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Universal Kindness

3

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

4

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DRAFT

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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

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

53 This document presents some ideas that are in pursuit of a society that values fairness
54 and caring, intrinsically involving care of non-human nature, perhaps via some methods of
55 communalist anarchy, and that has at its core the ideas that monetary policy should not be
56 under the sole control of the wealthy, and that no one should have to work just to survive
57 and to have their fundamental rights protected.

58 Described in this document is a tool of social coordination to direct progress towards such
59 a society: a monetary policy controlled by dictatorship of a proletariat. Decentralized
60 networks of social trust and decentralized networks of cryptocurrency could possibly be
61 used to create this decentralized form of coordination, a prioritized function of which would
62 be a *decentralized unconditional universal income guarantee*. In short, we're talking 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.

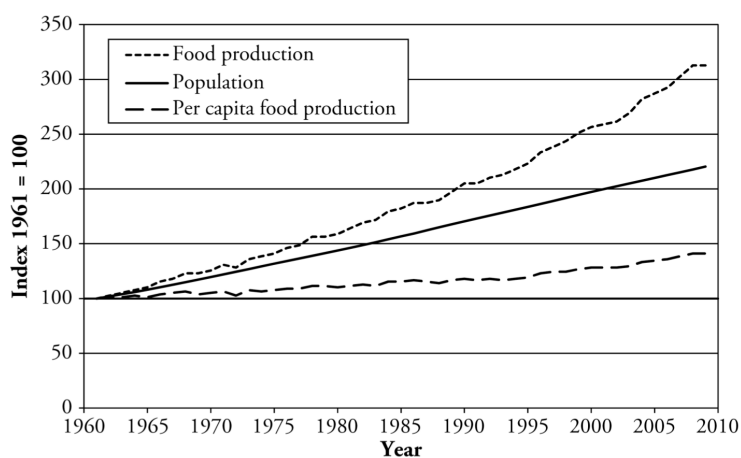


Figure 1.3: World food production from 1961 to 2009 [1]

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, is a right (which is a need a person gets to demand) that should not be coupled with ability or desire to commit effort or sacrifice. I have in mind here the benefit particularly for the most vulnerable in society.

If there are scarcities of resources needed for protection of fundamental needs (and that is a big “if”), 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

81 Ostriakov [3], who stole some food in an action that was ruled a necessity for life; “il diritto
82 alla sopravvivenza prevale su quello di proprietà” [the right to survival prevails over that of
83 property] [4], which was based on the Italian legal doctrine ‘Ad impossibilia nemo tenetur’
84 [‘No one is held to do the impossible’].

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

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
88 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]

89 If you are anarcho-curious (phrase stolen from Nathan Schneider), an introduction to the
90 topic of socialist versions of anarchism is provided by the Philosophy Tube video *Intro to*
91 *Anarchy: Power & Violence* [6]. A more full introduction to anarchism is offered by Noam
92 Chomsky in *On Anarchism* [7]. One aspect of anarchic thinking is its power to show as
93 unjustified the various forms of power, domination and hierarchy that exist in society, as
94 Chomsky puts it, “exposing power to the sunlight and seeing it evaporate” [8]. An early
95 comment on balanced anarchy yielded by computer networks was given by James Burke in
96 the 1985 documentary series *The Day the Universe Changed* [9].

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*

97
98 Strict self-sufficiency approaches like Mao’s backyard pig iron and Angka’s isolationism
99 have proven to have a high likelihood of failure, and don’t conceptually work well in a
100 world of diverse location-based resources. Scotland has wind; Sudan has sunlight. So
101 a cautious implementation is suggested, perhaps a gradual one with voluntary groups of
102 people choosing to coordinate, while also dealing strongly and carefully with the predatory
103 forces of capitalism, corporatism and the like.

104 There is a tendency for human-created ideas to vastly prioritize human needs over the needs
105 of other people and creatures and systems of life. I want to emphasize that the use in this
106 document of words such as ‘person’ are to be extended beyond humans to others in nature,
107 including those created by human designs. I want to emphasize also that a fairer society
108 can be conceptualized only if there is a strong response to the climate emergency [10], and
109 that the climate emergency has been caused to varying degrees by projects concerned with
110 domination, profit, growth, structural violence, and general unconsidered unfairness in how
111 humans treat other humans and life generally.

112 The book *Utopia for Realists* by Rutger Bregman makes the statistical, economic and his-
113 torical case for open borders and implementation of a universal income guarantee. At a
114 panel session in Davos 2019 (which was popularized by Bregman emphasizing the need for

115 vastly greater taxation on extreme wealth), Bregman links the socio-economic benefits of
116 war-time, such as reducing wealth inequality, with the framing of responses to the climate
117 emergency as “the moral equivalent of a war”. This is an inventive approach that should
118 be investigated, because it offers the possibility of addressing the climate emergency in tan-
119 dem with the possibility of improving social wellbeing [11]. The *Global Green New Deal*, as
120 supported by Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez and others, might be used for this purpose [12].

121 Caveat: if the mere existence of a form of commodification of things very relevant to the
122 social world, such as the system proposed herein, impedes progress towards a better world,
123 perhaps by supporting surveillance capitalism in some way, or inducing something dystopian
124 like the world seen in the Keiichi Matsuda short *HYPER-REALITY* [13], then this tool and
125 others like it should be dismissed;

The examined life is actually not worth living.

126 Natalie Wynn [14]

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

136 *decentralized unconditional universal income guarantee*

137 because it is more difficult to change the meaning of a larger number of words than a smaller
138 number. I explicitly exclude terms like “citizen” because an income is demandable by anyone
139 who needs it.

Chapter 2

What: some terminology

2.1 Terminology

Some slightly non-standard terminology is used in this document, so some of it is qualified in Figure 2.1.

Term	Description
Guaranteed income	A guarantee of money given to a person universally and unconditionally and reliably of an amount defined by some monetary policy.
Guaranteed basic income	A guaranteed income of an amount sufficient to cover basic needs/rights.
Guaranteed median income	A guaranteed income of an amount corresponding to the median income of the relevant population.

Figure 2.1: Terminology

145 Chapter 3

146 Why and how

147 3.1 Imperial capitalism and the class system

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

152 There are many, many ways by which the capitalism system enables wealthy individuals
153 and groups to gain political and legal and otherwise dominative and coercive power, some
154 of which are lobbying, corruption, disinformation, manipulation and threats, and many of
155 which involve the undermining of both thinking and wellbeing via stress and poverty. In
156 societies that permit capitalism (or in those that do not sandbox it), there ends up being
157 a working class – that is the people who work for someone else – and a capitalist class –
158 who are the people who have people work for them – and a middle class, which is usually
159 comprised of working class people who live comfortably with noticeable social privileges
160 relative to working class people, and those who manage the working class for the capitalist
161 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*

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

166 In almost all countries, income and wealth inequalities have increased vastly, partially de-
167 fended and concealed from traditional legal systems and economics by wealth stashed in tax
168 havens. We have changed from a post-war time of liberalized financial markets to one of
169 rentier capitalism, wherein more and more wealth and income is siphoned by owners of fi-
170 nancial, tangible and intellectual property, leaving even wage labor incomes to stagnate and
171 reduce. Governments, often under the financial control of the wealthy, have increased subsi-
172 dies and tax cuts for the wealthy while reducing the welfare states and making such things
173 as welfare payments difficult to obtain, often to a deadly extent. Even more alarmingly, we

174 see capitalist growth destroying the environment.

175 3.2 Artificial scarcity, technologies of decentralization 176 and 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
177 now widely discussed measure: the guaranteed income

Martin Luther King, Jr.,

Where Do We Go from Here: Chaos or Community (1967) [15]

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

180 While development of ideas like it took place over many years, the original *Bitcoin* paper [16]
181 was then released on 31 October 2008, in possible response to this bailout, with the coinbase
182 field of the genesis block stating “The Times 03/Jan/2009 Chancellor on brink of second
183 bailout for banks.” [17]. While the bailout act of 2008 was followed up by the *Dodd–Frank*
184 *Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act* in 2010 to reduce fraudulent and risky
185 behavior, Bitcoin has continued to grow and has resulted in the development of a vast
186 collection of other cryptocurrencies.

187 There is a special property inherent in the global internet that I find is not often discussed.:
188 its continued resilient nature as a nearly uncensorable means of coordination and of sharing
189 of data. At least paperback philosopher Slavoj Žižek makes fleeting comments related to it
190 on how *intellectual* property he says is perhaps “an immortal problem for capitalism” [18].
191 An ideal small example of this is how Netflix failed utterly to dominate over piracy. Just as
192 Napster and BitTorrent led to a global decentralized mechanism of opposition to artificial
193 scarcity of easily-duplicable data, and a decentralized mechanism of protection of certain
194 rights, such as the UDHR Article 27(1) right to cultural participation and artistic enjoyment,
195 so too has Bitcoin become a global decentralized mechanism that bypasses authoritarian
196 mechanisms of enforcement of monetary policy, and a mechanism of protection of certain
197 rights, such as the UDHR Article 12 right to privacy (applicable in the case of being able to

198 access drugs currently called illegal by authoritarian regimes), the UDHR Article 22 right to
 199 economic participation (of particular benefit to people in poverty who cannot access banking
 200 systems and who are excluded because of risks of fraud) and the UDHR Article 19 right to
 201 freedom of expression (I will accept an IOU from anyone I personally deem fit, thanks very
 202 much). It also assists in decreasing economic borders, such as country-level sanctions and
 203 the forced sale of work for unfair rates. We see explorations of blockchain social networking
 204 with Memo [19]. We see the Bitcoin blockchain used as a notary with Satoshi Proof [20],
 205 whereby data can be reliably timestamped. We saw M-Pesa change from a measure of
 206 phone air-time to being a proxy used for money transfer. With government viewed as being
 207 substantially a form of technology, many other decentralized systems hint at other ways of
 208 forming and operating a decentralized government. One is the gradual migration of people
 209 away from brand loyalty to ratings loyalty. One is the usage of VPN servers in various
 210 countries. As seen in the VPN server loads per country shown in Figure 3.1 and Table 3.2,
 211 perhaps certain inferences could be made about the popularities of various countries in terms
 212 of their privacy, legal or government climates.

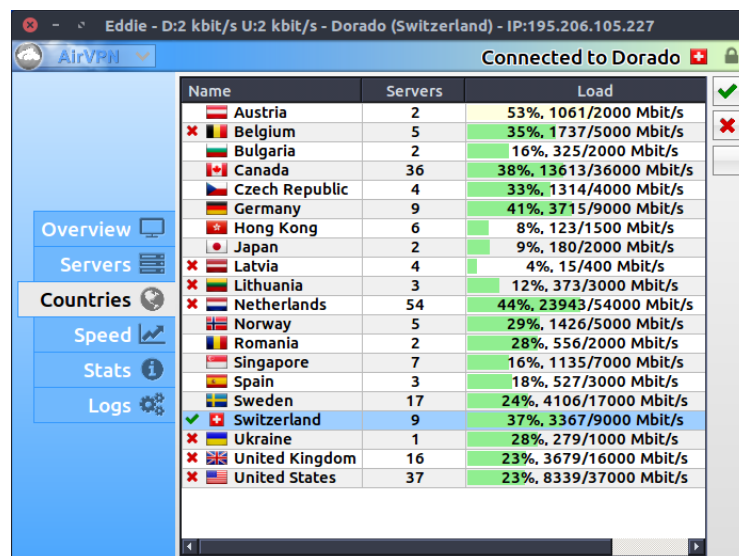


Figure 3.1: Load on VPNs of various countries in April 2019

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 3.2: Ordered load on VPNs of various countries in April 2019

213 Another measurement of possible interest is the degree of punishment vetted out by states
214 for various transgressions. The sheer weight of penal danger, and advertisement of such
215 punishments, to those like Chelsea Manning and Julian Assange who exposed information
216 on illegitimate power is perhaps someday guiding.

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

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

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

225 One way to ensure these UDHR Article 25 rights is through a decentralized mechanism
226 of protection offered by a *decentralized unconditional universal income guarantee*. The de-
227 centralization aspect is critical because it ensures the global and universal nature of the
228 protection, distancing it from implementation by an authority (which could change or re-
229 scind it, as has happened for other welfare measures in semi-welfare states like the UK) and
230 because it helps to reduce all borders (helping to progress to a point where no one is forced
231 to sell their work 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.
232 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) [15]

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

234 It is here suggested that an unconditional universal income guarantee is a possible way to
235 undermine the inherent features of the capitalist system of oppression, domination, coercion
236 and artificial scarcity, and it is also suggested that even if an effort to undermine those

237 systems were not successful, so making the artificial scarcity an intractable problem, that
238 the unconditional universal income guarantee could be a plug-in economic mechanism that
239 acts as a constant mitigation to the capitalist system (and other oppressive systems). As
240 MLK put it, “*We have come to the point where we must make the nonproducer a consumer*
241 *or we will find ourselves drowning in a sea of consumer goods.*” [15]. The Marx/Engels
242 concept of *withering away of the state* is used to suggest that realization of the ideals of
243 socialism using the social institutions of a state makes the realized socialism self-sustaining
244 without the need for the state. In a complimentary way, though in the same spirit, the
245 unconditional universal income guarantee could be a method of withering those mechanisms
246 of oppression, both private and state, that impede both greater protection of known rights
247 and the exploration that is in pursuit of unknown rights. Use of a decentralized income
248 could be a *Propagande par le fait* [*propaganda by the deed*], a political action which is an
249 example to others and serves as a catalyst for revolution. The idea is both to inspire a spirit
250 of revolt by demonstrating that the authorities are not omnipotent, and to offer hope to the
251 downtrodden. It is an approach that was approved in 1881 at the *International Anarchist*
252 *Congress of London* [21].

253 It has been suggested that a guaranteed income is possibly best seen as a reform to the
254 existing monetary distribution systems and as something that exists in a free market econ-
255 omy. It could modestly reduce economic inequality in a number of ways, the least of which
256 is likely to be because a flat-rate regular payment represents a larger share of the income
257 of a poor person than it would for a wealthy person. It could reduce economic insecurity
258 and chronic economic uncertainty by strengthening social insurance against flexible labor
259 markets (the gig or “zero-hours”-contracts economies) and technological disruption, partic-
260 ularly the continued rise of intelligent automation [22]. It, particularly as a decentralized,
261 borderless system, could mitigate the global pandemic of stress and depression. Indeed the
262 evidence suggests that even the guarantee aspect, rather than the exact size, of the income
263 reduces the intensity and prevalence of stress, with that in itself giving people more control.
264 Both the Ontario 2017 and Finland 2017 basic income studies (both of which were ended
265 prematurely) suggested a sharp decline in domestic violence and depression. A guaranteed
266 income would also mitigate the disgusting “targeting” approach for welfare payments in-
267 flicted on poor people by governments through means-testing and behavior testing, often

268 implemented by for-profit private companies with a deadly conflict of interest. So in some
269 senses an unconditional universal income guarantee is protection of the right to economic
270 security. It also slightly disincentivizes high-profit, low-effort activities. So, for example, a
271 medic is recognized as more valuable to society than someone siphoning wealth off a hedge
272 fund set up by their parent.

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

275 Global warming, climate change, pollution, and falling life expectancy rates all can be
276 collected under one term: extinction. As was seen with *Mouvement des gilets jaunes* in
277 France, unfair distributions of taxation are unpopular because the poor are made to pay
278 proportionately more of their income than the wealthy. Steps in the right direction are seen
279 in Canada and Switzerland, where high fuel and other eco-taxes are imposed with proceeds
280 returned to the people in the form of “carbon” or common dividends. A cross-party group in
281 the USA has advocated a similar approach with the support of 27 Nobel Prize economists.
282 Basic income studies have shown that those that receive it tend to do more useful work that
283 is ecologically and socially desirable, as opposed to resource-depleting labor (as Bregman
284 calls it “bullshit jobs” – an example sometimes cited is that poor person selling plastic phone
285 covers in markets).

286 The 2019 paper *Basic Income for All: From Desirability to Feasibility* [23] suggests that, in
287 the UK, a *basic* income would:

- 288 • pay a significant, no-questions-asked amount of 10,400 GBP per year to a family of
289 four,
- 290 • cut child poverty by more than a third and pensioner poverty by almost a third,
- 291 • narrow the inequality gap,
- 292 • lead to gains for three quarters of all households, with the largest gains among the
293 poorest households,
- 294 • strengthen the universal element of the benefits system and reduce dependency on
295 means testing and

296 • would take the UK back to the level of social security spending of 2010, but with much
297 more progressive and universal outcomes.

298 The paper considers a few options for the introduction of a universal income guarantee,
299 seeking to address particularly the usual criticism: that the income amount is either too
300 small to make much of a difference or too generous to afford. I wish to emphasize that
301 the exact amount of the income, which is distinct from other forms of social aid, such as
302 disability support, *must* change such that it provides enough for fundamental needs. The
303 10,400 GBP number is merely a guide number that is suggested by a paper considered in
304 the context of the current political climate.

305 The 2019 paper *A Larger Us* [24] suggests three transitions that are needed for happier,
306 healthier, more resilient democracies:

- 307 • from fight-or-flight to self-awareness,
- 308 • from powerlessness to agency, and
- 309 • from disconnection to belonging.

310 I feel it is possible that the guaranteed income system proposed here could assist with the
311 second and possibly the third transitions.

312 The Stockton Economic Empowerment Demonstration (SEED) [25] is a city-led guaranteed
313 income project which involves providing at least 100 people of Stockton with a guaranteed
314 income of 500 USD for 18 months using prepaid debit cards. It plans to make a number
315 of measurements, such as changes in financial wellbeing, psychological distress and physical
316 functioning. For the case of financial wellbeing, measurements of income volatility and
317 unsecured debt will be made. In similar experiments, it has been observed that individuals
318 tend to use surplus income to pay down debt. For the case of the health indicators of
319 psychological distress and physical functioning, measurements are to be made using the
320 SF-36 survey and the Kessler 10 scale and through qualitative interviews.

321 The paper *No Strings Attached: The Behavioral Effects of U.S. Unconditional Cash Transfer*
322 *Programs* [26] summarizes the empirical evidence from three major U.S. guaranteed income
323 experiments. In these experiments, educational achievement increased, health outcomes

324 substantially improved, and there was little effect on labor market supply.

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 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) [15]

326 As a decentralized plug-in, or *virus*, for existing political systems, an unconditional uni-
327 versal income guarantee system might broadly be intended to move things towards equality
328 of outcomes – for people, species and ecosystems generally (where equality of outcomes is
329 here supposed to mean broadly a fair distribution of satisfaction with life, including satisfac-
330 tion with degree of autonomy and perhaps including equality of perception), and towards
331 non-competitive behaviors. One candidate form of politics for pursuit of this is Murray
332 Bookchin’s communalism. Shortcomings in the anarchic approach, however, concern tyranny
333 of the majority; specifically, the author suspects that a more protective approach should be
334 considered in order to ensure the needs of minorities instead of assuming that the anar-
335 chy system perfectly undermines tyrannical, dominative and oppressive behaviors. Welfare
336 should be a part of whatever system is implemented to attempt to ensure that there is a
337 social safety net that ensures that rights such as those listed in the *Universal Declaration*
338 *of Human Rights* cannot be denied. An example of tyranny under a purported anarchic
339 system is the pogroms, banditry and sexual abuse in the Free Territory of Ukraine [27].

340 The feature of the proposed system of a network of social trust also has the possibility
341 of not just protecting the UDHR Article 27(1) right to cultural participation, but could

342 also increasing the extent of that right by encouraging people to participate more fully in
343 society. However, as the income is unconditional, universal and guaranteed, there should
344 be protections for those that do not wish to participate in the cultural life of society or
345 are excluded from society, such as has been the case of despised minorities, examples of
346 which have been Jewish people, sexuality minorities and gender minorities. Fully addressing
347 such social exclusion is beyond the scope of this document, but the decentralized system
348 should feature some protections against it and the system itself should not feature social
349 exclusion capabilities, the likes of which are seen in the *Black Mirror* 2014 Christmas special
350 *White Christmas* [28].

351 Rutger Bregman’s *Utopia for Realists* has a chapter *Why It Doesn’t Pay to Be a Banker*
352 which [spoiler] compares a strike of bankers and bank employees in Ireland with a strike of
353 sanitation workers in New York City. In 1968, the sanitation workers took the illegal option
354 of striking, resulting – in a matter of six days – in a declaration of a state of emergency and
355 – in a matter of nine days – in the sanitation workers getting their way. The bank employee
356 strike of 1970 lasted six months, and the Central Bank of Ireland concluded that “The Irish
357 economy continued to function for a reasonably long period of time with its main clearing
358 banks closed for business” and, indeed, the economy grew. During this strike, Irish people
359 continued writing cheques, effectively printing their own cash, with the only difference in
360 the character of the cheques being that they couldn’t be cashed at banks. Instead, dealers
361 such as publicans could act as verifiers of trust and could accept the cheques. It was a
362 decentralized monetary system and it seems to have worked because of social cohesion. I
363 myself recall that this sort of fractional reserve banking certainly did not stop after this strike
364 and was implemented in my home town of Longford via Doyle’s pub, seen in Figure 3.3.



Figure 3.3: Doyle's pub [29]

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

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

373

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*

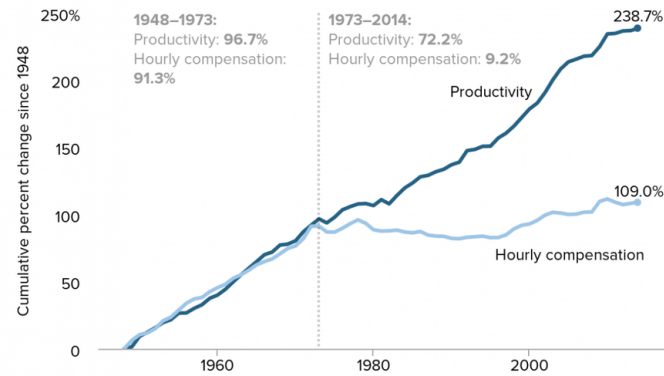
374 As summarized in the documentary about Rojava *Accidental Anarchist*, contemporary move-
375 ments such as Occupy Wall Street, Occupy Sandy and, more recently, Extinction Rebellion
376 are collectives of direct democracy, mutual aid and, arguably, socialist forms of anarchy.

377

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 realize at last their own true power.

Carne Ross, *Accidental Anarchist* [30]

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 3.4

378 With technological, educational, and medical improvements, productivity has increased mas-
 379 sively over at least the last century, however, compensation has not been increasing to match
 380 it, as shown in Figure 3.4. This is plausibly something of a result of a fundamental problem
 381 described by Marx: ownership of the means of production, and likely many other sneaky
 382 methods besides. While taxation of automation is one approach to address this disparity,
 383 decentralized ownership of the means of production, perhaps by means of decentralized
 384 income and wealth redistribution, and it is an approach that does not (at least at face
 385 evaluations) require much battle with existing power structures.

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

392 having a reliable income enabled people to have more free time to educate themselves so
393 that they could advance to a new form of work, perhaps more enjoyable or meaningful, or
394 to start businesses or generally to take more risks. Even the likes of Nixon and Rumsfeld
395 were pretty much convinced by it [31]. *Utopia for Realists* by Rutger Bregman presents a
396 referenced analysis of the idea as it has been implemented through history.

397 While climate emergency and denial of fundamental needs are powerful justifications for
398 efforts on caring methods to undermine capitalism, there is another concern: Yuval Noah
399 Harari emphasized the urgency of building decentralized information processing systems
400 that are more efficient than fascist information processing systems in the 2018 TED talk
401 *Why fascism is so tempting – and how your data could power it* [32].

We are witnessing the gradual disappearance of the postwar British
welfare state behind a webpage and an algorithm. In its place, a
402 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]

403 **3.3 Decentralized unconditional universal income guar-** 404 **antee 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
405 must exert myself in order to give in the same measure as I have
received and am still receiving...

Einstein

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

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

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

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

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

430 An attempt has been Grantcoin, now called Manna [33]. Manna is administered by a
431 US non-profit organization. While perhaps well-intentioned and inherently against borders
432 (due to its use of a decentralized blockchain), Manna features a number of flaws, one of
433 which is the organization acting as a gatekeeper, another being the organization acting as
434 a centralized control over the monetary policy, and another being the possibility to invest
435 in the currency. It intends to model itself on the Alaska Permanent Fund, which is a form
436 of income paid to all Alaskans which arises from profits from a capital reserve fund. Its
437 emphasis is more on altruism and charity than on rights. Fundamental rights shouldn't be
438 subject to the whims of charity – that's why they're called rights. So, I view the emphasis of
439 the Manna approach as fundamentally flawed. However, the opening of the Manna mission
440 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 [34]

A decentralized unconditional universal 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 defense 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.

3.3.1 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 income guarantee system features individualized colored cryptocurrencies [35], with a specific color of currency corresponding to a purported 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 complicated

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

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

465 3.3.2 Decentralized/distributed social trust graph as Sybil defense

466 The social network Facebook has a security facility that enables a user to nominate a number
467 of friends to vouch for them when they lose access to their account, as shown in Figure 3.5.
468 This vote of confidence is a network of trust.

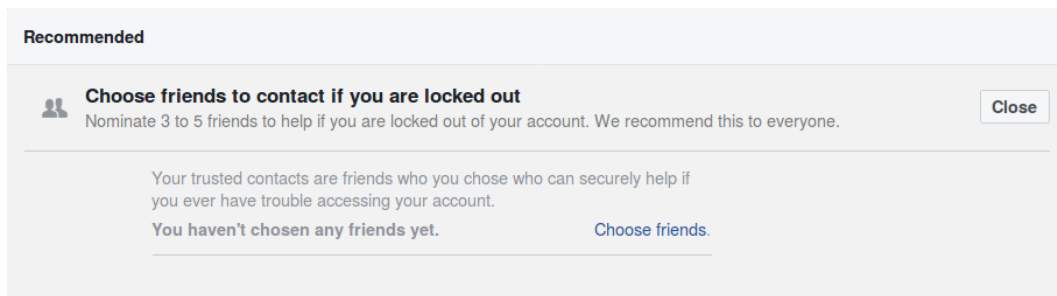


Figure 3.5: Facebook trust network

469 Graph-based Sybil defenses can use social network graph properties to distinguish Sybil
470 users from legitimate users. Some assumptions in a Sybil defense strategy could be that the
471 legitimate social network graph features fewer edges between user vertices than the Sybil
472 social network graph and that a Sybil user cannot produce meaningful interactions in the
473 legitimate social network graph, even if it may infiltrate it. Other strategies have been
474 considered [36].

475 In this proposed social trust graph Sybil defense, in a sense, a social contract is being
476 created wherein a user receives money unconditionally to engage with their community. It
477 is hoped that the social trust graph will be secured fundamentally by a careful population
478 and population scale ideas like “six degrees of separation” [37], with analyses and gatekeepers
479 as supplementary protections. New users are given a currency that is worthless by default

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

482 The canton of Zug is a region of Switzerland that has a low tax rate and a startup culture.
483 In 2017 Zug started to use uPort [38] for its Zug ID [39]. uPort is decentralized by storing
484 identity data on IPFS and by using the Ethereum blockchain, but the Zug ID involves
485 centralized gatekeeping by in-person verification by a city administrator. It was scheduled
486 to be used to test non-binding voting in 2018. This Sybil defense could be used but only as
487 a supplement to decentralized/distributed Sybil defenses. This is because such a centralized
488 gatekeeper could make people beholden to it. Consider a bad, authoritarian government
489 implementing income using a gatekeeper. It could wait until people are familiar with this
490 form of income and dependent on it, and then could start making demands on people to
491 comply with it in order to keep receiving the income. Defences against such authoritarian
492 control must be present in the system. The idea of a basic income arises from rights, not
493 from a gatekeeper, whether that gatekeeper be a government office or a charity.

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

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

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

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

512 3.3.3 Demurrage, inflation and deflation

513 Demurrage, or negative interest, is the cost associated with holding a store of value over
514 a time [40]. For commodities such gold, demurrage is the cost of storing and securing it.
515 For currency, it can take the form of a periodic tax, such as stamp tax, on currency hold-
516 ings. The goal of demurrage currency is to ensure that cash is *cash flow safe*, wherein
517 money is sure to return into the cash flow and this is accomplished not through inflation
518 or deflation (though these are not excluded from the currency) but through periodic scrip
519 payment to ensure that the money remains valid. The idea was suggested by Silvio Gesell,
520 a German theoretical economist and anarchist libertarian socialist, as a way to undermine
521 the privileged position held by currency compared with capital goods and to undermine
522 entrenchment of the financial elite [41]. The concept has been tested in the Bavarian cur-
523 rency *Chiemgauer* which requires an effective payment of 2 % of the value of a currency
524 note every three months in order to maintain the validity of an individual bill in order to
525 undermine hoarding and also has been tested in the short-lived local Schilling currency of
526 the city of Wörgl, which appears to have protected the city from the economic depression
527 in Germany of the 1930s [42, 43]. The Swiss WIR Frank (Wirtschaftsring-Genossenschaft
528 [economic circle cooperative]) initially also featured ideas from Gesell [44]. A cryptocur-
529 rency that implements a form of demurrage is Freicoin, though Freicoin has the demurrage
530 fee paid to the developers as opposed to all other users [45]. The Freicoin documentation
531 suggests that Freicoin is an implementation of Bitcoin which loses approximately 5 % of its
532 value per year, with destroyed money taken out of circulation and minted coins created and
533 distributed to miners, with the intention that the real capital required to secure the network
534 is comparable to the payments of newly minted coins.

535 Keynes considered demurrage currencies and concluded that having currencies experience a
536 reasonable rate of inflation is preferable, and has the same effect of promoting investment
537 and spending [46].

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

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

542 **3.3.4 Existence in tandem with other currencies**

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

547 **3.3.5 Exchange rates**

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

560 Methods of preventing bad mob rule (e.g. a population generally distrusting and discon-
561 necting from a user for reasons other than trustworthiness) should be considered. Perhaps
562 there is a gatekeeper that represents rights (as opposed to tyranny of the majority) that
563 can enforce verification of users or anonymization of a user personal currency, though there
564 should not be a gatekeeper that can exclude a user from the decentralized unconditional
565 universal income guarantee.

566 **3.3.6 National credit**

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

571 **3.3.7 Revolution**

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

575 How can the proposed system draw power from the existing systems? A group of people
576 could agree to trial the system. The group will likely feature a mix of incomes and none. In
577 participating, one approach could be for participants to give some fraction of their income
578 to the system. The group should be designed such that the combined income divided
579 equally between all participants is sufficient for a income, perhaps of median value, for all
580 participants.

581 On a larger scale, the enticement of the ‘free’ currency accessible to people for a one-time
582 small degree of effort (comprising solely of installation of a program) could be enough. To
583 use the currency there is then the effort of building a few social connections/verifications.
584 Outreach in order to educate about the system would be straightforward. Perhaps people
585 like Ash Sarkar and Owen Jones could be helpful at popularization. The International
586 Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ) – of Panama Papers fame – could be skilled
587 at spotting shortcomings and strategies to counter the flows of secrecy used by the powerful.
588 A contact for political association could be Michael Tubbs (SEED). Contacts for technical
589 evaluation could be Stacia West (SEED) and Amy Castro Baker (SEED).

590 One noteworthy point raised in documentation on the Stockton Economic Empowerment
591 Demonstration (SEED) [25] is that a declared income, such as a guaranteed income, could
592 impact existing social welfare payments because these often are means-tested. Secrecy or at
593 least legal waivers would be needed to address this system if the groups implementing the

594 system were not able to have the guaranteed income at a basic income level. Happily tech-
595 nologies for financial privacy exist in the forms of Zcash and Monero and perhaps Ethereum
596 and private social trust authentication is intended as a totally separate system which is
597 merely used by the cryptocurrency system for authentication.

598 Cryptocurrencies tied to the value of traditional fiat currencies such as the Euro may be
599 of assistance at the boundaries between the system proposed here and the existing capital-
600 ist world, perhaps by providing a means of uneasily-censorable use of the traditional fiat
601 currency. One suggestion is the stablecoin xEURO [47].

602 Publicly demolishing the arguments of the protectors of the wealthy could involve emphasis
603 such as that used by MLK on consumerism: *“We must create full employment or we must*
604 *create incomes. People must be made consumers by one method or the other”* [15]. I suggest,
605 having seen video of people employed to cut grass using scissors in the Democratic People’s
606 Republic of Korea and having heard reports from my parents of USSR Moscow toilet atten-
607 dants (one employed to greet, one to open the cubicle door, one to hand the single pieces
608 of toilet tissue and so on) that the latter must be the emphasis.

609 GEORGE:

610 You know, this used to be a hell of a good country. I can't understand what's gone wrong with
611 it.

612 BILLY:

613 Man, everybody got chicken, that's what happened. Hey, we can't even get into a, like, a second-rate
614 hotel. I mean, a second-rate motel, you dig? They think we're gonna cut their throat or somethin',
615 man. They're scared, man.

616 GEORGE:

617 Oh they're not scared of you. They scared of what you represent to 'em.

618 BILLY:

619 Hey man, all we represent to them, man, is somebody who needs a haircut.

620 GEORGE:

621 Oh, no. What you represent to them is freedom.

622 BILLY:

623 What the hell's wrong with freedom, man? That's what it's all about.

624 GEORGE:

625 Oh yeah, that's right. That's what it's all about, alright. But talking about it and being it...
626 that's two different things. I mean it's real hard to be free when you are bought and sold in
627 the marketplace.

628 'Course, don't ever tell anybody that they're not free, 'cause they gonna get real busy killin'
629 and maimin' to prove to you that they are. Oh yeah, they gonna talk to you and talk to you and
630 talk to you about individual freedom -- but they see a free individual, it's gonna scare 'em.

631 BILLY:

632 Yeah well it don't make them runnin' scared.

633 GEORGE:

634 No. It makes 'em dangerous.

635

Conversation between alcoholic ACLU lawyer George Hanson,
played by Jack Nicholson, and drug-running biker Billy, played by
Dennis Hopper, in the film *Easy Rider* (1969)

636

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.

637

3.4 Monetary policies with guaranteed income

638 A 2017 paper [48] emerged from the *New England Complex Systems Institute*, which was
639 founded by theoretical physicist Yaneer Bar-Yam, who is known for having predicted aspects
640 of the Arab Spring by using the observation that violence and riots occur at peaks of the
641 global food price index. The paper describes a capitalist economic system featuring two
642 main cycles that are balanced against one another, one for wages and consumption (the
643 labor cycle), and one for investment and returns (the capital cycle), while treating the role
644 of banks and government as providing monetary injections into those cycles.

645 The first cycle is that of workers receiving income and consuming goods and services. The
646 second cycle is that of the wealthy investing in production and receiving returns on their
647 investments. For growth to happen in this capitalist system, the two must be in a certain
648 balance. If there is too much money in the worker cycle then there are not enough things
649 to purchase. If there is too much money in the investment cycle then consumers don't
650 have enough money to buy things so investment doesn't happen. The paper suggests that
651 prior to 1980 there was too much money in the worker/consumer cycle, with money chasing
652 too few products, giving rise to inflation. After 1980, the balance changed the other way,
653 likely due to the Reganomics tax changes. There was too much money in the investor cycle
654 and the result has been a series of recessions, perhaps mitigated by the likes of the Federal
655 Reserve intervening by lowering interest rates in order to increase borrowing ability, in order
656 to increase consumption – while income continued to be too low.

657 The paper suggested that the way government is regulating the economy is analogous to
658 driving a car using only the accelerator and without using the steering wheel, where steering
659 corresponds to keeping the balance between the two cycles in some good proportion. While
660 Federal Reserve interventions may have helped overcome the recessions, today we are up
661 against the roadside guard rail and need to rebalance the economy by shifting money back

662 to the worker/consumer cycle.

663 The paper suggests that current approaches to correcting economic problems by reducing
664 government spending (austerity), while decreasing taxes for the wealthy in order to promote
665 investment, are wrong. They may have been somewhat helpful in 1980 but they are long
666 outdated today. Economic inequality is not simply a social justice problem, but also an
667 economic problem. Fixing economic inequality will have dramatic benefits for economic
668 growth.

669 The analysis suggested that the current USA regulation of economic activity that focuses on
670 monetary policy has missed the problem of regulating the relative strength of flows in the
671 two cycles. Simply, the presence of two flows and one control variable cannot be expected
672 on general principle to function well.

673 The paper recommends a shift towards policies that inject money into the wages and con-
674 sumption cycle in order to increase economic growth. The authors note that this is the
675 same recommendation that would arise from considering the problem of income inequal-
676 ity. So, the research supports advocates of greater income and/or government support for
677 the poor, who use a larger fraction of income for consumption. Even within this capitalist
678 thinking, the conclusion is that wages must be increased in order to create more investment
679 opportunities for the wealthy, thus advancing to a stronger economy.

680 The paper acknowledges the notable contributions of the Federal Reserve as a mitigating
681 and stabilizing influence, but notes that its abilities have reached their limits, because
682 the effectiveness of using monetary policy in and of itself as a mechanism of regulation of
683 economic growth has reached its limits. The paper goes on to predict another recession
684 on the time scale of a few years. It concludes that a new policy that redirects money for
685 consumption is needed to increase economic activity: “Traditional wealth redistribution
686 appears to be essential for renewed economic growth”.

687 Most people are workers, not investors. Since more workers are impacted when there are
688 problems with the economic systems at play, at the very least, workers should have control
689 over this balance. If workers and investors are the same thing you have a form of Marxism.

690 The system proposed here enables a rebalancing of these cycles by guaranteed income and

691 also enables members of the system to demonetize the investor class by reducing the weight-
692 ing that is the exchange rate accepted for the currencies of members of the existing investor
693 class.

Chapter 4

Other uses

4.1 Reparations, debt forgiveness and wealth redistribution

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

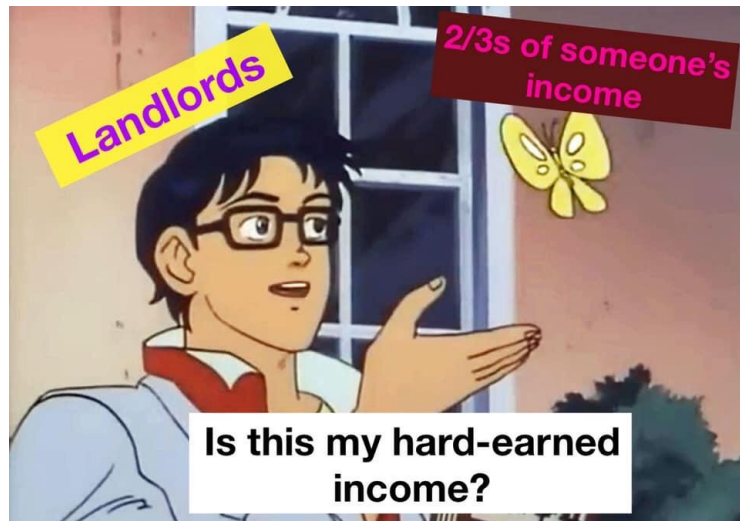


Figure 4.1

705 Economic models acknowledge the relationship between labor income and wealth inequality,
706 and also conclude that a redistributive tax (of the form of a Robin Hood tax) is successful
707 at reducing income inequality [49].

708 At smaller scales than large, perhaps country-level, reparations and debt forgiveness, other
709 debts and expenses could be mitigated. For example, in the time before landlords are
710 abolished, the exchange rates of landlords could be defined by society to be of a worth that
711 means that any rents they have received are immediately redistributed back to the renter.

712 4.2 Direct democracy

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

4.3 Surveillance and privacy, and proletariat control over the admissibility of evidence into court

Soussurveillance is personal surveillance, for example by way of a camera worn by a person. Inverse surveillance is a subset of soursurveillance and is surveillance of surveillance, usually surveillance of the surveillance activities or technologies of an authority. Soussurveillance or other small-scale surveillance systems could record to encrypted databases which are decryptable using only crypto-trust systems. For example, courts could be limited from permitting surveillance recordings to be admitted as evidence unless they have been decrypted by a majority of people in a crypto-trust system.

4.4 Credit

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

4.5 Similar, good ideas that may not be implementable using the proposed system

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

735 **4.6 Fair use of resources intended for people as opposed** 736 **to bots**

737 There is a contemporary problem with dark net markets running on Tor in the form of an
738 ongoing distributed denial-of-service attack A network of social trust could identify the user
739 of a resource as an authentic person, while maintaining anonymity, such that the resources
740 are provided with priority given to people.

741 Chapter 5

742 Dangers

743 5.1 Borders

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

751 5.2 Tyranny of the majority

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

758 5.3 Transparency

759 Ivan Krastev said in his talk *Can democracy exist without trust?* [50] that there are un-
760 intended consequences associated with transparency in government systems that feature
761 humans, that transparency can be used as a way to silence humans in government. While
762 the proposed system should plausibly not intrude on this (particularly given such economic
763 privacy techniques as Zcash), it might have some unintended consequences relating to this.

764 5.4 Privacy

765 As mentioned in reference to the Stockton Economic Empowerment Demonstration (SEED)
766 and things like rights to drugs currently called illegal, personal privacy – that’s privacy as
767 recognized by the likes of the UDHR Article 12 – can be extremely important. Possible
768 supported decentralized systems could be used to demonetize despised minorities, such as
769 LGBT+ people or refugees, or individuals, so it is important to emphasize again that the
770 social trust authentication system is intended as a totally separate system which is merely
771 used by the cryptocurrency system for authentication. Technologies exist for decentralized
772 financial openness, such as Bitcoin, but, as mentioned, it should be emphasized that tech-
773 nologies exist for financial privacy in the forms of Zcash and Monero and perhaps Ethereum,
774 while at the same time enabling decentralized monetary policy, including such ideas as con-
775 tinuous guaranteed median income and regular wealth redistribution of such a form that
776 makes a positive contribution to reality. And, of course, there can be continued development
777 of research into unjust wealth and income secrecy, as we have seen with the Panama Papers
778 ongoing research by the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ).

779 5.5 Unintended consequences

780 Copyright was defined originally in the USA in the context of improving society; it was
781 categorically not a recognition of some form of right to censor ideas. It was designed to
782 mitigate the bad effects of individuals and groups keeping innovative ideas secret. While

783 perhaps this was laudable, the system has become subject to mass manipulation enabled by
784 monetary power and technologies such as *Content ID* [51].

785 An unconditional universal income guarantee is direct and promising but potentially as
786 complex in implementation as the current social welfare systems. A naïve approach would
787 set an income amount in stone at the lowest levels of income and would have the consequence
788 of perpetuating poverty; the dynamic approach of changing the amount to match the median
789 income is more promising. However, the ideas of this proposal could have many unintended
790 negative consequences. They should be modified or supplanted as is reasonable.

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.,

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