Metrication Madness





Britain's God-Given Scientific Heritage Destroyed by Metrication Madness By Michael Clark

THE ABANDONMENT OF THE IMPERIAL SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN FAVOUR OF THE METRIC SYSTEM, which owes its origin to the period of the French Revolution, has been a scientific blunder the scale of which, even after five decades, the British Establishment has little comprehension. It was all brought about as part of the long-term plan to submerge Britain and its unique scientific heritage into the political agenda of the European Project.

Even a passionate pro-European like the late Baron Peter Rawlinson, PC, QC, who was Attorney-General for England and Wales from 1970-1974 said that meddling by Brussels in the British legal system undermined everything the EU was meant to stand for. In an article for the Daily Mail on 21 August 1995 he wrote:

"A diktat apparently from Brussels bureaucrats and agreed to by the British Government in 1989 (under Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher) is to be enforced from October [1995]. The Lord High Chancellor - who, even in his wig and buckled shoes, stands at probably less than 1.808 metres has written to managers of the nation's law circuits instructing them to implement the directive in all British courts."

This directive imposed metric measurements of length on Britain.

The Establishment is now in the final stages of desperation as it struggles to keep alive economically the great European Project. After decades of pro-European propaganda spread about mendaciously with arrogance and bluster, no-one will ever admit to the great betrayal of the British people which took place. No permission was ever given for our Imperial Measures to be discarded like so much outdated rubbish. In fact what has been discarded is a God-given scientific heritage, a typical but tragic course of political action taken when our nation forgets God and His Divine instructions.

The Ancients and Earth Measurements

When Israel was being set up as a nation under the Divine Law after being delivered from Egypt (having built the treasure cities for Pharaoh), the question of a righteous system of weights and measures was pronounced upon by Almighty God when He declared:

"You shall do no wrong in judgment, in measurement of weight, or capacity. You shall have just balances, just weights, a just ephah, and a just hin; I am the Lord your God, who brought you out from the land of Egypt. You shall thus observe all My statutes and all My ordinances and do them; I am the Lord" (Leviticus 19:35-37 New American Standard).

Their fathers before them, under the Shepherd kings, had built the vast structure of the Great Pyramid, the design of which expresses knowledge of the Year Circle (of 365.2425 Pyramid inches) and the size of the Earth using a system of measurement that is within a fraction of the Ancient British inch.

The master-builder could well have been Enoch, who lived 365 years and "walked with God: and he was not; for God took him," (Genesis 5:22-29), suggesting he did not experience the mortal death ascribed to his predecessor, Adam, and his other descendants.

From ancient records it has been conclusively established that the Sacred Cubit of the Hebrews was exactly 25.027 inches in length; this can be accurately expressed as 25 geometric inches. The Hebrew system of weights and measures was based on the twenty-fifth part of the Sacred Cubit, and volumetric and other Imperial standards confirm this.

Metrication Madness By Michael Clark

There had been a persistent belief that the Great Pyramid at Gizeh contains important records of interest to Man, particularly in Astronomy. Many learned men spent a great deal of time and effort in collecting data regarding its shape and dimensions.

The surveys expressed in metres, feet and other units did not appear to make sense. It was only when Mr David Davidson, a Scottish structural engineer who had read deeply into the works of theorists, historians and scientists, converted all measurements to inches that there came rich consequences.

There was something basically wrong when the surveys were carried out in metres. Not surprising really. Is this why the British people, even the younger generation, have an instinctive dislike of the system? Imperial measures still feature in the news - especially if it is about some important weather crisis such as reporting the depth of a snow fall.

The metric system which emanates from the atheistic French Revolution is inaccurate in respect of the Earth's measurements, as it requires the Earth to be a perfect sphere, which it is not. Also, the French metre is an arbitrary standard based originally on one ten-millionth of part of an arc drawn North to South across France from Dunkirk to Barcelona, which was considered significant because it goes through Paris. No heritage involved in this whatsoever - just arrogant man telling the Almighty he had a better system without God.

In contrast, the Imperial system has an immense heritage and derives from the Ancients who needed to set up a standard unit of area in order that agriculture and ownership of land might be adequately regulated, and for this purpose they required first the establishment of a unit of length. The internal evidence of their system of measures - lengths, areas and volume - demonstrates without a shadow of doubt that they were all based on one unit, modified in various ways by geometrical processes.

What is manifestly clear is that the Ancients obtained an extremely accurate knowledge of the dimensions of the Earth. Their basic unit for secular applications was 1/25 of the Sacred Cubit, and the latter was

Metrication Madness By Michael Clark

related to the Polar Radius of the Earth in the proportion of one to ten million.

Their first construction was the Year-Circle. This was a circle whose circumference was equal to 3652.425 primitive units. Each unit was 1/25 of a Sacred Cubit and has been handed down to posterity, with minor variations, as the European inch, the only extant example being the British inch. The primitive inch has been established as being equal to 1.001 British inches.

Many years ago, Sir John Herschel, the astronomer, rediscovered it when he proposed an international standard equal to the 500 millionth part of the Earth's polar diameter. He suggested a new unit of length equal to 1.001 British inches; the Polar Diameter of the Earth would be an exact number of such units which he called the 'geometric inch.' This was a distinct advantage over the metre, which is seriously in error as a wholenumber fraction of the Earth's Meridian.

When the Polar Diameter is expressed in Sacred Cubits, we find that it works out at 20,000,000, which gives us for the Polar Radius the value of 10,000,000. Also, when we remember the important place occupied by the number seven in all ancient civilizations of the Middle East, it is perhaps relevant to observe that 10,000,00 is 10 to the power of 7. When the major orbital axis of the Earth is expressed in Sacred Cubits, the number obtained is precisely that given by geometric construction to the scale of one in a million.

It is quite obvious from this that the metric system should have been based on the new British geometric inch, being Earth commensurate, and not on the metre, an arbitrary system which also is not anthropo-metric. It is inconvenient (at 3ft 3ins) and unlike the yard, difficult to stride, whereas the Imperial system is entirely related to the human body.

For instance, in 'rule-of-thumb' terms, the British inch is the length of the end, or distal phalange, of the human thumb, while the yard is from the tip of the finger to the centre of the nose and an arms-length is two feet, or the slightly longer half cubit of 25 inches.

It seems certain that true 21st century science will eventually demand a return to the geometric inch and the Imperial measures which our greater forebears knew as sacred and to be truly scientific.

The Classical Greek Orders

In considering the ancient origins of our Imperial measurements and the building of great structures such as the Great Pyramid and Stonehenge by the Ancients, we would not have made the mistakes of abandoning this great God-given heritage if it were understood that the spread of European architecture took place after the captivities and migrations of the Hebrew- Israelite people first from Egypt and then from Assyria.

In particular, the classical Greek orders are so powerful that one has to consider their origin. The architect Quinlan Terry has made a great study of these origins and sees that these orders derive from the instructions about the building of the Tabernacle that God gave to Moses when He revealed the Ten Commandments to him at Mt Sinai.

The architectural schools teach that the Doric, Ionic and Corinthian orders originated in the Greek regions of Doria, Ionia and Corinth, yet in looking deeply into this subject it is possible to trace the characteristics of these orders back to the Persians, the Babylonians and the Egyptians. The Egyptians themselves in their earlier dynasties attacked Jerusalem after King Solomon's death and took away ornaments of the Temple.

The Temple of Solomon was not only described in glowing terms by the Queen of Sheba, but it was also the talk of the ancient world. It was built to a strict classical plan, with its capitals made up of "nets of checker work —pomegranates... ram's horns and... lily work" (I Kings 7:16-22). In Clive Aslet's book Quinlan Terry - The Revival of Architecture (Viking 1986, ISBN 0-670-80831-8) he says in his chapter 'The Orders' (page 181):

"Theologians of every persuasion agree that the Temple building was derived directly from an earlier prototype, the Tabernacle in the Wilderness as described by Moses in the Book of Exodus 3,500 years ago -

which makes it by far the earliest written specification of a building known to man.

There is an outer court with pillars supporting the hangings. Inside there is a small, symmetrical wooden building overlaid with gold and columns at the entrance and inside to divide the Holy place from the Holy of Holies.

"It is not difficult to make a careful reconstruction of this description and compare it with the more elaborate and permanent construction of the Temple of Solomon. Thus one can draw up a version of the birth of these orders of architecture."

The Great Lesson of History

There is a very significant point to make about Quinlan Terry's theory as to the origins of the Greek Orders and it is this - Terry is a dedicated Protestant Christian. It unites the twin poles of his belief in Classicism and Christianity. As everything fits in perfection and proportion in the building of a structure, so also does this apply to the building of a nation as a peaceable righteous society.

The lesson of this in the history of the Israel of God, from Egypt, Palestine, Assyria, Greece, Etruria, the North Sea fringe, the British Isles or the New World, is that as covenant nations the only way forward in the big picture for the Kingdom of God upon earth, is to restore the things that are broken that the Glory of the Lord may enter again into the Temple of His People, Israel.

"Again I will build thee, and thou shalt be built, O virgin of Israel: thou shalt again be adorned with thy tabrets, and shall go forth in the dances of them that make merry." (Jeremiah 31:4)

The following is reproduced from The Battle for the Inch by Hew B Colquhoun which treatise originally appeared as an article in *The National Message*.

The Inch and the Alphabet

Of the inch and the alphabet, David Davidson, MC, MI Strut. E, wrote:

The scientific system of measures of the Adamic race was never communicated to any of the primitive races amongst whom the Adamic colonists settled or with whom they traded.

Original Alphabet and Language

The same is true concerning their original Aryan (Old Persian) alphabet and language, the former of which is the basis of the modem alphabet.

Their units of measurement were scientifically derived from the length of the Earth's Polar Diameter which was accurately determined. (They were vidently conversant with the science of geodesy). These units were the original inch and the cubit of 25 inches, the latter being the Sacred Cubit of the later Hebrews, as was demonstrated by Sir Isaac Newton in his Dissertation on Cubits.

Inch and Alphabet used exclusively by The Adamic Settlers

'Prof. Sir Wm. Flinders Petrie showed that the Egyptian common cubit and the parent list of the modem alphabet both existed contemporaneously in pre-dynastic Egypt. From this he concludes that 'the alphabet is as old as civilization.' The related facts now reveal that the inch and its contemporary, the sacred cubit of 25 inches are equally ancient. Both the alphabet and the inch were used exclusively by the Adamic settlers throughout the ancient world—-

Solar-year Circle Found at Stonehenge

'Petrie's survey and reconstruction of Stonehenge show that the solaryear circle, having a circumference equal to 365.242 of the units employed, is precisely internal to the outer ring of stones. Petrie also finds the half sacred cubit of $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in ancient Britain and medieval England' (The Morning Post).

The Designer of Stonehenge

'It is quite evident that Stonehenge was not the first attempt at building, and must have been designed by a master mind and a great engineer who had much previous experience. He probably came from the south and may even have participated in megalithic work in Egypt, though not an Egyptian ...' (Nature 114, 635)

Ferrar Fenton on the Cubit

In a footnote to Genesis 6:15, on the word 'cubits' Ferrar Fenton in The Complete Bible in Modern English writes: 'A Cubit was 25 British inches and a fraction over.'

It is 25 Polar diameter inches (Herschel's Geometric Inch). The Imperial inch has lost eleven ten-thousandths in the course of centuries of re standardisation; hence 1 polar diameter inch = 1.0011 British inch, and 1 sacred Hebrew cubit = 25.0275 British inches.

The Polar Axis the More Rational Basis

'A more certain basis (than the Earth's quadrant) for a natural unit has been found in the Polar Axis, the length of which, according to Sir John Herschel, bears a close relation to our Imperial inch, and has the advantage of avoiding the many causes of error resulting from the physical peculiarities of the countries through which any measured arc may happen to pass' (Nature 2, 137).

Since the Polar diameter inch is a dimension of God's universe, and since He works by measure, by number, and by weight, it is germane to the subject under discussion to quote His words: "Then the Lord answered Job out of the whirlwind and said, Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge? Gird up now thy loins like a man; ... Where wast thou when I laid the foundation of the earth? declare if thou hast understanding. Who hath laid the measures thereof, if thou knowest? or who hath stretched the line upon it? Whereupon are the foundations thereof fastened? or who laid the corner stone thereof; When the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy?" (Job 38:1-7).

Who hath measured the waters in the hollow of His hand, and meted out heaven with a span, and comprehended the dust of the earth in a measure, and weighed the mountains in scales and the hills in a balance?" (Isaiah 40:12).

A Scientist Sees a Possible Solution

'It is probably far too seldom realized that the great objection to the metric system is based upon the incommensurability of the British and metric units of length. The real battle lies between the inch and the centimetre—

'The view is quite widely held that the Imperial units are, as magnitudes, more suitable for commercial purposes than the metric. There is, therefore, at least a possibility that the solution of the metric controversy may be found in the development of a system based upon the British units, but so modified as to be capable of treatment on pure decimal lines.

The 1919 Report of the Metric Committee of the Conjoint Board of Scientific Studies for the compulsory adoption of the metric system in the United Kingdom, suggests that the possibilities of such a solution should be explored, —-should a really logical system upon a decimal basis be devised and secure general acceptance in the countries now using Imperial units, it may be found that those units are, after all, destined to survive' (Nature 110, 29; emphasis added).

Destined is certainly the word; our units of measure are entrusted to us by God, neither to be discarded nor modified, except to remove the slight errors which have crept in over the centuries. Science seeks the Truth, in spite of its present preference for the arbitrary, unscientific metre. If it is to succeed in this quest it must employ the units in which God speaks to us - His units - and reject the metre, which was born as a result of irreligious revolution upon a basis that is proven to be erroneous.

God has commanded us: "Ye shall do no unrighteousness in judgment, in metre yard, weight, or in measure " (Leviticus 19:35).

What is meant by an 'unrighteous measure'? An unrighteous measure is a false measure - and the **Metre** is false.

How does the Metric System Survive?

It is not scientific. It is not based on a natural physical constant. Its two fundamental units, the metre and the kilometre are admittedly not what they were originally defined to be. Its only commendable feature is that it is decimal, but error decimalized is error still. It would be just as simple to decimalize a system of metrology based on truth, such as the Polar diameter inch.

As Monsieur G Bijourdan has written: 'We no longer now regard the metre as a length of 1/10,000,000th part of the quadrant of the meridian, or the kilogram as the precise weight of a cubic decimetre of distilled water. Such **derivations** and **definitions** have **proved a failure**' (Nature 64, 250; emphasis added).

For how much longer is science prepared to tolerate this bogus, pseudo-scientific system?



(See diagram on next page)

(Page 11)

The Origin of The Inch - Derived From The Great Pyramid



The Designer of the Great Pyramid employed as His scale of measurement the one 500 millionth part of the earth's diameter - the "Pyramid" or primitive inch as it is sometimes called. The British/American inch of today is slightly smaller; varying by just .0011, - a loss which has probably taken place over centuries of time. The inch is our inheritance and the most accurate instrument ever devised in terms of earth measurements. We must never lose it.

Recent geodetic research involving the observation of satellite orbits, indicates the earth's diameter is 7899.78 miles, - or 500,530,060 inches from pole to pole. When converted the original inch, the measurement is virtually the same as that shown above.



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