

Talk 2018

Knowledge-Oriented Society (KOS) is necessary for solving the current socioeconomic problems of (1) financial crises (solved with solution of value), (2) complexity crises (solution of complete automation), (3) corruption (Knowledge-Oriented Society, KOS), (4) climate (KOS), (5) pollution (KOS), (6) Inequality due to replacement of human labors by machines (KOS), (7) currency (solution of value), and (8) World War III due to competitions (KOS). Our common sense has sustained our survival for the first few millennia of our recorded history. Problems in science, social science, and life science are not solvable by common sense, as has been demonstrated by science. Social and life sciences are orders of magnitude more complex than science and require, according to post-science, complete mathematical rigor and complete logic. Society must advance from Politics-Oriented for armed competitions to Money-Oriented for business competition to Knowledge-Oriented for the cooperation of mankind in the pursuit of knowledge in order to address these urgent socioeconomic problems.

In Knowledge-Oriented Society, money is issued mainly by distributing to the contributors of knowledge, as done today by the National Science Foundation, where the value of knowledge is determined by the solution of value, the Infinite Spreadsheet, which provides full disclosure and full accountability to the infinity future. Also, Universal Basic Income will encourage humans to think, as machines and robots do most of the work, and will reduce the desire to accumulate money as security for the future, eliminating wealth inequality. From the point of view of value, money in the hands of the needy has far greater value than in the hands of the rich. Knowledge created with public money will belong to the public; people will pursue knowledge in the spirit of cooperation, rather than competition. In particular, the solution of value can calculate the rate of return on investment for the purpose of satisfying the logic relationship: rate of return > interest rate > inflation, which must be satisfied in setting the interest rate, which must be less than the rate of return, and in issuing money, which must not cause the inflation to exceed the interest rate. When the goal of society is the pursuit of knowledge, not money, corruption will naturally disappear and the long-term as well as socially beneficial non-monetary consequences will be considered as important as short-term and monetary returns, which dictate activities in Money-Oriented Society, which can operate solely on common sense. In the equation $PQ = VM$ (Price x Quantity = Velocity of Circulation x Money Supply), Q will be knowledge as well as goods and services, as knowledge becomes the main product of value in Knowledge-Oriented Society. Actually, there is a social experiment, which shows the effect of excessive funding of knowledge. The post-Sputnik funding of scientific research had created a boom in scientific progress and showed the real obstacle to continue this funding is politics and business interest. Society must come together to decide what type of system it needs. Society should have faith in the value of knowledge, as, historically, all human progress has been guided by the knowledge of thinkers.

About the Speaker: Hugh Ching is the founder of Knowledge-Oriented Society and the Father of Post-Science. His mentors include some of the greatest thinkers of our time. Harold Grad, an intellectual descendant of David Hilbert, mentored him in mathematics. Paul Feyerabend mentored him in philosophy relating to Postmodern Science. Milton Friedman mentored him in economics relating to deregulating man-made laws. Ta-You Wu, the Father of Chinese Physics, collaborated with him on physics. He solved the problem of value posed by Kenneth Arrow and Gerard Debreu. Lotfi A. Zadeh, the Father of Fuzzy Logic, guided him to realize "Fuzzy is more accurate than exact."