

Hold the Bandung Banner Still Higher

by OUR CORRESPONDENTS

In Djakarta

THIS mid-April Djakarta celebrated with splendour the tenth anniversary of the First Asian-African Conference. Delegates from some 40 countries, Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Marshal Chen Yi of China among them, were in the Indonesian capital in honour of the occasion. The Chinese party arrived in Djakarta by air on April 16. They were greeted by President Sukarno and given a red-carpet welcome. The Chinese Premier brought with him a written statement which was distributed at the airport. "In the past decade," he said, "the Bandung spirit has shown great vitality. Under its inspiration, the national democratic revolutionary movements in Asia and Africa have surged forward with tremendous momentum." Premier Chou added: "It is necessary for us Asian and African countries to hold still higher the banner of Bandung, unite still closer together, help and support each other, smash all imperialist schemes for aggression and war and carry to the end the struggle to win and safeguard national independence and defend world peace."

Djakarta was buoyant and convivial: huge colourful arches, banners, the red-and-white Indonesian flag and the national flags of other Asian and African countries all added to the festive atmosphere. Myriads of electric lights floodlit buildings to form the night skyline of the city.

Djakarta was friendly and hospitable: the gaily decorated Kemajoran airport in the city's northeast where the foreign visitors were ceremoniously welcomed, had a huge streamer which read: "Welcome African-Asian Comrades-in-arms."

Djakarta was pervaded with an air of militant Afro-Asian unity against imperialism and colonialism: at every block in the city there were posters bearing the letters A A, abbreviations for Africa and Asia and, under the letters, hands in a firm grip. Strung across the streets were streamers saying: "Africa-Asia, Vanguard Against Imperialism, Colonialism, Neo-Colonialism" and "Bandung Spirit Builds the World Anew."

On April 18, a solemn ceremony formally inaugurated the tenth anniversary celebrations. It began at the Bung Karno Sports Palace where the chief delegates from 36 countries signed their names. They included Chou En-lai (China), Kim Il Sung (Korea), Pham Van Dong (Viet Nam), Prince Sihanouk (Cambodia), Arudji Kartawinata (Indonesia), El-Tigani El-Mahi (the Sudan) and Mamadou Gologo (Mali). President Sukarno, First Deputy Premier Dr. Subandrio and the chief delegates

of the five sponsoring countries of the Bandung Conference were seated at the presidium.

President Sukarno: Ever Onward, Never Retreat!

President Sukarno made a long speech warmly hailing the brilliant successes won by the Asian and African people since the Bandung Conference. In science, he said, "today, one of us, an Asian-African nation already possesses the atomic bomb!"

President Sukarno warned the imperialists that "there is no war special enough to defeat a people fighting for independence." The only honourable way for the United States was to withdraw from Viet Nam and let the Vietnamese people solve their own problems. He refuted the imperialists' "reasons" for not withdrawing from south Viet Nam because "if we leave, the Chinese will occupy Viet Nam." He said: "It is America that is now occupying Saigon, whereas China does not occupy any foreign territory." "Why," he added, "even part of China's territory, Taiwan, is occupied!"

President Sukarno noted that imperialism was not yet dead and that the struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism was not completed. "The most basic and important thing," he pointed out, "is for the imperialists to let the Asian people solve their own problems themselves, for the imperialists to withdraw all their troops, bases and warships from Asia."

He reiterated Indonesia's just confrontation against "Malaysia" and condemned Britain for recruiting mercenaries to suppress the people of North Kalimantan. He stressed that "Malaysia" must be dissolved and said that confrontation against the United Nations was also necessary.

The Indonesian President voiced his support for the American Negroes, adding that their struggle was itself a revolution.

The Indonesian President ridiculed Johnson's proposal of "aiding" the Asian people with a billion dollar project. He said: "Let us build anti-imperialist economics, genuinely national economics, economics that stand on their own feet, mutually assisting each other, and not relying upon the so-called aid of the imperialists!"

President Sukarno called on people to prepare for the Second Afro-Asian Conference to be held in Algeria. He expressed the belief that Algiers would become a "second Bandung." The Indonesian President issued the inspiring call: "Onward, No Retreat! Ever Onward, Never Retreat!"

Asia and Africa Support Viet Nam

Three African and three Asian delegates spoke after President Sukarno.

Premier Pham Van Dong of Viet Nam, the country which now stands at the forefront of the anti-U.S. struggle, expressed his people's determination to fight and defeat the U.S. aggressors. "The people of various countries must oppose the imperialist aggressors' violence by revolutionary violence, including armed struggle, waging the people's revolutionary war to defeat the enemy's aggressive war," Pham Van Dong said. He declared that the United States must withdraw its troops from south Viet Nam, put an end to its policy of intervention and aggression and stop its war against north Viet Nam.

Prince Sihanouk appealed to all countries in Asia and Africa to give all-out support to the Vietnamese people. He said that foreign troops must unconditionally pull out of Viet Nam and let the Vietnamese people have the right to decide the question of reunification themselves. "Finally," the Cambodian Head of State stressed, "we should demand that, in the north as in the south, the Vietnamese people should have the right to live in peace and complete independence, free at last from the presence of foreign troops in occupation of their soil, free from every sort of attack and from the dangers involved in the criminal attempt at present being made by the American imperialists to 'escalate' the war: an action which matches their ridiculous and illogical demand that the Vietnamese themselves should first evacuate south Viet Nam before they themselves will consent to withdraw."

Calling upon the Afro-Asian people to heighten their vigilance and frustrate imperialist intrigue, the Algerian Vice-Premier Mohammedi Said pledged that his country would do all in its power to extend active support to the brotherly people of Viet Nam.

Both Zakaria Mohieddin, Vice-President of the United Arab Republic, and the Pakistan Foreign Minister Zulfiqar Bhutto, praised the Bandung spirit. Mohieddin called for efforts to ensure the success of the Second Asian-African Conference and to meet the tremendous challenge to so many parts of the two continents. Bhutto called for strengthening of the Asian-African peoples' struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Speaking of the forthcoming Second Asian-African Conference the Pakistan Foreign Minister said: "At the conference we would need to rededicate ourselves to supporting the right of self-determination of all peoples because this is basic to the concept of the Bandung Declaration which admits of no compromise." Mali's Information Minister Gologo called on the Afro-Asian delegates to support the people of Indo-China and all others suffering U.S. imperialist aggression. The Afro-Asian people, he said, "will never bow before blackmail, whether on the theme of peace or of war."

The Bandung Spirit Lives

On April 19, over 100,000 Djakarta citizens held a grand rally at the Bung Karno Sports Stadium to celebrate the anniversary. President Sukarno and many distinguished Asian and African guests were present.

President Sukarno again spoke. His heart-stirring words will ring in people's ears for a long, long time.

He said: "Come here you imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists and make all your plots and intrigues. You may use all your strength including that of your henchmen, rifles, guns, dynamite, napalm bombs and others, we will never be frightened. We will unite all the forces in the world and form a powerful rank of the new emerging forces."

In Peking

IN Peking, on the afternoon of April 18, more than 10,000 people held a mass rally in the Great Hall of the People to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Bandung Conference. Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Acting Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Peng Chen, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Kuo Mo-jo and other state leaders attended. Diplomats and guests from Asian, African and other countries were also present.

After Kuo Mo-jo had opened the meeting, Peng Chen made a speech (see p. 11).

Speaking on behalf of the envoys from the Asian and African countries, Afghan Ambassador to China Mohammad Chouaib Miskinyar said: "The Bandung Conference marked the beginning of a decisive stage in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism." The Ambassador added: "We strongly reaffirm our support to the people throughout the world who are engaged in a noble and courageous struggle for self-determination, dignity and freedom and especially to the peoples of Viet Nam and the Congo. I would like to point out that the fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism is growing every day and is continually winning new victories." He also wished every success to the forthcoming Second Asian-African Conference scheduled to be held in June in Algiers.

In the evening, the Chinese Foreign Ministry gave a reception to mark the anniversary, at which Acting Premier Teng Hsiao-ping made a speech (see p. 10).

Renmin Ribao, in an April 18 editorial entitled "Hold Still Higher the Bandung Banner of Solidarity Against Imperialism," said that "the Asian and African peoples' heroic struggle has proved and will continue to prove that U.S. imperialism, number one imperialism in the world, is nothing but a paper tiger." The Vietnamese people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save their country, *Renmin Ribao* added, "is an important part of the struggle of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism. To support the Vietnamese people's just struggle is the sacred common duty of the Asian and African peoples and of all peace-loving countries and peoples the world over." The paper also expressed the belief that the Second Asian-African Conference will hold the banner of Asian-African solidarity against imperialism still higher, further develop the Bandung spirit, and make the Ten Bandung Principles more concrete, thus carrying forward the Asian and African peoples' cause of solidarity against imperialism.

