

**Alexandra  
Mikhailovna  
Kollontai**

(March 31 , 1872 –  
March 9, 1952)

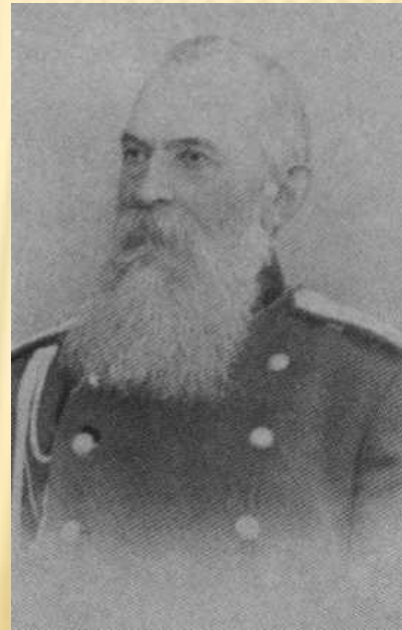


Aleksandra Mikhaylovna Kollontai  
was a Russian revolutionary,  
feminist and the first Soviet female  
diplomat



**Alexandra Mikhailovna Domontovich  
was born on March 31 , 1872  
in St. Petersburg**

**Alexandra's  
mother,  
Alexandra  
Androvna  
Masalina-Mrav  
inskaia**



**Her father,  
General  
Mikhail  
Alekseevich  
Domontovich**



Alexandra Mikhailovna —  
or "Shura" as she was called  
growing up — was close to her  
father with whom she shared an  
analytical bent and an interest in  
history and politics. Her  
relationship with her mother, for  
whom she was named, was more  
complex. She later recalled:  
"My mother and the English nanny  
who reared me were demanding.  
There was order in everything: to  
tidy up toys myself, to lay my  
underwear on a little chair at night,  
to wash neatly, to study my lessons  
on time, to treat the servants with  
respect. Mama demanded this."



Alexandra was a good student growing up, sharing her father's interest in history, and mastering a range of languages. She spoke French with her mother and sisters, English with her nanny, Finnish with the peasants at a family estate inherited from her mother's father in Kuusa, and was a student of German. Alexandra thought to continue her schooling at a university, but her mother refused her permission, arguing that women had no real need for higher education, and that impressionable youngsters encountered too many dangerous radical ideas at universities in any event. Instead, Alexandra was to be allowed to take an exam to gain certification as a school teacher before making her way into society to find a husband, as was the custom

In 1890 or 1891, Alexandra, aged around 19, met her future husband Vladimir Ludvigovich Kollontai, and married in 1893. Alexandra became pregnant soon after her marriage and bore a son, Mikhail, in 1894.

In her autobiography Alexandra admitted that she "married early, partly as a protest against the will of my parents". Alexandra left her husband after three years of marriage.

1897:With husband Vladimir  
and son Misha





She became a member of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, aged 27, in 1899. She was a witness of the popular rising in 1905 known as Bloody Sunday, at Saint Petersburg in front of the Winter Palace.

1905: Potrait of Kollontai



In 1904, she joined the Bolshevik faction and conducted classes on Marxism for it. In 1905, she joined with Leon Trotsky in pressing for a more positive attitude toward the newly-emerged Soviets and in pressing for unity of the party factions. She became treasurer of the St. Petersburg Social Democratic Committee.

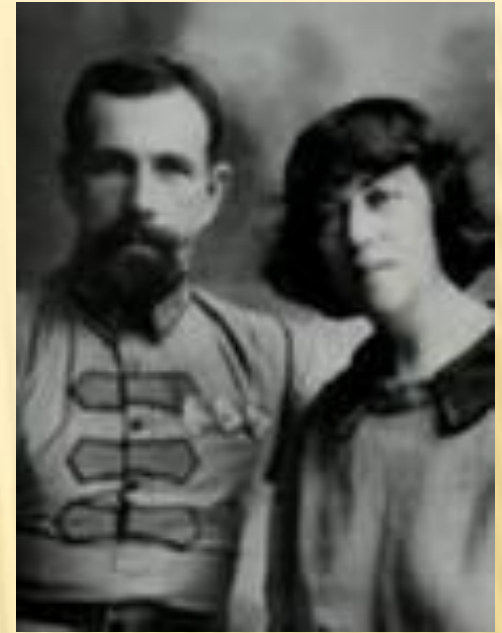


Between 1900 and 1917 Kollontai participated in the revolutionary underground in Russia, but mostly she lived abroad, where she made her reputation as a theoretician of Marxist feminism.

In the prerevolutionary period Kollontai also became known as a skilled journalist and orator. She was a Menshevik, but in 1913, when Bolsheviks Konkordia Samoilova, Inessa Armand, and Nadezhda Krupskaya launched a newspaper aimed at working-class women, they invited Kollontai to be a contributor. She responded enthusiastically.



In 1918 she married Pavel Dybenko, the handsome leader of the Baltic Fleet sailors; they separated in 1922



She visited the United States in 1916 and edited, with Bukharin, the Communist daily *Novy Mir* [new world] in New York City. In 1917 she returned to Russia to take part in the Bolshevik Revolution. In 1920 she became people's commissar for social welfare. She was a leader of the "Workers' Opposition" that opposed party and government control of trade unions; this position was defeated by Lenin in 1921.





Kollontai joined the people's commissariat for foreign affairs and became (1923) minister to Norway-the first woman to hold that diplomatic rank



This included periods in Norway (1923-25), (1927-30)



## Mexico (1925-27)



1926: Witt Mexico President  
Elias Calles



After several ministerial appointments she became (1930) minister to Sweden and remained there until 1945.



Kollantai retired in 1945 and lived in Moscow until her death on 9th March, 1952.





Alexandra Kollontai died March 9, 1952, less than a month away from her 80th birthday.



Grave of Kollontai at the Njvodevichy Cemistry in Moscow.

# Awards

- Order of Lenin (1933)
- Order of the Red Banner of Labour (1945)
- Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Norwegian Order of St. Olav (Norwegian highest award at the time)
- Order of the Aztec Eagle (1944)