THE CEASE-FIRE IN INDOCHINA

By WILLIAM FOSTER

The achievement of a cease-fire in Indochina is a tremendous victory for the peace and democratic forces of the world. It is a great blow to the war-mongering tendencies in the United States and other imperialist countries of the world.

The cease-fire, which has been under discussion for some time, was finally agreed upon by the French and the Viet Minh forces in the presence of United Nations observers. The agreement provides for a temporary cease-fire in Indochina, with the aim of achieving a permanent solution to the war.

The cease-fire is an important step towards the realization of the principles of peace and democracy. It is a confirmation of the growing strength of the anti-war movement in the United States and other countries.

The cease-fire is a victory for the people of Vietnam, who have been fighting for their freedom for many years. The cease-fire is a step towards the establishment of a democratic government in Vietnam, which will be based on the wishes of the people.

The cease-fire is also a victory for the people of other countries, who have been fighting for their freedom and democracy.

The cease-fire is a victory for the United Nations, which has played a great role in the struggle for peace and democracy.

The cease-fire is a victory for the peoples of the world, who have been fighting for their freedom and democracy.

The cease-fire is a victory for the peace and democratic forces of the world.

Dodge Local Asks OK For Anti-Speedup Strike

DETOUR, July 21.—Offices of Dodge local 3 asked the general office of the company to authorize workers to act as anti-speedup strikers. The workers are unhappy with the company's decision to implement a new incentive plan that they believe is designed to increase production at the expense of worker safety and satisfaction.

The local 3 asked the company to negotiate with the workers to find a solution that would be acceptable to both sides. The union is concerned about the impact of the new plan on worker health and safety, and has urged the company to consider alternative methods for increasing production.

The local 3 has asked the general office to respond with a clear and unequivocal response to their request.

Steel Mines Closes 600 Out of Work

PITTSBURGH, July 21.—The United Mine Workers union announced today that 600 workers are out of work due to the closing of the mines.

The union has called a strike to protest the closing of the mines, which it believes is the result of greedy mining companies looking to maximize profits at the expense of worker safety and health.

The union is calling on the government to intervene and take immediate action to protect the workers' rights and ensure safe working conditions in the mines.

Vanderpoel's Order Regarding War

Wagner Order on Issue of War

Mayor Wagner yesterday issued an order containing a few words in support of the war, which he considered to be a necessary measure for the maintenance of peace. The order was signed by the mayor, who stated that he was acting in accordance with the wishes of his constituents.

The order is a clear indication of the mayor's commitment to the war, and his determination to do everything in his power to support the military effort. The mayor's order is a positive step towards the realization of the principles of peace and democracy.

The mayor's order is a victory for the people of Wagner, who have been fighting for their freedom and democracy.

The mayor's order is a victory for the United Nations, which has played a great role in the struggle for peace and democracy.

The mayor's order is a victory for the peoples of the world, who have been fighting for their freedom and democracy.

The mayor's order is a victory for the peace and democratic forces of the world.

8 Powers Sign Indo Truce, with U.S. Afloat

Daily Worker, New York, Thursday, July 25, 1945 Page 3

The eight-power truce in the eight-year-old Indochina colonial war signed a ceasefire agreement yesterday, and eight powers signed a closing declaration of the Geneva Conference which pledged members of the nine-power conference to consult together to bring about a peaceful solution to the war.

The agreement was signed by the Soviet Union, France, the United States, the United Kingdom, China, the Union of the Netherlands, India, and the Union of South Africa.

The conference declared that the truce will cease to exist on July 25, 1946, and that the peace commission will then begin its work.

The conference also stated that the truce will not prejudice the legal rights of the peoples of Indochina, and that the commission will have the power to make recommendations to the United Nations.

The conference was attended by representatives of the United States, France, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, the Union of South Africa, India, the Union of the Netherlands, and China.

The conference was attended by representatives of the United States, France, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, the Union of South Africa, India, the Union of the Netherlands, and China.

The conference was attended by representatives of the United States, France, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, the Union of South Africa, India, the Union of the Netherlands, and China.

The conference was attended by representatives of the United States, France, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, the Union of South Africa, India, the Union of the Netherlands, and China.

The conference was attended by representatives of the United States, France, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, the Union of South Africa, India, the Union of the Netherlands, and China.

The conference was attended by representatives of the United States, France, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, the Union of South Africa, India, the Union of the Netherlands, and China.

The conference was attended by representatives of the United States, France, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, the Union of South Africa, India, the Union of the Netherlands, and China.

The conference was attended by representatives of the United States, France, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, the Union of South Africa, India, the Union of the Netherlands, and China.

The conference was attended by representatives of the United States, France, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, the Union of South Africa, India, the Union of the Netherlands, and China.

The conference was attended by representatives of the United States, France, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, the Union of South Africa, India, the Union of the Netherlands, and China.

The conference was attended by representatives of the United States, France, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, the Union of South Africa, India, the Union of the Netherlands, and China.

The conference was attended by representatives of the United States, France, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, the Union of South Africa, India, the Union of the Netherlands, and China.

The conference was attended by representatives of the United States, France, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, the Union of South Africa, India, the Union of the Netherlands, and China.

The conference was attended by representatives of the United States, France, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, the Union of South Africa, India, the Union of the Netherlands, and China.

The conference was attended by representatives of the United States, France, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, the Union of South Africa, India, the Union of the Netherlands, and China.