

Nikitskaya Ulitsa were held by Junkers. The Moscow Soviet was practically cut off.

The Revolutionary Military Committee and the Party Center decided to launch an attack on the Junkers on the morning of October 28. A decision was made to divide the functions between the Revolutionary Military Committee and the Party Center: one to remain in the Moscow Soviet and the other to establish itself in one of the districts, from which it would direct the activities of all the other districts.

Between 4 and 6 o'clock in the morning of October 28 the members of the Party Center moved to the Gorodskoy District, where they establish an emergency headquarters to take over in case the Revolutionary Military Committee was smashed.

The Revolutionary Military Committee, which remained on the premises of the Moscow Soviet, began calling out armed units to the Soviet, getting in touch with the districts by telephone and, primarily, with the aid of the "Dvinsk men."

Ryabtsev, in his turn, was bestirring himself feverishly. He ordered all commanders of the regiments stationed in Moscow and in the Moscow Region to set up detachments for dispatch to the Alexandrovsky Military School.

After this, Ryabtsev ordered a detail of Junkers to make a raid on the artillery depot. With the help of officers who had deserted from the 1st Artillery Brigade at Khodynka, the Junkers disarmed the sentries and broke into the yard. Some of the Junkers set to removing the gun locks, while the rest went after the horses in the stables. There they killed the officer on duty, wounded the orderly and led off the horses. The soldiers awoke, saw the Junkers, rushed out half-dressed, getting into their clothes as they ran, and beat off the attack.

The Junkers, however, succeeded in capturing two cannon, although without shells.

That same night, on Ryabtsev's orders, the Junkers made a raid on the bicycle company stationed in the Petrovsky Park and captured some of their machine-guns. In addition, the Junkers raided the Simonov munitions dump, seizing a large supply of ammunition.

During the night of October 27 the Junkers had spread out along the streets leading from the Kremlin. The whole of Arbat was occupied. Junkers patrolled the area from the Krymsky Bridge to the Smolensk Market, along the Sadovaya. The commissary store on the corner of Ostozhenka, near the Krymsky Bridge, was taken by the Junkers. They also captured the Borodinsky Bridge and the railway station across the river by means of which they maintained communications with General Headquarters. By dawn the whole center of the city, except for the Kremlin, was occupied.

Early on the morning of October 28 Ryabtsev phoned the Kremlin, and asked to speak to the commandant, Ensign Berzin, who was in command of the five companies of the 56th Regiment. The old officers of the regiment, many of whom were Socialist-Revolutionaries and Mensheviks, had remained with the regiment, where they carried on constant agitation against the uprising. There were still two armored cars in the Kremlin, commanded by officers who had proclaimed their "neutrality." Moreover there were even several officers from Ryabtsev's staff in the Kremlin, just as Ryabtsev himself had been there. He, however, had managed to clear off while the negotiations were in progress.

Ryabtsev informed Berzin that the whole city had already