

Participant 3 and TE Study - Cleaned

Nathalia Scherer 10:55

Right and I think we haven't met yet. But I'm Natalia. Now the guiding the interview today. Livia will be here with us to take notes and yeah, yeah, and I'll do my best to keep it around 40-45 minutes. So we can end at the top of the hour. And as a reminder, this is a study to better understand what token engineering is and just gather a little bit of data around the current challenges and needs of the space. And you're welcome to keep your video off. We're only gonna be recording audio from this interview. And we also have otter AI here working on the transcripts. Hey, nice to see you. And also you're welcome to withdraw for any of the questions, not answered. That's it. Do you have any questions before we start?

participant 3 12:07

That's fine. Sounds good.

Nathalia Scherer 12:09

All right. So can you start by recording in progress? This meeting is being recorded.

Got it? So Can you start by sharing a little bit of your personal journey and how you got involved with your field of work?

participant 3 12:28

I guess I got excited about economics when I was a physicist. And I was studying high energy physics. I was working at the Stanford accelerator and you know the idea that you could just ram a bunch of opposite spin particles together and create different types of matter. was really exciting to me. And they would decay back into light generally. And so studying those interactions, I think I always really drew a lot from that. And I started doing simulations around what was called economophysics. Near the end of my PhD there and it a lot of agent based modeling and a lot of the similar kind of concepts tonight and I really resonated with things like mutual credit. I just kind of the idea that like agreement creates energy and creates different forms of life. And you know what I mean? Like the economics as sort of this life generating force in a sense. And then I, I did some work with like hedge funds and stuff I got, I was just doing simulations and I was like, Okay, who's interested in this kind of stuff, and I started processing a lot of forex data and doing all kinds of different like skimming algorithms and stuff like this and just trying to understand it and and then I got \$Bernard leotards\$ book when I was living in a commune as well around that time and it was the future of money and and that would just kind of opened my mind up to the concept of those agreements, those things being engineerable, you know, and, and so that got me really excited. And then I joined the \$name, and eventually I mean, it was years later I did a lot of research with different groups around the world on community currency, and then I ended up going to Kenya I said, Let me how can I go to Kenya as basically a physicist and you know, without money or anything like that and learn the local culture and language and and survive you know, and so \$name was was a wonderful thing. It's like a US a US voluntary thing and they teach you local languages. They set you up in a village

and I was like, perfect. This is this is perfect. And and so the idea that I mean, coming here, the idea was that if you, you know, could utilize these tools, it would better able people to coordinate all of their resources together. And, you know, essentially have supply and demand meet and I think I came with a very strong market framework. Kind of, you know, we all grow up in a market economy and have for generations. And I think what's changed a lot over the years is to realize that these aren't new ideas, actually. They're just indigenous practices. And I think it has probably taken me 10 years to realize how ingrained those practices are, and they're pretty much pre lingual here like there's a different name in every tribe for this, these particular like set of practices. And they're almost all identical to each other as well with with some variations and, and so the the the beauty of humans to form agreements. I think is is really powerful. And so engineering what those agreements are. And so this is what I you know, I have issue with token economics because I think you're actually dealing with agreements here, right. And a token, generally, it could be an instrument of an agreement. But there's an agreement that exists around a token. Right. And, and really, we're talking about those agreements, you know, that the tokens come out of them. Right. Those are instruments is what we would call them, right. Thank you

Nathalia Scherer 16:32

when I was living in a commune, and that guided quite a bit, my direction of work as well. Yeah. Can you share a bit of what you're doing now? Related to that?

participant 3 16:45

Yeah, just we do kind of three workshops with groups. And there's all kinds of groups we work with the generally groups of, like neighbors, church groups, like groups of small businesses, and you know, we're blessed in Kenya and most of Africa because like every mom belongs to like three groups. Different kinds, like savings groups are really common, as well, like old tabletop groups like Mega rooms. And those groups were originally like 300 years ago, I mean, even less, just a generation ago. We're interconnected. Practices of mutual credit, actually, before the British came. And they would rotate labor. They would do it on emergency midterm long term schedules. They had interlocking ones it was you know, a complex interlocked agreement system, among families or to tribes to clans. And really spanning Africa, like it was the growth of humanity. And, you know, all of our forests were being built by these, you know, like there's so there was a lot of like, if you almost kind of like, if humans were to just by default, get rid of all the trauma we have we would probably form back into these types of units.

Nathalia Scherer 18:04

Yeah. And you just, you you mentioned quickly, having an issue with the, like token engineering. But yeah, how would you define that? Term? How would you say that token engineering is?

participant 3 18:22

Well, ideally, it would be something like articulating agreements, you know, devising you know, agreements between people, you know, protocols are agreements, right? Like all of these things are really I like the term even agreements. I think it's just, you know, I made it maybe it doesn't sound as sexy though.

Nathalia Scherer 18:44

I really like forming agreements. Yeah. Yeah. And and what do you think that this field of work is doing? And or solving the other fields or not?

participant 3 19:00

Well, I mean, one is hopefully just getting people to realize that agreements are engineerable. You know, I think that's a big deal, and that we can form them. I mean, I you know, there's a lot of, if you look at like, colonization and whatnot, there was a lot of like, disempowering our ability to even build agreements. You know, like, you know, once you force people into a market economy for and now for generations, it's kind of like agreement building is not natural to us anymore. It's really.. I mean it is there it's totally there. And I you know, I think what's nice here in Kenya, it's only a generation away, you know, and so the ability for groups to form and hold agreement with each other. Is is strong already intrinsically and then you add paper, you know, you know, and ink and then signatures and then you add attestations, you add, you know, elders and chiefs, you know, you add audits, you know, all that kind of stuff. And so that, to me, the technology now, what's exciting about it is that it can provide, you know, this layer of transparency, immutability, interoperability between contracts. And accounting, you know, just accounting is really valuable, and you don't want to have middlemen doing that there's a huge cost, you know, to those types of systems. So I think, taking the concept of contracts and agreements, and saying, Well, what, how can we apply and create those? I mean, that's, in a way that's what technology is, in some ways, like you can see technology as the articulation deeper and deeper and different, you know, so in blockchain, we're articulating a type of contract, that's what we're doing. And our, you know, even contracts a little more concrete than it needs to be so agreement is nice, you know, because you can have all kinds of forms and, you know, the the idea also that you have like legally tribally legally binding instruments as a tribe and then you have nationally legally binding instruments you know, so So to have the the legitimacy of the elders of the village to recognize this instrument as living within their agreement. You know, I think that's, that's really powerful. And I think that's a lot of where, you know, like the \$Bitcoin\$ world, you know, seeks authority, you know, that seeking authenticity, kind of as design right, like it was It wasn't really it's not a it's not really a clear agreement. What you know, what is the agreement for for a \$Bitcoin\$? Well, it's hard to say, you know, there's this all this auction pricing mechanisms. And same on \$Ethereum\$, you know, that, you know, it's very hard the only way we could guarantee people that we can stay legitimate as a blockchain using organization give guarantees real guarantees, is to be a validator so that we're mining the tokens ourselves. I mean, otherwise, we just wouldn't use blockchain especially I mean, we're doing high transaction volume in poor communities, right, that can't afford to pay fees, right. So fees even go up to a cent we'd be screwed unless we're on the validation set. You know, that we're we're actually minting those ourselves. So that's, that's so we're in the process of moving to \$name\$ now. Because of that.

Nathalia Scherer 22:22

Can you share a bit more of your daily work routine? What kind of tasks you're involved in? Also, what kind of tools they use?

What kind of pools?

Tools.

participant 3 22:37

Tools ah. I swim in the ocean. We don't need a pool.

Yeah, well, okay. So what I'm working on a lot recently is, I mean, you know, like, I do a lot of kind of minding with our teams across Kenya. I mean, there's a lot of different ongoing programs. So we sort of, we have general users that's sort of organic growth, and then we have programs and programs would be like where the World Food Program or Red Cross wants us to go, they say, Hey, we've got some funding to go over here and do you know some Sustainable Development Goals stuff, you know, yada yada. And I you know, a lot of those goals I think are you know, there's some alignment in just wanting to help people but Red Cross and most of the humanitarian world they want to leave immediately. It's like, okay, we fixed your problem now we're gone right? Like, and that doesn't really work, you know, period. Really, I mean it for anything, and it certainly doesn't, it's hard for us because we end up well, we're still there. In other words, so So we've done I would say we have like one or two projects kind of a year for the last 10 years or so. And so that's where a lot of our users grew from, was those projects, you know? Yeah. So writing, I do a lot of writing. We're doing a technical like a Training Guide. For like, activists for humanitarian organizations, like sort of like if you're gonna like create a program in your community, what would you do? So that I hope we get out this month, we're doing some illustrations and everything I think would be really, really cool. So I'm excited about that. And then when people say how do you do this thing, I can be like, read this and let me know if you have any problems. Yeah, so that's my goal is to be irrelevant. That's what I'm trying to do. Be totally irrelevant, my goal is in the next kind of like five years to be hanging out in the mangroves by my house writing kids books about birds and like, evolutionary economics.

Nathalia Scherer 24:48

Wonderful. I'm looking forward to seeing what you're coming up with. Reading it. Okay, and moving forward. We are we want to look at challenges and needs of the field. So can you share a little bit of challenges you've faced in your work? And most specially looking at what we're calling token engineering?

participant 3 25:20

Yeah, well, one thing that comes to mind is just is something akin to credit scoring, you know, which is like trust based instruments. And I think we default to trustlessness somehow on blockchain a lot. I mean, it's, it's a term of art, I guess. Right. And, and so, when I'm looking at a contract or an agreement or an instrument of one, you know, that's moving around this blockchain space like the \$Ethereum\$ token, for instance, right, \$ETH\$ what can I tell you just by looking at data on chain, you know, that's public and transparent, about that token, you know, and how would I de-risk myself, you know, just in consuming that information, just to have as much information as possible, so that I can make a decision clearly, if I want that voucher, you

know, or if I want to invest in you know, if I'm putting a lot of money or effort and time into that token, what can I redeem this for? You know, what, yeah, who endorses it. So endorsements, you know, track history, right? Like, you know, what, what, what's the distribution of holders, you know, there's a lot I would if I was going to invest in a business, I would want to know, all that. So if I'm looking at a contract, developed by a bunch of token engineers, I would know what it's good for, without having to ask, you know, Sally on the phone, you know, I like the blockchain to be able to tell me as much as possible without having a middleman between me and the actual information. You know, what's been hard for us so far is just we're trying to get on these, you know, smartphone apps because we've been using a \$USSD wallet\$ for a long time and text based wallet. And just we want people to be able to click on their token, their digital asset and see something about it, you know, like some metadata that's stored on a contract that says, go to this website, or here's our products or come to this GPS like that, that would not be a normal thing is such, to me defines the blockchain space because it's all been about anonymity. These tokens have no liability liability is a big thing. For me. So you know, that there is acknowledged liability like when you make an oath, when you make a promise, it means something and when someone accepts it, that's That's amazing. That's a validation when it's fulfilled that promise that builds trust. That is the whole thing of like \$name\$ \$promise theory\$. By the way, he does this whole thing. He's a really great promise theory if you're there's some good YouTube videos even on it and so building trust, to me is what it's all about. Right? Like that's all we're really trying to do. And yeah, just live in harmony, build more trust, more social capital, you know. And so I think, you know, as token engineers, you know, or agreement creators, articulators are dreaming these these things up. They can also look at all of Ostroms principles, right? Graduated sanctions, you know, all that shit is real, you know, and it's here and it's totally indigenous, by the way, there's nothing new she was studying a lot of indigenous groups. So yeah, I think that's, to me, that's the main lesson and just, you know, getting people on that bandwagon of being in trusted systems. There's a lot of techno elitism, even in blockchain, especially, where they believe in a world of random people who never know each other living in little boxes around the city. Like that's their vision of reality. And I find this I was just in Mexico recently at a conference and it was just like, you know, humans are essentially a scourge, you know, like, like cockroaches, and we need to control them, you know, let's use AI and blah, blah, blah, you know, all this kind of stuff to fix the global warming problem, which is humans. And so it's, you know, it's like, you know, are there bad humans? Are there humans with bad habits, and I'm definitely in the latter category. I think. I think, you know, looking at a lot of these photos and being in these communities out here, you're just like, Oh, thank goodness, you know, like, yeah, they're, you know, we've been we've been good people for a very, very long time. You know?

Nathalia Scherer 29:43

And would you have anything to add about other areas of knowledge that you think are important for this work? And for token engineering?

participant 3 29:55

Yeah, I mean, I mean, contract design, like if you really get into the old school, like British clubs, and look at nautical contracts, for instance, there are amazing, really cool design. I mean, these indigenous contracts are also amazing that you know, these are sort of series of oaths of

different types and different liabilities in those contracts. They're fucking amazing. And what else land leases or what do you call that when you land trust on land trust is a contract, right? I fucking database of those contracts. I have not found and if you ever find one, with good contracts, I actually I've been looking so long. for it. I've given that finding and I just start collecting them myself. And so I think we just need to create a little library of contracts. You know what I mean? That are good people can talk about how they've used them and I it's just ridiculous and so you know, the token engineering is would be just how do people come up with those fucking contracts, you know, and what what what and when were they good and why? So I don't know I'm that's certainly not a corollary to the work. It actually sounds like what the work ought to be. And you know what I mean, like it, I guess, in general, token engineering sounds like it's a little bit like prompt engineering, which is not not a thing. It's definitely a thing. It's just an old old thing with a new label. You know, like when you prompt your grad student write me a paper that says this right promptings not new. right to call it prompt engineering is new. Right? You know what I mean? So tokens, instruments, agreements, they're not new things, right. It's just that we're using a new label for them. And so I guess that's, I think \$name\$, who works with \$name\$ is a really, really brilliant old curmudgeon. who studies all of these ancient contracts have mostly the British but it's really fun to talk with him about this stuff and look at some of these old contracts and stuff. I think he's brilliant. So I just like to see a lot more of that and just I guess that's just typical with a lot of these you know, newfangled, you know, ologies and stuff like that, right? It's just like, Okay, well, you know, old timers with gray beards. I'm not getting I'm not that old yet. But, you know, yeah. What else would be useful? I think probably the most useful thing. And I'll just be derogatory here a little bit is getting off your butt and doing stuff in communities. Like that's the actual useful thing, you know, and forming community. You know, like that's, and I think it's, you know, like, sometimes even this, this thing in Mexico, I was out they used community as a fetish. They were like, No, you know, like, and every excuse not to write, you know, and, you know, a group of people that care about each other that, you know, care in general being important for us, like, we're mammals, you know, like, we like care. Yeah, I think that's that's a big thing too. Because that, you know, again, when you sort of when you quote unquote tokenize the token never holds the agreement. It's a can't really it's it's an object that's moving around he can point to it you know, you can I mean, uh, you know, theoretically you can have an agreement and embedded into the, the instrument itself, that is kind of what happens but yeah, I just I think that you're, you're tending to atomize in a way that you're, you know, like you can atomize things in the contract for sure. There's lots and lots of elements like like \$demmorage\$ like expiration like liability, like you know, there's always like elements if you wanted to go into like the, you know, what's the language of a contract? You know, and then you get into, you know, a lot of programming language in there that mimics agreement and language. I think there's been a lot of cool projects around that. And I don't know where they've gotten to. I haven't talked to any of those guys for a while, but there's a lot of guys trying to encode legal language, you know, in code, right and write into smart contracts and stuff like that. Yeah, I can't think of anything else. Oh, agroforestry. That's the other thing that's important. Use your poo. You know, don't don't flush it down. If you're having to mix your poo with water, like you shouldn't be living there. You know.

And Will what what would you say that is the role of ethics. And this work?

participant 3 34:30

Yeah, I mean, I guess mutual agreement, somehow is intrinsically ethical, you know, like, at least as it is, you know, if you see it as ultimately egalitarian, you know, like people going in consciously into agreement with each other. I mean, I think in terms of, you know, like the people are within a jurisdiction of their locality, in terms of their responsibility to their family and, you know, rights and obligations. Let me send you this. I have a little what's it called, like a template for economic comments. And it has a lot of these like, rights and obligations. So that's how I think like, I mean, I think values so like, you know, you can go into a lot of different concepts. around finding common value, so like, equitable reciprocity as a value, and then you create agreements that take into consideration those values so that the value sit around the the the outer rim, and then inside that you have agreements and inside the agreements, you have tokens or instruments. So that's how I think of ethics.

Nathalia Scherer 35:47

And do you have ethical concerns about the practice of token engineering?

participant 3 35:52

Oh, sure. I mean, it seems like I you know, again, we're we become market animals. And when you're in a market, it's very hard to see out of market, a framework. And so by default, sometimes you don't even realize it, you've drank a Kool Aid, right? And that Kool Aid tells you profit, profit profits, you know, it's specifically a type of profit, you know, it's certainly not social. Right. And so, I, you know, I see I hear a lot of good people in this space, being really unethical and, and laughing about it as if, oh, you know, we all got to make a buck. You know, the art of the shill. What's what isn't? That \$name's\$ handle? Right, that we are shilling all the time, which is a bad word where I come from, right? It means overselling? Right. It doesn't mean being honest about agreements. Right? So when you I mean, if you're putting someone in a in a rocket ship, you want to make sure that circuitry works really well. Because if it blows up, it's your fault. Right? And I think that's just it. You're not dealing with real people's lives in front of you like this, you know, they will literally kill me if I fuck with them, right? Absolutely. You know what I mean? Like, not not all of them, but you know, I mean. Like it's it's real. You know what I mean? Like, and I feel like, you know, if, if \$name\$ lived here, he probably be dead. He would have fucked with enough people, you know, with his big smile. Yeah. Sorry to say that I don't think he should be dead.

Nathalia Scherer 37:33

And do you have anything else to add about? How to increase diversity in the space for me to have anything to add?

participant 3 37:48

To me, I feel like you know, make it useful for more people in diverse places and whatnot, and that will bring them into it. Right? Like don't don't market it. For the sake of marketing it. You know what I mean? Like, oh, we need more people in this space. So it becomes useful, like try

to make it useful, full stop. And if you're trying to make it useful for diverse people, invite them in, you know, like, what what do you guys need, you know, so when you're doing co design work and stuff like that design with the people that are supposed to benefit from it, you know, obviously, yeah.

Nathalia Scherer 38:28

And what's, what's your perspective about the financial reality of the space right now? And the typical rewards, incentives people have for joining

participant 3 38:41

I you know, what, I don't pay attention to it. I'm practically completely immune to it. You know, like all these crashes that have been going on it makes no difference to us whatsoever that the blockchain is literally just a big ledger system to us. Right. That's it we what we store in that ledger system is agreements right? And we use it for accounting and traceability. Like, we're not in the market. There's no you know, what I mean? And, you know, like, I feel like that's sort of a big, like modus operandi. Like, you come from social and you meet markets where you have abundance or you want to share surplus, you're not within it, and I you know, so that, by being, you know, a shareholder of that market, you become in chain to it, you are it now, you know, and so to me not holding any of those tokens at all has been my like, Savior, thank god. I you know, I mean, maybe if I'd gotten in early I'd be rich now yada yada. But I, you know, I just, it's been really, really hard. I mean, we've we've gotten like endowments from \$name\$ for instance, before and \$name\$, and all kinds of folks, you know, so it's, it has helped us to raise capital to do stuff. But to me, it's always a form of divestment. I'm divesting I immediately sell whatever I can and put it into actual production. Right? And then to me, that's the whole thing of like, really good contracts, you would divest from bad contracts into good contracts. Right. That's, that's the hope is that we you know it Yeah. And so you're building better contracts, you know, I'm a that's that's what I would imagine token engineering. Being about.

Nathalia Scherer 40:30

Okay, continuing on that. Do you have any wishes for the future of this field of work? And also, where do you see going in the next three years?

participant 3 40:44

Well, I hope that we'll be on \$name\$ for at least that much time, if not more, just because it's painful and hard to jump technologies, you know, or blockchains. We've done it several times. So I like it to just kind of stabilize out a little bit. I mean, like, like tools like \$name\$ And it's been ported on to \$name\$ freaking brilliant, you know that I can have my own little multisig wallet yada yada yada. And there's so many little tools out there right now that like I think we have enough to play with for a very, very long time. I mean, what I'd like to see more of is aggregating agreements, you know, like like, you have like things like the you know, what is what is \$x dai\$, a multilateral credit obligation I can't remember right now, what they call it. But anyway, these conglomerates of other contracts, right? That hold them and offer them up as sort of like a market creator. So like, in a way you can think of like \$DAI\$ as a market maker among the liquidity that it's holding. And so if you imagine like, you've got millions of these voucher

systems, or these indigenous systems popping up on these Ledger's now, how would you index them? How would you create marketplaces like, how would you use AI to look at batches of them and say like, what can I make in my fridge? You know, what can this society build right now? Oh, a school system you need to schools and Yeah, well, you would just organize these resources together. Right. And that's, you know, this is again getting away from market economies. Right? It's its economy is about agreement market economies are for like outside groups, you know, to interact with each other. And there still will be I don't I don't mind markets at all. I just don't want to be subject to them.

Nathalia Scherer 42:48

And, and, as we see, AI continued to evolve. How do you see the possible impact of it within the token engineering field?

participant 3 43:03

I mean, right now I see it as like a very advanced Wikipedia. You know that that does give you a bias and generally listens to the bias you want to give it I mean, you have to be a little engineeringish with your prompts your prompt engineer, token engineer. But, you know, if you if you tell it pretty clearly what you want, like I want a table of you know, XYZ you know, you can be very precise it does a pretty good job. I mean, I, you know, it's as good as probably I was as a grad, early grad student from my professor, you know, so I think that's been great. I mean, if you think of it as sort of that, you know, a faulty you know, Wikipedia, proofreader. It's been, it's just been amazing. So like that example of like community groups coming together and saying, we have these resources. We need you to help us create an economy around those resources that provides well being and here's our well being indices and it probably do a pretty good job of it. I don't know I mean, I, you know, I don't, I am, as much as humans are good at making agreements that they can is beautiful. We're not that good. That's why we need these tools. Right. So some of these, like the token engineering, it's a tool for helping us create agreement, you know, amongst each other. I mean, I think AI can be used for that as well. So I you know, I'm pretty, pretty stoked about it. I've been reading sci fi books as well since I was a little tiny kid. And so it was just always this inevitability as well to it, you know, like when is that going? to happen already?

Nathalia Scherer 44:42

And Will, Livia is bringing up a question about if you can share, step by step process on how you design a token economy.

participant 3 44:57

Well, I mean, what we've gotten good at now is we start with how did your parents live? That works really well here. And pretty much we just copy that, you know, how'd that work for them? Okay, it was we're gonna let's try it. Okay, and then and then we get down to like, how did it work? And so that's been a you know, that's been lovely. Even just this year, we've been really sinking into that and it's been working so so well. You know, and, and yeah, like the, again the technology so technically, we go through and we have a lot of talks with him about that. We talk through these these traditional systems called like [mueria], how they would work. And then we

do a bunch of games. So we do like a bunch of resource mapping. We do like a little thread in between everyone, like one person is holding the spool and she'll throw it to who would accept her offering, like what is what is her business or what does she have to offer in terms of time or service into the community. And then it goes around and creates this looks like a little bit of a basket, and that basket kind of represents the commons. And then we put beans in there and then the beans represent promises against those common goods and services, you know, and so the beans are the token or the factor in our case, and then each person gets some beans. And then they have like a market day they start trading them or they do a rotation with them like they would do a [muria] to go like everyone goes to one person's farm. And she pays them for that. And then everyone goes the next person she pays them right and that was just a way of tracking the rotation and also debt, you know, in case someone didn't do it. So we just go through a bunch of games like that. And then eventually they sign a paper contract. That is the agreements. That gets scanned, and we put a proof of that on chain as well. And and so that is the agreement that is connected to the instruments which is their voucher their own voucher, right. So they would call it you know, whatever the name of their villages or whatever the group is right they create the supply. We also come in and provide a audit with the chief and the elders of that supply that they are good for those vouchers. And usually we'll start with like one month's of their capacity. And for the most part we were trying to not denominated in national currency but it was just too hard to have interoperability so we they will say one voucher is worth something like 10 shillings of or redeemable as payment for 10 shillings of their product. And that gives them you know, relative value now amongst you know, the shilling to that because otherwise, just you know that's that's where we need better interfaces and stuff like that. That would obfuscate that kind of stuff. You know, you don't want to make people make equations like that, or calculations.

Nathalia Scherer 47:50

Thank you. Thank you for sharing that. We're coming to the end of the interview and I'm wondering if you have people and projects that you admire now in the space you can share with us.

participant 3 48:10

I think I've just lost track too much. I think the work of of \$name\$ and you know, \$name\$ specifically. They're working on they're trying to get ahead of the world of many many vouchers. So the \$many voucher problem\$. I don't see many groups working on that I \$name\$ has a few cool projects like the \$name\$. You know, like, how do you deal with big pools, you know, a giant order book, you know, what does that look like? And how do how would you use AI and how would you, you know, make that into a really cool, seamless marketplace and imagine that marketplace is holding promises. And there's demurrage like expiration there's all kinds of, you know, factors to take into account. And so that's a big problem. And then basically, it's how do humans manage their commitments and resources? You know, that's the problem. And if and if that problem can be solved, you know, at larger and larger scale, right, so we're doing it at the village scale. Right now we have some groups that are forming larger organizations of groups, so like consortiums of cooperatives, but that that's already pretty hard. And so like, finding ways to make it seamless for like a whole bio region of vouchers to seamlessly integrate. You know, I

think that's that's that it's our problem. I think it's probably the problem and that's why you have things like exchanges, right. That's the simple way to deal with it. Right. It's fun.

Nathalia Scherer 49:49

Last question, on my end is also where we really appreciate having different perspectives on this study. And yeah, I wonder if you have anyone, any person that you would recommend that we interview as well.

participant 3 50:06

I would always interview well, \$name\$, I think is great. To give his email in the chat, and also \$name\$, I think it's great to know if he's working with \$name\$ now. Maybe you can get \$name\$ he's great. Hard to get his time.

Nathalia Scherer 50:31

If you could just type their names then we can we can find them.

That's perfect.

participant 3 50:52

I think I'm spelling his name wrong. It's got lots and I think I've spoken

Nathalia Scherer 50:58

and you mentioned Ethan,

participant 3 51:01

\$name\$. I mean, \$namer\$. He's a very anti blockchain. Old school like but tech, you know, technologically driven digital community currency person. And he's worked with like, over 500 groups. And he's just like, blockchains bullshit. You know, he's solution is a cloud server. You know, and I'm like, name, come on, you know, like a cloud server. That's it. That's your you know, and I I've been working on for a long time. I will see if we'll, we'll bring him over one day.

Nathalia Scherer 51:44

Now, the actual actual last question for me, but do you have anything that keeps you up at night now? And in terms of this work and space?

participant 3 51:58

I have to go visit my parents in California and I'm like, Oh, no. I just go right here like just freaks me out. I'm just like, oh god, how am I gonna like I don't have health insurance. Like, how can you even survive in that place? You know, like, I don't, you know, how would I spend what money will I have? You know, I just, yeah, it just baffles me. It baffles me. I'm just like, Oh, God, it's like going back to prison. That's how it feels, you know? And, uh, but I'm happy to see everybody and I'll have like, some handlers like my brothers will be like, Okay, Will, come on. Let's go get a pizza. I'm like, okay, okay. So that'll be fun to see everybody and my, my daughter hasn't seen them for a long time, as well. So that'll be fun since she was she's 10 now so it's

been like five years or something like that. So she barely remembers. So that'll be fun. But yeah, also keeps you up at night. Right, we're doing we're starting to do a project in Mississippi as well. And that's even more scary in some other ways. Like everyone has, like, at least one or two concealed weapons, you know. Well, yeah.

Nathalia Scherer 53:05

That would keep me up at night.

Right, well Livia. Yeah. Do you have anything you'd like to add? No, no,

it's great to hear you. Yeah.

participant 3 53:16

Thanks for having me, guys.

Nathalia Scherer 53:18

All the updates. I'm happy that the guide is happening. I'm curious to see links.

participant 3 53:25

Yeah. Yeah. Hopefully this month it'll be out. Yeah. Or drafting? Yeah. Thanks. Okay. See you guys

Nathalia Scherer 53:39

recording stopped.

Transcribed by <https://otter.ai>