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History [edit]

time. The Gregorian calendar, under the name "Western European calendar", was implemented in Soviet Russia in February 1918 by dropping the Julian dates

The Soviet calendar was a modified Gregorian calendar that was used in Soviet Russia between 1918 and 1940. Several variations were used during that

of 1–13 February 1918. As many as nine national holidays (paid days of rest) were implemented in the following decade, but four were eliminated or merged on 24 September 1929, leaving only five national holidays: 22 January, 1-2 May, and 7-8 November until 1951, when 22 January reverted to a normal day. During the summer of 1929, five-day continuous work weeks were implemented in factories, government offices, and commercial enterprises, but not

collective farms. One of the five days was randomly assigned to each worker as their day of rest, without regard to the rest days assigned to their family members or friends. [citation needed] These five-day work weeks continued throughout the Gregorian year, interrupted only by the five national holidays. While the five-day week was used for scheduling work, the Gregorian calendar and its seven-day week were used for all other purposes. During the summer of 1931, six-day interrupted work weeks were implemented for most workers, with a common day of rest for all workers interrupting

their work weeks. Five six-day work weeks were assigned to each Gregorian month, more or less, with the five national holidays converting normal work days into days of rest. On 27 June 1940 five- and six-day work weeks were abandoned in favor of seven-day work weeks.

## Gregorian calendar [edit]

Soviet calendar

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Article Talk

Декреть о введени въ Россійреспублинъ западно-европейскаго календаря. By utears yeramoneesis on Poccia can наковаго почти со встан культурными на-радина исуксаемія времени, Совъть Народ-ныхъ Кемисаровъ постановляють виесты по источения живаря изслива сого года гражданскій обимда мозый календарь. В cary proce:
1) Repeat hees mount 31 gramps con геда считать не 1-миъ февраля, в 14-иь февраля, второй донь—считать 15-иъ и т. г. 10) No 1 issue cere rega micara, nocat THESE EASTERN DIE OF BOSONY ELECTRAPIO. P. MATE THESE SO SO GOTS BOYS ALBETTO-Предсілатель Состта Народинать Конси-парожь В. Ульновов (Леннов.). ректь Вар. Комес, по Иностранным Народиме Комиссиры: Шим Секретарь Сов. Евр. Кокко. Горбунция. 1918 decree adopting

the "Western European

calendar" (click on image

for translation)

The Gregorian calendar was implemented in Russia on 14 February 1918 by dropping the Julian dates of 1–13 February 1918 pursuant to a Sovnarkom decree signed 24 January 1918 (Julian) by Vladimir Lenin. The decree required that the Julian date was to be written in parentheses after the Gregorian date until 1 July 1918.<sup>[1]</sup> All surviving examples of physical calendars from 1929–40 show the irregular month lengths of the Gregorian calendar (such as those displayed here). Most calendars displayed all the days of a Gregorian year as a grid with seven rows or columns for the traditional seven-day week with Sunday (Воскресенье; "Resurrection") first. The 1931 pocket calendar displayed here is a rare example that excluded the five

displayed as a grid with five rows labeled I–V for each day of the five-day week. [2] Even it had the full Gregorian calendar on the other side. Work weeks [edit] During the second half of May 1929, Yuri Larin (Юрий Ларин, 1882–1932)

national holidays, enabling the remaining 360 days of the Gregorian year to be

nepreryvka) to the Fifth Congress of Soviets of the Union, but so little attention was paid to his suggestion that the president of the Congress did not even mention it in his final speech. By the beginning of June 1929, Larin had won the approval of Joseph Stalin, prompting all newspapers to praise the idea. The change was advantageous to the anti-religious movement,

proposed a continuous production week (*nepreryvnaya rabochaya nedelya* =

production. Before any plan was available, during the first half of June 1929, 15% of industry had converted to continuous production according to Larin, probably an overestimate. On 26 August 1929 the Council of People's Commissars (CPC) of the Soviet Union (Sovnarkom) declared "it is essential that the systematically prepared transition of undertakings and institutions to continuous production should begin during the economic year 1929–1930". [4][5] The lengths of continuous production weeks were not yet specified, and the conversion was only to begin during the year. Nevertheless, many sources state that the effective date of five-day weeks was 1 October 1929, [6][7][8][9][10][11] which was the beginning of the economic year. But many other lengths of continuous work weeks were used, all of which were gradually introduced.

as Sundays and religious holidays became working days. [3] On 8 June 1929 the Supreme Economic Council

of the RSFSR directed its efficiency experts to submit within two weeks a plan to introduce continuous

Implementation of continuous production weeks [edit]

work week were issued on 24 September 1929. On 23 October 1929 building construction and seasonal trades were put on a continuous six-day week, while factories that regularly halted production every month for maintenance were put on six- or seven-day continuous production weeks. In December 1929, it was reported that about 50 different versions of the continuous work week were in use, the longest being a 'week' of 37 days (30 continuous days of work followed by seven days of rest). By the end of 1929, orders were issued that the continuous week was to be extended to 43% of industrial workers by 1 April 1930 and

Specific lengths for continuous production weeks were first mentioned when rules for the five-day continuous

HORSPS ZIKASPS Soviet pocket calendar, 1931 Numbered five-day work week, excluding five national holidays



"Election day for the Supreme Soviet of the USSR"

The continuous week began as a five-day cycle, with each day color-coded and marked with a symbol. The population would be carved up into as many groups, each with its own rest day. These circles indicated when you worked and when you rested. [14] Implementation of six-day weeks [edit] As early as May 1930, while usage of the continuous week was still advancing, some factories reverted to an interrupted week. On 30 April 1931, one of

the largest factories in the Soviet Union was put on an interrupted six-day week (Шестидневка = shestidnevka). On 23 June 1931, Stalin condemned the continuous work week as then practiced, supporting the temporary use of the interrupted six-day week (one common rest day for all workers) until the

interview with the People's Commissar for Labor, who severely restricted the use of the continuous week. The official conversion to non-continuous

problems with the continuous work week could be resolved. During August 1931, most factories were put on an interrupted six-day week as the result of an

schedules was decreed by the Sovnarkom of the USSR somewhat later, on 23 November 1931. [10][13][15] Institutions serving cultural and social needs and

those enterprises engaged in continuous production such as ore smelting were exempted. [16] It is often stated that the effective date of the interrupted sixday work week was 1 December 1931, [17][18][7][9][10][15] but that is only the first whole month after the 'official conversion'. The massive summer 1931 conversion made this date after-the-fact and some industries continued to use continuous weeks. The last figures available indicate that on 1 July 1935 74.2% of all industrial workers were on non-continuous schedules (almost all six-day weeks) while 25.8% were still on continuous schedules. Due to a decree dated 26 June 1940, the traditional interrupted seven-day week with Sunday as the common day of rest was reintroduced on 27 June 1940. [1][2][13] Five-day weeks [edit] Each day of the five-day week was labeled by either one of five colors or a Roman numeral from I to V. Each worker was assigned a color or number to identify his or her day of rest. [20] Eighty percent of each factory's workforce was at work every day (except holidays) in an attempt to increase production while 20% were resting. But if a husband and wife, and their relatives and friends, were assigned

different colors or numbers, they would not have a common rest day for their family and social life. Furthermore,

Six-day weeks [edit]

Soviet calendar, 1933

figures were ever published. [4][12][13]

machines broke down more frequently both because they were used by workers not familiar with them, and because no maintenance could be performed on machines that were never idle in factories with continuous schedules (24 hours/day every day). Five-day weeks (and later six-day weeks) "made it impossible to observe

Sunday as a day of rest. This measure was deliberately introduced 'to facilitate the struggle to eliminate religion'". The colors vary depending on the source consulted. The 1930 color calendar displayed here has days of purple, blue, yellow, red, and green, in that order beginning 1 January. [22] Blue was supported by an anonymous writer in 1936 as the second day of the week, but he stated that red was the first day of the week. [23] However, most sources replace blue with either pink, [17][6][18][7][24] orange, [25][8][9] or peach, [10] all of which specify the different order yellow, pink/orange/peach, red, purple, and green.



шестнаднатый год пролегарской революции 1933 was divided into five six-day weeks, more or less (as shown by the 1933 and 1939 calendars here). The sixth day of each week, that is days 6, 12, 18, 24, and 30 of the month, was a uniform day off for all workers. The last day of 31-day months was always an extra work day in factories, which combined with the first five days

Days grouped into 7-day weeks (still starting with Sunday). Rest day of sixday work week in blue. Five national holidays in red

National holidays [edit]

1 January – New Year's Day

only four work days in the first week of March (2–5). But some enterprises treated 1 March as a regular work day, producing nine or ten successive work days between 25 February and 5 March, inclusive. The national holidays did not change, but they now converted five regular work days into holidays within three six-day weeks (none of these was on a free day, with a date divisible by 6), so May and November had just three days of work after three consecutive days off, unlike the earlier five-day week when the holidays "delayed the rotation" of colors and were inserted as an extra day splitting the four-day working period into two parts (or creating a longer break between two four-days of work for people whose standard day off was just before or after the holiday). [23][6][25] On 10 December 1918 six Bolshevik holidays were decreed during which work was prohibited. [26][27] • 22 January – Day of 9 January 1905

(25–28) and five in leap years (25–29), 1 March was a uniform day off followed by

days denoted "First" to "Sixth" Each 31st is extra, February is short. Six holidays in red and listed below – added 5 December for Stalin Constitution of 1936; special box for 21 January remembrance

(Gregorian)

• 12 March – Day of the Overthrow of the Autocracy

• 7 November – Day of the Proletarian Revolution

12 March 1917 (Gregorian) during the February Revolution • 18 March – Day of the Paris Commune Commemorates the uprising of the National Guard of Paris on 18 March 1871 (Gregorian) which established the Paris Commune

Commemorates Bloody Sunday on 9 January 1905 (Julian) or 22 January 1905 (Gregorian)

 1 May – Day of the International<sup>[28]</sup> Celebration within Russia and later the Soviet Union of International Workers' Day

one to two days in 1928, making 2 May and 8 November public holidays as well. [29] Until 1929, regional labor union councils or local governments were authorized to set up additional public holidays, totaling to up to 10 days a year. Although people would not work on those days, they would not be paid holidays. [30][31] Typically, at least some of these days were used for religious feast,

Commemorates the Bolshevik uprising on 25 October 1917 (Julian) or 7 November 1917 (Gregorian)

typically those of the Russian Orthodox Church, but in some localities possibly those of other religions as well. [32] On 24 September 1929, three holidays were eliminated, 1 January, 12 March, and 18 March. Lenin's Day on 21 January was merged with 22 January. The resulting five holidays continued to be celebrated until 1951, when 22 January ceased to be a holiday. See История праздников России (History of the festivals of Russia). [23][6][25][26][4][33][34]

In January 1925, the anniversary of Lenin's death in 1924 was added on 21 January. Although other events were commemorated on other dates, they

were not days of rest. Originally, the "May holidays" and "November holidays" were one day each (1 May and 7 November), but both were extended from

 1–2 May – Days of the International 7–8 November – Days of the Anniversary of the October Revolution Two Journal of Calendar Reform articles (1938 and 1943) have two misunderstandings, specifying 9 January and 26 October, not realizing that both are

Julian calendar dates equivalent to the unspecified Gregorian dates 22 January and 8 November, so they specify 9 January, 21 January, 1 May,

Commemorates Bloody Sunday on 9 January 1905 (Julian) or 22 January 1905 (Gregorian) and the death of Vladimir Lenin on 21 January 1925

Erroneous reporting of "30-day months" [edit] Many sources erroneously state that both five- and six-day work weeks were collected into 30-day months. A 1929 Time magazine article reporting Soviet five-day work weeks, which it called an "Eternal calendar", associated them with the French Republican

• 22 January – Day of Remembrance of 9 January 1905 and of the Memory of V.I. Lenin

collected into 30-day months, [17][6][18][36] as do several modern sources. [7][24][9][37] A 1931 Time magazine article reporting six-day weeks stated that they too were collected into 30-day months, with the five national holidays between those months. [38] Two of the Journal of Calendar Reform articles (1938 and 1943) thought that six-day as well as five-day weeks were collected into 30-day months. [17][18] A couple of modern sources state that five-day weeks plus the first two years of six-day weeks were collected into 30-day months. [8][33]

Apparently to place the five national holidays between 30-day months since 1 October 1929, Parise (1982) shifted Lenin's Day to 31 January, left two Days

of the Proletariat on 1–2 May, and shifted two Days of the Revolution to 31 October and 1 November, plus 1 January (all Gregorian dates). [8] Stating that

all months had 30 days between 1 October 1929 and 1 December 1931, the Oxford Companion to the Year (1999) 'corrected' Parise's list by specifying

that "Lenin Day" was after 30 January (31 January Gregorian), a two-day "Workers' First of May" was after 30 April (1–2 May Gregorian), two "Industry"

Days" were after 7 November (8–9 November Gregorian), and placed the leap day after 30 February (2 March Gregorian). [7][24]

calendar used by the rest of Europe. [12] Four *Journal of Calendar Reform* articles (1938, 1940, 1943, 1954) thought that five-day weeks actually were

Calendar, which had months containing three ten-day weeks. [35] In February 1930 a government commission proposed a "Soviet revolutionary calendar"

containing twelve 30-day months plus five national holidays that were not part of any month, but it was rejected because it would differ from the Gregorian

Sunday and "Sabbath" (Cy660Ta) for Saturday continued to be used, despite the government's officially anti-religious atheistic policy. In rural areas, the traditional seven-day week continued to be used despite official disfavor. [23][6][9] Several sources from the 1930s state that the old Gregorian calendar was not changed.<sup>[23][25][39]</sup> Two modern sources explicitly state that the structure of the Gregorian calendar was not touched.<sup>[40][41]</sup> References [edit] 1. <sup>A a b</sup> История календаря в России и в СССР (Calendar history in Russia 25. A a b c d Susan M. Kingsbury and Mildred Fairchild, Factory family and

## Throughout this period, *Pravda*, the official newspaper of the Communist Party, and other newspapers continued to use Gregorian calendar dates in their mastheads alongside the traditional seven-day week. [23][6] Pravda dated individual issues with 31 January, 31 March, 31 May, 31 July, 31 August, 31 October, and 31 December, but never used 30 February during the period 1929–1940. The traditional names of "Resurrection" (Воскресенье) for

and the USSR) Archived 2 17 October 2009 at the Wayback Machine,

chapter 19 in История календаря и хронология by Селешников (History

of the calendar and chronology by Seleschnikov) (in Russian). ДЕКРЕТ "О ВВЕДЕНИИ ЗАПАДНО-ЕВРОПЕЙСКОГО КАЛЕНДАРЯ" (Decree "On

January 2007 at the Wayback Machine contains the full text of the decree

the introduction of the Western European calendar") 2 Archived 2 21

2. ^ <sup>а b</sup> ИЗ ИСТОРИИ ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННОГО КАРМАННОГО КАЛЕНДАРЯ

5. A Gary Cross, Worktime and industrialization (Philadelphia: Temple

6. ^ a b c d e f g Albert Parry, "The Soviet calendar", Journal of Calendar

7. ^ a b c d e Bonnie Blackburn and Leofranc Holford-Strevens, *The Oxford* 

companion to the year (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999) 99, 688-

University Press, 1988) 202–205.

Reform 10 (1940) 65–69.

1998) 159–160, 277–279.

by Дмитрий Малявин ∠ Archived ∠ 16 November 2022 at the Wayback

Machine ("Calendar stories from reforms in the USSR" by Dmitry Malyavin)

(in Russian).

26 October, and 7 November, plus a quadrennial leap day. [17][18]

(in Russian) Does not mention colors, only numbers. May 2015 at the Wayback Machine (in Russian) Last annex. 3. ^ Siegelbaum, Lewis H. (1992). Soviet State and Society Between 28. ^ The name of the holiday is uniformly given in Russian sources as "день Revolutions, 1918-1929 2. Cambridge University Press. p. 213. ISBN 978-Интернационала" (e.g., in A.И. Щербинин (A.I. Shcherbinin) «КРАСНЫЙ 0-521-36987-9. ДЕНЬ КАЛЕНДАРЯ»: ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ МАТРИЦЫ ВОСПРИЯТИЯ 4. ^ a b c [Solomon M. Schwarz], "The continuous working week in Soviet ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОГО ВРЕМЕНИ В РОССИИ ("The red day in the calendar": the formation of the political time perception matrix in Russia) Russia", International Labour Review 23 (1931) 157–180. Archived 16 November 2022 at the Wayback Machine), and is

calendar".

- 8. ^ a b c d Frank Parise, ed., "Soviet calendar", The book of calendars, (New York: Facts on file, 1982) 377. 9. A a b c d e E. G. Richards, Mapping time, (Oxford: Oxford University Press,
- (1931) 84–86, 107. 12. ^ a b R. W. Davies, The Soviet economy in turmoil, 1929–1930 (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Cambridge University Press, 1989) 84–86, 143–144, 252–256, 469, 544.

13. A a b c Solomon M. Schwarz, Labor in the Soviet Union (New York:

10. ^ a b c d Eviatar Zerubavel, "The Soviet five-day Nepreryvka", The seven-

11. ^ The Duchess of Atholl (Katherine Atholl), *The conscription of a people* 

day circle (New York: Free press, 1985) 35-43.

- (New York: Viking Press, 1932) 260–262. Commerce, 1936) 524, 526.
- Praegar, 1951) 258–277. 14. A FROST, NATASHA (25 May 2018). "For 11 Years, the Soviet Union Had No Weekends" ∠. History.com. Retrieved 16 June 2020. 15. ^ a b Elisha M. Friedman, Russia in transition: a business man's appraisal 16. A Handbook of the Soviet Union (New York: American-Russian Chamber of
- Internationale, is spelled the same way in Russian. 29. ^ Постановление ВЦИК, СНК РСФСР 30.07.1928 «Об изменении статей 111 и 112 Кодекса законов о труде РСФСР». (Order of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the Council of the People's

the USSR passed similar legislation as well.

31. ^ Декрет СНК РСФСР от 17.06.1920 «Общее положение о тарифе (Правила об условиях найма и оплаты труда рабочих и служащих всех предприятий, учреждений и хозяйств в РСФСР).» (Decree of the Council of the People's Commissars of the RSFSR, "General [wage] rate regulations (Regulations of the conditions of hire and paying of wages of the employees of all enterprises, organizations, and farm estates in the RSFSR)". 32. ^ Shcherbinin, p. 57 33. ^ a b Duncan Steel, Marking Time (New York: John Wiley, 2000) 293–294.

woman in the Soviet Union (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1935) 245-

Izvestiia" 

Archived 

23 January 2014 at the Wayback Machine, Toronto

Slavic Quarterly No. 19 (Winter 2007). She named the holidays associated

with five- and six-day weeks the "Stalin calendar" to distinguish them from

the holidays of the previous eleven years, which she called the "Bolshevik

ДНЯХ (Rules concerning weekly rest days and holidays) <a>Z</a> Archived <a>Z</a> 18

somewhat quaintly translated by Shilova (2007) as "Day of International".

directly referred to either the already defunct Second International or to the

Third International (which was yet to be officially established), but to the

general idea of an international Labor/Communist solidarity organization.

Commissars of the RSFSR, "Regarding changes of Articles 111 and 112 of

the Labor Code of the RSFSR"). Presumably, other member republics of

30. ^ RSFSR Labor Code (1918) ∠ Archived ∠ 18 May 2015 at the Wayback

Machine, Article 8. (in Russian) Also quoted in Shcherbinin, p. 57.

The name could probably be translated literally as "Day of the

International", where "the International" initially (1918) may not have

Incidentally, the name of the international Communist anthem, The

248. Attributes the rest days of six-day weeks to five-day weeks.

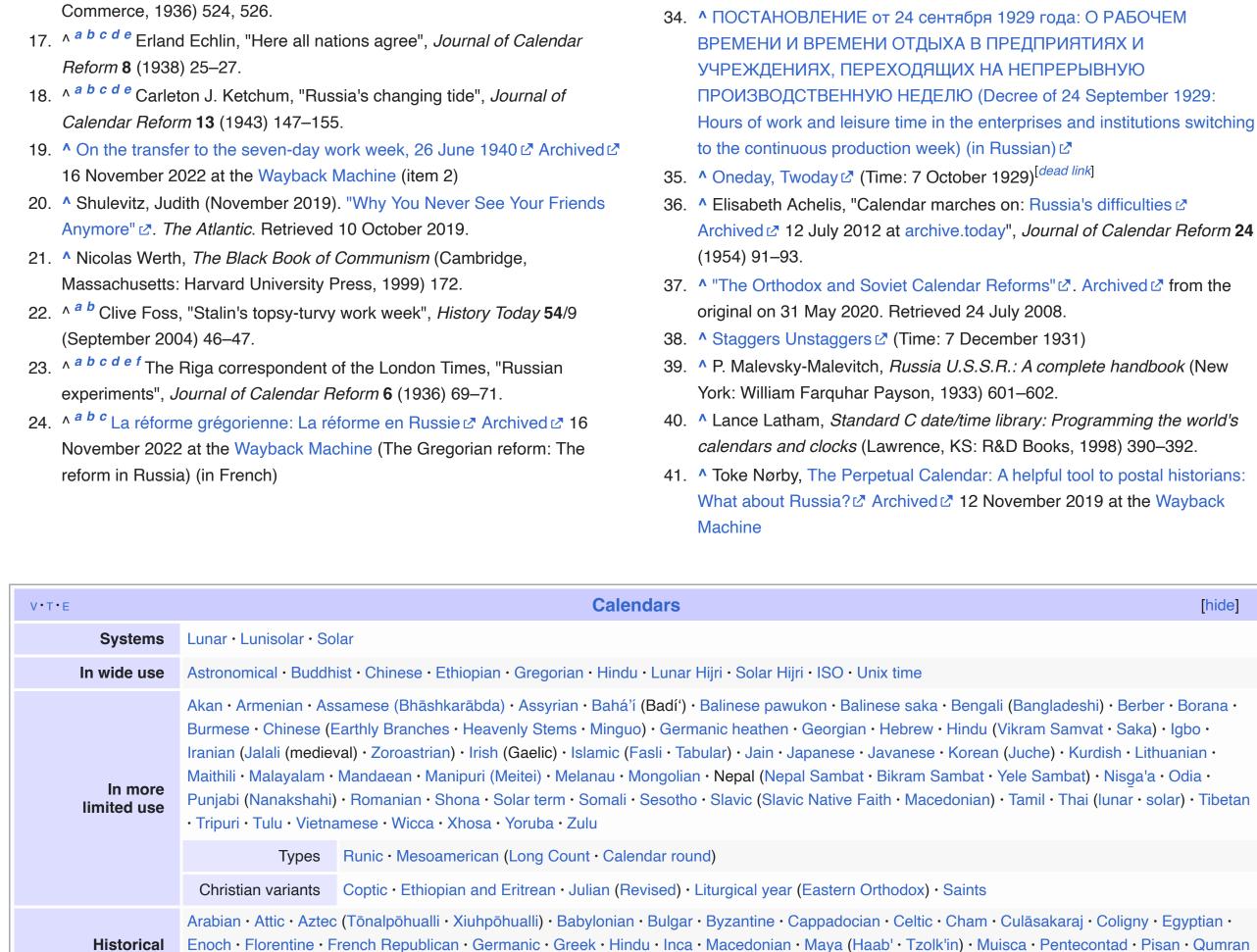
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27. ^ ПРАВИЛА ОБ ЕЖЕНЕДЕЛЬНОМ ОТДЫХЕ И О ПРАЗДНИЧНЫХ

41. ^ Toke Nørby, The Perpetual Calendar: A helpful tool to postal historians: What about Russia? ✓ Archived ✓ 12 November 2019 at the Wayback Machine

[hide]

· Rapa Nui · Roman · Rumi · Sexagenary · Soviet · Swedish · Turkmen Holocene (anthropological) · Proleptic Gregorian / Proleptic Julian (historiographical) · Darian (Martian) · Dreamspell (New Age) · Discordian · Hanke-Henry Permanent · International Fixed · Pax · Positivist · Symmetry454 · World Discworld (*Discworld*) · Greyhawk (*Dungeons & Dragons*) · Middle-earth (*The Lord of the Rings*) · Stardate (*Star Trek*) Era · Epoch · Regnal name · Regnal year · Year zero Ab urbe condita · Anka year · Anno Domini/Common Era · Anno Martyrum · Anno Mundi · Assyrian · Before Present · Chinese Imperial · Systems Chinese Minguo · English regnal year · Human (Holocene) · Japanese · Korean · Seleucid · Spanish · Yugas (Satya · Treta · Dvapara · List of calendars • Category Categories: Society of the Soviet Union | Obsolete calendars | 1929 introductions | 1929 establishments in the Soviet Union



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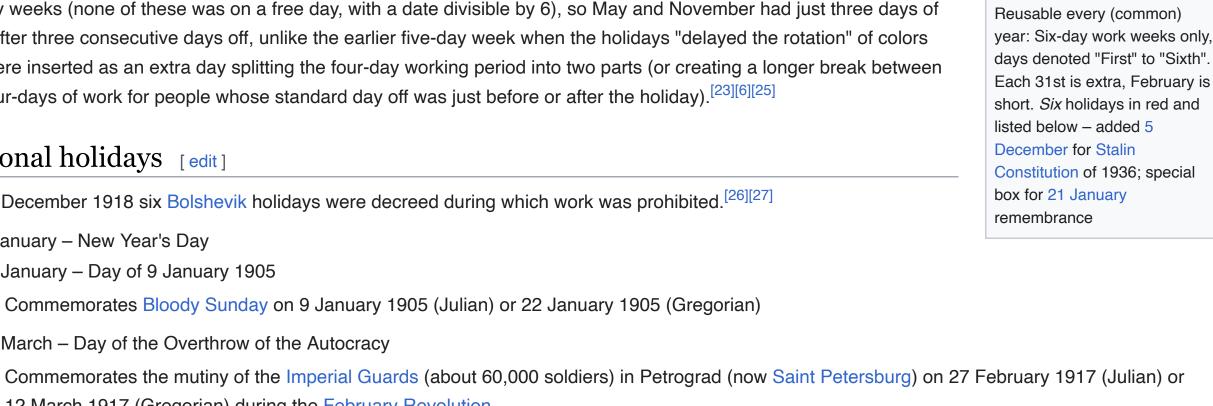
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ТАБЕЛЬ-КАЛЕНДАРЬ на 1931 год.





Soviet calendar, 1939