

The Worldwide System

This comprehensive measurement, management, government system could help to solve many employment, environment, nourishment, enlightenment, entertainment, experiment, development, movement, encouragement, punishment, achievement, retirement predicaments.

With a clean sheet of paper or hard disc we could restart our human race. All we need to do is to scrap our old systems then start again at square zero. There are now some forty different ages, dates and times around the globe. We must scrap all our chronologies, calendars and clocks and replace them with one global-digital-decimal system based on Earth's age, orbit and spin. There are now three different linear measurements in use around the globe. We must break all of our rulers and replace them all with one new rule, based upon the global-digital-decimal system and the girth of planet Earth.

Our species is breeding much faster than our only planet can sustain it. A third of our planet's workforce is out of work and living in poverty, when they could be earning a living and building our brave new world. It is no longer a case of 'getting on your bike' for we need a new cycle. We already recycle many materials but we now need to recycle Time. A seven-day week is a unicycle, however, a ten-day week is a bicycle. A ten-day week would encourage most jobs to be shared five-on/five-off. This revolutionary working bicycle would be easier to ride and to share. Full-time-job-sharing-as-the-norm could save our planet and our species. It would minimise the waste of food, energy, materials and manpower. It would maximise the utilisation of our planet's infrastructure and this would reduce the cost of goods and services as well as climate changes. We could all achieve sustainable development in one extremely easy step.

The Worldwide Measurement System

Our ages, dates, times, zones, rules, weights and measures evolved over the millennia and so they were not designed as one cohesive system. We have known about zeros, numbers and decimals for a millennium; yet we have not learned how to use them correctly in our Time and Space.

The Imperial and American Systems were based upon different fractions and the Navigation System is based on fractions as well as on decimals. The International System is now used throughout most of our world. It is based on the atomic second, originally a fraction of a mean solar day but now an arbitrary number of vibrations of a tiny atom of caesium. The metre was originally supposed to be related to the size of our world but is now based upon the distance light travels in a decimal of a second. This is incomprehensible to most of those who use this chronic system.

The Worldwide Measurement System is easy to learn and simple to use. This Worldwide System includes Worldwide Time and Worldwide Space. Worldwide Time includes global age, digital date and decimal time. Worldwide Time at midnight in Greenwich on Gregorian 19/20 March (the start of the vernal equinox) in the year 2000 AD read 000:000.000 (three digits for the age: three digits for the date. three digits for the time) The year is divided into 36 ten-day weeks plus a 5 or 6-day remainder. Each week is then subdivided into five left-days and five right-days. Each day is subdivided into decidays, centidays, millidays and microdays. Worldwide Space is a system of measures based upon the girth of Earth. If the Equator is divided by 360 degrees and then by one million this new global-digital-decimal unit can be used over land, at sea or in the air. It could replace the kilometre, statute mile and nautical mile as well as lengths, areas, volumes and weights in Imperial, US and Metric Systems.

Worldwide Time

This perpetual digital date calendar encourages 5on / 5off job-sharing:

left-days	right-days
000 001 002 003 0	04 005 006 007 008 009
	14 015 016 017 018 019
	24 025 026 027 028 029
	34 035 036 037 038 039
	44 045 046 047 048 049
	54 055 056 057 058 059
	64 065 066 067 068 069
	74 075 076 077 078 079
	84 085 086 087 088 089
	94 095 096 097 098 099
	04 105 106 107 108 109
	14 115 116 117 118 119
	24 125 126 127 128 129
	34 135 136 137 138 139
	44 145 146 147 148 149
	54 155 156 157 158 159
	64 165 166 167 168 169
	74 175 176 177 178 179
	84 185 186 187 188 189
	94 195 196 197 198 199
	04 205 206 207 208 209 14 215 216 217 218 219
	24 225 226 227 228 229
	34 235 236 237 238 239
	44 245 246 247 248 249
	54 255 256 257 258 259
	64 265 266 267 268 269
	74 275 276 277 278 279
	84 285 286 287 288 289
	94 295 296 297 298 299
	04 305 306 307 308 309
	14 315 316 317 318 319
	24 325 326 327 328 329
	34 335 336 337 338 339
	44 345 346 347 348 349
	54 355 356 357 358 359
	64 365 < leap-day

This digital timepiece shows: global age: digital date. decimal time:

012:345.678

This analogue timepiece incorporates day and night segments:



It is six-day, the time is 525, will be at 400.

dawn will be at 900 and dusk

Global age

We now know the age of this planet, so we do not need to base our chronology on an arbitrary year such as the birth of a prophet or messiah. However, it is convenient to align our new chronology with *Anno Domini* or Common Era because most people now use this way of counting years. Since we now know that civilisation began some 12,000 years ago and that this planet Earth slowly formed some 4.55 billion years ago, 2000 ACE can be renumbered as: 4,550,012,000 WT or 000 WT for short. Instead of counting forwards or backwards we would only count forwards. WT began at a full-moon on the vernal equinox in the year 2000 ACE. It coincided with the very rare grouping of all the five visible planets, the dawn of the zodiac age of Aquarius and the dusk of the age of Pisces. It also coincided with the new Anthropocene Epoch of human geology.

Digital date

Every civilisation had its own calendar with different months and weeks. The perpetual digital date calendar simply numbers the days in the year beginning with 000 and ending with 364 or 365 in customary leap years. These numbers drop into groups of ten, forming a discontinuous ten-day week instead of the continuous seven-day week now used worldwide. The origins of the seven-day week are obscure but it probably came from the Sabians of Harran in Mesopotamia, who worshipped seven sky-gods linked with seven heavenly bodies at seven sacred temples in rotation. The creation in seven days and the commandment to use seven-day weeks with only one day for rest, recreation and religion are unsubstantiated. Holy days became holidays and the holy Sabbath became the weekend. This may grow into three unproductive days if politicians have their way. With ten-day weeks every organisation would work 360 days every year. However, every worker would only need to work for 180 days every year.

Decimal time

They used a solar calendar with 36 ten-day weeks or twelve 30-day months plus five dog days and, later on, a leap day at the end of every fourth year. They divided daylight into ten hours and then added another two hours for twilight and twelve hours for night, which varied with the seasons. They also found that there are approximately 100,000 heartbeats in a day. Instead of dividing the day in the decimal way, Greek astronomers used 24 equal hours then divided these, in the Babylonian hexadecimal way, into 60 firsts and 60 seconds, which they could not measure accurately. This system was used in mechanical clocks until the French Revolution when digital calendars and decimal clocks were adopted, then abandoned. Decimal time divides the mean solar day into ten decidays or decs, one hundred centidays or cens and one thousand millidays or mils. One fixed atomic tik is almost the same as one variable cosmic microday.

Single zone

Time zones divide our human race with unnecessary, imaginary barriers. There are twenty-four sea-time zones and some forty land-time zones. There should be no divisive time zones, nor daylight saving measures, because the age, date and time should be the same everywhere on Earth. We do not need clocks and laws to tell us when we should start and stop work because the sun provides us with natural daylight, which is free. Working in daylight would help to save a great deal of expensive energy. We no longer use sundials so the hands on clocks or watches no longer need to point upwards at midday and many of us prefer digital ones. International communications make it imperative to use the same time. This has been realised by some internet surfers who use decimal watches displaying 1000 millidays as an alternative to 24 hours and 60 minutes.

Worldwide Space

The Imperial system of weights and measures had many disadvantages, because it was based upon non-standard anatomy and had different bases. The French revolutionaries wanted to use a logical measurement system. They based the metre on the distance from the North Pole to the Equator because they were not able to measure the circumference of the Equator. This measurement was inaccurate and it has been perpetuated ever since. The arbitrary metre is now based upon the arbitrary second and this was originally defined as an eighty-six-thousand-four-hundredth part of a day but it is now defined as 9,192,631,770 vibrations of an atom of caesium. Britain is now using a hotchpotch of both Imperial and Metric systems. The statute mile is still in use but it is now defined as 1609.344 metres. In the Navigational system of latitude, longitude, distance and direction there are still sixty nautical miles to one equatorial degree of longitude. This can be confusing when everything else is now divided by decimals. Worldwide Space is based upon the circumference of our planet Earth: exactly 21,600 nautical miles, about 24,906 statute miles or 40,074 km. If Earth's circumference at the Equator is divided by 360 degrees and then by one million, the resultant is about the same as the ancient hand unit. If this is called a han then, using the notation from the Metric System, there could be Gigahans, Megahans, Kilohans, millihans, microhans... A cubic han could be a can and a cubic han of water could weigh a wan. A global standard measure of wealth could be a wan of gold, called a gan. We would have a complete system of currencies, weights and measures. Latitude, longitude and compass directions would be in decimal degrees. All land, sea and air distances and directions would be exactly the same. Angles and directions would be expressed in degrees rather than radians. Commonly used temperatures would be in Celsius rather than Kelvin. The Worldwide System includes every other physical measurement.

The Worldwide Management System

A ten-day work week would encourage full-time-job-sharing-as-the-norm. Productivity would advance because factories, offices and shops would be used every day and no one would be overworked or underemployed. We would all work for 180 days and takes 180 days off in every year. This would encourage all of us to make better use of our leisure time. Most of us may choose to take breaks of five days but some may take ten or fifteen days by arranging with their job-sharer to cover for each other. All employees would be remunerated for the time they actually worked. Sick days would be the responsibility of the employee, not the employer. This makes taxation and national insurance fairer and easier to calculate.

This system would only work properly if an entire community used it. Schools, colleges and universities could be used every day so that their overhead costs were minimised and pupils/students could choose to work either left-days or right-days to coincide with workdays of the breadwinner. Many families and single parents would care for each other's children. More of the elderly would be cared for at home by extended families. Every hospital, clinic and surgery would provide their medical care and perform operations around-the-clock on every day with no waiting lists. All transport systems would be utilised evenly with much less congestion. More cars, boats, planes and other expensive equipment could be shared.

Most day workers would adjust their working patterns to suit the seasons. Most shift workers would take it in turns to work during days and nights. Most of us could easily go back to working in daylight and this would not only save a great deal of energy but also accidents, stress and strain. Many of us now use flex-time, which allows us to stagger our travel times. This, even more flexible, working pattern could be called: flex-date.

The Worldwide Government System

The decimal date calendar divides the year into 360 days plus a remainder of 5 days reserved for local, regional, national and international elections in a four-year cycle plus a leap day when new presidents could be elected. One job-share MP could live in their constituency the other near parliament. Electronics will soon allow everyone to vote on every important issue and for every minister in a fully-democratic-joined-up-coalition government.

The USA, supposed be a secular society, still uses the Roman-Catholic chronology, calendar and clock and still spans seven different time zones. It uses its own system of distances, dimensions, weights and measures. It is now the only superpower and it controls our Time and our Space. So perhaps it will lead the way by adopting: The Worldwide System.

The EU, supposed to be a secular society, still uses the Roman-Catholic chronology, calendar and clock but wants to standardise one time zone. Some eurocrats want to extend the unproductive weekend to three days. If the EU adopted a ten-day week with full-time-job-sharing-as-the-norm in its new constitution it could become far more productive and powerful.

China once had a digital week and a decimal day but recently adopted a seven-day week and twenty-four hour day with no divisive time zones. The USSR had eleven divisive time zones until it eventually fell apart. Totalitarian states could easily adopt full-time-job-sharing-as-the-norm.

The Hindus invented the zeros and numbers that we all use today. The Muslims adopted this digital system and they discovered decimals. However, the Sunnis use lunar calendars and the Shias use solar ones. They all take Fridays off work but they cannot live and work together. The secular Worldwide System might eventually supersede all religions.

How Much?

The Millennium bugs cost at least a \$trillion but have only been fudged. The nerds knew it was going to happen and know it is going to happen again unless a better system of expressing age, date and time is found. Worldwide Time is that system and can be incorporated into computers as an option ready to be switched on as soon as the politicians decide. Digital calendars, timetables and diaries would be perpetual, and so save many trees, and decimal watches or clocks would be cheaper to make. They need to be replaced regularly anyway and are now so inexpensive that the cost of replacing them would be tiny in relation to the savings. Worldwide Space would be more expensive to adopt but there would be many benefits from a global system of currencies, weights and measures. The enormous benefits, for our planet and our human race, are incalculable.

How Soon?

The Metric System was conceived three centuries ago and took a century to be adopted by most of our world – except for Britain and the USA. Britain has now adopted most of it but the USA still has its own system. In 1884 ACE, when our current time zones were established by the International Meridian Conference in Washington DC, it was agreed that both Space and Time should be decimalised but, although most of us are now using a decimal Space System, the decimalisation of Time was forgotten or suppressed by stick-in-the-muds who never accept change. The League of Nations and The United Nations both tried, but failed, to introduce a global calendar and the International Standards Organisation failed to devise a year-day number system that can be built into watches. It would be best for the entire Worldwide System to be adopted globally at one particular moment but there is no reason why parts of it could not be used by individuals, organisations or states before then.

One System

The Worldwide System should be used by everyone on our planet Earth. Before any new system can be adopted it must be thoroughly understood, tried and tested, so a think tank should examine it carefully and then a small community should attempt to live and work with it for a while. It should never be imposed upon any individual, organisation or state. Nevertheless, it is essential to have global standards for most things. We have had national and international measurement standards but it is now time to have a global one, which should be administered by the UN. We evolved over billions of years and we created gods, not *vice versa*. Religion must be blamed for dividing-up our Human race with various ages, dates, times, zones and numerous mystical measurement systems. This new system is not sectarian but secular, not spiritual but temporal, not mystical but logical and it is not mythical but mathematical.

One World

The United Nations Organisation is dedicated to creating One World. Yet, it has not lived up to the expectations of those of us who created it. It must be given more ideas, more power, more control and more funds. It would benefit from full-time-job-sharing-as-the-norm at every level. The Worldwide System could soon help pull our human race together. It could eradicate the global scourges of unemployment, poverty, illness, inequality, crime, punishment, corruption, conflict, pollution and waste. It is time to put Time into chronological-calendrical-horological order. It is time to put Space into a more logical global-digital-decimal order. The Worldwide Web rapidly became a new global standard and there is no reason why The Worldwide System should not become one too. The UN should now incorporate a Worldwide Standards Organisation.

THE WORLDWIDE SYSTEM

WE CAN SAVE OUR PLANET AND OUR SPECIES IF WE CAN SHARE OUR TIME AND OUR SPACE

Michael Pinder

This is probably the most comprehensive treatise that has ever been written on the measurement, management and government of Time and Space. The author has studied widely at six universities, worked in many industries and travelled in ninety countries during his long and innovative career. His 488-page hypothesis has been written in this fully justified style. It is also written and printed in a logical sequence of one-page essays.

It explains the ten different kinds of Time now used for different purposes. It stresses the importance of using a global standard measurement system. It spans the history of chronology, calendrology, horology and metrology. It discusses the pros and cons of every component of Time and Space. It recommends the author's rational, comprehensive Worldwide System. It explains why this would benefit everyone throughout every society. It describes how a ten-day week would permit most jobs to be shared. It shows how this system would maximise efficiency and minimise waste. It describes how this system would help to develop a global civilisation. It reveals how beliefs about Time and Space divide our human race. It outlines a new philosophy, which combines capitalism with socialism. It explains how the Worldwide System could soon be implemented. This is based upon the age, orbit, spin and girth of our planet Earth, the global-digital-decimal number 10 and the round number 360.

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