

# Foreword - the Network State Chinese Ver.

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### # The Network State 网络国家梗概

### #The Network State Outline

### # 1. 即刻启程

### #1. Start now

本文是对 [<https://thenetworkstate.com/>] (<https://thenetworkstate.com/>) 网络国家一书的概括性导读. 本文不是严格的翻译, 没有囊括作者Balaji Srinivasan原书所有论点, 而是在一些主题下添加了对编辑者和本文读者更有意义的例证和论述. 那即是, 在大中华区语境下, 大陆内外的华人, 我们此刻正面对的形势和惊涛骇浪的未来. 所以, 这是一篇注疏. 对于想看到更精确原书内容的读者, 可以参考这里的粗翻版本: [<https://thenetworkstate-zh.com/>] (<https://thenetworkstate-zh.com/>)

This article is a general introduction to the book [<https://thenetworkstate.com/>] (<https://thenetworkstate.com/>) Network Nation. This article is not a strict translation, and does not include all the arguments of the **author** Balaji Srinivasan's original book, but adds more meaningful examples and discussions to the **editor** and **readers of this article** under some topics. **That is, in the context of Greater China, the Chinese inside and outside the mainland, the situation we are facing at the moment and the stormy future** . So, this is a commentary. For readers who want to see more accurate content of the original book, you can refer to the rough translation version here: [<https://thenetworkstate-zh.com/>] (<https://thenetworkstate-zh.com/>)

### 网络国家一书可以拆分为以下两部分内容

### ###The book Network Nation can be split into the following two parts

- 网络国家的构想能够成立, 并且此时可以开始孕育生长的
- The idea of a network state can be established, and at this time it can begin to nurture and grow
  - 理论基础
- Theoretical basis
  - 历史发展, 国际局势和社会现状
- Historical development, international situation and social status quo
- 网络国家的建立和实操的
- The establishment and operation of the network state
  - 大方向路线图
- General direction roadmap
  - 作者对具体执行路径的认识
- The author's understanding of the specific implementation Path

### ### 网络国家的基本论断

#### ###Basic assertions of the network state

- 我们当然希望能建立新国家! 就像一个创业公司, 就像一片处女地, 有了新的空白的东西, 就能做实验 (实验国体, 实验政策), 可以竞争, 可以发展. 否则, 无穷的旧建制, 旧官僚, 会阻挡任何创新, 在国家邮电部里做不出来腾讯. 有志青年创办公司, 和创办党派建立国家是一脉相承的
- Of course we hope to build a new country! Just like a start-up company, like a virgin land, with new blank things, we can do experiments (experimental state system, experimental policy), we can compete, and we can develop. Otherwise, the endless old establishment, the old bureaucracy, will block any innovation, and it will not be possible in the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications Tencent. The establishment of companies by aspiring young people and the establishment of parties and countries are in the same vein
- 网络国家长什么样? 简短地, 从结论上来说:

- What does the cyber state look like? Briefly, in conclusion:

- 网络国家有一个网络社群 + **并且有坚定的信条**. 围绕这个信条聚集了一群人. 这里网络国家的信条, 和宗教中的教义, 民族国家的宪法, 扮演类似的角色. 这个信条往往是一个**政策创新**

The cyber state has an online community **and it has a strong creed**. A group of people gather around this creed. Here the creed of the cyber state, and the teachings of the religion, the constitution of the nation-state, play a similar role. This creed is often a **policy innovation**

- 网络国家有自己的crypto以及一系列激励和治理机制, 能自己发币自己控制自己的财政. 核心参与者有信念上和利益上的双重动机来做贡献. 网络国家也通过种种方式 (收税, 党费, 业务盈利等) 方式建立了自己的国家金库

- Cyber countries have their own crypto and a series of incentive and governance mechanisms, and can issue their own coins and control their own finances. Core participants have dual motives of belief and interest to contribute. Cyber countries have also established their own national coffers through various means (taxation, party dues, business profits, etc.)

- 网络国家用自己的组织和财力, 与实体存在的各家地方政府协商, 买入小块的土地, 且是有治外法权的土地. 这对于穷国, 小国来说并不是不可想象的! 想象在中北美加勒比, 或者中南半岛上, 求购长租一个地块, 每年上交几百万美元税费给地方政府, 来进行Peter Thiel梦寐以求的生物医药实验. 此时, 网络国家从纯线上组织, 变成了拥有一块块的土地和飞地的网络群岛

- Network countries use their own organizations and financial resources to negotiate with the local governments that exist in the entity to buy small pieces of land, and it is land with extraterritorial rights. This is not unimaginable for poor countries and small countries! Imagine in Central America, the Caribbean, or the Indochina Peninsula, looking for a long-term lease of a plot of land, and paying millions of dollars in taxes and fees to the local government every year to carry out the biomedical experiments that Peter Thiel dreamed of. At this time, the network country has changed from a purely online organization to a network of islands with pieces of land and enclaves

- 最后, 网络国家

- Finally, Network Nation

- 1. 通过链上的财力证明

- 1. Proof of financial resources through the chain

- 2. 通过国民成员加密签名的人口证明

- 2. Proof of population cryptographically signed by national members

- 3. 通过一系列有实质进展的动作 (包括但不限于, 网络国家中孕育出商业公司和技术项目, 创作出 不限于文章电影漫画的NFT文艺作品和文化名人, 用金库采购资产, 布道者宣传推广自有社媒账号累积影响力, 等等)

- 3. through a series of actions that have made substantial progress (including, but not limited to, the emergence of commercial companies and technological projects in cyber countries, the

creation of NFT literary and artistic works and cultural celebrities that are not limited to articles, movies and cartoons, the use of coffers to purchase assets, the promotion of preachers to promote their own social media accounts to accumulate influence, etc.)

- 使得影响力, 资源, 力量越来越强大. 最终, 从小国家开始, 他们逐渐看到与网络国家建交的正当性和收益. 一个一个国家地, 网络国家会逐步获得外交承认, 获得国家享有的基本权利. 例如能够签发护照, 能够享受外交礼遇, 能够列席国际组织和会议

Eventually, starting with some small countries, they gradually see the legitimacy and benefits of establishing diplomatic relations with cyber countries. One by one, cyber countries will gradually gain diplomatic recognition and gain basic rights enjoyed by countries. For example, they can issue passports, enjoy diplomatic courtesy, and attend international organizations and conferences

- 上面是直接抛出的结论, 后续章节有更多论述. 这里涉及到的值得注意的论点包括
- The above is a straight-forward conclusion, and more is discussed in subsequent chapters. Notable arguments involved here include

- 比特币诞生之初, 没人觉得有主权国家会承认. 现在在萨尔瓦多和中非共和国, 比特币已经是法定货币, 商家必须接受了. 而在地球任何其他的角落, 你给别人比特币, 都没有人不想要的道理 - 只不过是溢价或者折价的问题而已

- When Bitcoin was born, no one thought that any sovereign country would recognize it. Now in El Salvador and the Central African Republic, Bitcoin is legal tender and merchants must accept it. Whereas in any other corner of the world, you give someone Bitcoin, and no one doesn't want it. It's just a matter of premium or discount.

- 萨尔瓦多和中非共和国, 你可能会说这是不值一晒的小国, 破国. 但是抛开中国人民和美国人民的大国沙文主义, **大多数国家都是小国**. [联合国承认的 193 个主权国家](<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/growth-in-un-membership>)

El Salvador and the Central African Republic, you might say, are small, broken countries, but despite the great power chauvinism of the Chinese people and the US people, **most countries are small countries**. [193 sovereign states recognized by the United Nations] (<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/growth-in-un-membership>)

中, 20% 的人口不到 100 万, 55% 的人口不到 1000 万. 例, 塞浦路斯 (120 万), 爱沙尼亚 (130 万), 新西兰 (470 万), 卡塔尔 280 万, 蒙古 340 万, 挪威 540 万. 我们建国:

20% of the population is less than 1 million, 55% less than 10 million. For example, Cyprus (1.2 million), Estonia (1.3 million), New Zealand (4.7 million), Qatar 2.8 million, Mongolia 3.4 million, Norway 5.4 million.

- 先做出个 800 人的梵蒂冈

- Make a Vatican of 800 people first

- 再做出 1.1 万人的瑙鲁

- Make 11,000 Nauru

- 再做出3.8万人的摩纳哥

- Make another 38,000 Monaco

- 再做出36万人的冰岛

- Make 360,000 Iceland

- 创业十年, 做出150万人的巴林

- Ten years of entrepreneurship, 1.5 million Bahrain

- 要看到, 这些都是有外交承认的国家, 都能印护照, 都能立法管辖. 这当然不容易! 建立一万人的网络国家, 难度不亚于成功建立独角兽创业公司. 但是我们这一代都看到了Google, Facebook, Alibaba, Tencent如何拔地而起, 成为几亿几十亿用户, 几万几十万员工, 千亿万亿市值的庞然大物. 下一个二十年, 会有一代最杰出的创业者去建立网络国家, 其中最佼佼者会推动国家形态走向下一个篇章, 建立最大最有影响力的网络国家

We must see that these are countries with diplomatic recognition, can print passports, and can legislate jurisdiction. Of course, this is not easy! Establishing a network country with 10,000 people is no less difficult than successfully establishing a unicorn start-up company. But our generation has seen how Google, Facebook, Alibaba, and Tencent have risen to become behemoths with hundreds of millions of users, tens of thousands of employees, and hundreds of billions of market capitalizations. In the next two decades, there will be a generation of the most outstanding entrepreneurs to build a network country, and the best of them will push the national form to the next chapter and build the largest and most influential network country

## # 2. 历史的轨迹

## #2. The trajectory of history

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 除非经由记忆之路, 人不能抵达纵深

 one cannot reach depth except through the path of memory

- [德] 汉娜 阿伦特 1961
- [German] Hannah, Arendt 1961

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这一章, 以历史的轨迹为名, 篇幅也是全书最长的. 讲建国, 为什么历史这么重要? 如果是技术创业, 历史课似乎就没那么重要.

This chapter, named after the trajectory of history, is also the longest in the book. Talking about the founding of the country, why is history so important? If it is a technological entrepreneurship, history class seems to be less important.

这里说的历史, 不仅是历史, 还包括信息, 新闻, 解释权, 内容审查. 这一章实际是全书的理论基础, 逻辑路径是:

The history mentioned here is not only history, but also information, news, interpretation power, and content censorship. This chapter is actually the theoretical basis of the whole book. The logical Path is:

1. **历史极其重要, 特别是对建国这件事情.** 其实做任何事情都依赖广义的**历史**, 也就是所有人类经验的结晶. 造火箭, 要先学牛顿力学. 做技术, 要先学计算机组成. 不同的是, 客观科学规律, 通常是可证伪的, 并且通常国家政府没有动机去混淆和篡改结果. 给一个国家的学生传授错误的牛顿定律公式, 对国家几乎没有任何好处. 但是社会科学的历史完全不是如此. 它难以做严谨的实验, 难以重复实验来证伪, 并且国家有充分的动机和能力来篡改历史. 我们每个人, 在不管成长在哪一国的信息体系中, 接受到的历史信息几乎都是扭曲的, 这也使得人类在建国这门学问上建树寥寥



1. **History is extremely important, especially for the founding of a nation** In fact, everything depends on the generalized **history**, that is, the crystallization of all human experience. To build rockets, you must first learn Newtonian mechanics. To make technology, you must first learn computer composition. The difference is that objective scientific laws are usually falsifiable, and usually national governments have no incentive to confuse and tamper with the results. Teaching the students of a country the wrong formulas of Newton's laws does little good for the country. But the history of the social sciences is completely different. It is difficult to do rigorous experiments, it is difficult to repeat experiments to falsify, and the state has sufficient motivation and ability to tamper with history. Each of us, no matter where we grow up in the information system of the country, receives almost all historical information.
2. **历史如此重要, 但是历史被国家牢牢控制和随意修改, 使得建国困难重重.** 信息, 新闻, 解释权, 内容审查, 这些都不是硬科技. 你做出了可回收火箭, 几乎都会认. 你登月了, 大部分人会认. 但是你的政策好不好? 人民是否拥护政府? 可以随便报道, 随便讲. 从这个角度说, 操纵人类不难. 控制了一个人的所有信息入口, 就控制了这个人. 这样的信息控制, 一定程度上在这个时代可以说变得更简单了, 因为大家都被聚集到了巨大的互联网内容平台上. 90%的人看的90%的内容都已经帮忙归集到这些平台上了, 任人宰割. 此时的我们, 就像没有蒸汽机和内燃机的资产阶级一样, 跃跃欲试, 但是只能徘徊在工业革命初级水平
2. **History is so important, but history is tightly controlled by the state and modified at will, making it difficult to build a nation .** Information, news, interpretation power, content censorship, these are not hard technologies. If you make a recoverable rocket, almost everyone will recognize it. If you land on the moon, most people will recognize it. But is your policy good? Do the people support the government? You can report and talk about it as you please. From this perspective, it is not difficult to manipulate human beings. If you control all the information entrances of a person, you control this person. This kind of information control, to a certain extent, can be said to be easier in this era, because everyone is gathered on the huge Internet content platform. 90% of the content that 90% of people watch has been collected on these platforms for help. At this time, we, like the bourgeoisie without steam engines and internal combustion engines, are eager to try, but can only hover at the primary level of the industrial revolution
3. **去中心化账本 - 区块链技术的核心实质, 是透明地不可篡改地记录信息.** 这样的实质天然动摇了主权国家旧有的根基. 现在有了国家不能查封的资产, 国家不能删除的新闻, 国家不能破译的消息. 国家作为这个时代最强的利维坦 (Leviathan) 的地位被动摇了. 基于此, 我们真正地在正面回答 Why now? 和 Why Web3? 这两个问题. 我们回答了为何在今时今日可以严肃地讨论建立网络国家这一命题. 我们也回答了建国这一业务, 和Web3这一技术的本质连结

3. **Decentralized ledger - the core essence of blockchain technology is to record information transparently and immutably.** Such essence naturally shakes the old foundation of sovereign states. Now there are assets that the state cannot seize, news that the state cannot delete, and news that the state cannot decipher. The status of the state as the strongest Leviathan of this era has been shaken. Based on this, we are really answering the two questions Why now? and Why Web3?. We answered the question of why building a cyber state can be seriously discussed today. We also answered the essential connection between the business of nation-building and the technology of Web3

一些重要的论点:

Some important arguments:

- 控制了信息 / 新闻 / 解释权 / 内容审查, 就控制了一切意识形态. 除了硬科技生产力的东西做不了之外, 其他颠倒黑白都可以做. 我们现在看到的社会很多问题, 第一是很多本身就源于建制 (现有的主权国家力量) 自我保护自己落后的部分才产生的, 第二是靠传统的内部的力量几乎无法抗衡了. 传播的信息只是国家希望透出的信息, 不存在“慢慢会变好”“慢慢会解决”. 往往只能在脱离一个国家的物理边界之后, 才能开始接触到控制之外的信息, 慢慢觉醒. 而这样的人永远是少数, 影响力多数情况下也有限
- If you control information/news/interpretation/content censorship, you control all ideologies. Except for things that cannot be done by hard scientific and technological productivity, you can do anything else to reverse black and white. Many of the social problems we are seeing now are, first, many of them originated from the establishment (the existing sovereign state power) to protect itself from backward parts. Second, it is almost impossible to compete with traditional internal forces. The information disseminated is only the information that the state hopes to reveal, and there is no "slowly getting better" and "slowly solving". Often only after breaking away from the physical boundaries of a country can they begin to be exposed to information beyond their control and slowly awaken. And such people are always a minority, and their influence is limited in most cases.
  - 信息控制的力量和重要性需要很多例子来踩实, 原书中提到很多. 例如什么决定某项医药研究得不到拨款? 什么决定立法惩罚某种行为? 什么决定当国家调遣国民, 例如上战场或者内控抓人的时候, 个体是真的听从执行还是哗变? 这些现在都被国家通过信息 and 经济手段, 牢牢掌控着
  - The power and importance of information control needs many examples, and many are mentioned in the original book. For example **What determines that a certain medical research is not funded? What determines that a certain behavior is punished by legislation? What determines that when the state dispatches its citizens, such as going to war or internal**



**control to arrest people, does the individual really obey the execution or mutiny?** These are now firmly controlled by the state through information and economic means

- 区块链能改变信息和经济被控制的态势
- Blockchain can change the situation in which information and the economy are controlled
- Distributed Ledger, 分布式账本, 区块链技术的本质就是透明可查的, 不可篡改的信息记录能力. 这样的能力能用来做什么? 中本聪向我们展示了第一个killer app, 可以用来记录转账, 这样你的就是你的, 不能篡改, 不能冻结, 不能撤回. 这听起来是限制, 但是在生产关系的斗争当中实际是一种保证, 是前所未有的创举. 是一种新的超能力. 仅靠这一核心点, 就撑起了比特币成为了几千亿美元体量的资产
- Distributed ledger, distributed ledger, the essence of blockchain technology is the ability to record information transparently and immutably. What can such a ability be used for? Satoshi Nakamoto showed us the first killer app that can be used to record transfers, so that yours is yours, can not be tampered with, can not be frozen, can not be withdrawn. This sounds like a limit, but in the struggle of Relations Of Production, it is actually a guarantee, an unprecedented innovation. It is a new superpower. This core point alone has propped up Bitcoin and become an asset of hundreds of billions of dollars
- 过往, 在这样多的歪曲, 斗争, 涂抹之下, 我们对历史和社会科学很多研究和实验是缺位的. 如果一个实验得出来的结果不符合这一个或下一个政府的利益, 实验结果也会被抹杀. 我们整个文明在这个领域的进展太落后了
- In the past, under so many distortions, struggles, and smears, many of our studies and experiments in history and social sciences were missing. If the results of an experiment are not in the interests of this or the next government, the results of the experiment will also be obliterated. Our entire civilization is too backward in this field.
- 区块链能记录交易, 并且基于Layer2, MerkleTree, ZKP等技术还能储存和验证多得多的数据. 我们可以把大量信息放到链上. 上链的信息不一定是“真实”, 但是由于有私钥和密码学保证, 一定能说明是特定时间特定人物发出的特定信息. 这已经足以写下很多不可篡改的历史了
- Blockchain can record transactions, and based on Layer2, MerkleTree, ZKP and other technologies, it can store and verify much more data. We can put a lot of information on the chain. The information on the chain is not necessarily "real", but due to the private key and cryptography guarantee, it must be able to indicate that it is a specific message sent by a specific person at a specific time. This is enough to write a lot of immutable history.
- 在这之前一步, 智能手机, 摄像头, 互联网, 社交媒体的普及使得人人能录像, 人人能存储, 人人能发表 (这点上有反动复辟). 为记录客观历史又增加了无数去中心化的, 普及到大众的力量. 这在近期的一系列群体事件中体现得淋漓尽致

- Before that, the proliferation of smartphones, cameras, the Internet, and social media made it possible for everyone to record, store, and publish (reactionary restoration on this point). To record objective history has added countless decentralized powers to reach the masses. This is vividly reflected in a series of recent mass events.
- 认为“建国不可能, 建国做不到, 建国**违法**”, 这些都是未经理性思考的惯性感受. 实际上, 不仅事实永远被涂抹篡改, 法条也是**朝生夕死, 左右摇摆**的. 08年奥运会的时候是戴口罩就辱华, 几年后雾霾大家都接受了戴口罩, 再过几年疫情是不戴口罩就抓走. 固然, 客观条件变化了, 但是从中已经足够我们看到所有法条, 公序良俗, 任何貌似不容辩驳的规则之上**露骨的显然的**的相对性, 时代性, 可变性. 注册私人公司有时候合法, 违法就说投机倒把. 多偶有时候合法, 违法就说是重婚罪. 同性性行为有时候合法, 违法就说是Section 377A. 基因编辑疗法有时候合法, 违法就说非法行医. The list goes on and on:
- That "the founding of the country is impossible, the founding of the country cannot be done, the founding of the country **is illegal**", these are inertial feelings without rational thinking. In fact, not only are the facts always smeared and tampered with, but the laws and regulations are also **life and death, swaying left and right**. When the 2008 Olympic Games were wearing masks, they insulted China. Of course, the objective conditions have changed, but it is enough to see that all laws, public order and good customs, any seemingly irrefutable rules are **blatantly obvious** relativity, contemporaneity, and variability. Registering a private company is sometimes legal, and breaking the law is called speculation. Sometimes it is legal, and breaking the law is called bigamy. Same-sex sex is sometimes legal, and it is illegal. Section 377A. Gene editing therapy is sometimes legal, and it is illegal to practice medicine. The list goes on and on:
  - 蓄奴合法吗? 不知道, 要看哪个年头
  - Is slavery legal? I don't know, it depends on what year
  - 十四岁未成年人婚姻合法吗? 不知道, 要看哪个地方
  - Is 14-year-old Juvenile marriage legal? I don't know, depending on where
  - 裸盖菇素合法吗? 娱乐大麻合法吗? 酒精合法吗? 烟草合法吗? 基因编辑合法吗? 基因疗法合法吗? 干细胞疗法合法吗? 干细胞养生保健合法吗? 换血养生合法吗? 换器官合法吗, 什么情况下合法?
  - Is psilocybin legal? Is recreational marijuana legal? Is alcohol legal? Is tobacco legal? Is gene editing legal? Is gene therapy legal? Is stem cell therapy legal? Is stem cell health care legal? Is blood exchange legal? Is organ exchange legal, and under what circumstances?
  - **所以, 建国合法吗?** 尚不清晰. 但我们将思考, 实践, 追寻真理, 推动文明进步. 这一些都不因愚人的俗见而动摇. 坚守科学理性, 没有什么是神圣不可研究的, 也没有什么是至高无上不可打破的. 学者科研实验, 企业家创业经商, 革命者举旗建国, 本无二致, 一体同观
  - **So, is founding a nation legal?** Not clear. But we will think, practice, pursue the truth, and promote the progress of civilization. None of this will be shaken by the vulgarity of fools. Adhere to scientific reason, nothing is sacred and unsearchable, and nothing is supreme and

unbreakable. Scholars research experiments, entrepreneurs start businesses, revolutionaries raise the flag to build a country, the same, one view

### ### 政权与科技的较量

### ### The contest between regime and technology

科技的进步, 在我们已知的范围中, 基本是持续向上的. 我们希望它能保持这样的趋势, 加速发展, 给人类带来更强大美好的未来. 但是政治与社会科学, 很大程度是周期循环的. 叠加在一起, 我们看到一个螺旋上升的图形, 我们也看到天性追求进步的科技, 与天性追求统治 / 稳定 / 保守 / 民粹的政治之间的尖锐对抗.

Technological progress, as far as we know, is basically a continuous upward trend. We hope that it will continue this trend, accelerate development, and bring a stronger and better future to mankind. But politics and social sciences are largely cyclical. Superimposed together, we see a spiral pattern, and we also see a sharp confrontation between the natural pursuit of progress technology and the natural pursuit of domination/stability/conservative/populist politics.

举例来说, 曾经的宗教, 现在的主权国家, 用这样一些方式控制信息 (可以把这些方法当做增长策略, 当成投放技巧和产品套路来看待):

For example, once religions, now sovereign states, control information in these ways (think of these methods as growth strategies, as delivery techniques and product routines):

- 万金油谋杀模式: 任何事情如果政权想禁止它, 就找出一个个例是因为这件事而死人的, 并大肆宣传. 这个事就可以被阻止了 (开发新药, 自动驾驶, 等等). 这里的逻辑当然是荒谬的, 开车一定会死人, 游泳一定会死人, 没见到禁止开车和游泳的. 这个模式已经严重让政权搬起石头砸自己的脚了. 很多本来政权想要推动的事情, 也因为能找出一个死人, 而民情汹涌, 推动不了. 这样, 社会啥都推动不了, 什么积极变化也不会有, 约等于统治者就达到目的了 - 什么都不变, 即我继续统治. 坏处是落后于世界, 无法跟上新潮流. 但是如果外界世界都在衰退, 或者没什么新潮流, 这样就有益无害

- The panacea murder model: If the regime wants to ban anything, find a case where people died because of it, and hype it up. This thing can be stopped (development of new drugs, autopilot, etc.). The logic here is of course absurd, driving will definitely kill people, swimming will definitely kill people, I have not seen the ban on driving and swimming. This model has seriously made the regime shoot itself in the foot. Many things that the regime originally wanted to promote, but also because it can find a dead person, but the public sentiment is turbulent, it cannot be promoted. In this way, society will not be able to promote anything, there will be no positive changes, which is roughly equivalent to the ruler's goal - nothing will change, that is, I will continue to rule. The disadvantage is that it is behind the world and cannot keep up with new trends. But if the outside world is declining, or there are no new trends, it is beneficial and harmless
- 受害者模式: 选一个主流人群, 找出尽可能多的 (很容易找) 这个人群被损害被侵犯的例子大肆宣传. 后续当需要攻击任何敌人的时候, 只需要指向这个敌人也惹过这个人群的例子, 就能勾起所有宣传教育打下的情绪基础, 让人一下联想起历史上所有的暴行惨案艰难困苦忍耐委屈, 指哪打哪无往不利. 例, 侵华辱华, 女性女权
- Victim mode: choose a mainstream crowd, find as many (easy to find) examples of this crowd being harmed and violated to publicize. When it is necessary to attack any enemy in the future, just point to the example of this enemy who has also provoked this crowd, you can evoke all the emotional foundations laid by publicity and education, and remind people of all the atrocities and tragedies in history. Difficulties, hardships, endurance and grievances
  - 再例, CoD有几代游戏, 因为中国是反派, 在中国市场发售不了. 再例如其他一些游戏里设定未来中国分裂了 (FMP), 在中国市场也过不去. 新鲜了, 俄罗斯天天在游戏里做反派, 美国也天天是游戏里的邪恶大boss, 没见这些游戏不能在这些国家上架赚钱

For example, CoD has several generations of games, because China is a villain, can not be sold in the Chinese market. For example, some other games set the future China split ( FMP ), in the Chinese market can not pass. Fresh, Russia every day in the game to do the villain, the US is also every day in the game evil big boss, did not see these games can not be listed in these countries to make money

- 基于长久的宣传, 听到一丝中国不好, 就联想到南京大屠杀, 就联想到八国联军, 就联想到九一八事变, 乃至联想到扬州三日嘉定三屠 (?), 情绪上来了, 事情就利于上纲上线了

Based on long-term propaganda, when I heard a trace of China being bad, I thought of the Nanjing Massacre, the Eight-Power Allied Forces, the September 18 Incident, and even the Yangzhou Three-Day Jiading Three Massacres (?).

- 编者比较熟悉游戏, 读者可以想想自己喜欢的文艺领域里是否也是如此. 并且是不是民众G点的敏感与否, 是可以靠长期宣传来引导 / 脱敏的. 再考虑一下中美, 中日, 中韩关系, 在不同的阶段是什么样的舆论风向

The editor is more familiar with the game, and readers can think about whether the same is true in their favorite literary and artistic fields. And whether the people are sensitive to the G-spot or



not can be guided/desensitized by long-term propaganda. Then consider the relationship between China and the United States, China and Japan, China and South Korea, what kind of public opinion trend is at different stages

政治大多数时候都是主观的, 是目的导向而非真理导向的. 沉溺于政治中往往是从一个谎言走向另一个谎言, 右派也在骗左派也在骗, 朝代更迭就在这样的虚无中重复. 作为科技创业者, 我们如何把握到有意义的真实?

Politics is mostly subjective, purpose-oriented rather than truth-oriented. Indulging in politics is often from one lie to another, the right is also deceiving the left is also deceiving, and the change of dynasties is repeated in such nothingness. As tech entrepreneurs, how do we grasp meaningful truth?

谜底就在谜面之中 - **我们把握科技.**

The answer is in the puzzle - **we grasp technology .**

正如本章开头总结到的. 政权也希望农业兴盛, 工业发达, 不长庄稼统治者也受不了. 政权允许科技发展, 科技终于发展到了一个转折点, 发展出了不可删除篡改的信息记录和不可查封罚没的资产. 科技有了新一代武器, 又有机会在下一个百年占到上风, 让先进生产力来引导生产关系变革的方向!

As summed up at the beginning of this chapter. The regime also wanted agriculture to flourish, industry to flourish, and rulers who did not grow crops could not stand it. The regime allowed technology to develop, and technology finally reached a turning point, developing irremovable records of information and assets that could not be seized and confiscated. With a new generation of weapons, technology has the opportunity to prevail in the next century, and let advanced productive forces guide the direction of the transformation of Relations Of Production!

作者在书中列出了一系列政权的历史和科技的真实之间已经在正面交锋的例子, 展示了我们这一节强调的政权与科技的较量的主题. 这些不一定是对你最有说服力最能共情的例子, 但你一定能想到更多:

In the book, the author lists a series of examples where the history of regimes and the reality of technology have gone head-to-head, illustrating the theme of the contest between regimes and technology highlighted in our section. These are not necessarily the most convincing and empathetic examples for you, but you can definitely think of more:



- 智能手机摄像头的广泛普及, 使得大部分事件都有不少目击者的图片和影像资料. 直播这一方式的各方面基建也非常成熟了. 这一点在近期的一系列封城劫难引起的社会事件中体现得淋漓尽致
- The widespread popularity of smartphone cameras has made most of the events have many eyewitness pictures and video data. The infrastructure of LIVE is also very mature in all aspects. This is reflected incisively and vividly in the recent series of social events caused by the lockdown

- A plot twist - AI画图 and 换头技术在威胁这个真实性. 但是我们当前阶段, 一个荒谬的情况是政权反而不是最掌握这些技术的一方. 在可预见的将来, AI能无中生有编造出不存在的视频, 甚至让全人类无法再“眼见为实”, 但是并没有方式能伪造链上交易, 伪造签名 (除了暴力手段). 于是, 我们仍然能守住区块链授予的“某人在某时间发出了某信息, 随时透明可见, 无法被篡改”的底线

- A plot twist - AI Drawing and head-changing technologies threaten this authenticity. But at our current stage, it is a ridiculous situation that the regime is not the party that has the most grasp of these technologies. In the foreseeable future, AI can make up videos that do not exist out of nothing, and even make it impossible for all human beings to "see is believe", but there is no way to forge on-chain transactions and forge signatures (except by violent means). Therefore, we can still hold the bottom line of "someone sent a certain information at a certain time, transparent and visible at any time, and cannot be tampered with" granted by the blockchain

- 人人有存储, 硬盘, 手机. 信息被从互联网公开渠道删除之后, 总能直接展示给你看. 端到端加密和 P2P传输网络还有可能让这一方式变得更强大 (Airdrop, Bluetooth)
- Everyone has storage, hard drives, cell phones. After information is removed from public Internet channels, it can always be shown to you directly. End-to-end encryption and P2P transmission networks may also make this method stronger (Airdrop, Bluetooth)
- 对于绝大多数国家来说, 封闭互联网, 白名单访问, 是不切实际的. 在中国的语境下却并非如此. 域名解析, IP, 服务器数据中心, 应用商店和分发渠道, 目前都越来越被钳制. 全国局域网并非不可想象, Open Web目前在正在节节败退. 所以最后这个例子不同于前两个, 是科技在与政权较量中落于下风的例子. 原书中, 用“中国真的能造铅笔🖋️”来讨论了这一点 - 大部分国家都无法脱离国际社会, 闭关锁国, 自给自足. 缺乏了全球供应链, 一根铅笔都造不出来. 但是中国真的可以内循环, 自我闭环

- For most countries, a closed Internet, with Whitelist access, is impractical. Not so in the Chinese context. Domain name resolution, IP, servers, Data centers, app stores and distribution channels are all increasingly being clamped down. National LANs are not unthinkable, and the Open Web is currently losing ground. So this last example differs from the first two, and is an example of technology losing ground against the regime. In the original book, this point is discussed in terms of "China can really make pencils 🖋" - most countries cannot be separated from the international community, closed to the country, and self-sufficient. Without a global supply chain, a pencil cannot be made. But China can really close the loop by domestic circulation.

科技提供的真实其实弥足珍贵. 有太多“事实”是主观的, 相对的, 难以查验的. 说你行你就行; 人们相信就是真. 事实篡改, 法条随意, 却仍然被强力执行.

The truth that technology provides is actually precious. There are too many "facts" that are subjective, relative, and difficult to verify. Say you can do it; people believe it is true. Facts are falsified, laws are arbitrary, and they are still enforced forcefully.

现在, 我们有了链上数据, 有了“新闻合订本”, 有了量化的分析 (几千人买入, 几千人卖出; 平均如何与合约交互, 发交易的统计和概率, 等等. 如果游行的人出门前上链发个交易并抵押0.01BTC, 回家也发个交易并取回BTC, 那么游行多少人和被抓被杀多少人, 都是谁, 就不是莫衷一是的口水仗, 而是能基于客观事实). 我们开始走向真实, 走向有意义的可证伪的实验, 走向实证主义. 而实证主义, 是知识和进步的起点.

Now, we have on-chain data, we have "news bound books", and we have quantitative analysis (thousands of people buy, thousands sell; how the average interacts with the contract, the statistics and probability of the transaction, etc. If the parade people go out before the chain to send a transaction and mortgage 0.01BTC, send a transaction and get back the BTC when they go home, then how many people marched and how many people were caught and killed, who are they? It is not a war of words with disagreement, but can be based on objective facts). We start to move towards reality, towards meaningful falsifiable experiments, towards positivism. And positivism is the starting point of knowledge and progress.

### ### 三个利维坦: 宗教, 政权, 网络

## Three Li Weitans: Religion, Regime, Internet

利维坦是世界上最强大的力量. 利维坦存在于人心. 不是僧侣能听到每一句渎神的低语, 而是教徒想象中的神可以让他下火狱, 永劫无间; 不是秘密警察能逮捕每个躲到乡村的政治犯, 而是民众想象中的政权可以抓走他全家, 影响三代政审. 关于利维坦的上下文:

Li Weitan is the most powerful force in the world. Li Weitan exists in the heart of man. It is not the monks who can hear every blasphemous whisper, but the gods imagined by the believers who can send him to hell, Naraka: Blade point; It is not the secret police who can arrest every political prisoner who hides in the countryside, but the popular imagination that the regime can take his whole family and influence three generations of political trials. For the context of Li Weitan:

《利维坦》全书分为四部分, 分别为“论人”、“论国家”、“论基督教国家”、“论黑暗王国”。该书写于[英国内战]

(<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E8%8B%B1%E5%9C%8B%E5%85%A7%E6%88%B0>)进行之时。在这书中霍布斯陈述他对社会基础与政府合法性的看法。在人类的自然状态下, 有一些人可能比别人更强壮或更聪明, 但没有一个会强壮到或聪明到不怕在暴力下死亡。当受到死亡威胁时, 在自然状态下的人必然会尽一切所能来保护他自己。霍布斯认为保护自己免于暴力死亡就是人类最高的必要, 而权力就是来自于必要。

The Leviathan is divided into four parts, "On Man", "On the State", "On the Christian State", and "On the Kingdom of Darkness". The book was written at the time of the [United Kingdom Civil War] ( <https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E8%8B%B1%E5%9C%8B%E5%85%A7%E6%88%B0> ).

In this book Hobbes states his views on the foundations of society and the legitimacy of government. In the natural state of human beings, some may be stronger or wiser than others, but no one is strong or wise enough not to fear violent death. When threatened with death, man in his natural state must do everything in his power to protect himself. Hobbes believed that protecting oneself from violent death is the highest human necessity, and that power comes from necessity.

在自然状态下, 每个人都需要世界上的每样东西, 也有拿取每样东西的权力。但世界上的东西都是不足的, 所以就有持续的, 基于权力的“[所有人对所有人的战争]

(<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E6%89%80%E6%9C%89%E4%BA%BA%E5%B0%8D%E6%89>

<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E6%9C%89%E4%BA%BA%E7%9A%84%E6%88%B0%E7%88%AD>)”。人生在自然状态下是“孤独、贫穷、龌龊、粗暴又短命” (xiii) 。

In the state of nature, everyone needs everything in the world and has the right to take everything. But everything in the world is insufficient, so there is a constant, power-based "[war of all against all]" (<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E6%89%80%E6%9C%89%E4%BA%BA%E5%B0%8D%E6%89%80%E6%9C%89%E4%BA%BA%E7%9A%84%E6%88%B0%E7%88%AD>) ". Life in the state of nature is "lonely, poor, dirty, rough, and short-lived" (xiii).

自然状态下的战争并非对人最有利的状态。霍布斯认为人因为自利和对物质的欲求，会想要结束战争——“使人倾向于和平的热忱其实是怕死，以及对于舒适生活之必要东西的欲求和殷勤获取这些东西的盼望” (xiii, 14)。

War in the state of nature is not in man's best interest. Hobbes argued that man would want to end war because of his self-interest and material desires - "the zeal that predisposes man to peace is actually the fear of death, and the desire for the necessities of a comfortable life, and the hope of attaining them diligently" (xiii, 14).

霍布斯认为社会要和平就必需要有[社会契约]

(<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%A4%BE%E6%9C%83%E5%A5%91%E7%B4%84>)。社会是一群人在一个威权之下，而每个人都将所有的自然权力交付给这威权，让它来维持内部和平和进行外部防御，只保留自己免于死亡的权力。这个主权，无论是[君主制] (<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%90%9B%E4%B8%BB%E5%88%B6>)、[贵族制] (<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E8%B2%B4%E6%97%8F%E5%88%B6>)或[民主制] (<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E6%B0%91%E4%B8%BB%E5%88%B6>)（霍布斯较中意君主制），都必须是一个“利维坦”，一个绝对的威权。

Hobbes believed that for a society to be peaceful it must have a [Social Covenant] (<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%A4%BE%E6%9C%83%E5%A5%91%E7%B4%84>). Society is a group of people under an authority to which each person delegates all natural powers to maintain internal peace and external defense, retaining only the power to save himself from death. This sovereignty, whether [monarchy] (<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%90%9B%E4%B8%BB%E5%88%B6>), [aristocracy] (<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E8%B2%B4%E6%97%8F%E5%88%B6>) or [democracy] (<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E6%B0%91%E4%B8%BB%E5%88%B6>) (Hobbes preferred monarchy), must be a "Leviathan", an absolute authority.

对霍布斯而言，法律就是要确保契约的执行。利维坦国家在防止人对人的攻击以及保持国家的统合方面是有无限威权的。至于其他方面，国家是完全不管的。只要一个人不去伤害别人，国家主权是不会去干涉他的。（不过，在国家主权之上并没有任何更高的权力可以防止国家破坏这规则。）国家主权也要保持内部的平等。

For Hobbes, the law is to ensure the enforcement of the Covenant. The Leviathan state has unlimited authority to prevent man-to-man attacks and to maintain the unity of the state. As for other matters, the state is completely indifferent. As long as a person does not harm others, national sovereignty will not interfere with him. (However, there is no higher power over national sovereignty to prevent the state from breaking this rule.) National sovereignty also maintains internal equality.

坚定的国民的爱国，和坚定的教徒的信神是一脉相承的。从这个角度说，无神论这一词并不准确。宗教（统治虔诚的信徒）是一个利维坦，政权（统治爱国的民众）是一个利维坦。从宗教到政权，是一次利维坦的搏斗和改朝换代。

From this point of view, the term atheism is not accurate. Religion (ruling devout believers) is a Li Weitan, and regime (ruling patriotic people) is a Li Weitan. From religion to regime, it is a Li Weitan struggle and a change of dynasty.

科技创造的网络是冉冉升起的第三个利维坦。

The network created by technology is the third rising Li Weitan.

宣扬网络国家，我们的目的不是指摘美帝国主义，或是批判三共王朝。这些是执行细节，是战术和战役，不是战争。我们的目的是推动人类文明形态进入下一个阶段。

To promote cyber states, our purpose is not to accuse U.S. imperialism or criticize the Three Communist dynasties. These are implementation details, tactics and campaigns, not wars. Our purpose is to push the form of human civilization to the next stage.



我们毫不吝啬赞美之词. 民族国家曾是先进的进步的力量, 威斯伐利亚国家曾是打破神权垄断的决定一击. 她也带来了生产力的大发展, 带来了民族国家之间的竞争与合作. 伊比利亚半岛与地理大发现, 兰开夏郡与工业革命, 巴黎与大革命, 休斯顿与六次登月, 深圳与改革开放. 我们至今沐浴于她的恩泽当中.

We are not stingy with praise. The nation-state was an advanced and progressive force, and the Westphalian state was the decisive blow to break the theocracy monopoly. It also brought about great development of productive forces and competition and cooperation between nation-states. The Iberian Peninsula and the Great Discovery, Lancashire and the Industrial Revolution, Paris and the Great Revolution, Houston and the Six Moon Landings, Shenzhen and Reform and Opening up. We are still bathed in her grace.

后来, 就像任何生产关系一样 - 她一开始是先进的, 促进生产力的发展, 然后生产力脱胎其中成长到了下一个阶段, 她变成了落后反动的生产关系. 她即将逐步, 螺旋式地完成她的历史使命, 退出历史舞台.

Later, like any Relations Of Production - she was first advanced, promoting the development of the productive forces, and then the productive forces grew out of it to the next stage, she became a backward and reactionary Relations Of Production.

这将是一场持久战. 但是为什么可以现在开始? 这里我们重复之前章节的核心论点:

This will be a Persistent Challenge. But why start now? Here we repeat the core argument of the previous chapter:

区块链是国家不能查封的资产, 国家不能删除的新闻, 国家不能破译的消息.

Blockchain is an asset that the state cannot seize, news that the state cannot delete, and news that the state cannot decipher.

这其中Web3是致命武器, 是珍妮纺纱机, 是内燃机, 是火器. 让庶民和骑士站在了同一个战场上, 深刻改变了社会形态. 但是在Web3之外, 比Web3更大的历史当中, 国家政权的退场同样是主旋律, 主舞台. 没有Web3, 这一切也将以浩荡之势缓慢发生.

Among them, Web3 is a lethal weapon, a jenny spinning machine, an internal combustion engine, and a firearm. Let the common people and knights stand on the same battlefield, and profoundly change the social form. But outside Web3, in a larger history than Web3, the exit of state power is also the main theme, the main stage. Without Web3, all this would have happened slowly with a mighty trend.

![Untitled]

(The%20Network%20State%20%E7%BD%91%E7%BB%9C%E5%9B%BD%E5%AE%B6%E6%A2%97%E6%A6%82%208b74d1a9c3784d10b80e14f6e6a8b06e/Untitled.png)

![Untitled]

(The%20Network%20State%20%E7%BD%91%E7%BB%9C%E5%9B%BD%E5%AE%B6%E6%A2%97%E6%A6%82%208b74d1a9c3784d10b80e14f6e6a8b06e/Untitled.png)

这一节的主要论点还包括:

The main arguments of this section also include:

- 就像神权惩罚渎神行为其实成本高昂, 难以普遍执法一样, 国家也难以普遍执法 (当然, 已经精细得多). 神权依赖的还是下地狱的预期. 国家依赖的是法网恢恢, 疏而不漏, 政权会一直存在, 一直这么强大, 总有一天抓到你数罪并罚连累三代政审的预期
- Just as the theocracy punishes blasphemy with high costs and is difficult to enforce universally, the state is also difficult to enforce universally (of course, it has been much more refined). Theocracy relies on the expectation of going to hell. The state relies on the expectation that the legal net will be restored, that the regime will always exist, that it will always be so powerful, that one day you will be caught in several crimes and punished for three generations of political trials.
- 国家这么厉害, 中本聪到今天还是匿名. 不要说找到中本聪对国家没有足够大的利益, 朝鲜训练有素的黑客团队肯定不这么认为
- The country is so powerful that Satoshi Nakamoto is still anonymous to this day. Don't say that finding Satoshi Nakamoto is not of sufficient benefit to the country, North Korea's well-trained hacker team certainly doesn't think so

- 网络国家不是无政府主义, 这些在[后续一章](<https://www.notion.so/The-Network-State-8b74d1a9c3784d10b80e14f6e6a8b06e>)会详细阐述. 网络国家是多个产品, 是市场竞争, 是准入和退出的权力
- The cyber state is not anarchy, as will be explained in more detail in [the next chapter] (<https://www.notion.so/The-Network-State-8b74d1a9c3784d10b80e14f6e6a8b06e>). The cyber state is multiple products, market competition, and the power to enter and exit
- 智能合约规定的法律精确, 可以迭代, 执行无误差. 网络国家国民面对链上执行的结果, 包括有争议的结果 (例如闪电贷攻击), 最终会像教徒对神启一样虔诚接受. 网络最终变成最不容置疑和最公正的力量
- The laws stipulated by smart contracts are precise, iterative, and enforced without error. Citizens of cyber countries face the consequences of on-chain execution, including controversial outcomes (such as flash loan attacks), and will eventually accept the revelation as religiously as believers. The Internet eventually becomes the most unquestionable and just force
- VR和AR的发展显然也在推动这一趋势. 拿破仑要回到忠诚的巴黎才能继续施政, CZ可以躲在世界上某个安全的角落做业务
- VR AR Napoleon had to return to loyal Paris to continue his administration, and CZ could hide in a safe corner of the world to do business
- 国家政权是不是已经在被肢解, 被分离? 当然是了! Twitter是宣传部, Uber是交通部, 四通一达是物流, AWS和阿里云是发电厂/自来水厂. 大型技术公司做的都是本来国家政权做的事的一部分. 这些被肢解, 被 (政权自愿地) 外包, 被替代, 当然也在来回拉锯的过程中
- Is the state power already being dismembered and separated? Of course it is! Twitter is the propaganda department, Uber is the transportation department, the four links are logistics, AWS and Alibaba Cloud Ali Cloud Aliyun are power plants/water plants. What the big technology companies do is all part of what the state power did. These are dismembered, outsourced (by the regime voluntarily), replaced, and of course in the process of back and forth
- 将Google / AI / GPT-9 / DALL·E 10 / 健康码尊为天地神祇, 向祂祈祷的思想也在发展
- The idea of praying to Google/ AI /GPT-9/DALL · E 10/health code as the god of heaven and earth is also developing
- 原书作者用很大篇幅讲解美国的社会, 左派右派细分, 各路人马真实的政治光谱, 以及在新形态新选择到来之时他们可能的选择 (例, “Woke as a religion”; Right nationalists; Right international capitalists). 上下文: Woke可以理解为白左总称, 包括LGBT, BLM, 我们都欠印第安人, 接纳难民, 环保吃素等一系列思潮

- The author of the original book spends a lot of time explaining the society of the US, the segmentation of left and right, the true political spectrum of various parties, and their possible choices when new forms and new choices come (eg, "Woke as a religion"; Right nationalists; Right international capitalists). Context: Woke can be understood as a general term for the White Left, including LGBT, BLM, we all owe Indians, accepting refugees, environmental protection and vegetarianism, etc.
- 做政治, 宗教, 或是做互联网业务, 创业者都意识到了一点, 那就是改变人的思想是极其困难基本不可能的. 改变人的思想 (改变宗教信仰, 改变政治光谱, 改变产品使用习惯) 要靠:
- In politics, religion, or Internet business, entrepreneurs have realized that it is extremely difficult and impossible to change people's minds. Changing people's minds (changing religious beliefs, changing the political spectrum, changing product usage habits) depends on:
  - 换人群. 例如投放另一个人群 / 市场; 例如战争杀死大部分老人, 新移民迁入, 或者几十年的时间使得旧人群老死, 例如很多经济和政治轮回是大约75年一轮, 也就是一个人的一生

For example, war kills most of the elderly, new immigrants move in, or decades of old age kills the old crowd, for example, many economic and political cycles are about 75 years, that is, a person's lifetime

- 巨大事件. 例如上海封城让不愿意跑出来的人终于出来 (当然, 大部分还会回去), 例如越战对于美国社会

-Huge events. For example, the lockdown of Shanghai allowed those who did not want to run out to finally come out (of course, most of them will go back), such as the Vietnam War for US society

- 人群压倒性大比例. 例如电商, 网约车, 智能手机. 所以补贴烧钱一定程度上是合理的

- The population is overwhelmingly large. For example, e-commerce, online car-hailing, and smartphones. So it is reasonable to burn money on subsidies to a certain extent.

- 认为今年就能成功, 这次就要革命, 是左倾盲动错误. 然而认为一切天经地义, 不会改变, 是同样错误的犬儒思想 (base-rater fallacy). 而且这是一种短期主义. 长期来看, 历史变革和技术发展毫无疑问在一个加速的态势中, 进步主义的赢面在增加. 世界是会改变的
- To think that this year will be successful, and this time will be a revolution, is a left-leaning blind mistake. But to think that everything is right and will not change is an equally wrong base-rater fallacy. And this is a short-termism. In the long run, historical change and technological development are undoubtedly in an accelerated state, and the chances of progressivism's victory are increasing. The world will change
- 思想和信息的控制是金融经济控制之后的核心内容 (对应国家不能查封的资产, 国家不能删除的新闻, 国家不能破译的消息). 所以文化 / IP / 文艺作品是这个movement中的重要一部分. 不管是 meme, 黑话, 还是和Web3原生或是高度相关的文艺作品



- The control of ideas and information is the core content after financial and economic control (corresponding to assets that the state cannot seize, news that the state cannot delete, and news that the state cannot decipher). So cultural/IP/literary works are an important part of this movement. Whether it is meme, slang, or Web3 native or highly related literary works
- 作者用较大篇幅指向了美国建制政权被New York Times / Woke / LA裹挟, 常年渲染, 歪曲, 洗脑人民, 并且后面自己被证伪打脸的种种现象 (资本家坏, 记者好, 殖民坏, 美军拯救世界, 希拉里91%概率赢特朗普). 这个结构在中国有所不同, 但是得出的结论是同样有意义的. 在本文我们不会展开, 但我们每个人都知道在中国的官媒和主旋律叙述中 - 哪怕是主旋律代表先进方向的那些年 - 都没有真相
- The author uses a large space to point to the various phenomena that the US establishment regime was coerced by the New York Times/Woke/LA, exaggerated, distorted, brainwashed the people all the year round, and then it was falsified and slapped in the face (capitalists are bad, journalists are good, colonization is bad, the US military saves the world, Hillary Clinton has a 91% chance of winning Trump). We won't expand in this article, but each of us knows that in China's official media and the main theme narrative - even those years when the main theme represented the advanced direction - there was no truth
- 新边疆. 在人类发现了所有大陆, 技术发展停滞, 狂野西部都被圈完之后, 战争就来了. 二十世纪一半热战一半冷战. 反之, 互联网快速发展, 创业机会涌现的时候, 世界就会发展. 网络国家重新开启了边疆
- New Frontiers. War came after humanity discovered all continents, technology stagnated, and the Wild West was encircled. Half of the twentieth century was hot and half was cold. Conversely, when the Internet developed rapidly and entrepreneurial opportunities emerged, the world would develop. The cyber state reopened the frontier
- 本节的其他论点主要从美国政治光谱出发指出左派和右派实际上是当权者和革命者的轮换 (本文作者对此的体感并不直接, 细节请参考原书):
- Other arguments in this section, mainly from the US political spectrum, point out that left and right are actually a rotation of those in power and revolutionaries (the author of this article does not feel this directly, please refer to the original book for details):
  - 在美国, 左派和Woke太政治正确, 实际已经是掌权者, 所以会有:
  - In the US, the Left and Woke are too political correctness to actually already be in power, so there will be:
    - 在武装直升机上挂Pride旗帜, 宣传美军里女间谍和女兵能顶半边天 (暴力机关和秘密组织本来是右派的心头爱)
    - Hang the Pride flag on the gunship to promote that female spies and female soldiers in the US military can hold up half the sky (violent organs and secret organizations were originally the favorite of the right)
    - 通过各种战争预算 (当然口径是为了保护人权而不是扩张美国影响力, 符合左派叙事)



- Passing various war budgets (of course the caliber is to protect human rights rather than expand US influence, in line with the leftist narrative)
  - 觉得Twitter封杀特朗普账号挺好, 甚至援引私产可以自由处置这样的右派法条
- I think it's good for Twitter to block Trump's account, and even invoke the right-wing law that private property can be freely disposed of
  - 在美国, 右派企业家成了革命者少数派, 所以会有:
    - In the US, right-wing entrepreneurs are a revolutionary minority, so there will be:
      - 不想打仗, 四处撤军
  - Don't want to fight, withdraw troops everywhere
    - 反对并且信不过FBI
  - Oppose and can't trust the FBI
    - 为言论自由奔走, 为的是希望自己阵营还能发声
  - Running for freedom of speech, in the hope that his camp can still speak
    - 在中国, 当然, 当年的革命党现在都是太子党和红N代了, 需要有统治阶级维稳的自觉, 革命方法论不能总挂在嘴边了
  - In China, of course, the revolutionary parties of that year are now princelings and red N generations, and they need the consciousness of the ruling class to maintain stability. Revolutionary methodology can no longer be on the lips
    - 共产党按理说本来是最左的党, 但现在鼓励扶植民族主义民粹主义, 与原教旨共产主义是背道而驰的. 这也是统治需要
  - The Communist Party was supposed to be the most left-wing party, but now it encourages the cultivation of nationalist populism, which is contrary to fundamentalist communism. This is also a need for rule
    - 其他例子当然更多. 革命的时候利用工人运动, 执政了之后要镇压游行上访. 革命的时候调动报刊文宣, 执政了之后极致屏蔽内容审查
  - Of course there are more other examples. During the revolution, the labor movement was used, and after taking power, demonstrations and petitions were suppressed. During the revolution, newspapers and periodicals were mobilized, and after taking power, content censorship was extremely blocked.

### ### 社会信条 / 政策创新

### ### Social Creed/Policy Innovation

在很长的篇幅分析美国的政治光谱, 历史, 社会力量之后. 我们开始思考我们作为科技创业者, 作为初创社会和网络国家的创建者的执行路径. 初创国家是网络国家的前置形态, 不妨分别对应为startup和unicorn.

After a long analysis of the political spectrum, history, and social forces of the US, we began to think about our execution path as tech entrepreneurs, as founders of the start-up society and the cyber state.

新产品要显著创新, 要比旧产品好十倍. 科技创业要在科技上创新, 网络国家要在道德, 法律, 信条上创新. 我们将找到旧道德, 旧法律, 旧宪法, 旧信条中最薄弱和倒行逆施的一环. 转化用户用新产品难, 转化用户靠拢新社会新国家更难. 但是同时, 核心用户爆发出来的忠诚度和参与热情也远超普通的互联网产品.

New products must be significantly innovative, ten times better than old products. Technological entrepreneurship must innovate in technology, and network countries must innovate in morality, law, and creed. We will find the weakest and perverse link in old morality, old laws, old constitutions, and old creeds. It is difficult to convert users to use new products, and it is even more difficult to convert users to move closer to new societies and new countries. But at the same time, the loyalty and participation enthusiasm of core users are far beyond ordinary Internet products.

本书将这样的社会信条 / 政策创新称为One Commandment. 后文将同时使用社会信条 / 政策创新两个词来指代.

This book calls such a social creed/policy innovation One Commandment. Both terms social creed/policy innovation will be used later to refer to it.

科技创业要在科技上创新, 科技创业的一份BP要阐述自己的方案更廉价, 更高效, 更先进. 而初创社会和网络国家是政策创新为根本, 要阐述自己的理念为何更公平, 更高效, 更正确, 让所有成员生活更好.

Science and technology entrepreneurship should innovate in science and technology, and a BP of science and technology entrepreneurship should explain that their solutions are cheaper, more efficient, and more advanced. And the start-up society and the network country are the

foundation of policy innovation, and they should explain why their ideas are fairer, more efficient, and more correct, so that all members live better.

什么会是一个新的网络国家可以实施的创新? 一些例子

What would be the innovations that a new cyber state could implement? Some examples

- 在大部分国家, 药监局 / FDA有官僚的漫长的新药上市流程. 这对于一些重病患者来说是生死大事, 是无法承受的生命之重. 如果你的国家能生产其他国家禁止的药品 (基于充分披露后果自负的原则下), 或者你的国家能以更可承受的价格推出其他国家价格难以承受的药品, 对于对应疾病的病人来说是生死攸关的价值
- In most countries, the FDA/FDA has a bureaucratic and lengthy Going Public process for new drugs. This is a matter of life and death for some seriously ill patients, and it is an unbearable burden of life. If your country can produce drugs that are banned in other countries (based on the principle of full disclosure at your own risk), or your country can introduce drugs that are unaffordable in other countries at more affordable prices, it is a life and death value for patients with the corresponding disease.
- 延展上一条, 如果你的初创社会 / 网络国家, 基于充分披露后果自负的原则, 能够上市大量目前还有争议的保健品 / 抗衰老药品 / 抗衰老疗法 / 疫苗, 能冻卵 / 冻精子 / 辅助生殖 / 克隆人 / 筛选受精卵 / 编辑基因, , 能执行有风险的手术例如大脑皮层植入芯片或者其他的肢体器官增强, 对于相信机械生化人 (Cyborg) 和超人类主义 (Transhumanism) 的人群来说也十分有价值. 光是安乐死这样极小的一步, 就已经让一些病人不得不移动到特定的能够执行的国家了
- By extension, if your start-up society/network state, based on the principle of full disclosure of the consequences, can go public with a large number of currently controversial health products/anti-aging drugs/anti-aging therapies/vaccines, can freeze eggs/freeze sperm/assisted reproduction/human cloning/screening fertilized eggs/editing genes, can perform risky surgeries such as cerebral cortex implantation chips or other limb augmentation, for those who believe in cyborg and transhumanism It is also very valuable for the population. Euthanasia alone is such a small step that some patients have to move to specific countries where it can be performed.
- 一个禁止垃圾食品 / 禁止大量添加糖油 / 只卖较为健康食品的社区, 也是有吸引力的. 强制和你自己去选择不买不吃当然有很大区别! 要是认为没区别的话, 所有烈性毒品都不需要禁止了. 糖油烟酒和任何毒品一线之隔而已

- A community that bans junk food/bans a lot of added sugar and oil/sells only healthier foods is also attractive. There is of course a big difference between forcing you to choose not to buy or eat! If you think there is no difference, all strong drugs do not need to be banned. There is a fine line between sugar, oil, tobacco and alcohol and any drug.
- 反之所有毒品都合法, 供drug addict来狂欢当然也是可能有吸引力的政策创新. 虽然不政治正确, 但就如同PornHub是成功的商业公司, Bwin Sands都是成功的商业公司,
- While all drugs are legal, bingeing for drug addicts is certainly a potentially attractive policy innovation. With no political correctness, just as PornHub is a successful business company, Bwin Sands is a successful business company.
- 对于社会制度的进步派来说, 认可同性婚姻, 其他特殊形态婚姻 (近亲, 宠物, 虚拟偶像..), 群婚, 有争议的领养和组成家庭的方式等, 也是有吸引力的政策创新
- For the progressive wing of the social system, the recognition of same-sex marriage, other special forms of marriage (close relatives, pets, virtual idols..), group marriages, controversial adoptions and ways of forming a family are also attractive policy innovations
- 在心灵这一侧, 一个每天断网12小时, 每天必须做一小时冥想的初创社会也是有吸引力的. 其实就是修道院, 僧侣社会, 一直有人投身
- On the mind-body side, a start-up society where the internet is disconnected for 12 hours a day and you have to meditate for an hour a day is also attractive. In fact, it is a monastery, a society of monks, and there are always people who are involved.
- 注意由于初创社会是自由选择, 可进入和退出, 并且可以同时选择多个, 所以对于成员来说转化成本和心理负担在一开始并不高. 我们也和互联网产品一样, 要算转化率, 算漏斗
- Note that since the start-up society is free to choose, can enter and exit, and can choose multiple at the same time, the conversion cost and psychological burden for members are not high at the beginning. We are also the same as Internet products, to calculate the conversion rate, calculate the funnel

初创社会和网络国家的创新, 一个很重要的性质是自由选择, 可退出. 对于初创社会和网络国家, 这些不一定完美不一定最终正确的道德 / 法律 / 信条创新, 成员是可以选择退出的. 对于有些情况, 也许退出时会罚没成员的一些押金. 但是这远远好于把道德 / 法律 / 信条与现行国家国籍制度捆绑, 你在哪个国就必须跟哪个国的法律 (在今天的伊朗就要戴黑纱), 换国籍极其困难. 最荒谬的是, 单个国家的政策也会变, 而个人只能被地理位置绑定, 被出生地绑定 (Jus sanguinis), 看革命党保皇派哪边上台, 哪边上台了又要高唱什么自以为是的道德, 通过什么无稽的法律!

For start-up societies and network countries, a very important nature is free choice and withdrawal. For start-up societies and network countries, these are not necessarily perfect moral/legal/creed innovations that are not necessarily correct in the end. Members can choose to

withdraw. For some cases, some deposits of members may be forfeited when they withdraw. But this is far better than tying morality/law/creed to the current national nationality system. You must follow the laws of which country you are in (wearing a black veil in today's Iran), and changing nationality is extremely difficult. The most absurd thing is that the policy of a single country will also change, and the individual can only be bound by geographical location, bound by birthplace (Jus sanguinis), to see which side of the revolutionary royalist party comes to power, which side comes to power and what self-righteous morality to sing, what nonsense laws to pass!

当我们建立起初创社会, 当我们确立并坚持执行我们的社会信条 / 政策创新. 这样的新态势会让人期待后续的发展:

When we build a start-up society, when we establish and insist on implementing our social creed/policy innovation. Such a new situation makes people look forward to subsequent developments:

- 初创社会之外的成员会观察这个初创社会是会壮大还是萎缩; 其中的社会实验是否成功; 其中的成员是否过得更好了
- Members outside the startup society observe whether the startup society grows or shrinks; whether its social experiments succeed; whether its members are better off
- 初创社会之内的成员会持续参与, 审视自己的投入是否值得, 并且希望自己作为早期参与者的身份能获得超额回报. 就像本文之前提到的, 信念上和利益代币上的双重动机想让初创社会变得更好
- Members of the start-up society will continue to participate, examine whether their investment is worth it, and hope that their status as early participants will be overpaid. As mentioned earlier in this article, the dual motivation of belief and profit tokens wants to make the start-up society better
- 初创社会就是母体社会的一个控制变量的对照组. 甚至, 立场相反的人群可能都赞成建立初创社会模式来做实验. 例如一边完全封城内循环, 一边把自己开放成通商口岸入境不需要隔离 - 现在的现状是两边都动弹不得, 互相嫌弃
- A start-up society is a control group that controls the variables of the parent society. Even people with opposite positions may be in favor of establishing a start-up society model to experiment. For example, while completely closing the inner circle of the city, while opening themselves up as a trading port, entry does not need to be isolated - the current situation is that both sides are immobile and hate each other.



- 当某个初创社会的实验取得成功之后 - 不需要每个实验都成功 - 那个政策创新就可以并且也会积极地被采纳入其他初创社会甚至母体社会中. 因为现在有了竞争, 没有人愿意落后, 落后的社会就会失去成员
- When an experiment in a start-up society is successful - not every experiment needs to be successful - that policy innovation can and will be actively adopted into other start-up societies or even the parent society. Because now there is competition, no one wants to be left behind, and backward societies lose members
- 在中国的情况下, 还有两个变量, 一个是信息封锁的强度, 这个成功的对照组实验可能被成功地掐灭或者完全不为外人知晓; 另一个变量是上层的可见性, 如同几十年前必须是邓小平看到了日本, 新加坡和东欧的发展与繁荣, 由上而下推动
- In the case of China, there are two variables, one is the intensity of the information blockade, this successful Control Group experiment may be successfully extinguished or completely unknown to outsiders; the other variable is the visibility of the Upper Level, just as Deng Xiaoping must have seen the development and prosperity of Japan, Singapore and Eastern Europe decades ago, driven from the top down

另一个相关的话题: 为了享受这样的政策创新, 有可能成员需要加入网络国家, 也就是入籍. 这个过程如何发生? 如何收费, 什么样的商业模式杠杆最高?

Another related topic: In order to enjoy such policy innovation, it is possible that members need to join the network state, that is, naturalization. How does this process happen? How is it charged, and what business model has the highest leverage?

- 首先学习一下现有的一些国家的护照项目. 像前文提到的, 我们不光有格林纳达, 圣基茨, 其实还有希腊, 土耳其, 葡萄牙, 都在用这样那样的方式实质在卖护照. 澳洲加拿大新加坡当然也都有门槛更高的投资移民项目, 高价卖护照. 不少这些项目会选择“投资XX额度到我们指定的主权基金 / 特定移民项目中, X年后返还, 还有可能有收益哦”这样的收费模式. 这样的定价策略在心理上会有钱似乎没花掉而是投资了的效应, 同时大多数人也不会计算进损失的利息收益
- As mentioned above, we not only have Grenada, St. Kitts, but also Greece, Turkey, Portugal, all of which are actually selling passports in one way or another. Australia, Canada, Singapore of course also have higher threshold investment immigration programs, selling passports at high prices. Many of these projects will choose to "invest XX quota into our designated sovereign fund/specific immigration project, and return it after X years, and there may be benefits". Such a pricing strategy would psychologically have money that doesn't seem to be spent but an investment effect, and most people don't factor in the lost interest income

- 网络国家也可以参考这样的方式, 要想入籍享受 (要知道网络国家入籍是非排外的, 承认多重国籍), 就stake X amount of asset in the form of our native token. 最短stake X年. 之后如果要退籍, 就可以取回自己的资产
- Network countries can also refer to this way, if you want to enjoy naturalization (to know that network country naturalization is non-exclusive, recognizing multiple nationalities), stake X amount of assets in the form of our native token. The shortest stake X years. If you want to withdraw your citizenship, you can get back your assets
- 这样的方式有一个核心杠杆优势, 那就是在链上可以清晰证明人数和资产量. 多少成员, 国库拥有多少资产. 这样的证明都会成为后续网络国家证明正当性的有力证据
- This approach has a core leverage advantage, that is, it can clearly prove the number of people and the amount of assets on the chain. How many members, how many assets the treasury has. Such a proof will become a strong evidence of the legitimacy of subsequent network countries

在[后续一章](<https://www.notion.so/The-Network-State-8b74d1a9c3784d10b80e14f6e6a8b06e>), 关于政权正在变为反动, 失去力量逐渐衰弱, 国退网进的理论主题还会重复出现. 但是在上面的一节, 我们已经开始触及网络国家建立的执行层面了! 你很可能觉得部分论述牵强或不严谨. 但更重要的是, 你是否认为有部分论述是第一性合理并且可执行的?

In the [follow-up chapter] ( <https://www.notion.so/The-Network-State-8b74d1a9c3784d10b80e14f6e6a8b06e> ), the theoretical theme that the regime is becoming reactionary, losing its strength and gradually weakening, and the state retreats and the network advances will be repeated. But in the above section, we have already begun to touch on the implementation level of the establishment of the network state! You are likely to find some of the arguments far-fetched or imprecise. But more importantly, do you think some of the arguments are firstly reasonable and enforceable?

## # 3. 三座支柱时代

## #3. The Age of Three Pillars

在本章中, 作者Balaji认为当今世界最强大的三座支柱力量, 分别是NYT, CCP, BTC

In this chapter, author Balaji believes that the three most powerful pillars in the world today are NYT, CCP, BTC

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**### NYT**

**### NYT**

New York Times, Woke, 占据道德高地, 是美国的实控人. 代表Homeless, BLM, 我们都欠印第安人, 接纳难民, 环保吃素, 混乱, 高福利, 印钱

New York Times, Woke, occupying the moral high ground, is the actual controller of the US. On behalf of Homeless, BLM, we all owe the Indians, accepting refugees, environmental vegetarianism, chaos, high welfare, printing money

**### BTC**

### ### BTC

国际资本主义 International Capitalist, Tech Founders, Crypto Natives, 进步主义, 自由主义, 自己不管好私钥活该

International Capitalist, Tech Founders, Crypto Natives, Progressivism, Liberalism, No matter what, the private key deserves it

### ### CCP

### ### CCP

中特社, 国家资本主义, Surveillance State, 文艺管制, 内容审查, AI工业化自动化监管, 集中力量办大事, 封闭, 稳定

China Special Society, State Capitalism, Surveillance State, Art Control, Content Censorship, Automated Supervision of AI Industrialization, Concentrating on Major Events, Closed, Stable

## # 4. 去中心化, 再中心化

## #4. Decentralize, Re-Centralize

### ### 可能的结局

### ### possible ending

本节分析其他作者注意到的势力, 以及推演一些世界可能的未来发展. 预言未来最好的方式就是去打造它.

This section analyzes the forces noted by other authors and deduces some possible future developments in the world. The best way to predict the future is to create it.

- Chinese Control + CCP: 中国越来越监管封闭, 并且团结带领一帮国家走上1984的道路
  - Chinese Control + CCP: China is increasingly closed and united to lead a group of countries down the path of 1984
  - American Anarchy + NYT: 美国越来越冲突混乱, 可能打内战
  - American Anarchy + NYT: US growing conflict chaos, may fight civil war
  - Network State + BTC: 代表世界其他80%人民, 包括不在中美的中国人, 美国人的诉求. 在中美之外, 展示一条更好的道路
  - Network State + BTC: Represent the aspirations of the other 80% of the world's people, including Chinese and US people who are not in China and the United States. Outside China and the United States, show a better path
  - 印度: 作者对于物理印度国家的发展谨慎乐观, 但是非常看好海外印度社群整体发展. 这是一个本来就高度适应离散的群体. 一方面, 他们对故国的态度与中国人不同. 印度的构成和建国史也和中国不同. 另一方面, 语言和殖民历史原因, 印度高度融入英语世界. 这是推力和拉力.
  - India: The author is cautiously optimistic about the development of the physical Indian nation, but very optimistic about the overall development of the overseas Indian community. This is an inherently highly adapted discrete group. On the one hand, their attitude towards their homeland is different from that of the Chinese. India's composition and founding history are also different from China's. On the other hand, for linguistic and colonial historical reasons, India is highly integrated into the English-speaking world. This is thrust and pull.
- 本书成文时, Rishi Sunak还没有当选首相
- At the time of writing, Rishi Sunak had not yet been elected Prime Minister
- Peter Thiel为代表的Tech Capital Progressivist人群
  - Tech Capital Progressivists represented by Peter Thiel
  - 显然, 每个人的身份认同 (Identity Stack) 由多个不同的身份组成. 例如复员军人 + 国安球迷 + 昌平土著 + 京B摩托车. 网络国家和初创社会会延续这样的趋势. 和很多国家对国籍有独占性要求, 然后各式各样的方式来隐蔽逃脱的旧模式不同 (几乎所有欺骗, 隐瞒, 灰色地带地下黑市都带来巨大的低效和寻租), 网络国家的国籍会长期不要求独占性, 除了一些特殊的对立例子 (网络国家A与B可能有针锋相对的社会信条, 不能同时入籍). 另一方面, 网络国家的国籍和活动链上可查, 隐蔽逃脱的流弊也会减轻



- Obviously, each person's identity (Identity Stack) consists of many different identities. For example, demobilized soldiers + Guoan fans + Changping natives + Jing B motorcycles. Internet countries and start-up societies will continue this trend. And many countries have exclusive requirements for nationality, and then a variety of ways to conceal the escape of the old model (almost all deception, concealment, gray area underground black market brings huge inefficiency and rent-seeking), the nationality of the network country will not require exclusivity for a long time, except for some special examples of opposition (network countries A and B may have tit-for-tat social creed, can not be naturalized at the same time).
- 互联网给民众意识形态带来了深远的变化。她打击了以邻里地理为单位的意识形态，也打击了民族国家整齐划一的主旋律舆论宣传（曾经由官方报纸，电视台和横幅标语大力推动的）。她加剧了信息茧房，极端人群的对抗，但也滋养了很多小型的，隐秘的，碎片化的社群。这些社群原本是不可能形成的，因为他们人数上稀少，地理上分散，本来无法互通。因此互联网也是网络国家能成立更前一步的默认基建
- The Internet has brought about far-reaching changes in popular ideology. It has cracked down on ideologies based on the geography of neighborhoods, as well as on the unified theme of the nation-state (once promoted by state newspapers, television stations, and banners). It has intensified Information Cocoons, confrontations between extremist groups, but also nourished many small, secretive, and fragmented communities. These communities would have been impossible to form because they were few in number, geographically dispersed, and could not have been Cross-Border Sharing. Therefore, the Internet is also the default infrastructure for the establishment of a more advanced network country.
- 本书作者Balaji预言一种完全数字化，链上化的社会形态。这一形态是针对解决链上的智能合约和数据有很多无法覆盖的地方的问题。例如，现在的链上DAU，某个链上产品到底有多少活人用户，是不清晰的。一方面，廉价的链可以随意刷量，地址不能和人口对应。这个可以用Proof of Humanity等技术解决。但是另一方面，99.9%的人类活动当然还没有上链，以至于无法全部被智能合约读取调用，无法通过密码学方式来记录和证明。对于这个问题，现行的解决方式是预言机。由区块链这一侧做更多工作，把链下活动和信息映射过来。但Balaji对这一问题的长远解决思路是让所有活动尽可能发源于链上，原生在链上。而数字化又是上链的前一步
- Balaji, the author of this book, predicts a completely digital, on-chain social form. This form is aimed at solving the problem that there are many places where on-chain smart contracts and data cannot be covered. For example, in today's on-chain DAU, it is unclear how many live users a certain on-chain product has. On the one hand, cheap chains can fake traffic at will, and the address cannot correspond to the population. This can be solved with technologies such as Proof of Humanity. But on the other hand, 99.9% of human activities are of course not yet on the chain, so that they cannot all be read and called by smart contracts, and cannot be recorded and proved by cryptography. For this problem, the current solution is oracle. The blockchain side does more work to map the off-chain activities and information. But Balaji's long-term solution to this problem is to make all activities originate from the chain as much as possible, and they are native to the chain. And digitization is the first step in the chain

- 最开始, 信息和活动都在线下, 都没有数字化. 例如手写书信, 口头交流, 发生了就被埋葬了. 能留下来的信息靠开掘墓葬和纸质出版物

- In the beginning, information and activities were offline, not digitized. For example, handwritten letters, oral communication, they happened and were buried. The information that can be left is through the excavation of tombs and paper publications

- 然后有一个阶段, 很多信息是先在线下产生, 然后被数字化归档保存. 扫描仪是这个阶段的代表工具. 还包括微缩摄像机磁带保存报纸, 会议速记等

- Then there is a stage where a lot of information is generated offline and then digitized and archived. The scanner is the representative tool of this stage. Also includes miniature video tapes to save newspapers, meeting shorthand, etc

- 现在, 绝大多数信息都数字化了, 虽然有没有上传线上, 是否公众可见等方面还有参差. 例如会议很多都是Zoom, 邮件大多数是Email而不是信件, 文件Word先写出来然后才打印, 沟通聊天可能50%以上是发生在IM当中, 付款中现金交易的比例从体量上看今天已经远小于各种形式的转账, 购买行为电商和实体分庭抗礼, 但是即使是实体店购买其实都留下数据库记录, 工厂的生产也是在电脑前按回车然后自动半自动地进行的. 作者预言未来这个趋势会更甚: 工作大部分是远程, 所以一切默认线上; 新闻会更多变成基于链上数据, 分析链上和线上数据的形态 (这个趋势在区块链行业已经可见端倪)

- Now, the vast majority of information is digitized, although there are differences in whether it is uploaded online or not, and whether it is visible to the public. For example, many meetings are Zoom, most of the mail is Email rather than letter, the document Word is written first and then printed, communication and chat may be more than 50% occurred in IM, the proportion of cash transactions in payment from the volume point of view today has been far less than various forms of transfer, purchase behavior electricity supplier and entity competition, but even brick and mortar store purchases actually leave database records, factory production is in front of the computer press Enter and then automatically semi-automatically. The author predicts that this trend will be even worse in the future: most of the work is remote, so everything is online by default; news will become more based on on-chain data, analyzing the form of on-chain and online data (this trend has already been seen in the blockchain industry)

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- 把现实看成数字和链上的一个映射, 而不是相反. AR眼镜也有机会加速这一趋势

- See reality as a digital and on-chain mapping, not the other way around. AR glasses also have the opportunity to accelerate this trend

- 绝大部分国家都有内容审查. 很多国家都有各种形式的防火墙. 新加坡上不了Pornhub (xvideo这些却可以), 阿联酋用不了微信视频, 卡塔尔用不了Telegram, 而这些国家当今也算不上自由世界重点批判的极权轴心. 所以, 中国将Surveillance State整套技术打包输出, 让全世界普及局域网, 并不是一个不可想象的情况

Most countries have content censorship. Many countries have various forms of firewalls. Singapore can't access Pornhub (xvideo can do these), UAE can't use WeChat video, Qatar can't use Telegram, and these countries are not the totalitarian axis that the free world is critical of today. Therefore, it is not an unimaginable situation for China to package and export the whole set of Surveillance State technology to popularize the local area network around the world.

## # 5. 从民族国家, 到网络国家

### #5. From nation-states, to cyber-states

## # 6. 附录

### #6. Appendix