

**NEW**  
**2009**

# World Dual Calendar

*by Mikhail PETIN*

*- main religions*



*3 calendars in one*

- solar Gregorian,
- solar (new),
- lunar-solar (new),



## Introduction

In 1834 the Italian priest Marco Mastrofini (1763 - 1845) offered to create the World and "eternal" calendar and has shown, that its invariance can be achieved only by application of so-called "special days", i.e. such which would not be days of week or month. Marco Mastrofini offered to establish a calendar year in 364 days, i.e. in 52 full seven-day weeks, and to place 365-th day of a year at the end of December of each year, considering it "special" or "out of week".

It was offered to enter one more «special» day in a leap year and to place it in the middle of a year, between the last day of June and the first day of July, or behind the first «special» day.

In 1888 French astronomer Gustav Armelin has developed a calendar, in which the calendar year of 364 days was divided into 12 months with four equal quarters with 91 days in each one. As number 91 is multiple to number 7, it turned out that each quarter had 13 weeks and each quarter began with the same day of week. The 365-th day of a year was considered «out of week», it was before the first of January and it was called the New Year Day.

The Armelin's project has received the first premium of the French astronomical society, but as the World calendar was not accepted.

Since the first years of the twentieth century there were a lot of new projects of the world calendar.

### Introduction

In 1923 the International calendar reform committee was created at League of Nations in Geneva. During its existence the committee has considered and published a huge quantity of projects which have been received from different countries of the world from national committees on reform of a calendar, scientific organizations and private persons.

In 1937 the committee has initiated two projects of calendars for discussion in League of Nations - the French one with 12-months and the Swiss one with 13-months having 28 days in each month. The Swiss project was rejected, but the French one was approved by 70 countries (even earlier in 1922 the project of such calendar was approved by the International astronomical union). However the resistance of the church and the beginning of the second world war have prevented the realization of calendar reform.

In 1953 the calendar reform problem was discussed again in the UNO under the initiative of the Indian delegation which has offered «to ratify for the whole of the world a new, uniform and constant calendar, astronomically coordinated with the movement of the Earth around the Sun which would be more correct, scientifically reasonable and favourable, as compared with the Gregorian calendar».

In 1954 the project of a new 12-month's calendar was approved by the 18-th session of Economic and Social Council of the UNO and was recommended for consideration at the General Assembly of the UNO. In it the calendar year was divided into 4 quarters with 91 days in each quarter. It was offered to name the «out of calendar» day (the day before the 1st of January) as Peace and Friendship of the peoples Day, while the «out of calendar» day of a leap-year (between June 30 and July 1) – a Leap day.

The great difficulties in achievement of general approval by all countries of the given calendar project however were found out (1956). They are explained by the influence of church in a number of states. The Governments of the USA, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Indonesia and some other countries have refused to accept the project of a new calendar, explaining the decision by religious reasons.

It is necessary to note, that the project of the given reform was directed on elimination of lacks of only solar Gregorian calendar. It was offered to improve only its internal structure.

In this connection it is expedient to touch some questions of structure of a solar calendar.

The supporters of that or other variant of the solar calendar structure pay little attention to the essence, the reasons of durability and historical prospect of such time units as month and week.

It has been two thousand years since the time of Julian solar calendar creation (46 BCE), when the month has ceased to be connected with a revolution of the Moon. By turning from an astronomical-calendar into a simple one, the month has successfully passed this long test and was kept as the necessary time unit convenient for fixation the seasonal phenomena in nature and the appropriate economic and household measures in society.

Being the twelfth part of a solar year, the month has turned from a lunar measure of time into solar, has become a solar seasonal month. The month as a time unit is also used and in those spheres of life and activity of people, which are not connected or a little connected to the seasonal phenomena. For example, in industry the monthly operative planning, account and reporting, calculation of the cost price, drawing up of intermediate balances and so on is conducted. Many financial and calculating operations, including those with salary, various time-tables, monthly periodicity of the majority of issued magazines - all this and much another confirms expediency and necessity of such time unit as the month.

The week as well as the month has also arisen on the basis of the astronomical phenomenon. Besides the week has passed through thousands of years as the norm of work and rest: six days to work, the seventh one - to have a rest. The church perception of a week in Jewish, Islamic, Christian and other religions has only fixed this norm.

In the Julian calendar the seven-day week was introduced by Roman Emperor Constantine in the 4th century CE, who had probably modeled the week on the Christian sabbatical cycle (see web-site: <http://www.personal.ecu.edu/mccartyr/constantine.html> ).

The modern scientific and technical revolution has resulted in rapid increase of labour productivity in the national economy, which led to transition to two days off per week. However, this change has not resulted in reduction of a seven-day week. The week duration has preserved for the future.

For the sake of justice it is necessary to tell, that theoretically it is more correct to add to the church 7-day week the 8-th weekday (additional "sacred" day of rest) - Lunaday (on month dates 15 and 30). In this case the same date of each month will fall for the same weekday and will coincide with the same phase of the Moon.

For example, date 1 of each month will coincide with a weekday - Monday and a Moon's phase - New Moon, date 15 of each month will coincide with a weekday - Lunaday and Moon's phase - Full Moon etc.

The periods - month and week - have historically arisen owing to the observation over the changes of the Moon phases and its position about the Earth. The Moon within a year, in comparison with the Sun more often (approximately in 12 times) changes its position concerning the Earth. The Moon like the Sun influences an electromagnetic field of the Earth, add and flow phenomena, weather, growth of plants, biorhythms of the vegetative and animal world, medical health and religious way of life of the people etc.

However, in solar calendars the opportunity to determine simply the position of the Moon (phases of the Moon), proceeding from numbers of month or days of week, is absent. It is an essential defect, which makes solar calendars less perspective for daily application, especially as the Global Calendar.

Obviously, the principles of the further improvement of a calendar should consist not only in elimination of solar calendar defects, but also in preservation the astronomical-calendar meaning of such components of calendar structure, as the terrestrial day, lunar month and week, solar year.

The project of the new World Dual Calendar (solar + lunar-solar) created on the basis of the mentioned above principles by further improvement of internal structure of a lunar-solar calendar is shown in the given book.

# RESUME

The solar Gregorian calendar, which practically functions now as a World calendar is nevertheless perceived nowadays by the most of our planet population only as Western or Christian calendar.

The analysis a history of creation of the Gregorian calendar and of its lacks shows the influence on it of certain subjects and phenomena. For example, one can assert that there is the following dependence:

An industrial cycle (work, rest) - a calendar - Nature (the Sun, the Moon, the Earth).

In recent times (IV-th century CE) Christian Church exerted an influence on the calendar: a mythical industrial cycle (7-day week) was introduced into the calendar, which is present in the calendar at the present time.

There observed in Nature the cycles connected with the seen movement of heavenly bodies (the Sun, the Moon, the Earth). These natural cycles are reflected in a calendar. They are the calendar basis and are used for counting of long time intervals. For example, the seen Sun movement defines the seasonal solar year in the calendar, the Moon movement - the month (lunation), the Earth rotation - the sutki (day + night).

A mythical 7-day week is absent in nature.

A calendar problem, in particular, lies in the fact that in the IV-th century CE the Roman Emperor Constantine has wrongly introduced a 7-day week into the solar (Julian) calendar. Unfortunately, this mistake was not corrected in 1582 by Rome Pope Gregory XIII and by the author (reformer) Christother Clavius while making the Julian calendar reform.

The mistake of Emperor Constantine is in the inequality between the duration of a CALENDAR month and the average duration of the NATURAL lunar cycle (29,5305888531 sutki).

Strictly speaking, the duration of one week should be equal to:

$$29, 530 588 853 : 4 = 7,382 \dots \text{ sutki.}$$

Further, taking into account the idea, that in any calendar there can be only the integers (fractional numbers should be approximated to the nearest integers) it is necessary to consider, that:

I week = 7, 38	1 = 7, 38 = 7 sutki,	i.e. 7
I + II week = 7, 38	2 = 14, 76 = 15 sutki,	i.e. 7+8
I + II+III week = 7, 38 x 3 = 22, 14 = 22 sutki,		i.e. 7+8+7
I+II+III+IV week = 7, 38 x 4 = 29, 53 = 30 (or 29) sutki,		i.e. 7+8+7+8(or 7).

Thus, the conclusion follows: For conformity the CALENDAR months and the NATURAL lunar cycles, the following conditions should be:

- the calendar months (lunations) should have structures - 7+8+7+8 (30 sutki) and 7+8+7+7 (29 sutki), grouped in the Meton-cycles known from the ancient times (before the Julian and Gregorian calendars).

The Gregorian calendar is rather accurate and widespread but besides an erroneous 7-day week it has a number of lacks:

- the duration of months is different (from 28 up to 31 days),
- the months of different duration alternate randomly,
- the quarters of a year have different duration (from 90 to 92 days),
- the first half-year period is always shorter than the second one (three days - in an ordinary year and two days - in a leap year),
- the years and months begin with different week days,
- 10 - 11 weeks "are split ", i.e. one part of them belongs to one month, the other part belongs to the other month,
- the number of working days in different months of the same year is various (23-27 days at a six-day working week and 19-23 days at a five-day working week),
- the dates of months are not coordinated with week days as well as the with Moon phases,
- the calendar is not convenient for women (in a female calendar the periods of the women biorhythms are close to the periods of lunar cycles),



- a non-Christian part of the Earth's population (5 billion persons from 6 billion of the total number of people on the Earth) criticizes the Gregorian calendar (see web-site - <http://www.icacci.org/english/pages/home.html> ),
- the initial date in a calendar is only a myth, a legend, but not the fixed astronomical phenomenon.

How can all these lacks be eliminated?

A New World calendar should:

- be a double calendar, i.e. a solar (seasonal) and a lunar-solar one.  
*Note.* Such official STATE calendars (but with a 7-day week) exist now, for example, in Israel, UAE, Saudi Arabia etc,
- have structures of months: 7+8+7+8 (30 days) and 7+8+7+7 (29 days),
- have the initial date in a calendar as the astronomical phenomenon instead of myths, legends about the birthdays of prophets etc.,
- be precisely synchronized (an accuracy  $\pm 1.5$  day) in relation to natural solar and natural lunar cycles,
- be acceptable for any religion,
- etc.

For the last 200 years the calendar experts have created a lot of projects of calendars with a 7-day week. But all of them are as though «the curve mirrors» which are not convenient to use.

The unique project of a calendar («with a flat mirror», i.e. 7+8+7+8 and 7+8+7+7) is placed on sites:

<http://CalendarPetin-Meton.narod.ru/index.htm>  
<http://Petin1Mikhail.narod.ru/index.htm>

The new World Dual Calendar (solar + lunar-solar) has a number of advantages in comparison with the solar Gregorian or other calendars:

- it is not required to introduce the "special" dates. Dates 15 and 30 of the lunar months are the same usual integral days of the week, as all others,
- the duration of months is unified - 29 and 30 days,
- the structure of months – constant and easily remembered,
- the lengths of lunar years are reduced from six values up to three: 354, 355, 384 days,
- the quantity of working days in each month is constant (24 days at a 6-day working week and 20 days at a 5-day working week)
- the months, quarters of years and years begin and finish at the same days of a week,
- the dates of months and days of a week are synchronized with phases of the Moon (with the rotation of the Moon around the Earth), which allows to take into account the workers efficiency in productions connected with the biorhythms, arising under the influence of the Moon,
- the new calendar is more convenient for women, than the Gregorian Calendar,
- all calendar cycles:
  - the sutki (day + night),
  - the lunation (lunar month),
  - the solar year,
  - the Meton cycle (19 solar years),
  - the Grand Meton cycle (6479 solar years) - correspond to the natural rotation periods of heavenly bodies (the Sun, the Moon, the Earth ) relative to each other,
- each Grand Meton cycle is attached to the precise heavenly time reference points of time (orientirs), i.e. the moments of the mutual position of the Sun, the Moon, the Earth when **the Southern solstice, the solar eclipse, midday** are simultaneously observed and when **the solar eclipse will be repeated** through the lunation period.

Such next in turn combination of mutual positions of the mentioned above heavenly bodies had taken place on December 20, 1786 with the subsequent repeated solar eclipse on January 19, 1787, see the web-site: <http://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/SEcat5/catalog.html> .

- correction of discrepancy of lunar and solar years concerning the calendar structure and also between themselves is simple; it can be carried out by high precision compensating methods.



The Temple of the Christ (Savior), Moscow, Russia



The arms of the Moscow Patriarchate

The **Russian Church** or **The Moscow Patriarchate** (the latter designation being another official name) since 1943.

before the reinstitution in 1943, also known as the *Orthodox Christian Church of Russia*, is a body of Christians who constitute an autocephalous Eastern Orthodox Church under the jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Moscow, in communion with the other Eastern Orthodox Churches.

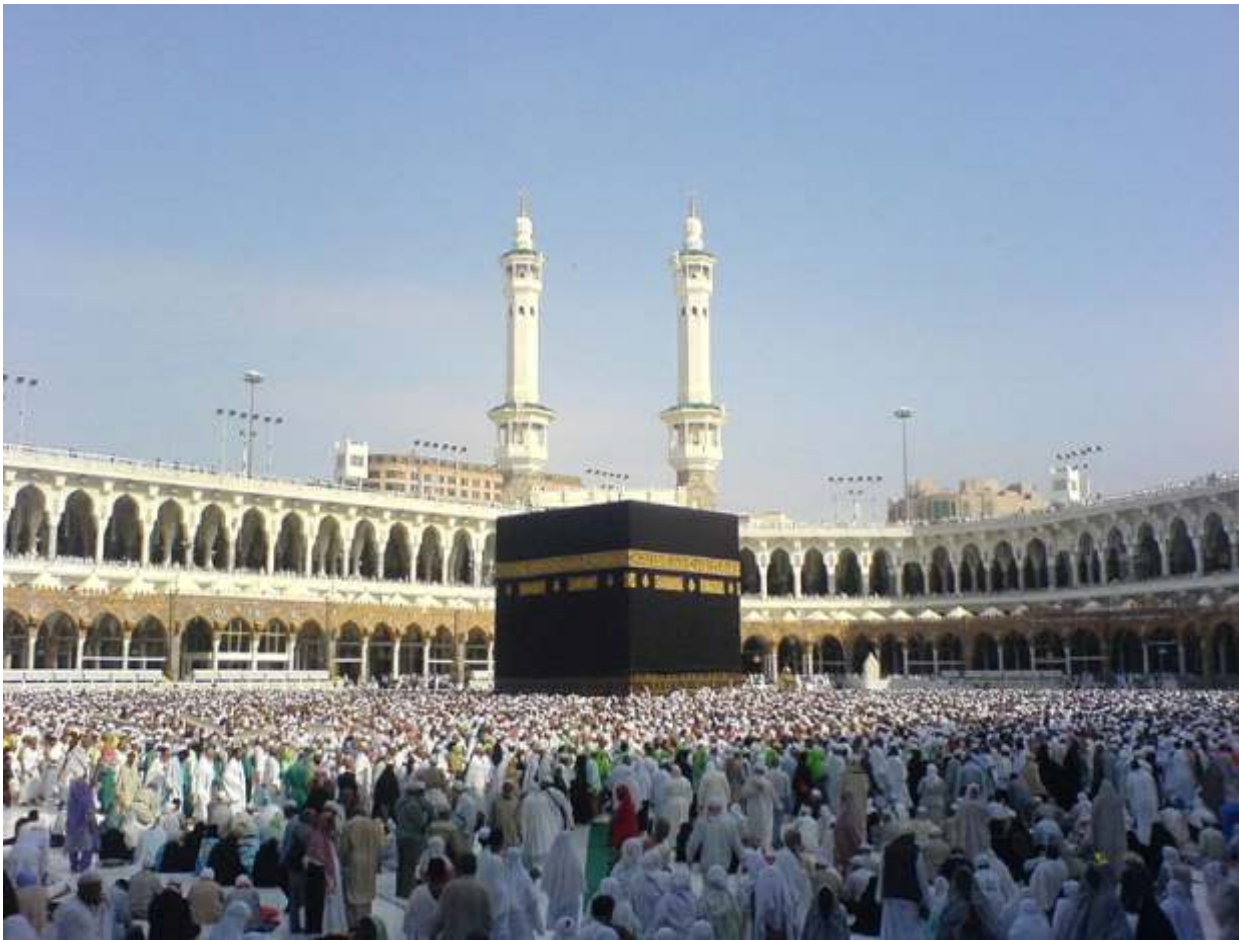
Gregorian  
calendar

январь January 2009													
mon	tue	wed	thu	fri	sat	sun	mon	tue	wed	thu	fri	sat	sun
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31								

Lunation 1

Mon	 <b>1</b> 28.12.08	 <b>8</b> 04.01.09	 <b>16</b> 12.01.09	 <b>23</b> 19.01.09
Tue	 <b>2</b> 29.12.08	 <b>9</b> 05.01.09	 <b>17</b> 13.01.09	 <b>24</b> 20.01.09
Wed	 <b>3</b> 30.12.08	 <b>10</b> 06.01.09	 <b>18</b> 14.01.09	 <b>25</b> 21.01.09
Thu	 <b>4</b> 31.12.08	 <b>11</b> 07.01.09	 <b>19</b> 15.01.09	 <b>26</b> 22.01.09
Fri	 <b>5</b> 01.01.09	 <b>12</b> 08.01.09	 <b>20</b> 16.01.09	 <b>27</b> 23.01.09
Sat	 <b>6</b> 02.01.09	 <b>13</b> 09.01.09	 <b>21</b> 17.01.09	 <b>28</b> 24.01.09
Sun	 <b>7</b> 03.01.09	 <b>14</b> 10.01.09	 <b>22</b> 18.01.09	 <b>29</b> 25.01.09
Lunaday	 <b>-</b>	 <b>15</b> 11.01.09	 <b>-</b>	 <b>30</b> 26.01.09

Note 18.01.09, ... 25.01.09 are Sundays - Old in the 7-day week (astronomically wrong)



Temple of Caaba, Mecca

**Islam** is a monotheistic Abrahamic religion originating with the teachings of the Islamic prophet Muhammad, a 7th century Arab religious and political figure. The word *Islam* means "submission", or the total Surrender of oneself to God.

An adherent of Islam is known as a Muslim, meaning "one who submits [to God]".

Muslims believe that God revealed the Qur'an to Muhammad, God's final prophet, and regard the Qur'an and the Sunnah (words and deeds of Muhammad) as the fundamental sources of Islam.

They do not regard Muhammad as the founder of a new religion, but as the restorer of the original monotheistic faith of Abraham, Moses, Jesus, and other prophets. Islamic tradition holds that Jews and Christians distorted the revelations God gave to these prophets by either altering the text, introducing a false interpretation, or both.



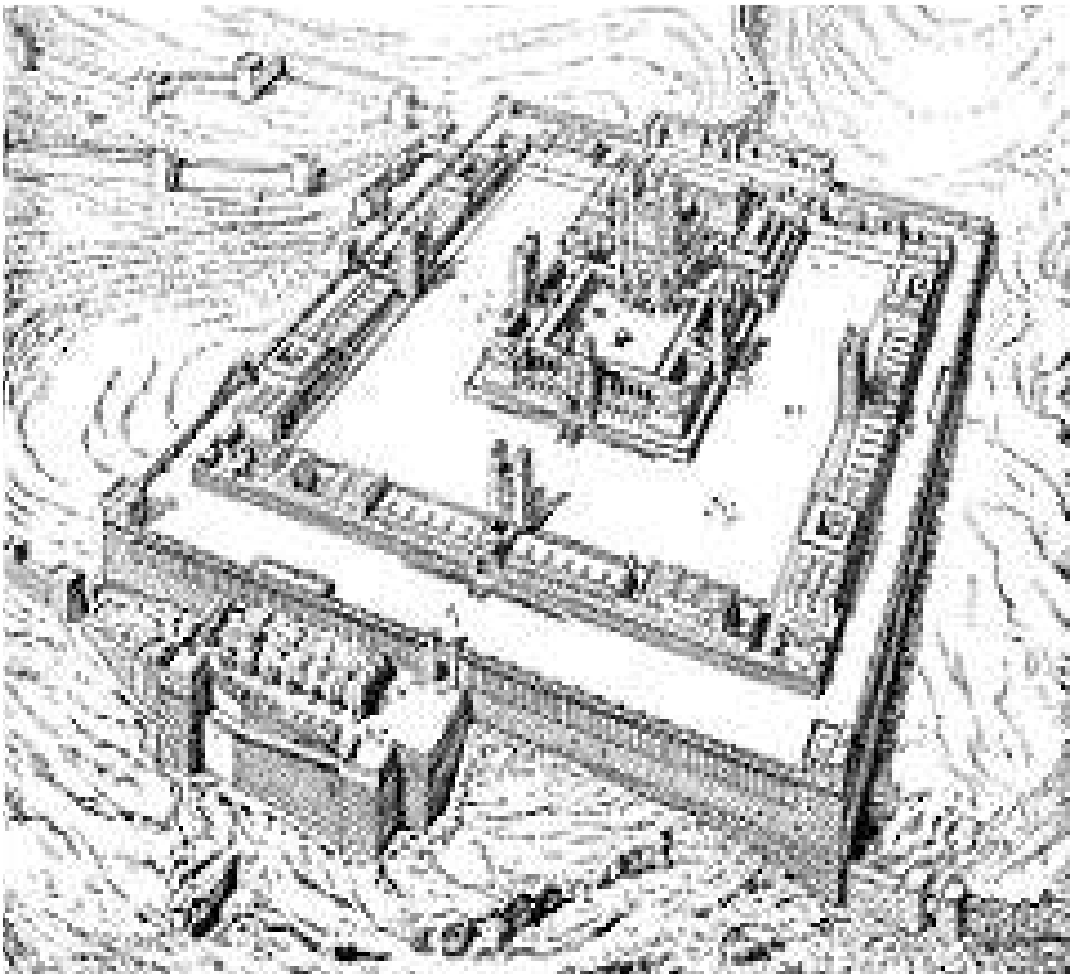
февраль February 2009														
Gregorian calendar	пн mon	вт tue	ср wed	чт thu	пт fri	сб sat	вс sun	пн mon	вт tue	ср wed	чт thu	пт fri	сб sat	вс sun
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28								



## Lunation 2

Mon	 <b>1</b> 27.01.09	 <b>8</b> 03.02.09	 <b>16</b> 11.02.09	 <b>23</b> 18.02.09
Tue	 <b>2</b> 28.01.09	 <b>9</b> 04.02.09	 <b>17</b> 12.02.09	 <b>24</b> 19.02.09
Wed	 <b>3</b> 29.01.09	 <b>10</b> 05.02.09	 <b>18</b> 13.02.09	 <b>25</b> 20.02.09
Thu	 <b>4</b> 30.01.09	 <b>11</b> 06.02.09	 <b>19</b> 14.02.09	 <b>26</b> 21.02.09
Fri	 <b>5</b> 31.01.09	 <b>12</b> 07.02.09	 <b>20</b> 15.02.09	 <b>27</b> 22.02.09
Sat	 <b>6</b> 01.02.09	 <b>13</b> 08.02.09	 <b>21</b> 16.02.09	 <b>28</b> 23.02.09
Sun	 <b>7</b> 02.02.09	 <b>14</b> 09.02.09	 <b>22</b> 17.02.09	 <b>29</b> 24.02.09
Lunaday	—	 <b>15</b> 10.02.09	—	—

Note 15.02.09 ... 22.02.09 are Sundays - Old in the 7-day week (astronomically wrong)



Star of David



Menora

A drawing of Ezekiel's Visionary Temple from the book of Ezekiel

**Judaism** is the monotheistic religion of the Jewish people, based on principles and ethics embodied in the Hebrew Bible (Tanakh).

Judaism is among the oldest religious traditions still being practiced today. Jewish history and the principles and ethics of Judaism have influenced other religions, such as Christianity, Islam and the Bah'í Faith.

In modern Judaism, central authority is not vested in any single person or body, but in sacred texts, traditions, and learned Rabbis who interpret those texts and laws. According to Jewish tradition, Judaism begins with the Covenant between God and Abraham (ca. 2000 BCE), the patriarch and progenitor of the Jewish people. Throughout the ages, Judaism has adhered to a number of religious principles, the most important of which is the belief in a single, omniscient, omnipotent, benevolent, transcendent God, who created the universe and continues to govern it.

According to Jewish tradition, the God who created the world established a covenant with the Israelites and their descendants, and revealed his laws and commandments to Moses on Mount Sinai in the form of both the Written and Oral Torah. Judaism has traditionally valued Torah study and the observance of the commandments recorded in the Torah and as expounded in the Talmud.

март / march / 2009															
Gregorian calendar	пн mon	вт tue	ср wed	чт thu	пт fri	сб sat	вс sun	пн mon	вт tue	ср wed	чт thu	пт fri	сб sat	вс sun	
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						

## Lunation 3

Mon	 <b>1</b> 25.02.09	 <b>8</b> 04.03.09	 <b>16</b> 12.03.09	 <b>23</b> 19.03.09
Tue	 <b>2</b> 26.02.09	 <b>9</b> 05.03.09	 <b>17</b> 13.03.09	 <b>24</b> 20.03.09
Wed	 <b>3</b> 27.02.09	 <b>10</b> 06.03.09	 <b>18</b> 14.03.09	 <b>25</b> 21.03.09
Thu	 <b>4</b> 28.02.09	 <b>11</b> 07.03.09	 <b>19</b> 15.03.09	 <b>26</b> 22.03.09
Fri	 <b>5</b> 01.03.09	 <b>12</b> 08.03.09	 <b>20</b> 16.03.09	 <b>27</b> 23.03.09
Sat	 <b>6</b> 02.03.09	 <b>13</b> 09.03.09	 <b>21</b> 17.03.09	 <b>28</b> 24.03.09
Sun	 <b>7</b> 03.03.09	 <b>14</b> 10.03.09	 <b>22</b> 18.03.09	 <b>29</b> 25.03.09
Lunaday	 <b>-</b>	 <b>15</b> 11.03.09	 <b>-</b>	 <b>30</b> 26.03.09

Note 02.03.09 ... 09.03.09 are Sundays - Old in the 7-day week (astronomically wrong)



St. Peter’s Basilica, Vatican City, Rome

**Catholic Church** is the world's largest Christian church and represents over half of all Christians and one-sixth of the world's population. The Church looks to the Pope, as its highest human authority in matters of faith, morality and Church governance.

The Catholic Church defines its mission as spreading the message of Jesus Christ, administering the sacraments and exercising charity. The Church has defined its doctrines through various ecumenical councils, following the example set by the first Apostles in the Council of Jerusalem. It believes that it is guided by the Holy Spirit and so protected from falling into doctrinal error. Catholic faith is summarized in the Nicene Creed and detailed in the *Catechism of the Catholic Church*

In the 11th century, the Eastern, Orthodox Church and the Western, Catholic Church split, largely over disagreements regarding papal primacy. Eastern churches, which maintained or later re-established communion with Rome, form the Eastern Catholic Churches.

The Catholic Church maintains that it is the "one, holy, catholic and apostolic Church" founded by Jesus, but acknowledges that the Holy Spirit can make use of Christian communities separated from itself to bring people to salvation. The Church teaches that it is called by the Holy Spirit to work for unity among all Christians—a movement known as ecumenism.

Gregorian calendar														апрель April 2009	
пн mon	вт tue	ср wed	чт thu	пт fri	сб sat	вс sun	пн mon	вт tue	ср wed	чт thu	пт fri	сб sat	вс sun		
									1	2	3	4	5		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30					



## Lunation 4

Mon	 <b>1</b> 27.03.09	 <b>8</b> 03.04.09	 <b>16</b> 11.04.09	 <b>23</b> 18.04.09
Tue	 <b>2</b> 28.03.09	 <b>9</b> 04.04.09	 <b>17</b> 12.04.09	 <b>24</b> 19.04.09
Wed	 <b>3</b> 29.03.09	 <b>10</b> 05.04.09	 <b>18</b> 13.04.09	 <b>25</b> 20.04.09
Thu	 <b>4</b> 30.03.09	 <b>11</b> 06.04.09	 <b>19</b> 14.04.09	 <b>26</b> 21.04.09
Fri	 <b>5</b> 31.03.09	 <b>12</b> 07.04.09	 <b>20</b> 15.04.09	 <b>27</b> 22.04.09
Sat	 <b>6</b> 01.04.09	 <b>13</b> 08.04.09	 <b>21</b> 16.04.09	 <b>28</b> 23.04.09
Sun	 <b>7</b> 02.04.09	 <b>14</b> 09.04.09	 <b>22</b> 17.04.09	 <b>29</b> 24.04.09
Lunaday	-	 <b>15</b> 10.04.09	-	-

Note 12.04.09 ... 19.04.09 are Sundays - Old in the 7-day week (astronomically wrong)



## The Hagia Sophia - a museum in Istanbul, Turkey

The **Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople** is one of the fifteen autocephalous Eastern Orthodox churches. It is headed by the Ecumenical Patriarch, who has the status of "first among equals" among the world's Orthodox bishops. According to tradition, it has its roots in the preaching of the Apostle Andrew in Constantinople (then Byzantium) in 38 CE.

Since 1586 the Ecumenical Patriarchate has its headquarters in the relatively modest Church of St George in the Phanar district of Istanbul.

**Hagia Sophia** is a former patriarchal basilica, later a mosque, now a museum in Istanbul, Turkey. Famous in particular for its massive dome, it is considered the epitome of Byzantine architecture (537 CE). It was the largest cathedral ever built in the world for nearly a thousand years, until the completion of the Medieval Seville Cathedral in 1520. It was the patriarchal church of the Patriarch of Constantinople and the religious focal point of the Eastern Orthodox Church.

In 1453, Constantinople was conquered by the Ottoman Turks and Sultan Mehmed II ordered the building to be converted into a mosque. It remained as a mosque until 1935, when it was converted into a museum by the Republic of Turkey.

*Gregorian  
calendar*

май may 2009													
пн mon	вт tue	ср wed	чт thu	пт fri	сб sat	вс sun	пн mon	вт tue	ср wed	чт thu	пт fri	сб sat	вс sun
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31							

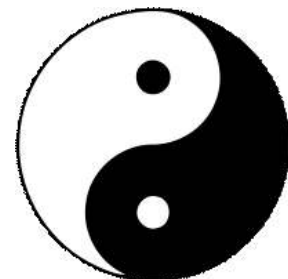
## Lunation 5

Mon	 <b>1</b> 25.04.09	 <b>8</b> 02.05.09	 <b>16</b> 10.05.09	 <b>23</b> 17.05.09
Tue	 <b>2</b> 26.04.09	 <b>9</b> 03.05.09	 <b>17</b> 11.05.09	 <b>24</b> 18.05.09
Wed	 <b>3</b> 27.04.09	 <b>10</b> 04.05.09	 <b>18</b> 12.05.09	 <b>25</b> 19.05.09
Thu	 <b>4</b> 28.04.09	 <b>11</b> 05.05.09	 <b>19</b> 13.05.09	 <b>26</b> 20.05.09
Fri	 <b>5</b> 29.04.09	 <b>12</b> 06.05.09	 <b>20</b> 14.05.09	 <b>27</b> 21.05.09
Sat	 <b>6</b> 30.04.09	 <b>13</b> 07.05.09	 <b>21</b> 15.05.09	 <b>28</b> 22.05.09
Sun	 <b>7</b> 01.05.09	 <b>14</b> 08.05.09	 <b>22</b> 16.05.09	 <b>29</b> 23.05.09
Lunaday	 <b>-</b>	 <b>15</b> 09.05.09	 <b>-</b>	 <b>30</b> 24.05.09

Note 10.05.09 ... 10.05.09 are Sundays - Old in the 7-day week (astronomically wrong)



An entrance to the Palace of the Supreme Cleanliness –  
- the Gate of Fudi (the Happy Earth), Shantsin, China



A symbol “yin-yang”  
that reflects the inescapably  
intertwined duality

**Daoism (Taoism) - Tianshi Dao** or **Way of the Celestial Masters** is a Chinese Daoist movement that was founded by Zhang Daoling in 142 CE.

**Zhang Daoling**, also commonly called **Zhang Ling**, was an Eastern Han dynasty (2nd Century CE) Taoist hermit who founded the "Tianshi Dao" ("Way of the Celestial Masters") sect of Taoism or the "Wudou Mi Dao" ("Way of Five Bushels of Rice") sect.

According to tradition, in 142 CE, Laozi himself appeared to Zhang Daoling on Mount Heming, and informed the hermit that the world was coming to an end, to be followed by an era of Great Peace. Lao Zi explained that those following him would go on to another life, part of the "Orthodox One Covenant with the Powers" ("Zhengyi meng wei"). Through this covenant, Zhang Daoling and his followers would have access to the assistance of celestial powers who control the fate of mankind.

Zhang Daoling went on to found the first regular Daoist church/community as noted above. A major change instituted by the new Covenant was the rejection of food and animal sacrifices. Also, the teachings of Laozi as transmitted by Zhang Daoling included the first true Taoist religious pantheon as distinguished from the prior ancient religion of China.

It is said that Zhang Daoling did not die; he ascended to heaven with his wife Yong and two disciples. One of the Immortals, he is now also known as the "Ancestral Celestial Master" or "Celestial Master Zhang."

Июнь June 2009														
Gregorian calendar	пн mon	вт tue	ср wed	чт thu	пт fri	сб sat	вс sun	пн mon	вт tue	ср wed	чт thu	пт fri	сб sat	вс sun
								1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30					



## Lunation 6

Mon	 <b>1</b> 25.05.09	 <b>8</b> 01.06.09	 <b>16</b> 09.06.09	 <b>23</b> 16.06.09
Tue	 <b>2</b> 26.05.09	 <b>9</b> 02.06.09	 <b>17</b> 10.06.09	 <b>24</b> 17.06.09
Wed	 <b>3</b> 27.05.09	 <b>10</b> 03.06.09	 <b>18</b> 11.06.09	 <b>25</b> 18.06.09
Thu	 <b>4</b> 28.05.09	 <b>11</b> 04.06.09	 <b>19</b> 12.06.09	 <b>26</b> 19.06.09
Fri	 <b>5</b> 29.05.09	 <b>12</b> 05.06.09	 <b>20</b> 13.06.09	 <b>27</b> 20.06.09
Sat	 <b>6</b> 30.05.09	 <b>13</b> 06.06.09	 <b>21</b> 14.06.09	 <b>28</b> 21.06.09
Sun	 <b>7</b> 31.05.09	 <b>14</b> 07.06.09	 <b>22</b> 15.06.09	 <b>29</b> 22.06.09
Lunaday	-	 <b>15</b> 08.06.09	-	-

Note 31.05.09 ... 07.06.09 are Sundays - Old in the 7-day week (astronomically wrong)



Hinduism Symbol

The Trimurti of the three Hindu Gods:  
Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva.

**Hinduism** is the world's third largest religion after Christianity and Islam. Among its roots is the historical Vedic religion of Iron Age India.

The **Trimurti** is a concept in Hinduism "in which the cosmic functions of creation, maintenance, and destruction are personified by the forms of Brahm? the creator, Vishnu the maintainer or preserver, and Shiva the destroyer or transformer."

Hinduism can be subdivided into a number of major currents. Of the historical division into six darshanas, only two schools, Vedanta and Yoga survive. The main divisions of Hinduism today are Vaishnavism (near 70 %), Shaivism, Smartism and Shaktism. The vast majority of present day Hindus can be categorized under one of these four groups, although there are many other, partly overlapping, allegiances and denominations

**Vaishnavism** is a tradition of Hinduism, distinguished from other schools by its worship of Vishnu or its associated avatars, principally as Rama and Krishna, as the original and supreme God.

The followers of Vaishnavism are referred to as *Vaishnava(s)* or *Vaishnavites*.  
A majority of Hindus are Vaishnavas, with the vast majority living in India.

		июль					July					2009		
Gregorian calendar	пн mon	вт tue	ср wed	чт thu	пт fri	сб sat	вс sun	пн mon	вт tue	ср wed	чт thu	пт fri	сб sat	вс sun
										1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Page 18	

## Lunation 7

Mon	 <b>1</b> 23.06.09	 <b>8</b> 30.06.09	 <b>16</b> 08.07.09	 <b>23</b> 15.07.09
Tue	 <b>2</b> 24.06.09	 <b>9</b> 01.07.09	 <b>17</b> 09.07.09	 <b>24</b> 16.07.09
Wed	 <b>3</b> 25.06.09	 <b>10</b> 02.07.09	 <b>18</b> 10.07.09	 <b>25</b> 17.07.09
Thu	 <b>4</b> 26.06.09	 <b>11</b> 03.07.09	 <b>19</b> 11.07.09	 <b>26</b> 18.07.09
Fri	 <b>5</b> 27.06.09	 <b>12</b> 04.07.09	 <b>20</b> 12.07.09	 <b>27</b> 19.07.09
Sat	 <b>6</b> 28.06.09	 <b>13</b> 05.07.09	 <b>21</b> 13.07.09	 <b>28</b> 20.07.09
Sun	 <b>7</b> 29.06.09	 <b>14</b> 06.07.09	 <b>22</b> 14.07.09	 <b>29</b> 21.07.09
Lunaday	—	 <b>15</b> 07.07.09	—	 <b>30</b> 22.07.09

Note 12.07.09 ... 19.07.09 are Sundays - Old in the 7-day week (astronomically wrong)



Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya,  
State of Bihar, Hindi



The Gold Temple of Buddha,  
Elista, Russia

**Buddhism** is based on the teachings of Gautama Buddha, sometimes known simply as "the Buddha", who lived during the fifth century BCE in ancient India,

All traditions recognize the **Gautama Buddha** as an enlightened teacher who shared his insights in order to help sentient beings end their suffering (*see* The Four Noble Truths) in accordance with the laws of Karma by realizing the true nature of phenomena and thereby escaping the cycle of involuntary rebirths known to Buddhists as *samsara*.

Among the methods Buddhist schools apply towards that goal are ethical conduct, altruistic behaviour, renunciation of worldly matters, the training of one's mind through learning and meditation, devotional practices and the invocation of holy beings to seek their help in achieving Enlightenment.

A Buddhist is one who takes refuge in The Three Jewels: **Buddha** - *The Enlightened or Awakened One*, **Dharma** – *The Teaching* (of Buddha), and **Sangha** – *The Community* (of Buddhists).

It was designed in 1880 by Colonel Henry Steele Olcott an American journalist. It was first hoisted in 1885 in Sri Lanka and is a symbol of faith and peace, and is now used throughout the world to represent the Buddhism.

The five colours of the flag represent the colours of the aura that emanated from the body of the Buddha when he attained Enlightenment.



The Buddhist flag.

Gregorian  
calendar

пн mon	вт tue	ср wed	чт thu	пт fri	сб sat	вс sun	пн mon	вт tue	ср wed	чт thu	пт fri	сб sat	вс sun
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						

август August 2009



Lunation 8

Mon	 <b>1</b> 23.07.09	 <b>8</b> 30.07.09	 <b>16</b> 07.08.09	 <b>23</b> 14.08.09
Tue	 <b>2</b> 24.07.09	 <b>9</b> 31.07.09	 <b>17</b> 08.08.09	 <b>24</b> 15.08.09
Wed	 <b>3</b> 25.07.09	 <b>10</b> 01.08.09	 <b>18</b> 09.08.09	 <b>25</b> 16.08.09
Thu	 <b>4</b> 26.07.09	 <b>11</b> 02.08.09	 <b>19</b> 10.08.09	 <b>26</b> 17.08.09
Fri	 <b>5</b> 27.07.09	 <b>12</b> 03.08.09	 <b>20</b> 11.08.09	 <b>27</b> 18.08.09
Sat	 <b>6</b> 28.07.09	 <b>13</b> 04.08.09	 <b>21</b> 12.08.09	 <b>28</b> 19.08.09
Sun	 <b>7</b> 29.07.09	 <b>14</b> 05.08.09	 <b>22</b> 13.08.09	 <b>29</b> 20.08.09
Lunaday	 <b>15</b> 06.08.09			

Note 09.08.09 ... 16.08.09 are Sundays - Old in the 7-day week (astronomically wrong)



The famous "floating" torii at Itsukushima Shrine,  
Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

**Shinto** is the native religion of Japan. It is a type of polytheism, and involves the worship of *kami*, or spirits. Some *kami* are local and can be regarded as the spiritual being spirit or genius of a particular place, but others represent major natural objects and processes, for example: Amaterasu, the Sun goddess, or Mount Fuji. Shinto is an animistic belief system.

**Itsukushima** is an island in the Inland Sea of Japan. There are the the Itsukushima Sninto Shrine on the island. The first shrine buildings were probably erected in the 6th century, Retaining the purity of the shrine is so important that since 1878, no deaths or births were permitted at the shrine. To this day, burials on the island are still forbidden.

A **torii** is a traditional Japanese gate commonly found at the entry to a Shinto shrine. It has two upright supports and two crossbars on the top, and is frequently painted vermilion.

Inari shrines typically have many torii. A person who has been successful in business often donates a torii in gratitude. The Fushimi Inari shrine in Kyoto has thousands of such torii.

Torii mark the transition from the sacred (the shrine) to the profane (the normal world).

**Kami** ("god", "goddess", "deity") - the supernatural essences; the concept includes both the gods - the creators, and the anonymous spirits.

The kami in a broad sense - the alive beginning inherent in all in a nature, special energy. In such value everything, that surrounds us - the kami.

The basic kinds the kami are:

- the spirits of a nature (kami mountains, the rivers, a wind, a rain etc.);
- the uncommon persons declared the kami;
- the forces and the abilities made in the people and a nature;
- the spirits of the ancestors.

Gregorian  
calendar

							сентябрь September 2009						
пн mon	вт tue	ср wed	чт thu	пт fri	сб sat	вс sun	пн mon	вт tue	ср wed	чт thu	пт fri	сб sat	вс sun
								1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				

## Lunation 9

Mon	 <b>1</b> 21.08.09	 <b>8</b> 28.08.09	 <b>16</b> 05.09.09	 <b>23</b> 12.09.09
Tue	 <b>2</b> 22.08.09	 <b>9</b> 29.08.09	 <b>17</b> 06.09.09	 <b>24</b> 13.09.09
Wed	 <b>3</b> 23.08.09	 <b>10</b> 30.08.09	 <b>18</b> 07.09.09	 <b>25</b> 14.09.09
Thu	 <b>4</b> 24.08.09	 <b>11</b> 31.08.09	 <b>19</b> 08.09.09	 <b>26</b> 15.09.09
Fri	 <b>5</b> 25.08.09	 <b>12</b> 01.09.09	 <b>20</b> 09.09.09	 <b>27</b> 16.09.09
Sat	 <b>6</b> 26.08.09	 <b>13</b> 02.09.09	 <b>21</b> 10.09.09	 <b>28</b> 17.09.09
Sun	 <b>7</b> 27.08.09	 <b>14</b> 03.09.09	 <b>22</b> 11.09.09	 <b>29</b> 18.09.09
Lunaday	—	 <b>15</b> 04.09.09	—	 <b>30</b> 19.09.09

Note 06.09.09 ... 13.09.09 are Sundays - Old in the 7-day week (astronomically wrong)



Symbol of the Bahai Faith

## The Bahai House of Workship, New-Delhi, India

The **Bahai Faith** is a religion founded by Bahaulah in nineteenth century Persia, emphasizing the spiritual unity of all humankind.

Bahai teachings emphasize the underlying unity of the major world religions. Religious history is seen to have unfolded through a series of divine messengers, each of whom established a religion that was suited to the needs of the time and the capacity of the eople. These messengers have included Abraham, the Buddha, Jesus, Muhammad and others, including most recently Bahaulah. In Bahai belief each messenger taught of the next, and Bahaulah's life and teachings fulfill the end-time promises of previous scriptures.

According to representations of the bahais the end-time has already taken place. However the bahais put quite concrete (but not fantastic) sense in this event.

The life of mankind has completely changed - for example, priests have largely lost mundane authority, mighty tsars and kings have sunk into the past, the education became accessible to broad masses of the population etc.

Humanity is understood to be involved in a process of collective evolution, and the need of the present time is for the gradual establishment of peace, justice and unity on a global scale.

The Bahai teachings state that the unification of humankind is the paramount issue in the religious and political conditions

Gregorian  
calendar

октябрь    October    2009													
пн mon	вт tue	ср wed	чт thu	пт fri	сб sat	вс sun	пн mon	вт tue	ср wed	чт thu	пт fri	сб sat	вс sun
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31								



Lunation 10

Mon	 <b>1</b> 20.09.09	 <b>8</b> 27.09.09	 <b>16</b> 05.10.09	 <b>23</b> 12.10.09
Tue	 <b>2</b> 21.09.09	 <b>9</b> 28.09.09	 <b>17</b> 06.10.09	 <b>24</b> 13.10.09
Wed	 <b>3</b> 22.09.09	 <b>10</b> 29.09.09	 <b>18</b> 07.10.09	 <b>25</b> 14.10.09
Thu	 <b>4</b> 23.09.09	 <b>11</b> 30.09.09	 <b>19</b> 08.10.09	 <b>26</b> 15.10.09
Fri	 <b>5</b> 24.09.09	 <b>12</b> 01.10.09	 <b>20</b> 09.10.09	 <b>27</b> 16.10.09
Sat	 <b>6</b> 25.09.09	 <b>13</b> 02.10.09	 <b>21</b> 10.10.09	 <b>28</b> 17.10.09
Sun	 <b>7</b> 26.09.09	 <b>14</b> 03.10.09	 <b>22</b> 11.10.09	 <b>29</b> 18.10.09
Lunaday	 <b>15</b> 04.10.09			

Note 11.10.09 ... 18.10.09 are Sundays - Old in the 7-day week (astronomically wrong)



Symbol of The World Council of Churches

The **World Council of Churches (WCC)** is an international Christian ecumenical organization based in the Amsterdam in the 1948 year. Now it is placed in the Geneva, Switzerland . It is a fellowship of 349 churches.

WCC member churches include most of the Orthodox Churches; numerous Protestant churches, including the Anglican Communion, some Baptists and independent churches.

The largest Christian body, the Roman Catholic Church, is not a member of the WCC, but has worked closely with the Council for more than three decades and sends observers to all major WCC conferences as well as to its Central Committee meetings and the Assemblies. While not a member of the WCC, the Roman Catholic Church is a member of some other ecumenical bodies at regional and national levels, for example, the National Council of Churches in Australia and the National Council of Christian Churches in Brazil (CONIC).

Delegates sent from the member churches meet every seven or eight years in an Assembly, which elects a Central Committee that governs between Assemblies.  
A variety of other committees and commissions answer to the Central Committee and its staff.  
These Assemblies have been held since 1948, and last met in Porto Alegre, Brazil in February 2006, under the theme "God, in your grace, transform the world"

**Ecumenism** refers to initiatives aimed at greater religious unity or cooperation. In its broadest sense, this unity or cooperation may refer to a worldwide religious unity; by the advocacy of a greater sense of shared spirituality across the three Abrahamic faiths of Judaism, Christianity and Islam. Most commonly, however, *ecumenism* is used in a more narrow meaning; referring to a greater cooperation among different religious denominations of a single one of these faiths.

Today, the word "ecumenism" is used predominantly by and with reference to Christian denominations and Christian Churches separated by doctrine, history, and practice. Within this particular context, the term *ecumenism* refers to the idea of a Christian unity in the literal meaning: that there should be a single Christian Church.

										ноябрь	November	2009		
Gregorian calendar	пн mon	вт tue	ср wed	чт tue	пт fri	сб sat	вс sun	пн mon	вт tue	ср wed	чт thu	пт fri	сб sat	вс sun
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30						

## Lunation 11

Mon	 <b>1</b> 19.10.09	 <b>8</b> 26.10.09	 <b>16</b> 03.11.09	 <b>23</b> 10.11.09
Tue	 <b>2</b> 20.10.09	 <b>9</b> 27.10.09	 <b>17</b> 04.11.09	 <b>24</b> 11.11.09
Wed	 <b>3</b> 21.10.09	 <b>10</b> 28.10.09	 <b>18</b> 05.11.09	 <b>25</b> 12.11.09
Thu	 <b>4</b> 22.10.09	 <b>11</b> 29.10.09	 <b>19</b> 06.11.09	 <b>26</b> 13.11.09
Fri	 <b>5</b> 23.10.09	 <b>12</b> 30.10.09	 <b>20</b> 07.11.09	 <b>27</b> 14.11.09
Sat	 <b>6</b> 24.10.09	 <b>13</b> 31.10.09	 <b>21</b> 08.11.09	 <b>28</b> 15.11.09
Sun	 <b>7</b> 25.10.09	 <b>14</b> 01.11.09	 <b>22</b> 09.11.09	 <b>29</b> 16.11.09
Lunaday	-	 <b>15</b> 02.11.09	-	 <b>30</b> 17.11.09

Note 25.10.09 ... 01.11.09 are Sundays - Old in the 7-day week (astronomically wrong)



Symbol of The Muslim World League

## Muslim World League, Mecca

The **Muslim World League** (MWL) is one of the largest Islamic non-governmental organizations in the United Nation. Muslim religious figures from 22 states founded it in Mecca in 1962.

The current Secretary General is Dr. Abdullah bin Abdul Mohsin Al-Turki. According to various sources, the MWL is financed by various Muslim countries but major funding comes from the Saudi-Arabian government. It is managed by two major offices: the office of the Secretary General and The Constituent Council.

**Mission.** The League states its functions and objectives as advocating the application of the rules of the Shariah either by individuals, groups or states, i.e.:

- coordinating the efforts of Islamic preachers the world over,
- developing methods of the propagation of Islam in accord with the dictate of the Quran and the Sunnah,
- upgrading the productivity of the Mass-Media, Islamic propagation, education and culture,
- holding symposia, rehabilitation and refresher courses, - bringing intellectuals and opinion leaders together during the pilgrim age season with the aim of fostering closer relations among them, and urging them to develop practical methods of raising the standard of Muslims in the world,
- overseeing the activities of the Fiqh Council and Lending it the support it needs to find Islamic solutions to contemporary problems,
- promote activities that aim at spreading the Arabic language and raise the standard of teaching it both to Arabs and non-Arabs,
- setting up branch offices as well as Islamic centers to serve the purpose of Islam,
- extending urgent relief to Muslims affected by war and natural disasters,
- making the activities and construction of mosques more effective

декабрь December 2009

Gregorian  
calendar

пн mon	вт tue	ср wed	чт thu	пт fri	сб sat	вс sun	пн mon	вт tue	ср wed	чт thu	пт fri	сб sat	вс sun
								1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			

Lunation 12

Mon	 <b>1</b> 18.11.09	 <b>8</b> 25.11.09	 <b>16</b> 03.12.09	 <b>23</b> 10.12.09
Tue	 <b>2</b> 19.11.09	 <b>9</b> 26.11.09	 <b>17</b> 04.12.09	 <b>24</b> 11.12.09
Wed	 <b>3</b> 20.11.09	 <b>10</b> 27.11.09	 <b>18</b> 05.12.09	 <b>25</b> 12.12.09
Thu	 <b>4</b> 21.11.09	 <b>11</b> 28.11.09	 <b>19</b> 06.12.09	 <b>26</b> 13.12.09
Fri	 <b>5</b> 22.11.09	 <b>12</b> 29.11.09	 <b>20</b> 07.12.09	 <b>27</b> 14.12.09
Sat	 <b>6</b> 23.11.09	 <b>13</b> 30.11.09	 <b>21</b> 08.12.09	 <b>28</b> 15.12.09
Sun	 <b>7</b> 24.11.09	 <b>14</b> 01.12.09	 <b>22</b> 09.12.09	 <b>29</b> 16.12.09
Lunaday	-	 <b>15</b> 02.12.09	-	-

Note 22.11.09 ... 29.11.09 are Sundays - Old in the 7-day week (astronomically wrong)





The Temple of all religions,  
near Kazan, Russia  
The architect - Ildar Khanov

**Atheism**, as an explicit position, can be either the affirmation of the nonexistence of gods, or the rejection of theism. It is also defined more broadly as synonymous with any form of nontheism, including the simple absence of belief in deities.

Many self-described atheists are skeptical of all supernatural beings and cite a lack of empirical evidence for the existence of deities. Others argue for atheism on philosophical, social or historical grounds. Although many self-described atheists tend toward secular philosophies such as humanism and naturalism, there is no one ideology or set of behaviors to which all atheists adhere; and some religions, such as Jainism and Buddhism, do not require belief in a personal god.

The term *atheism* originated as a pejorative epithet applied to any person or belief in conflict with established religion. With the spread of freethought, scientific skepticism, and criticism of religion, the term began to gather a more specific meaning and has been increasingly used as a self-description by atheists.

**Freethought** is a philosophical viewpoint that holds that beliefs should be formed on the basis of science and logic and should not be influenced by emotion, authority, tradition, or any dogma. The cognitive application of freethought is known as *freethinking*, and practitioners of freethought are known as *freethinkers*.

**Scientific skepticism** or **rational skepticism** (also spelled **scepticism**), sometimes referred to as **skeptical inquiry**, is a scientific or practical, epistemological position in which one questions the veracity of claims lacking empirical evidence.

In practice, the term is most commonly applied to the examination of claims and theories which appear to be beyond mainstream science, rather than to the routine discussions and challenges among scientists. Scientific skepticism is different from philosophical skepticism, which questions our ability to claim any knowledge about the nature of the world and how we perceive it. Scientific skepticism utilizes critical thinking and inductive reasoning while attempting to oppose claims made which lack suitable evidential basis. The *New Scepticism* described by Paul Kurtz is scientific scepticism.

**Criticism of religion** involves criticism of the concept of religion, the validity of religion, the practice of religion, and the consequences of religion.

Gregorian  
calendar

январь January 2010													
пн mon	вт tue	ср wed	чт thu	пт fri	сб sat	вс sun	пн mon	вт tue	ср wed	чт thu	пт fri	сб sat	вс sun
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31							
Page 30													

## Lunation 1

Mon	 <b>1</b> 17.1 2.09	 <b>8</b> 24.12.09	 <b>16</b> 01.12.09	 <b>23</b> 08.01.10
Tue	 <b>2</b> 18.12.09	 <b>9</b> 25.12.09	 <b>17</b> 02.01.10	 <b>24</b> 09.01.10
Wed	 <b>3</b> 19.12.09	 <b>10</b> 26.12.09	 <b>18</b> 03.01.10	 <b>25</b> 10.01.10
Thu	 <b>4</b> 20.12.09	 <b>11</b> 27.12.09	 <b>19</b> 04.01.10	 <b>26</b> 11.01.10
Fri	 <b>5</b> 21.12.09	 <b>12</b> 28.12.09	 <b>20</b> 05.01.10	 <b>27</b> 12.01.10
Sat	 <b>6</b> 22.12.09	 <b>13</b> 29.12.09	 <b>21</b> 06.01.10	 <b>28</b> 13.01.10
Sun	 <b>7</b> 23.12.09	 <b>14</b> 30.12.09	 <b>22</b> 07.01.10	 <b>29</b> 14.01.10
Lunaday	-	 <b>15</b> 31.12.09	-	 <b>30</b> 15.01.10

Note 31.12.09 ... 07.01.10 are Sundays - Old in the 7-day week (astronomically wrong)

## Terms and symbols,

used in the calendar

### Natural cycles:

- natural solar sutki (day + night) - a time interval between two consecutive same culminations of the natural Sun centre at daily rotation of the Earth around its own axis.

Owing to non-uniformity of the year movement of the Earth on an orbit, and also non-perpendicular of Earth axis to a plane of its orbit the natural solar sutki duration are changeable within one year.

- natural tropical year = 365,242192 natural solar sutki - a time interval between two consecutive passages the centre of the natural Sun through the East equinox's point at annual movement of the Earth on an orbit.

- solar Meton cycle = 19 solar years = 6939,6017 sutki - the period of time, practically equal to the lunar Meton cycle, i.e. 235 lunar sinodic months (6939,6883 sutki ),

- solar Grand Meton cycle = 341 solar Meton cycles = 6479 solar years = 2 366 404,2 sutki - the period of time, after which the Earth and the Moon (on the Southern solstice day) come back to the initial position concerning the Sun,

- mean lunation (mean lunar sinodic month) = 29,5305888531 sutki – the mean value of the time interval between two consecutive identical phases of the Moon,

- lunar year = 12 (13) mean lunations – the time intervals according to types LYA, LYB, LYC,

- lunar Meton cycle = 235 mean lunations = 6939,6883 sutki – the period of time, practically equal to the solar Meton cycle, i.e. 19 solar years (6939,6017 sutki ),

- lunar Grand Meton cycle = (341 235 – 1) mean lunations = 2 366 404,2 sutki – the time interval, after which the Earth and the Moon (on the Southern solstice day) come back to the initial position concerning the Sun.

- 1 precession cycle = 25 796,178 solar years (tropical) is the period of movement the Earth axis on the cycle cone about stars (precession). In the World Dual PETIN– METON Calendar the influence of precession is taken into account by means of the solar years (tropical).

- d - the drift of the lunar cycle relatively the solar cycle.

$$d = \frac{(6939,6883 - 6939,6017) \text{ sutki}}{19 \text{ solar years}} = 0,00456 \frac{\text{sutki}}{\text{year}} \text{ (or } 0,0866 \frac{\text{sutki}}{\text{Meton cycle}} \text{ )}$$

### Calendar cycles:

) solar calendar:

- mean Sun - on the Earth's equator the fictitious point moving within the year in regular intervals with such speed, that it always passes through the Eastern equinox point simultaneously with natural the Sun,

- mean solar sutki = 1 mean sutki (further: sutki) - a time interval between two consecutive same daily culminations of the mean Sun,

- calendar tropical year (further: tropical year) = 365,242192 sutki - a time interval between two consecutive passages of the centre of the mean Sun through the Eastern equinox point.

Its duration slowly changes and equal to  
365,24219879 - 0,0000000614 ( - 1900) mean solar sutki,  
where: - the current year.

- Equation of time - a difference between the mean and natural solar sutki.

The Equation of time continuously varies.

Four times in the each year, namely: about April 16, June 14, September 1 and December 25 the Equation of time is equal to zero and achieves the greatest value (on absolute size) 4 times:

About February 12 - .... + 14,3 minutes,  
May 15 - .... - 3,8 minutes,  
July 27 - .... + 6,4 minutes and  
November 4 - .... - 16,4 minutes,

- solar month - a time interval determined, for example, by the Gregorian solar calendar,
- week = 7 (or 8) days – an industrial cycle, i.e. 5 days of work and 2 (or 3) days for rest,
- weekdays can be named, for example, in the following way: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Lunaday. Weekdays are synchronized with phases of the calendar mean Moon,
- solar year = 365 sutki,
- solar leap-year = 366 sutki,
- an intercalary day = 1 sutki,
- solar Meton cycle = 19 solar years = 6940 sutki,
- solar Meton cycle = - 1 sutki = 6939 sutki ,
- solar Grand Meton cycle GMet = 6479 solar years = 2 366 404 sutki.

Note. In the World Dual PETIN-METON Calendar the rules of the solar (seasonal) calendar correspond to the rules of the Gregorian Calendar.

b) lunar-solar calendar:

- sutki - the period of time equal to the mean solar sutki,
- week (short) = 7 sutki,
- week (long) = 8 sutki,
- weekdays can be named, for example, in the following way: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Lunaday,
- lunation (long) =  $7+8+7+8 = 30$  sutki = LA - a time interval between two consecutive identical phases of the calendar mean Moon cycle ( $\approx 29,5305888531$  days), approximated to an integer to the greater side,
- lunation (short) =  $7+8+7+7 = 29$  sutki = LB - a time interval between two consecutive identical phases of the calendar mean Moon cycle, approximated to an integer to the smaller side,
- weekdays are synchronized with the phases of the calendar mean Moon.
- lunar year (short) =  $LA+LB+LA+LB+LA+LB+LA+LB+LA+LB+LA+LB = 354$  sutki = LYA,
- lunar year (leap) =  $LA+LB+LA+LB+LA+LB+LA+LB+LA+LB+LA+LB+LA = 355$  sutki = LYB,
- lunar year (long) =  $LYA + LA = 384$  sutki = LYC,
- lunar Meton cycle (long) = 235 natural lunations =  $LYB+LYA+LYC+LYA + LYB+LYA+LYC+LYA + LYB+LYA+LYC+LYA + LYB+LYA+LYC+LYA + LYC+LYC+LYC = 6940$  sutki = ,
- lunar Meton cycle (short) = 235 natural lunations =  $LYA+LYA+LYC+LYA + LYB+LYA+LYC+LYA + LYB+LYA+LYC+LYA + LYB+LYA+LYC+LYA + LYC+LYC+LYC = 6939$  sutki = B,
- correcting lunar Meton cycle =  $(235 - 1)$  natural lunations =  $LYB+LYA+LYC+LYA + LYB+LYA+LYC+LYA + LYB+LYA+LYC+LYA + LYB+LYA+LYC+LYA + LYC+LYC+LYA = 6910$  sutki = corr,
- base lunar cycle =  $MA+MB+MA = 20\ 819$  sutki = Met ,
- lunar Hipparh cycle =  $3\ Met + MA + 2\ MetABA = 111\ 035$  sutki = HA
- lunar Petin cycle =  $4\ HA = 444\ 140$  sutki = PA,
- lunar Palmen cycle =  $HA + MetABA + Mcorr + MA = 145\ 704$  sutki = Palmen
- lunar Grand Meton cycle =  $3\ PA + Palmen + 2\ PA = 2\ 366\ 404$  sutki = GMet.

- accuracy of a lunar-solar calendar (+/- 1,4 sutki) – the maximal time misalignment between the moment of the top culmination of the centre of the natural mean Moon and midday of any calendar Date on the chosen long time interval.

## The alternation and the duration of the lunations for the Meton cycle MB-12 (1996 - 2014 CE)

*Table 1 - part 1*

Calendar cycles		The duration of the lunation for the lunar year, <i>day</i>							
Meton	Gregorian	1- LA	2- LB	3- LA	4- LB	5- LA	6- LB	7- LA	8-LB
1-LYA 22.12.95	1996	30	29	30	29	30	29	30	29
2-LYA 10.12.96	1997	«	«	«	«	«	«	«	«
3-LYC 29.11.97	1998	«	«	«	«	«	«	«	«
4-LYC 18.12.98	1999	«	«	«	«	«	«	«	«
5-LYB 06.01.00	2000	30	29	30	29	30	29	30	29
6-LYA 26.12.00	2001	«	«	«	«	«	«	«	«
7-LYC 15.12.01	2002	«	«	«	«	«	«	«	«
8-LYA 03.01.03	2003	«	«	«	«	«	«	«	«
9-LYB 23.12.03	2004	30	29	30	29	30	29	30	29
10-LYA 12.12.04	2005	«	«	«	«	«	«	«	«
11-LYC 01.12.05	2006	«	«	«	«	«	«	«	«
12-LYC 20.12.06	2007	«	«	«	«	«	«	«	«
13-LYB 08.01.08	2008	30	29	30	29	30	29	30	29
14-LYA 28.12.08	2009	«	«	«	«	«	«	«	«
15-LYC 17.12.09	2010	«	«	«	«	«	«	«	«
16-LYA 05.01.11	2011	«	«	«	«	«	«	«	«
17-LYA 25.12.11	2012	30	29	30	29	30	29	30	29
18-LYA 13.12.12	2013	«	«	«	«	«	«	«	«
19-LYC 02.12.13	2014	«	«	«	«	«	«	«	«



## The alternation and the duration of the lunations for the Meton cycle MB-12 (1996 - 2014 CE)

Table 1 - part 2

The duration of the lunation for the lunar year, <i>day</i>					A comparison of the lunar cycles, <i>day</i>		
9-LA	10-LB	11-LA	12-LB	13-LA	Calendar	Natural	Misalignment
			12-LA				
30	29	30	29	-	354	354, 367	+0, 367
«	«	«	«	-	354	354, 367	+0, 367
«	«	«	«	30	384	383, 898	-0, 102
«	«	«	«	30	384	383, 898	-0, 102
30	29	30	30	-	355	354, 367	-0, 633
«	«	«	29	-	354	354, 367	+0, 367
«	«	«	«	30	384	383, 898	-0, 102
«	«	«	«	-	354	354, 367	+0, 367
30	29	30	30	-	355	354, 367	-0, 633
«	«	«	29	-	354	354, 367	+0, 367
«	«	«	«	30	384	383, 898	-0, 102
«	«	«	«	30	384	383, 898	-0, 102
30	29	30	30	-	355	354, 367	-0, 633
«	«	«	29	-	354	354, 367	+0, 367
«	«	«	«	30	384	383, 898	-0, 102
«	«	«	«	-	354	354, 367	+0, 367
30	29	30	29	-	354	354, 367	+0, 367
«	«	«	«	-	354	354, 367	+0, 367
«	«	«	«	30	384	383, 898	-0, 102
Total:					6 939	6 939, 688	+0, 688

## The alternation and the duration of the lunar cycles for the Meton cycle PA-1 (1786 - 3002 CE)

*Table 2 - part 1*

Solar	Calendar cycles			The duration of the calendar lunar cycles, <i>day</i>				Calendar Meton
	Petin	Hipparchus	Meton	MA-1	MB-2	MA-3	MA-4	
21.12.1786 – - 20.12.3002 CE	PA-1	HA-1	1 - 3	6940	6939	6940	-	
			4 - 6	6940	6939	6940	-	
			7 - 10	6940	6939	6940	6940	
			11 - 13	6940	6939	6940	-	
			14 - 16	6940	6939	6940	-	
		HA-2	17 - 19	6940	6939	6940	-	
			20 - 22	6940	6939	6940	-	
			23 - 26	6940	6939	6940	6940	
			27 - 29	6940	6939	6940	-	
			30 - 32	6940	6939	6940	-	
		HA-3	33 - 35	6940	6939	6940	-	
			36 - 38	6940	6939	6940	-	
			39 - 42	6940	6939	6940	6940	
			43 - 45	6940	6939	6940	-	
			46 - 48	6940	6939	6940	-	
		HA-4	49 - 51	6940	6939	6940	-	
			52 - 54	6940	6939	6940	-	
			55 - 58	6940	6939	6940	6940	
			59 - 61	6940	6939	6940	-	
			62 - 64	6940	6939	6940	-	

## The alternation and the duration of the lunar cycles for the Meton cycle PA-1 (1786 - 3002 CE)

*Table 2 - part 2*

A comparison of the lunar cycles					
Calendar		Natural		Misalignment	
Meton	Hipparchus	Meton	Hipparchus	Meton	Hipparchus
20 819	111 035	20 819, 065	111 035,014	+0, 065	+0, 014
20 819		20 819, 065		+0, 065	
27 759		27 758, 754		-0, 246	
20 819		20 819, 065		+0, 065	
20 819		20 819, 065		+0, 065	
20 819	111 035	20 819, 065	111 035,014	+0, 065	+0, 014
20 819		20 819, 065		+0, 065	
27 759		27 758, 754		-0, 246	
20 819		20 819, 065		+0, 065	
20 819		20 819, 065		+0, 065	
20 819	111 035	20 819, 065	111 035,014	+0, 065	+0, 014
20 819		20 819, 065		+0, 065	
27 759		27 758, 754		-0, 246	
20 819		20 819, 065		+0, 065	
20 819		20 819, 065		+0, 065	
20 819	111 035	20 819, 065	111 035,014	+0, 065	+0, 014
20 819		20 819, 065		+0, 065	
27 759		27 758, 754		-0, 246	
20 819		20 819, 065		+0, 065	
20 819		20 819, 065		+0, 065	
Total PA-1:	444 140		444 140,056		+0, 056

The alternation and the duration of the calendar lunar cycles  
for the Grand Meton cycles:  
GMet-1 (4694 BCE proleptic - 1786 CE) and  
GMet-2 (1786 CE - 8265 CE)

Table 3 - part 1

Calendar cycles				The duration of the calendar lunar cycles, <i>day</i>		
Solar	Lunar			HA-1	HA-2 MA-2	HA-3 MB-3
	Petin	Hipparchus	Meton			
GMet-1  21.12.4694 BCE – - 20.12.1786 CE	PA-1	1 - 4	1- 64	111 035	111 035	111 035
	PA-2	5 - 8	65-128	111 035	111 035	111 035
	PA-3	9 - 12	129-192	111 035	111 035	111 035
	Palmen-4	13	193-213	111 035	6 940	6 939
	PA-5	14 - 17	214-277	111 035	111 035	111 035
	PA-6	18 - 21	278-341	111 035	111 035	111 035

GMet-2  21.12.1786 CE – - 20.12.8265 CE	PA-1	1 - 4	1- 64	111 035	111 035	111 035
	PA-2	5 - 8	65-128	111 035	111 035	111 035
	PA-3	9 - 12	129-192	111 035	111 035	111 035
	Palmen-4	13	193-213	111 035	6 940	6 939
	PA-5	14 - 17	214-277	111 035	111 035	111 035
	PA-6	18 - 21	278-341	111 035	111 035	111 035

The alternation and the duration of the calendar lunar cycles  
for the Grand Meton cycles:  
GMet-1 (4694 BCE proleptic - 1786 CE) and  
GMet-2 (1786 CE - 8265 CE)

*Table 3 - part 2*

The duration of the calendar lunar cycles, <i>day</i>			A comparison of the lunar cycles, <i>day</i>		
HA-4 MA-4	- Mcorr-5	- MA-6	Calendar	Natural	Misalignment
111 035	-	-	444 140	444 140, 056	+0, 056
111 035	-	-	444 140	444 140, 056	+0, 056
111 035	-	-	444 140	444 140, 056	+0, 056
6 940	6910	6940	145 704	145 703, 926	-0, 074
111 035	-	-	444 140	444 140, 056	+0, 056
111 035	-	-	444 140	444 140, 056	+0, 056
Total GMet-1:			2 366 404	2 366 404, 206	+0, 206

111 035	-	-	444 140	444 140, 056	+0, 056
111 035	-	-	444 140	444 140, 056	+0, 056
111 035	-	-	444 140	444 140, 056	+0, 056
6 940	6910	6940	145 704	145 703, 926	-0, 074
111 035	-	-	444 140	444 140, 056	+0, 056
111 035	-	-	444 140	444 140, 056	+0, 056
Total GMet-1 + GMet-2:			4 732 808	4 732 808, 412	+0, 412



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## ANNOTATION

Necessity of replacement of the Gregorian calendar (solar) on a new World Dual Calendar (solar + lunar-solar) for our planet has ripened for a long time.

The simplest prototypes of the World Double Calendar - double **official state** calendars of Israel, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia etc.: i.e. solar + the lunar (lunar-solar) calendars working officially simultaneously.

Unfortunately, in the given calendars the 7-day's week based on a Hebrew myth, not reflecting a natural lunar cycle is applied, that practically detains realization of the World Calendar reform.

The World Dual PETIN-METON Calendar is organized in such a manner that the same date of any lunar month always falls on the same day of a week and always coincides with the same Moon phase.

**Date 1 of each lunar month always falls on Monday and always coincides with a New Moon Day.**

Memorials, birthdays, religious and national holidays, seasonal works, historical chronology etc. are taken into account in the World Dual PETIN-METON Calendar in accordance with a built-in solar Gregorian calendar.

The World Dual PETIN-METON Calendar most correctly displays the sequences of natural cycles of time (terrestrial day, lunar month, solar year), which millennia ago were taken by mankind for the world units of measurements of big time intervals.

The World Dual PETIN-METON calendar is the answer to a question on a calendar reform which was raised in 1953 in the United Nations under the initiative of the India delegation (D. Neru), which had offered "to ratify for whole of the world a new, uniform and constant calendar, astronomically coordinated with the movement of the Earth around the Sun which be more correct, scientifically reasonable and favourable, as compared with the Gregorian calendar".

The account of lunar months and solar years in the World Dual PETIN-METON Calendar creates ] conditions for rapprochement of religious traditions of Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism etc, based on the most ancient observation of the seen movements of the Sun, the Moon and the Earth.

Being guided by the preservation of an invariance of each religious doctrine, and also the principles of friendly mutual relations, one can hope that spiritual academies of different countries will consider an opportunity of application of the new solar + lunar-solar calendar in their states as the World Calendar.

Expansion of cultural, trading, technical and telecommunication connections between peoples (especially the rapid development of the Internet-network in recent years) facilitates the calendar reform, which is of great international value.

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