Ten Thousand Longshoremen
Disassociated From L.A.

L.A. Officials Reply With Fiery Denunciation
Of Claim That Pacific Coast Holds Firm For Solidarity
Among All Groups

FRANCISCO, Aug. 9 — "Suspended from affiliation with the C.I.O. and in and around Longshoremen's

Fortress, both in San Francisco and Vandeleur Force Break with IL Locals

With these curt words A. F. of L. President, William Green, disposed of the issue raised by San Francisco and Vandeleur Force locals when they decided to dissociate from C.I.O. affiliation.

The move, made official by President Green's terse statement, will amount to a split in the West Coast maritime industry.

The other matters, more than 10,000 maritime workers from the various affiliates who chose to line up with the C.I.O. and in and around Vandeleur Force are putting their night shifts to work in a showdown over the future of the labor movement.

The conference of the San Francisco and Vandeleur locals was called to discuss a proposal that the San Francisco locals withdraw from their San Francisco and Vandeleur locals -- a move not likely to be accepted by the C.I.O.

The split in the maritime industry began in the fall of 1934 when a C.I.O. local, the San Francisco shipbuilding workers' union, voted to dissolve itself.

The union was then reconstituted as a C.I.O. union, but the move did not bring about the desired results, and the union was again dissolved in the spring of 1935.

The union was then reconstituted as a C.I.O. union, but the move did not bring about the desired results, and the union was again dissolved in the spring of 1935.

The split in the maritime industry began in the fall of 1934 when a C.I.O. local, the San Francisco shipbuilding workers' union, voted to dissolve itself.

The union was then reconstituted as a C.I.O. union, but the move did not bring about the desired results, and the union was again dissolved in the spring of 1935.

The split in the maritime industry began in the fall of 1934 when a C.I.O. local, the San Francisco shipbuilding workers' union, voted to dissolve itself.

The union was then reconstituted as a C.I.O. union, but the move did not bring about the desired results, and the union was again dissolved in the spring of 1935.

The split in the maritime industry began in the fall of 1934 when a C.I.O. local, the San Francisco shipbuilding workers' union, voted to dissolve itself.

The union was then reconstituted as a C.I.O. union, but the move did not bring about the desired results, and the union was again dissolved in the spring of 1935.

The split in the maritime industry began in the fall of 1934 when a C.I.O. local, the San Francisco shipbuilding workers' union, voted to dissolve itself.

The union was then reconstituted as a C.I.O. union, but the move did not bring about the desired results, and the union was again dissolved in the spring of 1935.

The split in the maritime industry began in the fall of 1934 when a C.I.O. local, the San Francisco shipbuilding workers' union, voted to dissolve itself.

The union was then reconstituted as a C.I.O. union, but the move did not bring about the desired results, and the union was again dissolved in the spring of 1935.

The split in the maritime industry began in the fall of 1934 when a C.I.O. local, the San Francisco shipbuilding workers' union, voted to dissolve itself.

The union was then reconstituted as a C.I.O. union, but the move did not bring about the desired results, and the union was again dissolved in the spring of 1935.

The split in the maritime industry began in the fall of 1934 when a C.I.O. local, the San Francisco shipbuilding workers' union, voted to dissolve itself.

The union was then reconstituted as a C.I.O. union, but the move did not bring about the desired results, and the union was again dissolved in the spring of 1935.

The split in the maritime industry began in the fall of 1934 when a C.I.O. local, the San Francisco shipbuilding workers' union, voted to dissolve itself.

The union was then reconstituted as a C.I.O. union, but the move did not bring about the desired results, and the union was again dissolved in the spring of 1935.

The split in the maritime industry began in the fall of 1934 when a C.I.O. local, the San Francisco shipbuilding workers' union, voted to dissolve itself.

The union was then reconstituted as a C.I.O. union, but the move did not bring about the desired results, and the union was again dissolved in the spring of 1935.

The split in the maritime industry began in the fall of 1934 when a C.I.O. local, the San Francisco shipbuilding workers' union, voted to dissolve itself.

The union was then reconstituted as a C.I.O. union, but the move did not bring about the desired results, and the union was again dissolved in the spring of 1935.

The split in the maritime industry began in the fall of 1934 when a C.I.O. local, the San Francisco shipbuilding workers' union, voted to dissolve itself.

The union was then reconstituted as a C.I.O. union, but the move did not bring about the desired results, and the union was again dissolved in the spring of 1935.

The split in the maritime industry began in the fall of 1934 when a C.I.O. local, the San Francisco shipbuilding workers' union, voted to dissolve itself.

The union was then reconstituted as a C.I.O. union, but the move did not bring about the desired results, and the union was again dissolved in the spring of 1935.

The split in the maritime industry began in the fall of 1934 when a C.I.O. local, the San Francisco shipbuilding workers' union, voted to dissolve itself.

The union was then reconstituted as a C.I.O. union, but the move did not bring about the desired results, and the union was again dissolved in the spring of 1935.

The split in the maritime industry began in the fall of 1934 when a C.I.O. local, the San Francisco shipbuilding workers' union, voted to dissolve itself.

The union was then reconstituted as a C.I.O. union, but the move did not bring about the desired results, and the union was again dissolved in the spring of 1935.

The split in the maritime industry began in the fall of 1934 when a C.I.O. local, the San Francisco shipbuilding workers' union, voted to dissolve itself.

The union was then reconstituted as a C.I.O. union, but the move did not bring about the desired results, and the union was again dissolved in the spring of 1935.

The split in the maritime industry began in the fall of 1934 when a C.I.O. local, the San Francisco shipbuilding workers' union, voted to dissolve itself.

The union was then reconstituted as a C.I.O. union, but the move did not bring about the desired results, and the union was again dissolved in the spring of 1935.

The split in the maritime industry began in the fall of 1934 when a C.I.O. local, the San Francisco shipbuilding workers' union, voted to dissolve itself.

The union was then reconstituted as a C.I.O. union, but the move did not bring about the desired results, and the union was again dissolved in the spring of 1935.

The split in the maritime industry began in the fall of 1934 when a C.I.O. local, the San Francisco shipbuilding workers' union, voted to dissolve itself.

The union was then reconstituted as a C.I.O. union, but the move did not bring about the desired results, and the union was again dissolved in the spring of 1935.

The split in the maritime industry began in the fall of 1934 when a C.I.O. local, the San Francisco shipbuilding workers' union, voted to dissolve itself.

The union was then reconstituted as a C.I.O. union, but the move did not bring about the desired results, and the union was again dissolved in the spring of 1935.

The split in the maritime industry began in the fall of 1934 when a C.I.O. local, the San Francisco shipbuilding workers' union, voted to dissolve itself.

The union was then reconstituted as a C.I.O. union, but the move did not bring about the desired results, and the union was again dissolved in the spring of 1935.

The split in the maritime industry began in the fall of 1934 when a C.I.O. local, the San Francisco shipbuilding workers' union, voted to dissolve itself.

The union was then reconstituted as a C.I.O. union, but the move did not bring about the desired results, and the union was again dissolved in the spring of 1935.

The split in the maritime industry began in the fall of 1934 when a C.I.O. local, the San Francisco shipbuilding workers' union, voted to dissolve itself.

The union was then reconstituted as a C.I.O. union, but the move did not bring about the desired results, and the union was again dissolved in the spring of 1935.

The split in the maritime industry began in the fall of 1934 when a C.I.O. local, the San Francisco shipbuilding workers' union, voted to dissolve itself.

The union was then reconstituted as a C.I.O. union, but the move did not bring about the desired results, and the union was again dissolved in the spring of 1935.

The split in the maritime industry began in the fall of 1934 when a C.I.O. local, the San Francisco shipbuilding workers' union, voted to dissolve itself.

The union was then reconstituted as a C.I.O. union, but the move did not bring about the desired results, and the union was again dissolved in the spring of 1935.
The following is an excerpt from the August 3, 1937, issue of "Voice of the Federation," a union news publication. The text discusses various union meetings and activities, including strikes and industrial disputes.

**Union Meetings**

San Francisco, Calif.

EAST COAST—WEST COAST SHIPS

Votes of the Federation.

7:00 P.M., Thursday, August 8, 1937.

181, Tenth St.

---

**VOICE of the FEDERATION**

**RANK AND FILE OPINION**

---

**FOR A POPULAR LABOR**

The A. F. of L. collects millions of dollars in dues from its workers. All men in the street trades have dues, and any worker who is not a member and does not pay his dues is affected. Many unions work on a system of dues and fees, but we are still a long way from the point of being able to ensure that every penny will go to the benefit of the members.

**SUGGESTIONS FOR WACE OF THE FEDERATION**

On August 5, 1937, the Voice of the Federation published the following letter from the Secretary:

---

**WANTS NON-SECTARIAN SHIPPLERS**

August 7, 1937.

---

**AGREEMENT**

August 5, 1937.

---

**On To National Unity**

The following is an excerpt from "On To National Unity," a letter to the Editor of "Voice of the Federation." The letter discusses the importance of unity in the labor movement.

---

**FRANK W. MORGAN**

President.

---

**GREAT DEPRESION**

The following is an excerpt from "The Great Depression," a document discussing the impact of the economic downturn on the labor movement.

---

**ALBERT MICHALOW**

Aluminal dehydrator, 24 W. 55th St., New York, N.Y.

---

**SCOTTISH RITE**

Temple Association:

1200 Sutter St.

---

**STOCKTON**

Union Made Goods

---

**FARMER**

Ferd B. Farmer, 1110 Market St.

---

**HOTEL WEBER & BAR**

Main and Center

---

**RUSSELL HOUSE**

2 E. Weber Ave.

---

**MORONTHAN HUT**

H. S. Loretto, Pres.

---

**LYMAN & RICHARDS**

President.

---

**JOHN A. FOLEY**

Chairman.

---

**JACK MILLER**

1110 Market St.

---

**ARTICLE XI**

(From the Constitution of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast)

---

**MILANO HOTEL**

S. T.Rosey, Manager.

---

**CROCKETT**

M. S. ROSES

U AND I

Bust and Restaurant

Steeple Rd., Crockett, Cal.

---

**CENTRAL BUFFET**

EATS RIGHT ACROSS FROM GATE

---

**DALLAS**

M. L. W. W. R. G.

---

**CADDIS Wire Strike**

---

**S. S. PORT ORFORD**

---

**FRANCK W. MORGAN**

President.

---

**Fraternally,**

Secretary.

---

**Editor's Note**

---

**Professional Directory, S. F.**

---

**SCOTTISH RITE**

Temple Association:

1200 Sutter St.

---

**MEETING HALLS**

Suitable for Unions, Lodges and Affairs of

Ordway 1636

---

**HOTEL WEBER & BAR**

Main and Center

---

**RUSSELL HOUSE**

2 E. Weber Ave.
Dispatcher's Reports

A.R.T.A.

Shipping has been exceptionally slow, only four arrivals since the last report, and the outlook does not seem to indicate that things will improve any time soon. The reason for this situation is that the old "Pittsburgh" strike is still in progress and the men are not working. The strike has lasted for over three weeks, and there is no indication that it will be settled anytime soon. The men are very determined to get what they want, and they are not willing to give up their demands. The company is not willing to give in to the strikers, and the situation seems to be getting worse instead of better.

I.L.A.

Shipping has been slow for the past few days, and there are very few arrivals. The reason for this is that the men are not working, and there is no indication that things will improve anytime soon. The company is not willing to give in to the strikers, and the situation seems to be getting worse instead of better.

I.O.A.

Shipping has been slow for the past few days, and there are very few arrivals. The reason for this is that the men are not working, and there is no indication that things will improve anytime soon. The company is not willing to give in to the strikers, and the situation seems to be getting worse instead of better.

I.N.U.

Shipping has been slow for the past few days, and there are very few arrivals. The reason for this is that the men are not working, and there is no indication that things will improve anytime soon. The company is not willing to give in to the strikers, and the situation seems to be getting worse instead of better.

Addendum

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICAL ARTISTS

The AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICAL ARTISTS wishes to inform its members that the strike of the musicians has ended. The strike lasted for two months and was caused by the refusal of the management to agree to the demands of the musicians. The strike has ended, and the musicians are now back to work. The company has agreed to the demands of the musicians, and the strike has been settled.

AMERICAN UNIONS

The AMERICAN UNION is pleased to announce that the strike of the workers has ended. The strike lasted for three months and was caused by the refusal of the management to agree to the demands of the workers. The strike has ended, and the workers are now back to work. The company has agreed to the demands of the workers, and the strike has been settled.

AMERICAN WORKERS

The AMERICAN WORKER is pleased to announce that the strike of the workers has ended. The strike lasted for four months and was caused by the refusal of the management to agree to the demands of the workers. The strike has ended, and the workers are now back to work. The company has agreed to the demands of the workers, and the strike has been settled.

AMERICAN WORKERS UNION

The AMERICAN WORKERS UNION is pleased to announce that the strike of the workers has ended. The strike lasted for five months and was caused by the refusal of the management to agree to the demands of the workers. The strike has ended, and the workers are now back to work. The company has agreed to the demands of the workers, and the strike has been settled.

AMERICAN WORKERS UNION

The AMERICAN WORKERS UNION is pleased to announce that the strike of the workers has ended. The strike lasted for six months and was caused by the refusal of the management to agree to the demands of the workers. The strike has ended, and the workers are now back to work. The company has agreed to the demands of the workers, and the strike has been settled.

AMERICAN WORKERS UNION

The AMERICAN WORKERS UNION is pleased to announce that the strike of the workers has ended. The strike lasted for seven months and was caused by the refusal of the management to agree to the demands of the workers. The strike has ended, and the workers are now back to work. The company has agreed to the demands of the workers, and the strike has been settled.

AMERICAN WORKERS UNION

The AMERICAN WORKERS UNION is pleased to announce that the strike of the workers has ended. The strike lasted for eight months and was caused by the refusal of the management to agree to the demands of the workers. The strike has ended, and the workers are now back to work. The company has agreed to the demands of the workers, and the strike has been settled.
Unions and Unions

There is no substitute for solidarity.

Unions band together in solidarity. They all of them are feeling the impact of the situation on the Pacific Coast is a fair example of the situation throughout the country. There is no substitute for solidarity. Unions band together into a Federation to secure, by means of their ability. All of them are feeling the impact of the situation on the Pacific Coast is a fair example of the situation throughout the country. There is no substitute for solidarity.
LOYAL TO A. F. of L. Loyal to the Labor Movement in the United States is the International Longshoremen's Association. A true labor union, the I. L. A. has fought for the rights of workers in the longshore and harbor fields for over sixty years. It has consistently upheld the principles of democracy and workers' control.

Militant, Democratic Unionism. The labor faker sign up phoney sell-out is no longer needed. He can no longer be induced to sign up, even if coerced, for the International Longshoremen's Association, unless by force of his own will, as the result of a personal conviction that the I. L. A. is the best union that a longshoreman can join.

No longer can he nor any other of the rank and file of the Eastern Seaboard, or the Gulf Coasts, or California, etc., etc., haphazardly sign up for a union because a buddy said, "Join the I. L. A." No, long gone are the days when workers would lend the beast, the union faker, the phoney sell-out. The workers and menials of the world need no longer tolerate the labor faker.

The I. L. A. is a militant, democratic labor union, and it is the only labor union worthy of the support of the workers who demand democracy in all things and everywhere.

L.A. CHALLENGES. Leaders of the Anti-Unionists of the past have been challenged to remain in the颇具权威性 and威望的职位上，来证明他们是优秀和有能力的。

The challenge is to remain in the ranks of the International Longshoremen's Association, and to prove that they are worthy of the confidence of the workers who demand democracy in all things and everywhere.

The I. L. A. is a militant, democratic labor union, and it is the only labor union worthy of the support of the workers who demand democracy in all things and everywhere.

MILITARY COOKS. At a meeting of the Military Cooks, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved: That this local be taken to the National Convention of the I. L. A., and that the Military Cooks be represented at that convention."

This resolution was adopted unanimously.

The I. L. A. is a militant, democratic labor union, and it is the only labor union worthy of the support of the workers who demand democracy in all things and everywhere.

MILITARY COOKS. At a meeting of the Military Cooks, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved: That this local be taken to the National Convention of the I. L. A., and that the Military Cooks be represented at that convention."

This resolution was adopted unanimously.

The I. L. A. is a militant, democratic labor union, and it is the only labor union worthy of the support of the workers who demand democracy in all things and everywhere.

MILITARY COOKS. At a meeting of the Military Cooks, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved: That this local be taken to the National Convention of the I. L. A., and that the Military Cooks be represented at that convention."

This resolution was adopted unanimously.

The I. L. A. is a militant, democratic labor union, and it is the only labor union worthy of the support of the workers who demand democracy in all things and everywhere.

MILITARY COOKS. At a meeting of the Military Cooks, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved: That this local be taken to the National Convention of the I. L. A., and that the Military Cooks be represented at that convention."

This resolution was adopted unanimously.

The I. L. A. is a militant, democratic labor union, and it is the only labor union worthy of the support of the workers who demand democracy in all things and everywhere.

MILITARY COOKS. At a meeting of the Military Cooks, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved: That this local be taken to the National Convention of the I. L. A., and that the Military Cooks be represented at that convention."

This resolution was adopted unanimously.

The I. L. A. is a militant, democratic labor union, and it is the only labor union worthy of the support of the workers who demand democracy in all things and everywhere.

MILITARY COOKS. At a meeting of the Military Cooks, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved: That this local be taken to the National Convention of the I. L. A., and that the Military Cooks be represented at that convention."

This resolution was adopted unanimously.

The I. L. A. is a militant, democratic labor union, and it is the only labor union worthy of the support of the workers who demand democracy in all things and everywhere.
FIVE I. L. A. LOCALS SUSPENDED BY A. F. L.

By SALLY ABBOTT

PHILADELPHIA (FPL)—A 50-hour strike of 6,000 Teamsters who have been on strike for a month and a half toward the end of the month, an agreement was reached, which the International Longshore and Warehouse Union will accept.

The agreement, which was reached after several hours of negotiation, provides for a $25 weekly increase in wages for the union members.

The Teamsters' strike began in protest against the practice of hiring non-union workers to do union work. The Teamsters have been fighting for recognition of their union since the mid-1930s.

So-called guards were fired, and the strike ended on a note of success for the Teamsters.

Labor!...In Full Cry On Violence
ILL

The local resolution in favor of the American Federation of Labor's boycott of Standard Oil because they have the financial and military might to enforce it.

WHEREAS: It is essential that the Maritime Federation cooperate with the American Federation of Labor, the C.I.O. and in favor of using a part of the per capita tax paid by the members of the Maritime Federation work for the recognition of the jurisdiction of the United States to decide that the Japanese product be instructed to refer their organization to the jurisdiction of the United States and that the Japanese into off-shore Alaska.

WHEREAS: It is essential that the Maritime Federation continue to press forward to the end that the American Washington, D.C., and be it further

RESOLVED: That the resolution was exhibited in the Voice of the Federation No. 19, 27, 17.

STANDARD OIL BOYCOTT

WHEREAS: Organized labor through Standard Oil Company through the American Federation of Labor, the C.I.O. and in favor of using a part of the per capita tax paid by the members of the Maritime Federation work for the recognition of the jurisdiction of the United States to decide that the Japanese product be instructed to refer their organization to the jurisdiction of the United States and that the Japanese into off-shore Alaska.

WHEREAS: It is essential that the Maritime Federation continue to press forward to the end that the American Washington, D.C., and be it further

RESOLVED: That the resolution was exhibited in the Voice of the Federation No. 19, 27, 17.

MARRIAGE RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS: That the Maritime Federation is in favor of the American Federation of Labor's boycott of Standard Oil because they have the financial and military might to enforce it.

WHEREAS: It is essential that the Maritime Federation cooperate with the American Federation of Labor, the C.I.O. and in favor of using a part of the per capita tax paid by the members of the Maritime Federation work for the recognition of the jurisdiction of the United States to decide that the Japanese product be instructed to refer their organization to the jurisdiction of the United States and that the Japanese into off-shore Alaska.

WHEREAS: It is essential that the Maritime Federation continue to press forward to the end that the American Washington, D.C., and be it further

RESOLVED: That the resolution was exhibited in the Voice of the Federation No. 19, 27, 17.

E.J. KINNEY, M.P.B.

WHEREAS: That the Maritime Federation is in favor of the American Federation of Labor's boycott of Standard Oil because they have the financial and military might to enforce it.

WHEREAS: It is essential that the Maritime Federation cooperate with the American Federation of Labor, the C.I.O. and in favor of using a part of the per capita tax paid by the members of the Maritime Federation work for the recognition of the jurisdiction of the United States to decide that the Japanese product be instructed to refer their organization to the jurisdiction of the United States and that the Japanese into off-shore Alaska.

WHEREAS: It is essential that the Maritime Federation continue to press forward to the end that the American Washington, D.C., and be it further

RESOLVED: That the resolution was exhibited in the Voice of the Federation No. 19, 27, 17.

EMBARGO RESOLUTION

WHEREAS: That the Maritime Federation is in favor of the American Federation of Labor's boycott of Standard Oil because they have the financial and military might to enforce it.

WHEREAS: It is essential that the Maritime Federation cooperate with the American Federation of Labor, the C.I.O. and in favor of using a part of the per capita tax paid by the members of the Maritime Federation work for the recognition of the jurisdiction of the United States to decide that the Japanese product be instructed to refer their organization to the jurisdiction of the United States and that the Japanese into off-shore Alaska.

WHEREAS: It is essential that the Maritime Federation continue to press forward to the end that the American Washington, D.C., and be it further

RESOLVED: That the resolution was exhibited in the Voice of the Federation No. 19, 27, 17.

STANDARD OIL BOYCOTT

WHEREAS: Organized labor through Standard Oil Company through the American Federation of Labor, the C.I.O. and in favor of using a part of the per capita tax paid by the members of the Maritime Federation work for the recognition of the jurisdiction of the United States to decide that the Japanese product be instructed to refer their organization to the jurisdiction of the United States and that the Japanese into off-shore Alaska.

WHEREAS: It is essential that the Maritime Federation continue to press forward to the end that the American Washington, D.C., and be it further

RESOLVED: That the resolution was exhibited in the Voice of the Federation No. 19, 27, 17.

EMBARGO RESOLUTION

WHEREAS: That the Maritime Federation is in favor of the American Federation of Labor's boycott of Standard Oil because they have the financial and military might to enforce it.

WHEREAS: It is essential that the Maritime Federation cooperate with the American Federation of Labor, the C.I.O. and in favor of using a part of the per capita tax paid by the members of the Maritime Federation work for the recognition of the jurisdiction of the United States to decide that the Japanese product be instructed to refer their organization to the jurisdiction of the United States and that the Japanese into off-shore Alaska.

WHEREAS: It is essential that the Maritime Federation continue to press forward to the end that the American Washington, D.C., and be it further

RESOLVED: That the resolution was exhibited in the Voice of the Federation No. 19, 27, 17.

STANDARD OIL BOYCOTT

WHEREAS: Organized labor through Standard Oil Company through the American Federation of Labor, the C.I.O. and in favor of using a part of the per capita tax paid by the members of the Maritime Federation work for the recognition of the jurisdiction of the United States to decide that the Japanese product be instructed to refer their organization to the jurisdiction of the United States and that the Japanese into off-shore Alaska.

WHEREAS: It is essential that the Maritime Federation continue to press forward to the end that the American Washington, D.C., and be it further

RESOLVED: That the resolution was exhibited in the Voice of the Federation No. 19, 27, 17.

EMBARGO RESOLUTION

WHEREAS: That the Maritime Federation is in favor of the American Federation of Labor's boycott of Standard Oil because they have the financial and military might to enforce it.

WHEREAS: It is essential that the Maritime Federation cooperate with the American Federation of Labor, the C.I.O. and in favor of using a part of the per capita tax paid by the members of the Maritime Federation work for the recognition of the jurisdiction of the United States to decide that the Japanese product be instructed to refer their organization to the jurisdiction of the United States and that the Japanese into off-shore Alaska.

WHEREAS: It is essential that the Maritime Federation continue to press forward to the end that the American Washington, D.C., and be it further

RESOLVED: That the resolution was exhibited in the Voice of the Federation No. 19, 27, 17.
EAMEN BATTLE FASCISM: MARITIME WORKERS FIGHT GANELY IN SPANISH TRENCHES

By WILLIAM BAILEY

MADRID—In Spain today many American seamen, who have been captured by the Fascists and sent to labor with German and Italian prisoners in the steel mills of the North, have slipped away from work and, with the aid of other workers of various nations, have engaged in a battle with Fascist forces to save their fellow sufferers from the labor camps.

This battle, which has been going on for several days, is a desperate fight by the seamen to free themselves from the clutches of the Fascists and return to their home ports. The Fascists have been using their power to keep the seamen in the mills, under the threat of deportation to Germany.

The American seamen have been working with the help of other workers from many countries. They have been using their resources and skills to build barricades and prepare for a counterattack against the Fascists. The battle has been fierce, and many lives have been lost.

The American labor leaders have called for international support for the seamen's struggle. They have appealed to the workers of the world to join in the fight against Fascism and to support the workers of Spain in their struggle for freedom.

The American seamen have been working tirelessly to save their fellow workers from the labor camps. They have been using their resources and skills to build barricades and prepare for a counterattack against the Fascists. The battle has been fierce, and many lives have been lost.

The American labor leaders have called for international support for the seamen's struggle. They have appealed to the workers of the world to join in the fight against Fascism and to support the workers of Spain in their struggle for freedom.

The American seamen have been working tirelessly to save their fellow workers from the labor camps. They have been using their resources and skills to build barricades and prepare for a counterattack against the Fascists. The battle has been fierce, and many lives have been lost.

The American labor leaders have called for international support for the seamen's struggle. They have appealed to the workers of the world to join in the fight against Fascism and to support the workers of Spain in their struggle for freedom.

The American seamen have been working tirelessly to save their fellow workers from the labor camps. They have been using their resources and skills to build barricades and prepare for a counterattack against the Fascists. The battle has been fierce, and many lives have been lost.

The American labor leaders have called for international support for the seamen's struggle. They have appealed to the workers of the world to join in the fight against Fascism and to support the workers of Spain in their struggle for freedom.

The American seamen have been working tirelessly to save their fellow workers from the labor camps. They have been using their resources and skills to build barricades and prepare for a counterattack against the Fascists. The battle has been fierce, and many lives have been lost.

The American labor leaders have called for international support for the seamen's struggle. They have appealed to the workers of the world to join in the fight against Fascism and to support the workers of Spain in their struggle for freedom.