

Modern Calendar Reformation

INTRODUCTION

Since 2009 has been characterized as International Year of Astronomy, I strongly believe that the European Union, the role of which is extremely important in world developments, should propose to International Organizations and Governments a modern calendar reform, replacing the old-fashioned calendar system with a new one. Please take into consideration that the current calendar system has been in use since 4 B.C

THE NECESSITY OF ESTABLISHING A NEW CALENDAR SYSTEM

The current calendar system, meaning the Gregorian calendar, has many disadvantages which cause problems in the everyday life and imply a huge economic cost especially in the industrialised countries. The most important disadvantages are mentioned below:

Months alternate in duration time from 28 to 31 days without any order (two consecutive months July and August have 31 days each)

Every year starts with a different day of the week, because the number of days of the year is not a multiple of 7. This carries the following consequences: a. a specific day of the year corresponds to a different day of the week from year to year, b. every month has a different number of Sundays, 4 or 5, thus a different number of holidays from year to year.

With the current system the stabilisation of the Easter holiday cannot be achieved.

The above disadvantages create problems in statistics, commerce, communication, tourism, reservations, long standing planning etc. The economic cost that is implied is bigger than the one that we would have had if we did not apply the summer time.

RECOMMENDATION OF CALENDAR CHANGES

In order to raise the above disadvantages, from the 19th century, many experts of the astronomy and the maths science, tried and eventually achieved to create almost perfect calendar systems. One of these calendar systems that remained in history as the '**New Global Calendar**' managed to reach its establishment as it was suggested in the Comity at 1939 and twice in the United Nations (U.N.).

The main principles of the 'New Global Calendar' are summarised below:

The number 365 (duration of the year) is not divided by 7 and for this reason the year does not contain a pure number of weeks. If we abstract 1 from 365 results the number 364 which can be divided by 7.

At the N.G.C. it has been established to be characterised as days of months or weeks the 364 days, whereas the one day that falls short of 365 to be characterised as 'white'.

The 364 days are organised in 52 weeks, 12 months and 4 trimesters, as it is shown in the following table that consists the N.G.C.

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NEW GLOBAL CALENDAR

JANUARY APRIL JULY OCTOMBER							FEBRUARY MAY AUGUST NOVEMBER							MARCH JUNE SEPTEMBER DECEMBER							
S.	M.	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	S	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	S.	M.	T	W	Th	Fr	Sa	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4							1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
29	30	31	26	27	28	29	30	24	25	26	27	28	29	30							

*The white day of common years is after the 30th of December.
The second white day if the bisect years is after the 30th of June.*

The first month of every trimester has duration 31 days and the other two have duration 30 days. The first month of every trimester, thus the first month of the year, starts with Sunday, the second with Wednesday and the third with Friday.

The white day will not have any other characterization, as a day of some month or some week, and it will be placed after the 30th of December. The bisect years, thus the years of 366 days will have a second white day, which will be placed after the 30th of June.

The N.G.C. was suggested to the United Nations in order to be established at 1-1-1939. The specific day was thought to be appropriate because it was Sunday according both to the Gregorian and the New Global Calendar. It was also suggested another two times after the Second World War at the United Nations. Despite the fact that it has been accepted from the U.N., the main religious symbols, the scientific organizations and the labor syndicates, its application is slowed down on the grounds that primary the public should be appropriately informed.

PROPOSAL OF APPLICATION DATE

Personally, I believe that the substitution of this ancient calendar system that currently applies with the New Global Calendar is a necessity.

Appropriate days for the establishment of the New Global Calendar are: 1-1-2017, 1-1-2023 etc, because those years start from Sunday both with the current Gregorian Calendar and the New Global Calendar, so the sequence of seven days of the week will not be unsettled.

The N.G.C. could also be established in the middle of some suitable calendar year, without disordering the sequence of the seven days of the week. Such dates could be proposed by someone who is interested by getting the appropriate information from a textbook which I published for the specific purpose with the title: 'Continuous calendar' B' edition August 1999.

Because the term 'global' relegates to 'globalisation', I suggest this new calendar system to be named: 'Modern Calendar Reformation'. I also suggest a small unimportant change: the white day to carry a second name: '**bistricesimus**'. While the second white day of the bisect years to be named 'bissextile' in memory of the calendar reformation of Sosigenis, which is known as 'Julian Calendar' due to the fact that at that period that term was used for the first time.

More information as well as a brief history and evolution of the current calendar system exist in my personal webpage. www.polkarag.gr

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