

THE WORKERS MUST SAVE EDITH BERKMAN

By I. AMTER.

FROM her cot in the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital, Boston, Edith Berkman sends forth a challenge and a militant appeal for struggle of the workers of this country against the evil of deportation, which the bosses of this country in their eagerness to destroy the revolutionary unions, are applying. Comrade Berkman is suffering from tuberculosis, which she contracted in prison, where she has been confined for 29 weeks for her activities as organizer and leader of the Lawrence textile strike in October, 1931.

Comrade Berkman is another of the leaders of the textile workers by whose deportation the textile manufacturers believe they will be able to prevent the organization of the viciously exploited textile workers and to keep down and lower their wages. The workers in the textile industry, both in the North and the South, are receiving hunger wages. In Fall River, Mass., textile workers went out on strike on April 29, fight-

ing against their starvation wages, which amount to from 50 cents to \$4.85 a week. This is the wage that workers are expected to live and work on. This is considered "sufficient" by the textile manufacturers. This is the wage of "returning prosperity" that Hoover talks about.

Fighting against these conditions, and leading the textile workers in struggle, Comrades Murdoch and Devine, organizers of the National Textile Workers' Union, were deported some time ago. Frank Borich, secretary of the National Miners' Union, faces a similar fate, for his loyal, courageous leadership in the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky miners' strikes. The Tampa tobacco workers will suffer the loss of some of their organizers, who are languishing in the prison of Florida, and face deportation upon finishing their sentences.

Berkman Jailed Illegally.

And now Comrade Edith Berkman, spewing forth her lungs in the tuberculosis ward of the hospital, is being

held—in spite of the fact that she cannot legally be deported, since she is not a citizen of Poland.

Pilsudski, the butcher of the Polish workers, has a good ally in Secretary of Labor Doak, whose main job is to break strikes and deport foreign-born workers. Aided in this work by the reactionary officials of the American Federation of Labor, and, in the case of Comrade Berkman, by the officials of the United Textile Workers and the American Legion, Doak believes that he can keep the workers of this country from building up their revolutionary unions. Terror cannot stop the working class.

Fight Bosses' Terror.

As long as the bosses can keep Edith Berkman in jail; as long as they can keep Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings behind prison bars; as long as they can try to send the Scottsboro boys to the electric chair, they believe the workers are not ready to struggle.

Our answer to the appeal of Comrade Berkman, to the appeal of Tom Mooney in answer to the denial of his release by Governor Ralph of California; our answer to the attempt to railroad the Scottsboro boys to the electric chair; our answer to the smashing attack on the Tampa tobacco workers and the Imperial Valley workers—our answer to the growing terror against the workers of this country, particularly the Negro workers, and the deportation terror against the foreign-born workers, must be broader organization, mobilization and struggle. The struggle for the release of Comrade Berkman and the other comrades in capitalist jails, is part of the struggle against wage-cuts, against hunger and for unemployment relief and social insurance.

Five hundred workers paraded from the West side at our call to Monument Square where they were greeted by 3,500. Tremendous enthusiasm and mass applause was displayed on the socialist party exposure.

The city was forced to grant the use of the huge government owned Convention Hall for another indoor demonstration which was held after the parade.

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MILWAUKEE WORKERS DEFY "SOCIALIST" POLICE

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 2.—Two demonstrations were held in Milwaukee. One at Red Arrow Park where four thousand workers participated and another at Kosciusko Park, on the south side, with two thousand, besides the thousands at the sidelines. A militant parade was held from both places to the south side armory with two thousand workers in the line of march.

The indoor meeting was packed with 15,000 inside and over 1,000 in an overflow meeting on the street. The police were mobilized, especially on the south side, and threatened to break up the overflow meeting. z

Over 100 applications to the Communist Party were made.

The socialist parade with elaborate floats and bands, with union members and city members coerced to participate, turned out to be a fiasco. One thousand bystanders watched

derly protest against existing condition," of course.

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A stool pigeon, trying to disrupt the meeting, was beaten up by the workers. The crowd stayed for three hours, and numerous applications to the Party was made.

Five hundred workers paraded in West Allis to the City Hall. A resolution on the demands of the unemployed was passed and a committee was elected to present them to the socialist mayor Baxter on Tuesday at city hall.

Two hundred workers met in an outdoor demonstration at Cudahy

throughout the world!"

Promptly as the Kremlin bells chimed nine, Voroshilov, commander of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army and Navy, rode into the square, where he greeted the assembled defenders of the Soviet Power, the toilers of the U.S.S.R. and the international working class in the name of the First of May.

The bands struck up the International. The sun, which had been hidden until then, suddenly flooded the square, lighting the masses of upturned faces. Following Voroshilov's brief, tense speech, a brilliant parade of all branches of the armed forces, infantry, cavalry and artillery began, closing with impressive maneuvers by squadrons of high-powered aeroplanes, while on Red Square itself mechanized army transport units thundered by.

Beginning soon after 12, Moscow's workers, marching by factories, began pouring six columns abreast into the square. Singing, faces aglow, bodies erect, they swung by in endless lines, carrying banners like a red forest overhead.

Those plants with the best record had the honor of leading the march, such as Electrozavod, 20,000 workers; Stalin Auto Works and many others.

Workers Depict Achievements.

As the workers passed the reviewing stand, friendly shouts of recognition for their leaders went up. Posters and floats, as well as striking exhibits made by the workers throughout Moscow, depicted the latest industrial successes, such as Dneiprostroy, Magnitogorsk, new ball bearing plant, the subways displayed the contrast with the crisis in capitalist countries.

Many stinging caricatures of the capitalists and their lackeys featured the parade. The demand for the freeing of the Scottsboro boys figured prominently throughout the demonstration.

In the line of march were brigades of armed factory workers, especially Comsomsols (members of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union). The Pioneers marched, the oncoming generations of youth, vigorous with health and a clear Communist outlook on the present world and their part in it.

Close to 2,000,000 were in today's demonstration, which was still pouring into Red Square at 5 o'clock.

the Trade Union Unity League in the shops and carry on the fight! Join the Communist Party and help in the battle to put an end to capitalism with all its terrorism and brutal exploitation of the working class! Edith Berkman must be saved!