

forward their best fighters, they furnished the arms and all else that was necessary for victory. Their revolutionary ardor, their readiness to sacrifice their lives for the cause of the revolution, exerted an enormous influence on the masses of the soldiers. The Red Guards were in the front ranks of almost all military operations, drawing the soldiers after them. The masses of the workers and a section of the Garrison demanded that the district revolutionary centers be uncompromising and firm and that they make a resolute onslaught. Thanks to the bold enterprise and heroic determination of the progressive workers and the district centers a number of errors committed by the Revolutionary Military Committee were rectified.

Attack and not defense, as Lenin foretold in summing up the results of the December uprising of 1905 in Moscow, became the slogan of the masses. Taught their lesson in December, 1905, the Moscow workers knew that only a desperate and bloody struggle, as Lenin wrote, only a vigorous offensive, could ensure victory. The district centers in their turn insisted that the central and leading bodies of the uprising assume offensive tactics. It was thanks to the self-sacrifice of the masses that victory was won in Moscow.

In Moscow, as in Petrograd, the organization of the uprising and its leadership was entirely in the hands of one party—the Bolshevik Party.

In Moscow, as in Petrograd, the true inspirers of the uprising were Lenin and Stalin, whom the Moscow Bolshevik organization as a whole followed implicitly.

From the very beginning of the October battles in Moscow, Lenin, the great genius of the Socialist Revolution, had followed the progress of this struggle with the utmost attention.

On October 30 Lenin sent 500 Kronstadt sailors to the assistance of the Moscow workers. On October 31 the Petrograd Revolutionary Military Committee, headed by Comrade Stalin, sent a group of military experts to Moscow to run the radio station and also a detachment of Petrograd Red Guards to reinforce the revolutionary contingents of the Moscow proletariat. This detachment, put at the disposal of the headquarters of the Red Guard and the Revolutionary Committee of the Gorodskoy District of Moscow, took up positions in the vicinity of Sukharevskaya Ploshchad immediately upon its arrival in Moscow. Another 2,000 Red Guards, Kronstadt sailors and soldiers arrived at the headquarters of the revolutionary troops early on the morning of November 1, and fought heroically on the streets of Moscow.

The forces dispatched to Moscow by Lenin and Stalin brought with them the experience of the Petrograd uprising and together with the Moscow workers and soldiers utterly routed the White Guard forces. Detachments from other towns too—from Ivanovo-Voznesensk, from Shuya and Kovro under the leadership of M. V. Frunze, and from Orekhovo-Zuyevo—also came to the aid of the Moscow workers and soldiers. The arrival of these revolutionary reinforcements, particularly those from Petrograd, helped the Moscow Bolsheviks crush the counter-revolution.

As in Petrograd, the people won victory in Moscow under the leadership of Bolshevik Party, under the leadership of those two great geniuses, Lenin and Stalin.