

# Chapter 26 — The Economics of Time: Cycles, Value, and Human Development

Libraism introduces a radically different understanding of economics—not as a contest of accumulation, nor as a battlefield of competing classes, but as an **organized rhythm of human development**. Traditional economies measure success through static indicators: GDP, profit margins, interest rates, and quarterly targets. Libraism instead proposes an economy built on **temporal equilibrium**, where each individual moves through predictable phases of lower, middle, and upper-class economic standing—ensuring shared experience, shared incentive, and shared responsibility.

This chapter explains the underlying economic philosophy behind Libraism’s 30-year socioeconomic cycle and expands on its purpose, mechanisms, and implications.

## I. Time as an Economic Constant

Human beings live in time. Every decision—work, family, education, consumption, health—unfolds through stages. Traditional economics ignores this universal structure. Libraism incorporates it.

### Key principles of time-based economics:

1. **Human life progresses through predictable stages**—youth, maturity, elderhood—and economic systems should reflect this natural cadence.
2. **Economic incentives work best when they align with life cycles**, not in opposition to them.
3. **Value is not static**; it expands and contracts according to a person’s developmental stage.

4. **Equity emerges not from forced equality but from structured experience**—everyone lives each class, no one is locked into one.

Time becomes the great equalizer. Instead of life being determined by the accident of birth, it is guided by a **predictable rotation of economic standing**.

## II. The 30-Year Socioeconomic Cycle

In Libraism, every individual moves through a structured 30-year economic cycle (\*Your starting point will be determined by where your parents are in the cycle):

- **Years 0-15:** Lower → Middle
- **Years 15-30:** Middle → Upper
- **Years 30-45:** Upper → Middle
- **Years 45-60:** Middle → Lower
- **...and so on**

This cycle repeats as long as the person lives and remains part of the system. It is not a punishment or a redistribution scheme—it is a system of **shared experience** that equalizes perspective and opportunity.

### Why 30 years?

- It aligns with generational transitions.
- It is long enough to allow stability and planning.

- It integrates smoothly with education, career development, and retirement patterns.
- It ensures every working adult experiences each phase at least once.

### **Why a rotation?**

Because **stagnant class identity breeds social conflict**. When only a small group experiences economic abundance or deprivation, resentment accumulates. Rotational economics dissolves permanent class structures by ensuring no one is permanently elevated or permanently oppressed.

## **III. Value, Labor, and the Equalization of Earnings**

Libraism does not eliminate wage differences—surgeons may still earn more than carpenters, engineers more than baristas. However:

**The system equalizes total annual value after adjustments.**

A person making \$250/hr will not end up fundamentally “richer” than someone making \$15/hr over the year. How this equalization occurs is not detailed in this book for various reasons but will be in specific details in the next edition.

The *principle* is what matters:

- **People can pursue any occupation based on passion, not pay.**
- **Social contribution is rewarded through purpose, not disproportionate compensation.**
- **Earnings become predictable, stable, and fair across a lifetime.**

This removes the **distortive incentives** that plague modern economies—where people enter careers they dislike for money, or are trapped in low-paying work for

reasons unrelated to skill or ambition.

## IV. Economic Mobility Through Shared Class Experience

Libraism makes mobility **automatic** and **universal**, not dependent on luck, nepotism, or the uneven distribution of opportunity.

### Every person will:

- Start life with the perspective of material limitation.
- Experience the dignity and stability of the middle class.
- Reach the freedom and opportunity of the upper class.
- Return again to lower/middle phases as part of the natural cycle.

This broadens empathy across society. The wealthy understand the poor because they *were* poor. The poor understand the wealthy because they *will be* wealthy. Class warfare dissolves when class experience is shared rather than inherited.

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## V. Corporate Structure in a Time-Based Economy

Under Libraism, corporations function as **cooperative engines of innovation**, not extractive hierarchies.

Key features:

- Every employee becomes a partial owner after a defined period.

- Outsourcing for profit advantage is prohibited.
- Companies must train any applicant they decline to hire.
- Apprenticeships are encouraged through incentives.
- Compensation differences exist, but equalization ensures fairness.
- Banks become secure vaults, not gambling institutions.

Because every worker will eventually cycle into upper-class years, **they have a natural incentive to innovate, build, and safeguard the company.** The system turns labor into stewardship.

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## **VI. Time-Based Economics and the Right to Work**

A central tenet of Libraism is that **the right to work is universal.** No one may be denied employment due to:

- Background
- Education level
- Connections
- Gaps in experience
- Arbitrary requirements

The only meaningful question becomes:

**“Do you want to work?”**

If yes, the society must provide the means. If an employer refuses to hire, they must fund that applicant’s training elsewhere. This forces companies to contribute to the system they benefit from.

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## **VII. Stability, Predictability, and the End of Economic Panic**

Modern economies generate constant fear:

- Fear of recessions
- Fear of layoffs
- Fear of unaffordable housing
- Fear of retirement
- Fear of medical bankruptcy

Libraism replaces economic anxiety with **predictable cycles**:

- People know exactly when they will have more or less money.
- They can plan major purchases accordingly.

- They can save during abundance for use during leaner years.
- They do not fear unemployment, because employment is guaranteed.
- They do not fear retirement, because retirement is tied to health, not age.

Fear is a tool of control. Libraism removes it.

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## VIII. The Ethics of Temporal Balance

The philosophy behind time-based economics is simple:

**A balanced society must ensure that every person experiences the full arc of human economic conditions.**

Not by force, but by structure.

This is not charity, socialism, or redistribution. It is **harmonization**—the equalizing power of time applied as a governing principle.

The system does not punish ambition nor reward laziness. It channels human energy into personal fulfillment, innovation, and community contribution.

People work because they choose to.

People save because they understand cycles.

People innovate because they are part owners.

People cooperate because they share the same economic journey.

Libraism is, in essence, **an economy built on the fairness of time.**

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# Chapter 26 – Succession, Family Structure, and Cycle Inheritance in Libraism

*(Revised Edition)*

The question of how individuals begin their economic cycle in Libraism is not merely administrative; it is philosophical. It speaks to fairness, identity, agency, and the relationship between the individual and the family. In early formulations of Libraism, it appeared intuitive that children should begin at the same point in the cycle as their parents. Yet deeper examination reveals several problems: differing parental statuses, unequal household dynamics, and the risk of perpetuating the very inequality Libraism intends to eliminate.

This chapter therefore clarifies the Libraist inheritance model in a way that protects fairness, preserves the structure of the system, and maintains the family as a functional unit without allowing it to distort the cycle.

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## I. The Core Principle: Each Person Is an Independent Participant in the Cycle

Libraism operates on the premise that **every individual must move through the 30-year economic cycle as a self-contained participant**, regardless of the circumstances of birth. Social fairness requires that no one gain or lose advantage solely from the economic position of their parents.

To accomplish this, Libraism defines the start of each person's cycle based on a **universally applied Beginning Age Index** rather than parental status. Under this model:

**Every child enters Year 0 of the cycle upon reaching the designated age of economic adulthood.**

This ensures that:

- No child is permanently tied to their parents' position.
- No household creates generational advantages inconsistent with the system.
- Every citizen moves through the same sequence: lower → middle → upper → middle → lower, repeating every thirty years.

This protects the symmetry of the system.

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## **II. Household Realities: Children Live Under the Parents' Status, but Do Not "Inherit" It**

Although children begin their formal Libraist cycle at the universal starting age, they still live under their parents' economic conditions until reaching adulthood. This does not alter their cycle placement. It only defines the resources available during childhood, just as in any society.

However, parents' cycle status does not become the child's own. It is understood that childhood is an economically dependent phase and does not constitute one's individual economic identity.

This distinction prevents systemic distortion.

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## **III. The Dual-Parent Problem: Eliminated by the Independent Cycle Model**

A major weakness of the earlier system was the question:

**What happens if the father is in the upper class while the mother is in the**

## **lower class?**

Any attempt to “merge” or “average” the two would:

- violate the mathematical precision of the cycle,
- create arbitrary rules for exceptions,
- destabilize the symmetry of the system,
- or inadvertently reinforce patriarchal or hierarchical assumptions.

By **separating the child’s cycle from parental placement**, this problem disappears entirely.

Parents may occupy different points in the cycle without forcing an artificial status on a child.

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## **IV. Marriage and the Cycle: Two People, One Household, but Not One Status**

Another important clarification:

**Marriage does not fuse two individual cycles into one.**

Libraism recognizes the household as a social unit but maintains the individual as the economic unit. The reasons are philosophical and structural:

1. **Autonomy:** Individuals retain full control over their personal cycle.
2. **Stability:** Marriage, divorce, widowhood, or separation cannot disrupt the economy.

3. **Fairness:** No spouse gains or loses advantage by marrying someone in a different cycle phase.
4. **Consistency:** The system remains mathematically stable.

A household may contain:

- one person in the lower phase,
- another in the middle,
- and a child not yet activated in the system.

This is not a flaw — it mirrors the diversity of real families while ensuring the economic architecture remains intact.

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## **V. Why the Independent Start Model Is Necessary for System Integrity**

The purpose of the cycle is to allow every individual to experience:

- scarcity,
- abundance,
- stability,
- responsibility,

- interdependence,
- opportunity,
- and the ethical perspective that arises from each.

If cycle positions were inherited:

- wealth clustering could still occur,
- behavioral incentives would distort,
- the system would drift toward aristocracy or structured poverty,
- and the philosophical foundation of Libraism — the balancing of human experience — would fracture.

Starting everyone at the same point preserves both fairness and purpose.

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## **VI. Summary of the Revised Inheritance System**

### **1. Children do not inherit their parents' cycle positions.**

They begin at Year 0 at the designated economic adulthood age.

### **2. Parents' statuses affect the household but not the child's personal cycle.**

### **3. Dual-parent status differences create no conflict in the system.**

Each parent maintains an individual placement.

### **4. Marriage does not merge cycles.**

It remains a social, not economic, union within Libraism.

## **5. Individual cycles preserve symmetry and prevent generational distortion.**

With this model, Libraism remains mathematically consistent, socially fair, and ideologically coherent.

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