JOHN REED (1887-1920)
PHOTOGRAPH BY MISHKIN STUDIO
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

LENINE

Tchheidze, Tseretelli, Kameniev, Avksentiev and Schreider

Council of the Russian Republic

Terestchenko

Smolny Institute

Podvoisky

Red Guards in Front of Smolny

Kerensky Reviewing His Forces

Leon Trotsky

Outdoor Meeting in Petrograd

Smolny Institute During the Insurrection

Trotzky's Door in Smolny Institute

A. Lunatcharsky

A Bolshevik Demonstration

Group of Left Socialist Revolutionary Leaders

Cartoon From Novy Satirikon

Frontispiece
Courtesy The Liberator.

Drawn by Clive Weed
From left to right: Tcheidze, Tseretelli, Kameniev, Avkseniev and Schreider.

Tcheidze, "the old eagle," the Menshevik president of the old Tsar-ee-kah. Tseretelli, one of the great Menshevik leaders in the Soviets, former Minister in the Kerensky government. Kameniev, Bolshevik, presiding officer of the Second Congress of Soviets. Avkseniev, Socialist Revolutionary, president of the Executive Committee of the Peasants' Soviets. Schreider, Socialist Revolutionary, Mayor of Petrograd.
COUNCIL OF THE RUSSIAN REPUBLIC in session in the hall of the former Imperial Council of State, at the Marinsky Palace. Martov speaking, Avksentiev in the chair. The picture is taken looking from the seats of the Bolsheviki, empty since they left the Council on the day of its opening. Behind the chairman, the lower corner of Ryepin's great picture of the Tsar Alexander III and his family, now shrouded in a white sheet. In the corner of the hall the twisted hooks from which the portrait of Nicholas I was torn down. The golden Imperial eagles gone from the front of the rostrum.
TERESTCHENKO, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Kerensky's Provisional Government, Minister of Finance in the Miliukov Government. A millionaire from the Kiev. "A tall, impeccably dressed young man, with high cheek bones."
SMOLNY INSTITUTE. Headquarters of the Soviets and for several months seat of the Bolshevik Government. Once an aristocratic boarding-school for young ladies of noble family. "The great barracks-like façade . . . two hundred yards long and three lofty stories high, the Imperial arms carved hugely in stone, still insolent over the entrance . . . "
PODVOISKY, President of the Military Revolutionary Committee. A civilian who directed the Bolshevik forces during the Ten Days.
Red Guards in front of Smolny. Smolny Convent in the background. By the seizure of these Government trucks the Bolshevik forces were able to swoop down on different quarters of the city very swiftly and in force.
Kerensky, reviewing his forces early in the morning of November 7th in front of the Winter Palace. Kerensky stands in the midst of a group of officers, dressed in a military uniform overcoat and cap without insignia. One hour later he was fleeing toward the front, and the Bolshevik troops had surrounded the Winter Palace.
A great outdoor meeting in one of the public squares of Petrograd. One of the thousands of political gatherings that took place every day all over Russia.
The front door of Smolny Institute during the insurrection. Two rapid-fire guns mounted, one on each side of the entrance. Soldier and Red Guard sentries.
TROTSKY'S DOOR IN SMOLNY INSTITUTE, guarded by Red Guards. For two months this little room was the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Government. To it came representatives of all the Foreign Embassies, and here Trotsky wrote out by hand the first imperious diplomatic communications of the Workers' and Peasants' Government to the Powers. Notice on the door the enamelled plaque still reading, "Teacher's Room."
A Bolshevik Demonstration. On the banner is printed, "Long live Socialism! Long live the Third International!" In the center of the front row of men on the truck is Kamenev.
GROUP OF LEFT SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS in front of the Military Hotel in Petrograd. From right to left: first man, Kamkov; fifth man, Proshian, Commissar of Posts and Telegraphs; eighth man, Karelin; seventeenth man, Kalagayev, Commissar of Agriculture. This hotel was taken over by the Soviet Government as a residence for Government employees.
From Noey Satirikon, October, 1917.

*Somebody Very Determined* (To Babushka, Kropotkin, Plekhanov and Tseretelli): “One side, darlings! Make way for our neighbor, Yegor Fetiukov (typical name for the poorest class of ruzhik) the real representative of the democracy.”