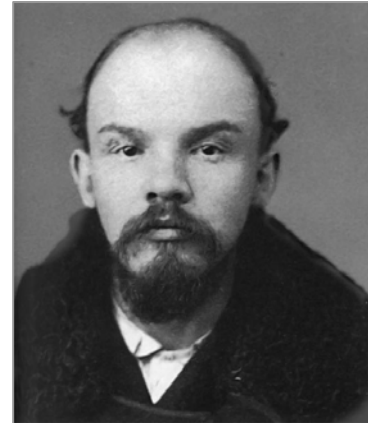


#184 V. I. Lenin – May Day, 1896

Key Understanding: *V. I. Lenin and May Day.* V. I. Lenin greatly attached his revolutionary struggle to May Day, beginning May Day, 1896. The founder of the Soviet Union had the initials of V. I. for the purpose of pointing to the theme of the V. I. Millennium, or the VI Millennium, or the *May Day Millennium*. The ‘May Day Millennium’ and International Labor Day represent the glory of man, and counterfeit the Lord’s Seventh Day-Sabbath Day Millennium of Rest for mankind.



V. I. Ulyanov (pictured right) during his arrest in connection with the case of the St. Petersburg "League of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class." Dec. 1895 mug shot.



The material *below* comes from a source explaining the history of May Day, and the significance of May Day, 1896, in the Russian revolutionary movement.

Early in his activity in the Russian revolutionary movement, Lenin contributed to making May Day known to the Russian workers as a day of demonstration and struggle. **While in prison in 1896, Lenin wrote a May Day leaflet for the St. Petersburg Union of Struggle for the Liberation of the Working Class**, one of the first Marxist political groups in Russia. The leaflet was smuggled out of prison and 2,000 mimeographed copies were distributed among workers in 40 factories. It was very short and written in Lenin's characteristically simple and direct style, so that the least developed among the workers could understand it. ‘When a month after the famous textile strikes of 1896 broke out, workers were telling us that the first impetus was given by the little modest May Day leaflet,’ wrote a contemporary who helped to issue it.

After telling the workers how they are exploited for the benefit of the owners of the factories in which they work, and how the government persecutes those who demand improvement in their conditions, Lenin proceeds to write about the significance of May Day.

In France, England, Germany, and other countries where workers have already been united in powerful unions and have won for themselves many rights, they organized on April 19 (May 1) [the Russian calendar was then 13 days behind the West-European] a general holiday of Labor. Leaving the stifling factories they march with unfurled banners, to the strains of music, along the main streets of the cities, demonstrating to the bosses their continuously growing power. They assemble at great mass demonstrations where speeches are made recounting the victories over the bosses during the preceding year and lay plans for struggle in the future. Under the threat of strike the bosses do not dare to fine the workers for not appearing at the factories on that day. On this day the

workers also remind the bosses of their main demand: 8 hours work, 8 hours rest, and 8 hours recreation. This is what the workers of other countries are demanding now.

If you desire to read more about the history of May Day, see **#184–Doc 1**.

[Click here](#) for **#184–Doc 1**

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*Genesis 1:31 (KJV) And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good. And the evening and the morning were **THE SIXTH [VI] DAY**.*

*Hebrews 4:4 (KJV) For he spake in a certain place of the seventh day on this wise, **AND GOD DID REST THE SEVENTH DAY, FROM ALL HIS WORKS**.*

God did rest the Seventh Day from all his works. Man did rest the Sixth (5 + 1, or VI, or ‘May Day’) Day from all his works.

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