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THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF JOURNALISTS

PERSONAL

No More Hiroshima Tragedies

August 6, 1945, is the saddest day in mankind's history. Tens of thousands of people were killed and injured immediately after the U.S. had dropped the first atom bomb on civilians living in the city of Hiroshima (and several days later on Nagasaki), and thousands of people suffer until now from the long-term affects of exposure to radiation. The day obliges us to continue our efforts to halt the development of all weapons that can bring such a great pain, cruelty and shame.

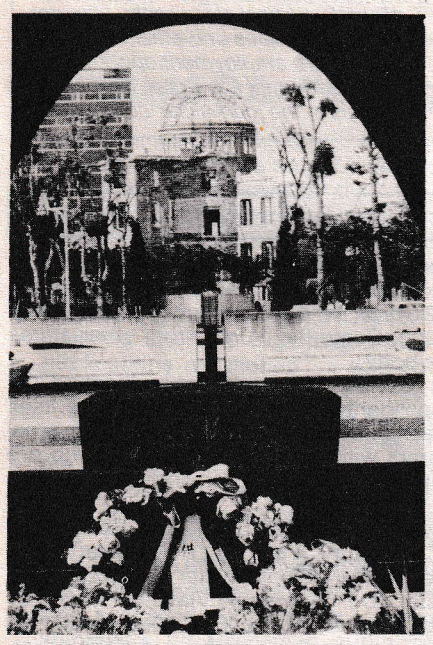
To mark the Hiroshima and Nagasaki anniversaries, various events — peace marches and rallies, seminars, photo exhibitions — were organized worldwide as part of the third peace wave to circle the globe. More than 55,000 people gathered in Hiroshima and appealed for the abolition of nuclear weapons. All of them were united by the shared wish not to let a nuclear war break out. The signature campaign for the Appeal from Hiroshima and Nagasaki has continued.

AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR

The International Meeting of the World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs took place in Hiroshima on August 3 to 6, and in Nagasaki on August 7 to 9. The main theme of the meeting was: Overcoming the Nuclear Deterrence Policy, Mobilization of International Opinion and Promotion of Movements for the Urgent Vital Task for the Human Race, and Prevention of Nuclear War and Elimination of Nuclear Weapons.

This international meeting — a part of the third Peace Wave Action supported by more than 200 organizations in over 60 countries and regions — was joined by 300 delegates from Japan and 27 other countries, and from 12 international and regional or-

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Park of Peace in Hiroshima

WE WISH PEACE

On September 8 every year, the assassination in 1943 of the progressive talented Czechoslovac journalist Julius Fučík is commemorated. To inform honestly and truthfully in the cause of peace and friendship among nations, to reveal iniquity, to face evil at the cost of one's life — all of these are the ideas handed down from a generation to generation of journalists. On their strength, unity and personal responsibility depends how this message is carried out. It is not immodest to say that in many respects, mankind's fate depends on their honest work, as they can shape people's opinions into blossoms of both good will and evil. On the occasion of the International Day of Journalists' Solidarity, through which we subscribe to the legacy of Julius Fučík, we express the hope that all democratic and progressive journalists do their utmost in defending the cause of peace and cooperation among people, despite threats and persecution, and in creating favourable conditions for mutual understanding.

COMINAC IGC Meeting

The tenth meeting of the Inter-governmental Council (IGC) for the Coordination of Information and Communication of the Non-Aligned Countries took place in Harare, Zimbabwe, on July 31 to August 2, 1989.

The meeting reviewed and assessed the progress made in media cooperation by the Non-Aligned Countries in the period since COMINAC II (June 1987), and noted with satisfaction the advance made in this cooperation at bilateral, regional, inter-regional and inter-continental levels.

The meeting welcomed the progress recorded in the efforts by Non-Aligned Countries to neutralize as well as counter all kinds of tendentious reporting and media campaigns against Non-Aligned Countries and national liberation movements.

The meeting shared the concerns expressed by the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and President of the Republic of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe in his opening address, regarding the use of national radio transmissions to attack other states, and stressed the danger of this practice being extended to television broadcasts.

The meeting expressed a grave con-

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