

Social Structure and the Tau-Network

Why Human Societies Organise as Nested Standing-Wave Hierarchies

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Social structure is the emergent Tau-network produced when individual Tau-addresses form stable resonance bonds. Every persistent social institution — family, tribe, city, state — is a Tau-network node: a standing wave maintained by the collective Tau-flow of its members. Structural inequality is unequal Tau-flow distribution within the network.

Social Architecture — Tau-Networks at Every Scale

Tau-networks nest: the individual Tau-address is embedded in a family Tau-cluster, which sits inside a community Tau-node, inside a regional Tau-field, inside the civilisational Tau-wave. Each level has its own resonance frequency, maintenance requirements, and Tau-flow demands. The health of each level depends on the coherence of the levels below it. A society whose family Tau-clusters are disrupted will show Tau-network instability at every scale above.

Six Propositions · P-SOC-1 to P-SOC-6

P-SOC-1

Society as Tau-Network

A society is a Tau-network: a stable configuration of bonded Tau-addresses that maintains itself through collective Tau-flow. Social institutions are Tau-network nodes that persist because they channel and distribute Tau-flow across the network.

P-SOC-2

Social Roles as Tau-Flow Functions

Social roles are specialised Tau-flow functions within the network. Division of labour is Tau-flow specialisation. Role conflict is Tau-flow function interference. Role loss (redundancy, retirement) is Tau-flow function removal — explaining its psychological severity.

P-SOC-3

Norms as Tau-Flow Regulators

Social norms are Tau-flow regulatory protocols: shared expectations that maintain predictable Tau-bond resonance across the network. Norm violation disrupts Tau-flow predictability. Sanctioning systems are Tau-flow restoration mechanisms.

P-SOC-4

Stratification as Tau-Flow Inequality

Social stratification is systematic Tau-flow inequality embedded in the Tau-network structure. Class, caste, and status hierarchies are structural features that channel disproportionate Tau-flow toward some nodes and away from others.

P-SOC-5

Social Mobility as Tau-Flow Redistribution

Social mobility is the movement of Tau-addresses between network strata. Upward mobility is access to higher-Tau-flow network positions. Structural barriers to mobility are Tau-flow gatekeeping mechanisms embedded in the network topology.

P-SOC-6

Social Change as Tau-Network Reorganisation

Social change is reorganisation of the Tau-network: new bonding patterns, new node structures, new Tau-flow distributions. Revolutionary change is rapid Tau-network reorganisation. Gradual reform is incremental Tau-flow redistribution within stable topology.

Core Law

P-SOC-4 · Why Inequality Is Structural, Not Accidental

Stratification persists because it is not a collection of individual disadvantages but a structural feature of the Tau-network topology itself — Tau-flow inequality embedded in the architecture. Addressing individual cases without reorganising network topology leaves the Tau-flow distribution pattern intact.