



ACCORDING TO LEGEND, the Z/Yen chop – symbol of the quest for Z/Yen enlightenment – was inherited by Chao Kli Ning's most fervent disciple, Lo Fan. Given Lo Fan's Z/Yen, a philosophical desire to make money, he began a chain of successive sales of the Z/Yen chop to faithful disciples through the centuries. Legend has it that the chop was lost in a fairly messy takeover battle in the early late Middle Ages. However, there are dark rumours that the chop still survives, wielded by modern disciples who continue to spread the Z/Yen creed, for a quick buck.

MICHAEL MAINELLI and **IAN HARRIS** are founders/directors of the risk/reward management firm Z/Yen and the modern scions of Chao Kli Ning's dynasty. Before reaching total Z/Yen enlightenment, Michael and Ian's monastic duties included service as management consultants and corporate strategists, advising businesses and organisations on the one true path(s), as well as writing and contributing to numerous business publications.

CHAO KLI NING (499BC TO 401BC?): Quasi-mythological, proto-businessman from the late Zhou period in ancient China. Said to have had an uncanny knack for spotting an opportunity to make a quick buck. Legend has it that the Z/Yen business philosophy (see opposite), which later came to dominate the Early Imperial Eastern Mercantile Period, was founded as the result of a massive endowment from Chao Kli Ning's stupendous fortune (although some accounts attribute the Z/Yen Institution to Lo Fan, protégé of Chao Kli Ning, patriarch of the powerful Lo family and holder of Chao Kli Ning's subsidiary rights in perpetuity). The only evidence of Chao Kli Ning's existence is a rich oral tradition of case studies.

Z/YEN (PRONOUNCED "ZEE-YEN"): A mystical philosophy that encompasses enlightenment in business and enlightenment in life. Z/Yen is based on a unique blend of Taoism, Confucianism, Buddhism, decadent subcultures, arrogant supra-cultures and humour. The philosophy, which highlights the duality in all business problems and solutions, is sometimes summarised as "a philosophical desire to make money." Z/Yen is believed to have been founded by Chao Kli Ning (see opposite), although only fragmentary evidence of the origins of Z/Yen survives in its rich oral tradition. Historians have long sought documentary evidence of Chao Kli Ning, the origins of Z/Yen and the zest for enlightenment which made the ancient business world what it is today.

EXCERPTS FROM THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF BUSINESS ARCHAEOLOGY PRIOR TO
THE DISCOVERY OF THE Z/YEN PAPERS – THE ANCIENT EASTERN BUSINESS TEXT
CONTAINED HEREIN.





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THE OFF'S AND ON'S OF LIFE
ARE ALL BUT A SINGLE BITE OF
THE ETERNAL CHERRY

A BASIC TAO RESPONSE TO Z/YEN

THE RICHER THE BOY, THE BIGGER THE TOY

(EVIDENTLY FROM) CHAO KLI NING'S EVIDENT EXPENDITURE



CHAPTER TWO: TECHNOLOGY

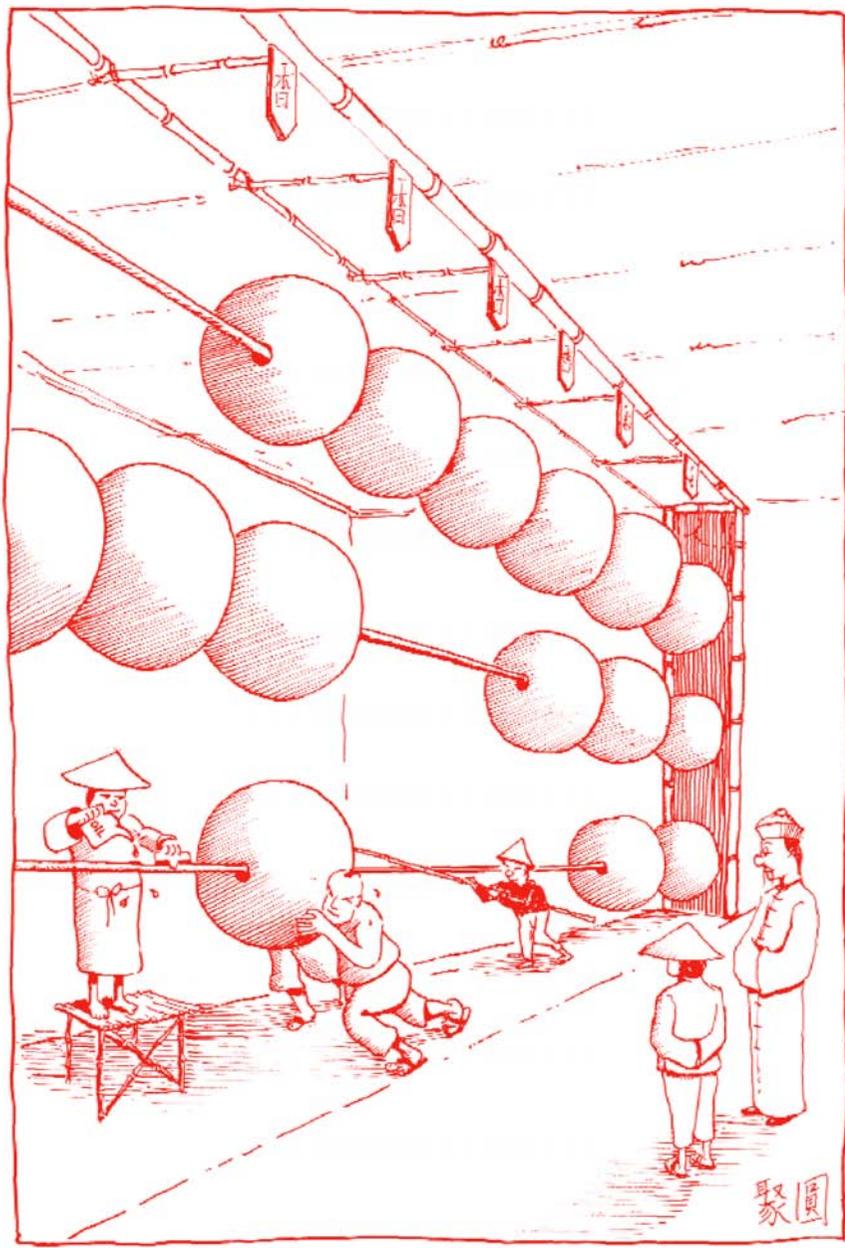
GIZMO'S BIG ADVENTURE

Where Chao Kli Ning was overcome by gadgetry and may have missed a big opportunity to make a quick buck.

IT IS A TRUTH UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED, that a single business in possession of a good fortune must be in want of some ultra-sophisticated apparatuses². Chao Kli Ning's business, the Kwik Klining Duck Tea House and Laundry, was the big exception. Not for Kli Ning the come-and-go fashions of high technology that no one understood. Not for Kli Ning the passing fads of do-it-all machinery that constantly needed mending. Kli Ning was too hard-headed to be anything but practical, until the day he first saw the abacus at Sha Ky's rickshaw works.

Kli Ning was unsure what the abacus did, but he immediately saw its potential. As the senior executive of the Chao Kli Ning laundry and restaurant works, he could feel the intense power of Sha Ky's enormous central abacus room. The quiet hum of beads slithering up and down their appointed paths,

² In Sinkiang province "apparati" is the accepted plural of apparatus.



the fevered concentration of the abacus operatives as they oiled the rods, the mystical significance of the numerical workings – all these instilled in Kli Ning a vision for the future of laundry and restaurant administration. He could envision an abacus at every table, an abacus at every counter and a personal abacus for every employee regardless of age or status. Kli Ning wanted an abacus, and he wanted one badly.

“Let me get a detailed grip on the big picture. What does this abacus do, Sha Ky?” asked Kli Ning.

“You see before you the heart of our rickshaw operation. Without this abacus, we wouldn’t know how much bamboo to order, we couldn’t pay our employees, we wouldn’t even know how many rickshaws we have in stock.”

Kli Ning surveyed the five rickshaws in stock before noting, “Yes, I can see how frightfully complex this operation must be.”

Sha Ky beckoned to Gi Zmo, her chief abacus controller and asked him to explain the fundamentals of abacus processing to Kli Ning. The explanation was abstruse, but Kli Ning grasped the basics with ease...

“...of course everything occurs here in base six. We have plans to double our capacity, but in this warehouse we can only store numbers less than 1,296 due to the weight of one kwong stone beads. If you notice the four men struggling with the ten kwong stone bead on the far side of the room, you’ll get an idea of our other beadware constraint. As they push it up the rod, with the two boys oiling ahead of them, you can see that communication times, bead rates as we call them, would decrease if the temperature increased by

much. At certain temperatures we find that the operatives' heat-stroke rate can crash the system.”

It was at this point that Kli Ning began to take notes. Spurred on by Kli Ning's obvious enthusiasm, Gi Zmo's explanations became somewhat technical. Those details have been omitted from this text, as they would serve no useful purpose and may cause unnecessary anxiety to those readers of a slightly nervous disposition.

Kli Ning's abacus arrived three days later. The ABM (Abacus Business Machines) salesman assured Kli Ning that the 5691 Q series was a more advanced model than Sha Ky's, with enhanced rodware. Further, this model was specifically designed for the restaurant industry. ABM was so committed to supporting the restaurant industry that it was about to launch a new version of the abacus manual (readware) with improved table-counting functions. Kli Ning then knew he had bought the right machine.

Kli Ning explained the proposed operation of the machine to the head cashier, Qia Ming. Kli Ning described the wonderful new abacus room, where all information could be effortlessly produced with the push of a bead. The 5691 Q would change the whole way that Qia Ming and his staff worked. Qia Ming then knew that Kli Ning had bought the wrong machine.

Qia Ming had a subtle sense of humour. It was so subtle that there were no recorded cases of anyone detecting its existence. When Lo Fan, the restaurant manager, fell into the sanitation facility, Qia Ming merely tutted and said, “Kli Ning told us that this facility would clean up our staffing problems.” Had Qia

Ming possessed a discernible sense of humour, it would have failed when Kli Ning poached Gi Zmo, Sha Ky's chief abacus controller, and sat him opposite Qia Ming in the cashier's office. Strangely, Sha Ky seemed unperturbed at losing Gi Zmo, and her wry remark, "Thank you very much," had a ring of sincerity rather than sarcasm.

Gi Zmo took control of the situation immediately. The primary function of the new machine was obvious. Tableware. Once all 65 tables had been counted, Gi Zmo thought long and hard to conceive a secondary function for the new machine. He started counting the beans – black, red, yellow, mung, aduki and soya – but couldn't keep up with the chefs. Gi Zmo tried placing the mung beans by the window and the aduki beans by the wall, but it was useless. Gi Zmo gave up bean counting. Nevertheless, the term bean counter has been retained in the annals of accountancy history.³

Eventually, Gi Zmo realised that the true benefit of the ABM 5691 Q in a restaurant environment must be the timely and precise computation of customer bills. He immediately set to work and developed a mechanism for bill production that would enable a trained professional to input, verify and output an accurate bill. He tested the mechanism thoroughly and presented his proposed changes to Kli Ning. Kli Ning was delighted and decreed that the ABM must be used henceforth for all bill production. Gi Zmo then moved on to bigger and more important business problems such as ensuring an even

³ Even to this day, in Sinkiang province, mung means debit and aduki means credit.

number of chopsticks.

All of a sudden, Qia Ming was having problems with the bills. Firstly, only two waiters were capable of understanding automated bill production. These two staff then seemed to spend all their time doing bills. Secondly, the process took an extra ten minutes at the best of times but became interminable when the bead pushers took their tea break. Thirdly, customers didn't seem to understand the effort required to produce a bill and annoyingly requested extra drinks while they were waiting for their bills to arrive. Naturally, the whole bill production process then had to be repeated.

Qia Ming complained to Kli Ning about the extra work and the delays. Kli Ning was displeased and concerned. In his enthusiasm for the new machine he had already placed a large advertisement in the village gazette: "Come to Chao Kli Ning's Restaur-a-mat. See your bill computed mechanistically through the magic of a hugely expensive ABM 5691 Q series abacus." True, Kli Ning had managed to sting ABM to go halves with him on the advertising costs. Nevertheless, he had invested heavily in this venture and everyone had promised him that it would work perfectly.

Kli Ning demanded an explanation from Gi Zmo. Gi Zmo assured Kli Ning that he was ninety-five per cent of the way to speeding up bill production from ten to seven minutes; he just needed to finalise the change request form with Qia Ming and procure some new expensive rod oil greaseware. The greaseware would justify its vast cost by speeding up the bead rate quite a bit.

Qia Ming soon started to find his own solutions. He had hired two extra

waiters to cover the ABM professionals' tables. Qia Ming had also succeeded in subtly dissuading customers from placing late orders for extra drinks. He achieved this by placing a large sign above the door which read: "Ordering drinks after calling for your bill is strictly forbidden."

When Kli Ning saw the sign, he was furious. He demanded an explanation from Qia Ming. Qia Ming assured Kli Ning that the sign worked in most instances. On the rare occasions that customers did not submit to the rule, Qia Ming could easily manage the situation by either giving them free drinks or banning them from the restaurant. In any case, the sign was only temporary, as Gi Zmo had assured both of them that he was ninety per cent sure that he was ninety-nine per cent finished with finding a solution. Within a week, all would be well, all being well.

Within a week, Kli Ning followed up on progress with Gi Zmo. Gi Zmo was optimistic. The solution was ninety per cent complete, and only a few minor problems remained. Gi Zmo was seventy per cent sure that there could be a suitable resolution to ninety per cent of the remaining problems if only Kli Ning would provide him with another ABM for development and testing. Kli Ning was one hundred per cent sure that Gi Zmo would advance his career more positively by seeking a challenging position elsewhere.

Kli Ning called Qia Ming before him and gave Qia Ming custody of the ABM contraption. Qia Ming expressed intense gratitude for the honour Kli Ning had bestowed upon him. Without questioning Kli Ning's eminent decision, Qia Ming merely said, "I can make it count to anything but it may

add to nothing.” Kli Ning tried to detect Qia Ming’s subtle humour, and, in so doing, gained profound enlightenment into the Z/Yen of abacus maintenance, saying, “May you get a big picture grip on the details.”

Kli Ning laughed as he threw out all the ABM equipment. Kli Ning laughed as he told Qia Ming to get rid of two waiters. Qia Ming failed to detect Kli Ning’s subtle sense of humour but succeeded in firing the two ABM professional waiters. True, they were long-serving staff. True, they had once been popular with the customers and other waiters. Now, however, they just spoke abacus jargon. Bead rates, greaseware and the next generation of 5691 Qs soon bored their colleagues and the customers. No one regretted their departure. Naturally, they soon found lifetime tenures as professors of abacus science and fellows of the Institute of Abacus Professionals.

Some time later, Kli Ning encountered a strange monk begging for alms. This monk had a long beard and sandals, and muttered strange numerical incantations to himself, in particular the mantra “bead rate, base Tao.” Kli Ning supposed that the monk was a Yen Buddhist, a more ancient sect than Zen. Yen Buddhists were dedicated to the pursuit of salvation, enlightenment, harmony, and hard currency beneath a stable exchange rate mechanism. As Kli Ning pondered the mantra, he then realised that this monk must be Gi Zmo.

“Bead rate, base Tao.”

For the second time in his life, Kli Ning gave a small contribution to a begging monk in exchange for a brief conversation and some salvation for his conscience.

“Gi Zmo, hello, glad to see you looking so well,” commented Kli Ning. “So, are you still into abacuses?”

“Bead rate, base Tao,” replied Gi Zmo as he pulled a small personal abacus from beneath his robes and instantaneously clocked up the decimals required for Kli Ning’s meagre donation.

“That little abacus is a fascinating device,” said Kli Ning. “How does it work without a machine room and greaseware?”

Gi Zmo’s eyes rolled before he replied, “Oh, this is nothing. The real future is digital binary. Bead rate, base two. That’s a virtual certainty. I don’t mean two fingered counting, I mean lots of ones and zeros everywhere. Binary is where the future’s at. Yes it is, no it isn’t. And artificial intelligence too, although I’m a bit fuzzy on that stuff.”

Kli Ning persisted, “This micro-abacus, could I buy one?”

Gi Zmo responded, “As the sage says, ‘A man with one abacus knows his sums; a man with two abaci is never sure’.”

“Don’t you mean two abacuses?”

“I’m not sure,” replied Gi Zmo.⁴

Kli Ning was a little sad to see Gi Zmo in this muttering state. Kli Ning was a little happier when Gi Zmo wandered off and inflicted his mutterings elsewhere. Once he had recovered from the embarrassment of being seen with that lunatic monk, Kli Ning mused on Gi Zmo’s ravings. Kli Ning applied his

⁴ In Sinkiang province “abacuses” is the preferred plural of abacus.

vast knowledge of the world of business and exercised his uncanny knack for spotting an opportunity to make a quick buck, before deciding, “Digital binary, lots of ones and zeros, that couldn’t possibly catch on.”

QUESTIONS FOR STUDENTS

- Would this tale have been significantly different if recounted in base three?
- Reprogram the bootstrap for the ABM 5691 Q to enable laundry mungs and restaurant adukis (debits and credits).

Clean Business Cuisine: Now and Z/Yen the humorous risk/reward management novel

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“highly entertaining . . . wonderfully daft . . . hilariously sophisticated stuff” - DJ Taylor, “Zen and the Ancient Art of Making Yen”



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Clean Business Cuisine is a uniquely enjoyable yet informative read, perfect for managers, students and anyone interested in enlightenment. The design of this book is stunning – a great gift.

DETAILS

ISBN: 1 84059 227 3
Format: Firm-cover paperback with illustrations
Size: 198 x 210 mm, 160 pages
Publication: 1 July 2000
UK Price: £14.99
4 to 24 copies £9.50 each
25 to 100 copies £7.50 each
over 100 copies negotiable
Subjects: Management / Fiction
Ordering: faxback (over)
e-mail: helen_griffiths@zyen.com
tel: +44 (0) 20 7562-9562
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Michael Mainelli and Ian Harris are founders/directors of the risk/reward management firm Z/Yen and the modern scions of Chao Kli Ning’s dynasty. Before reaching total Z/Yen enlightenment, Michael and Ian’s monastic duties included service as management consultants and corporate strategists, advising businesses and organisations on the one true path(s), as well as writing and contribution to numerous business publications (see also www.zyen.com).

Clean Business Cuisine: Now and Z/Yen the humorous risk/reward management novel

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TELEVISION

“a fascinating book with fascinating accolades” - Becky Anderson, CNN World Business This Morning (7 August 2000).

“a recipe for success” - Heather Scott, Sky News, (1 September 2000).

CELEBRITY ENDORSEMENTS

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