



Local Area Network

A Self Installation Guide to Reformatting Society



Editorial

PURPOSE

The parallel society already exists. It is a food bank in Ibadan, a node running behind a hotel router in Prague, a permissionless school under a tree in Delhi, activists in Benin City raising money to pay for a member's health treatment, and a developer in Los Angeles compiling a messaging node from source. Local Area Network is the record where these smaller stories are remembered, and the bigger story told. From the many, one.



FUNCTION

LAN is the Logos movement's record of itself: what our activists are building, who they are helping, what they are running, what they are inspired by, and what they are learning on the way. It functions as a mirror: we collect the best of these experiences to create a shared image of ourselves.



A piece is fit for LAN if it:

- Highlights a win, a lesson, or a story from a Logos Circle, its activists or community.
- Showcases an improvement, update or novel use of Logos technology.
- Explains how relevant systems work: both those we are building and those we are exiting.
- Is a relevant development in the categories of parallel infrastructure, economy, education, action, or culture.
- Is on the cultural edge of technology, the internet, politics and philosophy.

FROM THE EDITORS

This publication takes direct inspiration from the seminal Whole Earth Catalog by Stewart Brand. Published between 1968 and 1972, it was a highly functional access to tools guide to empower individual autonomy in the face of big government, big business and other orthodoxies.

The WEC brought together co-curated products and ideas by and for a varied mix of innovators and iconoclasts. Computer hackers, hippies, alternative designers, architects, builders and environmentalists who shared a countercultural view of learning, building, organising and thinking.

This publication shares the same spirit: from a diverse crowd living in different geographies and working in different fields, a common vision emerges.

LAN GUIDE

Contribution is open through action. Send field reports, technical walkthroughs, essays, data, visuals, lessons learned and working prototypes to pressengine@logos.co.

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Understanding Whole Systems



UNDERSTANDING WHOLE SYSTEMS

The Parallel Society

The historical case for institutions built beside the official order.

Václav Benda's academic career ended when he refused to join the Communist Party. Philosophy had become a dangerous subject after the 1968 invasion by the Warsaw Pact countries, which had bolstered the authoritarian wing of the government and ended the attempt to liberalise Czechoslovakia through looser restrictions on travel, media, free speech, and an end to secret police surveillance.

In this new climate, dissidents like Benda suffered continuous harassment from the state. He lost his assistant lectureship in philosophy, and although he finished his degree in mathematics and computer programming, he was forced into all kinds of jobs to survive, including as a cowherd and an assistant arts editor.

Fellow dissident Václav Havel had a similar fate. A successful playwright in the years prior to the invasion, he was banned from the theatre and driven underground, forcing him to publish his plays and political ideas through the network of makeshift samizdat publications. His work was staged in Vienna, London, and New York, but nowhere in his own country. By 1974, he had taken work rolling barrels in a brewery.

Throughout the 1970s, the state had progressively taken over all official social organisations, culture, education, and economic life. Behaviour and speech outside the norm were systematically punished. This had forced ordinary people to internalise the regime's logic, living within the lie of the 'official truths' out of fear.

In this climate of hopelessness, apathy, and fear, the trial of a psychedelic rock group in 1976 came to represent a major turning point. As Havel remarked later, the trial was unique in that it was not a confrontation of political forces. The musicians were being persecuted simply for not conforming to the status quo, wearing their hair long, and living their truth. This simple fact created a strong wave of support, leading to solidarity among previously disconnected groups of dissidents.

When Benda went to the courthouse for the trial, he joined writers, Catholics, evangelicals, musicians, expelled communists, and regular people who showed up to support. The group was eventually sentenced to jail.

This new solidarity directly led to the publishing of Charter 77 in January 1977. It was only a few pages long, and it demanded nothing revolutionary. It merely observed that Czechoslovakia was not obeying its own law regarding civil rights. Two hundred and forty-two people of different ages, occupations, and political backgrounds signed it under their own names, with Havel as a spokesperson.

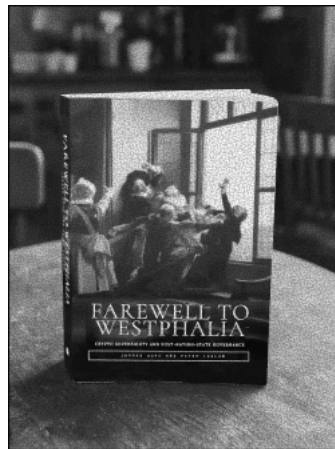
The price was likely known in advance, and it arrived swiftly. What initially started as a public harassment campaign quickly became 'acts of strangulation in the dark', as Benda put it. Signatories lost their jobs. Their children were refused university places. Some were driven into exile and stripped of citizenship, some were tried and imprisoned, and many were worked on by State Security forces until they agreed to inform or died from harsh interrogations. This lasted well into the 1980s, even while signatories grew.

However, while Charter 77 was an important step forward, it was, as Benda wrote later, only a 'naïve statement of principles'. Although morally well-grounded, it lacked a positively framed strategy that could organise the common sentiment and chip away at the regime's oppression. This led him to hastily put together the foundational essay 'The Parallel Polis', originally published and circulated as samizdat. In it, he made a simple argument: the only way forward was to create parallel civil structures that could supplement the harmful and unfair ones under which they lived. From this idea, he described the specific arenas in which these structures already existed or needed to be built, including law, culture, education, information networks, the economy, and foreign policy. All together, they would constitute the parallel polis.

The parallel polis was not merely a cultural sphere or a political movement; it was an alternative way of life. It was not confrontational towards the official system so much as it existed beside it, in 'parallel'. Yet over time, Benda suggested, these parallel structures could become so substantial that they would effectively displace the official order, not by directly challenging it, but by demonstrating a more humane and functional way of living.

Eventually, as the movement grew in strength, in 1979, the regime had no other option but to throw both Benda and Havel in jail, where they were held until 1983. During their incarceration, dissidents continued to organise in parallel, sustaining independent publishing, cultural activities, education, and political discussion. When mass protests swept Czechoslovakia in 1989, this self-organisation provided part of the civic infrastructure through which opposition could rapidly coalesce. What had begun as an attempt to reclaim agency and build freer lives alongside the official system was now helping to shape what would replace it.

In December 1989, Václav Havel was elected President of Czechoslovakia.



Farewell to Westphalia

Against Centralisation, Not Against Governance

Since the emergence of the nation state in 1648, power has been centralising constantly in our societies. Hundreds of small territories and city states were absorbed into larger ones; money moved from something you held to something a handful of central banks issue, and in 1971, it lost its last tie to anything real. In advanced economies, the share of the economy that the state itself spends rose from about 10% in 1870 to nearly half by the late 1990s. At the same time, an even more centralised layer of institutions formed above the nations themselves, while the economy, the media, and even the internet have concentrated into a few hands.

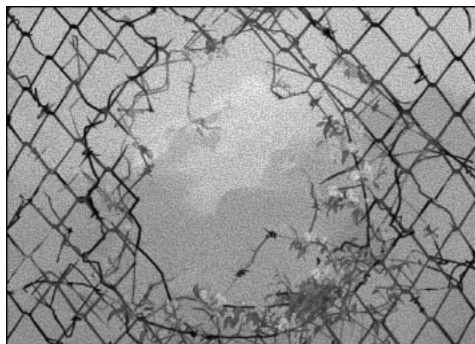
Centralisation was often sold as efficiency, safety, or progress, but each step also made the design fragile and more corruptible. This is because a system in which one point controls the money, the rules, and the records has a fatal flaw: that point is incredibly valuable and worth capturing, so in time it is captured. This is why corruption is so predictable. It is not the result of bad people in good systems; it is an inevitable product of an architecture that rewards whoever corrupts it.

Today, that whole order is coming apart. Public debt is climbing back towards levels last seen after the Second World War, while governance is leaking out of the state's hands into cartels, corporations, and private zones that now run functions it used to control. Court backlogs and hospital waiting lists stand at record lengths in many countries, while the gap between what infrastructure needs and what gets spent is measured in the trillions. True fixes seem impossible because whichever party wins, the machine grows: deficit spending, surveillance, and excessive rule making have expanded regardless of who holds power.

Yet as it fails, it does not loosen its hold; it tightens it. A system that can no longer earn your compliance has to compel it, so it reaches for surveillance to watch you, censorship to control what you can say, and the power to freeze what you own so you cannot simply take your money and leave.

A parallel society is the plan to offer a viable alternative. Not by seizing power or waiting for collapse, but by building the institutions people actually need alongside the failing ones – ones that earn their place by working better. What makes it endure is a parallel economy of its own, where people can earn, save, and trade outside the old system, because no one leaves a system they still depend on to survive. This is not a new idea; it is a tried-and-proven response that has recurred under many names: the Czech Parallel Polis with its underground universities and presses, village commons self-governing for centuries, Poland's Solidarity building its own unions and schools under communism.

This is what Logos exists to do, aided by decentralised technologies. The parallel societies that came before us ran on infrastructure that their opponents controlled: presses were seized, meeting rooms bugged, organisers cut off from their money. Decentralised technology removes that dependence. Institutions built on it can be more efficient and secure and less corruptible than the ones they replace, while having no central point for anyone to capture and staying running even when someone powerful wants them gone.



MARGIN CHRONOLOGY

1648 — Nation-state consolidation

1870 — State share near 10%

1971 — Monetary break

1978 — Parallel Polis

2009 — Bitcoin

The Anti-Palantir Manifesto

Why we must fight Palantir — Harry Halpin, PhD



- 01 Programmers working on the Internet have a moral responsibility to the entire world, not a single country. The Internet has been designed since its inception as a universal system for the sharing of knowledge without censorship. The Internet is not the property of any one government or nation.
- 02 The Internet enables mass surveillance at a scale unimaginable to the Gestapo and the Cheka. Far too many programmers have wasted their lives building surveillance systems under the guise of Web advertising. Today, these web tracking systems are being used to monitor, control, and even kill humans by companies like Palantir that seek to combine state violence with corporate efficiency, and thus create a new form of technofascism.
- 03 Surveillance justified by external national security threats will be turned against citizens inside the nation-state. Mass surveillance was once the exclusive domain of the NSA, but today it has been privatized to corporations like Palantir that are unaccountable to any democratic process. What begins as fear of external foreign nation-states turns inwards to focus on immigrants, dissidents, and eventually anyone that might challenge the status quo or try to exit an increasingly dysfunctional society.
- 04 Everyone is a target. The 'enemy within' continually expands until it encompasses the entire population of a nation regardless of their status and beliefs, justifying evermore paranoid and totalizing surveillance. The line between policing and military operations blurs, with legal frameworks being replaced by technological violence operating with total impunity.
- 05 Surveillance can only be defeated by building software and hardware to defend ourselves. Meek calls for regulation or moralizing demands for human rights are useless in this era. Any rights must be enforced by the hard power of code. Code, not laws, can be used to uphold the right to privacy by making surveillance difficult, if not impossible, even by nation-state adversaries.
- 06 We are ruled by a senile gerontocracy. Unlike the generations that fought in the world wars, most of our current rulers are degenerate pedophiles who would sacrifice the well-being of the youth and the entire planet due to their infantile desire for wealth and power. Technologies of surveillance and automated warfare reflect their increasingly desperate attempts to maintain archaic forms of domination.
- 07 The American Empire is unraveling. Once, the United States of America presided over a globe where it could enforce its rule via the status of the dollar as a global reserve currency and a network of equally global military bases. Today, new regional powers directly challenge the United States as its empire dissolves in the face of internal economic stagnation, political corruption, and the inflation of the dollar.
- 08 In a real war, fantasies of total technological dominance always backfire. When a faceless drone kills a child's father, that child will one day take revenge regardless of the cost. This is something forgotten by those raised in comfortable suburbs. Going beyond zero-sum games, one can only truly win a battle against a people by demonstrating that your victory provides a better way of life, increased prosperity, and an inspiring philosophy.
- 09 Oddly enough, proponents of fully automated warfare support a universal draft. Deep-down, these keyboard warriors know that their techno-fascist fantasies are a paper tiger when up against determined opponents that engage in asymmetric warfare. They also know none of their children will fight in a war for their state, but they would be happy to see other people's children come home in body-bags.
- 10 The problem is not whether AI weapons will be built; we must hold responsible those who are building them. No matter which country is deploying automated killing machines, no one is absolved from the murder of civilians and the destruction of infrastructure due to the parlour-trick of shifting the blame to AI.

Parallel Infrastructure



Monthly Highlights

01 AUG	05 AUG	11 AUG	13 AUG
CHAIN IN A BROWSER	TESTNET v0.2.1	PRIVATE WALLET	MODULE 0.2.3
You can now check the Logos chain without running a node. logosblocks.noders.services carries every block and transaction on the testnet, so a payment someone says they sent can be looked up and confirmed by anyone. Under that: Mantle ops; channels with their inscriptions decoded; address pages; and a dashboard carrying the tip, the last finalised slot, the peer count, the queue, and the Cryptarchia participation figures. It ingests live, backfills by walking parents and reconciles finality rather than trusting the head, and it was updated for node 0.2.2 on 25 August. The validator company NODERS built it, and the indexer and frontend are open under MIT and Apache, so it can be run against your own node and stood back up by someone else if the site goes down.	The token economics are live. Inscriptions now cost something, LEZ transactions stay free for now, and the network around the fees got sturdier: nodes behind home routers can finally find their peers, history syncs the way BitTorrent does, and direct chats moved to de-MLS.	Medusa is a private, self-custodial wallet built for Logos Blockchain by developer ParadoxComputer. Available as a Logos Basecamp module, it supports multiple identities within one wallet and is designed to hold and move value across Logos zones. It keeps the keys encrypted on your own machine, and moves money between public and private accounts, where the amount and who sent it stay hidden. It is part of ParadoxComputer's wider development work on Logos, which also includes LEZ ZoneScan, an explorer for the Logos Execution Zone.	A fix for nodes silently dropping out of the Blend Network. The transactions a node sends to prove it is online carried no fee margin, so a fee spike could price them out. They now carry one. If you run a node, update and restart.

PARALLEL INFRASTRUCTURE

The Transaction Supply Chain

by Corey Petty, PhD

I've spent a good amount of time in 'crypto', and I've always been displeased at the incompleteness of everyone's view around privacy and security.

When my focus was security, I tried to convey that there's a lot of risk to be concerned about outside of smart contracts, but the industry only really talked or was concerned about them.

There's rationality in that, somewhat. The blockchain and smart contracts were new and needed tooling, and new views on assessing risk within them needed to be developed. That's 'where the money is', so to speak, so obviously there's a profitable market there.

The same concept within privacy seems to be shaping up as it becomes a strong 'meta' narrative across the ecosystem. It's always a focus on the blockchain itself and how operations occur above it.

But it's so ridiculously incomplete if you take a step back and look at it. What hits the blockchain is actually the end of the entire lifecycle of a transaction. It's the record of so much other work and coordination, and all of the steps before have potential to leak so much data that even a private blockchain doesn't actually help.

You agree size and price with someone over Telegram, then settle it through a perfectly shielded onchain leg. Telegram knew both parties, the amount, and the timing before a single byte hit the chain. The shielding bought you nothing because the leak already happened upstream, with so many things that you're just trusting.

This post is the start of a series of me investigating this concept, proving out and measuring what gets leaked across the entire txn lifecycle (of various activities) and what consequences that has to the user and the ecosystem at large.

A transaction is seven stages; exactly one of them is onchain.

- Every other stage leaks, and the leaks have price tags (the table below gives some examples).
- Nobody instruments this because nobody owns the whole supply chain.
- I built an app to instrument it.
- This post covers stages 1–3. The rest will follow later.

I've always wanted to do this, but never was quite sure how. Fortunately, Logos is at a point where it's so much easier to do this than it's ever been for me. And AI development drastically leverages how fast I can build things on my own within the Logos ecosystem, and what is already out there, I can bring in as a module.

I personally like thinking about it in a layer of abstraction above that, bucketing some of them together around differentiated activity:

- coming together with an intended action: discovery, diligence, negotiation
- contracting that action into some formality: contracting
- settling and executing that formal contract: ordering, settlement
- reacting to the results of that contract execution: enforcement

Saying it all into a few sentences that read more smoothly would be: I come together with others with the intention to do something. We agree on what we're doing and create a contract of that agreement. We then register that contract and do the thing. We then separate and live our lives based on the outcome of that execution.

Even more succinctly: My friend wanted some *SNT*, so I sent them some. Now think about all the technology we use in order to make those things happen, and how much of that stuff the blockchain isn't.

Think about who owns that infrastructure, why they own it and how they profit off owning it. Once you've done that for a bit, I think you'll start to realise why everyone who isn't in crypto hates crypto and why we're failing as an industry compared to the ideals we all started out with. Almost all of the failings of crypto happen before anything hits the blockchain.

Every stage of that lifecycle leaks something, and every leak has a price tag attached to it. Here's what transparent rails give away at each link, what it costs in crypto, and what the same leak costs in the world that isn't crypto:

The Transaction Supply Chain

	Stage	What transparent rails expose	Cost of the leak in crypto and the real world.
1	Discovery	Counterparties, intent	\$100M+ losses from physical-coercion attacks, Jan–Apr 2026 A single M&A leak in the UK added £42M to the acquisition cost
2	Diligence	Address history, identity graph	\$3B+ surveillance industry monetises the graph; \$84M lost in address-poisoning \$0.5B+ settlement for exposing 147M IDs
3	Negotiation	Size, terms, reservation price	~80% of ETH DeFi routes through private RPCs >50% of US equity volume trades off-exchange
4	Contracting	Frontend and signing context	~\$1.5B stolen from Bybit; ~\$0.5B/yr lost to wallet-drainer phishing \$2.8B/yr lost to manipulated payment instructions
5	Ordering	Pending order flow	\$800M+ from sandwich and other attacks over 3 years \$5B/yr latency-arbitrage tax on global equities
6	Settlement	Balances, approvals, positions	\$4.3B lost across 49 cross-chain settlement attacks \$81M stolen through a forged SWIFT payment instruction
7	Enforcement	Identifiable operators	\$4.2B frozen post-settlement with selective enforcement Breaking offshore and Swiss bank secrecy introduced \$2B+ in enforcement costs

PARALLEL INFRASTRUCTURE

A Batteries Included Launch for Logos

On Logos, there is now a way to publish a document that nobody can take down, and anyone can prove existed. You upload it, it goes out across the network, and a record of it is anchored on the Logos chain, where it can be found and checked later. It runs as an app inside Basecamp, with a command-line tool for anchoring that anyone can run. A developer called **aegonmy** finished it in July, and five bugs in Logos' own tooling were fixed along the way.

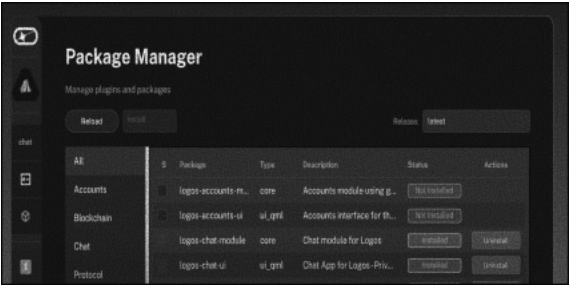
The idea for it came from a public list in which Logos details the infrastructure needed by the stack for launch. They are published on GitHub in two forms: Lambda Prizes and RFPs. A Lambda Prize is a specification: here is the tool, here is exactly what it must do, and here is the first working implementation that meets it takes the prize (between \$400 and \$1,200). An RFP is a brief for something too big for that, where teams propose how they would build the thing, and successful proposals are funded to do it.

Seven Lambda Prizes have been claimed, the publishing tool among them. Others include a signer proxy, so a hardware key can sign on Nostr, and an anonymous forum where a moderator can remove a post and revoke a membership without learning who anyone is.

If you're interested, you can still propose solutions to remaining challenges, such as a private multisig, an autonomous agent with its own wallet, atomic swaps, a privacy-preserving exchange, or a non-custodial stablecoin.

Logos is looking ahead to mainnet in 2027. Help make sure the launch comes with batteries included.

Read the lists at github.com/logos-co/lambda-prize and github.com/logos-co/rfp.



ΛPRIZE DELIVERABLES

- A public repository under MIT or Apache 2.0.
- The program deployed on testnet with a verified ID.
- A narrated video walkthrough, not a silent screencast.
- A write-up of the design, its assumptions and its limits.
- Benchmarks for proving time and verification cost.

STILL OPEN: RFPs + ΛPRIZE

Private multisig · autonomous agent · atomic swaps · privacy-preserving exchange · lending · stablecoin · oracles

NIGERIA — PARALLEL INFRASTRUCTURE

Logos x Aquari's Nigeria Roadshow



Cleanups are easy to start and hard to finish. A group of activists in a Circle can fill hundreds of bags in a morning, but many Nigerian cities have no reliable legal disposal site to take them to, so the bags have nowhere to go.

That is the problem the Clean Nigeria Roadshow is built around, run by Logos with Aquari, a blockchain project that pays people to clean. Aquari ships a truck from China to Lagos, the truck drives a route through Nigerian cities, and each Circle on the route times its cleanup to the truck's arrival and loads what it collects straight in. The work done by activists is paid in \$Aquari through the project's own labour coordination app.

For now, seven Circle cities are candidates to participate, each with a steward for its stop: Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Ilorin, Osogbo and Ede, and Abuja. The first activations are planned for September, when the truck rolls out of Lagos.

If you are in one of the seven cities, find your Circle, the truck is headed your way.

AQUARI

Aquari is 'the world's first decentralized environmental impact organisation'. The argument behind it is that environmental work runs on donations and volunteers, and people should be paid fairly for creating positive impact instead. Aquari turns this cleanup into paid gig work where cleaners earn Aquari tokens through its app, and supporters fund the system with monthly subscriptions. Founded in April 2021, it has more than 400 active members by its own count and 11,000 token holders per onchain data.

PARALLEL INFRASTRUCTURE

PRECIOUS PLASTIC



preciousplastic.com

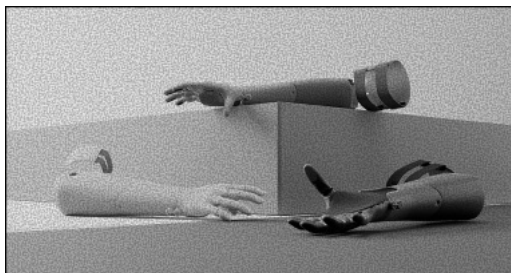
Recycling plastic normally needs an industrial plant costing millions, so in most of the world, there is nowhere for waste plastic to go, and it is worth nothing. A Dutch designer, Dave Hakkens, redesigned the machinery, making it small enough to fit in a workshop and then gave the plans away.

Four interconnected machines handle the process. A shredder grinds bottles, caps, and scrap into flakes. An extruder melts the flakes and pushes out a continuous stream, which is how you get beams and filament. An injection moulder melts flakes and shoots them into a mould, which is how you get small objects. A press flattens flakes in an oven, forming sheets you can cut like plywood.

The drawings, the part lists, the code, and the video tutorials are all online for free. The machines are made of steel and parts that you can buy in most countries, and anyone who can weld can build one. People then run them as small businesses, collecting local waste and selling what they create from it. About two thousand workshops housing these machines are now registered.

The organisation itself is a Dutch non-profit paid for by memberships and donations. Its most recent figures cover 2024 and come from the 184 workshops that reported, roughly a tenth of the network, and count 1,400 tonnes recycled in 56 countries by 3,935 people.

e-NABLE



enablingthefuture.org

A prosthetic hand from a clinic costs thousands, and a child who needs one outgrows it every year, so most children who need one never get one.

The hands here are printed on ordinary desktop 3D printers out of plastic and assembled with cords and elastic. They are mechanical, worn strapped to the forearm, and the fingers close by pulling on the cords – a design copied from a cable and pulley hand, made in the 1800s.

The design files are public domain, free to download, and include a map for distribution: someone who needs a hand can locate a volunteer near them who owns a printer. That volunteer prints it, assembles it, fits it, and gives it to the recipient who pays nothing.

It started when an artist, Ivan Owen, made a big mechanical hand for a costume party, put the video online, and got an email from Richard, a carpenter in South Africa who had lost his fingers and had been quoted \$10,000 for a single replacement finger. They built one for a five-year-old boy, printed the next version because he would grow out of it, and put the file online in January 2013. Professor Jon Schull then set up the community and the distribution map.

By its own count, there are now about 40,000 volunteers in over 100 countries and 10,000 to 15,000 people who have received a hand.

Parallel Economy



PARALLEL ECONOMY

What Is the Parallel Economy?

A parallel economy is economic life on sovereign rails: goods and services paid with no one in between who can stop it, savings held in something no central bank can print into oblivion, trades that clear without a processor judging whose politics are acceptable, and accounts nobody can freeze. Writing in 1978, Václav Benda counted the economy among the arenas the parallel polis had to build, and it is the one that makes the others last. Schools, presses, and clinics all have bills, and whoever controls how those bills get paid decides how long the doors stay open. In short, a parallel society needs an equally parallel economy to protect its autonomy.

Such economies exist and have been built before in different forms. In 1844, a group of weavers in Rochdale were being sold flour cut with chalk, during a decade of famine, after a failed strike, in a market rigged against them. They pooled funds – one pound each – and opened a shop with four items on the shelf. It was ridiculed, refused service by the gas company, and opened just two nights a week. If the system was going to poison their food, they would run their own supply chain. Cooperatives established on these same principles serve hundreds of millions of people today. But economies built that way stayed local, and most importantly, stayed inside the state's monetary system.

Bitcoin removed that last constraint. Since 2009, a currency with no issuer, no office to raid, and a supply capped in code has settled transfers between strangers anywhere on earth, with no one in between to stop or freeze them. Its rules are enforced by everyone who runs its code, and no government, bank, or company can rewrite them. Today, the Rochdale weavers would be able to stock honest money next to their honest flour.

However, crypto carried the promise of an economy, and what it has delivered so far is mostly financial products. The rails are permissionless, but people still spend through banks and fiat. The economy on top of them has not been built. A parallel society holds together only if it transacts in its own currency, and that holds only if the goods and services the society produces are worth buying. Every Circle has to offer something that the people around it actually need, at a price and a quality the old system does not beat. Each Circle's job is Rochdale's job: fund your own work, bank your own mutual aid, pay your own people, until your community depends on no central funding or economic tools. Logos Circles are establishing their own fledgling economies, collectively funding their own initiatives. It's all of our jobs to support and expand these activities.



For One of Our Own

BENIN CITY, EDO STATE, NIGERIA — PARALLEL ECONOMY

Most of what a Circle does is for other people. Every so often, though, the issue at hand lands on one of the activists in the movement.

That is what happened at the May meetup of Logos Circle / Benin City, where a case was brought to the table. Both parents of one member were seriously ill at the same time. The Circle's report puts it plainly: 'The father is currently on dialysis and is also managing a kidney infection alongside [an] enlarged prostate. The mother urgently requires surgery for Stage 3 ovarian cancer.'

The Circle did not pass a hat. Instead, they opened a campaign on FundBrave, the crowdfunding platform people in the movement had been building, and pointed it at the family. Once the campaign was live, anyone could donate in naira by bank transfer or in USDC, ETH, or DAI straight to a vault. The crypto sits in a multisig, and moving it takes three of five signers, with three of the keys held inside the Circle and the family: the community lead, a family representative, and a rotating community treasurer. Each release is then tied to a named treatment rather than handed over as a lump sum.

By the time the Circle's report went up on 27 May, over 750,000 naira of the 1.5 million naira goal had already been collected, and the mother's surgery was booked for two weeks out.

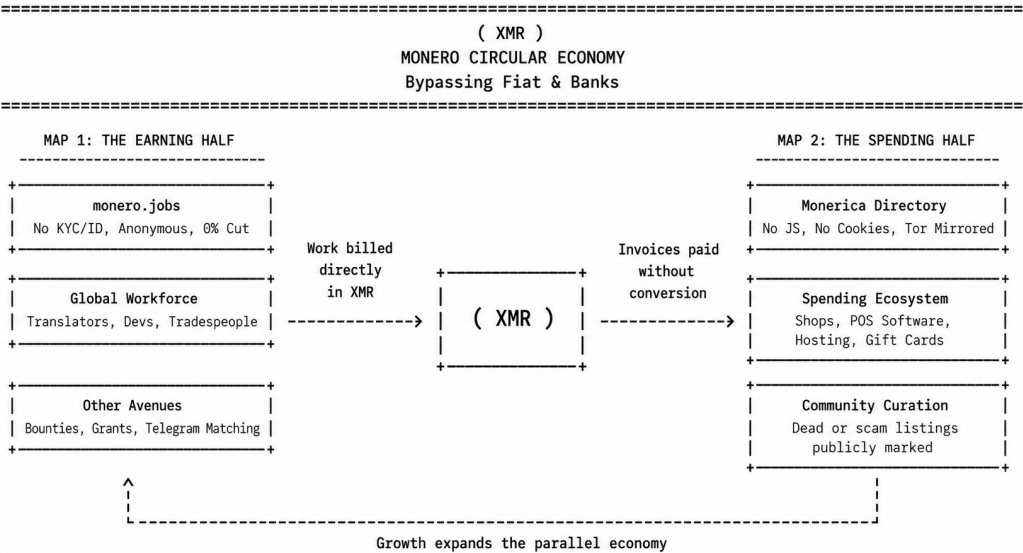
In the end, the campaign did not hit its final goal. Still, on 22 July, the Circle reported the mother's surgery a success.

The founder of FundBrave and Logos Regional Steward for Africa stated in the report that 'This is exactly why we built FundBrave, and seeing it work for one of our own has been the most meaningful proof of the idea so far.'

Logos Circle / Benin City, reports by Paschal (paschal533), 27 May and 22 July 2026.

PARALLEL ECONOMY

Two Maps of the Monero Circular Economy



Parallel Action



ABA, ABIA STATE — PARALLEL ACTION

Housing Rights and a Reversed Eviction

The most effective community action rarely needs anything new built. Some of the most impactful actions a group can take just need a plan and motivated people. For the Logos Circle in Aba, with two members facing eviction, sourcing appropriate legal counsel through their network of contacts turned out to be enough.

When two of their own members were handed one-month quit notices, they brought the tenants, the landlords, a lawyer, and the wider community into one room and solved the problem directly.



Photo courtesy of the Aba Circle

OUTCOME

EVICTIION NOTICES REVERSED & THREE MONTHS' RENT CANCELLED FOR EACH.

With 23 attendees in the room, 13 of them returning members, the Circle's legal contact took them through tenancy agreements, rent and renewals, what a quit notice is and the procedure it has to follow, keeping rent receipts, handling disputes without threats or unlawful eviction, and where to get proper legal help. Then the two quit notices were discussed openly, with both landlords in the room.

The result? Both notices were reversed. The two tenants kept their homes, and three months' rent was cancelled for each of them. A relatively huge impact for the effort.

This approach shows perfectly what Logos Circles are: self-organised local groups taking practical action on issues that matter to their communities. They don't wait for permission to get stuck in. For the Circle in Aba, that meant naming housing as their winnable issue and then testing it against a real case.

Circle Steward Chizzy_Digits put it plainly in the report: 'This was a direct outcome from a real issue affecting members of our Circle and the wider community [...] We came together. We listened. We acted.'

The day ended with a shared meal.

ABEOKUTA, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA — PARALLEL ACTION

Free Health Screenings and the Real Cost of Care



Photo courtesy of the Abeokuta Circle

In line with the Logos movement's increasing focus on action, the Logos Circle in Abeokuta didn't simply run a talk about healthcare. Instead, they booked a venue, brought in 10 volunteer medical professionals, and opened the doors.

Last month, around 120 people registered for the Circle's medical outreach at Ogun Tech Hub, and more than 100 turned up: in the Circle Steward's own words, they included 'software developers, students, healthcare professionals, designers, entrepreneurs, community leaders, crypto enthusiasts, and local residents.' Blood pressure checks, blood sugar screening, consultations, physical assessments, health counselling, and treatment – all of it free.

The Circle came away with five priority health issues to work on: untreated hypertension, poor diabetes awareness, limited access to affordable diagnostic tests, mental health, and financial barriers to specialist care. Two of those five are about cost. A third is about whether a test can be taken at all, and only two are about the illnesses themselves.

That's the gap a Circle can work in. For one day in Abeokuta, the equipment was in the room and nobody was charged for it, and people found to be at high risk were scheduled for follow-ups. The one fix the Circle named for next time was more screening stations, to cut the wait.

None of this is complicated to reproduce. Find the healthcare professionals already living in your community, ask them for a day, and give them somewhere to work.

LONDON, UK — PARALLEL ACTION

Mapping the Gaps in the UK

MANIFESTO

BUILD THE PARALLEL

THE UK GAP MAP · LOGOS LONDON CIRCLE

Abstract. Across Britain, people are already routing around institutions that no longer arrive: village shops run as co-operatives, repair cafés, community share offers, group chats covering for a cut bus route. This is not a new politics but one of the country's oldest traditions running on new equipment. The diagnosis is simple and structural: a sovereign you cannot leave is a sovereign that need never improve. Reform from within has been argued for fifty years and has lost every round, and no larger authority above the state can cure a monopoly by building a bigger one. What remains is competition — a marketplace of parallel institutions, built alongside the legacy system, filling the gaps that existing governance leaves open, until exit is cheap and staying no longer means settling. The UK Gap Map is the inventory: a public, cited, downloadable account of what Britain is missing, and an open invitation to fill it, one gap at a time.

The UK Gap Map is a Logos London Circle initiative: a public inventory of what Britain is missing, based on available data. Real change starts at the local level. The map is a to-do list, and it is open to anyone to explore, build, or engage in dialogue. What follows is the argument behind it, in fifteen parts.

A sovereign you cannot leave is a sovereign that need never improve.

01 The quiet work

Somewhere in Britain this week, a parents' group chat is organising the school run that a cut bus route ended. A village is running its shop as a co-operative because the last owner gave up. A repair café is fixing what would otherwise be thrown away, a community share offer is trying to save the local pub, and a neighbourhood thread is quietly doing the work a housing officer used to do. Nobody involved would call any of this politics. It is simply what people do when a system they pay for stops arriving: they route around it, with whoever is nearby. A growing share of what still works in this country works this way, and it is so ordinary that almost nobody has noticed it happening.

02 A name for it

That quiet work has a name, and in this country it has a long memory. The first recorded worker co-operative was formed by weavers in Fenwick, Ayrshire, in 1761. The Rochdale Pioneers opened their store on Toad Lane in 1844 and wrote down the principles that co-

operatives can barely afford to look after its lenders.

The expected response is to blame whichever party it is in office, and we decline it: trust falls and debt grows under every government, which tells you the problem sits below the level of the people elected to manage it. The other familiar remedies have been tried in full. Reform from within has been raised against the machine for fifty years and has lost every round. Building a bigger authority above the state has run as a live experiment for eight decades without delivering, because you cannot cure a monopoly by building a bigger monopoly above it. It is also true, and worth saying plainly, that the parallel cannot yet do everything a state does, and for a long time it will run alongside the legacy system rather than instead of it. What remains is the diagnosis: the whole story points to. The answer is not emigration; it is alternatives close to home, so that staying no longer means settling.

04 The theory of change

foreign platform, vendor or jurisdiction is a decision someone else gets to make about your future.

06 At the grassroots

Things we aim to solve at the grassroots level:

- 01 Awareness of UK debt, to produce an informed dialogue; see the Logos UK debt campaign.
- 02 Awareness of corruption and the misuse of public resources.
- 03 Dialogue on stagnation and practical revitalisation strategies.
- 04 Campaigns and knowledge sharing on the dangers of surveillance to civil liberties.
- 05 Opportunities to build tools that deliver local solutions to local problems.
- 06 Opportunities to fund the next wave of innovation at the grassroots level.

07 Speech

credible exit there is; it is what keeps maintainers honest, and it applies to us first.

11 Public goods

What this initiative produces is a public good: free to use, free to copy, free to improve, maintained in the open. The map, its data and every tool built from it belong to whoever needs them.

12 The lineage

This project draws its inspiration from *Purewell to Wrotham* by Jarrod Hope and Peter Ludlow, who put the question directly: why should our technologies for political organisation be set in stone? Governance legitimised by consent and exit rather than inheritance; institutions that earn trust with guarantees instead of promises; and the observation that simply by participating, one can put a hand on the tiller. We import the book's scepticism along with its ambition: nothing is trustless, decentralisation comes in degrees, and every successful fill on this map assumes its residual trust as-

Logos Circle / London, one of the first to form, has just published the result of a year's work online.

Gapmap.uk is what twelve months of Circle meetings, smaller sessions, and private one-to-ones turned into. In its own words it is 'a map of concrete, fillable gaps in the UK's civic, economic, and technological fabric: what is missing, what would fill it, and who is building it.' It was built by ip3-studio as a Logos Circle / London initiative, alongside allies from the Anglofuturist movement, after a House of Lords debate on decentralised versus centralised identity that, in the Circle's words, 'exposed how little grasp public institutions have of constructs like zero-knowledge proofs.'

The platform is built to be acted on. Every gap carries an urgency score, a timeline between six months and seven years, and a resolver category. 'Build now' means nobody's permission is required; a competent team could pick it up today. 'Build together' means it needs a willing partner – a council, an NHS trust, a regulator – so the first task is getting one in the room. 'State-led' means only the government can do it, and no amount of volunteer effort will move it.

As of late August, the map holds 205 gaps.

Mapping is one of the most impactful things a Circle can do, as it lays the foundation for precise and direct action, as well as creating a database that others can follow. A walking audit, an inventory, an afternoon spent asking people what is missing, then a page of what you discovered.

A gap with a name and a timeline is something a handful of people can take on directly and actually finish. Successfully filled gaps pull the next wave of people in. Do it enough times in one place and the action stops being a run of separate events. For example, one bulk-buy can become a food co-op, a scan of the vacant lots can become a land trust that holds them, a free screening day with volunteer nurses can become primary care that the community runs itself.

This is our goal as a movement: Map it, act to win something achievable, make it visible, then keep going until what you have built is permanent enough that it no longer depends on whoever started it.

If you are in the UK and you can build, the fifty-five gaps marked 'build now' are on gapmap.uk. Pick one and claim it.

Parallel Education



DELHI, INDIA — PARALLEL EDUCATION

Under a Tree: Logos Circle / Delhi on Parallel Education

Excerpted from 'Parallel Education and Effective Community Action in Delhi' by Bathang, blog.logos.co, 16 August 2026. Interview with Devisha, Steward of Logos Circle / Delhi. Cuts marked. Devisha's answers run in her own words.

Logos Circle / Delhi didn't spend weeks debating what issue to tackle first. During their first meetup, they found a local initiative already doing important work, went to see it for themselves and listen to the challenges faced, and asked: How can we help?

For Logos Circle / Delhi, that meant supporting a group of volunteers already teaching children at risk of falling through gaps in the Indian capital's education system, in the open air – literally under a tree – and asking what would help make their work more stable. [...] The Circle didn't take on something grandiose and try to build a solution from scratch. They found an existing community initiative and asked how they could help it survive and grow.

How did you discover the education initiative, and why did you pick it to focus the Delhi Circle's energy on first?

We found it through a friend, who saw that these classes were going on near society in an open ground, where a group of volunteers were already running open-air tuition classes for children in Delhi NCR, quite literally under a tree. No building, no funding, no institution behind them. Just people who decided these children shouldn't go untaught.

We picked it because it was already alive. [...] We're not there to arrive with a solution and tell a community what it needs. We're there to find something people are already doing against the odds and make it durable. It's also unambiguously winnable: we can't fix education in Delhi, but we can help one learning group go from fragile to stable, and we'll be able to point at the difference.

How was the Circle's help received by the organisers and children?

It was our first session, so we just went, sat, listened, and asked questions about what are the gaps in their education. Five of our volunteers spent the day with around 65 children in genuinely brutal heat. We sat with them, went through what they were learning, and ran a small supplies drive: notebooks and basic materials. [...] Our position from the first conversation was that they are the institution and we're there to make their work sustainable.

The children showing up at all is the part I'd emphasise. Nobody makes them come. There's no register, no consequence for skipping. They walked through 40-plus degree heat because someone said there'd be a class. That tells you the demand isn't the problem.



Image from the Logos Circle Delhi

Is there scope for Logos technologies to be incorporated into the initiative?

Yes, but not with the children, as most of them don't have phones or computers; the beneficiaries are not online, but the technology serves the coordination layer around them. That layer is real, and it has real problems:

- Tutor and volunteer coordination.
- A materials archive on Logos Storage.
- Transparent community funding. For the supplies pipeline and eventually the learning space. [...] Small-donor education funding in India has a real trust problem: people want to give but don't believe that the money actually arrives. Transparent, auditable allocation is a direct answer to that.

The Indian government plans to upgrade many school libraries and classrooms this year. Will it close the gap?

I think it's genuinely good news, and I don't want to be cynical about it. Delhi is upgrading 125 school libraries with digital devices and kiosks, and setting up thousands of smart classrooms. But it won't close the gap, for a simple structural reason: these upgrades reach children who are inside the system. The children we teach are outside it. [...]

The children we work with don't primarily lack devices. They lack an adult with time who knows exactly where they're stuck. That's not something you can procure. [...]

That's really what a parallel institution means to us. Not opposition, but coverage of the space the existing system doesn't reach.

AWKA, ANAMBRA STATE, NIGERIA — PARALLEL EDUCATION

Bridging the Gap Towards Employment



Awka, Anambra State, Nigeria.

Logos Circle / Awka's winnable issue is to fill the gap between talent and opportunity: people who have the skills but cannot get seen. Their first move was to fix the paperwork.

More than 70 people came to a practical CV and job application training, proving their issue was well chosen. The workshop they organised covered how to write a CV that gets past the automated screening software companies use to filter applicants, how to rewrite it for each role, how to apply, and how to position oneself for jobs outside Nigeria. The Circle then opened a virtual classroom so every attendee could have their own CV read and corrected by someone experienced.

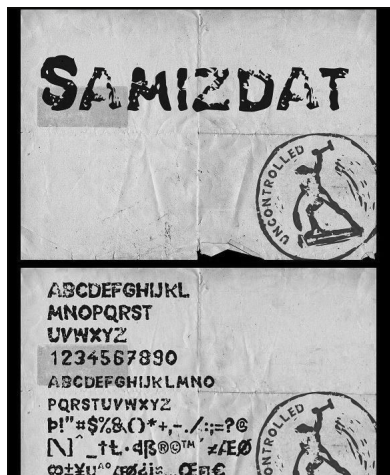
At the July meetup, they asked the follow-up question: how do we move from preparing people for opportunities to actually helping them secure employment? What they agreed to build is an Opportunity Pipeline: a directory of the Circle's talent, partnerships with companies, mock interview content, and a count of who actually gets hired. The target is to put at least 20 people in Anambra State into work.

Parallel Culture

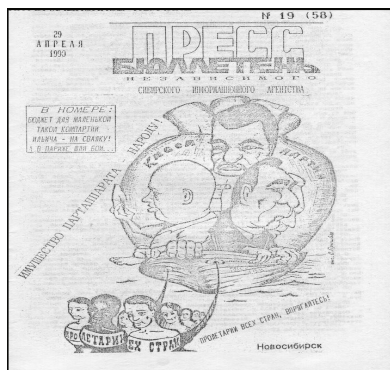


PARALLEL CULTURE

Samizdat



Samizdat was a form of dissident activity across the Eastern Bloc in which individuals reproduced censored and underground makeshift publications, often by hand, and passed the documents from reader to reader. The practice of manual reproduction was widespread because printed texts could be traced back to the source. This was a grassroots practice used to evade official censorship and keep underground political activity alive under severe oppression.



‘Anything published and distributed without the censor’s stamp is samizdat.’

The circle of hope: samizdat, tamizdat and radio

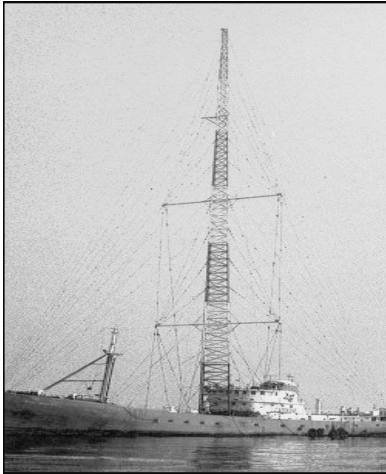
Under communism there were different types of samizdat or underground publishing. On one level, there were writers like Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, Andrei Sinyavsky, and many others in the Soviet Union who wrote simply because they could not stand the oppression. These free thinkers – writers, journalists, essayists, and poets – wanted to express themselves despite, or against, the system. They felt, without much optimism, that they could save their sanity and souls by writing, whatever happened to their bodies. The second level of samizdat, which took place in Poland throughout communism, took the form of intellectual-cum-political resistance. Most of the time, it was limited to small and often isolated groups of friends – mostly students – who trusted each other.

‘The Russian word samizdat literally means self-publishing. It is meaningless in a world without censorship. But in countries where the government retains the right to control the publication of books, periodicals and articles, anything that is published and distributed without the censor’s stamp is samizdat. Censorship and samizdat depend on each other: while censorship exists, uncensored writing will always be circulated.’ Ferenc Kószeg, founding editor of *Beszélő* (Talker), the most influential Hungarian samizdat periodical launched in late 1981.

In hacker and computer jargon, the term samizdat was used for the dissemination of needed and hard to obtain documents or information.

PARALLEL CULTURE

Booth Radio Basecamp



Radio City, Thames Estuary, UK

Pirate radio is all about freedom, which means it will likely get you into trouble with the centralised authorities.

The legendary Radio Caroline went on air in March 1964 from a converted ferry, the *Mi Amigo*, anchored off the Essex coast in international waters. They did this, of course, so the law could not reach them while broadcasting pop records to a country where the only legal radio was the BBC. In response, the Marine Broadcasting Offences Act of August 1967 went after the shore instead, making it a crime for anyone in Britain to work for an offshore station, supply it, or advertise on it.

The pirates that came after stayed on land but became experts in how to stay hidden. Radio Invicta, London's first soul station, began in 1969 from a bedroom in Mitcham and in the seventies became the first to broadcast from the tops of tower blocks, for the range and for the mains power its valve transmitters needed. The stations that followed kept the transmitter on the roof and the studio somewhere else, so that when the authorities climbed up and found a rig, they had nobody to arrest. From 1981, the Dread Broadcasting Corporation brought reggae and dub, which the mainstream stations wouldn't touch. Even today's mainstream favourites, Kiss FM and Rinse FM, started out as pirates, lost transmitters to police raids, only to become licensed years later.

Booth is a homage to this tradition, built into Basecamp by active dev Alisher. It turns a Linux laptop into a pirate station. You point OBS at it, press 'Start', and Booth announces your stream over Logos Messaging, so anyone running its companion module, the Receiver, can tune in. There is no platform behind it and no directory server, which means there is nobody to shut down. Instead of a name, your station is a cryptographic key. Every announcement is signed with it, and each station gets a three-word fingerprint from that key, something like 'tiger monument banjo', which you tell your listeners in person so they can be sure they are hearing you and not someone pretending to be you.

You also decide who gets to find you. A public station shows up in the directory that every Receiver watches. A private one announces itself on a channel made from your station title and a passphrase, encrypted, so the relays carrying it see nothing but a random hash and only the people you gave the passphrase to can listen. Turn on the Tor setting, and the stream goes out through a hidden service, so there is no address on the wire pointing back at your machine. The laptop is the transmitter, and this time, there is no roof for anyone to climb.

Like the pirates before it, Booth keeps no records. A station announces itself every 15 seconds and disappears from every list 45 seconds after it stops, with no archive and no back catalogue. Your station exists for as long as you are broadcasting, and not a minute longer.

Booth is a hobby project by Alisher and not audited. Broadcasting needs OBS, MediaMTX, ffmpeg, Tor on the machine, and the delivery module pinned to v0.1.1. Free under MIT and Apache.

github.com/xAlisher/booth-basecamp

PARALLEL CULTURE

LAN Party at DARK Prague



Before the internet was fast enough to play games over, the way to play against your friends was to carry your computer to one of their houses. You connected the machines together via a local area network and played each other directly. This meant you could play P2P with no data leaving the room and nothing in the middle. That was the essence of the LAN party, a peer-to-peer social gathering with zero lag. In a way, it's a beautiful metaphor for what Logos is trying to build at scale.

To celebrate our own early internet heritage, we will be throwing a LAN Party hacktivation at DARK Prague in the room next to the closing rave. We will have everything set up for you to hack away, enjoy some drinks and good music with the best cryptoanarchy has to offer. Expect surprises.

Join us at Papírenská 199/6, Bubeneč.

Bring your own computer.

DARK Prague is the successor to the Hackers Congress Paralelní Polis, which has put on Bitcoin and cypherpunk gatherings since 2014. It calls itself a gathering rooted in autonomy rather than a conference: three days of talks and workshops on how control is built, maintained, and resisted, from more than 30 speakers spanning cryptography, privacy, and activism, with Logos as a general partner.

The 2026 edition runs 2–4 October in Prague's Old Wastewater Treatment Plant, and ends on the Saturday night with a rave.

LISBON — PARALLEL CULTURE

Freequencies: Lisbon's Underground Builds Its Own Tools

Freequencies is a cultural hub in Lisbon where artistic collectives and technologists build their own tools on technology developed by Logos. The aim is to strengthen the relationships and resources that already exist within Lisbon's cultural ecosystem and contribute to its resilience. It builds on an existing collective that includes Quenga, Angel, Pyromania, The Blacker The Berry, Dentu Zona, Afrontosas and Rádio Quântica, alongside a wider network of musicians, performers and visual artists working outside the mainstream cultural industry.

Its first programme runs three months, with one session each in October, November and December 2026. The programme is about skill sharing and building sovereign tools for archiving, communication, and event scheduling and coordination. Each session is a hybrid space for performance, music, dance, visual art, knowledge exchange and experimental collaboration, with contributions from developer and research collectives including nbCode and Post Carbon Collective. Each session is broadcast on Rádio Quântica and Parallel Society Radio.

The first gathering is on 7 October at Rua da Voz do Operário 60, 18:00 to 23:00. Live performances by Rezmorah, SoundPreta, TopLap.pt (live coding) and Van Der 400. Two workshops. In a hands-on Logos session you install Basecamp and run a node from your own hardware, a practical introduction to the infrastructure under the tools Freequencies is building. The second workshop is a new coordination tool built for Freequencies. It runs live during the event, and the people in the room are the first to test it and say what needs changing.

Event page and Instagram to follow, stay tuned!



NUMBERS

The Movement in Numbers





Crew Wanted

For a hazardous journey. Bitter cold, long hours of complete darkness. Safe return doubtful. Honour and recognition in case of success.

Build the parallel.

Start Building: <https://logos.co/get-started>

Join the Movement: <https://logos.co/movement>

Run a node: <https://logos.co/node-programme>

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Local Area Network