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Universal Kindness

3

A decentralized unconditional
universal basic income guarantee,
implemented using cryptocurrency
and networks of social trust – an
attempt at the total, direct and
immediate abolition of poverty.

4

Will Breaden Madden

5

DRAFT

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GPLv3

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Chapter 1

Introduction, motivations, caveats

If a lot of people love each other,
the world would be a better place to live.

Johnny



Figure 1.1

45 Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, the first anarchist and yet deeply problematic person, rejected all
46 political action as a form of class collaboration and argued instead that the working class
47 can achieve its salvation through economic action alone.

48 This document presents some ideas that are in pursuit of a society that values fairness
49 and caring, intrinsically involving care of non-human nature, perhaps via some methods of
50 communalist anarchy, and that has at its core the idea that no one should have to work
51 just to survive. Described is a tool of social coordination to direct progress towards such
52 a society: a monetary policy controlled by dictatorship of a proletariat. Decentralized
53 networks of social trust and decentralized networks of cryptocurrency could possibly be
54 used to create this decentralized form of coordination, a prioritised function of which would
55 be a *decentralized unconditional universal basic income guarantee*. In short, we're talking
56 about:



Figure 1.2

To each according to their needs.

Here, the slogan popularized by Marx has its symmetry broken because it could be interpreted as implying that there is scarcity of the resources required to ensure the needs of the people of the world, when this is likely not the case, as suggested by global food production capabilities, shown in Figure 1.3. This is with existing food production methods, which involve the atrocity called the animal industry. Leaving aside the horror of this industry, its inefficiency is remarkable: 16 kg of plants are needed to produce 1 kg of meat. A move to veganism would make the unreality of food scarcity even more clear.

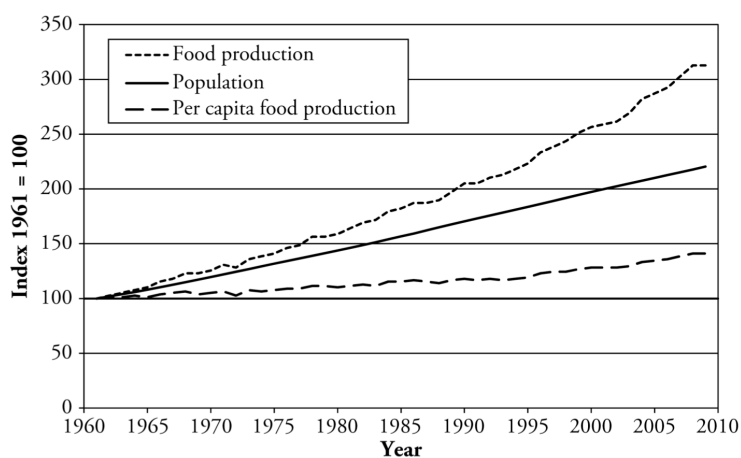


Figure 1.3: World food production from 1961 to 2009 [1]

Often socialists view an ideal economy as one in which remuneration is at least somewhat proportional to the degree of effort and personal sacrifice expended by individuals in the productive process. I argue that remuneration, or otherwise provision of fundamental needs, should not be coupled with ability or desire to commit effort or sacrifice, is a right – a need a person gets to demand.

If there are scarcities of resources needed for protection of fundamental needs, then we do at least have guidelines on what some of the most important needs are, such as the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* [2] (UDHR), and on how needs are prioritized, an example of which is the *Corte Suprema di Cassazione* ruling on Roman Ostriakov [3], who stole some food in an action that was ruled a necessity for life; “il diritto alla sopravvivenza prevale

75 su quello di proprietà” [the right to survival prevails over that of property] [4], which was
76 based on the Italian legal doctrine ‘Ad impossibilia nemo tenetur’ [‘No one is held to do the
77 impossible’].

78 Poverty exists even in the wealthiest nations. For instance, Philip Alston, the United Na-
79 tions Special Rapporteur offered a statement in 2018 on extreme poverty and human rights
80 violations in the contemporary UK [5].

81
British compassion for those who are suffering has been replaced by
a punitive, mean-spirited, and often callous approach apparently
designed to instill discipline where it is least useful, to impose a rigid
order on the lives of those least capable of coping with today’s
world, and elevating the goal of enforcing blind compliance over a
genuine concern to improve the well-being of those at the lowest
levels of British society.

Philip Alston, 2018 [5]

82 Regarding anarchy, an introduction to the topic is provided by the Philosophy Tube video
83 *Intro to Anarchy: Power & Violence* [6]. An early comment on balanced anarchy yielded
84 by computer networks was given by James Burke in the 1985 documentary series *The Day*
85 *the Universe Changed* [7].

In describing this utopia as “anarchism,” I might have also used an equivalent expression – “anarcho-communism.” Both terms denote a stateless, classless, decentralized society in which the splits created by propertied society are transcended by new, unalienated human relationships. An anarchist or anarcho-communist society presupposes the abolition of private property, the distribution of goods according to individual needs, the complete dissolution of commodity relationships, the rotation of work, and a decisive reduction in the time devoted to labor. As this description stands, however, we have little more than the anatomy of a free society. The description lacks an account of the physiology of freedom – of freedom as the process of communizing. The description, in effect, lacks those subjective dimensions that link the remaking of society to the remaking of the psyche.

Murray Bookchin, *Post-Scarcity Anarchism*

87 Strict self-sufficiency approaches like Mao’s backyard pig iron and Angka’s isolationism have
 88 proven to have a high likelihood of failure, and don’t conceptually work well in a world of
 89 diverse location-based resources. Scotland has wind; Sudan has sunlight.

90 There is a tendency for human-created ideas to vastly prioritise human needs over the needs
 91 of other people and creatures and systems of life. I want to emphasise that the use in this
 92 document of words such as ‘person’ are to be extended beyond humans to others in nature,
 93 including those created by human designs. I want to emphasise also that a fairer society
 94 can be conceptualized only if there is a strong response to the climate emergency [8], and
 95 that the climate emergency has been caused to varying degrees by projects concerned with
 96 domination, profit, growth, structural violence, and general unconsidered unfairness in how
 97 humans treat other humans and life generally.

98 The book *Utopia for Realists* by Rutger Bregman makes the statistical, economic and his-
 99 torical case for open borders and implementation of a universal basic income guarantee. At a
 100 panel session in Davos 2019 (which was popularized by Bregman emphasising the need for
 101 vastly greater taxation on extreme wealth), Bregman links the socio-economic benefits of
 102 war-time, such as reducing wealth inequality, with the framing of responses to the climate
 103 emergency as “the moral equivalent of a war”. This is an inventive approach that should

104 be investigated, because it offers the possibility of addressing the climate emergency in tan-
105 dem with the possibility of improving social wellbeing [9]. The *Global Green New Deal*, as
106 supported by Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez and others, might be used for this purpose [10].

107 Caveat: if the mere existence of a form of commodification, such as the system proposed
108 herein, impedes progress towards a better world, perhaps by supporting surveillance capi-
109 talism in some way, then this tool and others like it should be dismissed;

The examined life is actually not worth living.

110 Natalie Wynn [11]

111 There is a tendency for the powerful to attempt to claim nice-sounding phrases, such as
112 “Universal Credit”. The UK Universal Credit system is a welfare payments system that
113 features sanctions and resulting deaths. It is possible that the use of this terminology by
114 the UK Tory government combined with the disastrous effects of its implementation will
115 scare people that have been subjected to it into fearing any change to the existing welfare
116 system and may even induce fear of terms like “universal” because they can represent
117 oppressive and painful changes. Even terms like “benefits” are manipulative and imply that
118 welfare is not a right, but a privilege. So, I make no apologies for the use of the laborious,
119 redundancy-high, term

120 *decentralized unconditional universal basic income guarantee*

121 because it is more difficult to change the meaning of a larger number of words than a smaller
122 number. I explicitly exclude terms like “citizen” because a basic income is demandable by
123 anyone who needs it.

124 Chapter 2

125 Why and how

126 2.1 Imperial capitalism and the class system

127 The current monetary system is both impractical and unfair. Taken in political context, it
128 concentrates a disproportionate power in a tiny minority of people. This promotes inequality
129 and injustice and a wealth of other problems, and is readily abused for the purposes of
130 manipulation and control. The current system rewards and encourages greed and selfishness.

131 There are many, many ways by which the capitalism system enables wealthy individuals
132 and groups to gain political and legal and otherwise dominative and coercive power, some
133 of which are lobbying, corruption, disinformation, manipulation and threats, and many of
134 which involve the undermining of both thinking and wellbeing via stress and poverty. In
135 societies that permit capitalism (or in those that do not sandbox it), there ends up being
136 a working class – that is the people who work for someone else – and a capitalist class –
137 who are the people who have people work for them – and a middle class, which is usually
138 comprised of working class people who live comfortably with noticeable social privileges
139 relative to working class people, and those who manage the working class for the capitalist
140 class (and someone self-employed may be a member of the petite bourgeoisie).

The United States is deeply in debt – that was part of the whole Reagan/Bush program, in fact: to put the country so deeply in debt that there would be virtually no way for the government to pursue programs of social spending anymore. And what “being in debt” really means is that the Treasury Department has sold a ton of securities – bonds and notes and so on – to investors, who then trade them back and forth on the bond market. Well, according to the Wall Street Journal, by now about \$150 billion a day worth of U.S. Treasury securities alone is traded this way. The article then explained what this means: it means that if the investing community which holds those securities doesn’t like any U.S. government policies, it can very quickly sell off just a tiny signal amount of Treasury bonds, and that will have the automatic effect of raising the interest rate, which then will have the further automatic effect of increasing the deficit. Okay, this article calculated that if such a “signal” sufficed to raise the interest rate by 1 percent, it would add \$20 billion to the deficit overnight – meaning if Clinton (say in someone’s dream) proposed a \$20 billion social spending program, the international investing community could effectively turn it into a \$40 billion program instantly, just by a signal, and any further moves in that direction would be totally cut off.

Noam Chomsky, *Understanding Power*

142 This scenario suggested by Chomsky, considered with sufficient economic skepticism, is just
143 one way by which a coordinated campaign by the wealthy can be formed against a social
144 program in order to make it prohibitively expensive.

145 In almost all countries, income and wealth inequalities have increased vastly, partially de-
146 fended and concealed from traditional legal systems and economics by wealth stashed in
147 tax havens. We have changed from a post-war time of liberalized financial markets to one
148 of rentier capitalism, wherein more and more wealth and income is siphoned by owners of
149 financial, tangible and intellectual property, leaving even wage labour incomes to stagnate
150 and reduce. Governments, often under the financial control of the wealthy, have increased
151 subsidies and tax cuts for the wealthy while reducing the welfare states and making such
152 things as welfare payments difficult to obtain, often to a deadly extent. Even more alarm-

153 ingly, we see capitalist growth destroying the environment.

154 2.2 Artificial scarcity, technologies of decentralization 155 and basic income

I am now convinced that the simplest approach will prove to be the
most effective – the solution to poverty is to abolish it directly by a
156 now widely discussed measure: the guaranteed income

Martin Luther King, Jr.,

Where Do We Go from Here: Chaos or Community (1967) [12]

157 The *Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008* became law on 3 October 2008 for the
158 purpose of bailout of banks in the 2007–2008 sub-prime mortgage fraud.

159 While development of ideas like it took place over many years, the original *Bitcoin* paper [13]
160 was then released on 31 October 2008, in possible response to this bailout, with the coinbase
161 field of the genesis block stating “The Times 03/Jan/2009 Chancellor on brink of second
162 bailout for banks.” [14]. While the bailout act of 2008 was followed up by the *Dodd–Frank*
163 *Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act* in 2010 to reduce fraudulent and risky
164 behaviour, Bitcoin has continued to grow and has resulted in the development of a vast
165 collection of other cryptocurrencies.

166 Just as Napster and BitTorrent led to a global decentralized mechanism of opposition to
167 artificial scarcity of easily-duplicable data, and a decentralized mechanism of protection of
168 certain rights, such as the UDHR Article 27(1) right to cultural participation and artistic
169 enjoyment, so too has Bitcoin become a global decentralized mechanism that bypasses au-
170 thoritarian mechanisms of enforcement of monetary policy, and a mechanism of protection of
171 certain rights, such as the UDHR Article 12 right to privacy (applicable in the case of being
172 able to access drugs currently called illegal by authoritarian regimes), the UDHR Article 22
173 right to economic participation (of particular benefit to people in poverty who cannot access
174 banking systems and who are excluded because of risks of fraud) and the UDHR Article 19
175 right to freedom of expression (I will accept an IOU from anyone I personally deem fit,
176 thanks very much). It also assists in decreasing economic borders, such as country-level

177 sanctions and the forced sale of work for unfair rates. With government viewed as being
 178 substantially a form of technology, many other decentralized systems hint at other ways of
 179 forming and operating a decentralized government. One is the gradual migration of people
 180 away from brand loyalty to ratings loyalty. One is the usage of VPN servers in various
 181 countries. As seen in the VPN server loads per country shown in Figure 2.1 and Table 2.2,
 182 perhaps certain inferences could be made about the popularities of various countries in terms
 183 of their privacy, legal or government climates.

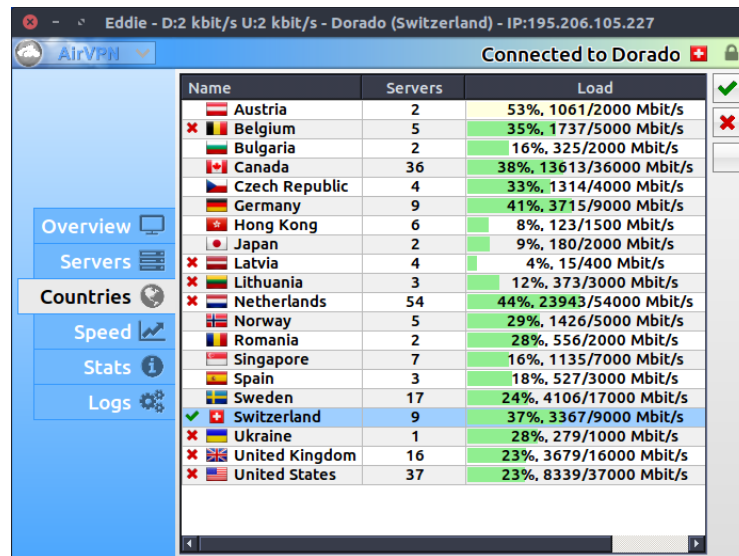


Figure 2.1: Load on VPNs of various countries in April 2019

Country	Load (%)
Austria	53
Netherlands	44
Germany	41
Canada	38
Switzerland	37
Belgium	35
Czech Republic	33
Norway	29
Romania	28
Ukraine	28
Sweden	24
United Kingdom	23
United States	23
Spain	18
Bulgaria	16
Singapore	16
Lithuania	12
Japan	9
Hong Kong	8
Latvia	4

Figure 2.2: Ordered load on VPNs of various countries in April 2019

184 Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* states:

185 1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being
186 of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and
187 necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment,
188 sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances
189 beyond his control.

190 2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children,
191 whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

192 One way to ensure these UDHR Article 25 rights is through a decentralized mechanism of
193 protection offered by a *decentralized unconditional universal basic income guarantee*. The
194 decentralization aspect is critical because it ensures the global and universal nature of the
195 protection, distancing it from implementation by an authority (which could change or rescind
196 it, as has happened for other welfare measures in semi-welfare states like the UK) and
197 reducing all borders (helping to progress to a point where no one is forced to sell their work
198 at an unfair price).

Those at the lowest economic level, the poor white and Negro, the
aged and chronically ill, are traditionally unorganized and therefore
have little ability to force the necessary growth in their income.
199 They stagnate or become even poorer in relation to the larger
society.

Martin Luther King, Jr.,

Where Do We Go from Here: Chaos or Community (1967) [12]

200 A decentralized system such as that described here *is* a means of organizing the poor.

201 It is here suggested that an unconditional universal basic income guarantee is a possible way
202 to undermine the inherent features of the capitalist system of oppression, domination, coer-
203 cion and artificial scarcity, and it is also suggested that even if an effort to undermine those
204 systems were not successful, so making the artificial scarcity an intractable problem, that the
205 unconditional universal basic income guarantee could be a plug-in economic mechanism that
206 acts as a constant mitigation to the capitalist system (and other oppressive systems). As
207 MLK put it, “*We have come to the point where we must make the nonproducer a consumer*

208 *or we will find ourselves drowning in a sea of consumer goods.*” [12]. The Marx/Engels
209 concept of *withering away of the state* is used to suggest that realization of the ideals of
210 socialism using the social institutions of a state makes the realized socialism self-sustaining
211 without the need for the state. In a complimentary way, though in the same spirit, the
212 unconditional universal basic income guarantee could be a method of withering those mech-
213 anisms of oppression, both private and state, that impede both greater protection of known
214 rights and the exploration that is in pursuit of unknown rights. Use of a decentralized basic
215 income could be a *Propagande par le fait* [*propaganda by the deed*], a political action which
216 is an example to others and serves as a catalyst for revolution. The idea is both to inspire
217 a spirit of revolt by demonstrating that the authorities are not omnipotent, and to offer
218 hope to the downtrodden. It is an approach that was approved in 1881 at the *International*
219 *Anarchist Congress of London* [15].

220 It has been suggested that a basic income is possibly best seen as a reform to the existing
221 monetary distribution systems and as something that exists in a free market economy. It
222 could modestly reduce economic inequality in a number of ways, the least of which is likely
223 to be because a flat-rate regular payment represents a larger share of the income of a poor
224 person than it would for a wealthy person. It could reduce economic insecurity and chronic
225 economic uncertainty by strengthening social insurance against flexible labor markets and
226 technological disruption, particularly the continued rise of intelligent automation [16]. It,
227 particularly as a decentralized, borderless system, could mitigate the global pandemic of
228 stress and depression. Indeed the evidence suggests that even the guarantee aspect, rather
229 than the exact size, of the basic income reduces the intensity and prevalence of stress,
230 with that in itself giving people more control. Both the Ontario 2017 and Finland 2017
231 basic income studies (both of which were ended prematurely) suggested a sharp decline
232 in domestic violence and depression. A basic income would also mitigate the disgusting
233 “targeting” approach for welfare payments inflicted on poor people by governments through
234 means-testing and behavior testing, often implemented by for-profit private companies with
235 a deadly conflict of interest. So in some senses an unconditional universal basic income
236 guarantee is protection of the right to economic security. It also slightly disincentivises
237 high-profit, low-effort activities.

238 Another important consideration is that insecurity, inequality, stress and precarity may be
239 associated with neo-fascism.

240 Global warming, climate change, pollution, and falling life expectancy rates all can be
241 collected under one term: extinction. As was seen with les gilets jaunes in France, unfair
242 distributions of taxation are unpopular because the poor are made to pay proportionately
243 more of their income than the wealthy. Steps in the right direction are seen in Canada and
244 Switzerland, where high fuel and other eco-taxes are imposed with proceeds returned to the
245 people in the form of “carbon” or common dividends. A cross-party group in the USA has
246 advocated a similar approach with the support of 27 Nobel Prize economists. Basic income
247 studies have shown that those that receive it tend to do more useful work that is ecologically
248 and socially desirable, as opposed to resource-depleting labor (as Bregman calls it “bullshit
249 jobs”).

250 The 2019 paper *Basic Income for All: From Desirability to Feasibility* [17] suggests that, in
251 the UK, a basic income would:

- 252 • pay a significant, no-questions-asked amount of 10,400 GBP per year to a family of
253 four,
- 254 • cut child poverty by more than a third and pensioner poverty by almost a third,
- 255 • narrow the inequality gap,
- 256 • lead to gains for three quarters of all households, with the largest gains among the
257 poorest households,
- 258 • strengthen the universal element of the benefits system and reduce dependency on
259 means testing and
- 260 • would take the UK back to the level of social security spending of 2010, but with much
261 more progressive and universal outcomes.

262 The paper considers a few options for the introduction of a universal basic income guarantee,
263 seeking to address particularly the usual criticism: that the basic income amount is either
264 too small to make much of a difference or too generous to afford. I wish to emphasise that
265 the exact amount of the basic income, which is distinct from other forms of social aid, such

266 as disability support, *must* change such that it provides enough for fundamental needs. The
267 10,400 GBP number is merely a guide number that is suggested by a paper considered in
268 the context of the current political climate.

Two conditions are indispensable if we are to ensure that the
guaranteed income operates as a consistently progressive measure.
First, it must be pegged to the median income of society, not at the
lowest levels of income. To guarantee an income at the floor would
simply perpetuate welfare standards and freeze into the society
poverty conditions. Second, the guaranteed income must be
dynamic; it must automatically increase as the total social income
269 grows. Were it permitted to remain static under growth conditions,
the recipients would suffer a relative decline. If periodic reviews
disclose that the whole national income has risen, then the
guaranteed income would have to be adjusted upward by the same
percentage. Without these safeguards a creeping retrogression would
occur, nullifying the gains of security and stability.

Martin Luther King, Jr.,

Where Do We Go from Here: Chaos or Community (1967) [12]

270 As a decentralized plug-in, or virus, for existing political systems, an unconditional universal
271 basic income system might broadly be intended to move things towards equality of outcomes
272 – for people, species and ecosystems generally (where equality of outcomes is here supposed
273 to mean broadly a fair distribution of satisfaction with life, including satisfaction with degree
274 of autonomy and perhaps including equality of perception), and towards non-competitive
275 behaviours. One candidate form of politics for pursuit of this is Murray Bookchin’s commu-
276 nalism. Shortcomings in the anarchic approach, however, concern tyranny of the majority;
277 specifically, the author suspects that a more protective approach should be considered in
278 order to ensure the needs of minorities instead of assuming that the anarchy system per-
279 fectly undermines tyrannical, dominative and oppressive behaviours. Welfare should be a
280 part of whatever system is implemented to attempt to ensure that there is a social safety
281 net that ensures that rights such as those listed in the *Universal Declaration of Human*
282 *Rights* cannot be denied. An example of tyranny under a purported anarchic system is the
283 pogroms, banditry and sexual abuse in the Free Territory of Ukraine [18].

284 The feature of the proposed system of a network of social trust also has the possibility
285 of not just protecting the UDHR Article 27(1) right to cultural participation, but could
286 also increasing the extent of that right by encouraging people to participate more fully in
287 society. However, as the basic income is unconditional, universal and guaranteed, there
288 should be protections for those that do not wish to participate in the cultural life of society
289 or are excluded from society, such as has been the case of despised minorities, examples of
290 which have been Jewish people, sexuality minorities and gender minorities. Fully addressing
291 such social exclusion is beyond the scope of this document, but the decentralized system
292 should feature some protections against it and the system itself should not feature social
293 exclusion capabilities, the likes of which are seen in the *Black Mirror* 2014 Christmas special
294 *White Christmas* [19].

295 Rutger Bregman’s *Utopia for Realists* has a chapter *Why It Doesn’t Pay to Be a Banker*
296 which [spoiler] compares a strike of bankers and bank employees in Ireland with a strike of
297 sanitation workers in New York City. In 1968, the sanitation workers took the illegal option
298 of striking, resulting – in a matter of six days – in a declaration of a state of emergency and
299 – in a matter of nine days – in the sanitation workers getting their way. The bank employee
300 strike of 1970 lasted six months, and the Central Bank of Ireland concluded that “The Irish
301 economy continued to function for a reasonably long period of time with its main clearing
302 banks closed for business” and, indeed, the economy grew. During this strike, Irish people
303 continued writing cheques, effectively printing their own cash, with the only difference in
304 the character of the cheques being that they couldn’t be cashed at banks. Instead, dealers
305 such as publicans could act as verifiers of trust and could accept the cheques. It was a
306 decentralized monetary system and it seems to have worked because of social cohesion. I
307 myself recall that this sort of fractional reserve banking certainly did not stop after this strike
308 and was implemented in my home town of Longford via Doyle’s pub, seen in Figure 2.3.



Figure 2.3: Doyle's pub [20]

309 Bregman suggests that the fact that the Irish people implemented this decentralized banking
310 makes it clear that the society needed some form of financial sector.

311 It is beyond the scope of this document to describe and evaluate past implementations of
312 basic income and past implementations of anarchism, but the book *Utopia for Realists* gives
313 the former and histories of the Spanish anarchists, the peak implementation of modern an-
314 archism, give the latter. However, I can mention that the slogan of the CNT/FAI anarchists
315 was “Ni dios, ni estado, ni patrón” [No god, no state, no boss], widespread by the Spanish
316 anarchists since 1910.

317

I had dropped more or less by chance into the only community of any size in Western Europe where political consciousness and disbelief in capitalism were more normal than their opposites. Up here in Aragon one was among tens of thousands of people, mainly though not entirely of working-class origin, all living at the same level and mingling on terms of equality. In theory it was perfect equality, and even in practice it was not far from it. There is a sense in which it would be true to say that one was experiencing a foretaste of Socialism, by which I mean that the prevailing mental atmosphere was that of Socialism. Many of the normal motives of civilized life—snobbishness, money-grubbing, fear of the boss, etc. — had simply ceased to exist. The ordinary class-division of society had disappeared to an extent that is almost unthinkable in the money-tainted air of England; there was no one there except the peasants and ourselves, and no one owned anyone else as his master.

George Orwell, *Homage to Catalonia*

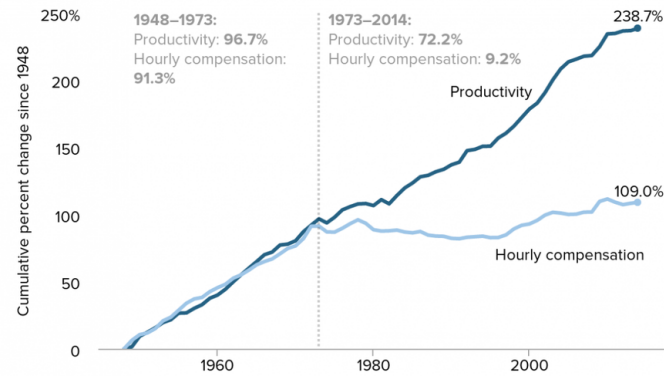
318 As summarized in the documentary about Rojava *Accidental Anarchist*, contemporary move-
319 ments such as Occupy Wallstreet, Occupy Sandy and, more recently, Extinction Rebellion
320 are collectives of direct democracy, mutual aid and, arguably, socialist forms of anarchy.

321

The opposite of government-imposed order is not chaos: there's a deeper order concealed within human society which relies not upon coercion but cooperation and trust, built not by governments or politicians, but by people who realise at last their own true power.

Carne Ross, *Accidental Anarchist* [21]

Disconnect between productivity and a typical worker's compensation, 1948–2014



Note: Data are for average hourly compensation of production/nonsupervisory workers in the private sector and net productivity of the total economy. "Net productivity" is the growth of output of goods and services minus depreciation per hour worked.

Source: EPI analysis of data from the BEA and BLS (see technical appendix for more detailed information)

Economic Policy Institute

Figure 2.4

322 With technological, educational, and medical improvements, productivity has increased mas-
 323 sively over at least the last century, however, compensation has not been increasing to match
 324 it, as shown in Figure 2.4. This is plausibly something of a result of a fundamental problem
 325 described by Marx: ownership of the means of production, and likely many other sneaky
 326 methods besides. While taxation of automation is one approach to address this disparity,
 327 decentralized ownership of the means of production, perhaps by means of decentralized
 328 income and wealth redistribution, and it is an approach that does not (at least at face
 329 evaluations) require much battle with existing power structures.

330 In all of the unconditional universal basic income guarantee experiments (run everywhere
 331 from New Jersey to Pennsylvania to Iowa to North Carolina to Indiana to Seattle to Denver
 332 to Finland, Mincome in Manitoba, as well as some smaller ones in Africa) the approach
 333 improved health and education, boosted the economy, and ended poverty. Apart from new
 334 mothers, people didn't tend to work less when they received this income. In fact, particularly
 335 as seen in the African unconditional universal basic income guarantee experiments, having

336 a reliable income enabled people to have more free time to educate themselves so that they
337 could advance to a new form of work, perhaps more enjoyable or meaningful, or to start
338 businesses or generally to take more risks. Even the likes of Nixon and Rumsfeld were pretty
339 much convinced by it [22]. *Utopia for Realists* by Rutger Bregman presents a referenced
340 analysis of the idea as it has been implemented through history.

341 While climate emergency and denial of fundamental needs are powerful justifications for
342 efforts on caring methods to undermine capitalism, there is another concern: Yuval Noah
343 Harari emphasized the urgency of building decentralized information processing systems
344 that are more efficient than fascist information processing systems in the 2018 TED talk
345 *Why fascism is so tempting – and how your data could power it* [23].

We are witnessing the gradual disappearance of the postwar British
welfare state behind a webpage and an algorithm. In its place, a
346 digital welfare state is emerging. The impact on the human rights of
the most vulnerable in the UK will be immense.

Philip Alston, 2018 [5]

347 **2.3 Decentralized unconditional universal basic income** 348 **guarantee system**

A hundred times every day I remind myself that my inner and outer
life are based on the labors of other men, living and dead, and that I
349 must exert myself in order to give in the same measure as I have
received and am still receiving...

Einstein

350 It is possible that the emergence and rise to cultural prominence of cryptocurrency and
351 networks of trust, which may be viewed as an extension of the free culture movement, offers
352 a possibility of escape from the current systems of oppression and better ideas that it to
353 improve the wellbeing of creatures of this world. A combined system of a social trust graph
354 together with crypto verification is here referred to as a *crypto-trust* system.

355 Government, politics and monetary systems all can be viewed as technologies. Viewed
356 as such, societal problems are technological in origin. Most of the ideas in the current

monetary and political systems were designed centuries ago, and they feature limitations which suggest that the imaginations of their creators were limited by the comparatively primitive technology of their times. The limits of our language, so to speak, are the limits of our world.

The speed of light appears to be an important constraint of computational efficiency; a galaxy size computer would be slower than a microchip computer because of the distance over which computational elements must communicate. So, computational efficiency requires that we explore methods of decentralizing and distributing computations such that as much local computation as possible is accomplished. A decentralized or distributed system for monetary and welfare and history policies is needed for computational efficiency and will become more necessary as we expand throughout the cosmos.

Algorithms like Bellman-Ford can be used to determine arbitrage paths and flows of value between people, business, countries, city states and other entities. This, together with other considerations such as the number of users to which basic income is due, might be used by an automated decentralized unconditional universal basic income guarantee system to determine the basic income amount attributed to users per unit time, and might be used for funding and bailout calculations in order to improve economies.

An attempt has been Grantcoin, now called Manna [24]. Manna is administered by a US non-profit organization. While perhaps well-intentioned and inherently against borders (due to its use of a decentralized blockchain), Manna features a number of flaws, one of which is the organization acting as a gatekeeper, another being the organization acting as a centralized control over the monetary policy, and another being the possibility to invest in the currency. It intends to model itself on the Alaska Permanent Fund, which is a form of basic income paid to all Alaskans which arise from profits from a capital reserve fund. Its emphasis is more on altruism and charity than on rights. Fundamental rights shouldn't be subject to the whims of charity – that's why they're called rights. So, I view the emphasis of the Manna approach as fundamentally flawed. However, the opening of the Manna mission statement is perhaps worth repeating:

We, the people of the world, recognize and declare that money is a social invention which can be changed by the people according to our values. As we witness the growing scourge of inequality and its consequences, we see that the existing system is unjust and unsustainable. Recognizing and accepting the moral obligation that arises from such knowledge, we stand united in the decision to create a better alternative: a currency of conscience designed to facilitate the emergence of a more just and sustainable global economic system.

Money By the People, For the People: The Manna Vision and Mission [25]

A decentralized unconditional universal basic income guarantee system might be defined by the following ideas:

- Blockchain is used to ensure the integrity of the currency (well, currencies) via distributed consensus, in the manner of Bitcoin and Ethereum.
- A social trust graph is used to attempt to ensure that there is a one-to-one relationship between a user and a wallet, in other words a defence against Sybil attack. This can be supplemented by gatekeepers of various forms.
- An income rate definition or inflation/deflation algorithm, a basic version of which sets the income rate in proportion to the number of users in the system.

2.3.1 Blockchain

Blockchain is a reusable proof-of-work (effort/energy/work-based) approach to decentralized/distributed ensurance of integrity of a record. Similar approaches that are energy-efficient are under exploration currently.

The decentralized unconditional universal basic income guarantee system features individualized colored cryptocurrencies [26], with a specific color of currency corresponding to a proposed user, which is defined when the user joins the system. The user receives income in the form of their colored currency over time, at a variable open source rate, which might be calculated by reference to the number of users in the system and by reference to more

404 complicated ideas, such as open source economic analyses to lower the time it might take
405 to reach societal economic prosperity or wellbeing more generally.

406 The Austrian school of economics, which arguably features shortcomings like pure logical de-
407 duction and a lack of scientific rigor, underlies the design of Bitcoin, with Bitcoin resembling
408 gold.

409 2.3.2 Decentralized/distributed social trust graph as Sybil defense

410 The social network Facebook has a security facility that enables a user to nominate a number
411 of friends to vouch for them when they lose access to their account, as shown in Figure 2.5.
412 This vote of confidence is a network of trust.

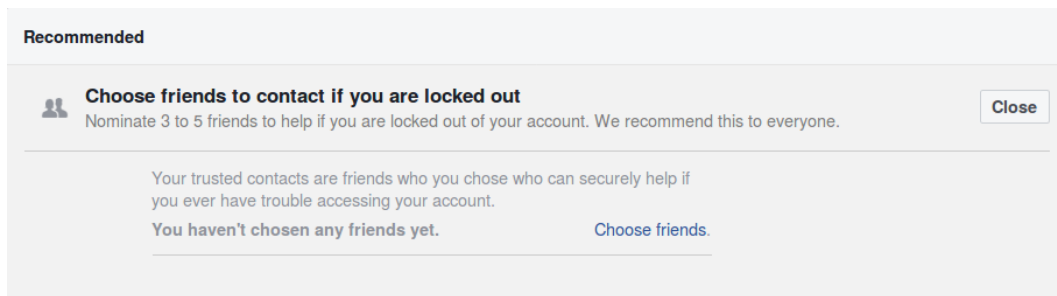


Figure 2.5: Facebook trust network

413 Graph-based Sybil defences can use social network graph properties to distinguish Sybil
414 users from legitimate users. Some assumptions in a Sybil defense strategy could be that the
415 legitimate social network graph features fewer edges between user vertices than the Sybil
416 social network graph and that a Sybil user cannot produce meaningful interactions in the
417 legitimate social network graph, even if it may infiltrate it. Other strategies have been
418 considered [27].

419 In this proposed social trust graph Sybil defense, in a sense, a social contract is being
420 created wherein a user receives money unconditionally to engage with their community. It
421 is hoped that the social trust graph will be secured fundamentally by a careful population
422 and population scale ideas like “six degrees of separation” [28], with analyses and gatekeepers
423 as supplementary protections. New users are given a currency that is worthless by default

424 and they must take steps to increase its value. These social steps are the formal barrier to
425 participation.

426 The canton of Zug is a region of Switzerland that has a low tax rate and a startup culture.
427 In 2017 Zug started to use uPort [29] for its Zug ID [30]. uPort is decentralized by storing
428 identity data on IPFS and by using the Ethereum blockchain, but the Zug ID involves
429 centralized gatekeeping by in-person verification by a city administrator. It was scheduled
430 to be used to test non-binding voting in 2018. This Sybil defense could be used but only as
431 a supplement to decentralized/distributed Sybil defences. This is because such a centralized
432 gatekeeper could make people beholden to it. Consider a bad, authoritarian government
433 implementing income using a gatekeeper. It could wait until people are familiar with this
434 form of income and dependent on it, and then could start making demands on people to
435 comply with it in order to keep receiving the income. Defences against such authoritarian
436 control must be present in the system. The idea of a basic income arises from rights, not
437 from a gatekeeper, whether that gatekeeper be a government office or a charity.

438 Gatekeepers *are* permitted in the system – one could imagine businesses, governments,
439 social groups, living groups *etc.* having specific validation requirements or other logics to
440 determine group membership. This would be a level of validation above the basic validation
441 provided by the social trust graph, a level of validation which must be reasonably achievable
442 by all users.

443 In this proposed decentralized unconditional universal basic income guarantee system, users
444 have the ability to trust the personal currencies of other users, which requires them to
445 treat this personal currency identically to any other currencies that they trust. As the
446 social trust graph becomes more interconnected, it is hoped that these personal currencies
447 converge on a single universal monetary system. All users receive income at the same open
448 source calculated rate, meaning that new money is distributed equally to all users at all
449 times. This income generation is the only way new money is created.

450 Strangers wanting to exchange money automatically search for a transitive chain of trusted
451 currencies between each other. The payer trades along this chain of trusted currencies, one
452 after the other, until they have one that the recipient needs. Such exchanges working in
453 practice require a reasonable number of users in the system. Up to that point, the system is

454 little more than passing IOUs between trusted users. Something like this routing capability
455 exists in the form of the Bitcoin Lightning network.

456 2.3.3 Demurrage, inflation and deflation

457 Demurrage, or negative interest, is the cost associated with holding a store of value over
458 a time [31]. For commodities such gold, demurrage is the cost of storing and securing it.
459 For currency, it can take the form of a periodic tax, such as stamp tax, on currency hold-
460 ings. The goal of demurrage currency is to ensure that cash is *cash flow safe*, wherein
461 money is sure to return into the cash flow and this is accomplished not through inflation
462 or deflation (though these are not excluded from the currency) but through periodic scrip
463 payment to ensure that the money remains valid. The idea was suggested by Silvio Gesell,
464 a German theoretical economist and anarchist libertarian socialist, as a way to undermine
465 the privileged position held by currency compared with capital goods and to undermine
466 entrenchment of the financial elite [32]. The concept has been tested in the Bavarian cur-
467 rency *Chiemgauer* which requires an effective payment of 2 % of the value of a currency
468 note every three months in order to maintain the validity of an individual bill in order to
469 undermine hoarding and also has been tested in the short-lived local Schilling currency of
470 the city of Wörgl, which appears to have protected the city from the economic depression
471 in Germany of the 1930s [33, 34]. The Swiss WIR Frank (Wirtschaftsring-Genossenschaft
472 [economic circle cooperative]) initially also featured ideas from Gesell [35]. A cryptocur-
473 rency that implements a form of demurrage is Freicoin, though Freicoin has the demurrage
474 fee paid to the developers as opposed to all other users [36]. The Freicoin documentation
475 suggests that Freicoin is an implementation of Bitcoin which loses approximately 5 % of its
476 value per year, with destroyed money taken out of circulation and minted coins created and
477 distributed to miners, with the intention that the real capital required to secure the network
478 is comparable to the payments of newly minted coins.

479 Keynes considered demurrage currencies and concluded that having currencies experience a
480 reasonable rate of inflation is preferable, and has the same effect of promoting investment
481 and spending [37].

482 Inflation is used to disincentivize hoarding and to encourage economic activity. In a basic

483 inflation scheme, all user currencies issue progressively larger amounts of income per unit
484 time, and this includes new users (ensuring that some mitigation of the Monopoly problem
485 is built into the system – new players have a fair chance in the game).

486 **2.3.4 Existence in tandem with other currencies**

487 In the case of the *Chiemgauer*, there are different rules for nonprofits and businesses. Non-
488 profits are incentivized to purchase Chiemgauer by adding 3 % to the value on converting
489 from Euros to Chiemgauer and businesses are incentivized to stay in the Chiemgauer system
490 by taking a 5 % commission from the value on converting from Chiemgauer to Euros.

491 **2.3.5 Exchange rates**

492 The default system enforces a one-to-one exchange rate between all personal currencies, but
493 less trusted users have currencies that are less valuable than established user currencies.
494 This might be addressed by empowering users to limit the amounts they are willing to
495 accept from other users. Such an approach could cautiously be suggested as a way for some
496 majority of the population (perhaps as defined democratically in code) to limit the economic
497 power of certain powerful people. Investigations resulting in the Panama Papers and the
498 Paradise Papers tell us of wealthy people of the world (often people who have that wealth
499 through little expended time or effort, sometimes called inheritance or siphoning) that are
500 part of an enormous criminal conspiracy to dodge taxes and to hoard wealth in offshore
501 accounts, yet such conspiracies are resilient to traditional economic and legal mitigations.
502 A global, decentralized monetary policy might offer a mitigation to these methods that is
503 not currently offered by existing systems of law and economics.

504 Methods of preventing bad mob rule (e.g. a population generally distrusting and discon-
505 necting from a user for reasons other than trustworthiness) should be considered. Perhaps
506 there is a gatekeeper that represents rights (as opposed to tyranny of the majority) that
507 can enforce verification of users or anonymisation of a user personal currency, though there
508 should not be a gatekeeper that can exclude a user from the decentralized unconditional
509 universal basic income guarantee.

510 2.3.6 National credit

511 This could be a part of the system that stores a small amount when it has beyond the
512 resources needed to pay all basic incomes. This amount is used to ensure basic incomes
513 when there are economic downturns. Could the system feature the ability to loan to itself
514 in certain circumstances? This would be decided by economists.

515 2.3.7 Revolution

516 The system should be reliable and resilient. Bitcoin and Ethereum have been subject to
517 intense hacking attempts and scrutiny so these should likely feature as the codebase, with
518 Ethereum being the more likely candidate because it is more easily programmable.

519 How can the proposed system draw power from the existing systems? A group of people
520 could agree to trial the system. The group will likely feature a mix of incomes and none. In
521 participating, one approach could be for participants to give some fraction of their income to
522 the system. The group should be designed such that the combined income divided equally
523 between all participants is sufficient for a basic income for all participants.

524 On a larger scale, the enticement of the ‘free’ currency accessible to people for a one-time
525 small degree of effort (comprising solely of installation of a program) could be enough. To
526 use the currency there is then the effort of building a few social connections/verifications.
527 Outreach in order to educate about the system would be straightforward. Perhaps people
528 like Ash Sarkar and Owen Jones could be helpful.

529 Publically demolishing the arguments of the protectors of the wealthy could involve empha-
530 sis such as that used by MLK on consumerism: *“We must create full employment or we
531 must create incomes. People must be made consumers by one method of the other”* [12]. I
532 suggest, having seen video of people employed to cut grass using scissors in the Democratic
533 People’s Republic of Korea and having heard reports from my parents of USSR Moscow
534 toilet attendants (one employed to greet, one to open the cubicle door, one to hand the
535 single pieces of toilet tissue and so on) that the latter must be the emphasis.

I believe we oughta to do all we can, and seek to lift ourselves by our own bootstraps but it's a jest to say to a bootless man that he oughta lift himself by his own bootstraps.

Martin Luther King, Jr.

537 Chapter 3

538 Other uses

539 3.1 Reparations and debt forgiveness

540 Large groups within social trust networks could conclude that they are due reparations
541 and the system could feature some reweighting of all currencies in the system such that a
542 large group that is due reparations is granted the reparations in the form of, say, preferential
543 exchange rates. An ideal example would be an attempt to bring people today to the economic
544 state they would have been at were slavery not to have happened. Conversely, large groups
545 within social trust networks could mitigate or cancel debt of others if the debt is deemed
546 unfair.

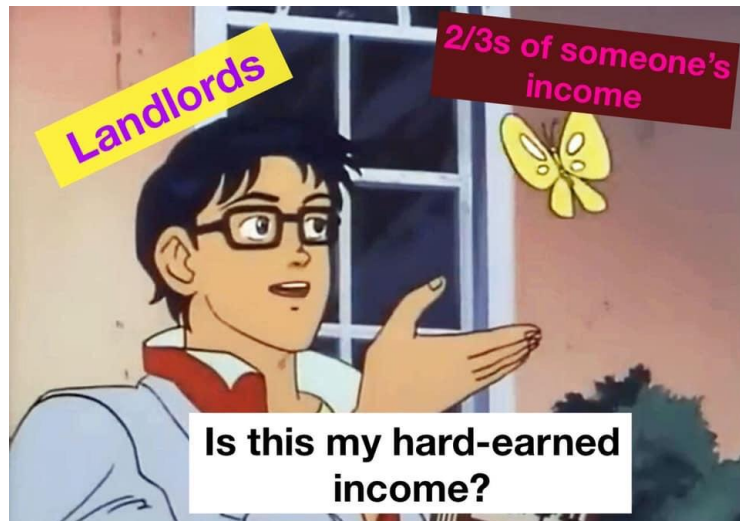


Figure 3.1

547 At smaller scales, other debts and expenses could be mitigated. For example, in the time
548 before landlords are abolished, the exchange rates of landlords could be defined by society
549 to be of a worth that means that any rents they have received are immediately redistributed
550 back to the render.

551 3.2 Direct democracy

552 Switzerland is a country with one of the more direct democracies. A crypto-trust system
553 could make the running of direct democracy, popular initiatives, voting, power of recall, and
554 so on much less laborious.

555 3.3 Surveillance and privacy, and proletariat control 556 over the admissability of evidence into court

557 Soussurveillance is personal surveillance, for example by way of a camera worn by a person.
558 Inverse surveillance is a subset of soursurveillance and is surveillance of surveillance, usually

559 surveillance of the surveillance activities or technologies of an authority. Soussurveillance
560 or other small-scale surveillance systems could record to encrypted databases which are
561 decryptable using only crypto-trust systems. For example, courts could be limited from
562 permitting surveillance recordings to be admitted as evidence unless they have been de-
563 crypted by a majority of people in a crypto-trust system.

564 **3.4 Credit**

565 Smart contracts, similar to the form seen in Ether, implemented in the crypto-trust system
566 could be used to implement forms of mutual credit bank, an interest-free loan system with
567 credit provided voluntarily by users of the crypto-trust system.

568 **3.5 Similar, good ideas that may not be implementable** 569 **using the proposed system**

570 While private decentralized organisations of humans and private decentralized contracts
571 systems have been implemented to some degrees, this may be beyond the capabilities of the
572 system proposed here. For privacy, say in purchasing delicious 1P-LSD, systems like Zcash
573 and Monero have more developed methods of privacy than Bitcoin.

Chapter 4

Dangers

4.1 Borders

Everyone has the UDHR Article 13(2) right to leave any country and the complimentary right to free migration. In *Utopia for Realists*, Rutger Bregman argues that country borders (which have been enforced largely only since WWI, when border enforcement was introduced as a war-time emergency measure) are the greatest form of unfair discrimination today. For the case of the European migrant crisis of 2015, a protection against the tyranny of the majority that was the opposition to and oppression of migrants, another protection is open borders.

4.2 Tyranny of the majority

The framers of the United States Constitution did not envisage direct democracy because they saw a danger in the tyranny of the majority. A direct democracy, monetary policy, unconditional universal basic income guarantee and so on implemented using a crypto-trust system must have protections against tyranny of the majority. One protection for this is a population educated on oppression such that it is less likely to oppress. Another protection is representatives that are subject to the scrutiny of anarchy.

591 4.3 Transparency

592 Ivan Krastev said in his talk *Can democracy exist without trust?* [38] that there are un-
593 intended consequences associated with transparency in government systems that feature
594 humans, that transparency can be used as a way to silence humans in government. While
595 the proposed system should plausibly not intrude on this (particularly given such economic
596 privacy techniques as Zcash), it might have some unintended consequences relating to this.

597 4.4 Unintended consequences

598 Copyright was defined originally in the USA in the context of improving society; it was
599 categorically not a recognition of some form of right to censor ideas. It was designed to
600 mitigate the bad effects of individuals and groups keeping innovative ideas secret. While
601 perhaps this was laudible, the system has become subject to mass manipulation enabled by
602 monetary power and technologies such as *Content ID* [39].

603 An unconditional universal basic income guarantee is direct and promising but potentially
604 as complex in implementation as the current social welfare systems. A naïve approach
605 would set a basic income amount in stone at the lowest levels of income and would have
606 the consequence of perpetuating poverty; the dynamic approach of changing the amount to
607 match the median income is more promising. However, any of the ideas of this proposal
608 could have many unintended consequences. They should be modified or supplanted as is
609 reasonable.

610 The curse of poverty has no justification in our age. It is socially as
cruel and blind as the practice of cannibalism at the dawn of
civilization, when men ate each other because they had not yet
learned to take food from the soil or to consume the abundant
animal life around them. The time has come for us to civilize
ourselves by the total, direct and immediate abolition of poverty.

Martin Luther King, Jr.,

Where Do We Go from Here: Chaos or Community (1967) [12]

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