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ASIAN-AFRICAN
CONFERENCE
APRIL, 1955

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Voices that Must Be Heeded!

"... not only the oppressed people but all freedom loving peoples of the world will expect a new lead in world affairs."

--Chief Albert J. Luthuli, President-General of the African National Congress of South Africa.



"Together we will constitute a force to be reckoned with by the world. For the sake of our independence and age-old cultural heritage, let us--the peoples of Africa and Asia--determine and follow our own course towards peace, progress, prosperity and future happiness."

--Dr. Ali Sastroamidjojo, Prime Minister of the Republic of Indonesia, which is host to the Asian-African Conference.

"There is no weapon that can kill the aspirations of a people. . . . The African workers have made their choice. They have chosen the camp of peace and progress."

--Diallo Seydou, General Secretary of the Coordinating Committee of the C. G. T. Trades Councils of French West Africa and Togo.



"There is such a great deal that needs discussion about our part of the world. The health of our people is deplorable; infant mortality is high; the masses lack education. Politically Nigerian citizens are just beginning to climb upward. May the Asian-African Conference concern itself with these our needs, which hinder our advance as a race."

--Mrs. Pumilayo Ransome-Kuti, founder and President of the Nigerian Women's Union.

"... Kenya Africans will never, never return to the life of the past. They are entangled in the life of the modern world. Their freedom is the freedom of the world today. . . . Today the most guilty of all are those who are seeking to restore the past."

--Mbiyu Koinange, Representative of the Kenya African Union (now banned) in the United Kingdom, and president of Kenya Teachers College.



"We hope that the Afro-Asian Conference will take firm and decisive steps in the noble task of defeating the war aims of the imperialists and in eliminating the fascist policies of the South African Government. A free Africa and a free Asia are the handmaidens of world peace, progress and human happiness."

--Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, leader of the South African Indian Congress.

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BANDUNG — DAWN OF A NEW ERA

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Editorial Foreword

This issue of Spotlight on Africa is dedicated to the historic Asian-African Conference convened at Bandung, Indonesia, on April 18th. It is surely both necessary and fitting that we give priority to this subject, even at the cost of omission of other important current news.

It is very heartening to learn that all except one of the seven African nations whose governments were invited to send representatives to the Conference accepted the invitation--Egypt, Ethiopia, Gold Coast, Liberia, Libya, and the Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian). Only the Central African Federation (the Rhodesias and Nyasaland) declined, and this is not much more of a loss to the Conference than the absence of the Union of South Africa, which is bolder and franker about its racist domination than the Federation and which was not invited. However, it must be remembered that some of these independent or near-independent governments in Africa are no more free of Western influence and domination than, say, Iraq or Thailand.

What is African opinion on the non-governmental level regarding the Conference? A survey of the African press up to this month gives the impression that the subject was less publicized and discussed in Africa than even in the United States. Because of the African's apathy? No! Because of the curtain of censorship and repression with which the rulers of Africa have sought to keep its people isolated from the mainstream of world affairs--except when needed to help fight Europe's wars.

But good news has a way of getting around, especially in Africa. The leaders of African organizations fighting for the people's advancement and freedom have heard the good news of Bandung. What they have to say about it is worthy of note by us in America, particularly by those of us of African descent. Spotlight on Africa is proud and privileged to present in this issue a sampling of this African popular opinion, together with other expressions, on the Asian-African Conference. And the Council on African Affairs joins with Africa's leaders in saluting the great Assembly of Nations at Bandung.

WHAT AFRICA'S LEADERS SAY

CHIEF ALBERT J. LUTHULI, President-General, African National Congress, South Africa:

"I welcome most heartily the convening of the Afro-Asian Conference and congratulate all those responsible for organizing this historic meeting. I deeply cherish the hope that the deliberations at Bandung in Indonesia will present the point of view of the African and Asian people for peace, freedom and democracy for all peoples.

"We are living in a troubled world which someone has aptly called a 'mad house.' My prayer and wish is that this Conference might help to contribute in bringing sanity to this mad world of ours which is suffering from a paralyzing sickness engendered by fear and jealousy among nations. They seem to be motivated in their actions far too largely by considerations of narrow sectionalism or the narrow interests of their respective countries.

"Cannot the statesmen of the world seek for a formula of peaceful co-existence among all nations even if they adhere to different ideologies? Must the world be plunged into a most destructive and catastrophic war the like of which humanity since creation has never witnessed? I hope that this great conference representing African and Asian countries as ardent champions and defenders of true democracy becomes a healthy corrective among nations which seem to have aggressive intentions.

"Although we, the Non-White peoples of South Africa, are put outside the orbits of democracy and denied fundamental human rights, we nevertheless stand for world peace and democracy. We not only stand for peace and democracy but strive for its attainment. May the Almighty crown with success the deliberations of this conference from which not only the oppressed people but all freedom-loving peoples of the world will expect a new lead in world affairs."

DR. Y.M. DADOO, of South Africa, veteran Indian leader in the struggle against racist oppression:

"The conference of Asian and African countries should mark an historical step forward in the fight for world peace and in the

struggle by the peoples of Africa and Asia to defeat imperialism and freedom.

"The very fact that a conference of this nature could take place in 1955 is proof in itself of the growing political maturity and strength of those countries which not so long ago lay prostrate under the iron heel of imperialist colonial rule. The ten million oppressed Non-White people and the democratic forces in the Union of South Africa, and indeed the 150 million African people throughout the continent, will be watching with deep and abiding interest the deliberations of the conference.

"The herrenvolk police state of Strijdom /Prime Minister of South Africa/ assumes an important role in the war plans of United States imperialism and its satellites, the Western powers. Not only does South Africa supply uranium and other important materials for war purposes, but the oppressive state-imposed racial discrimination and police terror directed against its Non-White citizens serve as a pattern in the dastardly war aims of U.S. and other imperialists to turn the whole African continent into an arsenal and a war base to be used against the democratic sector of the world. The master plan for Africa is the complete exploitation of the rich mineral and other resources, the ruthless suppression of the liberation movements, and the total enslavement of the people.

"It is for these historical reasons that the Afro-Asian conference evokes world-wide interest. We hope that it will take firm and decisive steps for the furtherance of mutual aid and cooperation in the noble task of defeating the war aims of the imperialists, eliminating the fascist policies of the South African government, and wiping out colonial rule and oppression from the face of the earth. A free Africa and a free Asia are the handmaidens of world peace, progress and human happiness."

SEMAKULA MULUMBA, Representative of the Bataka, the Elders of the People of Uganda:

"The Afro-Asian conference in the present circumstances is of vital importance to world peace. The obvious U.S. intervention in a Chinese civil war and the dubious U.S. designs behind SEATO are a great threat to world peace. The will of the peoples of Asia, however, can alter the course of the drift to world annihilation.

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Colonialism, racialism and poverty need not exist anywhere in the world. It is a right conception of true civilization that all human beings in the whole world should live in harmony, peace and prosperity. It is good to know that the Afro-Asian conference will discuss ways and means to bring about these desirable conditions. It is to be hoped that the Afro-Asian conference will obtain a clear insight into the causes of the unfortunate conflicts between Black and White in Africa."

MOSES KETOMU of French Togoland, West Africa, a leader in the Movement de la Jeunesse Togolaise (Juvento), a youth organization dedicated to the unification of Togoland:

"We know that the world in which we live is hungry for a durable PEACE, and that this Conference will aid greatly in shaping a world worthy of our era. We here are a part of the human race and the advancement of humanity in general must be measured by our progress toward a more fruitful life.

"Our homeland, Togoland, was partitioned without our consent into two zones under British and French administration after the first World War. We have repeatedly petitioned the United Nations for reunification of our territory, but up until now there has been no implementation of the several U.N. resolutions passed on our behalf."

"This is one of the many wrongs done to the African people which must be repaired. It is to be hoped that the Asian-African Conference will assist in the overcoming of such obstacles to our advancement."

D. U. MISTRY, Joint Secretary, South African Indian Congress:

"The South African Indian Congress acclaims the holding of the Afro-Asian Conference as it aims at establishing the unity of the peoples of Africa and Asia for the overthrow of oppression and tyranny perpetuated by colonialism and imperialism. Such a conference inspires hope in the hearts of millions of downtrodden and subjugated people because it holds the promise of a gigantic extension of the area of freedom in the world.

"The Non-White people of South Africa are particularly interested in the outcome of the conference as it will have a direct bearing on the questions of race prejudice and color discrimination."

The Government of the Union of South Africa which enforces the pernicious policy of apartheid can have no place in such a conference but the overwhelming majority of people in this country will support the conference in its attempts to free humanity and to foster unity and brotherhood of man regardless of race, color, or creed. The unity of the peoples of Asia and Africa is one of the most positive aspects in securing a lasting peace in the world."

O.R. TAMBO, Acting Secretary-General, African National Congress:

"The representatives of more than two-thirds of the world's population, called together in Conference in Indonesia, are moved by a common desire to cultivate mutual understanding and seek a common approach to the most burning issues of the day, namely War and Imperialism, which are the world's thorniest problems. This Conference meets at a time when the whole world has been angered and disturbed by the American moves to provoke a general war by her stubborn and unreasonable determination to interfere in Chinese affairs, by her refusal to admit the only representative Chinese government to the United Nations, and by her intrigues in Asian countries.

"A significant point to us in South Africa is the fact that this very important Conference meets in Djakarta, Indonesia, the original home of the Cape Malays, one of the oppressed national minorities in South Africa whose forefathers came to this country as slaves brought by the then Dutch colonizers and whose descendants have forcibly installed themselves as masters of South Africa.

"Representation at this historic Conference is on a governmental level and, therefore, the people's organizations will not be directly represented. Nevertheless, representatives of African countries, official and otherwise, will undoubtedly benefit from it and will be inspired to even greater efforts in preparing for the forthcoming Pan-African Congress which has similar aims to those of the Afro-Asian Conference, namely, the preservation of peace and opposition to imperialism and racial domination."

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DESMOND BUCKLE, born in Accra, Gold Coast, now resident in England, a trade unionist and frequent writer on African affairs:

"For the first time the peoples of Asia and Africa are seeking to cooperate on the basis of their common struggle against colonialism and racialism and in the interests of peace. The Conference makes history also because it excludes the white powers which have been in the habit of arrogating to themselves the right to decide the fate of the millions inhabiting Asia and Africa, who constitute the greater part of mankind. However, the sponsors have made it clear that it is not their desire that the participants at the Bandung Conference should constitute themselves into any kind of bloc. The Conference is aimed against no one; it is against only those systems, and the policies and practices emanating from them, which are contrary to the interests of humanity. The millions of Asia and Africa are convinced that the destiny of the world can no longer be safely entrusted to those who have for so long ignored their wishes. Henceforward the Asian and African peoples are going to play an ever-increasing part in shaping the world's future, a future that can be considered only in relation to peace."

A NIGERIAN STUDENT (he wanted to sign his name, but we want to be sure he completes his studies here--Editor):

"The fact that Asian and African peoples are getting together has caused all sorts of speculations the world over. The Manchester Guardian Weekly (January 6, 1955) deduced the purpose of the Conference in this way: 'Apparently three interests dominate the Conference. One is the belief in some of the Asian countries that steps have to be taken to help in the overthrow of Western imperialism in its last stronghold, Africa. Another is to promote the economic interest of the underdeveloped countries. The third is to reduce the chances of Asia being involved in a third world war.'

"These 'interests' are in accord with African aspirations to overthrow European imperialism and emancipate themselves; to develop and employ the resources of Africa primarily for African well-being, and to avoid becoming entangled in any 'third world war.' Africa needs peace more than any other continent today; and World War II has taught the good lesson never to be a party to foreign wars. West Africans, and particularly the younger generation, are resolved to win full and unqualified freedom. The firm alliance of Asian and African nations will surely advance our freedom and the peace of the world."

(10)

ERIC KWAME HEYMANN, Editor, Ghana Evening News, Accra, Gold Coast:

"The problem of the Twentieth Century is the problem of the color-line." To Africans and people of African descent everywhere, the epochal embrace of two continents at Bandung will considerably buttress inter-racial solidarity and the cause of freedom from poverty, oppression, war, ignorance, disease and capitalist greed. Suffering humanity heaves a sigh of relief as outstretched Afro-Asian hands herald the dawn of the understanding which alone can save civilization from those who talk peace but secretly trust in weapons of mass slaughter as the real arbiter.

"For the first time, over half of mankind is meeting under one canopy, not to inaugurate an aggressive alliance against anybody, but to pursue the realization of the loftiest hopes of man. We also anticipate, of course, the positive answer of the colored world to the fascist policies of Strijdom and all other potential aggressors, no matter what their camp.

"For just as the Pan-African Conference, founded by our revered Afro-American scholar, Dr. Du Bois, fearlessly lit the torch which, in the hands of his co-worker, Dr. Nkrumah, is giving practical realization to a progressive dream embracing all Africa, so may the Asian-African Conference find a realistic approach to the solution of global problems."

* * *

To Acquaint You Better with Some of these Spokesmen of Africa--

Chief Luthuli, 57 years of age, spent his young manhood as a teacher. In 1935 he was called to the Chieftainship of the Marakani in Natal Province. He has been an active leader in the Congregational Church, going to India in 1938 as a delegate to the Conference of the International Missionary Society. In 1948 he visited the United States on a lecture tour arranged by the American Board of Missions. In December, 1952, Chief Luthuli was elected the eighth President-General of the African National Congress. The previous month he had been dismissed from his post as Chief by the Government because of his refusal to discontinue his support of Congress and its program. As further punishment he has been banned from attending any public gathering or visiting 21 leading towns.

Dr. Dadoo is a Glasgow-trained physician who has been active in South African political struggles since his return to the Union
(continued on page 18)

CONFERENCE OBJECTIVES

In their communique issued last December 29 at the conclusion of a two-day meeting at Bogor, Indonesia, the Prime Ministers of Burma, Ceylon, India, Pakistan and Indonesia indicated their agreement on the plans for convening an Afro-Asian Conference (which had been originally proposed by the Indonesian Premier at the Colombo Conference in May, 1954) and declared: "The purposes of the Afro-Asian would be:

a. To promote goodwill and cooperation among the nations of Asia and Africa; to explore and advance their mutual as well as common interests and to establish and further friendliness and neighborly relations.

b. To consider social, economic and cultural problems and relations of the countries represented.

c. To consider problems of special interest to Asian and African peoples, for example, problems affecting national sovereignty and of racialism and colonialism.

d. To view the position of Asia and Africa and their peoples in the world today and the contribution they can make to the promotion of world peace and cooperation."

At a press interview in New Delhi last September 25, following talks with Prime Minister Nehru concerning the projected Conference, Dr. Sastroamidjojo, Indonesian Prime Minister, stated that the five principles enunciated in the joint declaration of Mr. Nehru and China's Premier Chou En-lai could be extended with advantage to other countries of Asia. The five principles are: 1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty; 2. Nonaggression; 3. Non-interference in each other's internal affairs; 4. Equality and mutual benefit; and 5. Peaceful co-existence. He stated that he also envisaged setting up a permanent study group to discuss and promote economic cooperation.

Representation at the projected Asian-African Conference would be either at the premier's or foreign minister's level, he said, so that decisions could be taken on the spot without awaiting instructions from the home governments at every stage of discussions.

THE OFFICIAL ROSTER OF NATIONS AT BANDUNG

<u>Planners of the Conference</u>	<u>Population (in millions)</u>	
Burma	19.2	Won independence Jan. 4, 1948
Ceylon	8.3	Won dominion status Feb. 4, 1948
India	372	Dominion: Aug. 15, 1947; Republic: Jan. 26, 1950
Pakistan	76	Partitioned, dominion status, Aug. 15, 1947
Indonesia	80	Independence proclaimed Aug. 17, 1945
<u>Other Participants</u>		
China	600	People's Republic proclaimed Sept. 21, 1949
Japan	88.2	
Philippines	21	Independence declared July 4, 1946
Afghanistan	12	
Cambodia	3.3	Independence agreement signed 1949
Laos	1.3	same
Nepal	8.7	
Thailand	20	
North Vietnam	12	Partition agreed at Geneva Conf. July 1954
South Vietnam	10	same
Iran	20	
Iraq	5.5	
Jordan	1.5	Gained independence 1946
Lebanon	1.4	Won self-government Jan. 1, 1944
Saudi Arabia	7	
Turkey	23	
Yemen	4.5	
Syria	3.6	Won self-government Jan. 1, 1944
Ethiopia	18.5	
Gold Coast	4.5	Transition to dominion status began 1951
Liberia	2.8	
Libya	1.4	U.N. granted independence Dec. 1951
Sudan, Anglo-Egypt.	20	In transition to self-government
<u>Egypt</u>	<u>23</u>	Pact 1954 ending British military occupation

TOTAL: 29 Nations-1,468,700,000 people

WHAT ASIA THINKS

A Ceylon Journal Cites Asia's Responsibilities for African Liberation

An extract from "Asia Against Colonialism" in the Dec. 1954 issue of Janak, the News Magazine of Resurgent Asia and Africa, published in Ceylon.

Africa is still for the most part the Dark Continent of colonialism. For the more fortunate Asian peoples who have shaken out of slavery it has become an historical obligation to assist in the liberation of this continent. For without the lifting of Western imperialism's hold on Africa, the Asian nations cannot alter the system which condemns them as well as the African peoples to the place of pariahs outside the pale of the favored nations.

Next year's conference at Djakarta will be a test of the capacity of the free Asian nations to offer the subject peoples of Africa support and assistance in the movement towards liberation. What can Djakarta do to help in the achievement of this goal? A canvassing of influential opinion in the sponsoring countries produces these suggestions:

(a) A call for the imperial powers to set specific time-limits for the transfer of power to the indigenous peoples in each colony and to begin immediately active steps, politically, economically, and culturally, to prepare for this transfer.

(b) A joint appeal to the United Nations to take over the trusteeship of all backward colonies and to administer them with the ultimate aim of developing them for self-government.

(c) The development of co-operation and solidarity between Asian settlers in Africa and the African peoples. The Asian in Africa is often more fortunately placed, economically and educationally, than the indigenous population. This gives him a position of great potential influence, which can be used for either good or ill. He can help in guiding the national aspirations of the African peoples, or he can become part of the exploiting and privileged minority. It is the duty of the free Asian countries to encourage their nationals in Africa to identify themselves with the indigenous peoples and not to allow the imperial rulers to drive a wedge between them.

(d) The exchange of personnel, ideas, and other forms of assistance between Asian and African nations. India has already set an example by granting scholarships in her country to African students. More facilities of this kind can be made available. African countries, which at present send students and workers for training in Europe, would find a closer similarity to their problems in the new nation-states of Asia, if opportunities for such contact were provided.

Nehru Gives His Views on India, China, and the United States

In a televised interview with Prime Minister Nehru of India some two months ago, one of the questions Edward R. Murrow asked was "Do you regard Communist China as a threat to India?" Nehru replied: "No. Not at all. Quite practically, looking at the picture, I do not regard any country as a threat to India. But insofar as China is concerned, we have had not only long talks there but we have come to certain agreements about common problems, and we have clearly stated there in those agreements the basis of our relationship. Non-aggression. And what is important, non-interference in each other's affairs--internal or other. That I think is the basis that might well apply to every country."

The last question Murrow put to Nehru was, "What about the relationship between Asia and the United States?" Said the Indian leader, "...In the past it became the habit for great European powers at first--America came into the picture later--to deal with Asia and the Asian countries as a kind of outer fringe of Europe to be decided by the big people in Europe. Now, that kind of thing is not only very irritating to the Asian countries--but it just fails to solve the problem today in the context of things today. And mere military power is not enough when you are dealing with vast masses of human beings. Military power is, of course, important, but one has really to win the minds of these people and win them also not certainly by threats and not merely by, well, doing good works even, if I may say so. Good works are good, but it's a psychological problem--the problem of friendly understanding and not merely showing that if they don't behave they will not get some benefit or they might be injured. This kind of thing produces the opposite reaction."

VOICES IN THE UNITED STATES

BISHOP WILLIAM JACOB WALLS, Senior Bishop and Secretary, Board of Bishops, A.M.E. Zion Church:

"The West is viewing the Bandung Conference, naturally, with suspicious eyes and ears. It is her past that causes the West's perturbation. She must hurry to make as much amends as possible for what the Western powers have done to Asian and African peoples in injustice and usurpation, and her chief way to do this is through the spiritual approach. The West has got to fall back on her religion of Jesus and protrude forward his patience, forgiveness, and charity, if she would redeem her good name in the Far East. This practice means fairness in diplomacy, liberality in mutual helpfulness for production and commerce, and for raising the level of those peoples she has helped to keep down.

"Moreover, let me state plainly that the American Negro regards himself wholly American, and our culture and sympathies are naturally with the West. But we are not unconscious of the fact that the Asian-African Conference poses the lifting of the level of Colored peoples, and whatever happens in Bandung will affect all Colored contingents throughout the world for better or for worse. This will be, incidentally, particularly true of those in North and South America.

"One can only surmise what will be done there, but I venture the guess that they will make a plea for world peace, and stake universal justice, particularly for Colored peoples, as a main condition for preserving the peace. They will condemn what is happening in South Africa and will doubtless be critical of the United States in her Formosan policy. They will decry all color prejudice most assuredly, and rightly so. They will demur from Communism as a solution, and may condemn its inhuman and anti-religious features without necessarily calling names. They doubtless will neither denounce the Communist ambition nor uphold the free world either as all bad or all good, but will challenge both to show potentials of justice, economically, politically, and socially, to multicolored peoples of the modern world without restraint."

REV. STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN, First Unitarian Church, Los Angeles,
California:

"No event in this country holds more promise for peace and authentic brotherhood of all peoples around the globe than the forthcoming Asian-African Conference. Thomas Paine's great statement, 'The world is my country,' takes on new dimensions as the representatives of these continents gather, after centuries of exploitation, to speak for themselves and shape blueprints for the future. It lifts the hearts of millions of all races and creeds and nationalities to think of what may come from this conclave. This will yet be the century of the liberated man."

REV. CHARLES A. HILL, Pastor, Hartford Avenue Baptist Church,
Detroit, Michigan:

"The Asian-African Conference will enable the various countries and groups to understand the difficulties of each other and to realize further that no one group is safe until all the colored peoples of the world are freed from the discriminatory laws and practices and injustices perpetrated by the colonial system. It will remove the possibilities heretofore practiced of dividing one group against another, and as a result of this gathering the bells will toll for all who have selfish motives and who have enslaved the colored peoples for centuries. The Conference will greatly speed and heighten the peace of the world."

"May God bless the representatives who come from various areas of Africa and Asia to set forth a program that will challenge all true Christians. I personally wish I could be at this Conference."

PAUL ROBESON, Chairman, Council on African Affairs, in his Message of Greetings to the Asian-African Conference, said in part:

"Heartfelt greetings to all of you, peoples come from the shores of the Ganges and the Nile, the Yangtze and the Niger, nations of the vast Pacific waters, greetings on this historic occasion."

"It is my profound conviction that the very fact of the convening of the Conference of Asian and African nations at Bandung, Indonesia, in itself will be recorded as an historic turning-point"

in all world affairs. A new vista of human advancement in all spheres of life has been opened by this assembly. Conceived, convoked, and attended by representatives of the great majority of the world's population in Asia and Africa who have long been subjected to colonial serfdom and foreign domination, the Asian-African Conference signals the power and the determination of the peoples of these two great continents to decide their own destiny, to achieve and defend their sovereign independence, to control the rich resources of their own lands, and to contribute to the promotion of world peace and cooperation.

"The time has come when the colored peoples of the world will no longer allow the great natural wealth of their countries to be exploited and expropriated by the Western world while they are beset by hunger, disease, and poverty. It is clearly evident that these evils can be eradicated and that the economic, social and cultural advancement of whole populations of hundreds of millions of peoples can be rapidly achieved, once modern science and industrialization are applied and directed toward raising the general level of well-being of peoples rather than toward the enrichment of individuals and corporations. The possibility and practicability of such rapid social advancement have been attested by those who have objectively examined the history of the Soviet Union since 1917 and developments during the last decade in the countries of Eastern Europe, in China, and in newly emancipated Asian countries such as India.

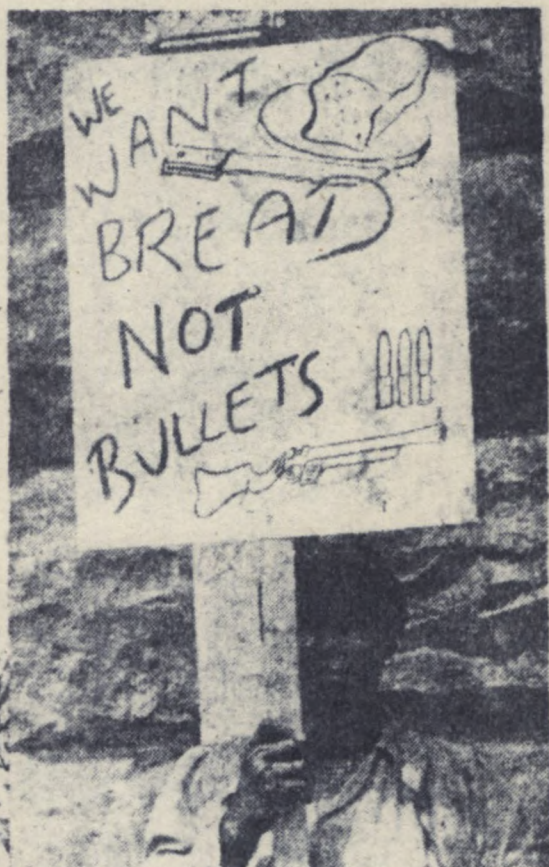
"I have long had a deep and abiding interest in the cultural relations of Asia and Africa. Years ago I began my studies of African and Asian languages and learned about the rich and age-old cultures of these mother continents of human civilization. The living evidence of the ancient kinship of Africa and Asia is seen in the language structures, in the arts and philosophies of the two continents. Increased exchange of such closely related cultures cannot help but bring into flower a richer, more vibrant voicing of the highest aspirations of colored peoples the world over.

"Indeed, the fact that the Asian and African nations, possessing similar yet different cultures, have come together to solve their common problems must stand as a shining example to the rest of the world. Discussion and mutual respect are the first ingredients for the development of peace between nations. If other nations of the world follow the example set by the Asian-African nations, there

**For Asia and Africa—and ALL of Us—
PEACE and FREEDOM**

(11)

IN SOUTH AFRICA, a woman member of the African National Congress joins in picketing that country's for-Whites-only Parliament.



IN INDONESIA, a farmer can stand up and face the future with some hope, now that independence has been won for his country.

can be developed an alternative to the policy of force and an end to the threat of H-Bomb war. The people of Asia and Africa have a direct interest in such a development since it is a well known fact that thermonuclear weapons have been used only against the peoples of Asia. There is at present a threat to once more use them against an Asian people.

"I fully endorse the objectives of the Conference to prevent any such catastrophe, which would inevitably bring about suffering and annihilation to all the peoples of the world. Throughout the world all decent people must applaud the aims of the Conference to make the maximum contribution of the Asian and African countries to the cause of world peace.

"One of the most important causes of world tension has been and continues to be imperialist enslavement of nations. Peace in Asia is directly linked with the problem of freedom and full sovereign rights for the nations of Asia. As for Africa, most of that vast continent, as we know, still groans in chains. In North Africa, in Kenya, East Africa, and in other areas imperialist terror has been unleashed in an attempt to keep freedom-aspiring peoples in subjection. South Africa feels the lash of the redoubled racist fury of her white ruling class. But this is the time of liberation, and Africa too shall shout in freedom and glory. Soon. Yes, now in our day!"

* * *

Information on Spokesmen of Africa (continued from page 10)

from studying abroad. He has undergone numerous arrests and has served at least two prison terms for resisting residential segregation. He was a prominent member of the South African Communist Party up to the time of its dissolution, and has served as President of the South African Indian Congress. He also is under Government ban. Mr. Tambo, acting as General Secretary of the African National Congress since Mr. Walter Sisulu was banned, is a young Johannesburg lawyer and a founding member of the Youth League. Mr. Mistry is also a lawyer. Mr. Mulumba, exiled from his homeland, Uganda, and resident in London, has been active for years in speaking and writing on behalf of African freedom. He has addressed several petitions to the British Parliament and the United Nations. Mr. Meymann is a young man of 27. He has undergone two court prosecutions in his journalistic career and was among the leaders of the Convention People's Party jailed in 1950.

Collection Number: AD1812

RECORDS RELATING TO THE 'TREASON TRIAL' (REGINA vs F. ADAMS AND OTHERS ON CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON, ETC.), 1956 1961

TREASON TRIAL, 1956 1961

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