

Other Proposals

Are there any other proposals of calendar reform now?

Yes, there certainly have other proposals because the drawbacks of the Gregorian calendar are well recognized. All studies and proposals suggest using a perennial calendar to overcome the drawbacks of the redundant annual calendar renewal. For example, the following two websites summarize the latest proposals of calendar reform:

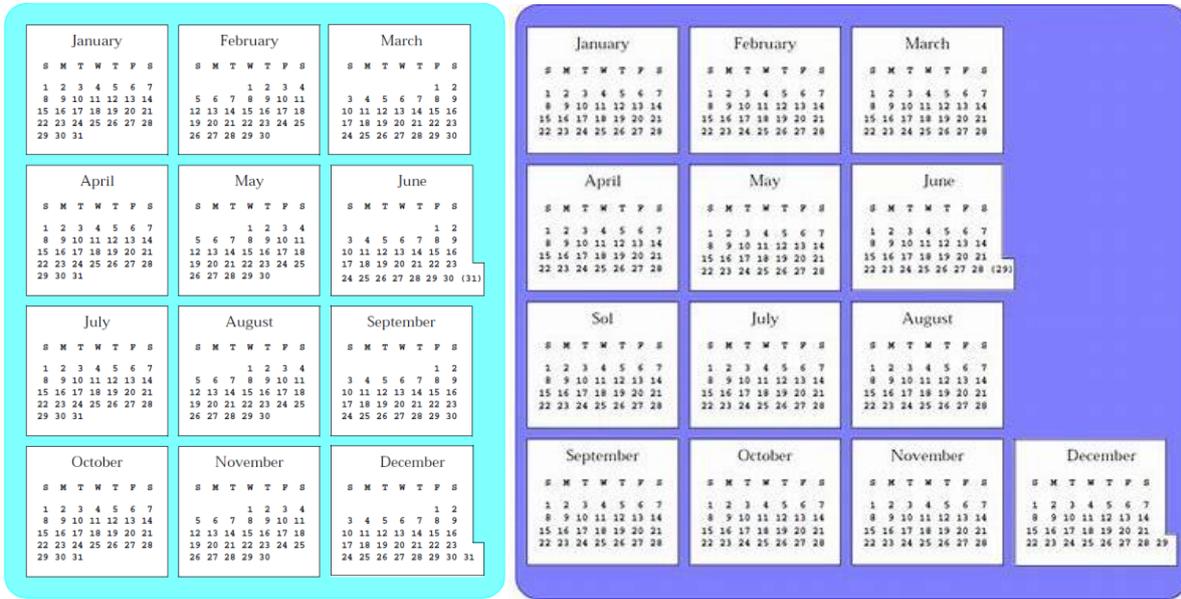
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calendar_reform

<http://myweb.ecu.edu/mccartyr/calendar-reform.html>

The proposals generally suggest all months with consistent or fixed days in order to come up with 364 regular days or 52 weeks per year. There are some suggestions using the leap week with the cycle of 5 to 6 years to handle the remaining days beyond the normal 52 weeks of the year. However, they were significantly incompatible with and different from the current calendar. Due to the significant difference, the benefits of the proposed calendar reform could not outweigh the massive costs and efforts of the transition.

Proposals	Purpose	Impact & Transition
31 days x 4 months + 30 days x 8 months	Maintain consistent 364 days per year and 91 days per quarter. Each month will have 31 or 30 days.	It was not adopted because of many erased dates of the year, many months different from the current calendar, and the vast cost and efforts of the transition. e.g. http://theworldcalendar.org
35 days x 4 months + 28 days x 8 months	Maintain consistent 52 weeks per year and 13 weeks per quarter. Each month will have 4 or 5 full weeks.	It is actually a week-based calendar. Many existing dates are removed and the month concept is insignificant and vague. e.g. http://www.sym454.org/symmetry
28 days per month; 13 months per year	Maintain consistent 52 weeks per year with only 4 full weeks per month, but there will have 13 months per year.	It is the simplest week-based calendar. 13 months per year is an unusual practice. e.g. http://www.nucalendar.org & http://www.inrete.ch/cal13/en/
Using the leap week in the cycle of 5 or 6 years.	The remaining days after the annual 52 weeks are cumulated into the leap week in order to maintain the exact seven-day week cycle.	Due to the new leap-week concept, the transition and adoption will be complicated. e.g. http://hankehenryontime.com (Hanke-Henry Permanent Calendar)
Set the months according to the 24 Solar Terms (24 節氣)	A solar term is any of 24 points in traditional East Asian lunisolar calendars that matches a particular astronomical event or signifies some natural phenomenon.	Due to the actual season length varying from 89 to 94 days per quarter, it is rather complicated and not practical to apply the different month length. The current practice of marking the solar terms in the calendar is good enough.
Set the months aligning with the moon cycles.	A lunisolar calendar is a calendar in many cultures whose date indicates both the moon phase and the time of the solar year.	A moon cycle is around 29.53 days and it is complicated to align with the solar cycle of around 365.2422 days per year. The current practice of marking the moon phases in the calendar is good enough.

Simpler Than Other Proposals



The Hanke-Henry Permanent Calendar

January							April							July							October						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30						29	30						29	30						29	30					

February							May							August							November						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5			1	2	3	4	5			1	2	3	4	5			1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30				27	28	29	30				27	28	29	30				27	28	29	30			

March							June							September							December						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31					29	30	31					29	30	31				

The following extra week will be added at the end of December, every 5 or 6 years:	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Note: the "Extra-Week Years" are every year in which the Gregorian calendar begins or ends on a Thursday:
 2015, 2020, 2026, 2032, 2037, 2043, 2048, 2054, 2060, 2065, 2071, 2076, 2082, 2088,
 2093, 2099, 2105, 2111, 2116, 2122, 2128, 2133, 2139, 2144, 2150, 2156, 2161, 2167 ...

Unlike the other proposals, *WEcalendar* inherited the months directly from the Gregorian calendar, which retains the existing 365 or all 366 dates of the year and the vital calendar features. Thus, everyone will intuitively understand how to use it. User adoption are certainly simple and easy. *WEcalendar* ensures the least changes and minimum impact of transition with the highest respect to history, tradition, culture, and religious belief of the current calendar. Moreover, it can offer the essential benefits of the other proposals.

“The calendar reform need not go thru any radical change. WEcalendar introduces the least changes and transition impact that ensures seamless adoption and simplest transition.”