

tenka, just opposite Levshinsky Pereulok, and opened fire on the Junkers, forcing them to beat a retreat.

THE STRUGGLE FOR MOSCOW IS INTENSIFIED

There were fierce battles on Ostozhenka. Regular trench warfare was waged here. The Whites dug trenches all along the street, and set up machine-guns and bomb-throwers. The Red Guards and soldiers also entrenched themselves, thirty to forty paces away. The weather was filthy—sleet and snow alternating without a let-up. The men had to lie in the slushy muck of the trenches. Chilled to the marrow, the Red Guards took turns in warming up in the nearest tea house, which served as a commissary and first aid base. Their places were taken by a fourteen-year-old boy called Andreyev, the son of a forge shop worker from the Mikhelson factory. Nothing could make him leave the trenches. He fired in turn from each of the rifles to prevent the Junkers from realizing that the men had left the trenches. Somehow he accidentally dropped a rifle on the other side of the breastwork. Wishing to retrieve it he climbed over the trench and stood completely exposed to view. A Junker machine-gun riddled the lad. For three days this heroic youngster fought death. When his trench comrades came to visit him in the hospital his first anxious question was:

"Well? Did you take the headquarters? Did you lick the Junkers?"

"Yes," he was told. "Hurrah!" he cried in a small, weak voice. A smile spread over his wan features as he fell back, never to speak again.

Pyotr Dobrynin, a worker from the telegraph and telephone

apparatus plant, also died in the battles in this district. Despite the fact that he had been seriously wounded in the shoulder, he remained at his post. He took part in reconnaissance sallies several times. During one such raid the Junkers shot down this heroic worker. Lyusinova, a woman Communist, also perished in this district. A square and a street in Moscow now bear the names of these fallen fighters.

It was the artillery that decided the issue of the October battles in Moscow. To crush the resistance of the Junkers it was decided to bombard the Kremlin with heavy guns. P. K. Sternberg, Professor of Astronomy and an old Bolshevik, who was Chief of Staff of the Revolutionary Military Committee of the Zamoskvorechye District at that time, urged this measure very strongly.

On November 1 the Zamoskvorechye Revolutionary Committee wrote to the Central Revolutionary Military Committee:

"... Further delay and indecision may prove disastrous to the success of the revolution. For this reason the Zamoskvorechye Revolutionary Committee proposes that 6-inch guns be put into action and requests your opinion on this matter."

The document was signed by Sternberg. The Central Revolutionary Military Committee replied that it was in complete agreement with this proposal:

"... An urgent order to open fire on the Kremlin early in the morning has already been issued. . . . This should be done before 10 A.M., in fact much earlier. . . ."

Heavy artillery opened fire on November 1. That day marked a turning point in Moscow just as it did in the suburbs of