

= Louise Bryant =

Louise Bryant ( December 5 , 1885 ? January 6 , 1936 ) was an American journalist known for her sympathetic coverage of Russia and the Bolsheviks during the Russian Revolution . Bryant , a feminist , married in 1916 to the more famous writer John Reed , wrote about leading Russian women such as Katherine Breshkovsky and Maria Spiridonova as well as men including Alexander Kerensky , Vladimir Lenin , and Leon Trotsky . Her news stories , distributed by Hearst during and after her trips to Petrograd and Moscow , appeared in newspapers across the U.S. and Canada in the years immediately following World War I. A collection of articles from her first trip was published in book form as *Six Red Months in Russia* in 1918 . In 1919 , she defended the revolution in testimony before the Overman Committee , a Senate subcommittee established to investigate Bolshevik influence in the United States . Later that year , she undertook a nationwide speaking tour to encourage public support of the Bolsheviks and to discourage armed U.S. intervention in Russia .

Bryant grew up in rural Nevada and attended the University of Nevada in Reno and the University of Oregon , graduating with a degree in history in 1909 . Pursuing a career in journalism , she became society editor of the Portland , Oregon , *Spectator* and freelanced for *The Oregonian* . During her years in Portland ( 1909 ? 15 ) , she became active in the women 's suffrage movement . Leaving her first husband in 1915 to follow Reed to Greenwich Village , she formed friendships with leading feminists of the day , some of whom she met through Reed 's associates at publications such as *The Masses* , or at meetings of a women 's group , *Heterodoxy* , or through work with the *Provincetown Players* . During a National Woman 's Party suffrage rally in Washington , D.C. , in 1919 , she was arrested and spent three days in jail . Like Reed , she had lovers outside of marriage ; during her Greenwich Village years ( 1916 ? 20 ) these included playwright Eugene O 'Neill and painter Andrew Dasburg .

The 1981 film , *Reds* , tells the story of Bryant 's time with Reed . After his death from typhus in 1920 , Bryant continued to write for Hearst about Russia as well as Turkey , Hungary , Greece , Italy , and other countries in Europe and the Middle East . Some of these articles were republished in book form in *Mirrors of Moscow* in 1923 . Later that year she married William Christian Bullitt , Jr . , with whom she had her only child , Anne , born in 1924 . Suffering from a rare and painful disorder , Bryant wrote and published little in her last 10 years and drank heavily . Bullitt , winning sole custody of Anne , divorced her in 1930 . Bryant died in Paris in 1936 and was buried in Versailles . A group from Portland visited her neglected grave in 1998 and worked to restore it .

= = Early life = =

Bryant was born Anna Louise Mohan in San Francisco , California , in 1885 . Her father , Hugh Mohan , born in Pennsylvania , became a journalist and stump speaker involved in labor issues and Democratic Party politics . Moving to San Francisco , he continued to write for newspapers , and in 1880 he married Louisa Flick , who grew up on the ranch of her stepfather , James Say , near Humboldt Lake in Nevada . The Mohans had two children , Barbara ( 1880 ) and Louis ( 1882 ) , before the birth of Anna Louise . Later in 1885 , the family moved to Reno , where Mohan continued his journalistic career but also drank heavily . One day he went away and never returned . Louise 's mother divorced him in 1889 and married Sheridan Bryant , a freight conductor on the Southern Pacific railway . The family , which eventually added two more children , Floyd ( 1894 ) and William ( 1896 ) lived in Wadsworth . However , Louise soon accepted an invitation from her stepgrandfather , James Say , to live at his ranch . She remained there for three or four years , returning to Wadsworth only at her mother 's insistence at the age of 12 .

Attending high school in Wadsworth and Reno , then Nevada State University ( which became the University of Nevada , Reno ) , Bryant developed interests in journalism , debate , illustration , social life , dancing , and basketball . She edited the " Young Ladies Edition " of the *Student Record* in 1905 , wrote a short story , " The Way of a Flirt " , for a literary magazine , *Chuckwalla* , and contributed sketches to it and another publication , *Artemisia* . Depressed after the death of Say in

1906 , Bryant left school for a job in Jolon , California , where for a few months she boarded at a cattle ranch and taught children , mostly young Mexicans . That summer she moved , this time to Eugene , Oregon , where her brother Louis worked for the Southern Pacific .

After learning that she could transfer her college credits from Nevada , she enrolled at the University of Oregon , in Eugene . Socially popular at the school , which then had a total student enrollment of less than 500 , she helped start a small sorority , Zeta Iota Phi ( a chapter of Chi Omega ) , of which she was the first president . During her time in Eugene , she produced poems and pen @-@ and @-@ ink sketches for publication in the Oregon Monthly . In a small city steeped in " puritan moralism " , she was the first to wear rouge on campus ; she acquired boyfriends and wore clothes considered by some to be " flashy " . Taking off the spring semester of 1908 to teach in a one @-@ room schoolhouse on Stuart Island , one of the San Juan Islands near the U.S. border with Canada , she returned to Eugene to finish her bachelor 's degree in history , graduating in early 1909 . Her senior thesis was on the Modoc Indian Wars .

= = Portland = =

That spring , Bryant moved to Portland , first sharing a downtown apartment with one of her college friends , Clara Wold , then renting her own apartment in the same building . Seeking employment , she landed a temporary job designing a stained @-@ glass window for the Povey Brothers , did some freelance reporting for The Oregonian , and found work as an illustrator and society editor for the Portland Spectator . Meanwhile , she formed friendships with people such as Cas Baer , drama editor for The Oregonian , who were interested in journalism and the arts . In late 1909 , she met and married Paul Trullinger , a handsome dentist who lived on a houseboat on the Willamette River , collected art , and enjoyed uninhibited parties .

Bryant , who retained her maiden name and her downtown apartment after her marriage to Trullinger , bridled at doing housework and yearned for professional advancement . Drawn toward politics by a new friend , Sara Bard Field , she became involved in the women 's suffrage movement . In 1912 , she joined the Oregon branch of the College Equal Suffrage League . She and Field gave pro @-@ suffrage speeches in smaller Oregon cities , and Bryant rode on the suffrage float in Portland 's annual Flag Day parade . Led by Abigail Scott Duniway , women achieved suffrage in Oregon later that year .

Bryant became familiar with the socialist journal The Masses through Portland resident and lawyer C. E. S. Wood , who eventually married Field and who often contributed to the magazine . Enthusiastic about its contents , particularly articles by Portland native John Reed , Bryant began raising subscriptions for it . Emma Goldman , a well @-@ known anarchist whom Wood had defended in court , gave a speech in Reed 's honor at the Industrial Workers of the World ( IWW ) hall in Portland . She and other political activists , such as Alexander Berkman , were among guests entertained by Bryant and her husband . In 1914 , Reed , a Harvard graduate and established writer who by then lived in Greenwich Village , came home for a visit , during which he spoke at the University Club of Portland against the class system . Exactly how or when or how often Bryant and Reed met is uncertain , but near Christmas 1915 when Reed again came home to visit his widowed mother , the young couple announced their love at a dinner party . Reed returned to Greenwich Village on December 28 , and Bryant , abandoning her marriage , followed him three days later . Trullinger filed for divorce , which was granted in July 1916 , on grounds of desertion .

= = Greenwich Village and Cape Cod = =

Reed had rented a room for Bryant near his apartment at 43 Washington Square , but instead she moved in with him as part of what Max Eastman , editor of The Masses , called a " gypsy compact " . Their unmarried co @-@ habitation caused little curiosity among Reed 's friends in the Village , many of whom rejected marriage and other middle @-@ class norms out of principle . Unified by an " air of intellectual freedom , moral laissez @-@ faire and camaraderie " , most were involved in literary , artistic , or political pursuits in a bohemian neighborhood that in some ways resembled the

Left Bank of Paris . While visiting New York , Field took Bryant to a meeting of Heterodoxy , a women 's group that included feminist Charlotte Perkins Gilman , journalist Mary Heaton Vorse , political activist Crystal Eastman ( Max 's sister ) , actress Ida Rauh , writers Zona Gale and Mary Austin , and many others . Among Bryant 's new friends were feminists Inez Milholland , Inez Gillmore , and Doris Stevens . Other notables circulating in the Village included Goldman , playwright Eugene O 'Neill , and one of Reed 's former lovers , arts patron Mabel Dodge .

At Number 43 , Bryant and Reed pursued their journalistic endeavors in separate work rooms . Four months after leaving Oregon , Bryant broke into print in New York with an article about two Portland judges , one of whom had dismissed a case brought against Goldman for distributing birth @-@ control information . It was published as " Two Judges " in the April 1916 issue of The Masses . Meanwhile , Reed , who had reported on the 1913 Paterson silk strike , Pancho Villa , and the ongoing war ( World War I ) in Europe , went on assignment for Collier 's to interview William Jennings Bryant in Florida .

Later that spring Bryant and Reed heeded Vorse 's call to spend the warm season in Provincetown , Massachusetts , at the tip of Cape Cod , and to take part in the communal theater productions of the Provincetown Players . Others from the Village went as well and joined the group , organized in 1915 by George Cram Cook and his wife , Susan Glaspell , who hoped to produce plays that were both political and artistic . Among the works the group staged in 1916 were Bryant 's " The Game " , in which characters named Life and Death play dice for the lives of Youth ( a poet ) and Girl ( a dancer ) . It appeared on the same bill as " Not Smart " by Wilbur Steele and " Bound East for Cardiff " by Eugene O 'Neill .

During the summer , Reed left Cape Cod to cover the Progressive Party convention in Chicago , and at other times he retreated from the players to work on articles for Collier 's and Metropolitan Magazine . During these absences , Bryant and O 'Neill became lovers , not surprising in a group that professed and practiced free love . Reed , made aware of this new development , responded by inviting O 'Neill to begin taking his meals with them . In a note to Field , Bryant said that her relationship with Reed was " so beautiful and so free ! ... We don 't interfere with each other at all ... we feel like children who will never grow up . "

= = Croton @-@ on @-@ Hudson = =

After spending the month of September in a cottage they bought in Truro , Bryant and Reed returned to Greenwich Village , where the Provincetown Players planned to establish an alternative to Broadway theater . On weekends , they sojourned to Croton @-@ on @-@ Hudson , upriver from New York City , where Villagers including Eastman , Dodge , and illustrator Boardman Robinson and his wife had cottages . In October , Bryant and Reed bought their own place in Croton @-@ on @-@ Hudson . Meanwhile , Reed , who had suffered from kidney ailments since childhood , was told by his doctors that he would need to have a kidney removed . The surgery , considered " gravely serious " , was scheduled for mid @-@ November . To protect Bryant by making her his legal heir , Reed married her before leaving for surgery at Johns Hopkins Hospital , in Baltimore .

Compounding their difficulties were Bryant 's ongoing relationship with O 'Neill and gynecological problems she was treated for while Reed was in the hospital . When he returned from Baltimore in mid @-@ December , the couple retreated full @-@ time to Croton @-@ on @-@ Hudson to recuperate and to focus on writing . They made plans to travel to China in 1917 to cover events for American publications , but in January the plans fell through when U.S. entry into the war against Germany became highly likely . ( The U.S. entered the war on April 6 . ) To boost their finances , they sold the cottage in Truro to Margaret Sanger , and Reed pawned his father 's gold watch . At the same time , his strong anti @-@ war positions , enunciated in The Masses and elsewhere , alienated most of his employers , further reducing his income . Adding to these stresses was Reed 's confession to Bryant that he had had multiple love affairs that he had not told her about , and the subsequent unhappiness between Bryant and Reed led to a temporary separation . After securing press credentials for Bryant , Reed moved to the Harvard Club , and Bryant , setting sail in June , went to France to cover the war for the Bell Syndicate . Regrets quickly followed :

No sooner had they parted on board the ship than both Reed and Bryant were assailed by misgivings . An outpouring of letters from either side of the Atlantic followed . Both were suffering , both were confused , lonely , and miserable ... [ The letters were ] proof of the basically strong bond that held the two , the poet @-@ reporter and social critic and the erratic , appealing woman he had rescued from the banality of middle @-@ class existence in Portland .

= = Petrograd = =

In mid @-@ August , when Bryant returned from France , Reed met her at the dock and told her to prepare to go to Petrograd ( the historic names of which also include Saint Petersburg and Leningrad ) four days later to cover the Russian Revolution . Eastman of The Masses had raised funds to pay Reed 's travel expenses , and the Bell Syndicate assigned Bryant to report on the war " from a woman 's point of view " . Leaving New York on August 17 , they arrived in the Russian capital city ( then Petrograd , later Moscow ) about six months after the forced abdication of the last Russian czar , Nicholas II . Headed by Alexander Kerensky , the provisional government that had succeeded the czar had already survived an attempted putsch by General Kornilov . Bryant and Reed entered the city after the Kornilov Affair and before the Bolsheviks overthrew the Kerensky government in the October Revolution .

Reconciled as a couple , and working from their room at the Angleterre Hotel , Bryant and Reed attended gatherings at the Smolny Institute and elsewhere in Petrograd and interviewed many leading political figures , including Lenin , Trotsky , and Kerensky , and both eventually compiled books ? Six Red Months in Russia by Bryant and Reed 's Ten Days That Shook the World ? from their articles . Bryant circulated widely , covering Duma meetings , dining in public mess halls with soldiers and workers , and interviewing women revolutionaries . Among those were Katherine Breshkovsky , known as the " grandmother of the revolution " , Maria Spiridonova , whom Bryant considered the most powerful woman in Russia , and Aleksandra Kollontai , who became People 's Commissar of Social Welfare and the only woman in the Bolshevik cabinet . In the process , Bryant , who had often been overshadowed by her more famous husband , gained confidence in her professional reporting skills . By the time she returned to New York , her work was being read across North America :

[ The ] springtime of 1918 in the United States was a time of heightened contradictions . Openmindedness about the new Russian experiment in cities and the hinterland coexisted with the intensified patriotism of wartime ... No matter what appeared in their editorial pages , newspaper editors knew that feature stories with first @-@ hand knowledge of the Revolution sold papers . The conservative and Republican Philadelphia Public Ledger syndicate bought Bryant 's thirty @-@ two stories and sold them to Hearst 's New York American and to more than one hundred newspapers over the United States and Canada .

= = New York = =

Leaving Russia before Reed , who wanted to report on the Bolshevik debate about Russian participation in the war with Germany , Bryant returned to New York , arriving on February 18 , 1918 . She found Greenwich Village much changed by the war ; old friends had moved , rents had gone up , and tourists were replacing bohemians . Under government pressure , The Masses had shut down . Working out of a room at the Brevoort Hotel , Bryant wrote articles about the October Revolution and speeches or cables urging support of the workers ' government in Russia .

Meanwhile , Reed , who was trying to get home , was unable to get State Department clearance for a visa and was detained in Oslo ( then called Christiania ) , Norway , for more than a month . His letters were censored , and Bryant did not hear from him directly until April . On orders from Edgar Sisson of the U.S. Commission on Public Information , all of Reed 's papers were confiscated when he arrived in New York on April 28 . Unable to write about the October Revolution without his notes , Reed instead gave speeches advocating U.S. recognition of the new Russian government . That summer , the couple retreated to Croton @-@ on @-@ Hudson .

In August , Bryant spent a long weekend in the arts colony at Woodstock , where she and painter Andrew Dasburg , with whom Bryant had been close for a couple of years , began a long @-@ term , intermittent love affair . Returning to the Village in September , Bryant and Reed rented a small house at 1 Patchin Place and settled in . Later in the month , Reed was arrested for giving a speech in which he denounced the use of Allied troops in Russia . In a separate case , Reed stood trial with Eastman , Floyd Dell , and others from the former staff of The Masses for conspiracy to obstruct the draft . Bryant was questioned but not charged . Both this and an earlier trial against The Masses ended in hung juries , and the defendants were set free . Also in October 1918 , Bryant 's first book , Six Red Months in Russia , was published to " mostly favorable reviews , " and Reed resumed work on Ten Days That Shook the World after the government returned his notes . It would not be published until April 1919 .

In February 1919 , while still based in New York , Bryant went to Washington , D.C. , to speak , along with Albert Rhys Williams , about the situation in Russia . She stayed in Washington long enough to participate in a National Woman 's Party suffrage rally , during which she was arrested and spent three days in jail . Upon her release , she insisted on testifying as an unfriendly witness before the Overman Committee , which had been set up to investigate Bolshevik activity in the United States . Deflecting questions about her religious beliefs , marriages , and other personal matters during her two days of testimony , she tried to convince the subcommittee , led by Senator Lee S. Overman , that Russia had a right to self @-@ determination . Soon thereafter , she began a cross @-@ country speaking tour , " The Truth About Russia " , arranged by Anna Louise Strong , during which she addressed large audiences in Detroit , Chicago , Spokane , Seattle , San Francisco , Los Angeles , and other American cities . According to biographer Virginia Gardner , Bryant was " ... the first woman to go among the huskings to defend Lenin and Trotsky . Her message was simple : ' Hands off Russia ! ' ' Bring the boys home ! ' " .

After Bryant returned from her lecture tour in May , she and Reed spent the next few months mainly in Croton @-@ on @-@ Hudson writing , gardening , and in Reed 's case , recuperating from influenza . In late August , Reed , who had joined the Socialist Party of America , was chosen by one of its factions , the Communist Labor Party of America ( CLP ) , to visit Moscow to seek recognition for the CLP as the sole representative of the Communist International ( Comintern ) in the U.S. The U.S. government quickly outlawed the CLP and its competitor , the American Communist Party , headed by Louis Fraina . In danger of being arrested and unable to get a passport to go to Russia , Reed , disguised as a stoker , left the U.S. in late September 1919 on a Scandinavian ship headed for Europe . During the Palmer Raids and Red Scare days beginning in November 1919 , he would be charged with conspiring to overthrow the government by force . Succeeding in reaching Moscow , he was arrested and incarcerated in Finland in March 1920 on his way home . Three months later , he was returned to Moscow in a prisoner exchange between the White ( anti @-@ Bolshevik ) Finns of the Finnish Civil War and the Bolsheviks . From Reval ( Tallinn ) , Estonia , he cabled Bryant , " Passport home refused . Temporarily returning headquarters . Come if possible . " Traveling without passport , Bryant , disguised as the wife of a Swedish businessman , arrived in Petrograd in late August 1920 .

= = Reed 's death = =

When Bryant reached Petrograd , Reed was in Baku , attending the " first congress of peoples of the east " ( Oriental Congress ) with the Comintern executive committee . He had left a letter for her with several possibilities for lodging , one of which was a room he had arranged for her at the Dielovoy Hotel in Moscow . This is where , on September 15 , they finally reconnected , spending the next few days together and visiting Lenin , Trotsky , Hungarian revolutionary Béla Kun , and Enver Pasha , a former minister of war in the Ottoman Empire . Bryant began filing Moscow news stories with the International News Service , which had hired her before she left New York .

A week after Reed 's return from Baku , he began to experience dizziness and headaches , thought at first to be symptoms of influenza . Five days later , when he became delirious , doctors diagnosed typhus and sent him to the hospital . There , with Bryant by his side , he died on October 17 , 1920 ,

a few days shy of his 33rd birthday . On the day of Reed 's funeral , in keeping with Russian custom , Bryant walked alone behind the hearse , at the head of the funeral procession . Fainting during the burial , she awoke in her hotel room . Among those at her bedside were Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman , who had been arrested in the U.S. and deported to Russia in late 1919 .

= = Further reporting = =

After Reed 's death , Bryant obtained Lenin 's approval for a trip to the southern Russian border and neighboring countries . She went by train over the Kazakh Steppe , through areas hard hit by famine , to Tashkent and Bukhara and to the borders of Iran and Afghanistan , interviewing and taking notes .

She returned to the U.S. in mid @-@ summer 1921 , and stayed for about a year . In August , the New York American , a Hearst newspaper , began publishing a series of 16 of her articles describing famine in Russia , Lenin 's New Economic Policy , the end of the Russian civil war , and related topics . In general , the tone of these articles was " sober and at times unsparing , in contrast to her often rapturous reporting in her 1918 stories . "

In October , she was the main speaker at a memorial for Reed in New York City , and she spent some of her time collecting Reed 's papers together for possible publication . In addition , she arranged with King Features Syndicate , another Hearst agency , to return to Russia to write portraits of Russians . The first of these appeared in print in June 1922 and led to her second book , *Mirrors of Moscow* , in 1923 . Bryant 's travels in Europe this time included Moscow , Berlin , London , Paris , and other cities . By late October , she was in Rome , accompanied by William Christian Bullitt , Jr . , who would become her third husband . Here in late 1922 , she wrote about Benito Mussolini , the Fascist leader who had just come to power and with whom she obtained an interview . Gathering material from a variety of sources , including Madame Mussolini , Bryant wrote a feature article , " Mussolini Relies Upon Efficiency to Restore Italy " , published in the New York American in early 1923 . She described the future dictator this way :

I will always think of Mussolini as one of the oddest characters in history , and I will remember him as I last saw him in the great white and gold foyer of the Grand Hotel , under a huge crystal candelabra slouching wearily into a graceful Louis XV ivory and enameled chair .

His pale , heavy @-@ boned face showed signs of sleeplessness . His strong body was bulging over the sides of the seat ; his legs were spread wide over the pale , rose @-@ colored velvet carpet . There was a little cup of black coffee , absurdly delicate , beside his gnarled work @-@ warped hand . ( As quoted from the New York American , January 28 , 1923 , section 52 , p . 1 )

Leaving Rome to cover the Turkish War of Independence for the International News Service , Bryant lived with Bullitt in a villa in Constantinople in early 1923 . Bullitt was a wealthy Philadelphian who would later become the first U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union . While he worked on a novel , *It 's Not Done* , published in 1926 and dedicated to Bryant , she covered events related to the rise of Turkish strongman Mustafa Kemal Atatürk . From her base in Turkey , she ventured to Palermo to interview the deposed king of Greece , Constantine I , and to Athens to interview his son , George II . Shortly thereafter , Bryant suspended her journalistic career to focus on family matters .

= = Paris = =

Later in 1923 , Bryant and Bullitt moved to Paris , where they married in December . Bryant gave birth to her only child , Anne , in February 1924 , and in 1925 she and Bullitt added to their family an 8 @-@ year @-@ old boy , Refik Ismaili Bey , whom they had met in Turkey . As the wife of a rich man , Bryant had duties related to the running of an upper @-@ class household : " ... the management of servants , the ordering of food and planning of menus , house decoration , flower arrangement , keeping a social calendar . " She told one visitor to her home that she considered her new life " useless " , and the Bryant ? Bullitt marriage began to unravel . In " *Louise Bryant Grows Old* " , historian Christine Stansell examines the great changes in Bryant 's life after her marriage to Bullitt :

The entrance of William Bullitt into Louise Bryant 's life confounds the intertwined stories of the grief stricken war widow , the radical heroine , and the champion of the oppressed . The marriage is a puzzle , both biographically and historically . Biographically , it proved to be a disaster , in contrast to Bryant 's earlier romantic choices , which had been smart and fulfilling .

Although Bryant continued to write , little of her work toward the end of her life was published . Her last piece of journalism , " A Turkish Divorce " , about Atatürk 's treatment of women , appeared in The Nation in August 1925 .

By 1926 , Bryant , who had generally abstained from alcohol earlier in life , was suffering from painful and incurable adiposis dolorosa ( Dercum 's disease ) and had begun drinking heavily . In 1930 , Bullitt , citing his wife 's drinking and alleging that she was involved in a lesbian relationship with Gwen Le Gallienne , a daughter of writer Richard Le Gallienne , divorced Bryant and won sole custody of Anne . Bryant continued to live in Paris , occasionally advising writer Claude McKay , and briefly assisting researchers from Harvard University in preserving John Reed 's papers .

= = Death = =

Bryant died on January 6 , 1936 , of a brain hemorrhage in Sèvres , in the suburbs of Paris , and is buried in Cimetière des Gonards in Versailles . In 1998 , three volunteers from the Oregon Cultural Heritage Commission went to Paris to find the grave , which they discovered was crumbling , undated , and scheduled for removal . Through the commission 's efforts as well as donations , including some from relatives of Bryant and Bullitt , the grave was restored .

= = Papers = =

Bryant 's personal papers were transferred to Bullitt , where they remained until their daughter , Anne , donated the collection to Yale University in 2004 . They exist as separate collections , the Louise Bryant Papers ( MS 1840 ) and the William C. Bullitt Papers ( MS 112 ) in the Sterling Memorial Library at Yale . The Bryant collection consists , linearly , of 19 @. @ 43 feet ( 5 @. @ 92 m ) of " correspondence , writings , books , visual artwork , photographs , printed matter , and other material created and collected by Bryant during the last twenty years of her life from 1916 to 1936 . "

= = In popular culture = =

The Bryant ? Reed story is told in the 1981 film Reds , starring Diane Keaton as Bryant and Warren Beatty as Reed . Supporting actors include Jack Nicholson as Eugene O 'Neill , Maureen Stapleton as Emma Goldman ; Jerzy Kosiński as Grigory Zinoviev ( one of the Bolshevik leaders ) , and Edward Herrmann as Max Eastman .

= = Works = =

Bryant 's early journalistic work appeared in college publications and in newspapers ? The Spectator , where Bryant was society editor , and The Oregonian , for whom she freelanced ? in Portland . Much of her later work appeared in newspapers such as the Philadelphia Public Ledger and in the New York American and other Hearst publications , and were syndicated to newspapers across North America . Some of these articles also appeared as collections in book form in 1918 and 1923 . Her work also appeared in independent magazines , including The Masses , The Liberator , and The Nation . Below is a partial list of her published work .

= = = Books = = =

Mirrors of Moscow . New York : Thomas Seltzer . 1923 . OCLC 1012771 .

Six Red Months in Russia : An Observer 's Account of Russia Before and During the Proletarian

Dictatorship . New York : George H. Doran Company . 1918 . OCLC 464606065 .

= = = Plays = = =

The Game : A Morality Play in One Act . The Provincetown Plays ( New York : Frank Shay ) . 1916 . OCLC 33854096 . Retrieved January 22 , 2014 ? via One @-@ Act @-@ Plays.com.

= = = Other = = =

" Fables for Proletarian Children " . The Revolutionary Age . January 25 , 1919 . Retrieved January 22 , 2014 ? via Marxists Internet Archive .

" The Last Days With John Reed : A Letter from Louise Bryant " . The Liberator . February 1921 . Retrieved January 22 , 2014 ? via Marxists Internet Archive .

" Two Judges " . The Masses ( New York : The Masses Publishing Company ) 8 ( 6 ) : 18 . April 1916 . Retrieved January 24 , 2013 ? via New York University .