ASIAN-AFRICAN CONFERENCE

BULLETIN

ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
EDITORIAL NOTE.

How time flies! Only a few more days now the eagerly-awaited Asian-African Conference will take place in the mountain city of Bandung. For six days representatives of 29 Asian and African nations will meet to discuss and find ways and means how to implement the four purposes of the Asian-African Conference.

The Conference will soon reach its climax of activities and to cover it, this bulletin will be produced daily from our Bandung Office.

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For further information, please contact the Editor of this Bulletin at Pedjambon 6, Djakarta, phone O.P. 1588, & during the Conference at the Office of the Ministry of Information in Bandung

April 1955

No. 2
PREMIER NEHRU

"Asian-African Conference essentially an experiment in co-existence"

IN his address to the Indian Parliament on February 25, 1955, Premier Nehru stated the following with regard to the Asian-African Conference:

"I was mentioning just now the change in Asia which is taking many forms. Presently, in the course of about seven weeks there is going to be a conference at Bandung in Indonesia, an Asian-African Conference it is called, to which a number of countries, independent countries of Asia and Africa, have been invited. So far as I know, every country that has been invited is likely to attend. I am not quite sure, all the answers have not come, but I think they will all attend.

Now, what this Conference is going to do exactly I cannot say. I cannot, it is not up to me or even to the sponsoring countries to draw up their agenda. It is the Conference that will decide. But, I was a little surprised to learn that Hon. Member, Mr. Asoka Mehta, said something about this Conference drawing up a vast programme for the liberation of suppressed countries. Now, we are all for the liberation of suppressed countries. There is no doubt about that. But the idea of associating this Conference with a programme of this type seems to me to misunderstand completely the purpose of this Conference.

Are we going to set up an agitation there? The House will remember this is an official-level Conference. Governments are represented. In fact, Prime Ministers are represented. And in the Conference there are completely different ideologies and political and economic structures so to say, completely different.

There are countries in this Conference, which are aligned to this great Power Bloc or the other Power Bloc, and there are countries like India and Burma and Indonesia and others, which are not aligned with any. So, here we meet this curious assortment of countries of Asia and Africa, with certainly much in common, and also much not in common. It is going to be an extraordinary meeting. And yet, the mere fact of our meeting is of the highest significance. It is the first time that such a meeting is taking place. It does represent rather unconsciously, subconsciously, Asia and Africa coming to the forefront. I do not know whether this idea was present in the mind of the original sponsor of this Conference wholly, but because the proposal was made at the right time, it fitted into the spirit of the times, and this Conference has thus got an importance of very high significance.

Obviously, a Conference of this type is hardly likely to discuss highly controversial issues as between the countries represented there. Also, if I may express my own opinion, I hope it does not function as if it was setting up a rival group to others. It is essentially an experiment, if I may use the word, in co-existence, essentially an experiment in countries of Asia and Africa, — some of which are inclined this way, and some the other way in regard to the Power Blocs, meeting together, meeting in a friendly way, and trying to find what common ground there is to co-operate in the economic field, the cultural field or even the political field. Therefore, this is a development, which is, from the point of view not only of Asia but of the world, of great importance"
The Organs of the Conference

In the first issue of this bulletin, a brief introduction was given to the structure of the organs making the necessary preparations for the Asian-African Conference. Then we limited ourselves to the names of only the Secretary-General of the Joint Secretariat and the four heads of diplomatic missions in Djakarta who represent the other four sponsoring countries.

In order to facilitate those who wish to know or get in touch with the other personalities who serve on the Joint Secretariat, the Interdepartmental Committee and the Local Committee in Bandung, we are now including all names.

As already stated in the first issue, the Secretary-General of the Asian-African Conference is Roelani Abdulganii.

Ceylon
Moorthy

India
Dr. Appodorai
M. Yunus

Pakistan
S. M. Hussein

Members of the various sub-committees are as follows:

Political

Burma : Burmese Charge d'Affaires U Mya Sein
Ceylon : Ceylonese Minister M. Saravanamuttu
India : Indian Ambassador B. F. H. B. Tyabji
Indonesia : Sukardjo Wirjopranoto

Economic

Burma : Burmese Charge d'Affaires U Mya Sein
Ceylon : S. Cruse
India : P. Vaidyanathan
Indonesia : Utojo Ramelan
Pakistan : Dr. S. M. Siddiq

Social & Cultural

Burma : U Kyawt Maung
Ceylon : Miss Jansze
India : G. H. Jansen
Indonesia : Moh. Yamin
Pakistan : Muh. Sultan

Government of the Republic of Indonesia

Interdepartmental Committee in Djakarta

Local Committee in Bandung

25 Invitees

Joint Secretariat

Liaison Officers

Staff

Burma
U Tin Maung
U San Nyein

Indonesia
Nugroho
Max Maramis
Budget

Burma : U Kyawt Maung
    Ceylon : Ceylonese Minister M. Saravanamuttu
    India : P. L. Bhandari
    Indonesia : J. P. Pardede
    Pakistan : S. M. Hussein

Assistants : Angwar Bani
    Bahroom Noor
    Chaid Fadly
    A. Diponegoro
    J. H. Massie
    P. Sihanenin
    Sam Surat

Supply

Burma : U Kyawt Maung
    Ceylon : Moorothy
    India : P. L. Bhandari
    Indonesia : Dr. J. Ismael
    Pakistan : S. M. Hussein

Press

Burma : U Kyawt Maung
    Ceylon : S. Cruse
    India : G. H. Jansen
    Indonesia : Max Maramis
    Pakistan : Syed Rasul Rasa

Assistants : W. Latumeten
    A. Kamil

The liaison officers who maintain the relations between the Joint Secretariat and the Interdepartmental as well as the Local Committee in Bandung are Khurana from India and S. M. Hussein from Pakistan, who deal respectively with accommodation and transport, and press.

The Interdepartmental Committee was formed on January 11 of representatives of Indonesian government bodies concerned in preparations for the Conference. Rooslan Abdulgani, who is Secretary-General of the Joint Secretariat, is concurrently Chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee, where he also sits as representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The other members who represent the other Ministries and the State Police are as follows:

Mohammad Johannes
Harjoto
Osman Raliby
M. S. Mintaredja
J. A. H. Ondang

Ministry of Communications
Secretary-General of the
Ministry of Information
Ministry of Information
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Public Works

Dr. C. H. V. de Villeneuve
Sutarmar
D. A. Siregar
Lt. Col. Abimanju
Umargatab

The following officials from five Ministries have been appointed as advisors to the Interdepartmental Committee:

Besar Martokoesoemo
R. M. Oetojo Merto-
    negoro
A. Koeseomo Oetojo
Tarbidin
Max Maramis
Iljas Hamzah
J. P. Pardede
Alex Marentek
Soebeci Asrawinata
T. W. Atkinson
Abdulwahab
Alimoedin Nasoetion
Kaswadi
Soenardjo

The Local Committee in Bandung was formed on January 3 of representatives of Indonesian government bodies in that city. Chairman of this Committee is the Governor of West Java, Sanusi Hardjadinata, the other members who are to deal with the various sections being:

Rd. Djoekardi
R. S. Wangsadikoes-
    soemah
Memet Tanumidjaja
R. A. Kartadibrata
Leiwakabessy

Soenarko
R. Kartasa Wargad-
    radja
R. O. Martakoesoemah
R. A. Hirawan Warga-
    hadibrata
Mrs. Emma Soema-
    negara
H. A. Petrus
Dr. M. H. A. Patah
Osa Maliki

Ministry of Economic Affairs
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Home Affairs
Ministry of Defence
State Police

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Communications
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Economic Affairs

Academia and food
Security
Conference Premises
Post, Telegraph and Tele-
    phone
Transport
Protocol
Exhibition
Women guests
Electricity Supply
Health
Information

As the opening of the Conference comes closer, the relative importance of these various Committees one to the other is changing. For example, most of the work to be done by the Interdepartmental Committee is now accomplished, and so it is fading into the background. On the other hand, with the approach of the Conference the work of the Local Committee in Bandung becomes more important, and some of its tasks have already been taken over by the Joint Secretariat.
Bandung is Ready

The mountain city of Bandung in West Java stands now on the threshold of a historic meeting of Asian and African nations. Soon, on April 18, the Asian-African Conference will become a reality in that city. Preparations have been completed for the holding of the Conference, and Bandung is now ready to welcome the foreign delegates, journalists from the four corners of the globe, foreign observers and other visitors.

Accommodation has been arranged for 1300 guests in 14 hotels, 15 private and 8 Government holiday centres and in 8 houses belonging to the Indonesian Red Cross. Those who are unable upon arrival in Indonesia to proceed direct to Bandung and have to spend the night in Djakarta will be accommodated in the hotels Des Indes and Dharma Nirmala. In each of these hotels rooms have been booked for their convenience.

A Medical Centre, in the capable hands of Dr. M. H. A. Patah, has been especially set up. Three physicians and three nurses will be in attendance daily, and a night staff will also be maintained. The centre will have at its disposal two ambulances and 6 cars. First-aid posts will be organised in 3 hotels and in the holiday-centres and three nurses will staff each post. For emergency cases, 10 wards will be set aside in the Borromeus hospital.

For purposes of transport, 143 cars, 30 taxis and 20 buses will be provided. There will be 230 drivers available, 35 tons of petrol daily and another supply of 175 tons of petrol will be reserved for a period of five days.

During the Conference, the supply of electricity in Bandung will be increased, if necessary by limiting the use of electricity in Djakarta and Bogor. Generators have been installed in the Concordia building, the building of...
Dana Pensiun, in the Governor's Office, the Swarga building and in the Orient Hotel. Extra lighting will be provided in the streets near the Conference buildings and the hotels.

Plenary meetings will be held in the main Conference building, the Concordia, whilst those of committees will take place in the building of Dana Pensiun. The Conference building will be provided with simultaneous translating equipment and with loudspeakers whenever required. For each participating country an office will be available in the Dana Pensiun building. The working language during the Conference will be English.

Delegates and journalists will be able to cable 100,000 to 200,000 words every day through the Post, Telegraph and Telephone Office. During the Conference, special stamps will be issued as souvenirs by the Post Office.

Arrangements have also been made for the visitors to attend places of worship according to their different faiths. National dishes will also be prepared in accordance with the faiths and customs of the visitors.

Very soon now the sight of the flags of the Asian-African countries fluttering in Bandung airport Andir, Djakarta airport Kemajoran, on the main Conference building, the Concordia, and on the Dana Pensiun building, will herald the beginning of the eagerly-awaited Asian-African Conference. The inhabitants of Bandung may feel very proud and honoured that their city has been chosen as the site of this Asian-African Conference which is the first of its kind in history, and which is aimed at peace and unity.
## Capitals, population and area

<table>
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<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>CAPITAL</th>
<th>POPULATION</th>
<th>AREA IN SQ.M.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Afghanistan</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>12,000,000 (1949)</td>
<td>245,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Burma</td>
<td>Rangoon</td>
<td>18,859,000 (1952)</td>
<td>261,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cambodia</td>
<td>Phnom Penh</td>
<td>3,227,000</td>
<td>88,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ceylon (The People's Republic)</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>8,103,000 (1953)</td>
<td>25,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. China</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>602,000,000 (1954)</td>
<td>3,760,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Egypt</td>
<td>Cairo</td>
<td>20,729,000 (1951)</td>
<td>386,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Ethiopia</td>
<td>Addis Abeba</td>
<td>18,180,000 (1953)</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Gold Coast</td>
<td>Accra</td>
<td>3,989,000</td>
<td>78,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. India</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>356,829,485 (1951)</td>
<td>1,221,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Indonesia</td>
<td>Djakarta</td>
<td>78,163,000 (1952)</td>
<td>735,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Iran</td>
<td>Teheran</td>
<td>19,151,000 (1951)</td>
<td>628,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Iraq</td>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td>5,100,000 (1950)</td>
<td>116,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Japan</td>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>85,500,000 (1952)</td>
<td>147,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Jordan</td>
<td>Amman</td>
<td>1,500,000 (1950)</td>
<td>37,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Laos</td>
<td>Vientiane</td>
<td>1,189,000</td>
<td>69,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Lebanon</td>
<td>Beirut</td>
<td>1,285,000 (1951)</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Liberia</td>
<td>Monrovia</td>
<td>2,750,000 (1953)</td>
<td>43,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Libya</td>
<td>Tripoli</td>
<td>1,340,000 (1952)</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Nepal</td>
<td>Kathamandu</td>
<td>7,000,000 (1948)</td>
<td>54,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Pakistan</td>
<td>Karachi</td>
<td>75,687,000 (1951)</td>
<td>365,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Philippines</td>
<td>Manila</td>
<td>20,631,000 (1952)</td>
<td>115,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>Riyadh</td>
<td>6,500,000 (1948)</td>
<td>870,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Sudan</td>
<td>Khartoum</td>
<td>8,764,000 (1951)</td>
<td>967,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Syria</td>
<td>Damascus</td>
<td>3,381,000 (1952)</td>
<td>66,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Thailand</td>
<td>Bangkok</td>
<td>19,192,000 (1952)</td>
<td>200,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Turkey</td>
<td>Ankara</td>
<td>20,935,000 (1950)</td>
<td>296,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Vietnam (North)</td>
<td>Hanoi</td>
<td>9,851,000</td>
<td>127,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Vietnam (South)</td>
<td>Saigon</td>
<td>5,579,000</td>
<td>75,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Yemen</td>
<td>San'a</td>
<td>5,000,000 (1952)</td>
<td>75,600</td>
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Total ... 1,422,414,485  12,606,938
PRIME MINISTER OF BURMA, U NU

Born on 25 May, 1907, U Nu is the son of a well-known merchant of Wakma in the Myaungmya district. After graduating from University College, Rangoon, he took up the post of Superintendent of the National High School, Pantanaw, but later returned to the university to study law.

U Nu has been active in politics since joining the Dohbama Asiayone (We Burmese Society), and founded the Nagani Book Club in 1937 along the lines of the British Left Book Club. In an emergency Conference of Dohbama Asiayone held at the outbreak of World War II, U Nu moved a resolution offering co-operation with the British in the war effort, upon the condition, however, that Britain would assure Burma’s independence at the end of the war; if this assurance were not forthcoming, Dohbama Asiayone would withhold its co-operation. This resolution was carried, but the British arrested U Nu and sentenced him to two year’s imprisonment.

When in August, 1943, a Burmese government was set up during the Japanese regime, U Nu was first given the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and later (1944) the portfolio of Publicity and Propaganda. U Nu has been Prime Minister of independent Burma since July 19, 1947, after the assassination of General Aung San and other leaders.

PRIME MINISTER OF CEYLON, SIR JOHN KOTELAWALA

Sir John was born in 1897 and concluded his education at Christ’s College, Cambridge.

He came to prominence in public affairs when he inaugurated the Minneriya Development Scheme in 1934. Two years later he was given the post of Ministry for Communications and Works, and during his period in office Civil Aviation was born in Ceylon. During the same period Sir John was responsible for the commencement of the hydro-electric scheme and for the construction of many roads and bridges all over the island.

Sir John is a foundation member of the United National Party (established in 1946) and has now become its president. In 1947 he was elected to the House of Representatives as the member for Dodangaslanka, and under the new Constitution was appointed Minister for Transport and Works. He became Leader of the House in 1951. He continued to hold both these posts after the general elections of 1952, and was appointed Prime Minister in 1953.

He was knighted in 1948 and was appointed a member of the Privy Council in 1954, in which year he was also awarded the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour by the French Government.
PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA, JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Nehru was born in 1889, the son of a well-known lawyer who at one time was leader of the opposition in the Central Legislative Assembly. From the age of 15, Nehru studied in England, taking a tripos in natural sciences at Cambridge, then studying law and being called to the Bar from the Inner Temple. Returning to India in 1912, he enrolled as an advocate of the Allahabad High Court.

Nehru had been a member of an organisation of Indian students in Cambridge and naturally enough entered the political field on his return home. In 1918 he became a member of the All-India Congress Committee, and its secretary in 1923. In 1926, attending the conference in Brussels of the International League against Imperialism, he made contact with many other future leaders, including Indonesia's Moh. Hatta. From 1929 when he was elected President of the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress, Nehru consistently bore leading positions in the struggle of the Indian people. He took an active part in the negotiations with Sir Stafford Cripps, who brought a constitutional plan from the British Cabinet which, however, was rejected by all the principal parties in India.

A member of the Congress Working Committee for over two decades, Nehru was arrested with other members in August 1942, and held in detention until June, 1945. This was his ninth term under arrest for his political activities.

In September 1946, Nehru joined the Interim Government as Member for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, and was also nominated Vice-President. He has been Prime Minister of India since August, 1947, when India won independence.

Jawaharlal Nehru has travelled widely, in earlier days representing the struggle of the Indian people against colonial domination, and, since independence, as the representative of the Indian state at many international conferences and upon state visits.

PRIME MINISTER OF INDONESIA, ALI SASTROAMIDJOJO

Born in 1903 near Magelang, Central Java, Ali Sastroamidjojo studied law at Leiden University, Holland, graduating in 1927.

His political activities began while he was still a student. He was a member of the Indonesian Students’ Association in the Netherlands, and was amongst the leadership of that body held under arrest for six months in 1927.

Upon returning to Indonesia in 1928, he took up a law practice in Jogjakarta, undertook teaching at the National educational institution, 'Taman Siswa', and became editor of the weekly "Djanget" (Link). He joined the Nationalist Party lead by Soekarno, and was elected to the Executive of this party. When this party was dissolved following Soekarno's arrest in 1929, Ali joined a new political organisation, the 'Partindo'.

It was only after the Proclamation of Independence in 1945 that political parties could be formed freely, and then the Indonesian Nationalist Party was formed again, and Ali re-joined it. During the years of armed revolution, he held various important posts with the government of the Republic, including those of Minister of Education, member of the Republican Delegation for discussions with the Dutch, and Secretary General of the State Defence Council.

Before taking up the post of Prime Minister in 1953, Ali Sastroamidjojo was Ambassador to the United States of America.