

resolution of the Petrograd organization and 1 against. The general meeting of the sailor Communists of the Petrograd Naval Base, 299 comrades voted in favor of the resolution and only 19 against. At the inter-district meeting of the active workers of the party on January 16th (following the general meeting at which the final text of the address was adopted), there were 700 comrades present out of which only 40 voted against. At a meeting of Communists of the North-Western Railway Junction out of 250 comrades there were 243 votes for and 7 against. The Communist fractions of the Executive Boards of the Trade Unions voted unanimously for the address. And, finally, in the Petrograd Party Executive only one member abstained from voting, and all the rest voted for.

The figures thus produced can, of course, not be generalized and represent only raw material indicating, however, the trend of party opinion in Petrograd, and showing that the overwhelming majority stands for the point of view advanced by the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions.

Moscow represents a more varied picture in exact report of the results of the discussion in all the districts. But there is already some material at hand from which one can judge the attitude of party circles on this question.

The Moscow Committee of the Communist Party started the controversy at its session where there was a majority of 1 against the Petrograd address with 1 abstention. At the same time the Moscow Executive Committee took up a position approaching that of the Trotsky group. Then on January 2nd, the Executive Committee of the city district discussed the question and unanimously adopted the motion proposed by Comrade Ignatov in favor of the position of the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions and of the address of the Petrograd organizations. On January 12 and 13, there was a meeting of the active workers of the Bauman district at which the general trend of opinion was in favor of the platform of Ten i. e. the position of Comrades Lenin and Zinoviev. The Executive Committee of the Bauman district gave 14 votes for the platform of Ten and one for the Trotsky platform. But in the Zamoskvoretzki Committee the votes divided so that 7 votes were given for the Trotsky platform and 5 for the so-called platform of Ten, while at the general meeting of all the members the Trotsky platform received 74 votes and the platform of Ten, proposed by Comrade Kameneff, received 131 votes. Then comes the Sokolniki district where the platform of Ten received the upper hand, only one fifth of those present voting for the Trotsky platform.

On January 19th the Moscow Committee of the party resumed the discussion on the industrial role of the Trade Unions at an extended session at which the secretaries and presidents of the district committees participated. All the currents of opinion on this subject were represented by Zinoviev, Kameneff, Trotsky, Shlapnikoff, Ignatov, Sapronov, Riazanov, and others. The contest was between the platform of Ten which received 62 votes, and that of Trotsky which received only 18 votes.

On January 21st, there was a general meeting of all the party groups, at which Comrade Zinoviev spoke in defense of his platform and was opposed by Comrade Trotsky. The latter received only one fifth of the votes while all the rest voted for the Zinoviev platform. In the Rogoshsky-Simonovsky district 233 votes were given for the platform of Lenin, Zinoviev, etc., while the Trotsky platform received 23 votes.

On January 26th at the Sverdloff Communist University there was a general meeting of the Communist group of the University at which 1,200 members and candidates of the party were present. Following a discussion on the role of the Trade Unions, the Trotsky and Bucharin platform obtained 115 votes, the so-called "labor opposition," 91. All the rest voted for the platform of Ten, proposed by Lenin and others. There were no abstentions.

On January 28th the Communist fraction of the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions voted on the three platforms—that of Ten, that of Trotsky, and that of Shlapnikoff. The first received 70 votes, the second 23, and the third 21. Thus the fraction adopted the platform of Ten.

The controversy was extended to the province where it was taken up in connection with discussions on the results of the VIII. Congress of the Soviets. Here the platform of Ten was accepted by all the district committees with the exception of Podolsk.

The discussion in the province of Moscow is not yet completed, but one may say that the platform of Lenin and Zinoviev will receive an overwhelming majority, a minority will vote for the Trotsky theses, while all the other currents will hardly get 2 per cent of the vote.

Within the Trade Unions themselves the discussion on their role in industry is carried on in a very lively manner. At the Congress of miners, the platform of Comrade Shlapnikoff made considerable headway, receiving 61 votes as against 137 for the platform of Ten. The Central Board of the Metal Workers Union gave

11 votes for the Shlapnikoff platform of Ten and 7 for that of Trotsky. The printing workers voted 43 for Lenin and 23 for Trotsky.

Information from the province comes in rather slowly but it is evident that the prevailing attitude of the party circles is in favor of the platform of Ten.

The Kharkov party organization expressed itself in favor of the Trotsky theses. At a party meeting in Tula on January 25th, there were 272 votes for the resolution proposed by Trotsky as against 537 votes for the Zinoviev resolution.

At Ivanovo-Vosnesensk the platform of Trotsky and Bucharin received 27 votes, while 900 voted for the Lenin platform. At Tambov the provincial party conference voted on the question as follows: 47 votes for the Lenin platform and 29 for that of Trotsky and Bucharin.

Thus, it is probable that the Russian Communist Party at its 10th Congress will adopt the point of view of Lenin and Zinoviev on the question of Trade Unions.

RUSSIAN TRADE UNIONS

A number of the international organizations of trade unions have finally expressed themselves in favor of the Amsterdam Federation of the Trade Unions. Thus, the international secretariat of the chemical workers has definitely shown its face at its congress in Amsterdam. In the same manner, the secretariat of the building workers has "self-determined" itself at its plenum in Hamburg.

All this raises the question of the attitude of the Russian Unions towards the "yellow" international organizations. The question is whether they, being the followers of the social revolution, should join these organizations, or create Red organizations to oppose them.

The All-Russian Council of Trade Unions, after a discussion of the question, adopted the following decision:

"The All-Russian industrial organizations join the corresponding international organization only in so far as the latter do not express their solidarity with the Amsterdam International and are not affiliated organizations, which adopted the Amsterdam program.

"If the international organizations adopted the platform of the Amsterdam International after the Russian organization had joined them, the latter must immediately leave the ranks of that international organization."