
C.P. Proposes Joint Actions On Daily Issues.

Statement of the Central Committee, CPUSA to the National Executive Committee, Socialist Party, June 19, 1934.

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June 19, 1934

To the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party:

We addressed your last convention in Detroit with a proposal for the establishment of united action of the Socialist and Communist Parties on the burning issues facing the toilers of this country. Our proposals included the following main questions as issues around which we invited you to join with us on a united front of struggle:

1. For decisive wage increases, to overcome the declining standards of living being brought about by the Roosevelt "New Deal" and the NRA; for a decisive shortening of the working week; for driving company unions out of the industries; for a bold and energetic strike movement in every industry to win these demands; for a decisive fight within the unions against the policies of Green, Woll, Lewis & Co.; and for building a revolutionary trade union leadership.

2. For the immediate enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598), the only real social insurance proposal before the country, which has already been endorsed by over 2,000 AF of L unions, by many City Councils, including those of Milwaukee and Bridgeport, by the Farmer-La-

bor Party of Minnesota, by the unions of the Trade Union Unity League; for a vigorous struggle for immediate relief, for building a strong Unemployment Council movement, and unifying all mass organizations of the unemployed.

3. For the immediate enactment of the Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill, to secure the farmers in possession of their land and tools, to provide them with the means to cultivate their lands, and

to produce the abundance of food that the masses need. This is the only measure before the country which, if carried out, will really meet the needs of the masses of farmers.

4. For the immediate enactment of the Bill for Negro Rights and to suppress Lynching, proposed by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights; for a daily struggle to immediately win equal rights for the Negroes in every

phase of life; for the unconditional liberation of the Scottsboro boys.

5. For the united struggle against War and Fascism, to stop shipments of munitions, to defend the Soviet Union, etc., along the lines of the



program of the American League Against War and Fascism, adopted unanimously by the great US Congress Against War on October 1, 1933, by 2,616 delegates from the broadest variety of organizations ever gathered together in the United States; for the freedom of Thaelmann and all other anti-Fascist prisoners in Germany.

6. For the broadest possible united action in localities, in the factories and trade unions, on every question affecting the workers and toiling masses, to win better working conditions, relief for the unemployed, etc., and to build and unify the existing mass organizations of the working class.

We have received no reply from the Convention to this proposal. We understand that this whole question was referred to the newly elected National Committee of the Socialist Party for action. However, we have not as yet received a reply from the NEC of the Socialist Party.

In the face of the rapid development of events the time already lost since the close of your convention is most costly. The reasons, stressed in our letter, for the need of such united action have greatly multiplied since it was written. Today, more than ever before, in the face of the growing and vicious attack of the employers, backed by the Roosevelt Government, the need of the unity of the workers is a life and death question for the labor movement.

The steel trust in the most brazen and cynical manner refuses to consider the demands of the steel workers, but on the contrary is forcing them into company unions and is preparing with bayonets and poison gas to suppress the struggles of the steel workers in blood. This challenge is part and parcel of the whole attack now being launched against the workers and their organizations. The approval of General Johnson, agent of the steel barons, of the proposals of the Steel Institute, and the contemptuous manner in which he treated the representatives of the steel workers, can hardly be matched by Hitler, servant of the Thyssens. Cer-

tainly everyone who understands the situation must realize that this is the whole policy of the Roosevelt government, which is the government of the big trusts, the government of monopoly capital.

This attack of the employers was clearly revealed in the recent strikes in Toledo, Minneapolis, Birmingham, and San Francisco. The growing resistance and new fighting spirit of the workers was also displayed in these strikes, in which Negro and white workers showed their unmistakable desire for militant united struggle.

The whole Roosevelt program is becoming more openly and more brazenly one of attack on the workers and masses of farmers, who suffer wage cuts, unemployment, and starvation. New miseries have been brought upon the farmers by the drought, and upon the city workers by the ever-increasing high prices, all of which increases the profits and the power of the monopolies.

The capitalists and the governments are replying to the efforts of the workers to improve their conditions with a new wave of terror and lynchings. They are robbing the workers of their most elementary rights, to organize, picket, strike, and assemble. The Roosevelt government is now trying to pass new legislation designed to legalize the company unions, outlaw strikes, and enforce compulsory arbitration. These are clearly new and more rapid fascist developments, which represent a real and pressing danger to the entire working class. In New York City, the LaGuardia-O'Ryan regime in the most provocative manner is making war on the workers in the interests of the bankers.

The imminent trial of Ernst Thaelmann before the Fascist "People's Tribunal" raises the task of making the movement for his liberation a smashing blow against Fascism and for the freedom of all anti-fascist prisoners in Germany.

A year ago, when we proposed the development of a united front of struggle against the threatening attack as represented by the NRA, the ascendancy of fascism in Germany, and the

growth of the war danger, many of those who now control the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party declared that they favored such united action, but were prevented by the then dominant group in the NEC (Hillquit, O Neal, Waldman & Co.) who were already exposed to the masses by their red-baiting and their hostile attitude to the Soviet Union, as the equals of Fish, Hearst & Co. Today, the National Executive Committee, which claims that its policies represent a repudiation of that group, and which poses as a leftward group, can no longer offer the old excuse for an inability to establish the united front with the Communist Party on issues which concern the most immediate and vital interests of all the toilers.

The National Executive Committee must state definitely where it stands on the issues which concern the most immediate and vital interests of all the toilers. The National Executive Committee must state definitely where it stands on the

issue of the united front of struggle, especially in the light of the rapid sharpening of the class struggle, the growing acuteness of the war danger, and the serious menace of fascism.

The Communist Party reiterates its readiness to develop such a united front of struggle on any or all of the issues raised in our letter to the convention and which we here repeat. We stand ready to meet with the National Executive Committee, or with any of the local organizations or groups for the purpose of taking up these questions.

We call upon all workers, Socialist Communist, and unaffiliated workers, to at once and everywhere get together and organize united front committees of action to answer the challenge of the capitalists and their government.

Fraternally yours,

Central Committee, Communist Party, USA
Earl Browder, General Secretary

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