

Escape

(Frequently Asked Questions)

Sam Gold

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"A king without an army is just a windbag in fancy clothes."

~ Daniel Quinn [1]

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1 Frequently Asked Questions

Question: Why *retail* bitcoin, also known as digital cash (www.dash.org), for our escape vehicle? Why not Nano, with its fast, scalable, zero-fee directed acyclic graph (DAG) structure, or Monero, with its fungibility? Why not a proof of stake network instead of proof of work, for substantially lower electric power consumption? Why not something like the hashgraph technology of the Hedera or Holochain platforms, or any other of the hundreds of DALs in operation [2]? Or why not the prototype bitcoin DAL (also known as bitcoin) which has the longest history and the most hash power, and thus presumably less risk?

Answer: The prototype bitcoin DAL is not suitable for retail use, but the fast, inexpensive, and easy to use retail-ready version of it, *retail* bitcoin, is. In the long term, one or more of the other innovative networks may prove to have more value to users than the combined proof of work and proof of stake blockchain technology of *retail* bitcoin. In the near term, though, *retail* bitcoin is a turnkey solution [3] that is the most reliable in the DAL class, and therefore best for meeting our reliability requirement. This reliability can be attributed to the care its developers have taken to keep the block mining codebase identical to the prototype bitcoin codebase, thus retaining prototype bitcoin's proven reliability.

In addition, the developers have implemented 51% attack protection and functionality and ease-of-use improvements that make it ready for production use *and* more reliable than prototype bitcoin, the most stress-tested DAL. It is oriented toward use as cash, filling a large gap in our world's monetary systems. Thus, it is the overall most sensible starting point for our new free, as in free speech, monetary world. Hashgraph, DAG, or other technologies may ultimately prove to be superior to *retail* bitcoin, and if so, the free market in money may end up choosing one or several of them. At this time, however, they are in

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the prototype phase, and therefore too risky. Monero, and other DALs such as Zcash or Horizen, formerly Zencash, use a fungibility method that isn't optional and doesn't allow proof that all participants in the network ecosystem are being honest. Plus, unlike *retail* bitcoin when used in private send mode, they've been penetrated.

Question: What are the benefits of using *retail* bitcoin, also known as digital cash, for our escape?

Answer: *Retail* bitcoin is the correct choice to aid our transition to our new and improved, free entropy-type US dollars because:

- It is the most decentralized of the DANs, making it the ideal monetary solution for a group of strangers who need something that does not require anyone to trust anyone else.
- It has the low risk resulting from being the longest-running DAL. It is the user-ready version of the longest-running and most attacked DAL, prototype bitcoin, and has carried along the highly tried and tested prototype bitcoin block mining code.
- It has lower risk than prototype bitcoin because so-called 51% attacks¹ are prevented by Long Living Masternode Quorum Chainlocks, implemented in 2019.²
- Its network software is suitable for point of sale (POS) transactions, with approximately one-second wait times, and a decentralized application interface (DAPI), allowing easy integration into merchant accounting software.
- It is scalable to credit card levels of throughput, while maintaining decentralization and security [1:33 of 4].

¹They are called 51% attacks because if one entity controls more than half of the hash power running the network it can re-write history, and transfer ledger units into its own ledger entry.

²Chainlocks are a method used by Masternode executables to use a quorum of those executables to determine if a transaction is valid, prior to the miner validation, thus preempting 51% attacks.

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- Its software instantiates the world's longest-lived decentralized autonomous organization (DAO), which provides for governance by self-interested parties. This is ideal for the political union of We the People of these United States, who seek an egalitarian governmental solution.
- Its development roadmap is proceeding to implement changes that will make it as easy to use as PayPal [5, 6].
- Its network transactions are user-selectable between private and public. Public transactions that can be traced through the blocks can be chosen when needed, such as for real estate sales. Private transactions can be chosen when the privacy of cash is desired. No bug bounty for penetrating a *retail* bitcoin private transaction has yet been claimed.
- Possibly the most important attribute of *retail* bitcoin, which is absolutely critical for We the People to have in our new version of our world reserve money US dollars, is that it is completely decentralized. With the massive hash power it will acquire after our federal government treasury purchase of a two-year supply, combined with its additional 51% attack protection software, it will become effectively impossible for any group to gain control over it and cheat the rest of us. It will become as mechanical as elemental gold, which has not been synthesized by any humans despite millennia of alchemy attempts. The *retail* bitcoin network will have become a force of nature, implacably only transferring ledger units out of ledger entries upon proof that the requestor is who she says she is, by providing it her private key.³

³Nothing about the *retail* bitcoin network software will prevent people from stealing from each other the old-fashioned way, such as with tricks or physical violence. These risks will still exist for users of *retail* bitcoin, just as they do for gold, and any other cryptocurrencies. However, in our new, free world, people will be free to offer their services to aid theft victims in recovering their property. Thanks to the freedom to offer improved services to steal customers from existing providers of such services, we can expect the ability of people to recover their stolen money to improve over time. We can also expect less and less theft over time, as poverty rates relentlessly decrease.

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Question: Imagine humanity successfully transitioned over to free money, which subsequently commenced evolving in such a way as to improve everyone's health, making everyone's expected life spans increase to decades, and then to centuries, and so on. For things used as money to improve in the same way as other human-manufactured artifacts, they must be made free, as noted. But if they're free to evolve, and therefore evolving, the best way to save the fruits of one's labor for later use will be forced to change along with them, as some versions of money fall from favor and are replaced by new and improved versions. Doesn't this dynamic condemn us all to spending centuries and millennia and more constantly monitoring the state of the art in wealth preservation, similar to that same problem existing in our current highly inflationary monetary environment in which we have to do work to get money and then more work to preserve value for a rainy day?

Answer: It might seem so, but the same competitive forces causing moneys to evolve and improve will also cause reliable ways to save to exist. For example, our very first bridge into our new monetary world will be digital gold (*retail* bitcoin) with its slightly deflationary temporal monetary policy, which will likely provide a reliable way to store value for quite a long time. Since no one wants to spend the rest of eternity monitoring monetary markets, it is practically certain that free moneys, evolving in the crucible of competition, will solve that particular problem (which is a good problem to have, all things considered).

Question: But, muh roads!

Answer: This is one of the first thoughts that spring to mind for many when we hear any talk of governments disappearing. In other words, who will build and maintain the roads? Many of us have been trained to believe certain things can't exist without forcing everyone to pay for them because of the so-called free rider problem. That training causes us to assume roads must be public, with no owners because otherwise they would have toll booths every 20 feet. The general problem with ownerless property is that a so-called tragedy of the commons results. In the

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case of ownerless roads, everyone has incentive to use the road but not contribute to construction or maintenance, meaning they have incentive to free-ride. Therefore, there must be revenueurs with brute squads forcing everyone to pay. However, it turns out that brute squads or ridiculous toll booths aren't the only two possibilities. See the private road questions and answers below.

There is also a recent archaeological discovery proving by induction that we don't have to worry about roads in a tax-free world because if it is true that public works such as roads can't exist in a free world, then what was discovered can't exist:

Concrete, empirical evidence that large-scale projects for use by the public can in fact be completed without concentrated power has recently come to light with the discovery of a complex, difficult-to-build and maintain network of ceramic water pipes and drainage ditches. This network was constructed and used around 4,000 years ago at the walled site of Pingliangtai, in the Huaiyang District of Zhoukou City in central China [7]. While a complex pipe system may not seem excessively surprising or unusual, what may be surprising is that it appears that the people who constructed it lived in a true state of anarchy.⁴ The houses were all about the same size and quality, and there is no evidence of social hierarchy in burials. But they still managed to undertake the careful coordination needed to produce the ceramic pipes, plan their layout, install them, and then maintain them for years and years, an accomplishment that required real effort from many people. The fact that that group of people was able to figure out how to construct and maintain a complex pipe network that had the same free-rider problem as roads, without some windbag with a brute squad forcing them to, is good evidence that the roads will get constructed and maintained, too, in our newly free world. It was seemingly in the best

⁴"Anarchy" was originally the word ἀναρχία in ancient Greece, and later became the Latin word *anarchia*. In the Greek, it was used to denote groups that were ἀν ("without") ἀρχία (military "leader," and later "ruler,") so, groups that had no ruler. Historically, the word has been used both in the negative sense of disorder and chaos, and in the positive sense of free people who don't need and won't tolerate a ruler, big man, or boss [Chapter 1 of 8], causing many a "Tastes great! Less filling!" style argument.

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interest of every individual in that society to benefit from those pipes and ditches but not pay for them, and yet they still managed to do it without the windbag and his brute squad.

Said another way, if there is an economic demand, there may be an economic supply.

Question: In a world where compulsory governments have evaporated, roads will be privately owned. What prevents someone from buying the road in front of my house and charging me a million dollars to use it?

Answer: Nothing, except their insurer, who's going to have some paying to do when the geniuses employed by this company decide to sue you and your neighbors for not paying because you're obviously going to use the road to go to work and get groceries regardless of their nonsense, and you're obviously not paying them a million dollars. The jury's going to award you all damages from them instead of the other way around like the boneheads hoped. The price of their insurance policy is going to climb, and the company's shareholders are going to sue the board of directors for damages for defrauding them, as their stock price plummets. That's what prevents the managers or owners of any company from even thinking about such a Dr. Evil-style plan.

Question: In a world where compulsory governments have evaporated, roads will be privately owned. What prevents a road owner from putting up toll booths every 20 feet?

Answer: As the owner of a road for rent, it is your prerogative to put up a lot of toll stations. It is also the prerogative of cash holders to attend your resulting bankruptcy auction when no one will use your miserable road with a toll booth every 20 feet.

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Question: But what if the company buys the road in front of my house and installs a toll booth every 20 feet? Won't my neighbors and I be stuck using its miserable road with all those toll booths?

Answer: Unlikely. This is a similar behavior as if it charged you a million dollars and could result in a dispute between you and your neighbors on one side, and the company on the other. If the company brought suit against you and your neighbors for failure to respect its toll booths every 20 feet and we were on the jury, the company might not prevail.

Question: If it really happens that the various national and other coercive governments of We the People around the world evaporate as employees leave for newly created jobs in the entropy money economy and as our collectively owned national lands and other properties are sold off, won't we individuals be in danger because there will be no police to protect us?

Answer: Sadly, we're already not very well protected by our police organizations. Tax-subsidized police are prone to hurting people rather than protecting them [9–14], and at least in these fifty states, tax-subsidized courts have repeatedly affirmed that tax-subsidized police have no duty to protect their customers [15]. The reader may be familiar with the complaint that police personnel are never there when you need them. However, pointing out the failings of our existing security provision means is to commit a tu quoque, or appeal to hypocrisy fallacy.

Regardless of the failings of existing systems for security, the fact is that we'll be safer without government police because we'll get to choose our means of protection [16], and because it will eliminate the danger of harm by government agents. We know it's possible to have security without tax-subsidized police thanks to copious empirical evidence informing us that most of our ancestors had police protection without being forced into it [17, 18]. We also know it's possible thanks to many examples on display right here and now [17]:

- Universities supply their own police.

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- Banks and businesses purchase armored car services.
- Downtown companies purchase their own security services.
- Large manufacturing sites typically supply their own security services.
- Stores sell personal and home protection equipment.
- Individuals and families hire private detective agencies.
- Nightclubs and bars employ bouncers.
- Companies hire debt collectors.
- People hire bodyguards.
- Neighborhoods have neighborhood watches.

As we spend our security money wisely, it will provide security providers incentive to improve the quality and decrease the cost of their services to get and keep our business [16, 19].

Question: Related to the question about police, if governments evaporate, what are we supposed to do about all those people in cages (jails, prisons)? Without tax-subsidized government agents to keep them locked up, won't they get out and go on a murder, rape, theft spree?

Answer: That's a very good point. But luckily, the guards won't just walk off their jobs. All local and state governmental institutions will remain in business after the changeover to oxygen US dollars, although they may have incurred significant employee attrition. But nobody will let out the truly dangerous individuals to menace us all. This is partly because they're good people, and partly because of the liability problem they will incur if the dangerous criminal(s) they released harm others.

As time goes on, though, the jails and prisons will find their funding continually shrinking as governments in general evaporate. There will come to be political pressure for prisons to reduce their budget footprints. The prison systems will accomplish this in stages. First, the perpetrators of victimless crimes will be dismissed. Next, every perpetrator who can be matched with a victim will be, and mediation teams

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will help the parties find a way to get the perp released. These will mostly consist of ways for the perp to earn money to pay his victim while not hurting anyone. Finally, they will deal with the perps who can't be matched with victims or their families. Presumably, imagining that tax funding ends, keepers of the few remaining perps can attract charity funding. At least for the author it would be a good cause, worthy of regular donations. Hopefully, some of the charity funding will be spent on research and development into healing the remaining perps so they can eventually be released.

In the meantime, as governments fade away, new perpetrators will be confronted with their victims, or their victim's families, not government agents, as the victims pursue standard strategies to be made whole by bringing suits for damages against them. The damages awarded will be for restitution, not retribution, and will be monetary in nature, thus no new prisoners will be added to the jail and prison populations. Eventually, prisons and prisoners will become distant memories.

Question: If the federal government of these United States evaporates and we presumably lose the airport security screenings provided by the TSA, who will make sure terrorists don't get control of airplanes?

Answer: The protection of the law will be restored to individuals and companies so that the safety of flying will become a private matter between the passenger, the airline operator, and their insurance companies. Many of the talented and dedicated people previously employed in governmental organizations such as the TSA, the FBI, the DOD, and local police departments will get to restore their services to the non-governmental economy, helping us all by serving us in dispute resolution, security, and other companies whose only concern is to please their customers.

When people travel, in this new age of free entropy money, they purchase personal security insurance policies that will pay them or their

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assigns if they get hurt through no fault of their own, such as if the airplane crashes. Because the insurance company doesn't want to pay, it has to determine people's security risk rating, to aid in pricing their policies.

The more the insurance company can persuade itself a person isn't likely to cause the airplane to crash, the lower its policy offer price. Also, the more it can persuade itself the passenger is patronizing an airline company with a good safety rating and a good insurer who prevents the airline from selling rides to terrorists (of whom there are fewer these days thanks to significantly reduced poverty rates, and significantly reduced governmental crime rates), the lower the policy offer price. The insurance company hires the services of a private security agency to help it assign customers a security rating along with a price to offer for a policy.

The airline insurance company does the same, to determine the security rating of the passengers' insurance companies. It uses this security rating to help negotiate a price for the insurance policy it purchases from the passenger's insurance company, which will pay out if she or he caused the airplane to crash. These policy payouts will help it pay out on the insurance policy it sold the airline company in case a passenger made the airplane crash.

Insurance companies can obtain biometric data from travelers by offering a lower policy price if the traveler provides, it and provide that data with the policy it sells to the airline insurer. A way it could work is by requesting customer insurance policy information when airline tickets are purchased. The airline insurer's computers then cryptographically contact the customer's insurer's computers, which send them the customer's biometric data. The airplane is then safe without anyone Totally Sexually Assaulting the passengers because its insurer isn't about to let anyone on board who isn't in the database, complete with a certified security rating. It accomplishes this by mechanically, and manually with human workers, scanning the faces of every passenger before they got on board. It is totally convenient for the paying passengers. The only inconvenience they have to suffer is providing their personal insurance policy information to the airline.

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However, they only suffer even that inconvenience once because they already did it long ago, when they first set up their electronic oxygen US dollar wallet. Each passenger provides the wallet that information just once, so then when she uses her wallet to pay the airline, her phone asks if she wants to provide her insurance policy information to the airline, and she clicks, “Yes.” Then, when she gets to the airport, she has to do nothing except casually stroll to the gate. She stops at a private security screening on her way to the gate, but that is just to ensure she hasn’t packed any invasive species or done anything else to violate airline flight safety rules. It is quick, enjoyable, and low-cost since she’s the customer, not the hostage.

It is also, in reality, just a formality since she already carefully checked both the invasive species and airplane safety rules. She did this partly because she and hers are good people, and partly because even if they weren’t, each of them would have carefully checked anyway due to liability concerns. If someone causes expensive damage to any ecosystems, they will have to pay because their insurance provider wisely charges a substantial premium to cover ecosystem damage, and they wisely chose not to purchase that ridiculously expensive policy. Also, they checked the airline safety rules, again just because they’re good people, as attested to by the low policy prices they obtained thanks to their stellar security risk ratings.

Question: If the federal government of these United States evaporates and we presumably lose the protection of its army, won’t we be exposed to the danger of invasion by foreign armies?

Answer: To commit another tu quoque fallacy, government armies suffer from the same problem as do government police, in that not only do their results differ from the promises we all hear, but We the People don’t have as much control over them as we think we do [20].

In a world without government armies, we will almost certainly find that the laws of supply and demand producing security from petty

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crime will also produce security against organized crime, such as invasion by a foreign, tax-subsidized army. If even one nation-state depoliticizes, its resulting economic wealth will likely lead others to emulate it, and will also greatly increase the sophistication of its defensive technology [17]. Companies selling personal security insurance policies have a financial incentive to reduce crime so they don't pay out on claims, and therefore have incentive to combine forces to repel foreign invasions [19].

Furthermore, every person on the planet is going to gain financial power relative to their city governments, their county governments, state or province or prefecture governments, and their national governments. Likely all of the soldiers in every army on earth are going to get rich in the front run and trade their dreary government jobs for better opportunities in the newly free market for security services, with most of the other government employees doing something similar. In short order, after the front run, there likely won't be any armies, and even if there are, our newly free market for insurance and security providers will protect us. In our world with new and improved entropy-type US dollars, far fewer people will need money so bad they'll risk their lives as cannon fodder in a far away land for it.

Question: Won't the disappearance of coercive governments deprive people of access to justice if injured by others?

Answer: The question is the answer. People can and will end up harming others, and as long as that is the case, there will be an economic demand for dispute resolution services, and therefore an economic supply. Again, economic demand is like money in the corner, and postulating an economic demand won't be met with a supply is like postulating no one will pick up the money in the corner.

Contrary to what some may expect, without tax-subsidized courts, dispute litigants will finally get access to juries or decision-makers whose only concern is to please their customers [21]. Law systems that have

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existed without the crutch of taxpayer subsidization tend to share six basic features [22]:

1. a predominant concern for individual rights and private property;
2. laws enforced by victims backed by reciprocal agreements;
3. standard adjudicative procedures established to avoid violence;
4. offenses treated as torts punishable by economic restitution;
5. strong incentives for the guilty to yield to prescribed punishment due to the threat of social ostracism; and
6. legal change via an evolutionary process of developing customs and norms.

By way of contrast, note that it's not like we're getting good justice service with these compulsory governments. As an example of the quality of service in the United States, the Federal Bureau of Investigation estimates only 45 percent of violent crimes lead to arrest and prosecution [23]. In some cities, government police organizations fail to make arrests in half of the murder cases [24]. When people have the protection of law available, every one of these violent crime cases will likely end with the victims or their families getting monetary compensation from their trespassers.

Question: If statutes and tax-subsidized police aren't working very well, why do we have them?

Answer: Despite protests to the contrary, it doesn't appear those things were ever put in place for the benefit of the common people. We know this because government-invented statutory laws are known to give results like:

- Women thrown in cages for offending some group's idea of "decency" [25].
- People thrown in cages for letting kids read kids' books with words that offend some group's idea of "decency" [26].

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- People destroying other people's homes because they offend some group's idea of safe and adequate sewage treatment [27].

As we can see from examples such as these, statutory laws with tax-subsidized police enforcing them don't always work well for us. It turns out that this makes sense, because statutes aren't there for our own good, and to the extent they have ever helped common people, it was no more than a by-product of power grasping for more power. At least for those of us in these fifty states, we're stuck with them not because they're effective, but because they enhanced the wealth and power of medieval English kings.

Question: How did medieval English kings use statutes to enhance their wealth and power?

Answer: They did this by gradually replacing the existing Anglo-Saxon legal service businesses with royal courts, which enforced the king's statutes. Because they were taxpayer-subsidized, royal courts were eventually able to win all the legal service business of the land by undercutting the competition [28]. The Crown was then able to both extend its power over feudal lords and raise significant revenue through a combination of superior coercive power to command and genuinely superior service to entice parties to bring their disputes to royal courts [29]. Thanks to tax subsidization and a partial monopoly on judicial business the royal courts starved out their competition [30].

The reign of statutory law established throughout late-medieval Europe has lasted clear up into the present day [28] and is known to produce oppression and social division [29].

USA federal white-collar crime statutes, which prohibit certain non-violent activities, such as deception, manipulation, breach of trust, subterfuge or concealment, for financial gain, provide another example of the state-monopolized body of law purporting to make our lives better, but actually making them worse. These statutes are known to cause theft rather than prevent it, by violating a basic tenet of the Anglo-Saxon

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customary law, which is that you don't get to just say someone harmed you and then get damages. You have to prove it.

Our Anglo-Saxon forebearers discovered that the best way to effectively resolve disputes was to make accusers jump high hurdles before being awarded damages from a transgressor. Otherwise, any of us would routinely be in danger of being victimized by frivolous lawsuits. These discovered, liberal customary, or common, laws make government officials jump high hurdles before allowing them to deprive someone of their freedom. Using the guidelines of these discovered laws, juries tend to rule against a person only if their dishonesty causes significant harm to others — for example if a perp extorted a large sum from his victim.

Federal government statutes, in contrast, allow government employees to punish people simply for violating a white-collar crime statute, regardless of the harm caused to others. Examples of such statutes are those prohibiting federal mail fraud, wire, bank or securities fraud, money laundering, false statements to fed prosecutors, and obstruction of justice. People caught violating any of those statutes can be forced to pay large sums, and forced into cages for long periods.

Question: If white-collar crime statutes aren't making things better for us common people, why do they exist?

Answer: These statutes were put in place to make government employees' jobs easier and more secure by removing the high hurdles of the customary law.

The problem for the government employees was that before a jury was likely to recommend that a transgressor make their victim whole, the Anglo-Saxon customs required three important elements in the transgressor's thinking to be found: one, *mens rea* (guilty mind, meaning a person had intent to defraud); two, absence of vicarious criminal liability (person only responsible for their own actions); and three, the principle of legality (person must know their action is illegal). These things are very difficult to prove beyond reasonable doubt against individual

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employees of large decentralized organizations, and the organizations themselves don't have a body that can be put in a cage. To make the lives of federal prosecutors easier and to provide more work for them, Congress passed white-collar crime statutes. These statutes effectively force organizations to aid prosecutors by turning over records and employees immediately upon finding they may have violated one of those new federal statutes.

This caused problems by going beyond the customary, or common, law with statutes that are less moral [31]. This can and has forced companies to act unethically toward their own employees, in effect removing Fifth Amendment protection against self-incrimination from employees and forcing management to violate the trust of their employees. Ironically, the statutes have made employees less likely to speak up about corruption.

In short, our attempt at control failed. Instead of reducing crime, it has created incentives for unethical behavior, continues to get innocent people hurt, and is costing us huge money both in pay to federal bureaucrats and in lost profits to shareholders that were instead spent on compliance actions. Adding insult to injury, this attempt likely hasn't done better at preventing crime than the more moral customary law. Hasnas concluded we might be better off without the white-collar crime statutes [31, 32].

Question: If we lose the protection of state-provided statutory laws, what other alternatives exist?

Answer: In addition to our empirical knowledge of the dysfunctional nature of state-provided dispute resolution, we know empirically that a state monopoly is not necessary to provide this service and provide it effectively [28]. In multiple times and places, our ancestors have discovered that violent conflict resolution is expensive and unpleasant, and lower cost methods of settlement resulted [22, 30].

In England and Ireland, court systems and informal customary procedures delivered high-quality service to customers for many centuries

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without tax subsidies [17, 21, 29, 33, 34]. In the “Old West” of the United States, private agencies such as land clubs, cattlemen’s associations, mining camps, and wagon trains provided the necessary basis for an orderly society in which property was protected and conflicts were resolved [18]. Hollon informed us that the Western frontier was safer and more peaceful than much of these present day fifty states [35].

Just in these fifty states, there are hundreds of thousands of private law systems [28], such as, for example:

- International business conducted without tax-subsidized courts.
- Labor contracts with workplace judiciary.
- University judicial processes.
- Homeowner associations.
- Stockbrokers agreeing to binding arbitration as a condition of employment.
- Religious groups using priests or rabbis.
- Insurance contracts that specify binding arbitration.

As demonstrated by this copious empirical evidence, most people will do anything they can to avoid the morass of government courts [17].

Access to justice, in reality meaning dispute resolution, is considered important by many or most of us, and therefore there will be an ethically sourced supply [19, 29, 36]. We’ll all have better access to high-quality dispute resolution in our new world.

Question: What if there’s a contract dispute, and I can’t use a government court to be made whole? For example, if a health insurance company agrees to cover an expensive operation but reneges after seeing the bill.

Answer: Presumably the contract stipulated that disputes are to be settled before an arbitrator. But if the parties forgot to put in that stipulation? They can still agree, after the dispute arises, to take it to a court. But what if the other party knows she’ll lose, and refuses to go to court?

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Hopefully, you purchased an insurance policy against this loss, so you file a claim and it becomes the insurance company's problem. Your insurer then contacts the other party's insurance company and works out a settlement. But what if the other party doesn't have insurance? In this example, the health insurance company stiffed you and won't agree to go to a court with you, and they themselves don't have an insurance policy covering them in case of a contract dispute.

Hopefully, not checking that they were insured is a mistake you won't make again. In such a case, your insurance policy may cover you, but your premiums may rise. After paying you, your insurance company can demand restitution from the stiff, either with an internal department or by hiring a police agency or a bounty hunter [28], or possibly by releasing the case information to a credit tracking agency.

Question: What if one gets assaulted and/or battered?

Answer: Hopefully you have a personal security policy, in which your insurer will pay if you get assaulted or battered. Obviously, the policy would be written to only pay if you didn't cause the problem in the first place. In the same way that a fire policy must exclude arson by the policyholder, a personal security policy must exclude assault and/or battery by the policyholder. As long as the fight isn't your fault, your insurance will pay, then pursue the other party for restitution. In a free world, policy details can follow any lawful tradition, such as the Catholic Canon law, Jewish Mosaic law, English customary law, the Xeer tradition of Somalia, or any policy an insurer might dream up to offer to customers [19, 36].

In the event of disputes between people covered by different policies, each insurer will have financial incentive to serve its customers, while not paying out on policies unnecessarily, by finding credible lawful and moral consensus among the competing law codes. Given the multiple and long-lived common law and customary law [21] systems in the world, and the abundance of dispute resolution experts, or lawyers,

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who need work, we can predict that demand for dispute resolution services will be met with adequate supply.

Question: What are all these changes going to look like? Will our system be unrecognizable?

Answer: Hasnas speculates that simple changes to modern legal/statutory systems could transform them back into something similar to older customary law systems in which judges only ensured standing and jurisdiction,⁵ and juries or decision-makers made substantive decisions on the case [21]. These changes would result in trial judges ruling on jurisdiction, standing, and motions, and enforcing rules of evidence, but nothing more. They would not instruct juries or decision-makers on what the law is. The judges' only jury instructions might then be for the jury members to use their conscience and strive to be fair.

In contrast to monopoly justice systems, which in the before time forced everyone to pay for slow, inefficient dispute resolution oriented toward punishment,⁶ we can expect that our new systems, continuously improving in the crucible of competition for customers, will evolve to produce fast and efficient justice systems oriented toward restitution.

Question: But who will help poor people without tax-funded welfare programs?

Answer: Loss of governments means loss of massively wasteful government welfare programs [38], leaving that much more money available for true charitable contributions. Synergistically, it will also remove incentives for people to not work when they are able. Finally, our oxygen US

⁵A person has standing if they are the victim who suffered from a transgression. A court or other venue has jurisdiction if it is the proper venue for the purported victim to attempt to be made whole.

⁶Causing modern-day slavery, as state-provided statutes lead to large prison populations who are exploited for cheap labor [37].

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dollars decrease poverty by design, so as time goes on, there will be fewer and fewer poor people who need help in the first place.

Question: But if we lose protective agencies such as the Federal Food and Drug Administration and the US Department of Transportation, who will protect us from the modern times robber barons, companies like General Motors and Johnson & Johnson, who manufacture our transportation vehicles, food, and drugs? These outfits could cut costs too much and get people hurt if the collective doesn't police them.

Answer: Again, we already pay our government employees a lot for less-than-stellar protection [39, 40]. In our free new world, everyone will, in effect, be policed by everyone, through the use of discovered customary law by involved parties, as well as by discovered prices. Adequate safety standards will be discovered through the complex interactions between manufacturers, their insurers, their customers, and their customers' insurers [41, 42].

See also the movie *Erin Brockovich* [43], for a well-told story involving dispute resolution services of the kind that can already be obtained from private firms. Private firms such as this routinely help get payment for people who have been injured by the misconduct of others. While it is true that in the here and now such firms typically use tax-subsidized courts to litigate their cases, in such civil cases, the tax-subsidized courts only check for standing and jurisdiction, services that non-tax-subsidized courts could also provide. As it happens, the particular Erin Brockovich case made into the movie was settled by the parties without going to court.

Question: But what if there's a disease pandemic? Without our government employees to force us to quarantine and (anti)socially distance from others, the disease could spread rapidly and kill millions.

Answer: This is one in a class of so-called trolley problems, philosophical situations in which you control a switch that controls the track a trolley

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takes. In a typical example, the trolley will kill two young people if you do nothing, and five old people if you move the switch.

In the case of a disease pandemic, you are proposing for our government employees to control the switch. If they flip the switch one way, maybe fewer people die from the disease, but more get harmed due to the loss of thousands of businesses and millions of jobs, and vice versa if they flip the switch the other way [44].

It's an impossible choice, and luckily, no one will have to make it. In our new free and healthy world, pandemics likely won't even be possible, and our newly wealthy population will be freer from economic constraints, and thus freer to take comfort-increasing actions. For example, if anyone does become concerned about germs, they will, of course, have the option of staying away from others for a while, and if too many workers are staying home, a business will be free to pay people extra to stay on the job [45]. These kinds of problems, too, will be solved in a decentralized way by the high division of labor machine, so that no humans will be burdened with an impossible-to-solve trolley problem [42].⁷

Question: But if our central governments evaporate away, how will we protect our beautiful national forests, parks, and monuments from being paved over, or covered with shopping malls, houses, and apartments?

Answer: Before we all choose to put those beautiful lands up for sale, we can encumber them with conservation easements. An easement is a type of encumbrance that continues to exist even after the transfer of ownership occurs. A conservation easement could prevent future owners from developing the property.

⁷There is a growing body of experts [46] providing evidence germ theory is fundamentally flawed, and all disease is a problem with the terrain [47-50]. If true, this would render the question moot.

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Question: But if there are no more governments, who will enforce the easements?

Answer: During the time before county governments have evaporated, the easements will be recorded in county recorders' files, who will carry the easement forward to whoever purchases those parcels. If the new owner(s) of a parcel choose to develop the parcel anyway, they could face negative consequences. Concerned citizens would likely approach the new owner(s) directly to persuade them to cease and desist, and if that failed, could bring suit in a tax-subsidized county court. If the court found against the parcel owner(s), then the county sheriff could use the threat of violence to persuade them to cease and desist.

If it happens after county governments have evaporated, there will still be consequences for parcel owner(s) who violate conservation easements. Concerned citizens would again likely approach the owner(s) to dissuade them from developing, and if that failed, could still bring suit in a non-tax-subsidized court. If the court found against the owner(s), and they continued to develop regardless of the easement, perhaps banking on the absence of forcible county government response, concerned citizens might escalate. For example, if people felt strongly about respecting the conservation easement, it is possible some of them might choose to vandalize some of the development equipment, such as bulldozers or logging trucks. If the owner(s) brought suit against the vandals, and yours truly was on the jury, they might not be awarded damages because they knowingly and willfully violated the conservation easement that they knew encumbered the property when they bought it.

Question: If most or all of the parcel owners in the world sign up, then a huge amount of new money, maybe more than one hundred trillion US dollars per year, will begin flooding into circulation worldwide. Won't that cause price inflation, and possibly a hyperinflationary runaway?

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Answer: It seems likely that it will cause price inflation, at least in terms of our new and improved entropy-type US dollars, but we won't experience a worldwide hyperinflationary runaway because multiple mitigating factors protect us:

1. The number of the new, entropy-type US dollars in circulation will increase by about the same amount every year. This means the year-over-year percentage increase in circulating money will continually shrink, eventually nearing zero. As the percentage increases dwindle, so too will the price increase percentages.
2. Possibly even more important than the fact that the money supply inflation decreases on a percentage basis over time is the fact that the amount of increase in money supply is known, in advance, by all market participants because ecosystem service levels are publicly known and typically don't change fast. In other words, the flow of entropy money into circulation will be linear and predictable, which should result in reduced commodity price volatility [51] and predictable interest rates. Lowered costs for businesses due to the elimination of revenueurs, plus better business planning enabled by reduced commodity price volatility and predictable interest rates, should result in more successful businesses employing more people and producing more products and services that improve people's lives. In effect, because the monetary inflation effects are known ahead of time by all market participants, they may be irrelevant. The state-of-the-art in products and services will continue to advance regardless of the state of the money supply, simply because the state of the money supply is known by all.
3. A substantial portion of the new entropy money will flow directly into landowners' accounts in payment for their parcel's produced ecosystem services. This should protect them from being late to the bidding wars for real goods and services caused by the new money. This new, entropy-type money causes less poverty than the old energy-type money because it enters circulation through many hands, thus reducing the Cantillon effect [52], also known as the inflation tax. In this way, the new money is similar to gold,

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which has historically entered circulation somewhat equitably due to being relatively evenly distributed throughout the earth's crust.

4. Money supply inflation will be mitigated by increased productivity. As the federal government of the United States shrinks, we can expect fewer barriers to entry for new businesses. That, combined with less taxes, reduced commodity price volatility, predictable interest rates, and better cash flow, will dramatically increase the output of the workforce. All those factors combined will result in more money in more people's pockets, countering some of the effects of the money supply inflation.
5. Productivity will also be aided by the improvements expected to everyone's health from having more money to spend on staying healthy and living in a new world that is steadily becoming healthier.
6. If the first mitigating factors fail to protect us from a hyperinflationary runaway, we will be saved by the newly formed free market in money caused by the elimination of legal tender statutes. A hyperinflationary runaway will simply open the field for competitors to our new and improved entropy-type US dollars. And even in this worst-case scenario since we've established the precedent of using entropy from land parcels as money, and the other precedent of paying for the employees of the federal government with an inflation tax, we'll likely continue to reap the benefits of a healthier world with fewer revenueurs.⁸
7. USA non-financial debt is already around \$72 trillion, and accelerating [53] (Figure 1 [54]). Furthermore, the Congressional Budget Office projects that the federal government debt burden will grow by at least \$115 trillion over the next thirty years. When considered from this perspective, printing up \$100 trillion or \$200 trillion per year isn't quite as crazy as it first sounds. As the large amount

⁸On a related note, remember that our new, improved US dollars will be tracked on a DAL which is a hard fork from *retail* bitcoin. It will be trivially easy for savers to purchase *retail* bitcoin, with its slightly deflationary monetary policy, with their new and improved entropy-type US dollars, and thus shield themselves from price inflation.

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of financial wealth gets transferred from our federal government to the people and states of the world, thanks to the front run, and continues to enter circulation in its new, predictable, and more equitable way, and as business conditions improve and the health of us individuals steadily improves, these large debts should eventually be paid off, reducing our financial vulnerabilities to price inflation.

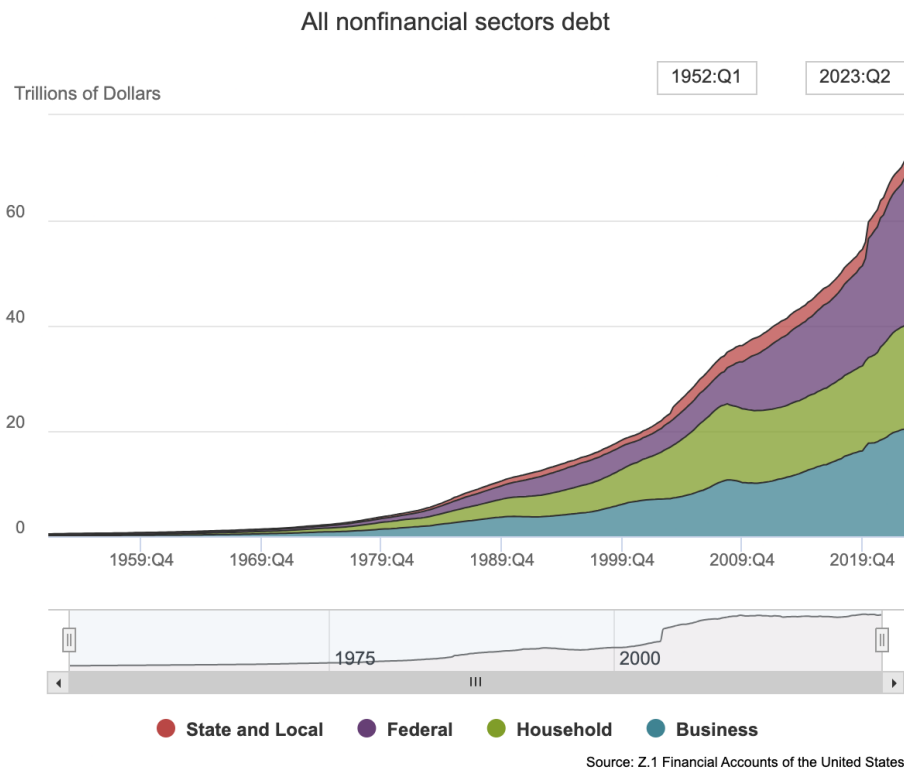


Figure 1. *Heavily indebted world.* (Data courtesy of Federal Reserve Board of Governors.)

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Question: But if, for example, our federal government of these United States evaporates, leaving fifty separate political units, won't that make us all poorer because of cross-border tariffs and such?

Answer: The increase in polities will have a wealth-enhancing effect because it will provide people with competition for their tax money. All other things being equal, the polity that oppresses its people more will tend to lose tax revenue as people move away to less oppressive places. Each polity is restrained by the presence of competition [55].

It's possible an oppressive polity could follow the lead of former polities like the USSR and East Germany and physically prevent its people from emigrating. We don't expect this to be a big problem in our newly free world, however since such moves have historically been the last gasps of soon-to-be eliminated polities dying due to extreme poverty. Witness the breakup of the USSR and the fall of the Berlin Wall in the 1990s for a couple of well-known recent examples of this phenomenon.

We also don't expect it to be a big problem because if the federal government were to evaporate, there is a good chance we all will choose to replace it, rather than attempt to install customs and immigration waypoints on state borders. For example, it could possibly be replaced with something more like the Confederated states that preceded it, per the Articles of Confederation. Or, perhaps it could be replaced with a non-compulsory governmental organization like that of the Iroquois Confederacy, which was one of the inspirations for both the Articles and the Constitution that replaced them.

Finally, success in eliminating the federal government revenueurs may give people ideas about freedom and the protection provided by discovered laws, such as those proscribing assault, battery, and other torts. It is possible that as time goes on and people's desire for freedom grows, more and more areas will entirely lose their compulsory governmental institutions, thus eliminating the possibility of cross-border or any other sort of tariffs.

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Question: This proposed system is vulnerable to double or triple dipping or more. What prevents someone from signing up for multiple ecosystem service-tracking DALs, and getting multiple credits for the same services?

Answer: Nothing, and it is a feature, not a bug. This feature, in fact, is what allows for our escape from poverty, crime, and environmental degradation. This same feature that allows for multiple ecosystem service credits also allows innovation, and thus evolution, and thus improvement in our money.

It is true that any landowner can sign up for as many ecosystem service DALs as she likes, but you, the consumer, get to choose what money you will accept in exchange for your valuable good or service. In the now time, as in the before time, market prices will be your guide. Then, as now, units of various DALs will have their own individual valuations. If you, the parcel owner, want to sign up for a hundred ecosystem service credit companies, you are free to do so.

However, because the ecosystem service crediting companies are likely to get paid with a percentage of your ecosystem service cash flow, below some market price they will not be able to profitably produce measurements. In a complex dance between landowners, other market participants, and the ecosystem service crediting companies, prices will be discovered as consumers of money do their due diligence. In the end, it won't matter how many times a parcel owner dips since you, the consumer of money, have freedom of choice.

Question: Given that the world is already on the way to fixing its problems, what with the electric cars, green energy like solar and wind, and the new Natural Asset Companies (NACs) proposed by the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), why expose ourselves to the risk of upsetting our existing fraudulent-receipts-for-gold monetary system that, by the way, has also helped lift the world out of poverty?

Answer: The electric cars and green energy part of this question is another member of the class of trolley problems. The simplistic logic used is

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that wind and solar don't spew out carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, unburned fuel, and the other harmful byproducts of fossil fuel combustion and therefore must be better.

However, as mentioned previously, solar panels and wind turbines rely heavily on taxpayer subsidies [56], and their manufacture results in habitat destruction, water contamination, colonization, toxic waste, slave labor, greenhouse gas emissions, and wars [57, 58]. Wind turbines and solar power installations murder birds and bats by the millions [59, 60]. Adding insult to injury, according to some they aren't even close to capable of supplying the energy needs of the global, high division of labor industrial economy [61–63]. These centrally planned solutions may be causing humanity to kill their one and only home faster than they were before [57, 64–67] and risking harm to the high division of labor we humans of the world rely on to live [42, 57]. Our attempts to fix things by way of committee decisions may be wrong-headed, and worse, we can't know which decisions are the right ones.

NACs may be at least a partial step in the right direction, as the NYSE rule change proposal to the SEC states they will provide a periodic Ecological Performance Report (EPR) that “provides statistical information on the biophysical measures (e.g., tons of carbon, acre feet of water produced), condition, and economic value of each of the ecosystem services produced by the natural assets managed by the NAC” [68]. If the NAC category is successfully introduced to the NYSE, with the participation of various NAC companies, but without fixing our problematic gold US dollars, it may have a positive, environmental degradation-reducing benefit. However, in that case, our gold US dollars would continue to cause poverty, crime, and environmental degradation, and of course, the bankruptcy problem would remain, and fester. On the other hand, if the NAC concept succeeds in the presence of our new and improved oxygen US dollars, the two changes to our world could prove synergistic. Parcel owners could potentially be paid twice, once for their produced oxygen and then once more by renting their property out to an NAC. Plus our debt, tax, war, and so many other problems would be removed from our lives while we transition to our science fiction future.

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To answer the more general part of the question, about the world being “on the way to fixing its problems,” this question may be based on a badly false premise. There is a large body of evidence consistent with the hypothesis that the world, overall at least, is not on its way. Our legacy gold US dollars create dirt-poor crime victims living in environmental dumpster fires by using fraudulent receipts for gold, also known as US dollar bills, spent into circulation from a single source, to buy guns, tanks, bombs, aircraft carriers, cannon fodder, charity, and bureaucrats. That, along with the obscenities of wars, is strong evidence that the world is currently on its way to more problems, not fewer. The massively parallel computer consisting of seven or eight billion of the most powerful computing devices in the known universe, using discovered prices in our high division of labor economic system, and now enhanced by the adoption of free entropy money, may be our only way out. Especially when it seems we are beset on all sides by trolley car-type problems.

Question: How do we know the oxygen from our plants can be measured? If it’s not possible, then all the economic demand in the world can’t force the issue.

Answer: Good point. But experts already measure ecosystem service production, from sources such as the Forest Inventory and Analysis program in the USA, LiDAR remote sensing [69], and the moderate-resolution imaging spectroradiometer on the Terra and Aqua satellites. In addition, canopy fluorescence will be measured from satellites such as the European Space Agency’s FLuorescence EXplorer (FLEX) to obtain estimates of vegetation photosynthetic activity, which in turn can be used to estimate surface carbon flux [70–77]. Planet.com [78] already offers to monitor crop health in near real-time with 3–5 meter resolution [79], and eddy covariance flux towers [80] and other satellites such as GOSAT [81] have been collecting data for years. Open Forests offers Remote Sensing for Carbon Forestry and Forest Information System Design [82], and NASA is collecting time domain atmospheric CO₂ concentration data [83]. It seems unlikely that estimates sufficiently

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accurate for our new monetary purpose can't or won't be made, especially given that the estimates may already exist, and the amount of money that can be used to develop such estimates will be provided by a percentage of many trillions of dollars of annual cash flow. It may be possible to obtain a first version of measured ecosystem service data simply by doing the equivalent of counting green pixels on an image of your parcel synthesized from various existing data sources, similar to the way Google Earth images⁹ are rendered.

Question: If our existing, compulsory governmental institutions evaporate, won't strong men take over, plunging our world into a new dark age of princes, kings, and dictators?

Answer: Once upon a time, this might have been a valid concern, but these times aren't those times. We expect that no strong men will arise once our governments are gone because everyone will be busy planting trees and getting rich. Everyone will likely join that lucky group with enough money to love, not fight.

There is another reason. Once the revenueers are gone, it will be practically impossible for would-be princes or dictators to raise money because they will be faced with a chicken-and-egg problem. In effect, the would-be dictator/prince/king needs poor people to set up a system that produces poor people. The most important job of any ruler is to make sure her or his supporters get paid [85]. But, as more and more people are lifted out of poverty thanks to the adoption of our oxygen US dollars, the number of people that are poor enough, or sufficiently devoid of other prospects, to consider employment by a criminal gang will shrink rapidly. Soon after we switch to free entropy money, there will be no way for a big man or woman to acquire enough excess wealth

⁹The data sources used for the Google Earth Engine [84] include: NASA Landsat Program, Copernicus Sentinel Program, MOD09GA MODIS/Terra Surface Reflectance Daily L2G, MCD43A4 MODIS Terra+Aqua Nadir BRDF-Adjusted Reflectance, ETOPO1 1 Arc-Minute Global Relief Model, Land Water Mask Derived from MODIS and SRTM L3, Hansen Global Forest Change v1.2.

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to hire people to populate the brute squads needed to force people to pay.

The would-be ruler has yet another obstacle to conquest: the ascendance of common, or customary law traditions after revenueurs have been cleansed from our societies. In a society with customary law traditions rather than statutes, anyone who tries to forcefully collect a tax for his dictator employer will immediately be captured and charged with conspiracy to steal. Such a society will likely be a well-armed one with a renewed *posse comitatus*¹⁰ tradition, resulting in the formation of a posse to capture the would-be tax collector(s) if any try such a thing. In a world with cell phone cameras and social media, combined with *posse comitatus*, a would-be princess or dictator will face daunting obstacles in her or his quest for power.

Question: Without an electorate-controlled monopoly on violence, won't we be exposed to the risk that market-based law enforcement agencies themselves become large-scale organizations using their power to trespass against people?

Answer: This concern is not supported by existing empirical evidence, at least in the North American frontier west. It appears that major economies of scale did not exist for private law enforcement agencies. There are numerous records of gunslingers making themselves available for hire but none of the gunslingers discovering it was more profitable to band together for criminal purposes. While some gunslingers did form loose criminal associations, they were dealt with more quickly and severely under private property protective associations than under political governmental organizations [18].

¹⁰*Posse comitatus*: The entire body of the inhabitants who may be summoned by the sheriff to assist in preserving the public peace (as in a riot) or in executing a legal precept that is forcibly opposed including under the common law every male inhabitant who is above 15 years of age and not infirm [86].

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Question: Without a government that has a monopoly on violence, intellectual property statutes can't be enforced. How will any new software, books, or music get produced if the authors can't get paid?

Answer: We'll get benefits unimaginable from this point in time without the cancer of intellectual property statutes [87].

In a truly free world, it's hard to know what extensive contractual regimes, networks, and institutions will arise. It's possible that various groups will require their customers to abide by certain intellectual property-like rules [88]. Also, we know that intellectual property statutes have hindered, not helped innovation [87], so we know we'll be better off without them.

In general, we know, from the laws of supply and demand, that if there are potential customers for software, literature, and music, then people who wish to produce such goods and services may find ways to persuade those customers to part with their hard-earned cash. As related previously, to posit this won't happen, in the presence of economic demand, is to posit that money in the corner won't be picked up. How people pick this money up peacefully and honestly is literally their business.

Question: If our 251 million acres of collectively owned trees are producing \$7 trillion every year, the owner of an eighth-acre home lot, if he's lucky enough to have one half covered by trees, will receive only \$145 per month, and the person without any land will receive nothing. How is that going to financially help people whose house payment is likely \$2,000 or more, plus all their other expenses in this age of runaway prices?

Answer: Assuming a national yearly budget of \$7 trillion, if the gain is scaled to 38 grams of oxygen per dollar, to match the national annual budget, then you are correct, that sixteenth of an acre will yield \$145 per month, and the person with no land will receive zero per month. If the gain was scaled up to 24 grams of oxygen per dollar for a universal basic income

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(UBI), so that a person with no land receives \$1,000 per month, then that sixteenth of an acre will yield \$1,227 per month. But in general, you are correct. For most small landowners, the initial cash flow improvement will be small. For apartment dwellers, even those with a lot of house plants, it will be smaller, or non-existent. A couple of factors mitigate:

- Those of us with the least amount of oxygen-producing plants will still obtain most of the benefits of the new money. Although we may not be lucky enough to get a substantial new cash flow into our own accounts, we will still benefit from improved proximity to the new cash inputs. It will manifest as more work available, as more and more people acquire the new money earlier in the bidding wars, and thus have more cash on hand with which to purchase products and services. Former taxpayers will also have more spending money in general as the explicit taxes disappear, and everyone will have more spending money thanks to front running the collective in the *retail* bitcoin buy.
- Nothing prevents a given entropy money tracking ledger from giving us all discounts for quantity. The dollars per ecosystem service gain could be scaled as an inverse function of land parcel size, so the gain increases as the parcel size decreases. This would improve the near UBI aspect of the money by getting proportionally more money into small landowners' accounts, while also benefiting everyone else by getting them even a little closer to the monetary spigots.

Making these kinds of gain changes could make the system vulnerable to people gaming the system by splitting their land holdings into small lots, but that won't be the consumer's problem. One of the services provided by the ecosystem service data providers and the tracking DAN will be to defeat such attacks. This could be done, for example, by using machine learning algorithms trained to detect adjacent parcels owned by the same individuals or groups, including detecting those hiding behind shell companies or the like.

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Question: In a world in which compulsory governments have evaporated, fire extinguishing services must be provided by private companies. If I purchase such a service, the company must also put out my neighbor's fire to protect my house, and put out the fire in the next house over to protect my neighbor's house to protect my house, and so on [85]. How can this problem be avoided without compulsory means?

Answer: Insurers charging a premium for policies without fire protection will have a competitive advantage over those who don't. In this new world, fire protection and insurance prices will settle at an equilibrium at which homeowners are financially motivated to purchase fire protection. In other words, it will be more cost-effective for homeowners to purchase fire protection than not.

However, given all that, it is possible for insurance policies and fire protection contracts to lapse, for whatever the reason. If you don't have fire protection service, intentionally or not, the insurance companies of your neighbors will likely know it, and may raise their rates. This, plus the resulting drop in property values as people become less interested in buying into the neighborhood with the fire protection outlaw, will make your neighbors hate you.

They will hate you more in the event your house burns down and damages your next-door neighbor's house, whose insurance company may sue you for damages. If you refuse to respond to the suit, your reputation, such as your credit score, will suffer as a result, and there could be other consequences from your actions. There are a lot of good reasons for everyone to purchase privately provided fire extinguishing services.

Question: What if everyone participates in the front run and gets rich, and all those *nouveau* rich people sit back and refuse to work?

Answer: If you imagine such a thing happening, you also have to imagine labor prices being bid up enough to draw those people back into doing work. We don't need to worry about such things in a truly free world

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since the massively parallel computer made up of seven or eight billion of the most powerful computing devices in the known universe, growing ever stronger thanks to the new freedom of its nodes, will solve these kinds of problems for us.

Question: What prevents a wealthy person or company of people from using their new cash flows to buy up all the land and acquire a monopoly on the most important service on the earth: oxygen production?

Answer: Probably a lot of things, and we probably don't care. Imagine, for example, that the Amazon company grew so fabulously wealthy it was able to purchase every square inch of land on the planet, and we all were forced to rent from it. The question is, how did it manage that trick in the insanely rising land price environment that would result as everyone figured out Amazon was trying to corner the market in entropy money production? If Amazon approached you about buying your property, what number would you need, knowing this, to be persuaded to sell?

If it somehow succeeded, perhaps by using magic, what would happen then? Maybe Amazon's stock price would go to the moon due to its newly fantastic cash stream, and all of us would likely become shareholders as we bought in for the ride. In that case, we would all become collective co-owners of the world by our ownership of the company. In this magical case, what would the company do with all that land other than encourage the occupants to keep it healthy? Might management choose to benefit shareholders by cutting the occupants in on the cash stream, to encourage them to keep the land healthy? Would it start charging exorbitant rent? If it did, would there be no liability or business repercussions?

The real, bottom-line answer to somewhat absurd questions like this is that we don't and can't know certain details, such as this, about our new world. The only thing we can really know about these types of concerns is the truism that would-be monopolist dinosaurs sometimes find themselves undercut by entrepreneurial mammals.

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Question: Won't the outcome of paying landowners for the ecosystem services provided by their parcels be that those with land get richer, and those without land get poorer?

Answer: It is true that new oxygen US dollars won't enter circulation equally. This is not a bug, but a fundamental design requirement, as it must be this way to close the positive feedback loop between our living biological world and our human financial world.

However, none of us are without land because of the existence of publicly owned land parcels. For example, each of us here in these fifty states is a co-owner of the 251 million acres of trees on our national lands. If the yearly budget of our federal government is \$7 trillion, and if there are 751 million acres of trees in the fifty states, and if about a third of them are on national forests, parks, and monuments [89], and if the oxygen US dollars are rounded up to be defined as 1/35 dollars/gram, then those of us who don't individually own any land will each receive \$153/month due to our national lands.¹¹

Each family owning an eighth-acre lot half covered by trees will receive \$311 per person per month, and those who own half-acre lots with 7/16 acres of trees will receive \$1257/month. The 1.9 percent of the population, 6.2 million people, who own family forests with from one to ten acres of trees, will receive from \$2,519 to \$25,391 per month. The 0.9 percent of the population, 2.8 million people, who own from ten to forty-nine acres of trees, will receive from \$25,391 to \$126,343 per month. The 0.2 percent, 644,000 people, who own from fifty to ninety-nine acres of trees, will receive from \$126,343 to \$252,534 per month. The 0.15 percent, 508,000 people, who own from one hundred to nine hundred ninety-nine acres of trees, will receive from \$252,534 to \$2,523,962 per month. The nineteen thousand people, comprising 0.01 percent of the population of the USA, who own family forests with more than one thousand acres of trees, will receive \$2,523,962 or more per month.

¹¹If initial estimates are correct and the budget excess is distributed back to the people.

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Family forest owners, comprising just over ten million people, about 3 percent of the population, who own about 35 percent of the USA forests, or 261 million acres of trees, will receive a total of \$658 billion per month. Corporations, conservation organizations, Native American tribes, and others, with about 21 percent of the trees, will receive a total of \$403 billion per month.¹² Most of the rest of us will benefit as that new money is spent into circulation since we'll be economically closer to it than we were to the federal government-spent US dollar bills in the bad old days.

Question: What does this all mean?

Answer: It means, in this case, that all of us in these fifty states will receive \$153/month from our national forests, parks, and monuments. About 3.1 percent of the people, the approximately 10 million family landowners, will receive more. It means that forest companies might cut down fewer trees since they will be worth a cash flow alive. It means that land-owning conservation groups will receive more money with which to do good deeds, and Native American tribes will be able to reduce the poverty of their people. And don't forget that everyone in the states¹³ will also receive a piece of the \$200 billion/month going to the states, counties, and cities.

Most of us will be economically closer to the new entropy money entering circulation, and there will be more jobs, and no more federal government revenueurs.¹⁴ Massive wealth will be transferred from the center to the periphery¹⁵ after the front run, and our sick, dying world will transform into a healthy, living world. Most of these benefits will apply to everyone in the world.

¹²The fifty states of the union will receive a total of \$175 billion, and the counties and cities will receive a total of \$25 billion per month, for a total of \$200 billion per month.

¹³Since our new and improved entropy-type US dollars will be a global money, everyone in the world will also get a piece of this action.

¹⁴And hopefully in a lot of other polities, too.

¹⁵Center to periphery is a little vague, but is the customary way to describe concentrated power. Such as, for example, when economists discuss central planning.

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Finally, don't forget that it isn't a bad thing for a few people to get a big flood of newly minted money every month because they're us. Almost every one of them is a good person or family of good people, who is likely to spend a portion of that money wisely into circulation, helping others by creating jobs and capital, and also giving some to charities, helping those in need. For an example of jobs to be created, they'll be some of the people creating jobs for people like arborists and foresters, to help them care for their living lands.

The net result of this improvement to our money will be to make everyone wealthier, both financially and in the root sense of wellness.

Question: This proposal leaves out the largest portion of our world, the parts covered by oceans, lakes, and rivers because no one owns the land under most of those water bodies. What about them?

Answer: It is true that this is a significant omission from our human financial books. It is true as well that rather than being a problem, it is an opportunity. In our newly freed world of supply, demand, competition, and cooperation, many people will likely work out ways to own land covered by water and get paid for those ecosystem services. Detailed information about the health of marine ecosystems is already becoming available [90].

As a result, we can expect problems such as overfishing, bottom scraping, dumping, and murder and kidnapping of sentient animals like whales, dolphins, and porpoises, to shrink and hopefully quickly end, due to the newly corrected financial incentives that will have become extant. The lands under water, and the water itself above them in our oceans, lakes, and rivers will get healthier along with our other lands.

Question: But what if a desert landowner pipes water in from lakes, rivers, or oceans to irrigate mono-crops of oxygen-producing plants on her land? Won't this harm the beings living there, and destroy lakes and rivers?

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Answer: This outcome will be avoided by a combination of universally respected private property, free markets, and land health data company diligence. In the coming free world, all land, including land covered by water such as rivers, lakes, and oceans, will be owned by an individual or group. People owning a parcel of desert land who want to print more entropy money may choose to plant plants that need more water than appropriate for the climate conditions, and may choose to get it by pumping up ground water or piping in river or lake water.

In such a case, they could drill wells to get the water from the ground, which may reduce the groundwater available to their neighbors, who may ask for compensation. In another complex dance between insurance companies and their customers, parcel owners may end up paying their neighbors, thus reducing the value of their planting scheme. As always, they could choose to not pay, but that would risk their insurance coverage and possibly leave them financially exposed, making this option less than desirable.

They could also pay to pipe water from a lake or river, with the same issues since that water is then no longer available to the river creatures downstream, or the lake creatures. The owners of the land under those water bodies may ask for compensation, thus again reducing the value of that water to the desert landowner, and the viability of this option.

Land health data companies' biologists may also have something to say about the matter. The landowner could be penalized for harmful ecological conditions, and rewarded for biologically productive land (Figure 2).¹⁶ Possibly, the biological productivity is greater in the lower water condition, with fewer green plants than in the artificially higher water condition with many green plants but a poorly functioning ecosystem. Conversely, company biologists could conclude that watering that parcel of desert is great for our planetary health. Or, nothing prevents them from offering advice to the parcel owner(s) to help them maintain their land in the lowest possible entropy configuration. This advice may lead to the landowner watering some but not

¹⁶Various companies [91, 92] may also help by giving farmers advice on how to increase crop yields in healthy ways.

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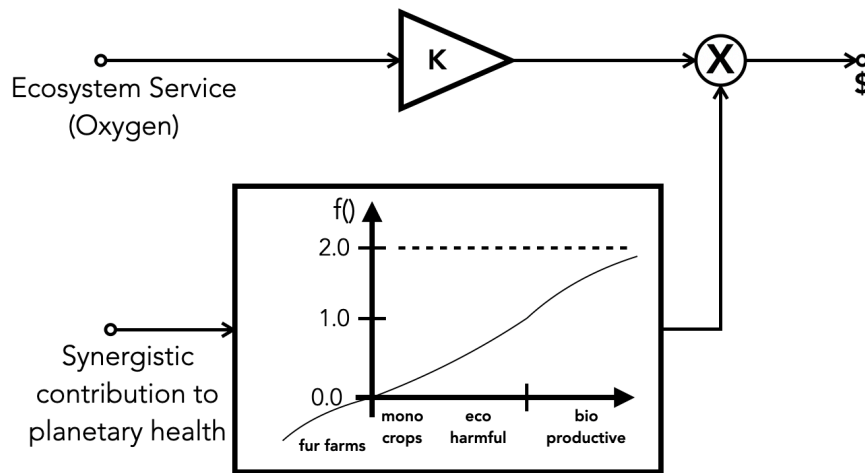


Figure 2. Example: pay scale adjusted for entropic contribution.

too much, producing the healthiest land possible.¹⁷ This kind of advice would almost certainly be circulated widely, helping parcel owners to learn from each other, and thus synergistically improve the combined health of their parcels.

The more general answer to this, and many other questions, is that intentionally transitioning to a world of universally respected property and truly free markets will allow us to pool together our mental faculties to make optimal decisions. Transitioning to a free world with an initial condition of paying our ecosystem service providers will automatically lead to good decisions later on.

Question: You're forgetting that much of the land on this planet is covered by snow for part of the year. How will those parcels pay out during those times if the trees are dormant?

¹⁷It is also possible that any given company's biologists won't get it right, and another company will do better. This would not be an excellent result for that company, but it would be a win for humanity and the rest of our living world.

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Answer: They won't pay during those times because version 1.0 of our new and improved entropy-type US dollars will presumably be using the coarse method of only counting green pixels. However, improved entropy removal rate measurements may later evolve that measure the reduced oxygen production rates of snow-covered lands. Further data collection improvements will likely scale snow-covered lands by their synergistic contributions to planetary health, which will be much greater than zero. Anyone who has paid attention while in a wild snow-covered area knows there is plenty of flora and fauna living and growing during those times.

Partial-year snow cover will also affect the payments to our central government from our national lands. However, it is easily corrected by scaling up the payments so that our parcels cover the full national budget during the times when they are providing fewer ecosystem services. For a made-up example, if $\frac{1}{8}$ of our 251 million acres of trees are producing breathable air for nine months out of the year, $\frac{2}{8}$ of them for six months, $\frac{3}{8}$ of them for ten months, and the remaining $\frac{2}{8}$ for the entire year, then it is as if We the People have 196,198,750 acres of trees producing breathable air throughout the year:

$$\left(\frac{9}{12} \frac{1}{8} + \frac{6}{12} \frac{2}{8} + \frac{10}{12} \frac{3}{8} + \frac{12}{12} \frac{2}{8} \right) 251,134,400 = 196,198,750.$$

Solving

$$196,198,750 \text{ (acres)} \cdot 1,060,000 \left(\frac{\text{grams/acre}}{\text{year}} \right) K \left(\frac{\$}{\text{gram}} \right) = 7T \left(\frac{\$}{\text{year}} \right)$$

for K and rounding up gives $K = \frac{1}{29}$. Such a calculation can be made as granular as needed, and can use conservative estimates to ensure the national budget is covered during years of heavier-than-usual snow-fall. The excess US dollars produced during the other years can be distributed back to the people, or saved for a rainy day.

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Question: This is a dumb plan because you're counting on our federal government employees to take an action that may cost them their jobs. Are you claiming that the most powerful government ever is going to take an action that will reduce its power?

Answer: This superficially sounds like a good point, but is it? Are we postulating that more than 90 percent of us signed the MOA but our treasurer refuses to authorize the Escape bonds run? Every one of our Treasury department employees, including Mrs. Treasurer herself, is getting wealthy from the front run and greatly desires the benefits of free entropy money, but Mrs. Treasurer balks? We don't think every one of her workers will be knocking on her door, asking why? We don't think her family and friends will want to know why?

It may be true there are some outrageously wealthy people who don't care about anything but keeping their present status as world dominators and who might attempt to prevent Mrs. Treasurer from authorizing the Escape bonds. Perhaps they have dirt on her and would blackmail her to defeat this escape attempt. Or maybe some well-dressed gentlemen will appear in her office and show her a picture of her family, explaining: "That's a nice-looking family you have. Would be a shame if something were to happen to them."

Despite valid concerns such as these, we'll find good answers for these kinds of scenarios. Perhaps Mrs. Treasurer could hire a high-quality security detail, led by some of her closest family and friends. Since we all want this to happen, and very many of us will have some spare cash with which to help, it shouldn't be too hard to set her and her family up with impenetrable security. If blackmail is the problem, replacing her with an employee the baddies don't have dirt on should be straightforward. Although we can't know in advance all the details of sticky situations such as this, it doesn't seem reasonable to assume that a few bad apples could thwart the will of us all to escape to a prosperous and healthy new world.

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Similar reasoning applies in case the bosses of the Federal Reserve System forbid their workers from purchasing Escape bonds from the secondary market. If they try such a thing, then, as Ricky said to Lucy, they'll have some splainin' to do.

Question: How does this help our diversity, inclusion, equity (DIE) score?

Answer: We're stumped. All this writer can think of is what his Mexican friend Rudy in high school told him and his friends when they asked what the tax-subsidized police were like in Mexico. He told us: "In Mexico, you can fix it with money." Here, we make the bold claim that in our new world of free entropy money, you can fix it with money.

Question: Okay, it's sounding pretty good, but there's still a problem. As the total amount of entropy-type US dollars in circulation gets larger and larger, the percentage increase as a function of time shrinks, as noted. Won't this have the effect of making those new dollars generated by our living world steadily less valuable over time, eventually reverting our living world back to low to no value?

Answer: This is a real effect, but, in the end, not a problem. One benefit of this dynamic is that it will spur additional human activity to increase land health to get more value from people's land as the value of the money it produces steadily shrinks. This will cause increased efforts by landowners to mine further value from ecosystem services by making their lands even healthier than before. As a result, more plants and animals will get to live happily, and we expect thorough pollution and unexploded ordinance cleanups to be completed. It is even possible that some people may begin moving entire buildings underground, to free up land space for plants and animals. We also expect many city buildings to acquire trees and other plants on their exteriors as this process continues, as illustrated by the Liuzhou Forest City depicted in *Architect* magazine [93].

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Dreaming even a little more, mathematical work that restores genetic diversity to species that had been nearly wiped out might occur and some recently extinct species may get resurrected, to help landowners increase their parcels' entropy removal rates.

Such activities will extend the life of the earlier versions of our new money, with predictions difficult after that. What we can say for certain is that smart people competing with each other to win your business will almost certainly solve the problem, thanks to our wise choice of relinquishing our monopoly on the production of things used as money. As long as our money's free, we're safe.

Question: If everyone buys *retail* bitcoin, then won't everyone know that everyone else will have some, making us all a target for dirty thieves?

Answer: This is a good question, and easily addressed. All we have to do is add an instruction for the president of our national federal government to our MOA. The instruction could read something like this:

- I instruct the president of my federal government of the United States of America to sign an executive order, or presidential proclamation, that will have the effect of purchasing and delivering to each and every one of the citizens of these fifty states a fully automatic AK-15 (7.62 mm x 39 mm), an AK-19 (5.56 mm x 45 mm NATO), or an AK-308 (7.62 mm x 51 mm NATO) rifle from the Kalashnikov Group [94], per each person's choice.¹⁸ These rifles are to be used for national and personal defense, and shall be delivered to each person complete with four thirty-round magazines, strap and cleaning kit, twelve hundred rounds of military-quality ammunition, and an optional bayonet, grenade launcher, sound suppressor, and bipod.

The executive order or presidential proclamation will specify that parents will hold their children's rifles in trust until they are ready for them,

¹⁸Sorry M-16 fanboys, but the genius Mikhail Kalashnikov outdid us here. With the AK platform, we get low cost, ease of use, and near-perfect reliability.

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as determined by the parents. It will also specify that everyone must pass a safety and efficacy training course, certified by an agency that makes itself available for public audit at any time, before taking possession of their rifle. Finally, it will specify that funding for this purchase will be added to the two-year budget supply purchase worth of *retail* bitcoin to be purchased with the proceeds from the Escape bonds. If we assume that each rifle, including accessories, costs 1,000 legacy US dollar bills, it will add \$330 billion, or about 2.4 percent, to the \$14 trillion *retail* bitcoin buy.

The thievery will end forthwith, and we'll receive the additional benefit of free national security. Good luck invading a nation with 270 million or so wealthy, healthy, heavily armed, and ornery inhabitants.¹⁹ If this theft problem comes true, it is also likely that personal security policies will quickly be offered for sale by insurance companies.

Question: Wait a minute, now it sounds like you're just proposing for us all to take advantage of this situation and get the collective to buy us all a bunch of goodies. Are we also going to buy everyone a Lambo?

Answer: No. We're going to exercise self-restraint. These rifles will be the only goodies purchased. There is a good reason to purchase them, and we'll all have plenty of spending dough for other things after the front run.

Question: If people can use private-send, the fungibility feature of *retail* bitcoin, to give their transactions the privacy of paper cash, we're all exposed to the evil deeds of bad people getting together to do bad commerce, for example using the internet to traffic humans and especially young humans because it will be difficult to expose them by following the money. Isn't this possibility so dangerous that we should abandon this escape attempt?

¹⁹Plus, we'll still have our atom bombs, to discourage those kinds of ideas.

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Answer: This is a real problem that must be taken seriously. But our proposed new and improved money along with our escape method mitigates this risk. First, due to everyone's improved financial positions thanks to the front run and our new and improved US dollars, fewer customers and suppliers will be interested in participating in evil commerce. This is because potential customers and suppliers will live in mentally healthier environments due to the improved prosperity, improving their own thinking capacities and therefore their ability to know right from wrong. Complementing this mentally healthier environment will be the additional cash they can use to seek help. Likewise, potential victims and their families will also have more cash to protect themselves from predators.

Second, as mentioned previously, for any who do still get captured and trafficked in the early days of our new and improved world, a substantial amount of capital will be available to aid molester hunters. As time goes on, the number of these predators in circulation will dwindle relentlessly, eventually to zero.

Question: If the collective We the People purchases a two-year budget supply worth of *retail* bitcoin and then commences paying its bills with it, don't we run the risk that everyone else will commence selling their *retail* bitcoin for legacy US dollar bills, sinking the price? If this were to happen, wouldn't it force our federal government agents to sell even more bonds to raise enough US dollar bills to keep enough *retail* bitcoin to last out the two-year period in an unsustainable debt expansion that will end with a hyperinflationary runaway in US dollar bills?

Answer: This does seem like a theoretical outcome. However, we're postulating that all the individuals, families, and companies in the world benefit in the front run, and when the US Department of the Treasury commences buying, all the rest of us decide to sell. Worse, we all decide to sell knowing that when the collective has accumulated its two-year budget supply, it will commence paying its bills directly with *retail* bitcoin. Furthermore, we know that the legacy US dollar bills are about

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to lose one of their main artificial market supports when the two-year tax jubilee commences.

To top it off, in addition to all that, we're all going to dump our *retail* bitcoin before the hard fork to our new and improved entropy-type US dollars, knowing that if we'd only held on to the *retail* bitcoin, that we'd also own that same number of units on the fork. We're postulating that the same people who signed memorandums, programmed up the needed software, and told their friends to sign suddenly decided they didn't want to double their money when we all adopted our new US dollars.

This technically seems like a risk, but on the other hand, getting struck by lightning is technically also a risk.

Question: The only people who can participate in the run-up are those with some extra cash lying around. Worse, many in that group still won't be able to use their spare cash to purchase *retail* bitcoin fast enough to be able to take advantage of the run-up, or even purchase any at all since they're so busy working to stay afloat. How is any of this going to help them?

Answer: Unfortunately, it won't — at least not instantly. Regardless, after the collective has finished purchasing the two-year supply worth of *retail* bitcoin, the people in that group will suddenly be surrounded by more money than previously, some of which is headed their way. It will improve the employment market and decrease their regular tax and inflation tax burdens, and with luck, all of us will soon be living very long, healthy, happy lives on a paradise planet.

Question: You haven't considered the possibility that we go another \$14 trillion in debt and then adopt these new and improved US dollars, but they fail and vanish in a hyperinflationary runaway. Then we'll have only two years of funding for all those services our central government provides, and after that, all the people depending on those checks will

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be left out in the cold, and all the people who own debt notes from that government will be stiffed. It will have become near impossible for the federal government to raise money after this. It will be difficult to convince people to return to a federal income tax after having enjoyed a two-year-long jubilee, and demand for its bonds will substantially shrink after investors saw it suddenly borrow another \$14 trillion. What then?

Answer: The massive wealth transfer from center to periphery will still have happened, and most of the world will be using a decentralized, low-cost, fast, and easy-to-use form of cash with a hard monetary policy, reducing poverty and therefore crime and environmental degradation. All the central governments worldwide, including the federal government of We the People of the United States of America, will have lost substantial spending power relative to their people, presumably reducing their arms budgets and, therefore reducing the number of wars.

The repeal of federal government tax and legal tender statutes here in these fifty states, and possibly for many other polities, will free the way for monetary competition, which on its own will solve many or most of our problems. Our federal government won't be able to raise funding through taxes or borrowing at this point, so the collective We the People may have our federal government agents put our federal government property up for sale, making sure to encumber our beautiful national wildlands with conservation provisions first. All of us who were depending on it for paychecks will either be well off thanks to the front run by this point, or we'll be closer to real charity if we're in need. Everything will still end up fine, even in this case. Remember, it was partly due to this possibility that we took the protective step of repealing not only our federal government tax statutes, but its legal tender statutes as well.

Question: This solution won't work because pretty soon, there will be quantum computers that can crack the *retail* bitcoin cryptography. If we're using *retail* bitcoin as digital gold and a fork from it as oxygen dollars, won't our money turn worthless when this happens?

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Answer: This is the standard arms race between thieves and the rest of us that caused hands, rocks, and sticks to evolve into guns, bombs, and missiles. If the black hats can access quantum computing, so can the white hats. Our new digital gold and our oxygen dollars, along with the rest of the crypto-currencies, may be forced to switch to quantum computing methods, or perhaps something even stronger, for cryptographic operations. Quantum computer-resistant cryptographic techniques, known as post-quantum cryptography, are already in development [95]. The white hats see it coming, and solutions are already in the development pipeline.

Question: You're making the classic mistake, made by government economists everywhere, of confusing money with real wealth. By having our US treasury, combined with the central bank (Federal Reserve System), spend \$14 trillion worth of new Federal Reserve notes into circulation, you haven't added any new wealth to the world, just more money. All those speculative gains you're bragging about that everyone will get from front running the treasury can't be anything other than monetary gains. Nobody can get any real wealth increase because none has been produced; only new money has been produced. This whole idea is absurd — why should anyone listen to you?

Answer: It is true that money isn't the same as wealth, but this idea isn't an attempt to generate wealth by printing money. It is a way to confiscate stolen wealth, using the same method used to steal it in the first place. It is true that around \$14 trillion worth of new Federal Reserve notes are going to be spent into circulation, and it is also true that no new real wealth will be produced in this process. However, the people who profit from the front run are still going to benefit materially. Their benefit will come from increased spending power relative to our federal government.

While the collective will be gaining a stable store of value with which to hold two years' worth of budget spending, it will enjoy only modest speculative gains, due to the large increase in the dollars/*retail* bitcoin ratio before the treasury begins the buy. The real wealth to the

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front runners is not going to be new wealth; it is going to be transferred wealth, from institutions to individuals and families. The spending power increases for us individuals and families will be equal to the spending power decreases of the institutions, including our federal government.

Question: How is our federal government going to to accomplish the things we want it to if it has the budget in nominal US dollar terms, but not the spending power?

Answer: You may have heard of the military-industrial complex (MIC), about which President Eisenhower warned us in his farewell speech [96]. All we have to do is trim some of the copious slabs of fat from our ~\$1 trillion military budget, and then our federal government will have plenty with which to accomplish our other goals. This is our big chance to bring our boys and girls back home, and simultaneously increase our national security by resurrecting Joe Kennedy Sr.'s Fortress America concept, which is much less expensive than our more recent World Police doctrine [97]. And to answer the obvious follow-up question, yes, of course, we'll do everything possible to avoid harm in the process of bringing our boys and girls home. For one example, we'll not abandon people we've promised to protect.

Question: How will this improvement to our US dollars help with the flood of people crossing the southern borders of Texas, Arizona, and California?

Answer: The problem with this flood is that the mechanisms for filtering out criminals are not being used, and the flood is so large it is causing social problems due to culture clashes regardless of the character of the individuals in the flood. The people coming in generally don't share the unique culture of freedom that is still strong in most of us.

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This improvement to our US dollars will, first of all, reduce the flood by making at least some of its individuals financially better off, so they don't need to leave behind their family and friends to come here. In addition, as government employees everywhere, especially in our federal government, trade their government jobs for exciting new opportunities in the entropy money economy, the concepts of property rights discovered by our Anglo-Saxon forebearers will become front and center in the minds of the people upon whose property the flood is trespassing.

Upon the adoption of a type of free entropy money for the world reserve money, the world will commence quickly moving toward being a place of property borders, rather than national borders. Especially in a world where it pays to keep one's parcel healthy, property owners are going to become very interested in preventing others from harming their land, such as by large numbers walking across it in a short time, and leaving behind their garbage. The world will move toward a place in which everyone can freely travel anywhere they like, with the permission of the property owners.

In the near term, as our federal government spending power inexorably decreases, both from the front run and from the reduced inflation tax resulting from oxygen US dollars, and our boys and girls are brought home as the copious slabs of fat are removed from our national defense budget, some of them may be assigned to patrol the border to help stem the human tide.

Question: If national and other governments evaporate, all the land on the earth will be private, so how will anyone be able to travel anywhere?

Answer: Ask the English. Even after being, to a significant extent, driven off the land by the Enclosure Movement, they continue to find peaceful ways to enable people to use private land without getting into conflicts with the owners [98–100]. The problem of conflicts between property owners and those who would like to peacefully enjoy their lands is a real one, which will be solved by peaceful, creative people.

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If we imagine a future in which the health of the humans on the parcel contributes to its measured entropy removal rate, it is possible that parcel owners will come to welcome healthy people since that may improve their measured entropy removal rates during the times when those healthy people are on their land, and thus their oxygen US dollar ledger accounts. We can imagine smart contracts implemented on the DAN hosting the new improved US dollar ledger, in which the non-owners on the parcel can be automatically paid for any health improvements they make to the property while they're on it, and the property owner is paid for having those healthy people on her parcel.

Like many other problems, the problem of travel on private lands will be solved by the decentralized price discovery machine.

Question: The farmer-led advocacy group, Farm Action, reports that, on average, 44 percent of U.S. farmer income comes from government subsidies and bailouts [p. 16 of 101]. If our federal government evaporates, and therefore these subsidies end, many farmers may go out of business, which will shrink the amount of crops produced, which will increase crop prices, which will cause food prices to increase. How are our poorest going to afford food then?

Answer: Remember, there will be fewer poor people after the front run, and we expect the number of poor people to then continuously shrink over time thanks to our new world of free entropy money. Furthermore, the number of people who can and will donate to charities to help the remaining poor will increase dramatically.

Regarding food prices, the high division of labor price discovery machine will take care of us here, as it does everywhere. When the effects of varying money supply are removed from the factors determining prices since entropy money enters circulation linearly and predictably, supply and demand will be the sole determinants of food prices. If food demand is low relative to supply, then food prices can be expected to drop, signaling farmers to produce less food, and the opposite if food demand is high relative to supply.

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As a side note, the Natural Grocers magazine article also reports massive amounts of synthetic pesticides are attributed to feed crops, endangering us all. Free entropy money will actively discriminate against farming practices with these kinds of side effects.

Question: If the collective offers to sell our gold for dollar bills at the appropriate discount, we could end up in a situation in which many gold holders exchange it for dollar bills so they can participate in the *retail* bitcoin front run. Will the collective be indefinitely stuck with the expense of maintaining that huge hoard at Fort Knox?

Answer: If that happens the collective can maintain the vault while it sells the gold, for the new digital gold, also known as *retail* bitcoin, to the highest bidders.

Question: I'm uncomfortable with going another \$14 trillion (two years federal government 2027 budget outlay) into debt. We're already \$33 trillion in debt — shouldn't we be trying to shrink the debt, not grow it?

Answer: If we don't change things at a deep level, the debt is growing toward infinity whether you like it or not. We're trapped by everyone's desire for easy money. The debt is going to keep growing faster and faster, until we're drowning in paper, just as it has for every other hyperinflationary runaway, if we continue business as usual. Whether we take the administrative steps proposed here, or don't, we are going another \$14 trillion further in debt. The only question is, do we do it the old way, the way of death, or in this new and life-saving way? If we do it the new way, we'll suddenly add another \$14 trillion to our debt burden, but after that, we'll pay it off, in nominal terms, and subsequently be forever debt-free. The future's not written, and the choice is ours to make.

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