

located there. Another stronghold of the Junkers was Lefortovo, where the Alexeyev Military School was located. The bridges linking the central streets with the Zamoskvorechye District had been in the hands of the Junkers from the very beginning of the uprising. The Whites set up machine-guns and bomb-throwers on these bridges.

Practically cut off from the districts, the Revolutionary Military Committee proceeded to work out a plan for breaking through the White Guard ring and launching a further offensive. By evening a plan of attack against the Junkers had been drawn up. The deductions drawn by Lenin in his famous article "Lessons of the Moscow Uprising," in which Vladimir Ilyich pointed out a number of errors that had been committed, were taken as the point of departure in this plan. On the basis of these lessons it was decided to adhere to the following plan:

"To establish close contact with the districts, setting up headquarters in one of the districts. To launch the attack in the center and partisan warfare in the districts."

On the evening of October 28 the Party Center decided to move from the Gorodskoy District to the Zamoskvorechye District, from which point it would be easier to direct operations. The members of the Center went off to the various districts to rouse the masses to action, to promote the struggle on a broad scale.

THE RED GUARDS START A COUNTER-ATTACK

Hastily armed workers' detachments were pouring in from all directions. The workers of the Mikhelson Factory sent two hundred Red Guards. The Caoutchouc Plant, where the Bolsheviks

had long enjoyed much prestige, contributed a well-disciplined fighting unit. An armed detachment of two hundred men came in from the Vtorov Factory in Khamovniki. The Postavshchik Plant supplied fifty men. The Blagushe-Lefortovo District mustered about a thousand Red Guards. The street-car workers transported arms, provisions and wounded through the city, frequently under heavy fire. Trenches were dug. The Zamoskvorechye street-car workers erected board walls inside the cars and filled the space between them and the outer walls with sand, hoping to cross the Bolshoi Kamenny Bridge protected in this way. But the Junker bullets cut the street-car wires and the "armored" car stopped dead on the bridge.

The workers from the environs of Moscow hastened to the aid of their fellow workers in Moscow. A crowd of people carrying flaming torches appeared at night before the Moscow Revolutionary Committee, which had established itself in a pub on Sukharevskaya Ploshchad. Some of the workers were armed. They had come from various points around Moscow.

"We heard that things were hot here so we've come to help. Just tell us what we have to do now."

A group of men from the telephone factory and the "1886" Power House held the whole section in the vicinity of the Chuguny Bridge. Their accurate firing kept the Junkers away from the bridge. The workers controlled the lighting of the city and turned off the power in the places occupied by the White Guards. At night the Junkers had to operate in the pitch dark. A group from the street-car power house held a sector of the front. The enemy had concentrated strong forces across the Moscow River at the Church of Christ the Saviour. The work-