

## Introduction to 6.1

Version 6.1 proves that moving land into a [commons trust](#) is a natural process. Once started, free markets cannot stop it. Given enough time, [Phase I](#), whose goals can be set as high as acquiring all the world's land, will be completed. The [ABC](#) supplies a catalyst to speed the process up for its gain, but these catalysts are not mathematically necessary for completion.

Although the purchase and holding of Elsie typically lead to the most favorable outcome, in all cases, the purchase and dump of Elsie lead to a more positive outcome than if the Elsie were never purchased, to begin with. In some rare environments, the purchase and dump of Elsie leads to a more favorable result than the purchase alone.

Version 6.0 provided the [auction](#) winner with 2 to 3 years of rent-free living before the [advance rent fund](#) was reduced to its natural size. This gift came at the expense of chaotic markets and extremely [deep discounting](#). Although the same natural processes in 6.1 applied to 6.0, there was no way to prove or measure that.

The natural processes can be measured by initializing the advance rent fund at or near its natural size and distributing the rest of the auction proceeds with an immediate-delayed disposition. The natural process is driven by what is termed in version 6.1 as "natural demand."

In 6.1, we have a spreadsheet that allows us to ask questions like, "Given 2% inflation, 4% commons property growth, and the setting of a trebling parameter to 50%, how long will it take Phase I to complete by natural demand alone?" The answer is 293 years, ten months. What if commons property grew at 6%, given no property tax? Then, Phase I would be completed in 212 years and five months.

What if we set the growth on property-tax-free land at a conservative 5%, somebody buys 1 billion Elsie in the first month, and natural demand takes us the rest of the way? Then Phase I will be completed in 184 years and nine months (A flaw in the spreadsheet requires a temporary loan of \$100 million to the land fund to process 1 billion Elsie of demand through [ram and jam](#). The loan can be repaid in 2 months from auction proceeds. The flaw would not apply if the market maker handled the transaction or if the 1 billion Elsie were requested through ram and jam when the land fund had sufficient funds.)

What if the size of our retail segment is a consistent 30% of property value, with two rescued counties a year and 5% commons land growth with 2% inflation? Phase I will be completed in 76 years and one month.

What if the size of our retail segment is a consistent 40% of property value, with three rescued counties a year and 6% commons land growth? Phase I will be completed in 44 years and five months.

What if a consortium of wise nations buys 100 billion Elsie at the start (and loans the land fund \$1 billion)? The size of our retail segment is 30% of property value, four rescued counties a year, and 6% commons growth. Phase I ends in 30 years, five months.

What if the same conditions apply, but the retail segment is a consistent 50% of property value? Phase I could end in as little as ten years, six months, although logistics would be an obstacle.

Version 6.1 and the associated spreadsheets allow one to study the effect of large dumps of Elsie on the market. In the worst case, a large quantity of Elsie is purchased in the first month of operations, and then several months later, all of them, including the [dividends](#) they earned, are dumped on the market. The spreadsheet shows that the worst possible hit to Elsie's percentage of [the peg](#) is 93% before countering forces exceed the size of the dump. Natural demand slowly brings the percent of peg back to 99%, where the ABC can once again ram and jam. The outcome of a large purchase followed by a dump is always superior, in terms of shortening Phase I duration, to the case where the purchase was never made in the first place.

This is part of what is meant by a natural process. It is one that free markets cannot stop. The natural process continues into Phase II, where the Phase II spreadsheet shows the world exactly what it must do to hold off the [hyperdeflation](#) of the Elsie (and the hyperinflation of the world's fiat currencies). The world will try, succeed for a while, and ultimately fail if for no other reason than the supply of land on Earth is limited. As for political or military solutions to the world's dilemma, Phase I only ends when these avenues are rendered irrational and not in the interest of any economic or social class.

Both the Phase I and Phase II spreadsheets are double-zero balanced. Every Elsie created is accounted for, and every U.S. dollar that enters the system is accounted for. Every formula used in the spreadsheets is explained in the 6.1 appendix. Readers are encouraged to play with the spreadsheets to try and disprove, prove, or enhance the thesis.

Although the remainder of the 6.0 text is correct, many modules will require minor corrections. For one, we assume a 5% commons property growth, 36.5% retail segment, and four annual rescues, causing Phase I to end in 60 years. A good CEO can destroy these conservative estimates, but expectations are best kept low. The modified 6.1 business plan will be integrated into the 6.0 text and named AFFEERCE 7.0.

Version 6.1 proves the inevitability of [land-based capitalism](#). Once this knowledge is in the hands of investors, the world will never be the same. It cannot happen too soon.