses, so that the public can use *all* profits of the businesses to more efficiently and effectively produce and allocate their goods and services to themselves (*the public*) in a manner which provides a greater social and economic return to society.

## 2. Perfect Public Offering

A **perfect public offering** is the exclusive sale of a company's shares to a *non-profit university*, or entity legally owned, directed and administered by *the entire public* (i.e. charity), to provide *perfect* ownership, and direction of the company to the *entire public*, via a *nonprofit university*, or entity legally owned and directed by the entire public (i.e. charity).

A *perfect public offering* helps legally structure a business to have to distribute *all* of its profits (surplus) to the entire public in a manner where the public can use all its profits to more efficiently and effectively produce and allocate its goods and services of the business to society and reduce the ability for individuals or groups to exploit the business, or its industry, at the expense of the greater society.

To carry-out the *perfect public offering* of a business, a *nonprofit university*, or entity legally owned by the entire public (i.e. charity), provides the business a prospectus detailing the terms and rights attached to the business' offered securities and by establishing an options agreement, or contract, that enables the *nonprofit university* (or charity) to *exclusively* buy shares of the business at predetermined prices within a given timeframe until the business is *perfectly* owned and directed by the nonprofit university, or entity owned and directed by the entire public (i.e. charity).

Also, to help aid the purchasing of the business, the nonprofit university (or charity) may include within the contract, the ability to utilize faculty and students, (or employees of the charity) to administer the business, in return for ownership of the business. It may also provide goods and services from previously acquired businesses (e.g. *electricity* from an acquired electric company) in exchange for ownership of businesses it intends to acquire via *perfect public offering*. Other sources which help fund the acquisition of businesses may come from government and central bank policies, but the primary source of the funding will come from revenues generated from a *software as a public service* (SaaS) provided by the nonprofit university (or charity) conducting the *perfect public offerings* of businesses. The *software as a public service* (SaaS) helps businesses undergo their *perfect public offerings*.

## 3. Software as a Public Service

A **software as a public service** (SaaS), is an internet-based software, or operating system, which converts the social and economic *activities* and *information* of organizations and people into software and internet-enabled information and activities, centralized and arranged within a common platform and interface that organizations and people can use to create, manage and carry-out a common structure of social and economic relationships, payoffs and strategies amongst each other which can help them better understand, trust and support themselves and each other to function, achieve objectives and benefit, individually and as a group, using their internet-enabled devices.

To help the businesses undergo their *perfect public offering*, a SaaS is provided by a nonprofit university (or charity), to centralize and arrange the social and economic *information* and *activities* necessary for the group of businesses and people to coordinate and carry-out the localized activities that help a *nonprofit university* (or charity) acquire and administer businesses undergoing a *perfect public offering*. The SaaS also helps publicly showcase the activities of businesses undergoing their *perfect public offerings* and the organization acquiring and administering those businesses, to help the public understand, trust and support the concept of a *perfect public offering*, the nonprofit university (or charity) conducting the *perfect public offerings*, and the businesses undergoing their *perfect public offerings*. Finally, the SaaS integrates these activities alongside the regular internet-based activities of people.

Businesses undergoing their *perfect public offering*, as well as the nonprofit university (or charity) will have their operations and financial data integrated into the SaaS via application program interfaces (API) with financial accounts, *Enterprise Resource Planning* (ERP) platforms, and other data sources, as well as provide other methods which inputs relevant data for public collaboration. The SaaS will function similarly to social media and marketplace platforms *Facebook* and *Amazon*, with additional functionalities similar to the crowdsourcing platforms *Betterific* and *Quirky* and the financial data system of a *Bloomberg Terminal*, joined into a user interface resembling the business intelligence platform *Domo*. [2 - 6]

For people, the *software as a public service (SaaPS)* helps them more easily manage their personal lives and the organizations indirectly affecting their personal lives, to provide more control over themselves, their communities and their environment - to help ensure that they and the entire public receive the greatest possible socioeconomic return. The *SaaPS* helps people do this by conveniently concentrating understanding, trust and support to businesses undergoing their *perfect public offerings*, while also enabling people to carry-out their daily internet-based activities on the same platform. The *SaaPS* enables people to browse and interact with various news, information, content, events, weather, trends, people and groups; Create, manage and share digital content (photos/images, videos, conversations, documents, files, etc.); Collaborate individually, in groups or with the public at large; Talk, message and video stream with family, friends and the public at large; Manage personal contacts, events, tasks, financials, health, and the Internet of Things (IoT), and; Manage any other personal and publicly available information and activities manageable by software and the internet. The *SaaPS* also enables people to easily collaborate with the operations and financials of the businesses undergoing their *perfect public offering*; Present new opportunities to the businesses, or take advantage of opportunities presented by the businesses (e.g. jobs, or calls to help solve specific problems). The *SaaPS* also enables people to concentrate their shopping around the goods and services of the businesses undergoing their *perfect public offering* and helps guide their acquisition and direction process to help ensure each cooperating business is timely and diligently acquired and integrated into the *nonprofit university* (or charity) in a manner to best addresses the needs of the public. [3]

For businesses undergoing their *perfect public offering*, the *software as a public service (SaaPS)* helps them quickly and accurately convey their business (i.e. operations and financials) and collaborate with the public in a manner where the public can more conveniently understand, trust and support the business to increase its revenues, profits, market share and valuation, thereby providing their investors reasonable returns as they transition *perfect* ownership and direction of their business to the *entire* public via the nonprofit university (or charity). The *SaaPS* helps businesses publicly showcase their operating and financial activities, to explain (in detail) how their business operates, their goals and progress on initiatives, as well as their effects on society. [7] The *SaaPS* also enables businesses to allow the public to effectively collaborate with their operations, budgets, and infrastructures to address issues and concerns with goods, services and processes; [2] Pitch new ideas; [5] [8] And concentrate shopping and other forms of support which help the business to quickly and accurately evolve address the needs of its business, the university and the public. [9]

For the nonprofit university (or charity) providing the *software as a public service (SaaPS)* to people and businesses undergoing their *perfect public offering*, the *SaaPS* helps it: Carry-out the *perfect public offerings* of businesses; Publicly administer businesses to create a more socially and economically competitive business which induces peer-pressures to promote the assimilation of relative industries; Expose and convey the concept of a *perfect public offering* and its benefits to the public to help establish wider public understanding, trust and support; Communicate to the public a more efficient and effective method to operate the businesses of society which helps society quickly and accurately assimilate, act in harmony, and complement each other (i.e. "common DNA" amongst organs and cells); [7] [10] [11] And provides the nonprofit university (or charity) the means to generate the revenues to cover its regular operating costs and provide the funding to acquire the businesses undergoing their *perfect public offering*.

The *SaaPS* helps the nonprofit university (or charity) to acquire and administer businesses by providing the tools to more effectively collaborate and manage the activities (operations and financials) of businesses and to communicate their activities to the public and regulators overseeing the transaction. The *SaaPS* helps the nonprofit university (or charity) publicly expose (convey) a *perfect public offering* by publicly showcasing how it acquires and administers businesses, how itself and businesses operate, as well as how people live, work and learn in and around those relative infrastructures.[12] The *SaaPS* helps the nonprofit university (or charity) utilize journalists and delegates from other schools and nations within these processes to *vet* its activities and mediate public discussions. The *SaaPS* provides as the tool to help the nonprofit university (or charity) carry-out regular public discussions and debates which help it quickly and accurately evolve to operate to best address the needs of the public and act as an exemplary model for society (conveying its DNA to society). Funding to sustain its operating costs of providing the *SaaPS* and to acquire businesses undergoing their *perfect public offering* is generated by requiring a *subscription service fee* and *regular donations* from businesses undergoing their *perfect public offering*.

#### 4. Subscription Service Fees & Regular Donations

In return for using the *software as a public service (SaaPS)*, each business undergoing their *perfect public offering* contributes a *subscription service fee* and *regular donations* to a special fund, or endowment, of the nonprofit university (or charity), which is used to exclusively cover the operating costs of providing the *SaaPS* and used to acquire businesses undergoing their *perfect public offering*.

A **subscription service fee** is a regular monetary payment required from a customer to access a product or service (i.e. *SaaPS*). *Subscription service fees* are required of every business undergoing its *perfect public offering*, which pay for the *regular operating expenses* of administering the *SaaPS*.

A **regular donation** is a regular monetary contribution to a charity. *Regular donations* are required of every business undergoing its *perfect public offering*, to provide the nonprofit university (or charity) the funds to acquire businesses undergoing their *perfect public offering*. *Regular donations* required from each business will vary each *donation period* depending on the financial health and profits generated by each business undergoing their perfect public offering, as well as the needs of the nonprofit university (or charity). All donations will be used to acquiring a single business at a time.

Money for *subscription service fees* and *regular donations* can come from the marketing budgets, CSR budgets of businesses, as well as dividend payouts to their investors. [13 - 16]

**NOTE:** Businesses may undergo their *perfect public offering* process but not immediately (actively) be acquired by the nonprofit university (or charity). Participation within the *SaaPS*, while pending acquisition, will naturally provide those businesses the opportunity to gain public recognition for their involvement, which will increase public understanding, trust and support that increases revenues, profits, market share and valuation of the business - creating favorable returns for investors prior to its *actual* acquisition process via the nonprofit university (or charity). The increased revenues and profits during this interim will help each business contribute higher *subscription service fees* and *regular donations*, which will help the nonprofit university more quickly acquire businesses and infrastructures integral to sustaining itself.

#### 5. Sequence of Acquisitions

The sequence in which businesses and infrastructures are acquired and administered is important to the successful *perfect public offerings* of businesses. Businesses which contribute to the *regular operating costs* of the nonprofit university (or charity) and the *regular living expenses* of the public should be the initial businesses to be acquired and administered (i.e. electricity, water, food/agriculture, cable, internet, phone and real-estate/housing). Acquiring and administering businesses and infrastructures contributing to the *operating costs* of the nonprofit university (or charity) and *regular living expenses* of the public helps the nonprofit university (or charity) reduce and eliminate the *labor wage expenses* and other regular *operating costs* of its university (or charity) and all businesses which it acquires.

#### 6. Timing & Quantity of Acquisitions

While any amount of businesses may undergo their *perfect public offering* process at a given time, the number of businesses to be “actively acquired” at any given time and the number of businesses from any given industry to *initially* cooperate is important. Businesses should be acquired by the nonprofit university (or charity) one at a time. The nonprofit university (or charity) should use the *regular donations* from each cooperating business to acquire a single business. Once a business is acquired, the process is repeated. The more quickly a single business can be acquired, the more quickly *all* of its profits can be used to acquire another business within another industry, and so forth. The more quickly a *single business from each industry* can be acquired and administered by the nonprofit university (or charity), the more socially and economically competitive that business can become within its industry, naturally inducing the logic and peer-pressures encouraging the assimilation of its industry. [1] *Initially* concentrating acquisition to a single business helps grow its sales, profits and market share, to more easily enable the acquisition of its relative industry *at a discount*, and more quickly encourages relative industries to cooperate to undergo their *perfect public offering*, via the public education system (at a discount). [17]

## 7. The Entity Best Positioned to Conduct Perfect Public Offerings

The entity best positioned to carry-out the *perfect public offerings* of businesses are *nonprofit universities*. **Nonprofit universities** have the infrastructures that can be utilized to help more efficiently and effectively operate businesses and eliminate operating costs of the businesses which it acquires, its university and the *regular living expenses* of the public, while naturally maintaining *empathy, logic* and *order* amongst society via the natural routines and processes of its educational institution. [18] [19] *Nonprofit universities* also have the infrastructures which can naturally provide an abundant amount of jobs (duty), classrooms and meaningful activities for individuals *regardless* of job automations due to technologies. [20 - 23]

A *perfect public offering* of a business via a *nonprofit university* can enable the university to acquire and administer a business (e.g. *utility company, agricultural, clothing, etc.*) in a manner where it can utilize experienced faculty and students to more efficiently and effectively produce and allocate the goods and services of the business to the public; And integrate classrooms within the business in a manner to establish a more effective educational environment for students to learn and apply relative academics. [24 - 26]

Because all *employees* of businesses acquired by the nonprofit university become *faculty* of the university, all the goods, services, amenities, knowledge, resources and opportunities provided by the nonprofit university, (e.g. *housing, food, facilities, education*) and those of the businesses which the nonprofit university acquires and administers (e.g. *electricity, water, cable, internet, phone, transportation, clothing, etc.*) can be provided to *all* faculty, students and their families for free, thus reducing and eliminating their *regular living expenses*. The reduced *living expenses* of faculty, students and their families naturally enable the public university to reduce and eliminate the *wage expense* of its university and the businesses it acquires and administers. [27] [28]

Along with reducing the *labor wage expense*, the *public university* can provide the goods & services which it produces to itself for free (e.g. *electricity, water, internet, cable, phone, etc.*), to further reduce and eliminate the *regular operating expenses* of itself and of the businesses it acquires and administers. [29] [30]

The ability for the *public university* to reduce and eliminate the *regular operating expenses* of itself and the businesses it acquires and administers, enables the *public university* to provide those goods and services to the *entire* public for free - *or* at a price which enables the *public university* to generate the profits (surplus) to acquire and administer all other infrastructures necessary for the public university to perfectly sustain its operations to provide those goods and services for free to the public.

The social and economic efficiency and effectiveness of a business owned and administered by a nonprofit university which subsidizes its operating expenses to provide their goods and services for free to the public (or at a lower price) creates a more socially and economically competitive business which will naturally promote all businesses within society to have to undergo a *perfect public offering* via the *public education system*, in order to efficiently and effectively “compete” with the businesses acquired and administered by nonprofit universities - inadvertently establishing *platonian competition* (perfect competition). [1] [17] [31] [32]

Because businesses must undergo a *perfect public offering* in order to efficiently and effectively compete, a *perfect public offering* becomes the **ultimate** exit (liquidity) and investment-return strategy for investors of businesses; And it provides society with the means for which to naturally eliminate the *operating expenses* of society, as well as the *regular living expenses* of the public, while maintaining *empathy, logic* and *order* within society, via the natural routines and processes of nonprofit universities.

The results of the public education system owning and operating the infrastructures of society naturally enable the public to use all profits (surplus) of businesses to establish infrastructures that more efficiently and effectively produce and allocate the goods, services, amenities, knowledge, resources and opportunities of society to the public, thus preventing individuals from having to establish their own means to sustain their fundamental needs - which *could* exploit society. Also, the results yield a more robust and resilient level of *empathy, logic* and *order* amongst people and infrastructures within society, in a manner which effectively nurtures *Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs* amongst all individuals (which naturally reduces and eliminates many social and economic problems and uncertainties within society and establishes an environment that better nurtures society to efficiently and effectively achieve its greater aspirations). [33]

## 8. Encouraging *All* Businesses

In order to encourage all businesses to undergo their *perfect public offerings* via the *public education system*, a group of businesses must initially undergo their *perfect public offering* via a *nonprofit university*, in a manner where their localized interactions induce *logic* and *peer-pressures* which encourage all relative businesses to undergo a *perfect public offering* via the *public education system*. [1] [34 - 36]

The *perfect public offering* of a business via a nonprofit university enables the *university* to acquire and administer the business in a manner where its ownership and administration of that business creates a more socially and economically competitive business which naturally encourages the industry relative to that business to undergo its *perfect public offering* via the *public education system*, to remain *competitive*. [1]

The reason why a *nonprofit university* can socially and economically leverage an entire industry to undergo their *perfect public offering* is due to the *university's* ability to use the goods and services of the businesses which it acquires and administers (*i.e. electric, water, cable/internet, clothing, etc.*), as well as the amenities of its university (*i.e. housing, food, transportation, healthcare, etc.*) [30] to reduce and eliminate the *regular living expenses* of faculty, students and their families, thus enabling itself to reduce and eliminate the *labor wage expense* of its university and the businesses which it acquires and administers. NOTE: *All employees of businesses acquired and administered by a nonprofit university become faculty of the university.*

Along with reducing the labor expenses, the *nonprofit university* can provide their goods and services (*i.e. electricity, water, internet, etc.*) to itself and the businesses it acquires for free, to further reduce and eliminate the *regular operating expenses* of its university and the businesses it acquires and administers.

The ability of the *nonprofit university* to reduce and eliminate the *regular operating expenses* of itself and the businesses it acquires and administers, enables the *university* to provide those goods and services to the public *for free*, or at a price which enables the *university* to generate the profits (surplus) which enable it to acquire and administer all other infrastructures necessary to enable the university to provide all goods and services it produces to *the public*, for free, as a byproduct of its education process.

The public understanding of the *nonprofit university's* ability to acquire and administer businesses in a manner which can eventually provide their goods and services to the public *for free* will encourage the strong public trust and support for all businesses undergoing a *perfect public offering* via the university, while the public understanding of any business *not* undergoing a *perfect public offering* via nonprofit university (public education system) will encourage public *mistrust* and *non support* of those businesses. [17] [36]

The public support of a business cooperating to undergo a *perfect public offering* will naturally increase the sales, revenues, profits, market share and valuation of that business, thus increasing that particular business' effectiveness to apply logic and social and economic pressures which help assimilate its industry and help the public education system to acquire businesses which become bankrupt or endure low valuations due to the lack of public trust and support from not undergoing a *perfect public offering*. This scenario ultimately leaves no other option but for all businesses to undergo a *perfect public offering* in order to effectively "compete" against businesses acquired and administered by a nonprofit university. [1]

The mechanism encouraging all businesses to undergo a *perfect public offering* via the public education system relies on an *iterated prisoner's dilemma scenario* (game theory) established amongst all businesses, created by the *global externalities* (*i.e. logic* and *social and economic pressures*) produced from the *localized interactions* of an *initial group* of purely *reasonable* and *competitive* businesses acquired and administered by a nonprofit university, and those undergoing their *perfect public offering* via a *nonprofit university*. [1]

## 9. Encouraging *The Initial Group of Businesses*

In order to encourage the initial group of businesses to undergo a *perfect public offering*, the concept of a *perfect public offering* must first be brought to the attention of the *public*. Public attention of the concept of a *perfect public offering* enables *purely reasonable* individuals and organizations to understand and trust *the logic* behind a *perfect public offering* - to understand the social and economic benefits on society, the social and economic benefits of businesses (and their investors) who are first in their industry to undergo a *perfect public offering*; and the negative social and economic repercussions of businesses (and their investors) who do not undergo a *perfect public offering* before a competitor. [1] [35] [37] [38]

The public understanding of a *perfect public offering* enables *purely reasonable* individuals to be more inclined to: (1) undergo a *perfect public offering* of their business when the opportunity is presented to them; (2) concentrate support to the businesses which undergo a *perfect public offering*; (3) take initiative to create the conditions which enable society to conduct the *perfect public offerings* of businesses; (4) advocate and share their understanding of a *perfect public offering* to society in a manner which extends its frequency and reach to further encourage public understanding, trust and support of the concept.

The concept of a *perfect public offering* can be distributed throughout society via internet (e.g. *email, social media, blogs*), tv/radio (e.g. *news programs*), print (e.g. *magazines, newspapers*), and word of mouth.

Next, a *nonprofit university* must publicly announce it will begin conducting *perfect public offerings* and that it is looking for businesses within society to cooperate. The *nonprofit university* must also publicly announce that it will use various mediums (i.e. *news/social media and an in-house internet-based software platform*) to publicly recognize the cooperation of the businesses which are first to undergo a *perfect public offering* and to showcase their acquisition and administration process, the benefits to the business, its investors and the public, as well as the repercussions of businesses that do not cooperate.

A *nonprofit university's* public announcement to carry-out the *perfect public offerings* of businesses creates the opportunity for *purely reasonable* and *competitive* businesses to cooperate to undergo their *perfect public offering*, to begin receiving the social and economic benefits of being the first within their industry to cooperate, while mediums, like the internet, social media, tv, and in-house software platform, help publicly recognize the businesses which first undergo a *perfect public offering*, showcase the activities of a *perfect public offering* process, and involve public collaborations and interactions, in a manner that further encourages the strong *public understanding, trust and support* of the businesses which *first* undergo a *perfect public offering* - thereby increasing the revenues, market share, profits and valuation of those businesses and providing favorable exit and investment-returns for their investors as ownership and direction transfers to the *university* carrying-out the *perfect public offering* process.

The social and economic robustness and resilience of businesses owned and administered by the *nonprofit university* (and those undergoing a *perfect public offering*) will create a more socially and economically competitive business, naturally enabling the *nonprofit university* to use those businesses to apply social and economic pressures which eventually help *all* businesses realize the concept of a *perfect public offering* through the nature of their own predicament in such a manner which encourages all businesses to cooperate to be acquired and administered by the greater *public education system*, via a *perfect public offering*.

The mechanism promoting a group of *purely reasonable* and *competitive* businesses to initially cooperate in undergoing a *perfect public offering* relies on a *prisoner's dilemma scenario* established amongst global businesses created via the public distribution of the concept of a *perfect public offering*, *the benefits for the first businesses and the repercussions of business slow to cooperate*, and a *nonprofit university's* public announcement that it will begin carrying-out the *perfect public offerings* of businesses. The knowledge of a *perfect public offering* can be distributed via social media, TV/radio, newspapers, magazines, journals and word of mouth. A *nonprofit university's* public announcement can also be made via the same mediums.



## 10. The *Iterated Prisoner's Dilemma Scenario*

Society wants to resolve wealth inequality and provide the greatest possible return to its people. The virality of current media enables society to understand, trust and support businesses owned and administered by *nonprofit universities* as the solution and enables the decision made by any business to undergo a *perfect public offering* via a *nonprofit university* to be quickly communicated throughout society. Society is looking for all businesses to undergo a *perfect public offering* via a *public university*. The public provides a *software as a public service (SaaS)*, via a *nonprofit university*, helping any business undergo their *perfect public offering*, and enabling it to concentrate strong public understanding, trust and support that increases the revenues and market share of the business, while providing the *nonprofit university* the revenues to sustain the administration of the SaaS and to acquire and administer the business. The SaaS also provides cooperating businesses the social and economic robustness and resilience to ensure reasonable returns and exit/liquidity for its remaining *individual investors* while transferring complete ownership of the business to the nonprofit university, regardless of global market conditions. Simultaneously, the people of society (via a *nonprofit university*) offer each business a proposition. All businesses are given the opportunity either to: cooperate in undergoing a *perfect public offering* via the *nonprofit university*, or not cooperate. *The offer is:*

- If A and B both cooperate to undergo a *perfect public offering* via nonprofit university, the business which can most quickly and accurately evolve to the needs of the nonprofit university (*the public*) and rapidly changing environment will gain stronger public understanding, trust and support which will increase sales, profit and market value, while the business slower to respond will be consolidated into the operations of the more publicly supported business.
- If A cooperates to undergo a *perfect public offering* via nonprofit university, but B does not, A will establish strong public understanding, trust and support that will increase sales, profits, market share, and valuation which enable it to acquire B and other competitors, and B will lose public understanding, trust and support that decreases its sales, profits, market share, and valuation which make it an easier acquisition by A (and vice versa).
- If A and B both do not cooperate to undergo a *perfect public offering* via the nonprofit university, both would be susceptible to X cooperating or Z being created by the *nonprofit university* to compete against (or replace) A, B and X. Also, if A and B do not cooperate to undergo a *perfect public offering*, their industry and society would remain vulnerable to disruption, cannibalization, automation and other social and economic consequences which prolong and compound the social and economic issues and uncertainties of society.

It is implied that businesses will have no opportunity to reward or punish their competitors other than the increased revenue and market share gained from cooperating to be acquired and administered by the nonprofit university via *perfect public offering*. It is also implied that their decision to become acquired and administered by the nonprofit university via *perfect public offering* will not negatively affect their reputation in the future. It is also implied that businesses that are acquired and administered by the nonprofit university via *perfect public offering* are operating within the legal framework of their parent government and can thereby acquire entire industries without fear of establishing an illegal monopoly. Because cooperating to undergo a *perfect public offering* before a competitor offers a greater reward than not cooperating, all purely rational competitive businesses would cooperate before their competitors, and so the only possible outcome for purely reasonable businesses is for them to be acquired and administered by the greater public education system (i.e. *nonprofit universities*), via their *perfect public offering*. [17]

## 11. Policy

The more quickly world governments, central banks, organizations and people can support the activities that enable their public education systems (i.e. nonprofit universities) to quickly and accurately acquire and administer businesses and other important infrastructures of society which contribute to the *regular living expenses* of their people (i.e. *utility companies - electric, water, food/agriculture, gas, coal, phone, internet, cable, communications, healthcare, transportation, real-estate, construction/mining, etc.*), the more quickly society will be able to address the fundamental needs of its people, establish and maintain social and economic order, and neutralize any repercussions inherent to the nature of this initiative, as well as the social and economic problems and concerns already prevalent within their societies.

### Government Policy

In general, all governments should support activities, laws and regulations which help their *nonprofit universities* acquire and administer businesses and other important infrastructures which contribute to the *regular living expenses* of their citizens (e.g. *utility companies*). A government's ability to support the activities, laws and regulations which help its *public education system* acquire and administer the businesses which contribute to the *regular living expenses* of its citizens, and which establish classrooms and curriculums amongst their infrastructures, will help the government quickly reduce the financial burdens of its citizens, and efficiently and effectively produce and allocate the goods, services, amenities, knowledge, resource and opportunities of their nation to its citizens in a manner which helps more effectively address the issues of *inequality, unemployment, job automation, education, housing, welfare, poverty, taxes, corporate inversions*, and other social and economic issues and concerns of its nation, while ensuring the continued and uninterrupted operations of the infrastructures important to maintaining (and encouraging) the social and economic order of its nation.

#### Government Policy 1: *Require That All Utilities Be Owned & Administered By Universities*

Government policy can be created which requires that utility companies be owned and operated by the public education system, via nonprofit universities; Require that all utility companies sell themselves to nonprofit universities within close proximity; Require that faculty and students operate those businesses, and that employees of the utility companies become faculty of the university to help with the transition of administration; Require universities to integrate classrooms into the infrastructures of utility companies to teach relative academics and encourage innovation; Pass regulations and laws which complement the initiative requiring utility companies to be owned and administered by nonprofit universities.

#### Government Policy 2: *Create New Budget Funding The Acquisition of Businesses*

Government policy can be created to help their public education system (i.e. nonprofit universities) acquire and administer the businesses and infrastructures contributing to the *regular living expense* of its citizens by creating a new government budget which allocates funding to nonprofit universities to acquire and administer *utility companies* and other businesses contributing to the *regular living expenses* of the public. Businesses owned and administered by the nonprofit universities can provide those goods and services to the public for free, or at a price which enables the nonprofit universities to accumulate the profits (surplus) to acquire and administer (establish) all other infrastructures necessary to provide those goods, services, amenities, knowledge, resources and opportunities to the public for free.

Government funding may be derived from additional taxes imposed on businesses, its citizens, or any and all other means by which a government may acquire funding for government programs (i.e. central banks, tariffs, etc).

### **Government Policy 3: *Reallocate Funding From Other Government Programs***

Governments can help their public education system (i.e. nonprofit universities) to quickly acquire and administer businesses and other infrastructures contributing to the *regular living expenses* of its citizens by gradually redirecting funding from other government programs (i.e. welfare, medicare, social security) to nonprofit universities which will exclusively use the funding to acquire and administer businesses and other infrastructures *relative* to the issues which those government programs would address.

For example:

**Welfare** funding from the government (*which typically addresses, housing and food issues of disparate populations*) can be gradually redistributed to nonprofit universities in areas where housing and food issues among disparate populations are prevalent - to acquire and build (expand) campus housing, food infrastructures and to acquire utility companies (i.e. electric) which can be used to address the housing, food and fundamental issues of disparate populations, of which government welfare programs attempt to address, as well as provide employment, duties schooling and other opportunities for those populations.

**Medicare** funding from the government (*which typically addresses healthcare issues of disparate populations*) can be re-allocated to nonprofit universities in areas where medicare usage is prevalent, to enable public universities to acquire and administer health care facilities, hospitals and urgent care facilities, as well as real-estate and other assets to provide housing, food and other necessary accommodations for *healthcare physicians* working within those facilities, to comfortably subsidize the wages of faculty and student physicians, so that they can continue to provide healthcare as a public service for free, as a byproduct/part of the public education process.

**Social Security** funding from the government (*which typically addresses a source of basic income to individuals who retire or cannot work, so that they can pay for rent, food, utilities and other goods and services contributing to the regular living expenses of those individuals*) can be allocated to nonprofit universities to acquire and administer utility companies and other infrastructures which contribute to the *regular living expenses* of the populations which *social security funding* would address.

**Food & Agricultural** funding from the government (*which typically addresses/subsidizes the labor wages and other regular operating expenses of food and agricultural infrastructures that provide food to society*) can be redistributed to public universities within regions containing food and agricultural infrastructures, to be used by universities to acquire and administer food and agricultural infrastructures and to build any accommodations (i.e. housing, classrooms, etc.) which will enable the public universities to best utilize faculty and students to produce and allocate food amongst the public and to establish curriculums around their infrastructures in a manner that will encourage food and agricultural knowledge amongst society and the innovation within its industry that can more efficiently and effectively produce and allocate food to the public for free (as a byproduct of the public education process) and in harmony with the environment and in a manner that will naturally bring about the development of technologies and methods (e.g. terraforming) that can best ensure the continued and abundant production and allocation of food to society to best ensure the survival of the Human Race.

All other government funding/subsidies provided to any other industry/program can be reallocated to public universities to acquire relative infrastructures which can be integrated into the public education system's processes to be administered by faculty and students of the university to more efficiently and effectively produce and allocate their goods, services, amenities, knowledge, resources and opportunities to society for free, as a byproduct of the public education process.

#### **Government Policy 4:** *Better Utilize Proposed Tax Cut, Rather Than Implement Tax Cut*

Instead of lowering corporate taxes, governments can use the corporate taxes which would have been cut to *exclusively* use as government funding for public universities to acquire and administer businesses and other infrastructures which contribute to the *regular living expenses* of the public (e.g. utility companies).

For example: Governments which want to reduce the corporate tax rate from 35% to 15% can instead utilize the 20% of the corporate taxes received from all businesses (which would have otherwise been cut) to distribute those funds directly to public universities to exclusively use to acquire and administer businesses and other infrastructures within society which contribute to the *regular living expenses* of the public. The public university will be able to utilize faculty and students to more efficiently and effectively produce and allocate the goods and services of those infrastructures for free to society, as a byproduct of the public education process.

#### **Government Policy 5:** *Pass Supportive and Complementary Laws*

Governments should pass laws and regulations which support and complement the public education system's ability to acquire and administer businesses and other infrastructures within society that contribute to the regular living expenses of the public. For example:

Governments should pass laws making it necessary (required) for utility companies and public infrastructure<sup>1</sup> to undergo a *perfect public offering* via public universities - to be owned, directed and operated by the greater public. This would also help to break up monopolies various questionable monopolies existing (i.e. energy).

Pass laws requiring taxes on robots, software and other technologies which automate (replace human jobs). This "robot tax" would be required of all *businesses not undergoing a perfect public offering*, via the public education system to help provide the *time* necessary for public universities to acquire and administer the infrastructures which contribute to the *regular living expenses* of the public. "Taxes on robots" would be equivalent to taxes which would have been collected from the human jobs replaced by technology.

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<sup>1</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public\\_infrastructure](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_infrastructure)

## **Central Bank Policy** (*i.e. Federal Reserve, ECB, BOE, BOJ, etc.*)

In general, all central banks should carry-out the monetary policies that support its public education system in acquiring and administering businesses and other important infrastructures within society which contribute to the *regular living expenses* of the public. By supporting nonprofit universities to acquire and administer businesses and other infrastructures which contribute to the *regular living expenses* of the public, central banks will be able to use the consequences from businesses being perfectly owned and administered by the entire public to naturally raise interest rates and help naturally resolve the economic issues which central banks have difficulty in successfully addressing (*i.e. market bubbles; jobs, wages; overly bullish market; insider trading; corporate tax inversions; quant trading; bitcoin/digital currencies and ICOs; corruption; wage gap; stalled monetary and fiscal policy; high debt-to-GDP ratio; short-termism; inequality of capital income; capital income going to capital income rather than labor income; patent trolls; patent issues; illegal monopolies; cannibalization of industries; automation of jobs; consumer spending*).

Below are policies which central banks can carry-out to support and complement the public education system in acquiring and administering businesses and other infrastructures within society which contribute to the *regular living expenses* of the public:

### **Central Bank Policy 1:** *Provide “Helicopter Money” to Universities for Business Acquisitions*

As a part of monetary policy, Central banks can temporarily provide what is popularly known in the banking industry as "helicopter money" (*i.e. free money*) to nonprofit universities carrying-out the *perfect public offerings* of businesses and other infrastructures within society which contribute to the *regular living expenses* of the public. [39]

### **Central Bank Policy 2:** *Raise Interest Rates to Prevent Excessive Loan Creation (Debt)*

Central banks may *raise interest rates* on bank loans to prevent *high-risk businesses* (which are now all businesses that do not undergo a *perfect public offering*) from borrowing money in a manner that could accumulate excessive debt and make it difficult for the business or the nonprofit university to pay back, (when the public education system eventually acquires and administers those infrastructures).

## **12. Conclusion**

We have proposed a system which legally transfers ownership and direction of businesses and other important infrastructures within society to *nonprofit universities* to provide *perfect* ownership and direction of those businesses and infrastructures to the *entire* public, rather than individual investors. This system enables the entire public to better utilize all profits (surplus) from businesses to address society's needs. We explain how nonprofit universities are well positioned to more efficiently and effectively own, direct and administer businesses and other infrastructures of society. Nonprofit universities can utilize faculty and students to produce and allocate goods and services to the public as a byproduct of the public education process and use those goods and services, as well as the natural amenities, resources and opportunities of its university to subsidize wages of its university and the businesses which it acquires. We explain how the natural routines and infrastructures (internal economy) of nonprofit universities can better maintain social and economic order of society, even when operating costs of businesses and regular living expenses (and wages) of the public are eliminated. We also explain the steps necessary for a single university to acquire and administer businesses and other important infrastructures in a manner where it can induce logic and peer-pressure to promote the cooperation (assimilation) of all relative businesses to be acquired and administered by the greater public education system. Finally, we have provided policies which governments and central banks may carry-out to help quickly and accurately achieve this initiative with minimal disruption to the social and economic order of society, given the nature of the initiative.

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