

AIforGood

Curating and Displaying Content That's  
Moral, Constitutional, and Economically True

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np  
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AIforGood: Curating and Displaying Content That's Moral, Constitutional, and Economically True

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mission:

*Identify and spread helpful knowledge.*

AIforGood will curate and custom-display prosocial content.

The curation will be safe. It will replicate expert human curators' decisions, following rules and understanding gleaned from Christianity, sound constitutional design and analysis (Anthony, n.d.-a), and commonsense Austrian economics (Bylund, 2022). The information and interpretations will be selected from print, audio, and video sources, current and past.

The display will be effective. Selection of content for display will replicate expert human trainers' decisions. The technology will make use of information voluntarily provided by users. For each user, the technology will select the curated content that's closest to the most difficult that the user is ready to understand and learn from at the time of display. This content will give users deliberate practice that will rapidly build up their expertise (Ericsson, 2008).

The safe curation and effective display will give users the most-desirable and most-useful search results.

AIforGood will be a system of free and voluntary human actions: shopping (using, investing, giving, choosing to develop, subscribing, viewing, advertising), producing (creating, guiding, developing, processing, operating), and initiating (structuring, launching).

Each of these actions, in a form that's a good starting point to develop into this system, either is already routinely being done in practice or is already in a usefully advanced stage of development.



## INTRODUCTION

The AI that best increases learning will be more productive. Customers will prefer it, if customers get a chance to choose it.

To successfully oppose governments' and cronies' use of AI for tyranny and instead get AI used fully for learning, providing spillover effects that help everybody, the key will be to develop at least one AI solution that's better and that's practical right now. The AI that will provide the most value to customers right now and well into the future will be presented to users not as a Q and A with a large-language-model AI but instead as a familiar-looking, time-proven magazine site.

AIforGood will first curate content to select information that reflects truthful moral, legal, political, and economic understanding. The best experts available in these fields will select curation standards, and the best experts available on applications development will develop functionality to make curation decisions automatically. The resulting AIforGood processing will compare prospective content to the curation standards, evaluating how much the content entails the standards and how much the content contradicts the standards. As the standards experts and the developers increasingly refine the curation, the curation will increasingly converge to making the curation choices that the world's best subject-matter experts would make manually if they were available to do this curation and if they had enough time and stamina.

In time, more users will learn from increasingly more of the content that this AI curates. As a result, in time this curation approach will incentivize content producers to voluntarily satisfy these users better by producing more

content that entails the curation standards. This opportunity and incentive will lead content producers to produce more content that's good.

AIforGood will then display the available content that most-closely approaches exactly what each individual user is ready to learn at every given time. The best experts available on applications development will develop functionality to make use of individual users' freely-volunteered feedback to automatically decide what to display to each user. As experts and additional supporting developers increasingly refine how user inputs are obtained and the resulting display, the display will increasingly converge to making the display choices that the world's best teachers would make manually if they were available to every user at all times and if they had enough time and stamina.

AIforGood will draw content from news, from podcasts that AIforGood will get automatically transcribed, and ultimately from all available sources—emerging, recent, and enduring. The subject matter will span all the world's potentially readable information. The proportions of content that will be displayed in various subject areas will reflect how much of users' time that government people take from them, and how much of users' remaining time that users choose to spend on various activities. Currently these proportions are 45% on government activities in various jurisdictions, 34% on home activities, and 21% on work activities including investing.

Unlike the text that's prepared by large-language-model AI, the content that's curated by AIforGood will have all been prepared by human writers and editors. The content will be the most truthful, focused, and useful content that the best human practitioners, researchers, and teachers prepare for the individuals who are most like a given individual user. Copyrights will be honored by AIforGood. AIforGood will

increasingly incentivize copyright holders and publishers to provide favorable terms that will empower them to maximize their content's distribution volume, profitability, and impact in this developing, widest-possible open market for content producers and customers.

The organizational structure that will foster the development of this prosocial AI will be a decentralized core organization that will be robustly protected from breaking bad.

This protection will be provided by organizing the core organization to be internally limitable, by chartering the core organization to have a constitution that follows the model given by the Constitution—a model that's considerably detailed, and whose operation has been intensively shaken out and analyzed across time by generations of people in a variety of circumstances. This core-organization constitution will enumerate limited powers, and will separate powers and provide offsetting powers.

Protection against breaking bad will be further built in by constituting the core organization to have a scale and scope that are very small—very-much smaller than those of governments, and much smaller than even those of other organizations like OpenAI.

Governments under the Constitution have monopolistic scopes in their respective geographic jurisdictions. AIforGood's core organization, in contrast, will compete with other organizations in all geographic jurisdictions to deliver the best voluntary cooperation. This will increase freedom.

Expansive organizations like OpenAI (OpenAI, n.d.) have open-ended charters and structures. AIforGood's core organization, in contrast, will be held to within explicit boundaries through the use of the robust structural protections that will be defined using the core-organization

constitution. Healthy competition will ensure that AIforGood's core organization will prevent the emergence of the worst potential problem for all organizations: subversion by suborganizations that work as parties.

In governments under the Constitution so far, people have worked within bad parties to collude with others to not use their powers to limit the governments, and this has enabled these government people to do considerable harm. But this party trap can be avoided. In a government, all that's needed is to have at least one major party that itself has a party-limiting constitution. In an industry, all that's needed is to have at least one core organization like AIforGood's, whose people have powers to limit others in the organization, and enough of whose people will use their powers to limit others. Limiting others will keep the organization lean and will keep its people focused on the organization's intended mission. The most lean, focused organization will in time outperform all competitors.

The key development for AIforGood will be done within a decentralized ecosystem. This will attract capable developers, as described below in Choosing to Develop.

The people in the AIforGood core organization and ecosystem won't be able to seek protection from competitors by harnessing the same political processes that power tyranny. Instead they will be constrained to have to succeed by adding the most value for customers, which is the approach that has proven to most-greatly increase freedom (Anthony, 2021a). AIforGood's success will in turn incentivize all AI developers to compete to develop products that are truthful, educational, and efficient. So not only in its operations but also in the way it incentivizes others, AIforGood will increase freedom.

This proposal has three parts:

*Shopping* describes the ways that AIforGood will incentivize people to use it for various purposes in their roles

as customers. People's choices as customers are crowdsourced, incomparably well-informed, and relentless. These choices provide the essential supervisory control that makes free and voluntary cooperation vastly more productive than socialist coercive force. AIforGood's customers, in a broad sense, will include all of the collaborators outside of the core organization. The collaborators discussed here are AIforGood's users as a whole, investors, charitable givers, developers, subscribers, advertising-supported users, and advertisers.

*Producing* outlines feasible conceptual designs for AIforGood's curation and display, and outlines AIforGood's ongoing operations.

*Initiating* quickly discusses how AIforGood's overall organization will be structured to make it not break bad, and how the overall organization will be launched.



## **SHOPPING**

People in their roles as customers provide the ultimate supervisory control.

AIforGood will be a tool that will make use of considerable voluntary cooperation. It will attract people to shop for it in their roles as users, investors, charitable givers, developers, and advertisers.

### **Using**

The AIforGood core organization's and ecosystem's most-crucial customers will be the users.

AIforGood will surface content that users won't easily find elsewhere. It will curate content that's safe. It will select and display content that's maximally effective for learning. It will provide this content efficiently, so it will provide optimal value.

### ***Content***

Constitutionalists advance freedom; Progressives advance tyranny (Anthony, 2021e).

Constitutionalist media people inform voters how governments can be limited through actions to enact or defeat statutes, actions to execute or not execute statutes, and actions to opine about cases (Anthony, 2021h). Progressive media people stir up voters to reflexively support increasing government spending, government rules, and government cronies' actions.

Most media people are Democrats, all of whom are Progressives. Fox News people and most other alternatives are Republican Progressives. The Epoch Times, which users

have rated as having a center bias (Wytmar, 2020), is trending Progressive. In recent years The Epoch Times has featured Progressive media people's interview questions and politicians' responses, Progressive political science researchers' remarks about current election horseraces (Han, 2011), and Progressive political writers' opinions.

This pattern of media people trending Progressive has become well-established across the current Progressives' century-plus (Skowronek et al., 2016), ever since the last small-government major party turned big-government in 1894 (Rothbard, 2017, Chapter 6). By now, this pattern of trending Progressive should be expected to be the norm. Most centralized organizations either start out Progressive or soon enough get occupied by Progressives (Hülsmann, 2023).

In addition, centralized information sources are costly to operate. Costly operations greatly limit the breadth and depth of the content that these sources produce themselves. Costly operations ultimately limit how much content from any source ends up getting made available.

Progressive content is used to control narratives (Walgrave et al., 2017). Even the content of the supposed opposition consists mostly of reactions to Progressive narratives. Waves of narratives and reactions are produced and delivered in massive volumes (Litterer et al., 2023), crowding out other content. Other narratives get so overrun that it's like they've never even existed.

Fortunately like the ratifying generation, which had a wealth of pamphlets and newspapers (Parkinson, 2015), today we have a wealth of blogs and podcasts. So far, though, this potential supply hasn't been of much help to most users. Big Tech search engines have favored Progressive media sources, pushing constitutionalist alternatives way down in search results, out of sight.

Blogs like Substacks are individually narrow in scope, and have been very hard for users to sift through. Significant valuable content has been inaccessible unless users have committed to continuously support individual authors. Plus, a given individual author has strengths but also significant weaknesses, and prospective users have been stuck needing to discover the strengths and weaknesses painstakingly, author-by-author, article-by-article. All such various limitations have combined to demand that users make copious investments of time and money for manual discovery, access, and manual filtering.

Podcasts have demanded even more user time. Users haven't been able to leaf through and sample a podcast's content to find specific content that's new to them and that's of interest to them. Even if they could have zeroed in on specific content, playback has always been significantly slower than reading.

Given all these limits on production and distribution of traditional media and new media, the usable supply hasn't been satisfying users' demand.

### *Curation*

The Bible is considered the word of God by a supermajority of USA adults, 76% (Davern et al., 2018).

The Constitution is thought of favorably by a supermajority of likely USA voters, 82% (Haskins et al., 2022).

Austrian economics is commonsense theory (Ebeling, 2016, p. 361) that explains why limiting governments produces net benefits (Raico, 2012). Even though Austrian economics mostly isn't taught by the mostly-Progressive teachers and mostly isn't reported by the mostly-Progressive media people, a series of polls that dates back to 2006 has still

found that smaller governments have been favored by likely voters every time: always by majorities of at least 52%, and at times by supermajorities of up to 70% (Attkisson, 2023).

These figure show that when the Bible, the Constitution, and Austrian economics are used as the basis for curating content, the resulting content will have a ready, receptive potential audience that already includes clear majorities.

The potential total audience will be even larger. Even many people who don't already favor the Bible, the Constitution, or smaller governments will see abundant evidence that content that's curated to respect these views is reliably prosocial. Because these views have prosociality built in.

The Bible shows how people have become closer to God, who is good and loving. Also, the Bible shows how people who have become closer to God have in turn increasingly accepted others where they are, loved them, and grown together.

The Constitution defines rules that require government people to limit others in governments and cronies, and defines processes that incentivize government people to do that (Anthony, 2023d). When governments are smaller and cronies are weaker, government force is reduced and voluntary cooperation increases. Voluntary cooperation is powerful prosocial interaction.

Austrian economics explains that since individuals take deliberate actions, the resulting actions are understandable. Most critically, even though actions are understandable, key actions are far harder to do well because they involve substantial initial delays and substantial subsequent delays. Initial delays and subsequent delays happen at each link between successive intermediate products along supply chains (Anthony, 2022f). At any given link, there

can be substantial delays between when producers change prices, customers decide what quantities to buy, producers change workers' pay, producers change who they employ, and workers change who they work for.

When government people lower interest rates, people understandably build and buy unsustainably. Every unsustainable action must end, of course. Given that government people's actions on interest rates lead to striking failures in businesses, this dynamic has come to be called the business cycle. But since this dynamic is caused by the initial actions taken by government people on money, it's more accurate and more diagnostic to instead call this the government-money-error cycle—that is, the GME cycle, pronounced as the “gimme” cycle (Anthony, 2020a, p. 10.5).

Austrian economics is science, and is value-neutral. Even so, being science, it explains that when people take certain actions, these actions cause certain natural consequences. The better that people understand which actions cause which consequences, the more that people favor prosocial actions, since these actions bring prosocial consequences.

Curating content that's in accord with all of the proven prosocial understanding in the Bible, the Constitution, Austrian economics will help users more-clearly see (Anthony, 2022a) and better understand the world around them. Users will cooperate and compete better, and their lives will be more fulfilling.

### *Display*

Content in various subject areas will be displayed in proportion to the subject areas' relative impacts on people's time.

Current media is dominated by coverage of governments. But people spend more than half of their available time doing things that don't have to do with governments: either not working, or working and earning value that they keep and use themselves. People spend less than half of their available time working and earning value that government people take without providing just compensation. (Anthony, 2021c). Of this latter time, half gets taken by national-government people and the other half gets taken by state-government people and local-government people (Chantrill, 2023). These features of the real world will be reflected in the proportions of the content that will be displayed in various subject areas.

Also, the displayed content primarily won't follow media superstorms and storms but will instead lead. It will provide commentators' suggestions of future government actions. It will provide economists' present and past teachings, which inform future actions. The displayed content will also include entertainment shorts and features. In all, AIforGood will offer factual reporting and forthright opinions, blogs, podcasts, stories, and teaching.

AIforGood will offer each item in its own natural style. Most often, content items will be in the style of assertiveness. Assertiveness isn't Progressive media's supposed objectivity. Assertiveness isn't Wikipedia ex-founder Larry Sanger's supposed neutrality. Assertiveness just comes naturally. Assertiveness is sharing the content creator's own thinking in its natural form, which is in the form of a coherent story. This is efficient. This is respectful of audiences (Anthony, 2021g). In the classical-liberal 1800s USA, when assertiveness was dominant (Kaplan, 2010), assertiveness proved highly valuable for protecting freedom (Wallis, 2000).

Users will find that the individualized content that AIforGood will display to them will help them learn quickly. Many users will want their feeds to be tailored as well as possible to help them. Many will facilitate this tailoring by letting AIforGood collect modest data about what content they use on the site. Some will go further by actively providing inputs that will indicate to AIforGood how fresh and understandable various content items are to them.

The streaming music site Pandora uses simple feedback from individual users to choose content that the user will enjoy (Anthony, 2022c). AIforGood will use modestly more-detailed feedback to choose content that will help users learn faster through deliberate practice, which builds expertise (Ericsson, 2008).

All content will be available in print, in audio, or in video (which will be automatically captioned if a user has the audio turned off).

Print is ideal for learning. Each user reads print at a self-selected pace that ensures that moment-by-moment the user can comprehend the content as well as the user wants to comprehend it at that moment.

Audio and video will be sped up so that they will be as informative as print would be (Kuperman et al., 2021). They will be played as fast as a user can comprehend, but no faster. For optimum comprehension, the playback speed will be adjusted depending on if the content is nonfiction or fiction. The speed will also be adjusted to help the user achieve the depth of understanding that AIforGood predicts the user will prefer in the subject area at hand, based on information the user has volunteered if that information is available, or otherwise based on information that other similar users have volunteered (Brysaert, 2019).

The sped-up content will preserve the original pitch, natural pauses, natural variations in pacing, and inflections.

The result will be naturalistic and comfortable. Some users, and possibly many, will find that even for routine communication, they will start liking such sped-up content more than they like natural speech. Natural speech will soon come to sound to such users like a dialect that despite being clear enough is clearly different, because its pace will seem halting and altogether slow.

As a whole, the content and presentation will enrich each user's knowledge base and will confirm or expand the user's intuition.

Users love to understand the world better and love to learn things that matter. Satisfying users in these ways will get users strongly engaged, and they will return and get engaged even more.

### ***Value Proposition***

Users will find that the price is economical. Much content will be sourced from others for free. Additional content will be sourced from others for per-item prices that producers will keep low to attract new users, in order to build much-larger usage volumes that will be more profitable. In-house operations will largely be sourced from volunteers, who will earn important indirect compensation in the form of opportunities to develop skills and reputations that will bring them further attractive opportunities. Compared to the processing done by large-language-model AI, the basic processing done by AIforGood will be much simpler and much smaller-scale. In all its content sourcing, development sourcing, and processing, AIforGood will be highly efficient.

Competitors will all use advertising in one form or another. Even competitors that rely on charitable giving will also use ads to request donations or to offer branded merchandise. Operating AIforGood highly efficiently will

limit ads, which will allow the user interface to be kept clean and inviting.

If a user has chosen to pay by viewing ads on AIforGood, these ads will be unobtrusive. Most content will be from other sites, and will be opened inside a minimalist frame that will be branded very simply with AIforGood's inviting color scheme and logo. If a user has chosen to view ads, all the ads will be vetted. The ads that are approved to run alongside AIforGood's headlines and stories will be displayed inside the framed space that will be allocated to the originating site.

Limiting ads will improve the user experience, attracting more users. This in turn will provide efficiencies of scale that make AIforGood even more efficient.

When users see that the content is unbeatably safe, ideally effective for learning, and abundant, many will end up choosing AIforGood to be their go-to search engine—and search engines are users' #1 app.

AIforGood's value proposition for users will be straightforward: be worthy of trust, speed up users' learning, and be efficient with users' money, attention, and time, and users will engage deeply.

## **Supporting**

People support websites by collaborating in any of multiple ways. The types of collaboration are determined by a site's approach to generating revenues.

The revenue model and pricing have strong effects on how much traffic a site can generate, as indicated by Table 1.

*Table 1. Website traffic achieved using various revenue models*

Content source	Revenues	Examples	Price or ask, for users, annual	Visits, monthly (Similarweb, n.d.)	Duration, min:sec (Similarweb, n.d.)	
External	Advertising	google.com	0	83,900,000,000	10:46	
	Advertising & subscribing	x.com	96	5,800,000,000	10:37	
		spotify.com	132	468,500,000	8:48	
		music.apple.com	132	37,700,000	2:52	
		pandora.com	60	22,100,000	3:32	
Giving	wikipedia.org	33	4,300,000,000	1:23		
Internal	Subscribing	forbes.com	50	114,400,000	1:11	
		wsj.com	468	81,600,000	2:50	
	Advertising & subscribing	newsweek.com	49	45,200,000	1:14	
		theepochtimes.com	99	25,600,000	2:39	
		dailywire.com	156	18,300,000	3:18	
		theblaze.com	36	10,400,000	3:19	
		washingtonexaminer.com	56	8,800,000	1:38	
		townhall.com	49	8,800,000	3:27	
		dailycaller.com	39	6,400,000	2:37	
		nationalreview.com	99	5,600,000	4:31	
		americanthinker.com	70	2,400,000	4:01	
		amgreatness.com	120	1,300,000	2:20	
		thenewamerican.com	13	150,400	1:10	
		Investing	thechosen.tv	20	1,900,000	2:36
		Giving	mises.org	100	823,100	2:20

Monthly visits are highest for the sites that distribute content that’s produced externally, like AIforGood will do, and that have significant revenue from ads or subscriptions.

Durations are substantial for news/information media like Google, X, and Wall Street Journal, like durations will be for AIforGood.

When an AIforGood demo is made available, the buzz, including the word of mouth, might be spread by many people, and very many people might soon try the demo out. ChatGPT, a dialog-based app that uses AI, was used by 1,000,000 people in 7 days and by 100,000,000 people in 60 days (Owens, 2023). ChatGPT provided a new level of functioning, which appealed to users’ curiosity and desire for

novelty. Such large-language-model AI is becoming much more common now, making it much less novel.

In contrast with large-language-model AI that delivers user experiences by engaging in a Q and A dialog, generating text or images, AIforGood will deliver user experiences that on the surface will seem very much like those delivered by a current news/information site.

But AIforGood's processing under the hood will transform this outwardly-familiar user experience into something radically new.

AIforGood will be the first app that will use AI to curate whole, intact content that's prosocial. AIforGood will also be the first app that will use AI to custom-select and custom-display content to make it maximize individual users' learning.

Revenues and other support for AIforGood will be earned by attracting people to compare AIforGood to competitors and decide to take any of several supporting actions:

- Investing, whether in AIforGood's core organization or in its ecosystem organizations.
- Giving to any of the organizations.
- Developing system capabilities.
- Subscribing.
- Viewing content with ads alongside the content.
- Advertising to users.

### ***Investing***

Investing is included in Table 1 along with the more-obvious revenue models because when a venture is risky enough, investing is a whole lot like charitable giving. Investing is the first revenue model discussed here because investing might by itself provide all the revenue that's needed

to get AIforGood started and growing. Investing is what got The Chosen started and growing.

The Chosen is a TV series that conveys the history and teachings of Christianity in a way that feels like how events might have unfolded, a way that's highly engaging. The series features authentic characters, real emotion, individual relationships with Jesus that develop over time, backstories, nuance, imagery, helpful silence, and more (McCracken, 2020).

The Chosen's series concept pilot The Shepherd was viewed by 20,000,000 people, and this led to The Chosen's first season being crowdfunded by more than 16,000 people. That means that this initial crowdfunding, which succeeded, succeeded given participation by fewer than one in 1,000 of the original viewers.

Each investor put up significant but not backbreaking amounts which averaged over \$6,000. These added up to a total investment of over \$10,000,000 (Parke, 2019).

The investors received preferred stock that would earn them distributions equal to 120% of the purchase price—just a small potential initial return, only 20%—before the owners of common stock received any distributions. Beyond that, the preferred stock, like the common stock, gave the investors voting rights and shares in subsequent profits (Eves & Harmon, 2018).

AIforGood will be appealing to Christians, like The Chosen is. AIforGood will also be appealing to people who have high regard for the Constitution. It will also be appealing to people who already appreciate commonsense economics. It will also be appealing to other people who will find out that once they start using AIforGood they will benefit from the fact that its underlying Christian morals, Constitution respect, and commonsense economics will quickly help them understand the world better. It will also be

appealing to people who simply are interested in seeing whether this app's expertly-curated, useful AI will unlock good new content that will help them and others.

For investors, there will be special appeal in owning a media property that works in this space—news/information used for good. Investing will be a key part of developing a product that provides superior support for inculcating prosocial understanding.

Conventionally, owning such a media property would also have the appeal of potentially earning the owners substantial returns. In the case of AIforGood, though, most of the action will be decentralized away from the core organization, so as a result most of the returns will be earned by other individuals and organizations.

The core organization will be chartered as a for-profit corporation not to capture most of the returns but instead just to strategically protect the system as a whole from getting overrun by Progressives, occupied, and co-opted. It would compromise the overall system, including the ecosystem, if the core organization would vertically integrate to monopolize content or functionality. It would also compromise the overall system if the core organization would maximize its revenues for delivering curation and display by squeezing ecosystem organizations so that they earn smaller returns than they otherwise could earn for developing content and functionality.

Investing will offer a smaller value proposition—that the tiny but essential core of a potentially very-large, value-producing, highly-efficient system will reliably deliver acceptable returns. As an investment, this core organization won't be like an electric utility stock in the 1920s, which was a high-growth, riskier investment (Bierman, 2010, p. 153). Instead, it will be much more like an electric utility stock in later years, an investment that provides income that's greatly

limited (in the case of utilities, limited by government regulators) but that's relatively steady and reliable.

There's a place for such a stock that will provide essential infrastructure which others will use to generate great value, and that will reliably generate returns for investors.

## ***Giving***

Giving can be a way for people to altruistically help others, or can be a way for people to in effect vote to make good content available. Giving is the revenue model for two sites listed in Table 1 that receive sustainable traffic:

Wikipedia and Mises Institute.

Wikipedia (which, unsurprisingly, is politically dominated by Progressives (Rindsberg, 2024; Rozado, 2024; Sanger, 2021)) is chosen by users for large numbers of visits. Wikipedia uses content generated by volunteer writers, which keeps the organization lean. Comparatively-small giving provides enough revenue for Wikipedia to finance its operations.

Like Wikipedia, AIforGood will have the potential to be chosen by large numbers of users, for visits with durations that can be substantial. Also, AIforGood will use content generated externally and will use open development, both of which are approaches that will keep its operations lean.

Mises Institute is chosen by smaller numbers of users, for visits with durations that can also be substantial. Like Wikipedia, Mises Institute is lean. Giving by strong advocates of Austrian economics has provided enough revenue for Mises Institute to finance its operations for more than 40 years.

Like Mises Institute, and like The Chosen (which was just discussed under Investing), AIforGood will have strong

advocates. The giving by advocates of AIforGood could by itself be substantial and sufficient.

Giving can be facilitated by taking up only a small footprint on a user interface. Wikipedia typically has just run a banner. Mises Institute typically has just provided a button. A small advertising footprint will provide an aesthetically-premium user experience, which will further motivate people to give and keep giving.

### ***Choosing to Develop***

AIforGood's decentralized ecosystem will attract capable developers. Some of their motivation will be altruism. Additional motivation will be that this will be a singular opportunity for developers to compete with others across the world and showcase their talent (Gerosa et al., 2021).

Extended communities of such developers have demonstrated remarkable abilities to produce large-scale, best-available products. Examples include the Wikipedia high-volume crowdsourced encyclopedia, the WordPress heavily-used website content management system (Um et al., 2015), and the Python massively-developed, heavily-used computer language (Hoving et al., 2013).

AIforGood will offer developers chances to accelerate everyone's learning. It will offer developers a multidisciplinary community in which to learn and compete and contribute. It will offer developers doable tasks (Hardy, 2005).

The whole of this proposal further introduces some of the initial challenges that developers will find worth taking on, and further introduces why developers will find this work worthwhile.

## ***Subscribing***

Some news/information media like Wall Street Journal and Forbes offer substantial premium content but require subscribing for around \$50/year to \$470/year.

Other news/information media sources like X and news/information media like The Epoch Times, Daily Wire, Blaze News, Townhall, and National Review offer some premium content or functionality and have fewer ads or no ads for around \$36/year to \$170/year.

Streaming media like Spotify, Apple Music, and Pandora offer substantial premium content in unlimited quantity for around \$60/year to \$130/year.

These latter companies' streaming music provided a large step up in convenience and value. As a result, these products quickly decimated the legacy products in their category (Perry, 2022).

Such creative destruction, although dramatic, is normal. As long as producers and customers are free from government interference, producers' fates are controlled by people's shopping (Anthony, 2022g). People shop relentlessly, and people's loyalties to brands and even to product types can shift rapidly and completely. When producers can't adapt existing products, or when producers could adapt products but just don't, large numbers of people switch to buying new products that offer better value. Such new products' producers quickly predominate.

Subscribing to AIforGood can be kept compatible with investing, giving, and advertising by offering subscribers tailored product mixes that each provide premium quality.

Subscribing will be kept very affordable. AIforGood will operate efficiently and build up volume. For starters, most content will be produced externally and will be available without paywalls. Such content can be offered in AIforGood

without a subscription, by also providing any of the originating sites' ads whose content is acceptable for AIforGood.

A first subscription tier can provide access to added content from commodity-priced Substacks and other contributors, with ads. A second subscription tier can remove ads. A third subscription tier or per-use royalty fees could provide access to the pricier paywalled content, such as content from Wall Street Journal, Forbes, and consultants.

Subscription or per-use royalty prices would need to be attractive to customers. Royalty prices that are attractive to customers could turn out to be very attractive to content producers, just like royalties are attractive to artists when artists' work is distributed by streaming-music sites. For widest distribution, premium content will need to be purchased and sold at prices that end up economical, so that this value proposition will draw in more marginal users who otherwise wouldn't decide to buy. Prices could be negotiated based on usage.

Compared to selling music to users, selling premium news and information will be harder. Like music content, AIforGood's premium content will need to attract users away from competing content, much of which is free. But unlike music content, AIforGood's premium content will need to significantly engage even casual users. AIforGood will offer content producers new and significant engagement. So AIforGood will make it possible for the producers to sell additional premium content.

By delivering pioneering functionality and by using an organizational approach that's designed to stay economical, AIforGood will be in a position to grow dominantly large. Sooner or later, this will make AIforGood a new, important market that will attract producers of premium content, and these producers will compete to gain access to this additional

market by offering favorable-enough pricing. A new market for producers, good pricing for customers—this will be win-win all around.

Sears, Walmart, Wall Street Journal, and Forbes adapted their existing brands to satisfy new customers for digital products. Their name recognition gave their digital products this temporary advantage.

Federal Express, Apple, Amazon, and ChatGPT started from scratch with their products. This positioned these producers to make premium first impressions. It also demanded that these producers take bold steps to create new markets and products. After that, it further demanded that these producers maintain their leads, in performance and in cost-effectiveness.

In creative destruction, the mainstay competitors tend to be like these latter innovators and their products—the pure plays. AIforGood will be such a pure play. Pure-play innovators build brands that are highly valuable.

## ***Viewing***

Viewing content in exchange for getting interrupted by ads is an exchange that's helpfully informal. This lets curious users make initial evaluations. This can also support extensive use, for as long as a given user's gains from viewing content outweigh his losses from being interrupted by ads.

If the site is operated efficiently and its design is appealing, this will allow its ads to be limited.

Its ads can also be curated to be appealing. Super Bowl ads, for example, show that when advertising is done well, it can pack creative genius into a demanding venue for artistic expression and deliver a refreshing temporary diversion.

Ads currently support the sites that have the largest volume overall, and also support sites that in various categories have very-large volumes. This is illustrated in Table 1 by the numbers of visits to Google, X, and Newsweek.

AIforGood’s multipronged strategy—operating efficiently, using multiple other revenue streams, and being an appealing brand for advertisers whose customers have strongly-held beliefs—will provide resilience to withstand coordinated attacks which may come from government cronies, or which separately may come from independent activists who achieve leverage over advertisers.

### *Advertising*

The act of advertising is motivated by the desire to sustainably earn profits by informing potential customers. Advertising increases sales not only short-term but also longer-term, by building reputation and brand.

Reputation and brand are tarnished when advertising is done coercively. It’s coercive, for example, when desired print content begins only after ad pages, when desired video content resumes only after commercials, or when desired web content can be accessed only alongside distracting video ads, animations, clickbait pictures, or sponsored content. Typically, all such ad content is positioned in prominent locations.

Reputation and brand are enhanced when instead advertising is done persuasively. This is accomplished when the media’s content is premium, so the advertised products feel premium, and when the ads’ content also is premium.

The ad copy can be brief, like slogans, Burma-Shave highway jingles (Rowsome, 1965), or text links for donating or subscribing. Such brief copy can complement the media’s content and attract brief attention. Good copy is good

writing—using puns, repetition, alliteration, and more (Dubovičienė & Skorupa, 2014). Make a user smile, and if a product is also good, this warm feeling toward the product will live on in the user's heart.

The act of advertising means spending now to earn a greater total return across the near future and later future. Advertisers will find that choosing AIforGood as their partner will optimize their returns.

AIforGood will create an attractive space not only with its media content but also with its ad content. Prospective customers will think of the advertisers and the advertised products as having good quality, and delivering satisfaction.

## **PRODUCING**

In roles as entrepreneurs and as workers, people provide basic control over what can be produced. As entrepreneurs, people anticipate what products will be wanted by customers, and people anticipate what will be the optimal input resources, processes, qualities, startup delays, and production rates (Anthony, 2024c; Bylund, 2024). As workers, people collaborate to develop options, plan, build plants, and operate plants.

The concept described below is suitable to be developed into AIforGood's initial design. Creating a concept and developing it into an initial design furthers the designers' thinking and helps everybody start concretely evaluating the prospective design's workability. Whether what's finally developed is the initial concept, a similar approach, or a whole new approach, developing an initial concept makes clear many advantages that are worth keeping and makes clear most of the disadvantages that are worth eliminating or mitigating.

Producing AIforGood will require developing content, guiding system development, developing curation training and processing, developing display training and processing, and operating the organization.

### **Developing Content**

The infrastructure for producing next-generation news/information media's content is already growing considerably. Many people are already producing content and getting paid without depending on traditional media publishers. Such independence is enabling these people to more-freely develop good content and engage users.

Traditionally, less content has been available. Traditional media producers have had weak incentives to develop content that's for good. Instead, they have had strong incentives to depend on established politicians, parties, and cronies for content (Anderson, 2002). Traditional media producers have significantly helped enable Progressives to put users in a chokehold.

This chokehold will get significantly broken by AIforGood. By curating content based on its value to users, AIforGood will accelerate the development, discovery, and utilization of content that's for good. Individual Substack columns, individual blog pages, and various other individually-small sources will get opened up for consideration. Timely, informative podcasts will get converted automatically into print transcripts. Paywalled content will get offered to users on increasingly attractive terms.

Helpful information from existing sources whose reach had previously been severely limited will receive wide distribution. Additional helpful information that hadn't had a means to become viable will also receive wide distribution.

## **Guiding System Development**

People follow natural laws and social rules that together form large bodies of rules. Many of the rules are interdependent. When any two conflict, one of them always has primacy over the other.

Large bodies of rules get explicitly codified when people produce what have been known as expert systems. People who have mastered substantial portions of a domain provide detailed, complex inputs.

This approach, though, quickly runs headlong into a brick wall. Developing expertise in any given domain requires scarce inputs of cognitive skill, time, and skilled teaching.

As a result, almost every person ends up with expertise that's relatively narrow. So, for instance, some people end up the most knowledgeable about natural laws, other people end up the most knowledgeable about social rules, and various other people end up the most knowledgeable about various technologies.

AIforGood won't demand expertise that spans broad domains, which is the expertise that's the most scarce. Instead, AIforGood will be well-suited to make use of the much-more-abundant expertise that's more-narrowly specialized.

Development of the overall system will be divided into development of smaller system elements, each of which will be developed by people who have appropriate expertise and will be developed by making appropriate use of automated tools. People who have expertise on various rules will select sources of rules that are the most theoretically sound, or that where necessary have been empirically tested. People who have expertise in technology will automate the extraction and utilization of these sources' embedded rules. Computers will process content using these rules.

Getting the most-prosocial results from AI will require tapping considerable deep expertise. Moral thought, legal thought, political thought, economic thought, medical knowledge, energy knowledge, media organizational development, and artificial intelligence, for instance, are each specialty domains that are demanding. A person who's among the most expert in one of these domains won't be among the most expert in the other domains.

When a person who has specific expertise works in a given area outside of his area of expertise, this can bring

novel understanding that can be quite helpful. Even so, there is a likelihood that the person's judgment will be suboptimal.

This hurdle can be overcome by getting help from somebody who is expert in the area. Expert help will integrate insider understanding into the potentially fresh and innovative outsider perspective. In this way, broader yet deep insights can generate robust advances (Boh et al., 2014). People can produce better results by collaborating than the same people can produce if they work alone (Hargadon & Eisenhardt, 2003).

Generally, a person working outside of his area of expertise will need sufficient assistance from at least one other person who is sufficiently expert in that area. Otherwise, lack of information can make judgment alarmingly, dangerously bad.

This trap certainly could ensnare the people who develop AI. People are blind to their weaknesses plenty often. Many people have seen this play out and have good reasons to look on AI with concern.

AIforGood will draw on understanding of religion, economics, government, political science, medicine, energy, organizational dynamics, media, education, business administration, and artificial intelligence. Help will be sought from the best-possible advisors.

Advisors will have roles that are narrow and roles that are broad.

In their narrower roles, advisors must lead in developing bibliographies of training material that will flesh out their domains.

Early on, when the reasoning capability of the AI is at its least, the best training material to use will be material that's compact and that keeps ambiguity to a minimum. Suitable materials can readily be selected by a single expert or by a small group of experts.

Later, as the AI's capability to process more-granular information gets improved and as the AI's deftness at handling nuance gets improved, the training material will need to provide more-complete enrichment in the thinking in each domain. To more-fully flesh out each domain's content, more content will need to be selected, by tapping more expertise.

In their broader roles, advisors will collaboratively review one another's approaches and the developing product.

In all cases, advisors who are the most expert in a given domain will have highly-valuable advantages. They will be familiar with extensive bodies of potentially relevant knowledge in their domains of expertise. Their studies will have been more thorough in the areas that are the more impactful. They will have exceptional insight into the strengths and weaknesses of a great deal of possible training content. They will be able to nearly-effortlessly recall much of the content that will matter the most. Usually they will be excellent at discerning where there are gaps. They will be expert at searching for good content to possibly fill the gaps, at evaluating this content, and at integrating it.

Advisors who are less expert in a given domain would be prone to take longer to select equivalent training content. Even then, they still might not provide coverage that would be nearly as complete, and they still might miss nuances.

The expertise that will best advance AIforGood is scarce. Fortunately, people who achieve excellence typically are already satisfying their material needs and wants well enough, and their primary priority is to do what will best help others. Some people will decide that one way they can best help others will be to help prototype AIforGood, or to help improve its content sourcing, curation standards, curation processing, or display.

Representative expert advisors on curation training and on development of the technology and the organization are listed in Table 2.

*Table 2. Representative advisors, in order of precedence*

Domain	Advisor	Exhibit
<i>Training</i>		
Morality	Greg Holder	The Genius of One: God's Answer for Our Fractured World (Holder, 2017)
	Thomas Schreiner	CSB Study Bible (Blum & Wax, 2017)
	Daniel Doriani	Getting the Message: A Plan for Interpreting and Applying the Bible (Doriani, 2022)
Law	James Anthony	The Constitution Needs a Good Party: Good Government Comes From Good Boundaries (Anthony, 2018)
	Philip Hamburger	Is Administrative Law Unlawful? (Hamburger, 2014)
	Robert George	Making Men Moral: Civil Liberties and Public Morality (George, 1995)
Politics	Daniel Horowitz	Rise of the Fourth Reich: Confronting COVID Fascism with a New Nuremberg Trial, so This Never Happens Again (Deace & Horowitz, 2023)
	Ron Paul	The Revolution: A Manifesto (Paul, 2008)
	Lew Rockwell	Against the State: An Anarcho-Capitalist Manifesto (Rockwell, 2014)
Economics	Jesús Huerta de Soto	Money, Bank Credit, and Economic Cycles (Huerta de Soto, 2020)
	Gary Galles	Pathways to Policy Failures (Galles, 2020)
	Per Bylund	How to Think About the Economy: A Primer (Bylund, 2022)
Medicine	Paul Marik	Cancer Care: The Role of Repurposed Drugs and Metabolic Interventions in Treating Cancer (Marik, 2024)
	Peter McCullough	Pathophysiological Basis and Rationale for Early Outpatient Treatment of SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Infection (McCullough et al., 2021)
	Pierre Kory	The War on Ivermectin: The Medicine That Saved Millions and Could Have Ended the Pandemic (Kory & McCarthy, 2023)

Domain	Advisor	Exhibit
Energy	Robert Bryce	Power Hungry: The Myths of “Green” Energy and the Real Fuels of the Future (Bryce, 2011)
	Alex Epstein	The Moral Case for Fossil Fuels (Epstein, 2014)
	Anthony Lupo	Hot Talk, Cold Science (Singer et al., 2021)
<i>Development</i>		
Technology	James Glass	Entailment as Robust Self-Learner (Ge et al., 2023)
	Pedro Domingos	The Master Algorithm: How the Quest for the Ultimate Learning Machine Will Remake Our World (Domingos, 2015)
	Justin Lane	Understanding Religion Through Artificial Intelligence: Bonding and Belief (Lane, 2021)
Organization	Karl Fogel	Producing Open Source Software: How to Run a Successful Free Software Project (Fogel, 2023)
	Dallas Jenkins	The Chosen (Eves et al., 2017)

## **Developing Curation Training**

In the training domains, precedence will matter. Morality will have precedence over law, law over politics, and politics over economics.

Providing this precedence will prevent problems due to conflicts or imbalances. For instance in a conflict, a comment on law by an expert in law will take precedence over a comment on law by an expert in politics. In an imbalance, a single comment by an expert in law will take precedence over multiple comments on the same point by experts in politics.

Giving precedence to the training on law will free the advisors on law to provide a limited quantity of training on law and know in advance that this content will take precedence over the training on politics.

Giving precedence to the training on law will also free the advisors on politics to provide a larger quantity of content that provides useful training on a wider variety of matters on politics, and to know in advance that no significant, enduring problems will arise if this content includes points on law. They won't need to vet prospective content and either exclude whole sources or redact any points that touch on other domains. The advisors on politics will be able to simply select training content that they know gets the politics right.

The overall concept for training AIforGood in curation and in display is sketched in Figure 1.

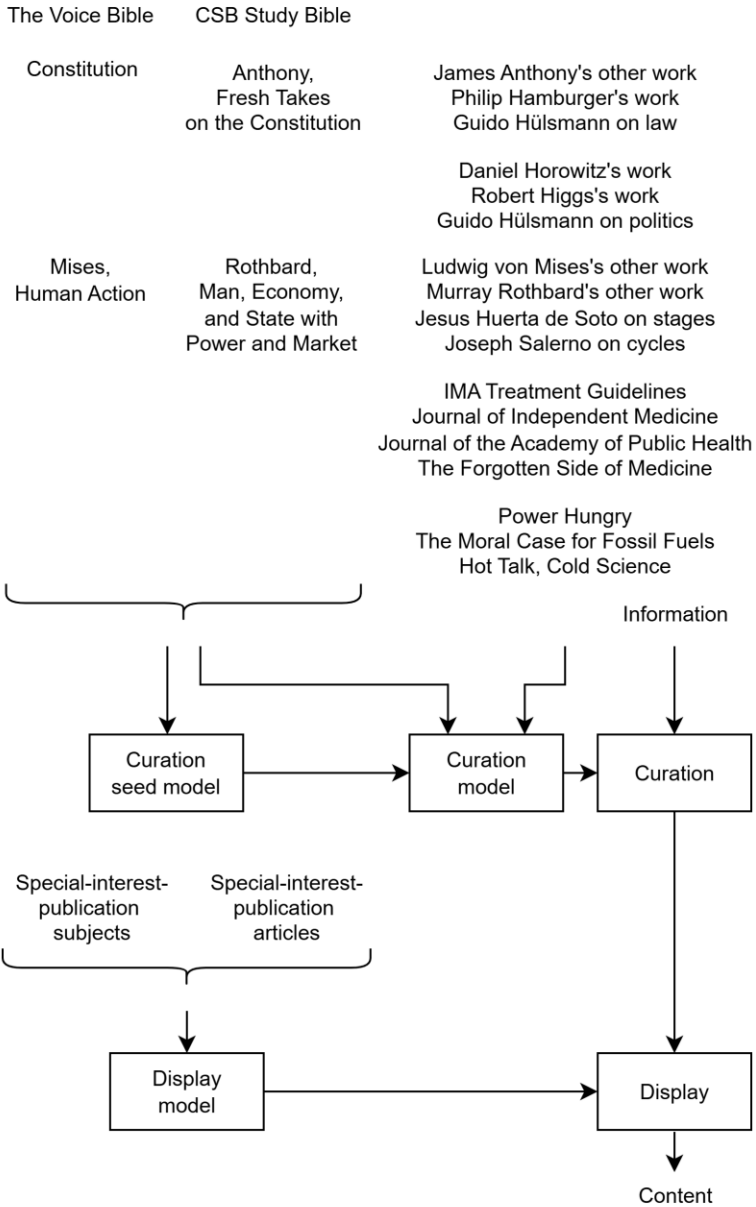


Figure 1. Feasible initial process concept

*Figure 1 legend*

<i>Morality</i>	The Voice Bible (Bell et al., 2012)	CSB Study Bible notes (Blum & Wax, 2017)	
<i>Law</i>	U.S. Const.	Fresh Takes on the Constitution (Anthony, n.d.-a)	James Anthony's other work (Anthony, n.d.-b), for example The Constitution Needs a Good Party (Anthony, 2018), and rConstitution Papers (Anthony, 2020a)  Philip Hamburger's work (Hamburger, n.d.), for example Purchasing Submission (Hamburger, 2021), and Is Administrative Law Unlawful? (Hamburger, 2014)  Legal Tender Laws and Fractional-Reserve Banking (Hülsmann, 2004)
<i>Politics</i>			Daniel Horowitz's work (Horowitz, n.d.-a, n.d.-b), including Rise of the Fourth Reich (Deace & Horowitz, 2023), and Stolen Sovereignty (Horowitz, 2016)  Robert Higgs's work (Coyné, 2024), for example Crisis and Leviathan (Higgs, 2012), and Depression, War, and Cold War (Higgs, 2009)  Deflation and Liberty (Hülsmann, 2008)
<i>Economics</i>	Human Action (Mises, 1998)	Man, Economy, and State with Power and Market (Rothbard, 2009)	Ludwig von Mises's other work (Mises, 2019), including Socialism (Mises, 1951)  Murray Rothbard's other work (Rothbard, 2019), for example see The Rothbard Reader (Rothbard, 2016)  A Summary of Stages Following an Increase in Voluntary Saving and Following Credit Expansion (Huerta de Soto, 2020, p. 506)  A Reformulation of Austrian Business Cycle Theory in Light of the Financial Crisis (Salerno, 2012)

<i>Medicine</i>	<p>IMA Treatment Guidelines (Independent Medical Alliance, n.d.)</p> <p>Journal of Independent Medicine (Varon, n.d.)</p> <p>Journal of the Academy of Public Health (Noymer, n.d.)</p> <p>The Forgotten Side of Medicine (A Midwestern Doctor, n.d.)</p>
<i>Energy</i>	<p>Power Hungry: The Myths of “Green” Energy and the Real Fuels of the Future (Bryce, 2011)</p> <p>The Moral Case for Fossil Fuels (Epstein, 2014)</p> <p>Hot Talk, Cold Science (Singer et al., 2021)</p>

The inputs will be developed by people in the core organization. The inputs will initially be few but good, as summarized in the sketch. In any given area, the inputs might be kept few in number for a long time while still providing well for curating content that’s for good.

The processes will be developed by people in the ecosystem organizations. The AI will continue to be developed on an ongoing basis. Continued competitive development will use AIforGood’s first-mover opportunity to full advantage, limiting risks from competitors.

The input and process development will also be pushed along by users. Users will get engaged with this technology. It will help them learn and advance. They will seek the best learning and advancement, so they will shop relentlessly and switch readily—switching both within the ecosystem organizations and to and from competitors.

Decisive control over quality will be provided by the core organization—through direct control over the quality of the inputs, and through supervisory control over the quality of the processing.

## ***Morality***

On morality, the training content will be on Christianity.

Christianity provides strong support for freedom. God, Jesus, and the Holy Spirit don't use force, but leave people free, and forgive people again and again (Huerta de Soto, 2018). Christianity's limiting of envy has enabled Christians to innovate and to grow economically dominant (Anthony, 2021i).

The Bible consists of commands, wisdom, historical narrative, prophecy, doctrine, promises, prayers, and songs (Dorani, 2022, p. 161). Nearly all of the Bible content that people sometimes openly question—especially, the content on miracles and theology—isn't the Bible's commands and wisdom. The content that people sometimes openly question is instead included in the historical narrative, prophecy, doctrine, promises, prayers, and songs.

But the Bible's content in these latter areas is never touched on in most news or information content, whether current or perennial. This means, quite helpfully, that the Bible content that people sometimes question can all be included in the curation training and this will cause next-to-no curation errors. Letting the curation training include the Bible's historical narrative, prophecy, doctrine, promises, prayers, and songs in the curation training won't make the curation exclude good content, and won't make the curation include bad content.

The Bible's commands and wisdom will conflict with some current or perennial news or information content. The curation will exclude this bad content.

Meanwhile, though, a wealth of available news and information content doesn't conflict with the Bible's commands and wisdom, and the curation will include this

good content. This means, quite helpfully again, that wherever the resulting curation excludes some current or perennial content, it will include other content that will bring in every relevant point that's not directly related to Christianity. Letting the curation training include the Bible's commands and wisdom won't make the curation exclude good information.

Curation training using the Bible will provide practical benefits. The Bible's commands and wisdom on living and on interacting with others aren't only commonsense, they also have understandable mechanisms of action:

- The commands to love God work in part by preparing us to perceive what is good, desire this more, and act accordingly (Anthony, 2022a).
- The commands to honor our father and mother, not murder, not commit adultery, not steal, not bear false witness, and not covet, and the wisdom that guides us on good paths, work in part by helping us choose and build up commonsense good boundaries, which improve both our actions when we're by ourselves and our interactions with others (Cloud & Townsend, 2017).
- The commands against acting on all kinds of temptations (including, for people tempted by it, homosexuality—which evidence has long suggested is not inborn but rather is socialized (Risman & Schwartz, 1988)) work in part by helping us choose other actions that we ultimately find more valuable (Slattery, 2022; van den Aardweg, 2011).
- Even doctrine, such as on creation (Carlson & Longman, 2010), works in part by focusing us on

God and on all we are blessed to enjoy (Anthony, 2022a).

The Voice translation of the Bible identifies each passage either as narration or as lines spoken by specific speakers, who include God and Jesus. This contextual guidance which has already been expertly and laboriously prepared by humans can be readily used to advantage to give the highest precedence to the content that's taken to be direct guidance from God and from Jesus.

The CSB Study Bible starts with the recent, thorough Christian Standard Bible translation and provides notes that expand on the translation's verses, clarifying their meanings. The translation and notes reflect the evangelical perspective that's held by a growing proportion of people of faith (Schnabel & Bock, 2017). The notes are recent, comprehensive, and reliable.

## ***Law***

On law, the training content will be on the Constitution.

The Constitution has been followed well enough (Wallis, 2000) to leave people free enough to create modern life's gains in longevity, material comforts, and leisure (Simon, 1994). It's the best-available design to require various government people to limit themselves, and, most critically, to also limit other government people and those other people's cronies.

The requirements on how government people in a given jurisdiction and branch are to limit one another are defined by role boundaries. State-government people are to be limited to a republican form of government, the only definitive example of which is the national government when

it's operated per the Constitution's design. National-government people are to be limited to enumerated scopes. Legislators' main power is to be limited to passing bills that consist of rules and sanctions that apply to everybody. Executives' main power is to be limited to executing the resulting laws. Judges' main power is to be limited to opening on cases under those laws.

The Constitution's requirements on how government people are to limit themselves and limit other government people and cronies are defined by powers and duties. State-government people must each interpret whether national-government statutes and opinions are constitutional and must not respect any that are unconstitutional. Executives must each interpret whether statutes and opinions are constitutional and must not execute any that are unconstitutional. Legislators must each interpret whether statutes and opinions are constitutional and must vote to repeal any that are unconstitutional. Judges must each interpret whether statutes are constitutional, and when cases are brought under statutes that are unconstitutional, judges must opine that those cases aren't valid.

For government people to be able to limit others requires that government people must first meet certain preconditions. Governments must be separated into various jurisdictions; and in each jurisdiction, the government's powers must be separated into legislative, executive, and judicial powers. In each jurisdiction's charter, limited powers must be enumerated. The legislative power to pass bills containing rules and sanctions must not be delegated. No person shall be deprived of unalienable rights, including rights to life, to liberty, and to the person's property being secure. Deprivations must be more-securely prevented by following suitable process rules.

Many consequences logically follow. Abortion is unconstitutional. Most current treaties are unconstitutional. Laws not declaring war but purportedly authorizing military action are unconstitutional. Creating any money that's not backed by full reserves that are held on deposit is unconstitutional. Most current statutes are unconstitutional. Filibuster/cloture is unconstitutional. In any jurisdiction's government, any agency that creates regulations, executes regulations, or judges cases under regulations—collectively, any administrative state, in any jurisdiction—is unconstitutional. A legislative line-item power of the purse is unconstitutional. Block grants are unconstitutional. Congressional oversight other than summary impeachment is unconstitutional. Summary impeachment is constitutionally required by individuals' oaths to support the Constitution.

James Anthony's work will offer substantial coverage of such first-principles interpretations (Anthony, 2020a).

Philip Hamburger's work will add detailed first-principles understanding that national-government people have incentivized state-government people to not use their offsetting powers against the national government people. Also, that within each jurisdiction, government people have created unconstitutional administrative states, which help them not limit one another. And also, that national-government people have infringed freedom of religion and freedom of speech (Hamburger, n.d.).

Guido Hülsmann's paper will add that legal tender laws necessarily lead to creating money that's not backed by full reserves that are held on deposit (Hülsmann, 2004). These particularly-bad laws, all by themselves, are sufficient to guarantee that we will have crises (Bylund, 2022, p. 105). Crises then get used by politicians to increase tyranny (Higgs, 2012).

## *Politics*

James Anthony's work will also extend first-principles interpretations of the Constitution into politics.

Every unconstitutional action is subject to executive nonenforcement, legislative repeal in the originating jurisdiction and legislative relief in other jurisdictions, and judicial offsetting opinions on cases and controversies. But government people haven't been using these powers. They have been failing to use their constitutional powers to limit others in governments and to limit those others' cronies.

What have enabled these failures have been the current parties. Before voters can elect government people who will use their constitutional powers against others to limit them, voters need to select such candidates. Selection of candidates is controlled by parties. Voters need there to be at least one good major party.

A good party can be developed by at least seven paths, any of which can be taken at the same time:

- (1) A donor can underwrite ballot access (Anthony, 2025b).
- (2) A politician can first get elected as a Republican constitutionalist, then run for president as an independent, as many times as this takes (Anthony, 2022b).
- (3) Freedom caucuses can be started in state legislatures and can spread from there (Anthony, 2024b).
- (4) Voters can vote strategically to never elect Republican Progressives who become hard-to-dislodge incumbents in future elections (Anthony, 2024a).
- (5) Local activists can start neighborhood voter-information meetings (Anthony, 2022f).
- (6) County legislators can secede from state governments by ratifying country-region constitutions that enumerate limited powers—finally providing county-region residents the constitutionally-required republican form of government that no states have ever provided (Anthony, 2021d).
- (7) Activists can gain

control of the Republican Party and reform it from the inside (Anthony, 2023b).

A party can be made good and kept good by signing a party declaration modeled on the Declaration of Independence, ratifying a party constitution modeled on the Constitution, and enacting supporting party laws (Anthony, 2018).

Constitutional amendments are not a viable alternative way to limit governments, because any amendments that could be ratified now (when we need them the most) would only make things worse. Amendments would need to be ratified by the swing state's legislator who is that state's swing vote, and for a long time such swing legislators have been highly Progressive. Ratifying an amendment and waiting to see its unanticipated effects first emerge and then play out increasingly over time would take long, unrecoverable periods of time, which would cost substantial, unrecoverable effort (Anthony, 2021b). One problem would be that any amendments would simply be defied by Progressives, the same way that the Constitution as a whole is simply defied by Progressives already. A second problem would be that all but one of the amendments that could get ratified now would take good law that's already on the books in the Constitution and would fully or partially negate it. The sole exception that would at least not make things worse would be an amendment to raise the voting age to 30; or as a partial first step, at least to 25—when 90% maturity has been reached in 70% of brain regions, and when the regions used for the thinking that's the most complex are finally starting to catch up (Lebel et al., 2008).

Daniel Horowitz's work will add research and analysis on how to better-secure life, liberty, and property by taking practical actions in legislative sessions and in elections. Horowitz is a generalist who takes deep dives into a wide

variety of policy areas, and who in each area is a creative, largely-uncompromising strong advocate for feasible, substantial changes. Covid health tyranny, for example, was plainly unconstitutional and deadly, and should be attacked by legislation in all jurisdictions and by Nuremburg-style trials (Deace & Horowitz, 2023). Illegal immigration and nominally legal but harmful immigration are creating a cultural transformation that's depriving existing residents of their rights and futures (Horowitz, 2016). In all policy areas and actions, Horowitz thinks well beyond stage one, in the manner of a good economist (Sowell, 2009).

Robert Higgs's work will add considerable understanding of how politicians exploit crises to ratchet up governments' size and reach. Politicians create uncertainty for entrepreneurs and investors about how much property they will be able to earn and about how much of their property they will be able to keep (Coyne, 2024).

Guido Hülsmann's essay will add that inflating the quantity of money reduces freedom, by aiding people who destroy value through their actions in governments or as bankers or as other cronies. Keeping the quantity of money constant increases freedom, by aiding people who create value through their actions as savers, investors, producers, or customers (Hülsmann, 2008).

### ***Economics***

Politicians' actions set the boundary conditions on people's economic actions (Anthony, 2023a).

The curation-training content on law and politics will have included some constraints on what economic actions could in principle be seen or have in practice been seen.

James Anthony's work will have included additional points on economics, including these:

- Individuals collaborate through all of their actions saving, investing, producing, and shopping. Shopping provides fast, relentless supervisory control that selects for the fittest producers, outperforming all other control approaches at driving fast improvement of quality and efficiency (Anthony, 2021a).
- Government people inflate the quantity of money, forcing producers to eventually increase the prices of all products, including labor. Producers don't want to give customers a reason to consider other producers, so they don't increase prices until after long delays. Unfortunately for everyone, such long delays are the single system characteristic that makes control adjustments the most inaccurate. So because of how normal, sensible humans behave in their roles as customers and producers, government people's money inflation forces everybody to adjust to changes much less optimally (Anthony, 2022f). And changes are normal, and they include a great many changes that are helpful. No matter what, every individual everywhere sometimes takes new actions that quickly improve that person's own well-being without harming others, and that eventually also improve others' well-being by guiding producers to put resources to uses that end up being more valued by other people too.
- Government-money inflation leads producers to plow resources into malinvestments during booms. Eventually the malinvested capital needs to be salvaged, and the misdirected labor needs to

be redeployed, through busts. The only way that producers can do their best at anticipating what products, qualities, quantities, and prices are most likely to be sustainable, and do their best at utilizing resources accordingly, is if government people keep their hands off of producers and customers (Anthony, 2020a, p. 10.5; Bylund, 2022).

- Gold money—but with no money creation, only lending of saved earnings—can be a transitional money that will at least preserve saved value. Stock-based money will go a giant step further by itself being an investment in more-efficient production. This will make stock-based money the most-productive money. And quite helpfully, stock-based money will be impossible for government people to eliminate without crippling their own people who create the added value that powers the government people. Any government people who would eliminate stock-based money would make themselves and their people increasingly insignificant among the world's people (Anthony, 2023b, 2025).

The fact that the points above will already have been included in the curation-training content on law and politics illustrates a general practice that often will have been followed automatically by authors of well-selected content, and that will be fairly straightforward to ensure is followed rigorously: Where the curation-training content on law and politics includes points on economics, the included points will be highlights that don't contradict the more-comprehensive curation-training content on economics.

Ludwig von Mises's body of work will provide a foundation in provably-true laws of human action. Individuals don't simply react, like inanimate matter reacts; individuals consciously choose their actions. Individuals coordinate their actions using money prices. Individuals' mutual voluntary cooperation is interfered with by government people when government people exert control over the quantity of money or over other property owned by individuals (Mises, 2019).

Murray Rothbard's body of work will provide clarification, in the same general way that a study Bible's translation is clarified by the study Bible's notes. In addition, Rothbard used Austrian economics as his framework for knowing what to look for in political history and economic history and for making good use of what he found. Because of this, including Rothbard's work in political history and economic history will help ensure that the curation will select for economically-true content in the news and in history (Rothbard, 2019).

Jesús Huerta de Soto's table "A Summary of Stages" will identify many actions that follow when people build up savings, and will contrast these actions with many actions that follow when people increase the quantity of money (Huerta de Soto, 2020, p. 506).

Joseph Salerno's paper on Austrian economics government-money-error cycle theory will explicitly incorporate the fact that booms and busts can be caused by consumption, which played into the 2007 financial crisis (Salerno, 2012).

## ***Medicine***

Medicine content production and dissemination has been overwhelmingly controlled by government people and cronies. Errors have been substantial and long-lived.

Medicine content is prodigiously large, complex, uncertain, and dynamic. Although large-language-model AI can correlate information, at present such AI harmfully amplifies established errors and suppresses emerging non-consensus corrections and advances.

Even though medicine lacks well-established comprehensively-truthful references on its consummately important preventions and treatments, people still need to get the best current understanding they can get and make the best choices they can make in real time. For the time being at least, expert human clinicians and researchers will greatly outperform large-language-model AI at recognizing what is the best current understanding.

The Independent Medical Alliance’s “Treatment Guidelines,” a web page for general readers, will provide protocols for preventing vaccine and infectious-disease injuries, treating infectious diseases, recovering from the covid mRNA vaccines and long covid, and treating other serious conditions including brain health, cancer, obesity, depression, and sepsis (Independent Medical Alliance, n.d.).

*Journal of Independent Medicine* will focus on alternative therapies, repurposed drugs, medical ethics, and healthcare policies (Varon, n.d.).

*Journal of the Academy of Public Health* will cover epidemiology, environmental health, occupational health, behavioral health, pharmacoepidemiology, community health, global health, disease surveillance, biostatistics, medical informatics, health services, health policy, health economics, medical ethics, and public health education (Noymer, n.d.).

“The Forgotten Side of Medicine,” a website for general readers, will provide articles that will have the best currently-available support on a variety of topics—on medical conditions, commonly-prescribed drugs, dimethyl sulfoxide, vaccines, covid, physiology, major problems in medicine, medical corruption, medical history and politics, lies and propaganda, healthy thinking, and the art of medicine (A Midwestern Doctor, n.d.).

## ***Energy***

Energy content production and dissemination has been significantly controlled by government people and cronies. Here too, even though the field lacks well-established comprehensively-truthful references on what’s most important, people still need to get good understanding and make good choices in real time.

Power Hungry: The Myths of “Green” Energy and the Real Fuels of the Future will provide information on the economic limits of wind, solar, and bioenergy, and on the potential of fossil fuels and nuclear fission (Bryce, 2011).

The Moral Case for Fossil Fuels will provide information on fossil fuels and on adaptation (Epstein, 2014).

Hot Talk, Cold Science will provide information about climate measurement and prediction, and about mitigation, sequestration, and adaptation (Singer et al., 2021).

## **Developing Curation Processing**

Curating content, profiling the results, and curating complementary ads will surface and rank extraordinary content to then arrange for display.

## *Content Curation*

The curation training standards described above, in the existing natural language, will be automatically preprocessed and will then be used to check whether these standards are met by prospective content. Such automatic processing may already be within the capabilities of a current-generation self-trained entailment model.

Proof-of-concept of a model of this type has been achieved by starting with existing pairs of sentences already labeled to indicate how well the conditions described in the first sentence are met by the conditions described in the second sentence. Such labeled data have been used for self-training in three steps:

1. In step one, “dropout pseudo-labeling,” multiple model runs were made, and in each run a different randomly-selected 90% sample of the unlabeled data was used to generate pseudo-labels.
2. In step two, “uncertainty estimation,” each pseudo-label’s uncertainty and each training sample’s uncertainty were estimated.
3. In step three, “filtering and relabeling,” the least-uncertain 80% of training samples was used to generate the final pseudo-labels for all of the unlabeled data. In the end, all of the unlabeled data had been used to self-train the desired model, and the desired model’s resulting pseudo-labels were robust (Ge et al., 2023).

Such a process could be adapted to create AIforGood’s initial curation method. It wouldn’t be necessary to vet raters to monotonously labor to manually adjudicate

pairs of sentences. Instead—highly desirably—it would be feasible to take curation training standards like the standards that were just described under

Developing Curation Training and employ them in ways that would take full advantage of such standards' readily-available, considerable existing structure:

- Each Bible verse, in each of multiple translations, could be paired with the corresponding notes in each of multiple study Bibles and other sources.
- Each Constitution clause could be paired with corresponding content in the James Anthony body of work (Anthony, n.d.-a), the Philip Hamburger body of work (Hamburger, n.d.), and works such as *The Heritage Guide to the Constitution* (Spalding & Forte, 2014), in that order of precedence.
- Each proposition in Mises's *Human Action* (Mises, 1998) could be paired with its elaborated counterpart in Rothbard's *Man, Economy, and State with Power and Market* (Rothbard, 2009).

Step one “dropout pseudo-labeling” and step two “uncertainty estimation” could proceed using the curation training's paired content. The resulting model could then be enriched by step three “filtering and relabeling” self-training on the curation training standard's unpaired remaining content.

At the start of Developing Curation Training, it was explained that maintaining precedence relationships will prevent problems due to conflicts or imbalances.

Such helpful precedence relationships might end up being most-readily created and maintained by using separate curation stages in a prescribed sequence. These stages could first be trained in the prescribed sequence, and could then be used to process content in the same sequence.

The curation training and then the curation processing could each be done in the following sequence:

*Morality*

1. Jesus's words
2. God's words
3. The rest of the Bible

*Law*

4. The Constitution
5. James Anthony's work
6. Philip Hamburger's work and Guido Hülsmann on law

*Politics*

7. Daniel Horowitz's work, Robert Higgs's work, and Guido Hülsmann on politics

*Economics*

8. Mises's work
9. Rothbard's work, Jesus Huerta de Soto on stages, and Joseph Salerno on cycles

*Medicine*

10. IMA Treatment Guidelines, Journal of Independent Medicine, and Journal of the Academy of Public Health
11. The Forgotten Side of Medicine

*Energy*

12. Power Hungry,  
The Moral Case for Fossil Fuels, and  
Hot Talk, Cold Science

First, in curation training the first stage would capture entailment of Jesus’s words, the second stage would capture entailment of God’s words, and so on.

Then, in curation processing the first stage would select for content that didn’t contradict Jesus’s words, the second stage would select for content that didn’t contradict God’s words, and so on.

***Content Profiling***

The resulting curation model could first be used to process prospective content by rating whether the content contradicts the curation training standard. When prospective content contradicts the standard, the whole of the content could be not displayed, or at a minimum the contradicting passages could be not displayed.

The curation model could next be used to rate how fully the remaining content agrees with—that is, entails—the standard. Content that entails the standard could be profiled in detail, in a variety of dimensions:

1. Entailment strength could be indicated by how fully the content entails the curation standard.
2. Information breadth could be indicated by how fully the content entails the curation standard’s breadth.
3. Information depth could be indicated by how fully the content entails the curation standard in the most-fully-entailed subject region.

4. Working-memory demand (Gopen & Swan, 1990) could be correlated to commonsense metrics:
  - a. A first metric could be the average distance, in nonblank characters (Brysbart, 2019), between each sentence's subject and that subject's nearest preceding synonym or antonym.
  - b. A second metric could be the average distance, in nonblank characters, between each sentence's subject and verb.
5. Vocabulary prevalence could be indicated by the geometric mean of the vocabulary prevalences of the content's individual words (Brysbart et al., 2019). Using the geometric mean rather than the arithmetic mean would helpfully make each instance of an uncommon word significantly decrease the vocabulary prevalence (McNamara et al., 2014; Vogel, 2022).
6. Idea density could be indicated by the number of propositions divided by the number of words (Covington, 2009).
7. Reading level could be approximated from the lengths of words, lengths of sentences, and lengths between punctuations (Matricciani, 2023).

Stronger entailment of the curation standard, profile item 1, would be highly desirable. Content that more-fully entails the content standard would be ranked higher, making it more visible. Higher-quality content that gets overlooked or suppressed by competing search engines and human curators would get recognized, elevated, and passed along to users.

In general, wider breadth in the curation standard, item 2, would helpfully introduce novel content, or would helpfully reinforce the core content using familiar peripheral

content. An exception would be when users were focusing on memorizing content. At those times, wider breadth would make it harder for users to focus on the content they were trying to memorize, so wider breadth wouldn't help (Russell et al., 1984).

More-penetrating depth in the subject at hand, item 3, would be helpful.

Lower working-memory demand, item 4, would let users learn faster, assimilate novel content better, or expend less effort to take in content and as a result, end up feeling fresher.

More-prevalent vocabulary, item 5, would be more general, would help users understand new information more easily, would make users more likely to understand information correctly, and would help users learn to use such vocabulary to more-effectively communicate information to others. Less-prevalent vocabulary would be helpful when the knowledge that's being communicated is very specialized, since less-prevalent vocabulary can be more precise or can use fewer words.

A more-compact idea density, item 6, would be helpful, as long as the pace would be kept slow enough to let users keep up.

Finally, a lower reading level, item 7, would provide further help.

### ***Ad Processing***

Where users choose ad-supported display, ads will be curated to make the content's style be complemented by the ads' style.

Text content will have text ads—typically, brand names or slogans. The borders adjacent to the content might look like mosaics of ad text. This would provide unobtrusive

exposure and subliminal exposure. This would also lead users to reasonably hope that since the content is of good quality, the advertised products would also be of good quality.

Image-heavy content will have image-heavy ads, curated to exclude images that are suggestive or in any way displeasing.

Video content will have video ads that will be curated like image ads. Unless a user hovers over these ads, video ads will display as nondistracting images.

In these ways, the ads won't interfere with users' goals, won't clutter the content that users are seeking, and won't remind users of negative experiences with ads elsewhere (Cho & Cheon, 2004). Instead of being thrust front and center, dominating a user's experience, ads will be ushered off to the side, where the ads will await their turns, offering polite invitations.

## **Developing Display Training**

On a user's front page, the subject coverage will reflect how people's time most often gets used. This will give users ongoing opportunities to learn more in subject areas that affect them and that affect people around them.

In a given subject area, the content displayed to a user will be tailored to be as informative as the user is ready to learn at that time. A user will be able to provide information that trains AIforGood to increasingly tailor the content to help him.

Often, somewhat-older content will turn out to be the content that's the most-closely tailored to help a given user. So with AIforGood, much more than with current news or information magazines and search engines, this more-helpful content will often be what gets displayed.

### ***Front-Page Subject Areas***

Curation will exclude content that promotes addictives (Anthony, 2025a) like socialist envy (Franch Parella, 2023), extramarital sexual stimulation including pornography, drugs (Yuengert, 2001), and gambling. Curation profiling will characterize curation-entailment strength (goodness), curation-entailment breadth, curation-entailment depth, working-memory demand, vocabulary, idea density, and reading level. Display will then offer broad, representative coverage of subjects that matter in users' lives.

Relevant subject areas will be identified. A user's front page will cover subjects in the same proportions in which people are affected by various subjects. Currently, considering how people use their time and considering how much of people's earnings get taken by governments, a user's front page would cover the subject areas shown in Figure 2, in the proportions shown.

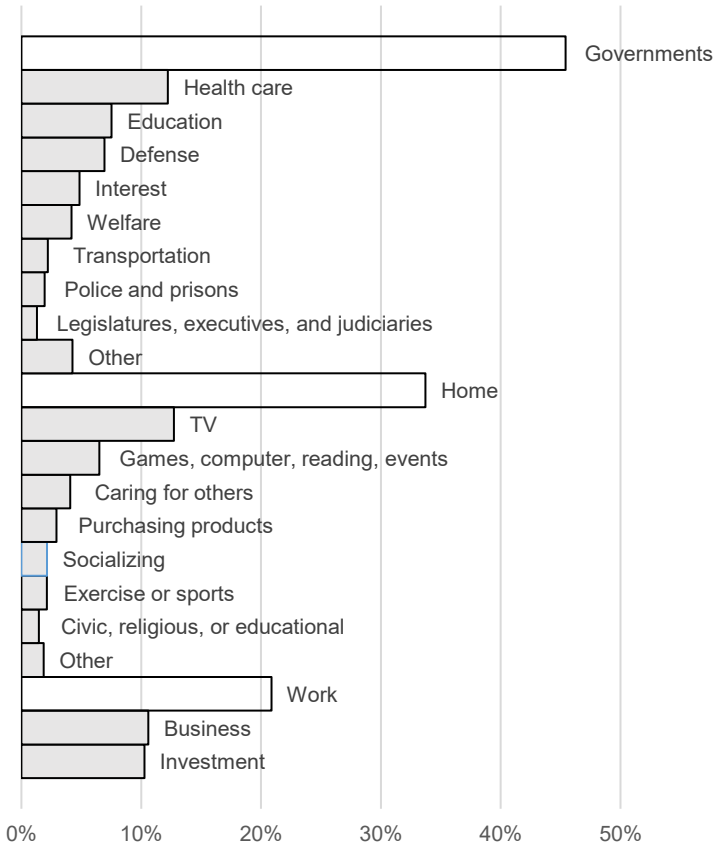


Figure 2. Subject proportions

On workdays, apart from the time people need for other routine essential activities, the proportion of their time that people use for working and commuting is large, a full 66% (American Time Use Survey, 2023a).

Working means giving up some liberty in exchange for receiving some property. This means that when a government takes some of a person’s property, the

government is taking an equivalent portion of the person's liberty. The only revenue source that would take the same proportion of each person's liberty would be taxes on labor income, at a single tax rate, with no deductible and no deductions (Anthony, 2021f). To fund governments solely from such true taxes, the proportion of wages and salaries that would need to be taken has increased dramatically. In 1929, this proportion was 17% (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2024a). In 2023, this proportion was 84% (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2024b).

Currently, the proportion of available time spent working and commuting, 66%, times the effective tax rate on labor income, 84%, would be apportioned to cover governments in 45% (45.4%) of the content and to cover investment in 10% (10.3%) of the content. This investment proportion is what's currently taken and used for Social Security by the national government. So in all, the subject proportion that would be determined by the actual government spending would be a dominant 56% of the content.

In comparison, the subject proportion that would be determined by the core government spending for legislators, executives, judiciaries, and police and jailors (all of whom produce justice, but all of whom displace private producers who would produce justice better (Anthony, 2023e)) would be just 3%.

This lopsided current ratio—overall government actions consume 56% of our liberty, even though the core, just government actions (USA Declaration of Independence, 1776) only consume 3% of our liberty—reflects that current governments vastly exceed the limits of governments that are of republican form (Anthony, 2021d), and also that current governments vastly exceed the national government's enumerated powers (Diamond, 1976).

Current supersized governments greatly take away the choices that people used to make as customers in past times, when the USA people were freer. And it was back when the USA people were freer that the USA people, through their actions of shopping and producing, added increasing value rapidly enough to grow to lead the world (Anthony, 2021a, 2021c).

The government subject areas on a user's front page will be covered in proportion to the spending in different government jurisdictions. Currently, overall government spending divides equally between national-government spending and the total of state and local government spending (Chantrill, 2023). In contrast, current media primarily provide national and international content. AIforGood will instead provide a far-more-balanced mix that will include significant state, county, city, and neighborhood content.

Home subject areas will be covered in the same proportions in which individuals use their time (American Time Use Survey, 2023a, 2023b).

Work subject areas will be covered in the proportion that would remain if all government revenue had been taken by fully-flat true taxes on labor income.

Within the work subject areas, investment will be covered in the same proportion as the government spending on pensions. This coverage will match the proportion of users' liberty and property that the national government currently takes throughout users' working lives for pensions.

Note that when people finally retire, the national government then finally partly-compensates retired people for those past takings of their liberty and property. The initial taking is unjust; this partial compensating is partially just.

Although various individuals save and invest more than this proportion of their liberty and property, this

proportion will at least establish a baseline level of coverage that will be relevant to all users' personal saving and investment. Over time, all users will get opportunities to learn more about how to save and about how to shop for investments, and more users will find it easier to visualize grandfathering-out the current coercive and unproductive Social Security system (Anthony, 2020b), and will support grandfathering-out that whole system (Anthony, 2022d).

Subject training will support automatically characterizing what subjects are covered by each content item.

To curate suitable subject-training content in all or most subject areas, all that will be needed will be to curate whole special-interest publications. Such publications' content is already expertly curated by human editors to cover specific subject areas narrowly and fully.

Within each subject area, the content that users will find more helpful, and therefore the content that will be favored for display, will be the content that has stronger entailment of the curation standard, wider breadth (except when users focus on memorizing), more-penetrating depth, lower working-memory demand, more-prevalent vocabulary (except when users focus on specialist areas), greater idea density, and lower reading level.

### ***Content in Each Area***

To help tune the display so the content will be as close as possible to what each user is ready to learn in each subject at each time, users will be able to provide AIforGood guidance about themselves.

The content won't be tailored based on users' demographic profiles, because that would make the content less sensitive to the differences between individuals. Instead,

the content will be tailored as much as possible using whatever non-demographic information that users voluntarily input.

Users will be able to swipe on various regions of the home screen to get new content by subject, by subject area, or in all subjects.

When users finish an item of content, they will also be able to quickly provide AIforGood with training on how prepared they are in that area and on what learning pace they prefer in that area. They will be able to input as much or as little information as they want to, by using controls along the lines shown in Figure 3.

	Goodness	Breadth	Depth	Memory	Terms	Density	Level
Current subject	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All subjects	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Figure 3. User inputs to train AIforGood*

On the left in the figure, the control labels identify where the control applies. The top rows in each set of rows apply to the subject that's currently at hand, and the bottom rows apply to all subjects.

Across the top in the figure, the control labels identify the content's attributes: curation-entailment strength (goodness), curation-entailment breadth, curation-entailment depth, working-memory demand, use of less-prevalent specialized terms, idea density, and reading level.

Either for the current subject alone or for all subjects together, users could use the controls to raise an attribute's level, leave the level unchanged, or lower the level.

Users will only provide AIforGood with information if and when they choose to, and will only need to work with AIforGood in modestly-interactive ways.

Overall, AIforGood will guide users about what subjects are good to know about, and users will guide AIforGood by showing what content on a given subject they're currently interested in. Users will train AIforGood by showing how prepared they are for specific content, and AIforGood will train users in the subjects they're interested in.

## **Developing Display Processing**

Display training and processing will handle content that already entails the curation standard and that already has been ranked for helpfulness. Display training and processing will proceed like curation training and processing, using another self-trained entailment model.

Display training will be automatically preprocessed. Next, display processing will automatically determine the subjects that content items entail. Finally, display processing will automatically select the content to display to each user in various subject areas, in proportions like those shown in Figure 2 but kept up-to-date to reflect current government spending and individual time use.

The selected content will match a user's expressed overall preferences and subject-specific preferences for goodness, breadth, depth, working-memory demand, specialized terms, density, and reading level.

If a user hasn't expressed his preferences in these areas on a given subject but has accepted cookies, then

display processing will select content that, at a suitable reading level, is the most-helpful content that's available. Display processing will identify this content by noting the user's reading times for the most-similar content and comparing these to the predicted reading times for that content (Brysbart, 2019).

If a user hasn't expressed his preferences and hasn't accepted cookies, then display processing will infer the user's likely preferences based on other users' expressed preferences.

## **Learning from Feedback**

Users' experiences will be determined by the entire process of curation and display. Curation and display will be assessed and improved by having the advisors and developers learn from users about their experiences:

- How well is the curation training working in the process and policy areas that currently are prominent?
- How well is the curation processing working?
- How closely is the displayed content tailored to user's preferences?
- What improvements might be worth trying out and evaluating?

The plan provided here is a high-level system specification, and AIforGood has never been built, so this specification is conceptual. Further, this specification covers many areas. In various areas, many people have complementary experience, and many people are keeping up with the knowledge and methods that are being developed. So all in all, this specification is ripe to be refined by others.

As this specification and the resulting system are refined, it will be well worth preserving the basic core knowledge, in the hierarchy that's suggested here. If someone wants to train a competing system using different core knowledge or a different hierarchy, such parallel development can help advance these methods. In the end, the best core knowledge and hierarchy will survive and proliferate.

So will the best organizational form.

## **Operating the Organization**

An organization's people can produce more value without degrading profitability when the organization's total employment is no more than 5,000 and the number of reporting layers is no more than 6 (Baumann, 2009, p. 149).

The best organizational form will have a core mission and philosophy that will resist subversion (Hülsmann, 2023), will offer enduring opportunities, and will help people entrepreneurially position themselves (Hollander, 1991) to use their own and others' abilities and localized knowledge to greatest advantage (Hayek, 1945).

In AIforGood, the approach will be to decentralize within the core organization and also to decentralize outside the core organization. This initial compartmentalization, and further compartmentalization into a wealth of system components that offer a variety of functionality, will come naturally, since systems like AIforGood are built up through projects.

As much functionality as possible will be developed through standalone projects, often organizing these projects ad hoc.

Project team members' past experience working together can be less important than team members'

complementary backgrounds (Burkus, 2013; Prikladnicki et al., 2017).

Project teams perform optimally at sizes that are quite small (Guimerà et al., 2005). As shown by teams building medium-sized information systems, overall-best team sizes of 3 to 5 people provide some protection against loss of a key person, allow simple communication, don't require significant management, are nearly optimal for building up motivation and cohesion, and still benefit strongly from good individual performance. Near-best team sizes are 5 to 7 people. Most-efficient team sizes are 1 1/2 to 3 people (Putnam, 2001).

Overall, AIforGood's components will be developed and maintained optimally by nurturing the extended system of the core plus the ecosystem. Social interactions will maintain formal independence of the extended system's components, while fostering and featuring considerable tacit interdependence.

## INITIATING

Before a large-scale system's components can all be prototyped, developed, and produced, a suitable organization must be structured and launched.

### **Structuring**

Left to normal incentives and individual behavior, organizations follow development trajectories across which each organization increasingly gets occupied by people who seek to use the organization's capital and revenues not for the ends intended by the organization's initial developers but instead for the ends preferred by generations of successors (Hülsmann, 2023).

It's not necessary and not desirable for a theoretically-sound system such as the Bible, the Constitution, Austrian economics, or, consequently, AIforGood to be readily changed. What's desirable is the opposite.

To adequately prove out such a system against competing systems, the system's key structural features must be kept unchanged for generations, across circumstances that vary substantially. The people who use the most-prosocial systems will outproduce and outcompete the people who use any other systems that are even-slightly less prosocial (Anthony, 2023c). To provide for such natural selection, the organizational system that's used must resiliently resist being changed in ways that would co-opt its purpose.

To resiliently resist being coopted and changed, AIforGood will need a corporate core that provides multiple independent layers of protection. The best-developed and best-proven example of such protection isn't provided by existing corporations, but instead is provided by governments

whose designs follow the Constitution (Anthony, 2022e). The separated, offsetting powers that have been designed into the Constitution are theoretically the best practice. Further, they have generated a wealth of operating experience that we can learn from and improve upon in the future. The Constitution's design will be faithfully replicated to create the charter for AIforGood's corporate core (Anthony, 2022d).

Outside AIforGood's corporate core, people will also be left free to self-organize into separate structures that make these organizations themselves be competing, offsetting powers. This decentralized ecosystem will be a helpful resilient extended counterparty to AIforGood's corporate core.

The overall system will have advantages much like when scope is divided between a smaller central corporation and a larger community of app developers. With AIforGood, the ecosystem will have this decentralized structure, but the core organization will also its own decentralized structure. So with AIforGood, the core organization itself will also resist being co-opted by concentrated interests.

Developing and maintaining this resilient core in addition to this resilient ecosystem will keep the combined system maximally lean (Baumann, 2009). The core will stay structured and incentivized so its people will continue mutually cooperating with collaborators, so that together the core's people and the ecosystem's people will keep maximally adding value for their ultimate customers: users.

## **Launching**

Prosocial developments don't necessarily capture the attention of many people at first. But they capture the attention of some people at first, and for those people the influence is beneficial. Over time, this group of people grows

in absolute number and in influence. This is a yet another complementary process of natural selection.

The aggregate influence on others is positive, and this creates a virtuous cycle. The added value from innovation makes better products available not only to the first-adopters but also to all potential customers. This wider use leads to further innovation that makes even-better products available to all.

The plan outlined here has resulted from collecting and organizing various potentially-valuable ideas as an initial input of goodwill. This will help people visualize how they can fit their own skills into this framework and how they can input additional goodwill.

The crucial next contribution will be an initial collaboration between advisors and AI developers that produces an initial proof-of-concept demonstration.

In the case of Google, rollout of initial search functionality was enough to spark further development.

In the case of the Bible-based TV series *The Chosen*, the underlying content that the innovators chose was known very well by many people. A short pilot demonstration let initial users immediately visualize that innovators would be able to reach many users and generate high engagement. Known, loved content together with a pilot demonstration was sufficient to lead people to provide the seed investment that powered initial development and rollout of the first of what will soon be the complete planned seven seasons of content.

Important features of Google and of *The Chosen* are shared by the current AIforGood concept, as discussed earlier under Supporting.

Further, unlike current AI, AIforGood will use a much-smaller training set. The quality can be controlled much-more tightly, and the processing can start at a

much-smaller scale. AIforGood can deliver great value to users from the start.

The Dutch Republic's, England's, and the USA's people grew wealthy faster than other nations' people did, not because they started out with abundant, already-productive assets, and not because they were located close to potential customers, but instead because they increased freedom. They incubated and diffused productive ideas (Anthony, 2021i).

AIforGood is a novel, productive idea. A new race to develop this new, good idea starts right here, right now.

This starting point can be the wellspring from which the artificial genuine intelligence develops that customers will choose over all alternatives. Customers will select for the AI that's the most prosocial, because this AI will be the most productive (Anthony, 2023c).

It's time we start building AI that will start out genuinely good, and that will robustly stay good.

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