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AUG

- 14 Atlantic Charter signed by US and UK. 1941. Twenty-fifth anniversary. [15 anti-Axis nations including USSR endorse 24 Sept 1941.]
- 15-30 Moscow. 3rd International Student Summer School. (IUS-sponsored.) Subject: "Students and Social Progress."
- 16 USSR and Poland agree on new border approximating the CurzonLine: Poland loses much of her eastern territories. 1945.
- 17 Alliance for Progress Charter signed by US and 19 Latin American countries (all except Cuba), Punta del Este. 1961. Fifth anniversary.
- 19-29 International Student Conference meeting in Nairobi (non-communist).
- 20 US and Soviet Govts conclude Riga Agreement for Famine Relief: US undertakes to relieve effects of war, drought and communists' agricultural policies.

 1921. Forty-fifth anniversary.
- Leon Trotsky fatally assaulted at home near Mexico City by communist assassin. 1940. [See also 23 Oct 1926 -- expulsion from Politburo by Stalin 1926 (40 years)].
- 23 USSR and Hitler Germany conclude Non-Aggression Treaty. 1939. [Their "Friendship and Boundary Treaty" a month later, 23 Sept., carries secret protocols partitioning Poland and rearranging Baltic nations.]
- 26-31 <u>Leningrad.</u> <u>World Council of Churches (Commission on Faith and Order.)</u> Working Party, Annual Meeting.

SEPT

- 7 Khrushchev elevated by CC to First Secretary CPSU. 1953.
- 8 Peace treaty with Japan signed by 48 nations in San Francisco but USSR, Czechoslovakia and Poland refuse to sign. 1951. Fifteenth anniversary.
- 8 Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) formed for collective defense by US, Great Britain, France, Australia, N.Z., Philippines, Pakistan and Thailand. 1954.
- 9 Chicom troops enter Lhasa, capital of Tibet. 1951. Fifteenth Anniversary.
- 9 Dalai Lama appeals UN help restore independence of Tibet. 1959.
- 13 International Memorial Day for Victims of Fascism; week of International Struggle against Fascism and War 19-29 Sept. (International Federation of Resistance Movements -- communist).
- 14 UN GA calls for USSR "to desist from repressive measures" in Hungary. 1957.
- -- WIDF sponsored conference in Nepal on Children, for Afghanistan, Nepal, India and Pakistan (Communist).

Media Lines

NEW CHICOM PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES IN ITALY. A new monthly periodical titled Orientamenti (Guidelines) is being published by the Edizioni Oriente of Milan, a Chicom propaganda organization. The first issue is dated May 1966. The new publication describes itself as the periodical of the Associazione Amici delle Edizioni Oriente and notes that its task will be to inform the "Friends" of the cultural and editorial initiatives of the publishing house. In its lead article Orientamenti gives highlights of past activities noting that in April the publishing house completed three years of activity which saw the publication of 35 pamphlets and 12 books including works of Mao Tse Tung and Marxist-Leninist tracts. Mention is also made of the new quarterly Vento dell Est (East Wind) which commenced publication in December 1965. The article claims that Edizioni Oriente by now has "thousands of readers" and supporters throughout the country, even in the most isolated and far-off localities. There exist "almost a hundred groups and circles (of supporters) who are carrying out propaganda and dissemination activities." [unclassified]

Thorez Institute, the French Communist Party has commenced publication of a new political science journal called Cahiers de l'Institut Maurice-Thorez. The first issue devotes attention to the early trade union movement and aims at an audience of intellectuals with articles of scholarly analysis, reprints of historical source material, and memoirs of militant participants. The initial emphasis appears to be on working class solidarity irrespective of political party. The Communist daily newspaper, L'Humanite has called for the journal's wide distribution. [Unclassified]

NEW CZECH YOUTH MAGAZINE. The State publishing House for Children's Literature, Prague, has begun publishing a new literary magazine for youth called Raketa (Rocket). Although the first issue appeared to be relatively apolitical, and the magazine does not seem to be connected with the Czechoslovak Union of Youth, one of the four principal editors listed on the masthead is Dr. Vladimir Svoboda, who has long been active in the Czechoslovak Union of Youth and once was a candidate for its Central Committee. (Unclassified.)