

# THE NEW DANGER OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST

Press dispatches from the Far East point to the imminence of a fresh military campaign by Japanese imperialism, intended to carry a stage further the grandiose plan of colonial conquest designed by the late Baron Tanaka. With the military accomplishment of each successive phase of this plan, which is the guiding plan of the Tokyo warlords, the danger of war against the Soviet Union approaches appreciably nearer.

With the signing of the Tangku truce last May 31, resulting in the "demilitarization" of approximately 5,000 miles of Chinese territory south of the Great Wall, there ensued a period of comparative quiet. The Japanese army withdrew to the Great Wall but continued to hold all the strategic passes into Manchuria and Inner Mongolia, including the important gawala at Shanhaikwan. The past six months have witnessed intensive preparations for a fresh military drive. Heavy Japanese troop concentrations took place at Mukden and Changchun late in September on the time-worn pretext of "bandit-suppression." Now it is reported that Japanese forces have undertaken the conquest of Inner Mongolia, the next step from which is armed intervention against the People's Government of Outer Mongolia, meaning war against the Soviet Union.

### Japan Aims at War

All the facts of the present situation in the Far East point indubitably to the clear-cut intention of the Japanese imperialists to pit their military might against the Soviet Union without unnecessary delay. The Tanaka plan calls not only for the conquest of Manchuria, sections of China proper and Inner and Outer Mongolia, but also for the forcible seizure of all Soviet territory east of Lake Balkal territory richer than Manchuria in such basic raw materials as coal and iron and possessing mineral and other riches which Manchuria does not possess.

The principal danger spot for the Soviet Union has shifted recently from Russia's western frontiers to the Far East, Germany, as the Left Opposition organ in that country, *Unser Wort*, recently asserted, is in no position to make war on the land of the Soviets. Years of preparation are required. To those who contend that Japan is not adequately prepared either it must be stated that, given the present balance or relationship of forces, Japanese imperialism is as prepared

## Attack on the Workers' Fatherland by the Japanese Militarists Imminent

ed for war on the Soviet Union as it can ever hope to be. The different imperialist powers are nevertheless, in any absolute sense, prepared for war, but they embark upon war nevertheless in the case of Japan awareness of weakness in certain respects is lost in the general psychosis of invincibility, stimulated by the military campaigns of the last two years and the still-unforgotten victory over Czarist Russia in 1905.

Japan is being driven along the road of war by her growingly critical internal situation, reflected in mounting budget deficits, falling revenues, the flight of capital from the country, currency depreciation, advancing unemployment and impoverishment of the peasantry, and an adventurist trade policy. Her ruling class, caught in the vise of an economic crisis they cannot mitigate, much less liquidate, see their salvation from threatening revolution in war—in the forcible conquest of fresh markets and simultaneously a crusade to free the Far East from the "menace of Bolshevism."

### Effect of American Recognition

American recognition of the Soviet Union has lessened the danger of a Japanese attack on the workers' fatherland, we have been told. This facile contention, embodied in the diplomatic jargon of Stalin-Litvinov and slavishly echoed by Stalinist scribblers who seek to justify a Soviet "peace policy" that involves the desertion and virtual renunciation of revolutionary internationalism, will not bear the test of examination. American recognition of the Soviet Union, insofar as it affects Soviet-Japanese relations, will more probably hasten the onslaught of Japanese imperialism on the Soviet Union. There is no prospect of any improvement in Japan's internal situation, and the hopes of the Japanese imperialists of a successful war against the Soviet Union can only become dimmed by delay in delivering the attack (we are not discussing here the actual possibilities of Japan's winning out in a war on the Soviets in the Far East). Moreover, Japan cannot hope to forge a united imperialist front against the Soviets by the methods of diplomacy. Fifteen post-war years have proved that impracticable. But Japan does expect to find allies in the west once she has started the fight.

Japan will in all probability decide to strike the first blow before the Soviet Union has the opportunity to take advantage of American credits, expected to follow recognition. This view was expressed succinctly by George Bronson Rea, the \$30,000 a year American adviser to the new state of Manchukuo—that is, Japan—in a letter to the *New York Herald-Tribune* on November 18. He declares that: "If recognition is followed by huge credits or loans which will enable Moscow to rush through its plans in central Asia and Siberia, then the outlook for peace is far from bright." As a result of such loans or credits, he goes on to contend, "the jaws of the Communist nutcracker will begin to close and Japan will have to fight for her life."

### Sharpening Japano-American Relations

American recognition, while tending to hasten a Japanese attack on the Soviet Union, will sharpen Japano-American antagonisms—in fact has done so already. It was announced from Tokyo on December 8 that the Japanese fleet is to be reorganized on a war basis. The fleet is not needed for war on the Soviet Union. Only a few ships would be employed for an assault on Vladivostok. The move is clearly intended as a "hands-off" warning to the United States. Japanese officials are said to have revealed that "secret conversations" have taken place in Tokyo with Manuel Quezon, leader of the Filipino bourgeoisie independence movement.

Quezon reportedly sought Japanese aid and discussed linking the Philippines to the chariot of Japanese imperialism. It must be remembered that the Tanaka memorial envisages the seizure of the Philippines in order to round out the Empire of the Rising Sun and establish Japanese hegemony in the Pacific.

That Japan's first target is the Soviet Union and not America is indicated in a report from Mukden last week, which stated that the exiled Turkish prince, Abdul Kerim, is now en route from Tokyo to Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan) on the Soviet borders, to head a puppet government that Japanese agents are trying to set up there. The prince has been the guest of the Japanese government for almost a year, being held in readiness to fill in Sinkiang the role that the ex-Manchu emperor, Henry Pu Yi, fills in Manchukuo. Japanese intrigues in Sinkiang are part of the preparations for the coming assault on Outer Mongolia. Hence, while it is indubitably true that Japano-American antagonisms are growing sharper, the reported reorganization of the Japanese fleet on a war basis, coupled with the whisperings concerning the Philippines, should be construed as a warning rather than as a threat.

### Japanese Militarism in a Hurry

If Japan is not yet fully prepared for a war with the Soviet Union, she is not even at the beginning of preparation for a war against her powerful Pacific rival, a Japanese war against the United States

is predicated on the completion of Japan's several contemplated land-grabs on the Asiatic mainland, including eastern Siberia. In other words, victorious emergence from a war with the Soviet Union is the condition precedent to a trial of conclusions with dollar imperialism.

The growth of Japano-American rivalry was emphasized in news items appearing last week. American imperialism is in particular seeking set-offs against growing Japanese influence in China. On the same day that reorganization of the Japanese fleet on a war basis was announced from Tokyo, Thos. A. Morgan, president of the Curtis-Wright Corporation, announced in New York the signing of a contract with the Nanking government for the erection at Hangchow, in Chekiang province, of a \$5,000,000 airplane factory. The Nanking government has contracted to buy an initial total of 60 war planes a year. This latest deal was preceded a short while ago by an American \$50,000,000 wheat and cotton loan through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Earlier, according to George Bronson Rea, a contract was concluded for the construction of a steel and munitions plant at Canton with American capital. The recently-concluded Mackay radio contract gives America virtual control of China's radio communications, while Pan-American Airways are actively bidding for control of international sections of China's air communications.

### Drive of Rival Imperialisms

Thus American imperialism en-

ters into the general drive for domination of China—a general drive of rival imperialisms in which Britain and France also have most important interests and roles.

But in the phases of this drive which reflect specifically Japano-American rivalry Japan is in the lead, diplomatically, economically and strategically. Tokyo's overtures to Nanking—to that government which time out of number has declared it would never enter into direct negotiations with Japan—have already produced concrete results. The Chinese bourgeoisie, represented politically by the Kuo Min Tang government at Nanking, has moved steadily toward rapprochement with Japan during the year now closing. Hoping for much from renewed relationships with the Soviet Union, Nanking abandoned all such hope when, to its utter amazement, Moscow declared its readiness to sell the Chinese Eastern Railway to Japan. Ever since, with clumsy attempts at secrecy, Nanking has been dicker-ing with Tokyo.

### Relations of China and Japan

Nanking's present position vis-à-vis Japan has been defined with a clearness that precludes misunderstanding by the Peiping correspondent of the *New York Times*: "Remarkable development has occurred during recent months in the relations between China and Japan. Although the Nanking government has not yet chosen to risk public displeasure by entering into formal diplomatic negotiations with Japan for the settlement of the Manchurian and related issues, Japanese diplomacy has made important gains through informal dealings with the North China political faction headed by General Huang Fu. "It has been scarcely half a year since the Tangku armistice brought an end to Sino-Japanese hostilities. Yet, in that brief period, the attitude of the North China administration toward Japan has been transformed from one of bitterness to one of utmost friendliness and cooperation. Anti-Japanese elements in the administration have been gradually weeded out. Intimate relations have grown up between Japanese military and diplomatic representatives and the North China government. Within the last month Japan has become particularly astiduous in sowing good will. *N. Y. Times*, December 10.)

The correspondent goes on to relate how, as evidence of the "new spirit" he describes, there took place a "strange spectacle," when Chinese and Japanese troops, which a few months before had been at war with each other, joined forces to quell the Chinese rebel, General Fang Chen-Wu. But what is of especial importance and significance is the Japanese view of the strengthened influence they have gained in Chinese government circles. It is considered "an important factor in the event of Soviet-Japanese complications," says the correspondent.

### Nanking's Deal with Japan

It is plain that Nanking has made at least a tentative deal with Japan—a deal that is directed, obliquely at any rate, against the Soviet Union. This development is very largely the by-product of Soviet diplomacy, which retreated step by step before Japanese aggression during the past two years. The culminating act in this retreat was the decision to sell the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Current developments in the Far East demand the closest vigilance of the revolutionary movement generally of the working-class movement of the Soviet Union, in which the Kuo Min Tang government would be the ally of Japanese imperialism, would undoubtedly engender the profoundest repugnances in the ranks of the Chinese working class and in the broad layers of the poor population. The Chinese workers are still confused and disorganized, largely passive. They have not yet recovered from the catastrophe wished on them by the Stalinists

in 1927. But there are signs of their revival, indicated in the rising strike movement in the industrial centers.

### Tasks of Chinese Communists

The Chinese Communists are obligated by their revolutionary tasks to penetrate the ranks of the workers, aid in the work of reorganization, give sound political direction to the movement. The official party still maintains its false course toward the armed uprising, predicating it upon the existence of Soviet districts and the continuance of peasant guerrilla warfare in remote rural areas in the heart of the country. The raising of democratic slogans around which the city masses can be mobilized for action is still denounced as "counter-revolutionary Trotskyism," although only nine months ago the Provisional Soviet Government at Juikien—that government of which Moscow is still not officially cognizant—advanced a series of democratic demands in an official manifesto. Pressed by political needs born of actuality, this peasant government, which the Stalinists point to as evidence of the "mistakes" of the Left Opposition, advances a program of demands which the Chinese Communist Party and the Communist International even to this day denounce as counter-revolutionary.

### Democratic Demands

What were these demands? They are embodied in a declaration issued to the people of China on April 15 this year over the signature of Mao Tse-tung, president of the Provisional Government of the Soviet Republic of China. Toward the end of the declaration we read the following—note it carefully, you who denounce the democratic slogans of the Left Opposition as Menshevism:

"The Red Army is ready to enter into fighting operative agreements with any army or military detachment in the fight against Japanese invasion under the following conditions:

1. Cessation of the advance against the Soviet Districts.
2. Granting of Democratic rights to the people of China (free speech, free press, rights of assembly, demonstration, organization, release of political prisoners, etc.)
3. Arming of the people, the creation of armed volunteer detachments to struggle for the defense, independence and unity of China."

### For A New Party in China

If we add the obviously requisite demand for the National Assembly there is nothing to cavil at in this program. Put forward by radio from the bottled-up Soviet government at Juikien it reached nowhere. As the program of the Chinese Communist Party its slogans could become the slogans of the workers in the cities and acquire a tremendous significance. But it is hopeless to expect anything of the Chinese Communist Party, decayed beyond repair by its own vices. The Chinese oppositionists must construct a new party which will enter into its tasks correctly, seriously and conscientiously, mobilize the masses for the third Chinese revolution and simultaneously for the defense of the Soviet Union. These twin tasks converge and supplement each other. The new party must bury the rubbish heaped upon the Chinese revolutionary field by the Stalinists. It must oppose itself directly to the Chinese ruling class and its government, enemies of both the Chinese masses and the peoples of the Soviet Union, and not lose itself and disperse its forces in nebulous activities against imperialism in general.

In the measure that the Chinese working class, led by a new Communist Party, is successful in furthering its own revolution by fighting the Kuo Min Tang and the Nanking Japanese imperialism, and the class forces represented therein—to that extent will it be discharging its share of the task of defending the Soviet Union. The Chinese workers are confronted by great tasks. They must receive the unstinting support of the workers of America and other countries.

—LUCIFER.

## The Collapse of the Brandler Movement

(Editor's Note.—The interesting account of the disintegration of the International organization of the Right wing Brandlerists is translated from *Die Neue Front*, organ of the German Socialist Workers' Party.)

L. V. K. O. is an abbreviation for the Internationale Vereinigung der Kommunistischen Oppositionen (International Union of Communist Oppositions). Until very recently the IVKO consisted of KPO-Germany, KPO-Switzerland, KPO-Alsace, Mot-Dag group in Norway, KP-Swedon, the Lovestone group in America and a small group in Czechoslovakia. For some time already sharp differences have manifested themselves in the IVKO. They have now culminated in the declaration of Brandler, made at the Oct. 24th session of the Central Committee of the Swedish Independent Communist Party, to the effect that it is excluded from the IVKO. Thus, the already shaking structure of the IVKO lost its strongest prop.

The immediate cause for the expulsion was the participation of the Independent Communist Party of Sweden in the Paris Conference. But just as in case of the differences in the KPO-Germany the main question revolved around the attitude to Stalinism. The fact that the Norwegian Mot-Dag group answered the call to the Paris conference, and would have participated had not external circumstances prevented it, can be interpreted only that the Mot-Dag group feels itself in solidarity with the Swedish group, so that its official break with the IVKO is not far off.

### New Rifts Developing

But with the loss of the quantitatively and qualitatively best elements of the IVKO the process of disintegration did not reach its end. It seems that a rift is also brewing with the KPO-Switzerland and with the group around Brandler. At any rate the declarations of comrades Thaelmann and Brinzholf made at the enlarged session of the bureau are entirely in the spirit of the former KPO minority (present S. W. P. leadership—Tr.). In fact, comrade Thaelmann pronounced himself in favor of a new party in Germany. Comrade Brinzholf at one time made a statement that the KPD deviates from fundamental Communist principles, that the C. I. has been degraded to an instrument for the furtherance of Russia's foreign policy and that as far as the West-European proletariat is concerned the C. I. is "absolutely hopeless".

For some time already the relations between the Alsace opposition group and the leadership of the KPO-Germany have been very tense. As we see, only the Lovestone group in America remains steadfast and loyal to Brandler-Thaelmer. But information reaches

us that also in America there are currents "against the stream", so the Gilroy group, which is approaching the point of view of the Left Opposition and the S. W. P., has broken with Lovestone.

In face of this mass of ruins we can only hope that the C. C. of the IVKO will clear the path for the international unity of all Communists who have recognized that a correct policy today can be carried on only against the C. I. and its sections. Inside of Germany the isolation of Brandler and Thaelmer will undoubtedly hasten the winning over of the best elements of the KPO-Germany for the building of a real Communist party.

### Disintegration Also in Bohemia

We have information from Czechoslovakia which shows to what extent the SPD and KPD have been losing and are still losing in influence. Orientation towards the Left Opposition is especially marked among SPD workers. The idea of building a new revolutionary party is gaining momentum.

On the KPO the report says: "Our Brandlerites have almost disappeared from the face of the earth due to their crying policy before the Stalinists. A half a year ago they were still rather strong. They have since driven the majority of their members to independence. While formerly they had been much stronger than the Left Opposition, now the L. O. is almost twice as strong. Thus, at the Nov. 1st meeting of Asch only a mere handful of no more than ten participated."

It would be unjust to blame the Asch KPO comrades for this defeat. It is the inevitable result of the opportunist policy which the leadership of the KPO has embarked upon. The workers say to themselves and with absolute right—if the internal and foreign policy of Stalin corresponds to Communist interests, this must also be true as far as the Stalin Comintern policy is concerned. And from this they draw a conclusion, absolutely logical, from their point of view, that the existence of the KPO groups is absolutely senseless.

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## Discussion Article

### The Proletarian Party -- Position and Prospects

(continued from the last issue)

Both these disturbances were a direct result of the depression. During the "prosperous" days, when money was comparatively plentiful, no one in the Party seriously questioned Keracher's judgment and ability as custodian of the Party's funds. This is proved by the fact that his books were never audited. But as the depression advanced money got scarcer and scarcer. It became necessary to not only count the dimes but the pennies too. Some of the bolder spirits even questioned whether Keracher was handling the Party funds in the most advantageous manner. They became very inquisitive and discovered that the different Party funds were mixed together quite indiscriminately. All the money was put into one pot. Press funds, membership dues, organization funds, local rent, C. H. Kerr Co. funds, were all put together and whatever need came along first got whatever money was available. This could perhaps best be described as financial opportunism.

### New Opposition in 1932

About September 1932, comrades Anderson, Knight and Novak, as a majority of the Executive Council, undertook to instruct Keracher in the handling of press funds, and when he ignored the instruction they elected Knight as Press Fund Secretary, and instructed him to open a separate bank account for the press funds, which he did. The majority of the Executive Council did not take the stand that under no circumstances could press funds be diverted to other purposes and later restored, but that this should be done only in emergency whereas Keracher did it as a habit. Keracher appealed the decision of the majority of the Executive Council to the N. E. C. as a whole. He made his appeal on the basis of the Party constitution which, while it says "The N. E. C. shall have full power to carry on Party work between conventions", it also says "The National Secretary shall supervise the accounts of the National Office", and also that "The National Secretary shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner as the N. E. C."

On the matter of this appeal the N. E. C. as a whole, under the influence of Keracher's correspondence, decided that the constitution gave complete control of Party funds to Keracher and that the press funds should be returned to him. They agreed with Keracher that, having been elected by the N. E. C. as a whole, he was not only not subject to the Council but he was not even subject to the N. E. C. but was on an equal footing with it. He contended that not even the NEC had power to take funds out of his hands, and the N. E. C. agreed. To illustrate the attitude of most of the N. E. C. members it may be said that one of them moved for the abolition of the Council and the placing of the National Office affairs entirely in the hands of the National Secretary till the next convention. Another N. E. C. member moved that the resignation of Novak and Anderson from the N. E. C. be requested.

### Questions of Organization Principle

Under these circumstances members of the Party for the first time took up the study of democratic centralism and Bolshevik party structure. Anderson, Knight and Novak soon discovered that the principles of democratic centralism require the election by the convention, or congress, of a Central Committee which shall really have full power over all party affairs till the next congress, and that this committee shall elect from its members

a secretary, who shall be the Secretary of the committee and at all times subordinate to the committee. The Secretary is not elected by the congress and gets no power from the congress. The Central Committee elects a Bureau to carry on the day to day work (to which the Executive Council of the Proletarian Party is comparable) and this Bureau is also under the control of the Central Committee, but is entitled to make decisions for the committee between meetings of the committee. The secretary of the committee is also the secretary of the Bureau. This is democratic centralist structure as outlined by Lenin, the fundamental principles of which must be incorporated into the constitution of any organization calling itself Communist. There is little room for dualism in such a structure. Had the Proletarian Party been organized in this fashion Keracher could never have carried the Party in his pocket for so many years even though the intelligence of the rank and file was very low.

As an example of the loose and careless manner of carrying on the Party work and of the complete lack of criticism of the leaders by the rank and file it should be stated that although the Party had for over ten years a functioning body known as the Executive Council, consisting of those members of the N. E. C. who lived in, or happened to be in, the city of Chicago where the National Office was located, and although this body was understood by the rank and file to be the executive and representative body of the N. E. C. as a whole, yet there was never a word in the Party constitution about even the existence of such a body till the convention last September when the opposition group, after a hard struggle, succeeded in forcing into the constitution a modest definition of its powers and functions.

### 1933 Convention

Since a convention was scheduled for 1933 and a period of pre-convention discussion was approaching, Anderson, Knight and Novak, decided to lay the whole matter before the rank and file. However, with a hostile secretary in the National Office, through whose hands all correspondence must pass and who supervised the issuing of the discussion bulletins, this was not an easy matter. Keracher used all the tricks in his bag (and it's a big bag) to prevent this matter from reaching the membership. After much struggling on the part of Anderson, Knight and Novak, it did get into the pre-convention bulletin but it was at the tail end, just a short time before the convention opened and the membership had too little time to properly consider such fundamental questions and instruct their delegates on them before the convention opened.

### Leaders and Rank and File

While there is little comparison between the size of the Russian party and the Proletarian Party I can understand that if workers who for years had prided themselves on being super-critical, could be so easily deceived by a Keracher it might be possible for good Bolsheviks to be deceived by a Stalin. The actions of our leaders, national and international, must be watched at all times and nothing taken for granted. While watching our enemies we must also watch our friends. If we fall in this important matter we shall pay as the workers of Germany are now paying.

In addition to this very important lesson there is another which deserves attention. That is that parties and individuals cannot be understood apart from their backgrounds. The Proletarian Party's over-emphasis on education, and failure to accomplish anything in practical every-day organizational work, was to quite an extent a reaction to the stupid ballyhoo of the Communist Party, though it was partly due to the conservative tendencies of the leaders inherited from the Socialist Party. The utterly un-Communist Proletarian Party constitution, with its paralyzing effects, must be considered definitely as a Socialist Party heritage.

We must learn to critically analyze our tendencies in the light of past and present influences and to shake off mercilessly all outward dogma and tradition. Eternal vigilance is the price of success in our work.

—JOSEPH KNIGHT.

the convention were of a Social-Democratic character. More so than those of any previous convention of the Party. The decisions on the farm question, the Negro question, partial demands, the Communist International, were all characterized by evasion or obvious misunderstanding, such as for example the decision that the farmer is not a worker and should not be seriously considered by a revolutionary party. Keracher was re-elected, as National Secretary with all of his former power intact.

Anderson resigned at the convention and Knight shortly afterwards. Also a body of about 20 others, members of Local Detroit, have left the Party as a result of the convention decisions. There are indications that those still in the party are progressing as a result of the controversy. Many of them have, for the first time, taken up a study of Leninism. This will probably result in other attempts to change the Party line and doubtless there will be other splits, resignations or expulsions. There seems no reason to hope that the Party leaders will be able to change their position and become revolutionary. It appears that whatever usefulness the organization had in the past has definitely disappeared and the Party is now nothing but a hindrance to revolutionary development.

Workers should be able to gain some understanding from such events as these. One conclusion to be drawn from this controversy is that we should never cease to be critical of our leaders. We must have leaders, and the rank and file must have confidence in those leaders, but those extending the confidence must not be deaf, dumb and blind but always alert and critical. Previous to this conflict in the Proletarian Party it would have been quite impossible for me to conceive of a great leader like Stalin playing any dirty tricks on his fellow party members or in any way failing to serve the best interests of the international working class.

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## Movie Review

First National's *Wild Boys of the Road* is the first socially serious picture to be made since the crisis hit us like one of Moses' plagues. It tells the story of the tens of thousands of boys of all ages who are driven from home by the pressure of the crisis on their families; how they live; and the brutal treatment capitalist society gives them.

The break-up of working class families is faithfully recorded, but the scenes on the freight trains as the boys fight with and lick the railroad bulls by throwing fruit at them were written to order in the studio, not copied from life. None the less some effort was made to paint the police as the brutal ruffians they are. They are shown in action swinging clubs against kids. For once they don't appear as moralizing protectors of society.

In the last scene the boys who are hailed up before a juvenile court judge explain how they came to hit the road. They fix the blame on society and make themselves out to be its victims. The words they use are obviously put into their mouths. The sentiments they express are way beyond their understanding. On the other hand this is a new kind of talk for the moving pictures.

dictment of capitalist society by their treatment throughout the picture and, particularly, by its conclusion. Whenever a scene threatens to carry a biting sting and reach the spot in a man's heart where outrage lives the producers put in some light touch to set the audience laughing. The audience we sat with did just that.

Most of them that got by this trick fell for the end. The juvenile court judge turned out to be a kind hearted gent who let the boys off got them jobs, and told them everything was going to be alright and their folks would get jobs so they could go back home. They left out only the American flag and F. D.'s face. In this way the picture made the whole thing out to be one of those temporary dislocations in society which recovery will set straight. And in this sense the picture is false.

On the other hand the faithful presentation of much of the brutality and suffering which these young workers and workers' children are made to experience by the breakdown of the profit system gives the picture a positive value.

—T. S.  
 KEEP NEW YEAR'S OPEN FOR THE EVENT OF THE SEASON