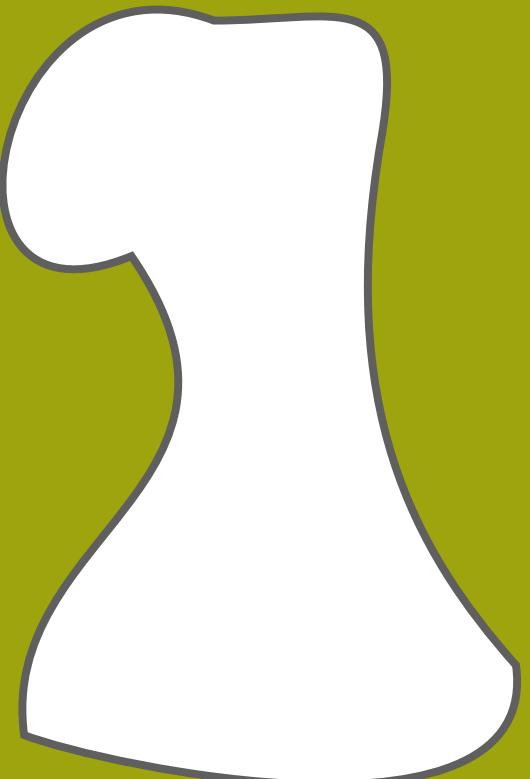


Principle of Symmetry





"One man, one vote!" I heard it in a song.

Elise

Oh yes, I know! It says that every man must be able to express its opinion on equal terms with each other. This is known as a principle of symmetry.

The fairy

I know symmetries: when we look in a mirror, we say to ourself that we could exchange reflect with the real world, we would not see the difference. So, we say there's a symmetry.

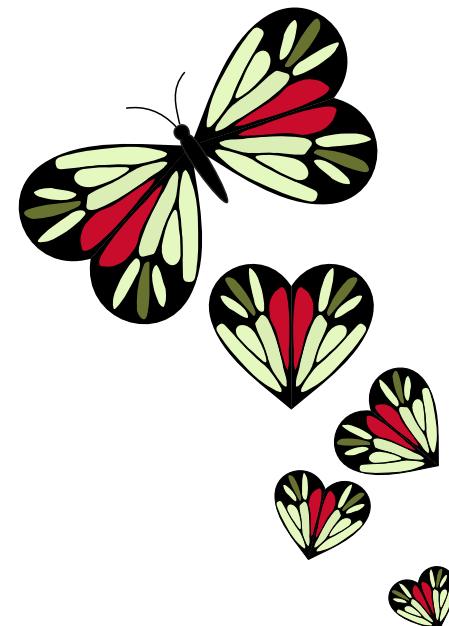
Elise

This principle of symmetry can be found in many sayings. You must know this one: "The right to swing my fist ends where the other man's nose begins."

The fairy

Yes I Do! And I also know one, very important: "Don't do unto others what you don't want others to do unto you."

Elise





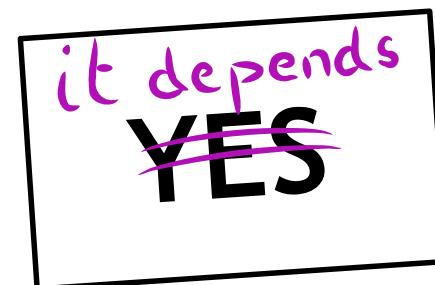
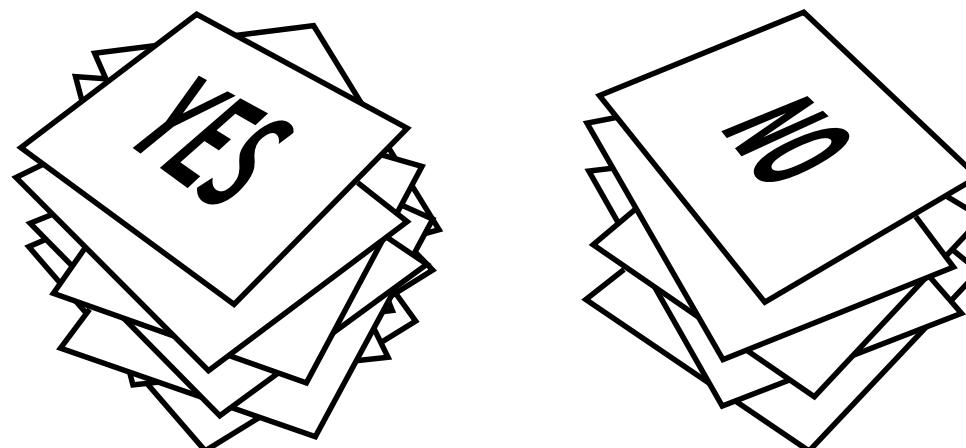
When humans work in a group and try to respect these principles of symmetry, we speak of democracy.

"One man, one vote", it's a song that celebrates democracy.

The fairy

Sometimes Mum goes voting: we ask everybody to go in a place to say "YES" or "NO" to a question ... or to give the name of someone with who we agree ...

Elise



Yes, thanks to a small piece of paper called a ballot, they express their opinion.
But you seem to think it's ridiculous?

The fairy

A little, yes ... Mum says it's useless!
She says it's money that rules the world.

Elise



It's true, money is used continually, on all kinds of subjects, while voting is used from time to time, and on few subjects.

The fairy

The song should say "One man, one currency note", but it's silly, we don't distribute a note like we distribute a ballot.

Elise

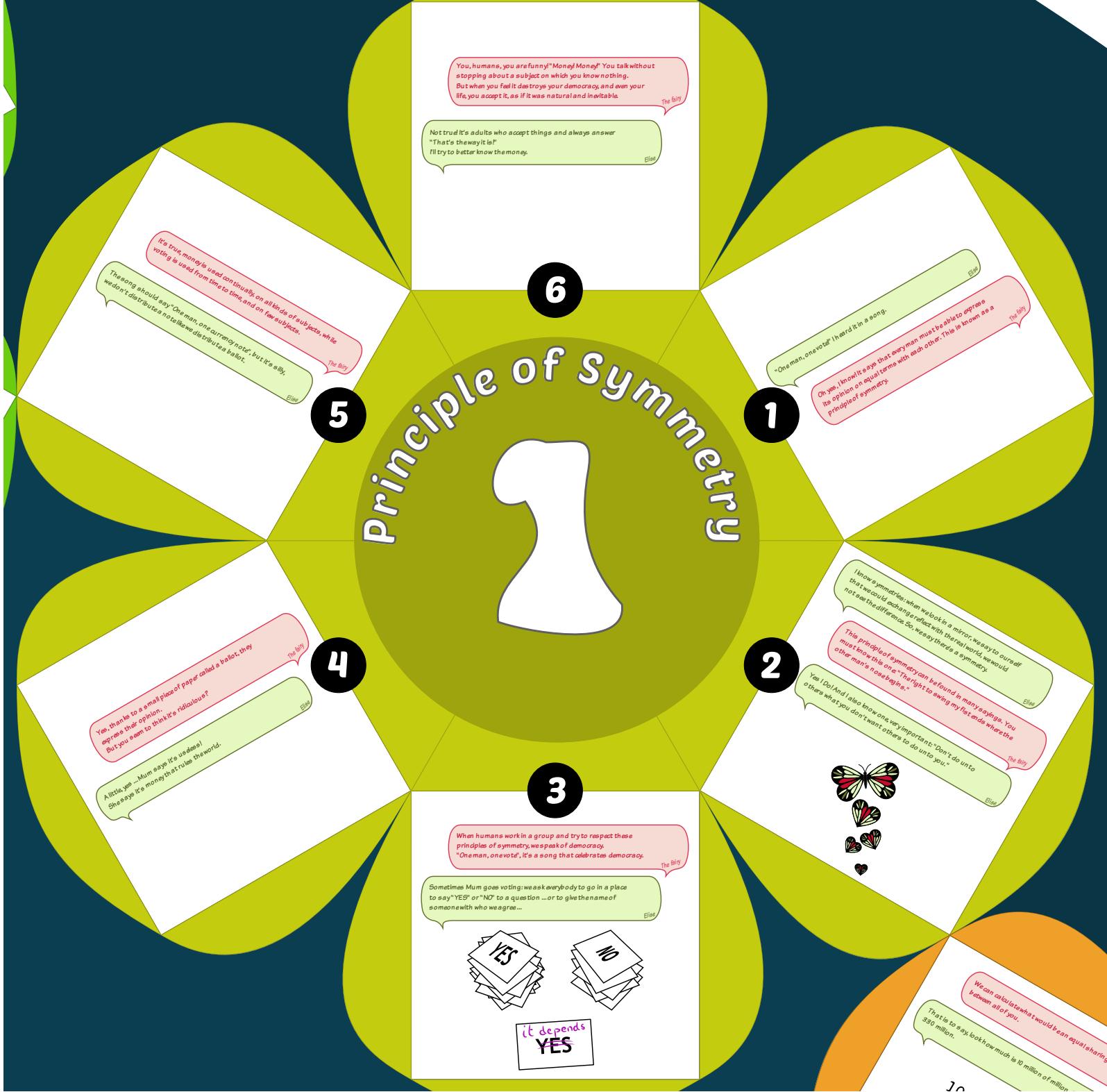


You, humans, you are funny! "Money! Money!" You talk without stopping about a subject on which you know nothing. But when you feel it destroys your democracy, and even your life, you accept it, as if it was natural and inevitable.

The fairy

Not true! It's adults who accept things and always answer
"That's the way it is!"
I'll try to better know the money.

Elise



The average store



as reference

I read that if we brought together all the euros in the world,
we would count 10 million of million euros.

Elise

Yes, it's known as the money supply.

The fairy

It's enormous! 10 followed by twelve zeros!

Elise

One million of million, it's one trillion.
So there're 10 trillion euros.

The fairy

10 000 000 000 000

And you, how many euros have you?

The fairy

I have 10 euros.

It's pocket money that Mum gives me every week.

Elise

This pocket money, it's called an income. You can put it aside, and constitute what is called a store.

In your opinion, 10 euros, is it a big store?

The fairy





It depends ...

When I have 10 out of 10 at school, it's a lot!

Elise

However, when you have 10 out of 20, it's not a lot!

The fairy

Yes, but if all others have 5, it's not so bad to have 10!

Elise



You have to choose what is called a reference, in other word,
choose something to get your position relative to it.

The fairy



I read that we are 330 million to use the euro, we should see
what I have in comparison to them.

Elise

We can calculate what would be an equal sharing of euros between all of you.

The fairy

That is to say, look how much is 10 million of million divided by 330 million.

Elise

$$\begin{array}{r} 10\ 000\ 000 \\ - 9\ \underline{9}\ 0 \\ \hline 100\ 0 \\ - 9\ \underline{9}\ 0 \\ \hline 1\ 000 \\ - 9\ \underline{9}\ 0 \\ \hline 10 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 330 \\ \hline 30303 \end{array}$$



It's a little more than 30 thousand euros per person.

Elise

So you are far from average store.

The fairy

I'll talk to Mum to ask for a rise!

Elise



Store of value

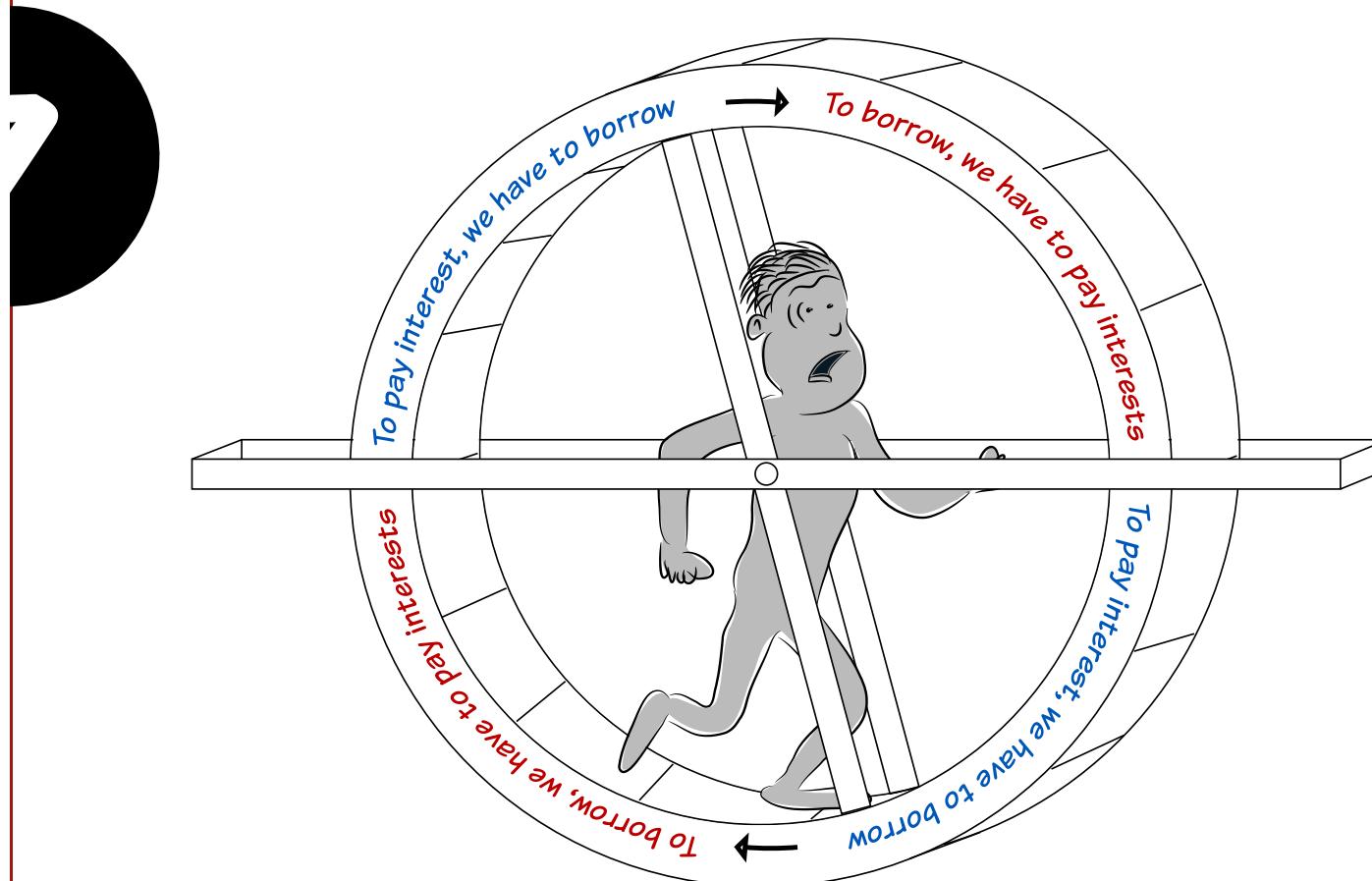
Means Of exchange

Mum told me: if you need money, you have to borrow it and then to repay it little by little. But you have to repay twice as much!

Elise

Yes, some have so much money they can lend part of it and, for repayment, they demand in addition what are known as interests.

The fairy



So the rich are becoming more and more rich and the poor more and more poor!

Elise

These are known as vicious circles. It's far from being a system that drags everyone to an equal power.

The fairy

The more I get money easily,
the more I have influence.

The more I have influence,
the more I get money easily.

The less I get money easily,
the less I have influence.

The less I have influence,
the less I get money easily.



Imagine at school: if I have an average mark below 10, then next month, I receive one 0 as punishment ...

Elise

Obviously, the chances of passing above the average are lower with this punishment.

The fairy

Month 1

Mark 1: 8/20

Mark 2: 9/20

Mark 3: 10/20

Mark 4: 10/20

Total: 38/80

Average: 9,5/20

below 10
hence punishment!

Month 2

Punishment: 0/20

Mark 1: 11/20

Mark 2: 11/20

Mark 3: 11/20

Mark 4: 12/20

Total: 45/100

Average: 9/20

while without punishment ...
Average: 11,25/20

... while those with an average higher than 10 are rewarded with a 20 out of 20!

Elise

The risk of dropping below the average is lower with this reward.

The fairy

Month 1

| | |
|----------|----------|
| Mark 1: | 11/20 |
| Mark 2: | 11/20 |
| Mark 3: | 11/20 |
| Mark 4: | 12/20 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total: | 45/80 |
| Average: | 11,25/20 |

lower than 10
hence reward!

Month 2

| | |
|----------|---------|
| Reward: | 20/20 |
| Mark 1: | 8/20 |
| Mark 2: | 9/20 |
| Mark 3: | 10/20 |
| Mark 4: | 11/20 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total: | 58/100 |
| Average: | 11,6/20 |

while without reward ...
Average: 9,5/20





In fact, the richest are encouraged not to spend very much, to keep what is known as a capital, to take advantage of the money they gain from lending it.

The fairy

But less rich people are also encouraged not to spend very much, for fear of missing later!



Elise

That's right. We say that money is a store of value. Yet, it's also meant to be a means of exchange!

The fairy

Yes, the purpose of money is to be exchanged! It's a hell of a contradiction, I wonder if we can solve this problem?

Elise

We have to reflect on this! Because rich and poor alike are trapped in these vicious circles: they are condemned to an increasingly violent and destructive competition ...

The fairy



A large, stylized number '3' is centered in a red circle. The circle contains the words 'Store of value' curved along the top edge and 'Means of exchange' curved along the bottom edge, all in a white, bold, sans-serif font.

6



In fact, there is a screen encouraged not to spend very much to keep what is known as a captive to take advantage of the money they gain from lending it.

*...there's right. We say that money is a store of value.
Yet, it's also meant to be a means of exchange.*

The Fairy

5

...while those with an average higher than 10 are rewarded with a 20 out of 20!

The risk of dropping below the average is lower with this reward.

4

| Market | Value if Dropped |
|---------|------------------|
| Mark 1: | \$12.00 |
| Mark 2: | \$12.00 |
| Mark 3: | \$12.00 |
| Mark 4: | \$12.00 |

Month 2

| Market | Value if Dropped |
|---------|------------------|
| Mark 1: | \$8.00 |
| Mark 2: | \$8.00 |
| Mark 3: | \$8.00 |
| Mark 4: | \$8.00 |

Month 3

| Total Average | Value if Dropped |
|----------------|------------------|
| Average | \$6.00 |
| without reward | \$4.50 |
| Average | \$5.75 |

Imagine at school: if I have an average mark below 10, then next month, I receive one 0 as punishment...

Obviously, the chances of passing above the average are low with this punishment.

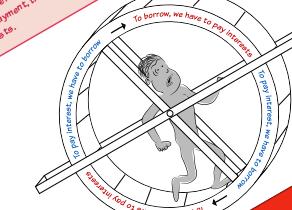
| Month 1 | |
|---------|--------|
| Mark1: | 8/20 |
| Mark2: | 9/20 |
| Mark3: | 10/20 |
| Mark4: | 10/20 |
| Total: | 38/80 |
| Average | 9.5/20 |

below 10
In one or more subjects

| |
|---------------------------------|
| Month 2 |
| Punishment: 0/20 |
| Mark1: ll/20 |
| Mark2: ll/20 |
| Mark3: ll/20 |
| Mark4: lZ/20 |
| Total: 45/100 |
| Average: 9/20 |
| while without punishment |
| Average: 7.25/100 |

3

1



Mum told me if you need money, you have to borrow it and then repay it little by little. But you have to repay twice as much!

Yes, some people ask for so much money they can lend part of it, and for repayment, they demand in addition what is known as interest.

To borrow, we have

2

...as vicious circles. It's far from being a system where everyone has an equal power.

...report more

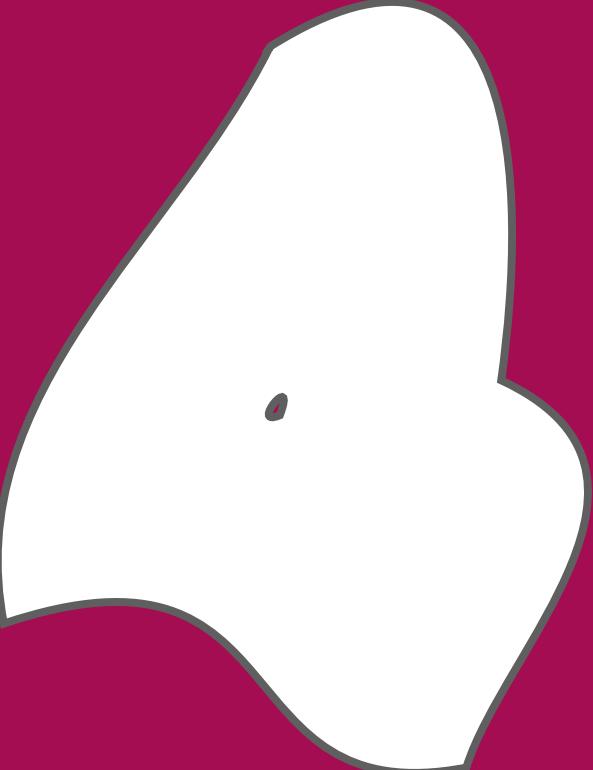
...and more influence.

...more influence.

Thermorelief

Thermorelief is more easily influenced

Thermorelief gives everyone equal power.



An income

as reference



And this beautiful book you have there, what was its price?

The fairy

It was expensive! 30 euros! Three weeks pocket money!

Elise



You say it was expensive because you compare its price to the amount of your pocket money.

The fairy

Of course, when it's compared to the average store of 30 thousand euros, it's not expensive!

Elise



You just highlight two points of view, two frames of reference.

The fairy

The first is when I compare the price with my pocket money ...

Elise

... and the second is when you compare the price with the average store of money, 30 thousand euros. Does one of these points of view seem to you better than the other one?

The fairy



I don't know. For example, at school, if I get a mark of 10, I want to know what it's worth compared with the mark of other children ...

Elise

Yes, you will calculate the average of the marks of other children and compare it with yours.

The fairy



But I'm interested to know what it's worth compared to my marks of other days ...

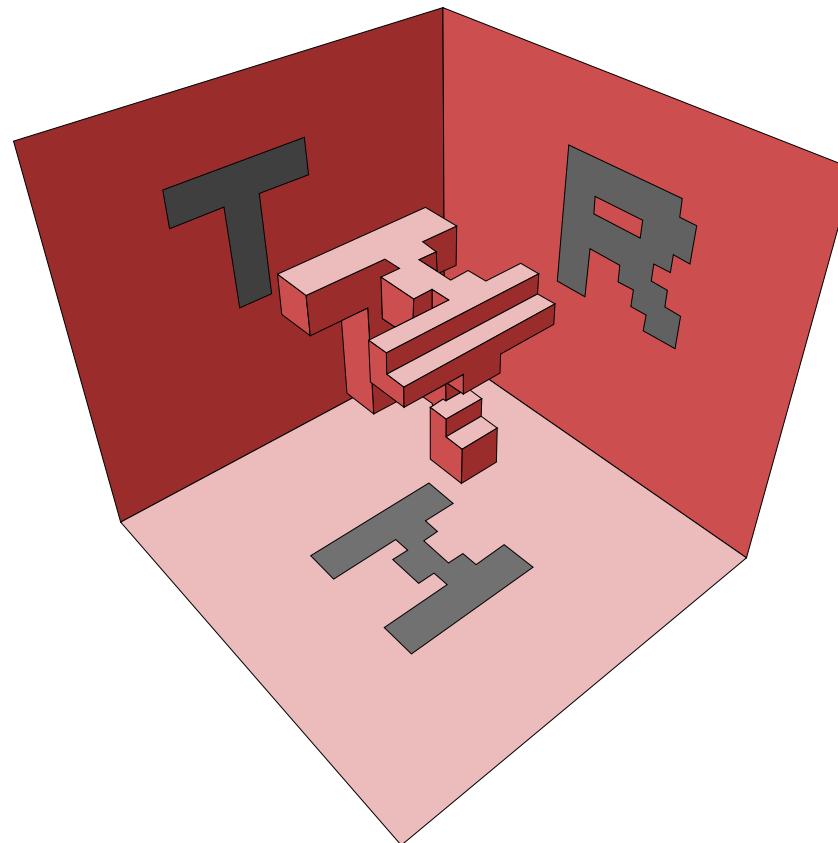
Elise

In fact, I can't see why we would favor one of these points of view,
both are interesting!

Elise

It's true. However, you can verify around you, almost nobody
knows the average store of money.

The fairy

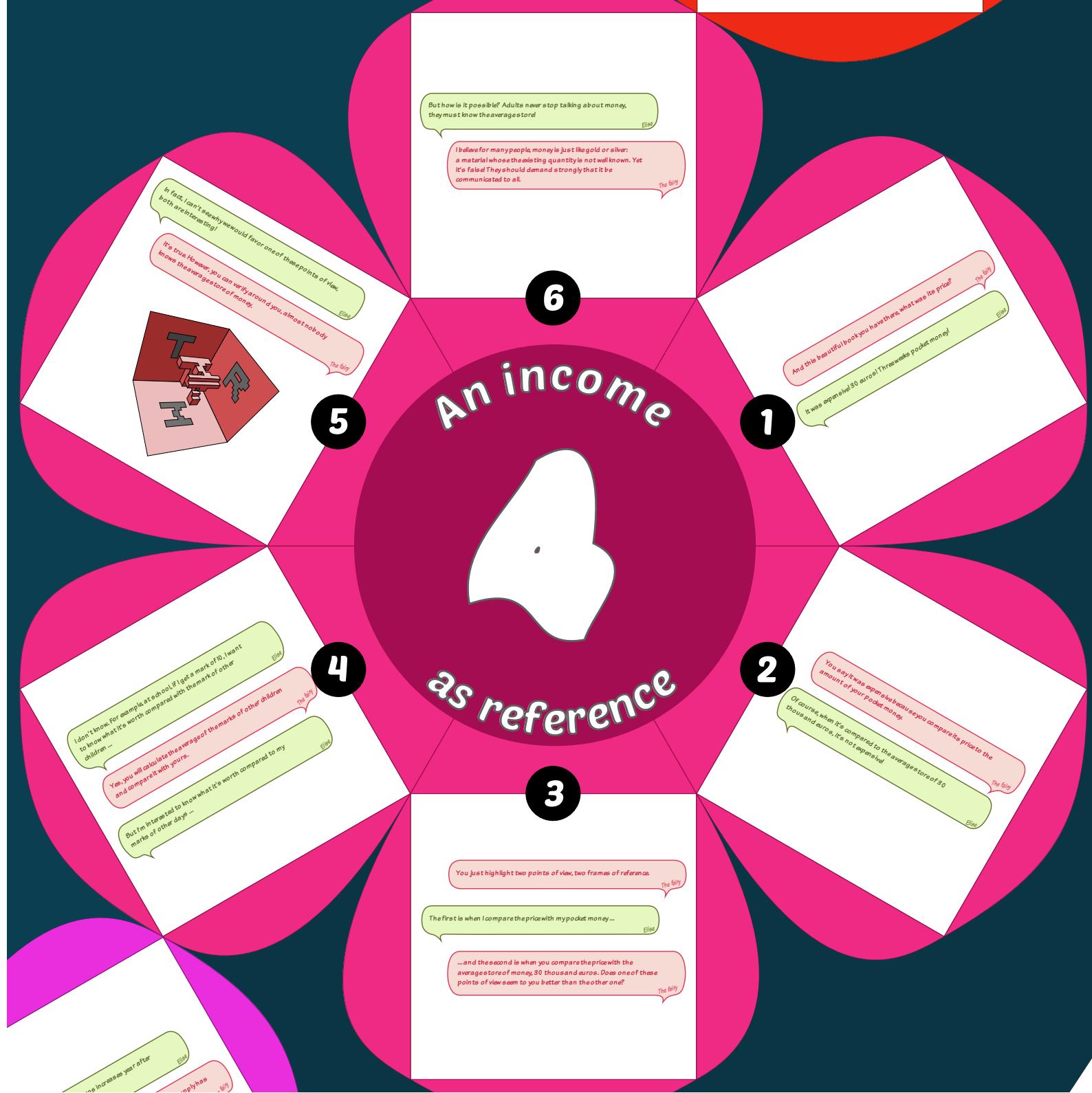


But how is it possible? Adults never stop talking about money,
they must know the average store!

Elise

I believe for many people, money is just like gold or silver:
a material whose the existing quantity is not well known. Yet
it's false! They should demand strongly that it be
communicated to all.

The fairy



5

Unit of account





I read that the quantity of existing euros increases year after year.

Elise

That's right. Especially between 2000 and 2010, money supply has doubled.

The fairy



So, the average store has also doubled ... As if in 2000, the scoring system was out of 10, then out of 11 in 2001, and so on, to finally be out of 20 in 2010.

Elise

In a way, but note two things ...

The fairy



First, the creation of money doesn't have that steady pace over time. There're sudden changes.

The fairy

As if in 2006, the marks were still out of 13, then suddenly in 2007, they were out of 18 ...

Elise



So if we want to compare a mark with previous ones,
it's complicated!

Elise



This is known as a temporal asymmetry.

The fairy

Secondly, these creations are made by a few people and only some others know about it.

The fairy

Some people mark out of 10 while others mark out of 12, and we aren't aware of it? So, a mark may seem huge, while it's not!

Elise

Yes. And that's how some prices may seem high but they are not that much. This is known as bubbles ... and spatial asymmetries.

The fairy



It's cunning! There's even no more need to copy its neighbour for cheating!

Elise

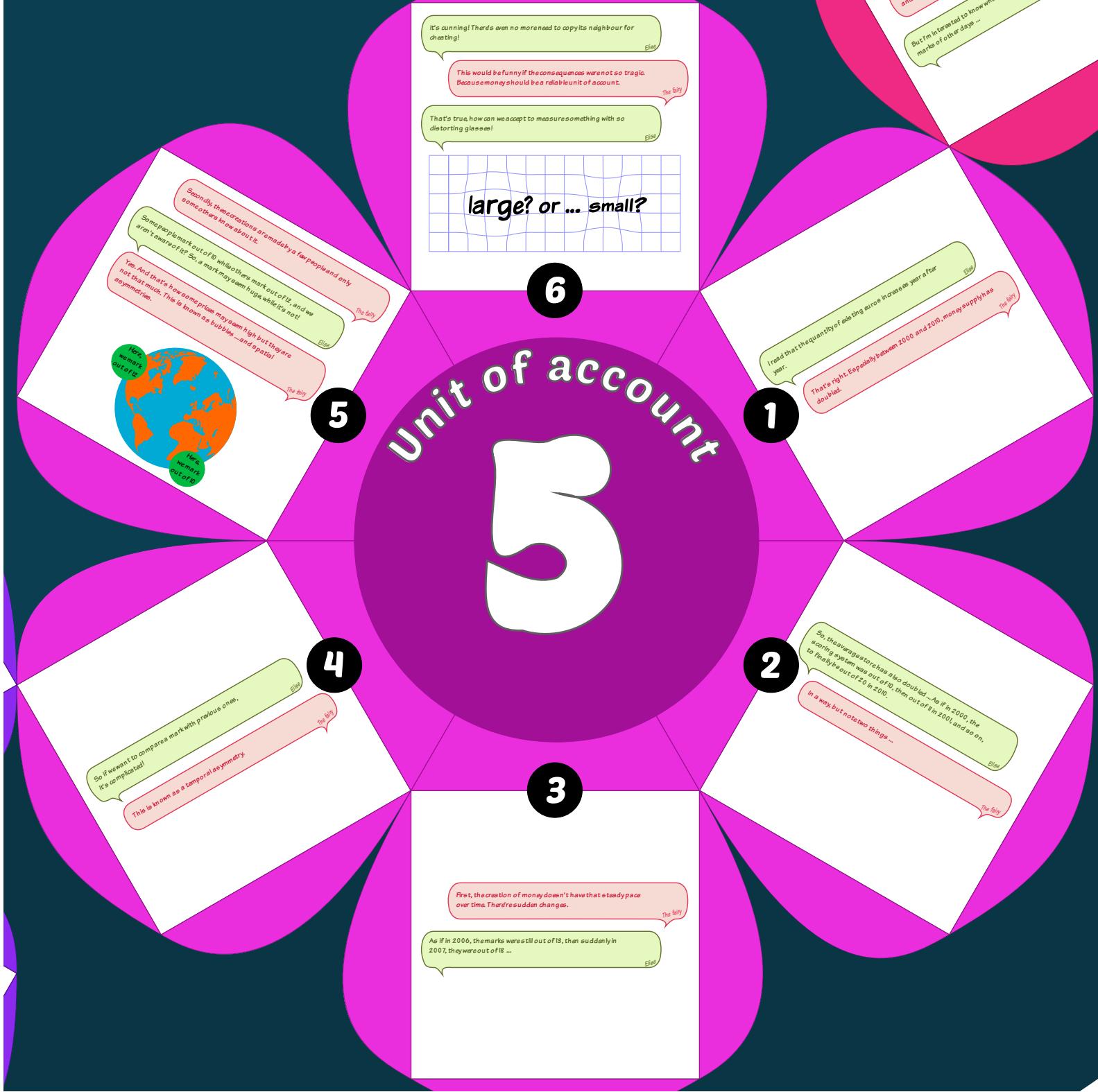
This would be funny if the consequences were not so tragic.
Because money should be a reliable unit of account.

The fairy

That's true, how can we accept to measure something with so distorting glasses!

Elise

large? or ... small?



Spatial injustice

Temporal injustice



It would be much simpler if the amount of euros did not change.
Everyone would know that the average store of money is 30
thousand euros, wherever it is, and whatever the moment.

Elise

It's true, when we mark out of 5, then out of 10, then out of 20 ...
it's a bit complicated! It would be simpler to always mark out of
20. However ...

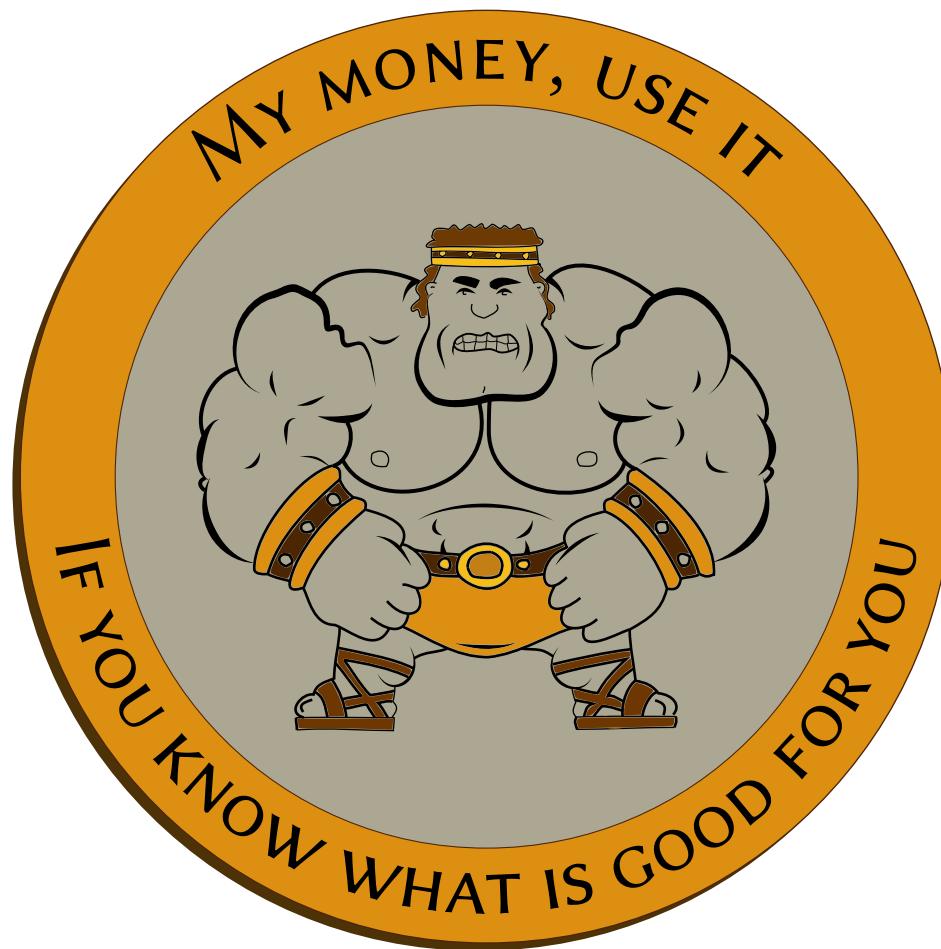
The fairy

Originally, do you know who created the currencies?

The fairy

I think these are very strong people who created them.
You were obligated to use these currencies, and to get
them, you had to give something in return.

Elise





Would it not have been fair to create money and then distribute it equally, what is known as "respect a spatial symmetry"?

The fairy

Yes, of course, but that's all in the past,
nothing more can be done!

Elise

No, this injustice doesn't belong to the past, it continues ...

The fairy

You and all those yet to be born,
will you receive 30 thousand euros?

The fairy

No, it's true ... and it's not fair ... Despite that, there's maybe a
way to receive these 30 thousand euros and to keep
unchanged the total amount of euros?

Elise

How? By taking 30 thousand euros from others in order to give them to you?

The fairy

Yes, like Robin Hood, by taking from the rich and giving to the poor.

Elise



Make just trust some people to restore justice,
it seems very risky.

The fairy

Maybe we could find a trick that would help us ...

Elise



Universal Dividend





So let's increase regularly the number of euros ... and each time, let's share these new euros between all of us! It's somewhat as if the 30 thousand euros were repaid gradually.

Elise

Yes, we should do this, in order to comply with not only a spatial symmetry, but also what is known as a temporal symmetry.

The fairy



We could say that everyone receives 10 euros a week? Like my pocket money, in fact!

Elise

Is that a lot, 10 euros?

The fairy



Compared to 30 thousand euros, it's not a lot, but it will be every week, so with time ...

Elise

Precisely! Don't forget, you decided to regularly expand the money supply so that everyone receives a fair share of money!

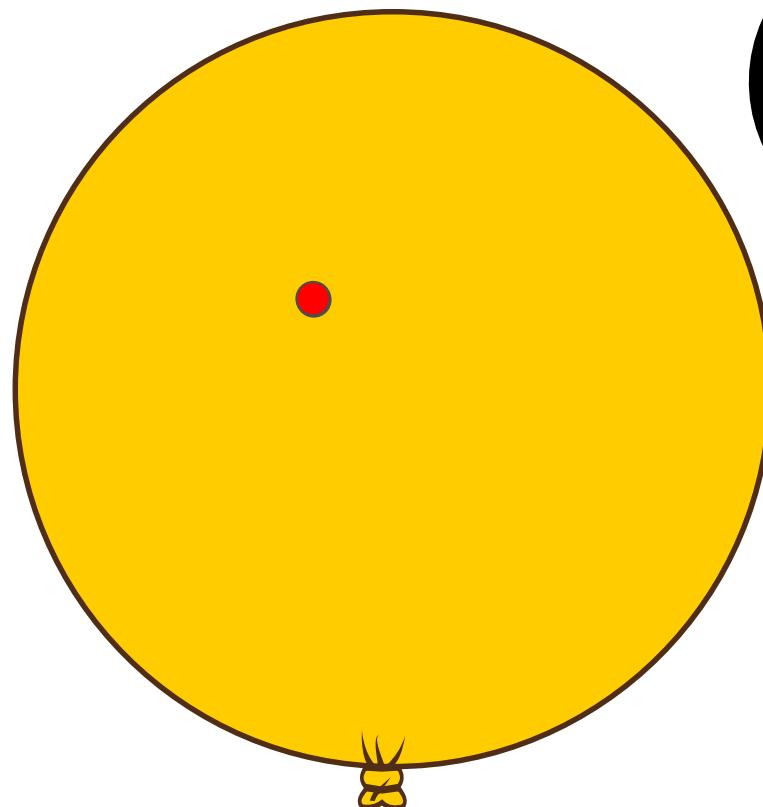
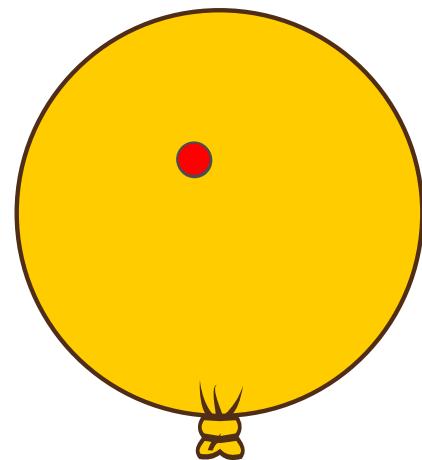
The fairy

Yes, I see the problem: 10 euros, compared with the amount of euros which is only growing, it's smaller and smaller ... like a piece of confetti laid on a balloon, which seems tinier and tinier when the balloon is inflated.

Elise

Instead of 10 euros, let's use what is known as a relative value: 10 per cent, or 10 %, it means that for 100 euros which exist, we create 10 new euros.

The fairy

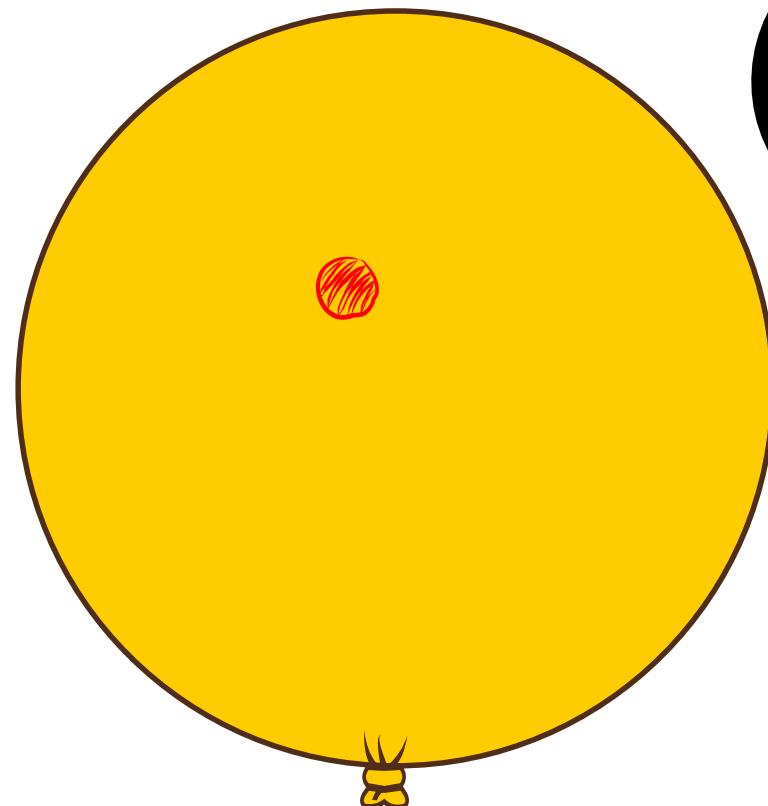
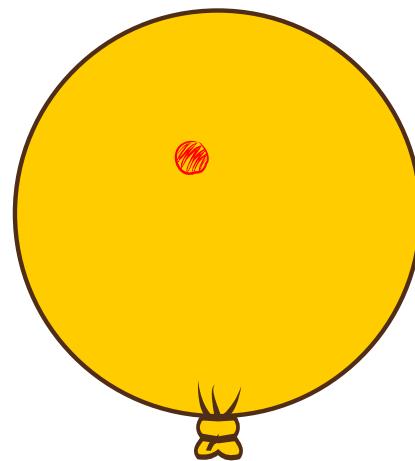


We count the number of euros that already exist, we create new euros, 10 for 100, and each of us receives an equal share of these new euros. And we do this every week.

Elise

This time, 10 %, compared to the money supply which is only growing, it's like a piece of confetti drawn on a balloon, seeming to grow as the balloon is inflated.

The fairy

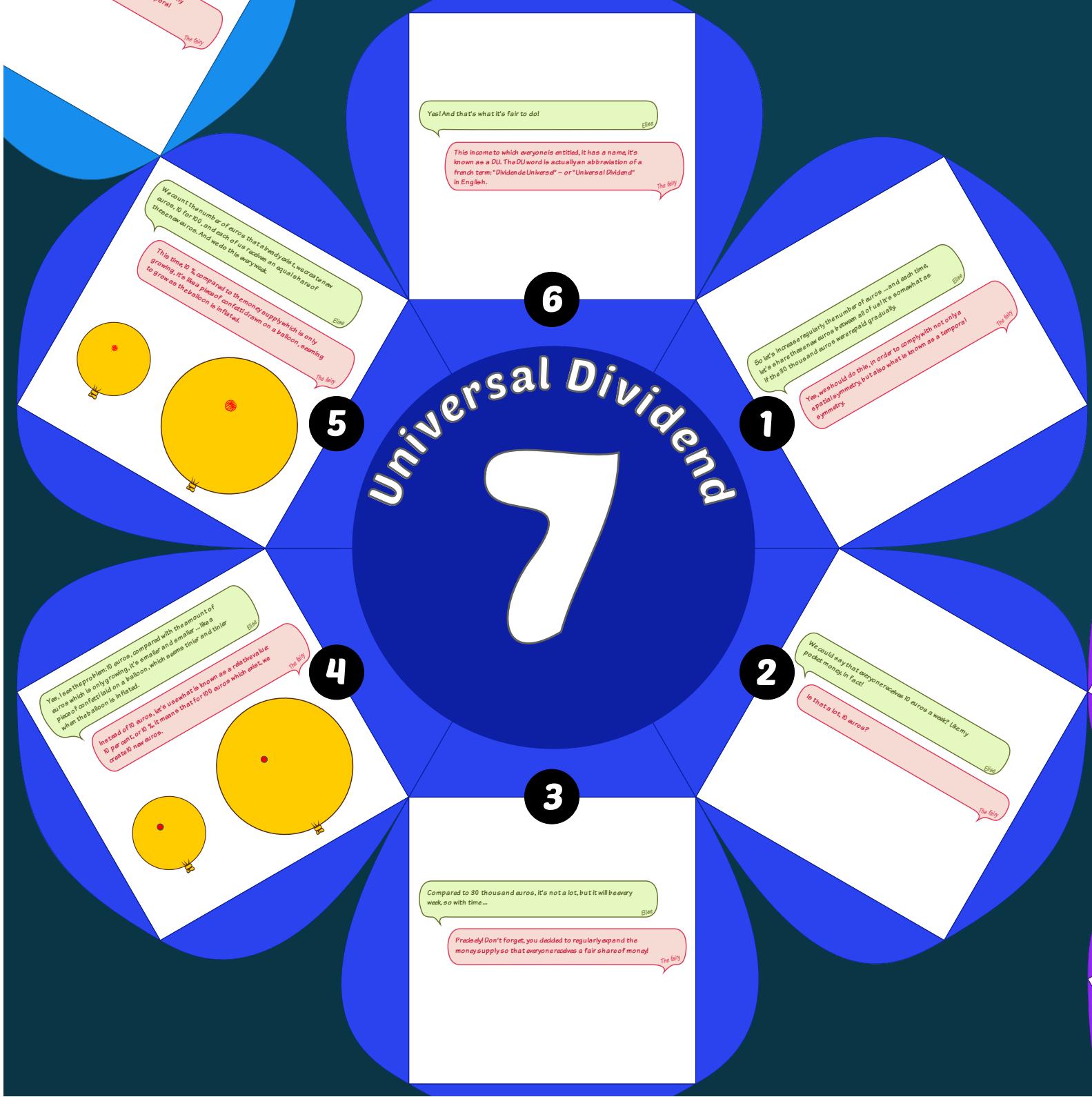


Yes! And that's what it's fair to do!

Elise

This income to which everyone is entitled, it has a name, it's known as a DU. The DU word is actually an abbreviation of a french term: "Dividende Universel" – or "Universal Dividend" in English.

The fairy





Exponential



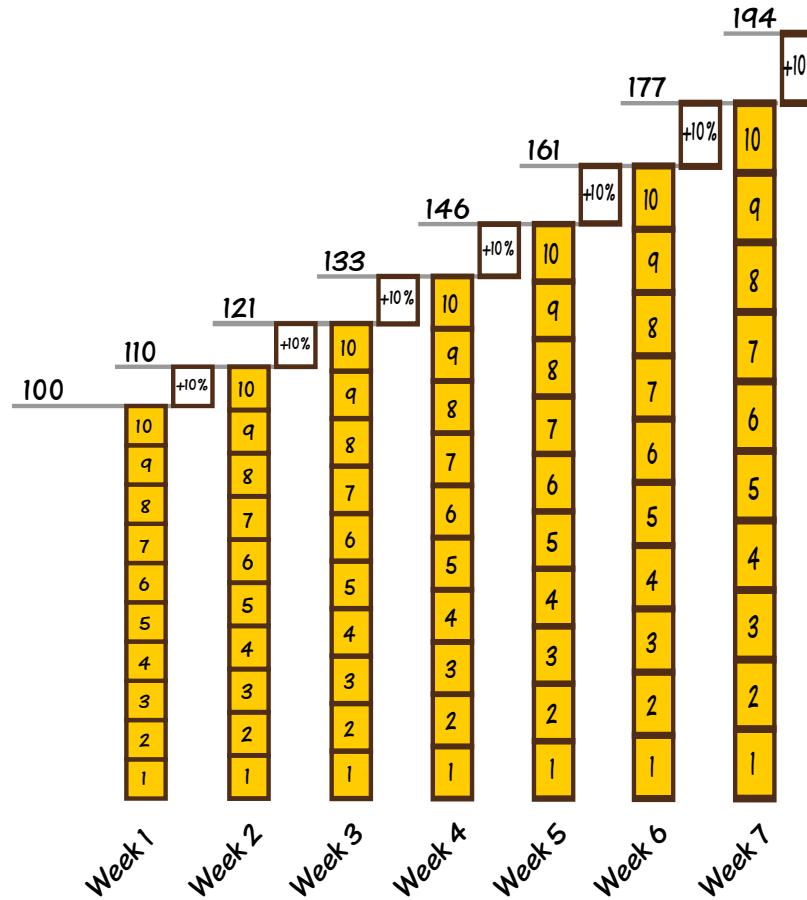
growth

10 for 100, it's convenient, it corresponds to a division by 10, we just have to shift the decimal point! For 100 euros, 10 are created; one week later, for 110 euros, 11 are created; two weeks later, for 121 euros, 12.1 are created.

Elise

Look at this elastic band: if it is lengthened of 10 % every week, its length will have almost doubled the seventh week. This kind of rapid growth is said to be exponential.

The fairy





Imagine at school, if the scoring system changed every week, even though you're aware of it, that would be difficult to follow!

Elise

There's no reason to create money as often. If we do it only every beginning of year, we fully comply with the temporal symmetry.

The fairy



The first year, 10 % of new euros are created, that is 1 trillion euros. Everyone receives an equal share ... The division looks like the one done just now! That makes a little over 3 thousand euros as pocket money per person.

Elise

We say that 10 % of new money is co-created. The following year, 10 % of money will be co-created again.

The fairy

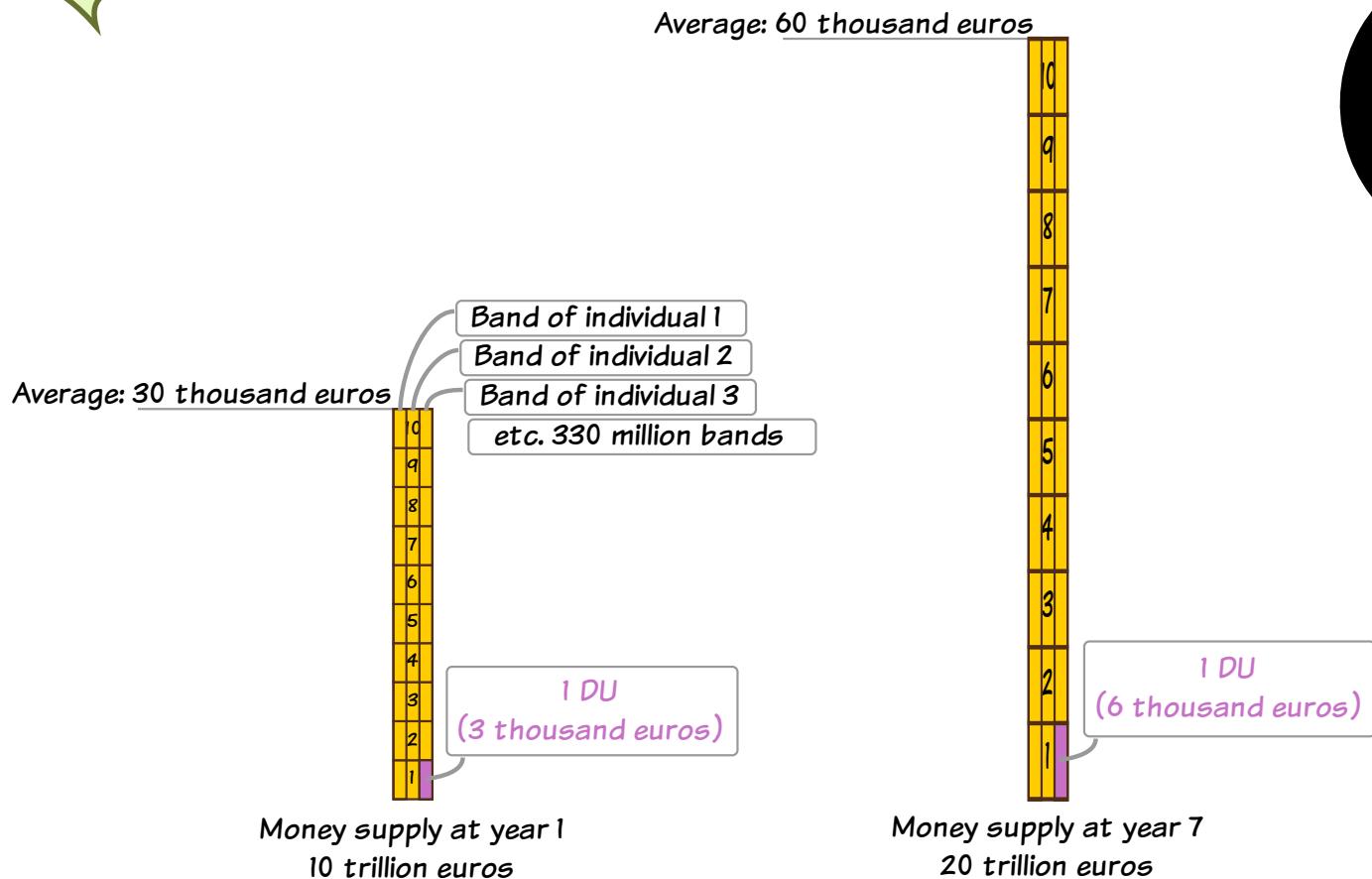
$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 000\ 000 \\ - \underline{990} \\ \hline 10\ 00 \\ - \underline{9\ 90} \\ \hline 100 \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{r} 330 \\ \hline 3030 \end{array} \right.$$

Let's resume our elastic band: let's say that its surface area represents the money supply. We divide it into fine bands of equal width, one for each person. Let's draw the bands for 3 people instead of 330 million, it's easier.

The fairy

Each fine band corresponds to the average, that is 30 thousand euros. And 10 % of a fine band corresponds to the DU, 3 thousand euros. 7 years later, the length of the band will have doubled. So the number of euros, but also the average and the DU double every 7 years!

Elise



That's right, everything doubles if we measure in euros ... But we can also express everything in number of DUs.

The fairy

Yes, a bit like my book is worth three pocket money, let's see what is the total amount of money in number of DU.

Elise

In the drawing, we see that the average is 10 purple rectangles, that is 10 DUs, now or seven years later.

The fairy

Average: 60 thousand euros
= 10 DUs

Average: 30 thousand euros
= 10 DUs

Band of individual 1
Band of individual 2
Band of individual 3
etc. 330 million bands

Money supply at year 1
10 trillion euros

1 DU
(3 thousand euros)

Money supply at year 7
20 trillion euros



1 DU
(6 thousand euros)

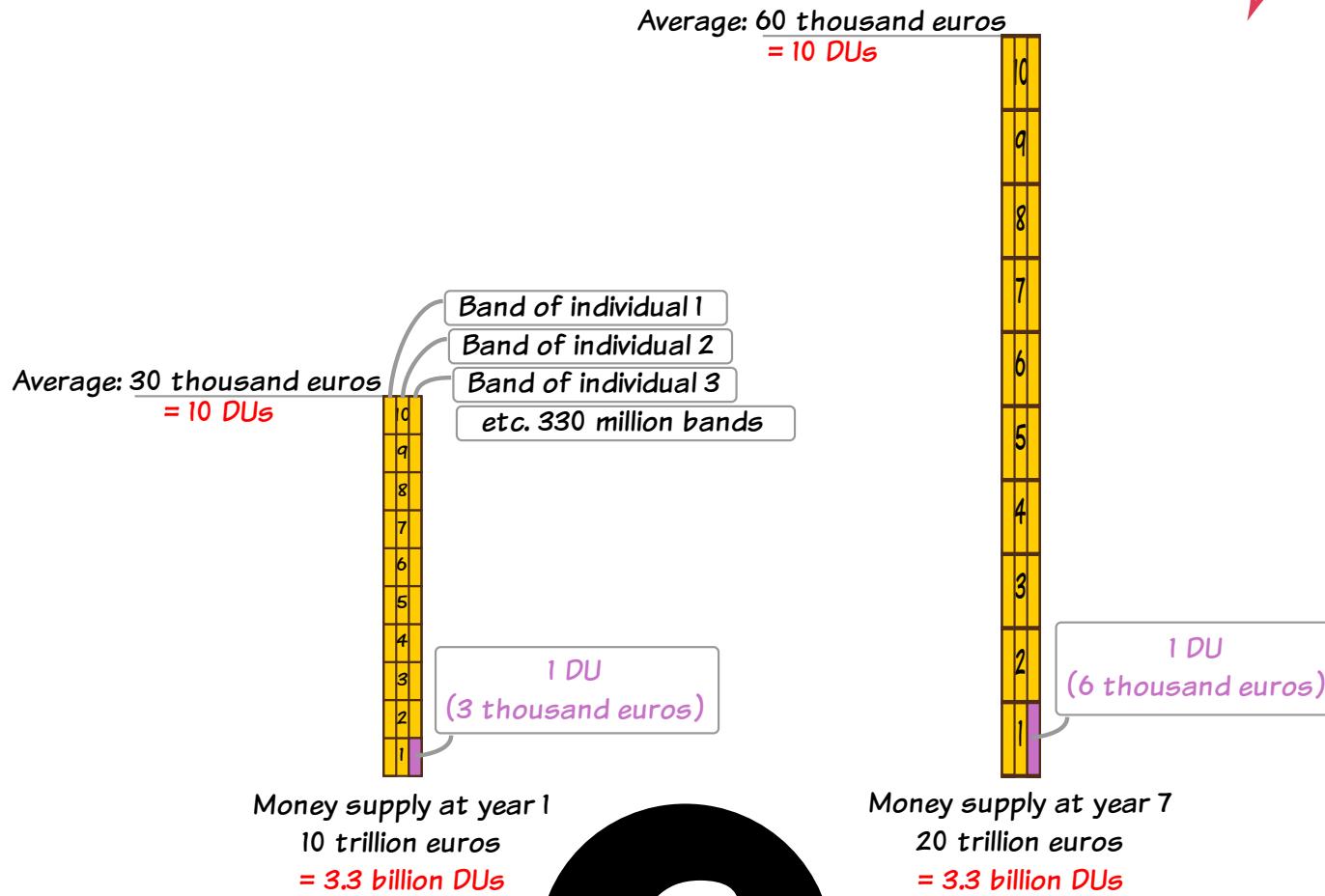


And to know the money supply, we just have to multiply the average by 330 million: that's 3,3 billion DUs. Now or 7 years later, we always find all the same.

Elise

Yes, at least if the number of people does not change! In this frame of reference, the money supply is said to be stable. Its growth is zero, it's no more exponential.

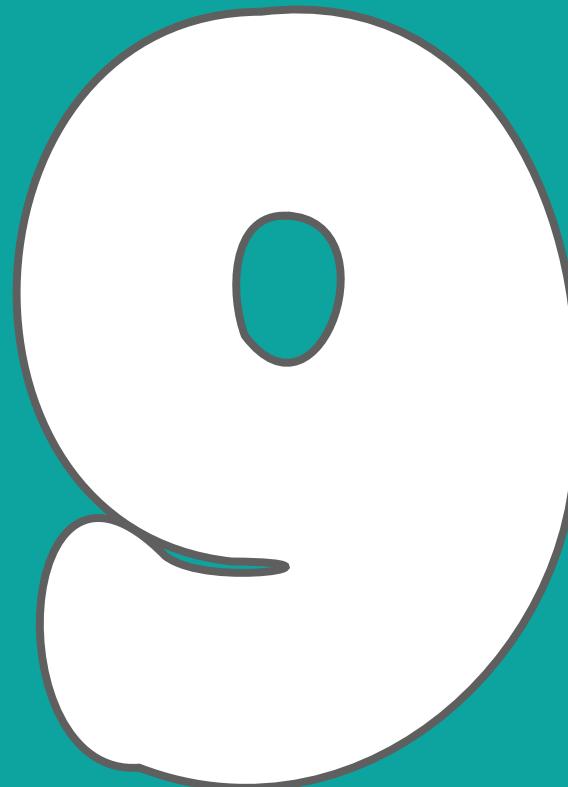
The fairy



Exponential growth



The DU



as reference



By counting in DU, we have used a new frame of reference,
is that right?

Elise

Yes. We could also use your book as frame of reference.
How much would cost the DU in number of books?

The fairy

The DU is worth 3 thousand euros, and the book is worth 30
euros, it's 100 times less. It's as if the DU was worth 100 books!

Elise

You think it would make sense for everyone to use a book as a
reference?

The fairy



I don't think so, my friends don't enjoy reading ...

Elise

And there, you consider the spatial dimension, but there's also the temporal dimension: books have not always existed. Sometimes people want to impose their values, for example gold or silver, as frame of reference, it's unjustifiable and intolerable!

The fairy

Well, then ... there's only one frame of reference that makes sense for everyone, it's man itself!

Elise



That's exactly it! For example, the average store of money is based on humans. The DU is also, because the one is 10 % of the other. They have meaning for everyone and at all times.

The fairy

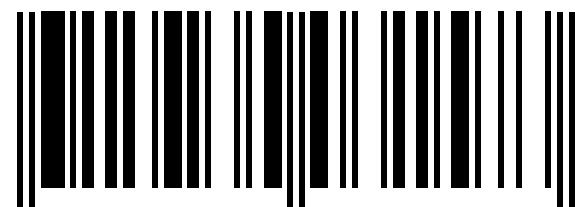
Yes, we have to use the DU as frame of reference! The book costs 100 times less, it's as if it was worth 1 cent in DU!

Elise

On the back of the book, instead of writing "Price: 30 euros", we can write "Price: 0.01 DU", and it will make sense for everyone, regardless of its position in space and in time.

The fairy

Price: 0,01 DU





But we know that 7 years later, the DU will have doubled ... if the book is still worth 0.01 DU ... then it will be worth 60 euros!

Elise

Yes, in this frame of reference in euro, we say there's price inflation. Do you find this shocking?

The fairy



I'm not sure ... The book has increased from 30 to 60 euros, but it's because at the same time, each received in equal parts plenty of pocket money ... Thus it compensates?

Elise

It certainly compensates, since we know that the money supply remained constant when we count in number of DUs!

Why are you hesitating?

The fairy

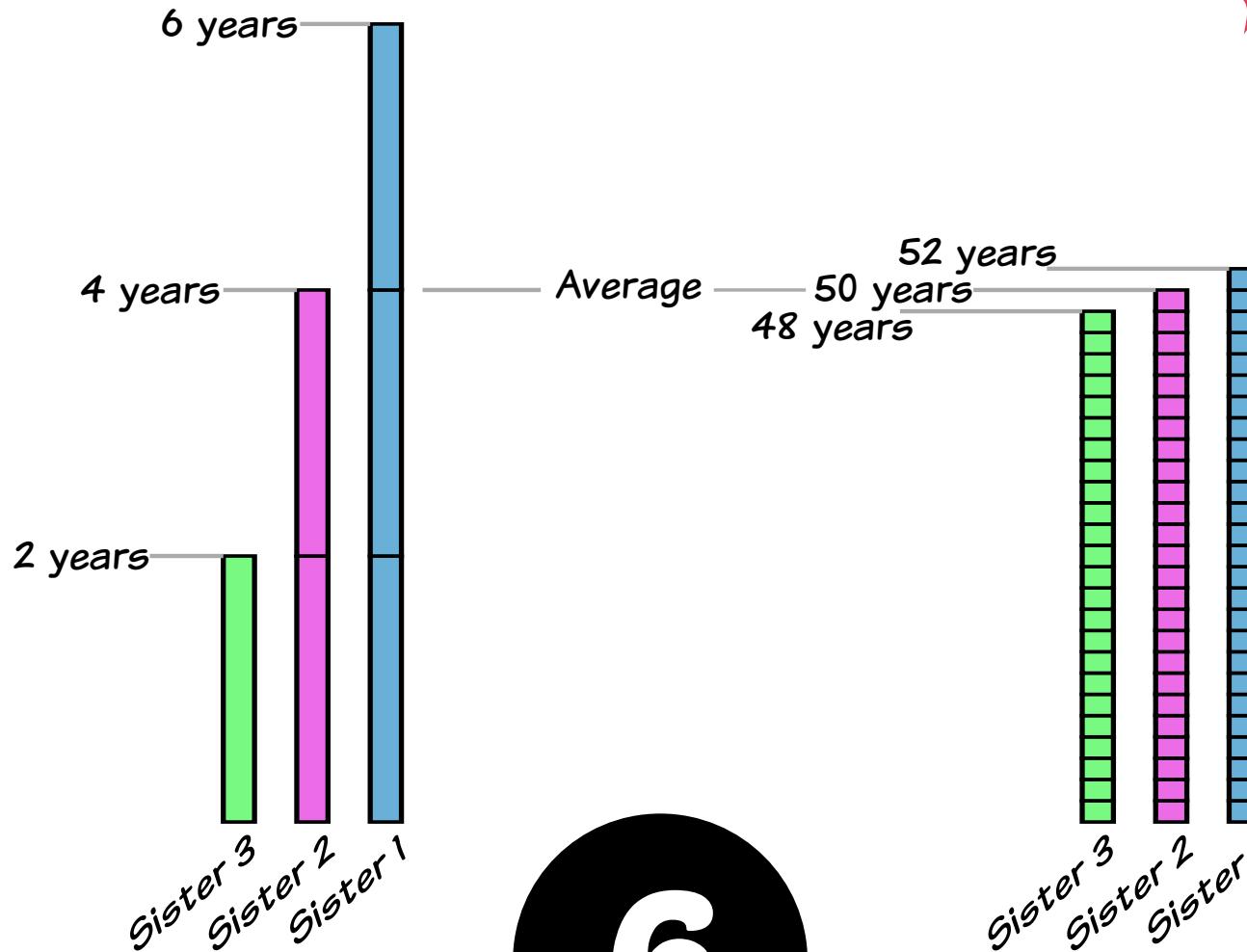


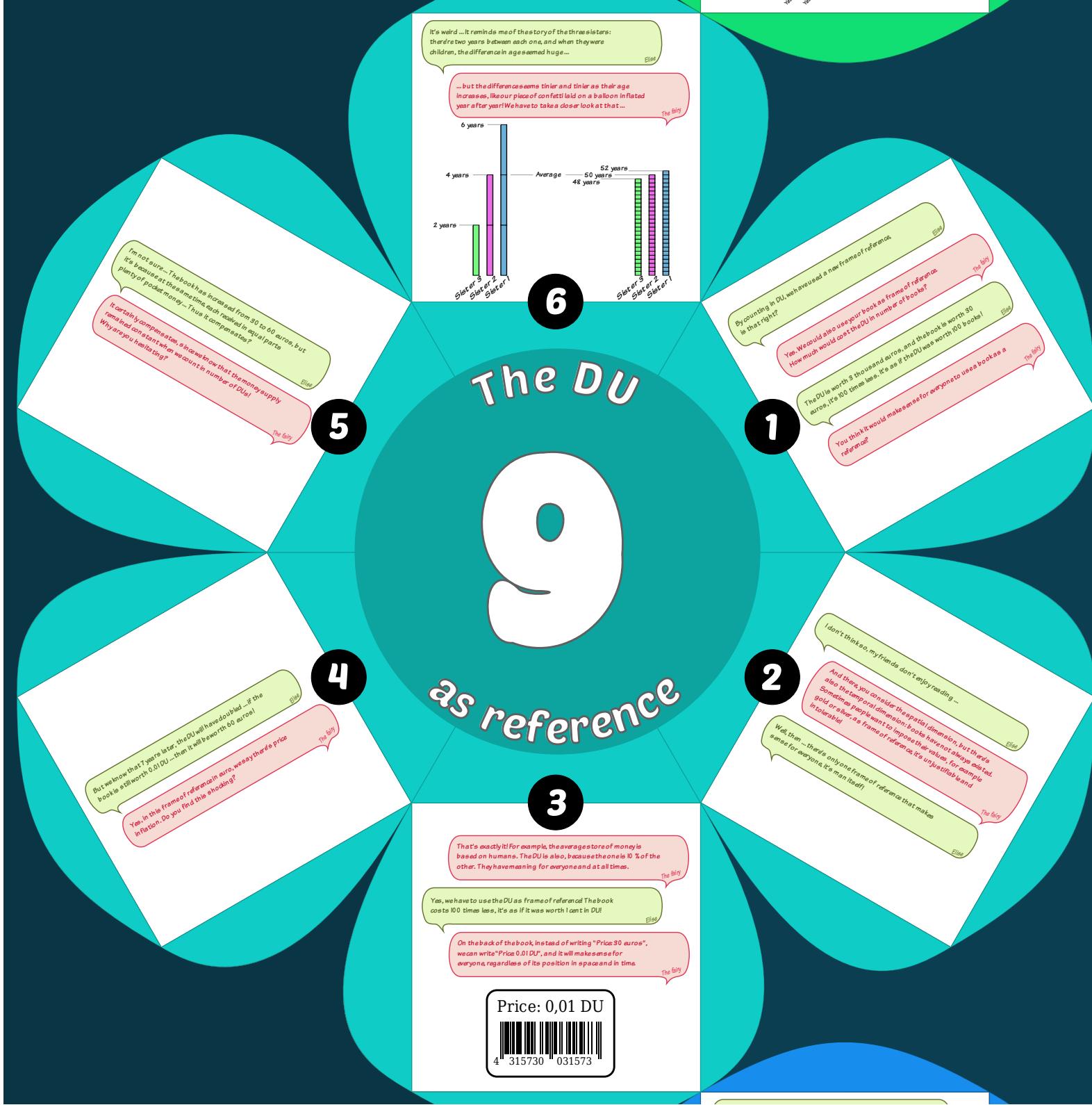
It's weird ... It reminds me of the story of the three sisters:
there're two years between each one, and when they were
children, the difference in age seemed huge ...

Elise

... but the difference seems tinier and tinier as their age
increases, like our piece of confetti laid on a balloon inflated
year after year! We have to take a closer look at that ...

The fairy







Attraction

towards the average

Let's see three cases. First: the person who has the average of 30 thousand euros, that is 10 DUs, stays at this average of 10 DUs, that is 33 miles euros after emission of the new money.

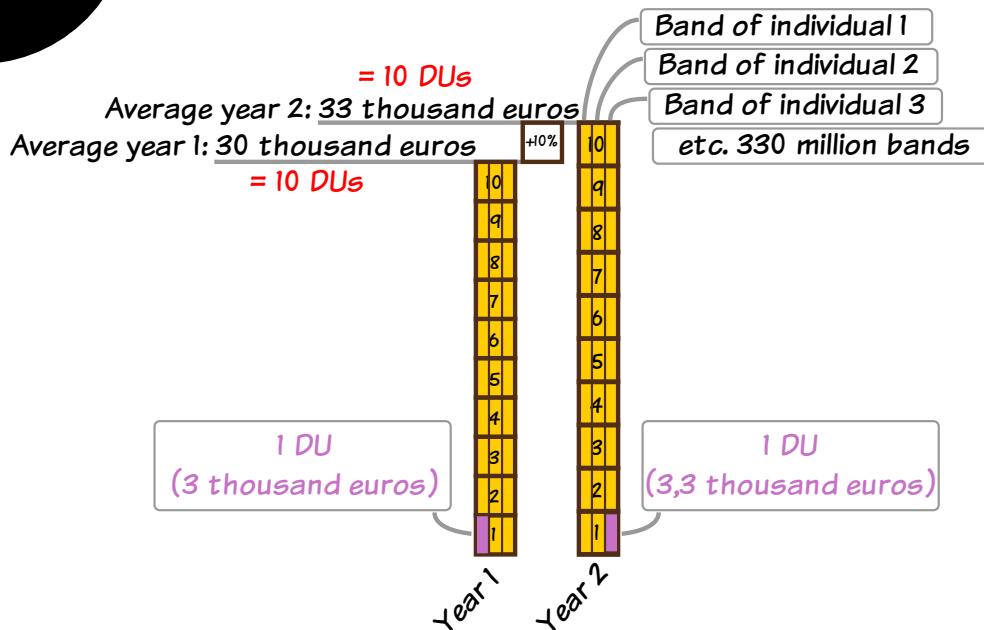
The fairy

We saw it with the elastic band:
its length increases so that the average of 10 DUs of year 2
corresponds to $10 + 1$ DUs of year 1.

Elise

It also reminds of the story of the three sisters: at 4 years old,
the second sister is at the average age, and at 50, she will still
be at the average age.

The fairy



Second, the one who has less than the average store: after the creation of 10 % of new money, it stays below, but in a way, comes closer!

The fairy

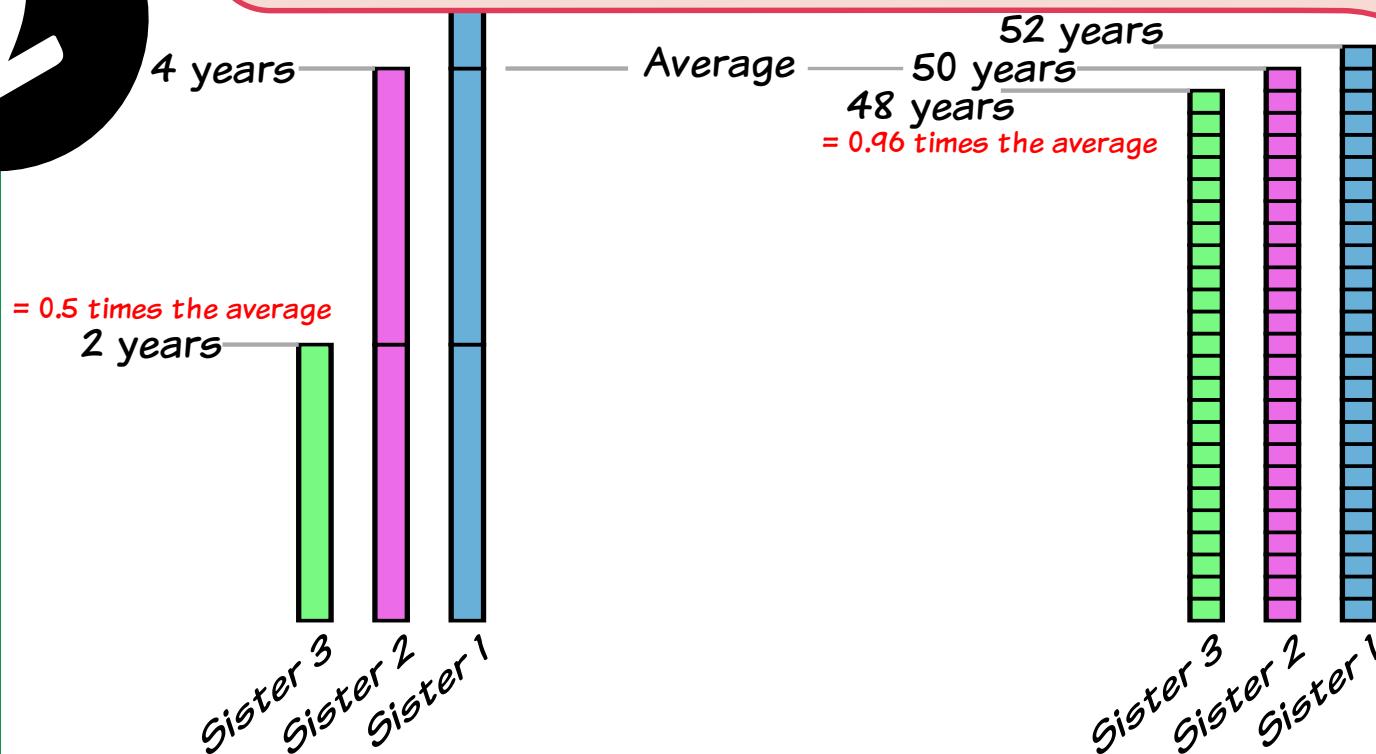
It's clear with the three sisters: the third seems a little closer of the average age year after year.

Elise

6 years

The two missing years to be at the average age seem tinier and tinier, like the piece of confetti on the balloon.

The fairy





With the elastic, we see that someone who has no euro at the beginning has 3 thousand at year 2, but it always misses 30 thousand euros to reach the average. Except that the number of euros is increasing and ...

Elise

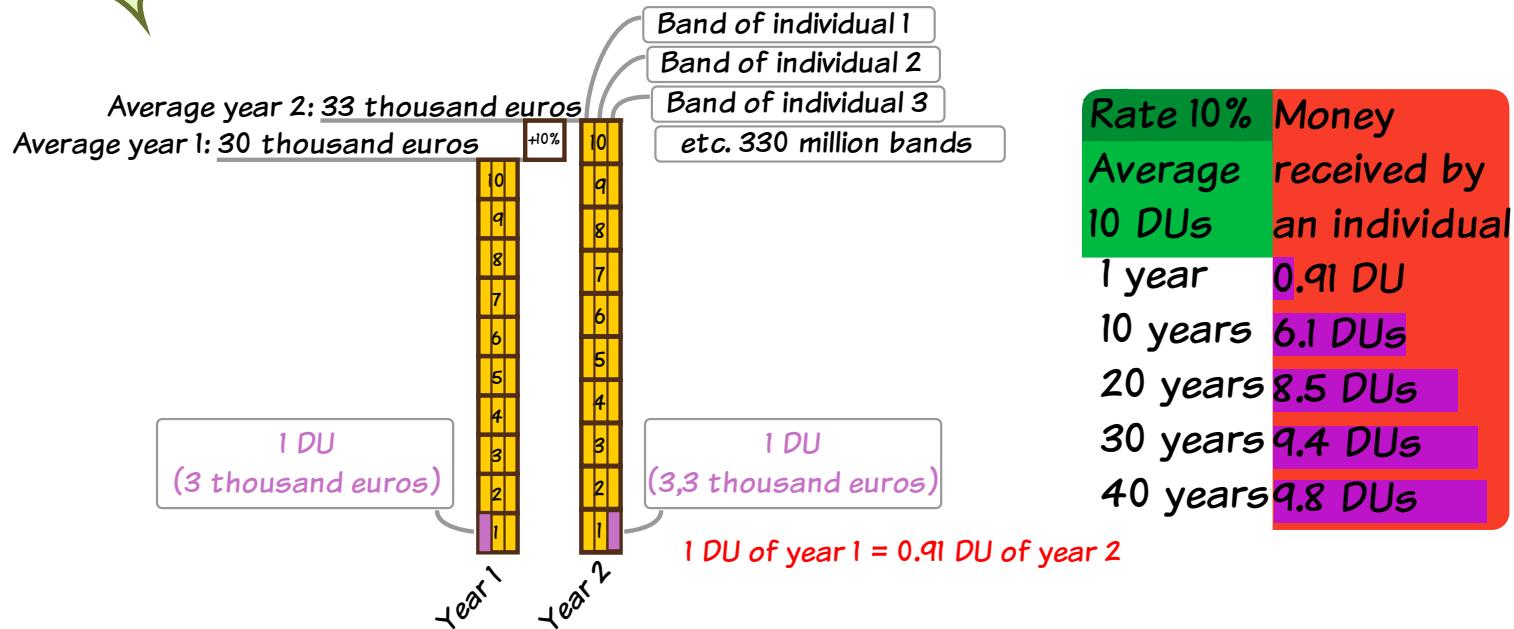
... And these 30 thousand euros will seem tinier and tinier!

Finally, if we count in DU, this individual will have received 0.91 DU after the 1st year; 8.5 at the 20th; and 9.8 at the 40th ...

The fairy

It doesn't reach the average of 10 DUs, but it's very close!

Elise

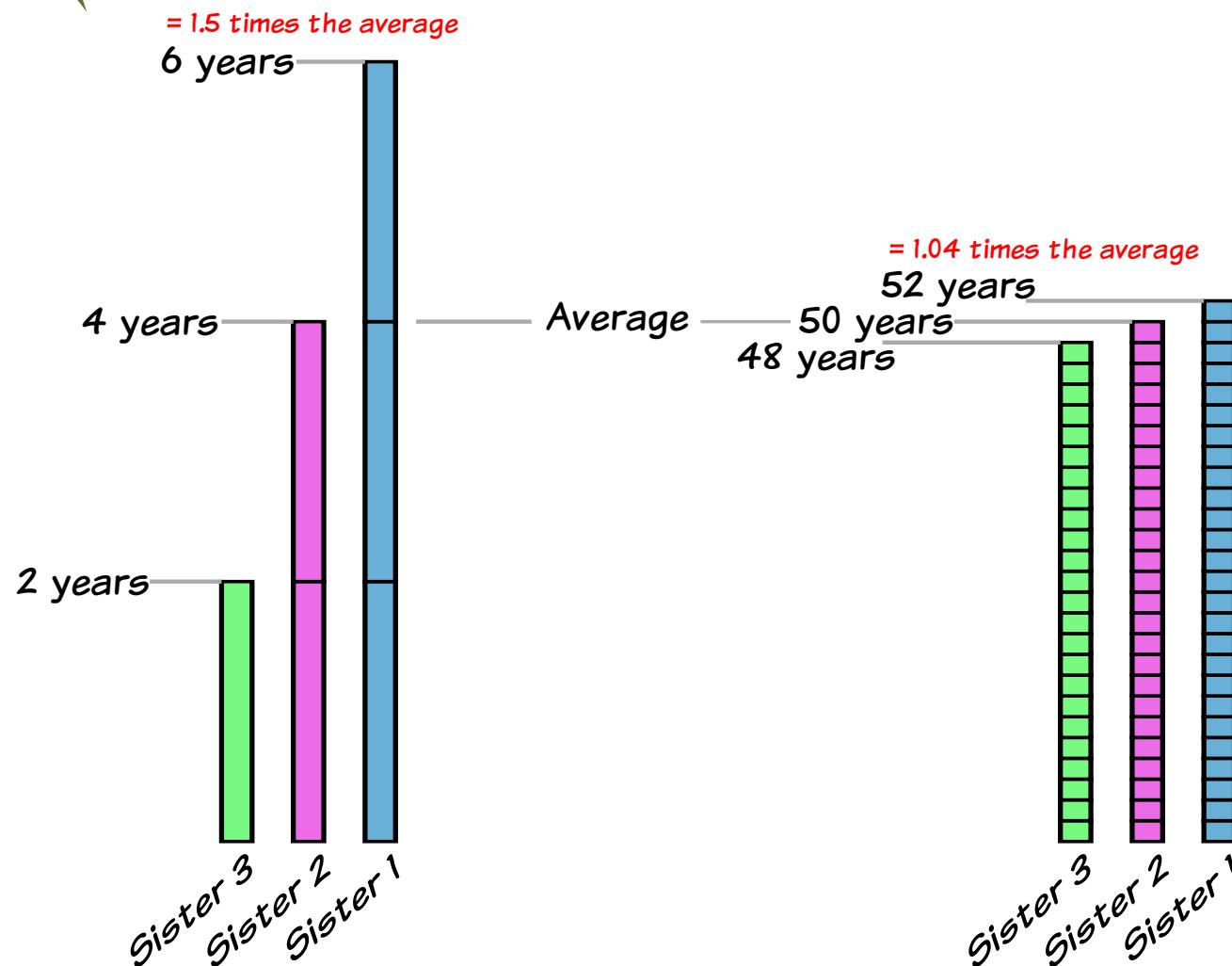


Third: the one who had more than the average store ...

The fairy

In a way, it's the same: it stays above but comes closer.
This time, it's just like with the third sister.

Elise

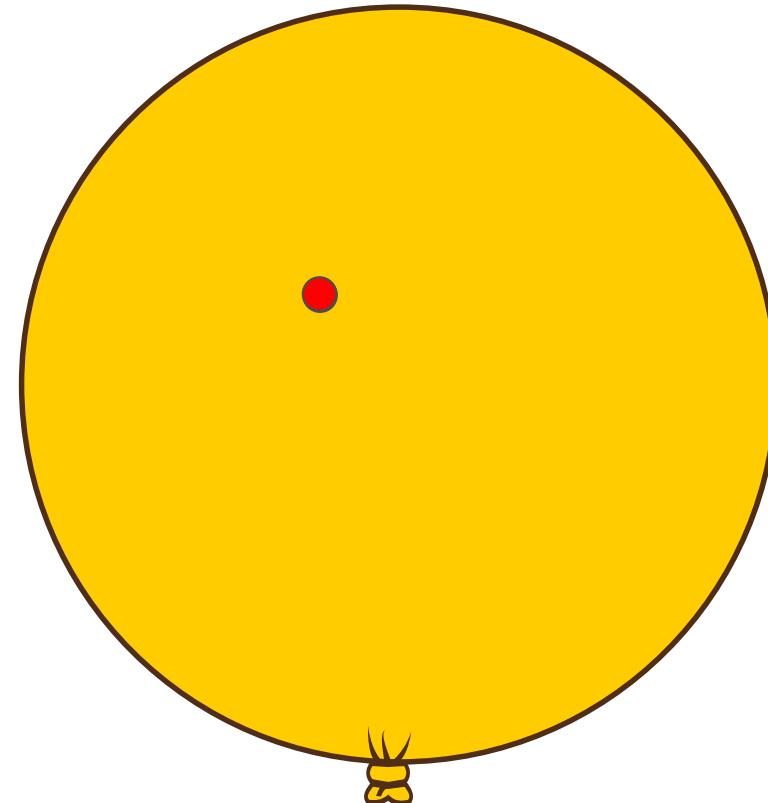
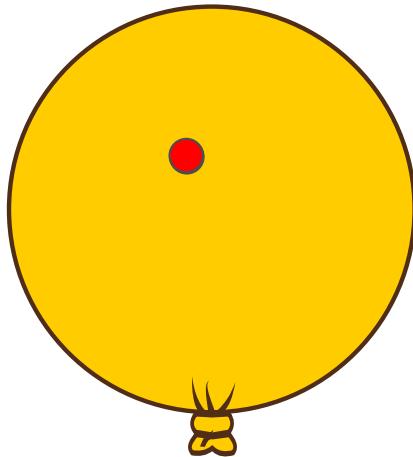


Note the case of an individual who would have all the money supply in its possession, and the others nothing ...

The fairy

Yes, after the creation of 10 % of new euros, it will only have 90 % of the money! And the more years will go by, the more its store of euros will seem small compared to the whole, as the piece of confetti on the balloon.

Elise



Small, but how much?

If we do the calculation, we find that its store will represent only 39 % of the money supply at the 10th year; 15 % at the 20th; 6 % at the 30th; and 2.5 % at the 40th ...

The fairy

Robin Hood gonna love this! Thanks to the DU, if my store is above the average, it seems to decrease, while if it is below, it seems to increase!

Elise

Yes, this time, we can speak of a virtuous circle.

The fairy

If I have little influence,
the DU increases my influence.

If I have a lot of influence,
the DU reduces my influence.

| Rate 10 % | Space occupied by the store of the one having all the euros |
|-----------|---|
| Average | |
| 10 DUs | 90 % |
| 1 year | 90 % |
| 10 years | 38,7 % |
| 20 years | 15,1 % |
| 30 years | 6,1 % |
| 40 years | 2,5 % |





Rate Of the
Universal Dividend



With this permanent increase, a store of euros which seems big one day, is not that much some years later. It looks like a trick to give it a limited life.

Elise

Yes, limited and well fixed! Humans dream about a money withstanding the test of time, it makes them feel secure. But it's madness! Now, we want a money in the image of man, both living at the same rhythm. And it's the rate of the DU which sets this rhythm.

The fairy

Therefore, 10 % is maybe not a good rate!
How are we going to know it?

Elise



We have calculated the average store of money by individual, but this time, we need their average life expectancy: it's about 80 years.

The fairy

So to calculate a good rate, we must involve this 80 somewhere ... it doesn't get us far ...

Elise

We will divide the 330 million people into 2: those who are under the age of 40, let's call them the incoming people ...

The fairy

... and the outgoing people, those who are over 40!
You are still talking about a symmetry!

Elise



You guess right. After forty years, we have already calculated that incoming people almost received their 10 DUs. This side of the symmetry is satisfactory.

The fairy

Yes, let's now look at outgoing people: after forty years, there's not many of them left ...

Elise

And the money which existed when they were a part of incoming people, what's happened to it?

The fairy

In fact, we have already calculated it: after 40 years, it also has almost disappeared, it represents only 2.5 %.

Elise

| Rate 10% Average 10 DUs | Money issued by an incoming of outgoing people | Space occupied by the money supply of outgoing people |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 10 years | 6.1 DUs | 38.7 % |
| 20 years | 8.5 DUs | 15.1 % |
| 30 years | 9.4 DUs | 6.1 % |
| 40 years | 9.8 DUs | 2.5 % |

2.5 % is a reasonable value, because the 40th year, we can consider that the outgoing people are few, but they still account for about 2.5 %.

The fairy

Why the outgoing people would be only 2.5 %?

Elise



2.5 for 100, it's the same as 1 for 40. Moreover, we can consider that every year, the same proportion of outgoing people disappears.

The fairy

And the same proportion for 40 years, that means 1 in 40 people who disappear each year.

Elise

That's right. So we consider that the 40th year, it only remains the last fortieth of the outgoing people, that is 2.5 %.

The fairy

We could recalculate with other values for the rate, see what happens with 1 %, 5 % or 20 %?

Elise

Look, the results are in these tables: we can see that 10 % is the value that best respect the symmetry which has been chosen.

The fairy

All the better, 10, that's so convenient!

Elise

| Rate 1 % | Money issued by an incoming | Space occupied by the money supply of outgoing people |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Average 100 DUs | | |
| 10 years | 9,5 DUs | 90.6 % |
| 20 years | 18 DUs | 82 % |
| 30 years | 25.8 DUs | 74.3 % |
| 40 years | 32.8 DUs | 67.3 % |

| Rate 5 % | Money issued by an incoming | Space occupied by the money supply of outgoing people |
|----------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Average 20 DUs | | |
| 10 years | 7.7 DUs | 61.5 % |
| 20 years | 12.5 DUs | 37.9 % |
| 30 years | 15.4 DUs | 23.4 % |
| 40 years | 17.2 DUs | 14 % |

| Rate 10 % | Money issued by an incoming | Space occupied by the money supply of outgoing people |
|----------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Average 10 DUs | | |
| 10 years | 6.1 DUs | 38.7 % |
| 20 years | 8.5 DUs | 15.1 % |
| 30 years | 9.4 DUs | 6.1 % |
| 40 years | 9.8 DUs | 2.5 % |

| Rate 20 % | Money issued by an incoming | Space occupied by the money supply of outgoing people |
|---------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Average 5 DUs | | |
| 10 years | 4.19 DUs | 16.4 % |
| 20 years | 4.87 DUs | 2.9 % |
| 30 years | 4.98 DUs | 0.73 % |
| 40 years | 4.997 DUs | 0.37 % |





Free currency

In fact, the incoming people who receive their DUs, it looks like an inheritance left to them by the outgoing people.

Elise

It's true. Your ancestors have passed on to you many things, such as the numerals and the letters we use today. You haven't had to work to gain access to them. All this has a great value and belongs no more to the ones than to the others. In a way, the DU represents this universal heritage.

The fairy



UNIVERSAL



Do you know a book about all this?

Elise

I know one, entitled "The Relative Theory of Money" by Stéphane Laborde, published under a free license.

The fairy

I know the free licenses, it's when we can download, reuse, reprint, modify, distribute, copy ... the texts or the drawings! But, what does that mean "Relative Theory of Money"?

Elise



We have seen some principles of symmetry. By applying them to money, we followed what we call the Relative Theory of Money. It also says that a currency is "non free" when it does not respect these principles, and when its functioning is not accessible to all.

The fairy

These "non free" currencies are really lousy: they are poor tools, they measure badly and distort everything in a very unfair way. But we have seen what is needed for these currencies to be much better.

Elise

I read that there're cities with their own currency.

Elise

That's right! Some understood that they have everything to live with abundance, except they are in a vicious circle that slowly deprives their region of money ... Faced with this money drying up, they had the idea of establishing their own currency.

The fairy



So, there're already free currencies!

Elise

Not really. Some local currencies are called "perishable", meaning that the currency notes have a date of issue and their value decreases month after month. But none contains this idea of DU. However, this may soon change: free currencies are in preparation!

The fairy



Yes, but you know, the problem is the same as for free licenses:
many people don't know all this ...

Elise

Don't lose hope! Because the success of free licenses is
undeniable and has perfectly illustrated a famous phrase
"First they ignore you, then they laugh at you, then they
fight you, then you win."

The fairy

So free currencies are gonna win!
And we will sing "One man, one DU!"

Elise

