

GITATOR * ALARM * ALTERNATIVE * ALTRUIST * AMERASIA * AMERIC
 OR ALL * AMERICAN APPEAL * AMERICAN BOLSHEVIK * AMERICAN FABIAN
 AMERICAN SOCIALIST * AMERICAN SPECTATOR * ANARCHIST SOVIET BULLE
 * ARISE! * BILLY GOAT * BLACK & WHITE * BLAST * CHALLENGE *
 CHALLENGE OF YOUTH * CHAMPION: LABOR MONTHLY * CHINA TODAY * CLAR
 * CLARITY * CLASS STRUGGLE * CLIPPER * COMMON SENSE * COMMUN
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 NEWS * INTERNATIONAL REVIEW * INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW *
 INTERNATIONALIST * I.I.D. MONTHLY * LABOR ACTION * LABOR AGE *
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 UNITY * LIBERTY * MAN! * MARCH OF LABOR * MARXIAN * MARXIST
 * MARXIST QUARTERLY * MARXIST REVIEW * MILITANT * MODERN QUART
 MODERN REVIEW * MODERN SOCIALISM * MONTHLY PEOPLE * MONTHLY
 REVIEW * MOTHER EARTH BULLETIN * NATIONAL ISSUES * NATIONALIST *
 NEW AGE * NEW DAY * NEW ESSAYS * NEW FOUNDATIONS * NEW INTERNAT
 NEW INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN * NEW JUSTICE * NEW MILITANT * NEW NATI
 * NEW PIONEER * NEW REVIEW * NEW STUDENT * NEW TRENDS * NEW
 VIEWS * NEW WORLD REVIEW * ONE BIG UNION MONTHLY * PACIFICA VIEWS
 * PARTY BUILDER * PARTY ORGANIZER * PEOPLE'S WORLD * POLITICS
 PROLETARIAN * PROLETARIAN OUTLOOK * RADICAL REVIEW * REBEL *
 REBEL WORKER * RESISTANCE * RETORT * REVOLT * REVOLUTIONARY ACT
 * REVOLUTIONARY AGE * REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST REVIEW * ROAD TO
 COMMUNISM * ROAD TO FREEDOM * SOCIAL CRUSADER * SOCIAL DEMOCRAT *

greenwood
 reprint corporation
 new york

announcing a significant reprint program of
 67 titles of

Radical Periodicals

in the United States, 1890-1960

From the Publishers—

WALTER GOLDWATER spent more than a decade compiling his bibliography, *Radical Periodicals in America, 1890–1950*, which was first published in 1964. Of the approximately 250 titles which Mr. Goldwater found and recorded, Greenwood Reprint Corporation discovered that very few sets existed in the world's libraries. Indeed, only a handful of complete files are to be found in the United States, and virtually none outside of this country. From the standpoint of scarcity alone, therefore, the desirability of reprinting this series was obvious from the outset.

For those few libraries that have recorded holdings, however, "holding" the title has not necessarily meant having it. As Mr. Goldwater explained in the Foreword of his book: "... in some cases when one calls at the [library] for one of these, it comes in a folder with name and numbers neatly lettered on it, but the opened folder reveals nothing but bits of yellow paper." Existing condition of the material was also a consideration in our decision to reprint these publications.

Finally, but most importantly, the contents of the selected titles was the determining factor. This brochure details some of the aspects of these selections which will appeal to students and researchers in history, literature, sociology and political science.

When it came time to select an Editor-in-Chief for the series, there was only one imaginable choice. We were fortunate, indeed, to have one of the nation's outstanding authorities on the subject of radical literature agree to assume these duties. However, Walter Goldwater did not merely agree (he never does). Rather, he immediately contacted those writers, editors and scholars that he knew who had worked in this area, and asked them to contribute ideas and new and significant introductions to the individual journals. These writings, in themselves, we believe, will form an important body of literature in the field.

As this is being written, most of the titles on the following pages are either at, or are going to, press. It has been a long and demanding project to locate complete and useable copy, but we are utilizing the best that could be obtained. We are, naturally, printing on long-life paper of the finest quality, and the bindings will be the best in every respect.

In the future, additional titles in this program will be reprinted. The "coming attractions" are announced on the final pages of this brochure.

In the meantime, we hope you will place your order for the titles described on the following pages, thereby taking advantage of the 10 per cent pre-publication discount. Delivery of all titles in the First Series is guaranteed for the indicated publication dates.

From the Editor-in-Chief—

"To no other movements have publications, no matter how small or obscure, meant so much as to radical movements. It is sometimes hard to determine whether a radical movement exists for the sake of its organ or vice versa."

—Theodore Draper, *The Roots of American Communism*.

IT IS an interesting fact that the appearance in America of the first "little magazine"—the avant garde literary journal—took place at almost the same time as the appearance of the first periodical published by a radical group. The eighteen-nineties brought forth not only the intelligent criticism of a James Huneker and the realism of a Stephen Crane and a Harold Frederic, but also crystallized the radical aspects of what had been a vague trade unionism and a vague protest against inequity, into an increasingly consolidated radical movement.

With the foundation of the Socialist Labor Party under the aegis of Daniel De Leon, the first radical periodical, in the sense that we describe it (i.e., published by an organized group, of Socialist, Anarchist, or Communist orientation), started publication in 1891. It was not long after that date that some members became dissatisfied with the party and with its organ, *The People*. The grievances felt by these dissident members were so much like those of members of every radical group, from that day to this, that one has a sense of *deja-vu* even at the very beginning of the story. Thus: the leadership was too dictatorial; it was not radical enough; it did not follow the precepts set forth by Karl Marx (or Bakunin, or Lenin); it compromised with the bourgeoisie, and all the rest. That is the way of the radical movement; it has always been its way, and presumably it will always be its way.

The re-publication of these periodicals fills a void in the history of American politics that very much needs filling. While it is true that the serious student of agitation and reform can find the material if he makes a pilgrimage to Kansas to peruse the files of the *Appeal to Reason*, to Stanford for the *Communist International*, and then to Cambridge for *Mother Earth*, this kind of travel has been beyond most scholars and students, even those who are writing dissertations or are following the careers of such early radicals as John Spargo or Emma Goldman.

The periods of most interest are those when the splits in the radical parties became manifest: 1900–1905, when the Socialist Labor Party split to produce the Socialist Party and the I.W.W.; 1919–1921, when the split from the Socialist Party produced various Communist parties; and 1929–1936, when the split from the Communist Party brought forth the Trotskyist groups (which rather quickly split into tiny fragments), and the Lovestoneite group, which later disappeared altogether. Each of these divisions also produced its periodical, often many of them, and the story of the radical movement,

with its undoubted impact on the political and social history of the country, can be properly read and understood only if the publications of these groups (books and pamphlets too, but periodicals above all) are read and digested.

Just as the names of contributors to the "little magazines" read like a roster of literary America of only a few years later, so do the contributors and editors of the radical magazines have names which come up again and again in the history of America—and the world—in the twentieth century. They are important names in the study of American history, economics and politics—as writers, professors, advisers, and in every phase of American political life.

Here, then, is the day-to-day thought and action of those—mostly young people—who were the radicals and protesters from the end of the last century to the middle of the present one. By reading the articles, we can see how some ideas have continued to run throughout the whole period: pacifism and general anti-war sentiment, with a violent exception in the case of the Spanish Civil War, and much soul-searching and division in the case of the two world wars; pro-union in spite of unions' faults; pro-Soviet in spite of the Soviet's faults; anti-Roosevelt in spite of Roosevelt's virtues; justice for the downtrodden.

There is still much work to be done in the field, for there were hundreds of local Socialist papers published during the early decades of this century which have never been collected. It is to be hoped that the project here initiated will lead to further work in this area, perhaps the most important one for the understanding of our very near past.

WALTER GOLDWATER
NEW YORK, 1968

RADICAL PAPERS TO BE RE-ISSUED

Reprinting Concern Plans
April 1 Publication

By ANTHONY RIPLEY

Generations of left-wing radicals in American politics have stood on street corners hawking copies of obscure newspapers and magazines, and now a New York reprinting company is re-issuing some of the old publications for library use.

The periodicals the hawkers sold included such titles as Alarm, an anarchist monthly first edited in 1884 by Albert Parsons, who was executed; Forerunner, a women's rights monthly published here between 1909 and 1916; New Foundations, an irregularly appearing quarterly serving as a Communist student organ between 1947 and 1951, and Billy Goat, a continuation of the personal Socialist monthly called Prophet and the Ass put out by G. S. Lockwood in 1912-1913, in Kalamazoo, Mich.

Many of the periodicals reflected personal views, party lines and the splintering that seemed almost a disease of the radicals. Many of them managed just a few scattered issues. Most died in poverty.

Available April 1

The first 35 sets of reprints are scheduled for delivery before April 1, with another 36

ready by June 30. A second series of 111 publications is planned.

Prices range from \$10 for a reprint of all published copies of Alternative, a monthly pacifist bulletin last issued in New York in 1951; to \$595 for reprints of the International Socialist Review, published in Chicago from 1900 to 1918 when it was suppressed by the Government. The last two issues were published illegally.

Harold Schwartz of the Greenwood Reprint Corporation said that in searching around for material Greenwood had discovered a biography of radical periodicals and found that almost none had been reprinted.

"We came across a whole subject area that had not been touched," Mr. Schwartz said.

Basis for Programs

He said the publications included were generally anarchist, Communist or Socialist, but also reflected syndicalist, nationalist, pacifist and feminist views. Many of the ideas first put forth in these periodicals, he said, were the basis for political programs by the major parties.

Such programs as Social Security, which was part of the New Deal under Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1930's, had their roots in the old radical movements, he said.

"These old periodicals are a direct window to the intellectual ideas of that day," Mr. Schwartz said.

On the desk of Greenwood's modest office at 211 East 43d Street was a bound volume of

The New International, for 1938. The slightly yellowed pages had articles by the editor, Max Schachtman, who later led a splinter group among Trotskyites. Schachtman, who still lives in New York, has agreed to write an introduction to the volume of reprints, Mr. Schwartz said.

The same volume had other articles by Leon Trotsky, who was assassinated in 1940 in Mexico, by James P. Cannon, who led still another splinter movement, and by James Burnham, who presently is an editor of The National Review, a conservative magazine.

Introduction Planned

Mr. Schwartz said Russell Blackwell has agreed to write an introduction to the magazine Spanish Revolution.

This magazine, published semimonthly and then irregularly from 1936 to 1938 in New York, was the publication of the United Libertarian Organizations, which were anarchist-syndicalist in outlook. It differed from weekly newspaper of the same name that was published in Barcelona, Spain, which appeared during the early part of the Spanish Civil War.

Mr. Schwartz said many of the old magazines and newspapers were found at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, while others came from the New York Public Library, and libraries at Yale and Vassar.

"Vassar has a fine socialist collection," Mr. Schwartz said.

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First Series

Alternative

(Committee for Non-violent Revolution)

VOLS. 1-3/#5 (ALL PUBLISHED)
NEW YORK, 1948-1951
PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$10.00

ALTERNATIVE was a pacifist periodical issued for the purpose of arousing its readers to action—non-violent, direct action. Its opening editorial statement announced: "We will not be pro-American any more than we will be pro-Russian, pro-British or pro-Hottentot. In an age of atom bombs and preparations for bacteriological warfare, we cannot be the slave to any nationalism." (Introduction).

Amerasia

VOLS. 1-11/#7 (ALL PUBLISHED)
NEW YORK, 1937-1947
PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$235.00

THERE is an obvious need to stimulate and clarify American public opinion on the Far Eastern situation. The public must be aroused to assume the responsibility for American Far Eastern affairs inherent in a democratic government." (Introduction). The direction of clarification "on the Far Eastern situation" was indicated by the seizure of the Press by F.B.I. agents and a suit brought against the editors by the government. (Volume 9/#12, June 15, 1945).

American Appeal

VOLS. 1-8/#48 (ALL PUBLISHED)
CHICAGO, 1920-1927
PUBLICATION DATE: SEPT. 30, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$163.00

THIS WEEKLY, published by the Socialist Party, discussed newsworthy events relevant to the interest of American socialists of the twenties. Volumes 1-6, 1920-1925 were published as a monthly called *Socialist World*, edited, in part, by Eugene V. Debs. The publication included a Special Features Section in which prominent socialists of the day contributed pieces concerning the nature of socialism.

NOTE: Vols. 1-6, 1920-1925 published as *Socialist World*

* *American Labor Bulletin*, see: LABOR POWER.

American Socialist

(Socialist Party)

A WEEKLY issued by the National Office of the Socialist Party. It superseded *Party Builder*, and merged into *Eye-Opener* . . . after being forbidden the mails. Its main editor was J. Louis Engdahl." (Goldwater). Presented in a newspaper format, the publication consisted of articles on news and events chiefly pertaining to labor problems and American socialism. Of particular interest is the coverage of World War I from the Socialist Party's point of view, and the continued appeal to its membership to remain pacifists throughout the war.

VOLS. 1-4 (ALL PUBLISHED)

CHICAGO, 1914-1917

PUBLICATION DATE: SEPT. 30, 1968

CLOTHBOUND: \$195.00

* *American Socialist Monthly*, see: SOCIALIST REVIEW.

* *American Socialist Quarterly*, see: SOCIALIST REVIEW.

American Spectator

ALTHOUGH this started as a completely literary 'little' magazine, edited by George Jean Nathan, Cabell, O'Neill, Dreiser, and others, it later became a definitely radical political monthly, with substantial articles by such writers as John L. Lewis, Eugene Lyons, and Martha Gruening on political and social matters." (Goldwater). "The *American Spectator* is a 'literary newspaper,' offering comment on a wide variety of subjects interesting to the student of modern letters. [However,] its point of view is serious, and its purpose to evaluate our age without 'commercial or advertising' prejudice. Theodore Dreiser and Eugene O'Neill appear in the role of critics. The prose of Sherwood Anderson is also in evidence. The criticism of Joseph Wood Krutch, Ernest Boyd, and Robert Linn also appears. . . . Short stories are contributed by Jerome Weidman and Sherwood Anderson." (Hoffman).

VOLS. 1-4 (i.e. Nos. 1-48)

(ALL PUBLISHED)

NEW YORK, 1932-1937

PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968

CLOTHBOUND: \$80.00

Black & White

VOLS. 1-2/#5 (ALL PUBLISHED)
LOS ANGELES, 1939-1940
PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$25.00

BLACK & WHITE is being published in the belief that alert, inquiring Westerners want honest reporting and clear analysis of issues confronting us. . . . While we will not be competing in the already overcrowded field of belles-lettres, the pages of *Black & White* always will be open to discerning articles on literature, art, drama, music and motion pictures. And we shall welcome fiction that reflects, as no mere reporting and analysis can, the problems with which our people are struggling." (*Introduction*).

Blast

VOLS. 1-2/#5 (ALL PUBLISHED)
SAN FRANCISCO, 1916-1917
PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$24.50

THE BLAST is not a decent, respectable paper," this anarchist periodical said proudly of itself. Its editors, Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, in a statement of the journal's policy, asserted: "The breath of discontent is heavy upon this wide land. It permeates mill and mine, field and factory. . . . To fire it with the spark of Hope, to kindle it with the light of Vision, and turn pale discontent into conscious social action—that is the crying problem of the hour. . . . To work then, and blasted be every obstacle in the way of Rejuvenation!" (*Introduction*). The early numbers contain much source material on the Tom Mooney case.

China Today

(Friends of the Chinese People)

SERIES 1: VOLS. 1-2/#8,
1933-1934 (ALL PUBLISHED)
SERIES 2: VOLS. 1-8/#3, 1934-
1942 (ALL AND LAST PUBLISHED)
NEW YORK, 1933-1942
PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$185.00

THE PEOPLE living in the Chinese Soviets under a Workers and Peasants Government, in addition to their sympathizers in Kuomintang territory, are the only people in China who are putting up a genuine fight against imperialist domination of China. They are the only people resisting the violent oppression and murderous regimes of the Chinese military lords. They are the only people who are earnestly fighting for the national liberation of China, and for the opportunity to build in China a civilization which will give every Chinese worker and peasant an opportunity to live a decent and human existence. We, the Friends of the Chinese People, are sympathetic toward any movement which has these aims, and we extend our cooperation to all Chinese people and the other people who are sincerely fighting for the national liberation of China." (*Introduction*).

Class Struggle

(Devoted to International Socialism)

THIS ULTRA-RADICAL periodical was, in its early stages, designated the "Theoretical Organ of the Socialist Party of America," but by its last issue it had become the "Organ of the Communist Labor Party." Its editorial triumvirate, consisting of Louis Boudin, Louis Fraina and Ludwig Lore, separated over the question of policy toward the Bolshevik revolution—a split which "was a microcosm of the rupture that was rending the Socialist world." (*Draper*).

VOLS. 1-3/#4 (ALL PUBLISHED)

NEW YORK, 1917-1919

PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968

CLOTHBOUND: \$65.00

Class Struggle

(Communist League of Struggle)

THIS MONTHLY was the "organ of the Communist League of Struggle, a left-wing splinter from the Trotskyists consisting of Albert Weisbord and a few others." (*Goldwater*). It endeavored to become "a paper for all the toiling masses . . . built upon the iron foundations of Leninism," and eschewing "all the opportunism and deviations from the Bolshevik principles found so often in the columns of the *Daily Worker*, *Revolutionary Age* and the *Militant*." (*Introduction*).

VOLS. 1-7/#9 (ALL PUBLISHED)

NEW YORK, 1931-1937

PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968

CLOTHBOUND: \$97.50

Clipper

(A Western Review)

THIS MONTHLY . . . was typical of the many Communist-sponsored front organizations' organs of the period. Bitterly anti-war during the German-Soviet pact period, it changed to avid promulgation of the entry into the war immediately after the German attack on Russia in June 1941. Among its editors were Cedric Belfrage, Carey McWilliams, and Donald Ogden Stewart." (*Goldwater*). "The *Los Angeles Clipper* attacks the commercial magazine both cleverly and seriously, including in its pages a burlesque 'writer's market.' Its serious purpose is 'to print the sort of honest writing which cannot be published in commercial magazines.'" (*Hoffman*).

VOLS. 1-2/#9 (ALL PUBLISHED)

LOS ANGELES, 1940-1941

PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968

CLOTHBOUND: \$32.50

Common Sense

VOLS. 1-15/#1 WITH GEN. IND.
1-12 (ALL PUBLISHED)
NEW YORK, 1932-1946
PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$335.00

COMMON SENSE was an independent liberal-radical monthly that began publication by advocating "the calling of a constitutional convention to adapt the principles of the American Revolution of 1776 to modern needs." (*Platform*, 1933). This was during the period when *Common Sense* was the organ of the Commonwealth Political Federation, a short-lived party. By the 1940's after the departure of its first editors, Selden Rodman and Alfred Bingham, the periodical became "a monthly of ideas and interpretation." Richard Rovere, Sidney Hertzberg and Varian Fry were its later editors. During its fifteen years of publication it attracted an impressive list of contributors, among them John Dewey, Archibald MacLeish, John Dos Passos, Upton Sinclair and Charles Beard.

Communist

(Communist Party of America)

SERIES 1: NOS. 1-7, 1919
(ALL PUBLISHED)
SERIES 2: VOLS. 1-3/#1, 1919-
1921 (ALL AND LAST PUBLISHED)
CHICAGO, 1919-1921
PUBLICATION DATE: SEPT. 30, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$75.00

WEEEKLY ORGAN of the Communist Party of America." (*Goldwater*). This weekly was published in two series. The first was edited by Dennis E. Batt, and the second by Louis C. Fraina to replace *Revolutionary Age*. *Communist* supported the "Third Communist International" and "the principles of revolutionary communism." (*Editorial, Volume 1, Number 1*).

Communist International

SERIES 1: NOS. 1-30, 1919-1924
(ALL PUBLISHED)
SERIES 2: VOLS. 1-17, 1924-1940
(ALL AND LAST PUBLISHED)
NEW YORK, 1919-1940
PUBLICATION DATE: MAR. 1, 1969
CLOTHBOUND: \$1135.00

OFFICIAL ORGAN of the Communist International (except in 1940, when it was unofficial). It appeared from 1919 to 1924 in Russia in several languages and then the English version was imported into America. From 1924 to 1937 it was published in England weekly, bi-weekly and monthly, and an edition with a New York imprint (though the last page shows it was printed in England) was sent over until 1934; thereafter it was printed in New York." (*Goldwater*). The first issue states that "in America the working men are coming out into the streets in readiness for the decisive struggle . . . [and that] the Third International has garnered the fruit of the labours of the Second International, casting off the refuse of opportunism, social chauvinism, bourgeois and lower middle-class tendencies and has set out to achieve the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Conscientious Objector

INDEPENDENT monthly published by conscientious objectors. It was not officially suppressed, but most of its editors were sent to C.O. camps during the war." (Goldwater). "It is a paper published in the interests of peace. It aims to expose the sham and futility of war; it strives to remove the causes of war and serves to support and inform those who oppose all war." (Introduction).

VOLS. 1-8/#6 (ALL PUBLISHED)
NEW YORK, 1939-1946
PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$87.50

Dialectics

DIALECTICS is a periodical devoted to the examination of literature, of the present and the recent past, from a Marxist point of view. This point of view, it is the purpose of this magazine to show, has a wholesome effect upon criticism and a not harmful one upon creation. 'If it does not bestow genius upon a writer, it does untie the hands of genius.' Many, but by no means all, of the essays are written by Soviet critics. Among the subjects treated . . . are 'The Dialectical Development of Thomas Mann,' Andre Gide's quarrel with the Soviet, the realism of Emile Zola, and James Joyce's *Ulysses*. There are also several essays on Marxist aesthetics, and No. 5 has a bibliography of Soviet literature." (Hoffman).

NOS. 1-9 (ALL PUBLISHED)
NEW YORK, 1937-1939
PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$15.00

Enquiry

THE SOCIALIST-ORIENTED *Enquiry* made clear from the outset that it was "not the organ of another sect with a political axe to grind." Its main task, instead, was "to stimulate discussion, to bring together men of similar, but not identical minds for participation in an urgent intellectual and political enterprise: the determination of a long-time strategy of progressive social action." (Introduction).

VOLS. 1-2/#3 (ALL PUBLISHED)
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, 1942-1945
PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$10.50

Equal Justice

(Communist Party of America, International Labor Defense)

VOLS. 1-16/#3 (ALL PUBLISHED)
CHICAGO, NEW YORK, 1926-1942
PUBLICATION DATE: SEPT. 30, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$245.00

THE "Organ of the International Labor Defense, the legal and labor defense of the Communist Party. First edited by Max Shachtman, later by J. Louis Engdahl." (Goldwater). The magazine publicized such famous cases as Sacco and Vanzetti, the Scottsboro Boys, and all the international strikes and political suppressions which occurred in the period 1926-1942, thereby supporting "the cause for which the class-war prisoners have given their freedom—the right of the working class to organize and speak in its own interests." (Introduction).

NOTE: Vols. 1-10/#11, 1926-1937 published as *Labor Defender*

Forerunner

VOLS. 1-7 (ALL PUBLISHED)
NEW YORK, 1909-1916
PUBLICATION DATE: SEPT. 30, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$130.00

LIBERAL-RADICAL, pro-woman's rights monthly, edited by Charlotte Perkins Gilman." (Goldwater). Although "radical" for the period, *Forerunner* was non-militant in its approach. It advocated a three-faced solution of the world's ills: progress, social and intellectual equality for women, and a non-violent socialism. It developed these programs through stories, poems and informative articles.

**Fourth International*, see: INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW.

Good Morning

VOLS. 1-3 (ALL PUBLISHED)
NEW YORK, 1919-1921
PUBLICATION DATE: SEPT. 30, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$35.00

ART YOUNG'S humorous weekly amply demonstrates his jovially satirical opposition to the postwar status quo. Both in cartoon and essay, the writers for *Good Morning* ridicule the sober efforts of international diplomats and puncture the inflated ego of the returning soldiery. Much of the material is political in its nature, but *Good Morning* is valuable as another example of social satire." (Hoffman).

**In Defense of Bolshevism*,

see: WORKERS' LEAGUE FOR A
REVOLUTIONARY PARTY. BULLETIN.

Industrial Pioneer

(*Industrial Workers of the World*)

THE PURPOSE of the magazine is to spread the doctrines of Revolutionary Industrial Unionism. To that end we will publish educational matter dealing with the labor and economic situation in this and other countries, as well as articles descriptive of various industries. Proletarian art in the form of fiction and poetry will also find expression in our columns." (*Introduction*). The I.W.W.'s interpretation of Revolutionary Industrial Unionism, as promulgated in *Industrial Pioneer*, was labor class solidarity and power through industrial unions. One of the periodical's chief aims was the abolition of the wage system.

SERIES 1: VOL. 1, 1921-1922
(ALL PUBLISHED)

SERIES 2: VOLS. 1-4/#5,
1923-1926 (ALL AND LAST
PUBLISHED)

CHICAGO, 1921-1926

PUBLICATION DATE: SEPT. 30, 1968

CLOTHBOUND: \$150.00

Industrial Unionist

(*Industrial Union Party*)

OFFICIAL ORGAN of the Industrial Union Party (League) a small group which split from the Socialist Labor Party." (*Gold-water*). The *Industrial Unionist* purported to "hold aloft the banner of Marxism and De Leonism . . . by teaching the working-class its economics, the only true economics . . . and the Materialist Conception of History." (*Volume 1, Number 1*).

SERIES 1: VOLS. 1-8/#3,
1932-1940 (ALL PUBLISHED)

SERIES 2: [Nos. 1-4],
1941 (ALL PUBLISHED)

SERIES 3: Nos. 1-6, 1949-
1950 (ALL AND LAST PUBLISHED)

NEW YORK, 1932-1950

PUBLICATION DATE: SEPT. 30, 1968

CLOTHBOUND: \$147.50

**Intercollegiate Socialist*, see: LABOR AGE.

International Class Struggle

*(Issued for the International Communist Opposition
by the Communist Party [Opposition])*

NOS. 1-3 (ALL PUBLISHED)

NEW YORK, 1936-1937

PUBLICATION DATE: SEPT. 30, 1968

CLOTHBOUND: \$10.50

IT WILL deal with the problems of the international movement from the point of view of the principles of Communism as laid down in the resolutions of the first three Congresses of the Communist International and from the point of view of the tactics worked out and practiced by the Communist Opposition in the course of the past seven years. . . ." (*Introduction*). The ICO itself played a small, but unique, role in the international communist movement during the 1930's. At a time when sole control of the movement was held by the Communist Party, the International Communist Opposition represented a demand for intraparty democracy, and for discussion and criticism within the framework of communist principles and discipline.

International Review

VOLS. 1-4/#1 (ALL PUBLISHED)

NEW YORK, 1936-1939

PUBLICATION DATE: SEPT. 30, 1968

CLOTHBOUND: \$32.50

AN INDEPENDENT radical magazine with left-Socialist and Anarchist sympathies." (*Goldwater*). Many of the pieces appearing in the magazine were reprints and translations of articles written by Leo Tolstoi, Andre Malraux, Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, Leon Trotsky, Andre Gide and Mao Tse-tung.

* *International Review*, see: WORLD SURVEY.

International Socialist Review

THE MOST substantial of the Socialist Party publications (though not officially published by the Party) this monthly, having absorbed the *Comrade*, grew with the advance of the Party in the first decade of the century, then declined. It was suppressed by the government, its last two issues being published illegally." (Goldwater). "... we shall seek to counteract the sentimental Utopianism that has so long characterized the American movement . . . to keep our readers in touch with the Socialist movements in other countries . . . [and] aim to secure the interpretation of American social conditions in the light of Socialist philosophy by the Socialists of this country." (Editorial, Volume 1, Number 1).

VOLS. 1-18 / #8 (ALL PUBLISHED)
CHICAGO, 1900-1918
PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$495.00

International Socialist Review

(Socialist Workers Party)

MONTHLY theoretical organ of the 'official' Trotskyist organization, the Socialist Workers Party. Among its editors were James P. Cannon, Farrell Dobbs and Joseph Hansen." (Goldwater). Although it changed its name from *Fourth International* with Volume 18 / #3, 1956, to the present *International Socialist Review*, its mission remained essentially the same: "... to present a Trotskyist outlook on world events, emphasizing in particular questions involving Marxist theory." (To Our Readers, 1956).

VOLS. 1-20
NEW YORK, 1940-1959
PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$295.00 ✓

NOTE: Vols. 1-17 / #2, 1940-1956 published as *Fourth International*

Labor Action

(Workers Party of the United States)

THIS WEEKLY, finally bi-weekly, publication was the organ of the Workers Party, "which split from the Socialist Workers Party in 1940 mainly because of a difference on the question of whether Russia should be supported in case of a war [and later on the question of whether Russia was a] workers' state. . . . The party became the Independent Socialist League in 1949, but the paper continued as before." (Goldwater). Originally published in order to carry on the "struggle against the imperialist war and for Socialism" (Volume 4, Number 6), it was first edited by Joseph Carter and Emanuel Garrett, later by Hal Draper, Irving Howe, and Albert Gates. "Its first number was called Vol. IV, No. 6, as if it were the same as *Challenge of Youth*, which had second-class mailing privileges" (Goldwater); preceding its first number was a "Preview Number," without date, published for May Day, 1940.

VOLS. 4 / #6-22 / #19
(ALL PUBLISHED)
NEW YORK, 1940-1958
PUBLICATION DATE: MAR. 1, 1969
CLOTHBOUND: \$1275.00 ✓

NOTE: Vols. 1-4 / #5 not published

Labor Age

(*American Workers Party*)

VOLS. 1-22 / #1 (ALL PUBLISHED)

NEW YORK, 1913-1933

PUBLICATION DATE: SEPT. 30, 1968

CLOTHBOUND: \$360.00

SOCCIALIST-ORIENTED monthly, which . . . became the monthly organ of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, later the American Workers Party. This group tried to influence the labor and union movement along radical but non-Communist lines. The party merged with the Communist League of America in 1934 to become the Workers Party of the U.S.A. . . ., and published the semi-monthly *Labor Action*. *Labor Age* was preceded by *Intercollegiate Socialist* and *Socialist Review*." (Goldwater).

NOTE: Vols. 1-7 / #4, 1913-1919 published as *Intercollegiate Socialist*

Vols. 8-10 / #2, 1919-1921 published as *Socialist Review*

* *Labor Defender*, see: EQUAL JUSTICE.

Labor Power

(*American Labor Party*)

VOLS. 1-2 / #6 (ALL PUBLISHED)

NEW YORK, 1934-1935

PUBLICATION DATE: SEPT. 30, 1968

CLOTHBOUND: \$30.00

MONTHLY published by the American Labor Party, a De Leonite split from the Industrial Union Party. This party should not be confused with the American Labor Party which, originally a liberal-labor organization (in New York State), later came under the influence of the Communists. [*Labor Power*] superseded *American Labor Bulletin*." (Goldwater).

NOTE: Vols. 1 / #1-9, 1934 published as *American Labor Bulletin*

* *Leninist League. Bulletin.*, see: WORKERS' LEAGUE FOR
A REVOLUTIONARY PARTY. BULLETIN.

Marxist Quarterly

NOS. 1-3 (ALL PUBLISHED)

NEW YORK, 1937

PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968

CLOTHBOUND: \$21.50

AN IMPOSING independent radical theoretical quarterly, which lasted for three issues. It contained articles by Lewis Corey, Sidney Hook and many others." (Goldwater). Other contributors included Meyer Schapiro, Louis Hacker, Bertram Wolfe, and Corliss Lamont.

Militant

(Communist League of America)

SEMI-MONTHLY organ of the (Trotskyist) Opposition in the Workers (Communist) Party of America. After expulsion, from June 1929 the paper was the organ of the Communist League of America (Left Opposition). . . . Its main editors were Max Shachtman and James P. Cannon. Superseded by *New Militant*. (Goldwater). *Militant* announced that it would "print regularly the suppressed writings of Trotsky, Radek, Zinoviev, and other leaders of the international Communist movement, as well as . . . articles and editorials on the American situation which are denied [recognition] in the official Party press." (Introduction).

VOLS. 1-7/#48 (ALL PUBLISHED)

NEW YORK, 1928-1934

PUBLICATION DATE: SEPT. 30, 1968

CLOTHBOUND: \$280.00

* *Modern Monthly*, see: MODERN QUARTERLY.

Modern Quarterly

(A Journal of Radical Opinion)

ONE OF THE most intelligent of the radical literary magazines, generally giving more attention to politics than to literary criticism. Most of the important liberal and radical writers of the period contributed: Bertrand Russell, John Dewey, Edmund Wilson, Max Eastman, Waldo Frank, Sherwood Anderson, etc." (Goldwater). "The *Modern Quarterly* is an organ of leftwing criticism of America. Under the very active and intelligent editorship of V. F. Calverton, it surveys and analyzes most of the important writers of its time. Its chief critical weapons are Marxism and psychoanalysis." (Hoffman).

VOLS. 1-11/#7 (ALL PUBLISHED)

NEW YORK, 1923-1940

PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968

CLOTHBOUND: \$245.00

NOTE: Vols. 1-6/#3, 1923-1932 published as *Modern Quarterly*
Vols. 7-10, 1933-1938 published as *Modern Monthly*

Modern Review

(American Labor Conference on International Affairs)

MODERN REVIEW purports to affirm "those basic ideas and values that have motivated the liberal, labor and socialist movements of the past." (Introduction). It was a publication of the social-democratic "American Labor Conference on International Affairs," and received contributions from such notables as Hannah Arendt, Daniel Bell, Sidney Hook, and Granville Hicks.

VOLS. 1-3/#2 (ALL PUBLISHED)

NEW YORK, 1947-1950

PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968

CLOTHBOUND: \$57.50

Modern Socialism

(A Journal of Revolutionary Re-Education)

Nos. 1-4 (ALL PUBLISHED)
NEW YORK, 1941-1942
PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$11.00

MODERN SOCIALISM will have a definite policy and direction: it will fly the standard of Scientific Marxism. Its Marxism, however, will not be sacrosanct, inviolate and beyond criticism; it will not fear to probe deeply and re-examine the basic premises of Marxism. The specific task of *Modern Socialist* will be to come to grips with traditional tactical Marxism as formulated by Marx and Engels, and its complex of inevitability." (Introduction). Abraham Ziegler was Editor and Publisher.

Monthly Review

Nos. 1-5 (ALL PUBLISHED)
PLAINFIELD, N. J., 1934-1935
PUBLICATION DATE: SEPT. 30, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$20.00

INDEPENDENT, but Communist-oriented 'monthly,' issued to appeal to intellectuals, professional people, and white-collar workers. Among its editors were Joseph Koven, Oakley Johnson, and Liston Oak." (Goldwater). It included selections of poetry, fiction and art criticism, as well as political and historical essays.

✓ Monthly Review

(An Independent Socialist Magazine)

Vols. 1-12
NEW YORK, 1949-1960
PUBLICATION DATE: SEPT. 30, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$230.00

THIS INTELLIGENT Marxist monthly, edited by Paul Sweezy and Leo Huberman, has generally taken a position coinciding with that of the Communists, but often follows an independent line." (Goldwater). "Monthly Review is an independent magazine devoted to analyzing, from a socialist point of view, the most significant trends in domestic and foreign affairs. We mean by socialism a system of society with two fundamental characteristics: first, public ownership of the decisive sectors of the economy; and second, comprehensive planning of production for the benefit of the producers themselves. . . . We shall follow the development of socialism all over the world, but we want to emphasize that our major concern is less with socialism abroad than with socialism at home. We are convinced that the sooner the United States is transformed from a capitalist to a socialist society, the better it will be not only for Americans but for all mankind." (Introduction).

* *Mother Earth*, see: MOTHER EARTH BULLETIN.

Mother Earth Bulletin

ANARCHIST literary and political monthly edited by Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman. [It was] suppressed by the government for its anti-war propaganda." (Goldwater). "Mother Earth is devoted chiefly to radical political comment. [It] is a pioneer spokesman for radical thinking in the twentieth century and deserves attention . . . because of the regard in which both it and its publisher were held by the young radical intellectuals of the second decade." (Hoffman).

NOTE: Series 1 published as *Mother Earth*

SERIES 1: VOLS. 1-12/#6,
1906-1917 (ALL PUBLISHED)

SERIES 2: Nos. 1-7, 1917-1918
(ALL AND LAST PUBLISHED)

NEW YORK, 1906-1918

PUBLICATION DATE: SEPT. 30, 1968

CLOTHBOUND: \$215.00

WITH THE publication of *The Nationalist* in May 1889, the Nationalist movement assumed a shape and size that had compelled the attention of many more people than had previously noticed it." (Franklin). Influenced by the philosophy of Edward Bellamy, the periodical contained socially-oriented fiction and poetry as well as news about the Nationalist movement. When it ceased publication in 1891, the *New Nation* paid it this tribute: "It has undoubtedly done a work which will make it historic. . . . It belongs to a list of short-lived periodicals which are immortal."

Nationalist

VOLS. 1-3 (ALL PUBLISHED)

BOSTON, 1889-1891

PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968

CLOTHBOUND: \$55.00

New Foundations

VOLS. 1-7/#2 (ALL PUBLISHED)
NEW YORK, 1947-1954
PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$62.50

COMMUNIST student organ, first called 'a cultural quarterly by and for youth' later 'a student quarterly.' It appeared irregularly." (Goldwater). "New Foundations actively combats reactionary and fascist ideologies in all their manifestations and presents a positive approach to the solution of the problems of American students—an approach infused with the creative spirit of socialism. The orientation of this magazine will be militantly progressive with the aim of stimulating Marxist thought and progressive action. . . . New Foundations was born in the imagination of a group of overseas Marines who foresaw that student America would need a channel of expression after the war." (Introduction).

New International

(Socialist Workers Party)

VOLS. 1-24/#3 (ALL PUBLISHED)
NEW YORK, 1934-1958
PUBLICATION DATE: SEPT. 30, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$460.00

TROTSKY wrote that he considered the establishment of the *New International* "a festival occasion," and commented further: "I am convinced that your magazine will serve as an invaluable weapon in the establishment of the new International on the foundations laid by the great masons of the future: Marx, Engels, Lenin." (Introduction). "Monthly . . . theoretical organ of the Workers Party U.S.A., then of the Socialist Workers Party. Suspended during the sojourn of the Trotskyists in the Socialist Party, it reappeared in 1938. After the split of the Workers Party from the S.W.P. in 1940, the Workers Party took the name of the magazine and continued it as its own organ. . . . Its main editor (from Vol. 6, No. 3 through Vol. 24, No. 3) was Max Shachtman, and co-editors included John West (James Burnham), Albert Gates, and others." (Goldwater).

NOTE: Vol. 3, 1936-1937 not published

New Militant

(Workers Party U.S.A.)

VOLS. 1-2/#22 (ALL PUBLISHED)
NEW YORK, 1934-1936
PUBLICATION DATE: SEPT. 30, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$87.00

THE NEW name of the *Militant*, after the merger of the Communist League of America with the American Workers Party, when it also absorbed *Labor Action*. It continued as the organ of the new Party, Workers Party U.S.A., until the group entered the Socialist Party." (Goldwater).

New Nation

EDWARD BELLAMY edited this Utopian monthly, a spokesman for the 'Nationalist' movement. . . . [It] was at first very similar in approach [to the *Nationalist*]. Later, however, Bellamy pursued a more radical, or Populist line." (Goldwater).

VOLS. 1-4/#5 (ALL PUBLISHED)
BOSTON, 1891-1894
PUBLICATION DATE: SEPT. 30, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$125.00

New Review

WEEKLY, monthly, semi-monthly independent radical publication edited by Floyd Dell, Louis Boudin, Louis Fraina, and many others." (Goldwater). "The primary purpose of *The New Review* is to enable the Socialists of America to attain to a better knowledge and clearer understanding of the theories and principles, history and methods of the International Socialist Movement." (Introduction).

VOLS. 1-4/#6 (ALL PUBLISHED)
NEW YORK, 1913-1916
PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$110.00

New Trends

THIS anarchist-libertarian monthly's announced purpose was to clear up the "confusion" brought about by two world wars. Criticism, it professed, was to be accompanied by "attempts at constructive thinking" and by "giving new slants to old problems." (Introduction).

NOS. 1-10 (ALL PUBLISHED)
NEW YORK, 1945-1946
PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$12.50

New World Review ✓

THE *New World Review*, which published its first 18 volumes under the title *Soviet Russia Today*, "set itself the task to unmask and warn, to tell workers and friends of the 'Soviet Union' the truth about Soviet Russia." (Introduction). "Official monthly organ of the Committee (or Council) of American-Soviet Friendship, sometimes Friends of the Soviet Union. Its main editor was [and still is] Jessica Smith." (Goldwater).

VOLS. 1-28
NEW YORK, 1932-1960
PUBLICATION DATE: MAR. 1, 1969
CLOTHBOUND: \$990.00

NOTE: Vols. 1-18, 1932-1951 published as *Soviet Russia Today*

One Big Union Monthly

(Industrial Workers of the World)

SERIES 1: VOLS. 1-3/#1,
1919-1921 (ALL PUBLISHED)
SERIES 2: VOLS. 1-2/#6, 1937-
1938 (ALL AND LAST PUBLISHED)
CHICAGO, 1919-1938
PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$125.00

AS THE official organ of the I.W.W., *The One Big Union Monthly* was dedicated "to depict the struggle of the working class throughout the world for emancipation from wage slavery." It further announced: "Being written and edited from cover to cover by wage workers, many of whom lack elementary training in writing, *The One Big Union Monthly* makes no pretense whatever at literary perfection. In fact, we prefer to publish the contributions with as little editing as possible, in order not to rob them of their originality and simplicity." (*Introduction*).

Pacifica Views

VOLS. 1-4/#44 (ALL PUBLISHED)
GLENORA, CALIF., 1943-1947
PUBLICATION DATE: SEPT. 30, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$35.00

A "WEEKLY organ of independent pacifists and conscientious objectors." (Goldwater). "It is not the organ of any particular wing of pacifist opinion nor of any pacifist organization. The editorial position of *Pacifica Views* is non-sectarian but not irreligious. It will seek to stimulate serious thought concerning both the basic and the particular problems confronting the present generation of pacifists with emphasis on the larger philosophical and social questions which are important to well-intentioned pacifists and non-pacifists alike." (*Introduction*).

Party Organizer

(Communist Party)

VOLS. 1-11/#8 (ALL PUBLISHED)
NEW YORK, 1927-1938
PUBLICATION DATE: SEPT. 30, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$195.00

MONTHLY internal organ of the Communist Party, this was not for general sale, and is important for the insight it gives into some of the lesser-known aspects of the Communist movement during the 'third period' and 'united front.'" (Goldwater). *Party Organizer* saw itself as both "a weapon in overcoming [the Party's] fatal organizational weaknesses" and a sensitive reflection of "the life, the problems, the growth and the experiences of the entire Party." (*Introduction*).

Politics

DWIGHT MACDONALD was sole editor of this independent radical magazine. His aim was "to broaden political comment so as to include all kinds of social, technological, cultural and psychological factors; and to measure month to month developments with a yard-stick of basic values." (*Introduction*). MacDonald, himself, was a regular contributor. Others included Paul Goodman, Louis Clair, C. Wright Mills, and Niccolo Tucci.

VOLS. 1-6/#1 (ALL PUBLISHED)

NEW YORK, 1944-1949

PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968

CLOTHBOUND: \$90.00

Radical Review

THE *Radical Review* stated that it was not a "propaganda sheet . . . airing fixed principles of a certain organization or wing of an organization." Instead, it would devote itself to "the critical investigation of Scientific Socialism." Its aim was "to become a journal which reflects the attempts of a class-conscious element in the Socialist movement to advance the interests of Socialist education as a PARTISAN effort to cement and improve the social position of the Working Class in its struggle against the Capitalist Class for the abolition of the Wage System and the inauguration of the Industrial Republic." (*Introduction*).

VOLS. 1-2/#3 (ALL PUBLISHED)

NEW YORK, 1917-1919

PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968

CLOTHBOUND: \$28.50

Rebel

(Devoted to the Exposition of Anarchist Communism)

DEVOTED uncompromisingly to anarchist communism, the magazine looked upon itself as an East Coast Firebrand. The articles reported on current social problems with considerable emphasis on situations where government action caused suffering and injustices. The magazine repudiated all government forms as despotic and advocated their complete abolition, recommending, in their stead "a voluntary association for mutual protection and defense against invasion." (*Introduction*).

NOS. 1-6 (ALL PUBLISHED)

BOSTON, 1895-1896

PUBLICATION DATE: SEPT. 30, 1968

CLOTHBOUND: \$12.50

Retort

(An Anarchist Review)

VOLS. 1-5/#1 (ALL PUBLISHED)
BEARSVILLE, N. Y., 1942-1951
PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$35.00

DISSATISFIED with the 'retreat' of radicals from their principles and programs, the editors of *Retort* [mainly Holley Cantine] retired to Bearsville, N. Y., for a reconsideration of the problems of the revolutionary. Since society is in an important sense 'artistic'—that is, the materials of the artist are social and not private—the editors hope that the literary contributions will aid in their task of reorientation." (*Hoffman*).

**Review*, see: WEEKLY REVIEW.

Revolutionary Age

(Communist Labor Party)

VOLS. 1-2/#7 (ALL PUBLISHED)
BOSTON, NEW YORK, 1918-1919
PUBLICATION DATE: SEPT. 30, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$90.00

SEMI-WEEKLY and weekly organ of the ultra-left group within the Socialist Party before its split in 1919; then the organ of the Communist Labor Party until its merger with the Communist Party to become the United Communist Party. Its more important editors were Louis Fraina, John Reed, and Ludwig Lore." (*Goldwater*). Its interpretation of events was intended to "offset the volume of misinformation at present being . . . broadcast by the Capitalist press." (*Introduction*).

Revolutionary Age

(Weekly Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A. [Majority Group])

WEEKLY organ of the Communist Party U.S.A. (Majority Group)—Lovestone, Gitlow, Bertram D. Wolfe, Will Herberg, et al. —after its expulsion from the Communist Party." (Goldwater). It began publication to combat "the war danger" and to promote "the rapidly increasing symptoms of radicalization of the masses." (Introduction).

VOLS. 1-3/#5 (ALL PUBLISHED)

NEW YORK, 1929-1932

PUBLICATION DATE: SEPT. 30, 1968

CLOTHBOUND: \$160.00

Socialist Appeal

(An Organ of Revolutionary Socialism)

THIS MONTHLY, edited by Ernest Erber and Albert Goldman, was the organ of a pro-Trotskyist group within the Socialist Party. It optimistically predicted at the outset that it would become "the center around which will rally all the revolutionary forces within the Socialist Party." It further posed an "uncompromising attitude on all questions of Socialist principles, its devotion to revolutionary Marxism against both reformism and Stalinism" and to "the best elements within our Party." (Introduction).

VOLS. 1-3/#3 (ALL PUBLISHED)

CHICAGO, 1934-1937

PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968

CLOTHBOUND: \$26.50

Socialist Review

(Socialist Party of the United States)

VOLS. 1-7/#2 (ALL PUBLISHED)
NEW YORK, 1932-1940
PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$85.00

THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST QUARTERLY, while not a Socialist Party organ, was published by members of the Socialist Party who believed that "the Marxian theories are the philosophic basis of the Socialist movement; [and] that Socialist activity should always be predicated on the class struggle." (Introduction). Its masthead bears the designation "Official Theoretical Organ of the Socialist Party of the United States." Herbert Zam was its primary editor.

NOTE: Vols. 1-4/#3, 1932-1935 published as *American Socialist Quarterly*
Vols. 5-6/#1, 1936-1937 published as *American Socialist Monthly*

* *Socialist World*, see: NEW WORLD REVIEW.

* *Soviet Russia Today*, see: AMERICAN APPEAL

Spanish Revolution

(United Libertarian Organizations)

VOLS. 1-2/#12 (ALL PUBLISHED)
NEW YORK, 1936-1938
PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$40.00

SEMI-MONTHLY, then irregular publication of the United Libertarian Organizations (Anarcho-Syndicalist), in support of the Anarchist and Loyalist cause in Spain against Franco." (Goldwater). It called itself "a publication dedicated to current labor news from Spain . . . against Fascism and for Support of Spanish Workers." (Introduction).

Spanish Revolution

(Workers' Party of Marxist Unification)

ALTHOUGH this weekly, then irregular, bulletin of the Workers' Party of Marxist Unification (POUM) was published in Spain, its main circulation was in America and England. It appeared during the early part of the Spanish Civil War; but attacked from within by the Communists and their supporters, and from without by the Francoists, its editors were killed or just disappeared, and the paper ceased publication." (Goldwater).

VOLS. 1-2/#9 (ALL PUBLISHED)

BARCELONA, SPAIN, 1936-1937

PUBLICATION DATE: SEPT. 30, 1968

CLOTHBOUND: \$15.00

Student Advocate

(American Student Union)

PUBLISHED monthly . . . [and] first 'dedicated to the American Student Union,' [it was] then published by the Union. It had been formed by the merger of *Student Review* [see below] with *Student Outlook*, and was presumed to be a United Front organ of the Socialist and Communist views. However, the latter soon prevailed, and the Socialists either left or were forced out. Its main editors were James Wechsler and Joseph Lash." (Goldwater).

VOLS. 1-3/#1 (ALL PUBLISHED)

NEW YORK, 1936-1938

PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968

CLOTHBOUND: \$22.50

Student Review

(National Student League)

VOLS. 1-5 / #1 (ALL PUBLISHED)
NEW YORK, 1931-1935
PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$48.00

THE MONTHLY organ of the National Student League, the *Student Review* considered itself to be the voice of the student revolt against the present intolerable order." It was "a periodical reviewing the contemporary political, economic and social situation, from a Marxist point of view. Published and edited by college students, [it purported to] reflect the continued rise of student dissent against the narrow confines of the capitalistic order." (*Introduction*). "It was edited at different times by Adam Lapin, Donald Henderson, Theodore Draper, and others. Its early issues, during the 'Third Period,' attack the Socialist League for Industrial Democracy as 'Social-Fascists,' but it later agitated successfully to form a united front with the Student L.I.D., which became the American Student Union." (*Goldwater*).

U. S. Week

(A National Journal of News and Opinion)

VOLS. 1-2 / #1 (ALL PUBLISHED)
MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO, 1941-1942
PUBLICATION DATE: SEPT. 30, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$59.50

THIS WEEKLY, supported by the William E. Dodd Foundation, had a general radical-liberal line, but was influenced by some of its writers toward the Communist position (pro-war after June). After Pearl Harbor, it stopped short, without notice." (*Goldwater*). "Democracy is the American idea. It is the very stuff of patriotism. The record of our history shows that it is from the warp and woof of proposal and protest, of majorities and minorities that the fabric of progress is woven. The right to protest is more precious to an American than the privilege of goose-stepping could possibly be to a German. As Americans we will speak when there is need of speech. When we encounter a child, undernourished and whimpering with cold, we will say, 'this must not be.'" (*Volume 1, Number 1*). Edited by Doris Berger. Leo Huberman was a major contributor.

Weekly Review

PUBLISHED monthly by the National Council of the Young Communist League to forward their "desire and hope to achieve organic unity . . . as soon as possible so that our united forces can proceed to reach and win the large masses of leftward moving youth who are as yet not identified with either the Socialist or Communist Organizations." (Volume 1, Number 1).

VOLS. 1-8/#27 (ALL PUBLISHED)
NEW YORK, 1936-1943
PUBLICATION DATE: SEPT. 30, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$380.00

NOTE: Vols. 1-4/#10, 1936-1939 published as *Young Communist Review*
Vols. 5-6/#17, 1940-1941 published as *Review*

Workers Age

(Independent Labor League of America)

CONTINUATION of the *Revolutionary Age*, this was the weekly organ of the successors to the C.P.U.S.A. (Majority Group), the Communist Party (Opposition), then the Independent Communist Labor League, and finally the Independent Labor League of America." (Goldwater). In the opening statement of the first issue, the editors urged party members toward "the unity of the world Communist movement and of our party. . . . Communist unity leads to working-class strength and power. . . ." It is "incumbent upon the members of the Communist Party to work determinedly for unity. . . . Now, especially, is not the time for divisions and splits in our ranks." (Volume 1, Number 1).

VOLS. 1-9/#42 (ALL PUBLISHED)
NEW YORK, 1932-1941
PUBLICATION DATE: SEPT. 30, 1968
CLOTHBOUND: \$530.00

Workers' Council

(Organ of Working Class Expression)

Nos. 1-10 (ALL PUBLISHED)

NEW YORK, 1921

PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968

CLOTHBOUND: \$16.00

THE *Workers' Council* will stand uncompromisingly and unreservedly for the Third (Communist) International and its principles. It will attempt to carry such agitation into working-class circles that have never been reached before. It will endeavor to become the expression of revolutionary Socialism as it was conceived by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in the *Communist Manifesto* of 1847, and as it has been interpreted . . . by the Russian Revolution. . . ." (Volume 1, Number 1). The periodical was edited by Benjamin Glassberg and Walter M. Cook, and contributors included Karl Radek, J. Louis Engdahl, and Alexander Trachtenberg.

Workers' League for a Revolutionary Party. Bulletin

Vols. 1-13/#1 [i.e. Nos. 1-56]
(ALL PUBLISHED)

With Supplement: POLITICAL

CORRESPONDENCE Nos. 1-4
(ALL PUBLISHED), 1946-1947

NEW YORK, 1937-1950

PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968

CLOTHBOUND: \$175.00

ESTABLISHED "for the revival of Marxism-Leninism," the publication stood "against the harmful demoralizing illusions and ostrich policies which in essence lend aid to the Stalinist reaction." The editors promised disclosure of "all the evidence regarding the post Leninist degeneration of the leadership of the Soviet Union and the Comintern, leaving out nothing, sparing no one! . . . [And the] merciless exposure of all opportunism within the camp of the proletariat." (Volume 1, Number 2). Edited by George Marlen (Spiro), with articles by J. C. Hunter.

NOTE: Vols. 1-2/#4, 1937-1939 published as *In Defense of Bolshevism*

Vols. 2/#5-3/#5, 1939-1940 published as *Leninist League Bulletin*

World Survey

(A Periodical Review of World Affairs)

COMMUNIST review of world politics, of which about five issues appeared, dated but not numbered. It superseded *International Review*. The format and style were the same as those of the late issues of *Communist International*." (Goldwater).

NOTE: Nos. 1-2, 1941 published as *International Review*

[Nos. 1-5] (ALL PUBLISHED)

NEW YORK, 1941-1942

PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1968

CLOTHBOUND: \$18.00

* *Young Communist Review*, see: WEEKLY REVIEW.

Young Worker

(Young Communist League)

PUBLISHED in order to "give voice to the rebel youth of America," this monthly, weekly, and semi-weekly was the organ of the Young Workers League. "It was first edited by Oliver Carlson, later by Max Shachtman and others." (Goldwater). Its first issue was called *Youth*. It was superseded in 1937 by *Champion of Youth*, later *Champion: Labor Monthly*.

VOLS. 1-14/#17 (ALL PUBLISHED)

CHICAGO, NEW YORK, 1922-1936

PUBLICATION DATE: MAR. 1, 1969

CLOTHBOUND: \$595.00

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