

Nomination form International Memory of the World Register

Asian-African Conference Archives

2014-77

1.0 Summary (max 200 words)

The Asian-African Conference (AAC) Archives is a set of documents, pictures and films related to the Conference held in Bandung, Indonesia, on 18 – 24 April 1955. The conference was the first international assembly of Asian-African nations, aimed to promote world peace and cooperation, and freedom from colonialism and imperialism. Initiated by Indonesia, Burma (now Myanmar), Pakistan, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), and India, the Conference was attended by 29 Asian and African countries.

The Conference is a historical landmark, setting path to the establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement, which served as a balance between two conflicting superpowers during the Cold War. The Final Communique of the Conference, popularly known as “The Ten Principles of Bandung”, recognized the urgency of promoting economic, cultural and political cooperation among and beyond Asian-African nations, and of achieving freedom.

Documents, photos, films and journals related to the Conference are preserved at the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia (ANRI). The archives consist of 37 files of 1778 pages textual archives, 565 sheets of photos, and 7 reels of film.

The AAC archives are a collective memory of 29 countries in that Conference, a highly valuable world heritage that should be shared.

2.1 Name of nominator (person or organization)

1. The National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia
2. Prof. Dr. Edi Sedyawati
3. Dr. Mukhlis PaEni
4. Dr. Darwis Khudori

2.2 Relationship to the nominated documentary heritage

1. The National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia is the state’s institution
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tasked with the preservation of the AAC Archives.

2. Prof. Dr. Edi Sedyawati is a member of the Indonesian Memory of the World Committee who initially proposed the AAC Archives to be part of MoW.
3. Dr. Mukhlis PaEni is a former Director General of the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia from 1998 to 2003. During this time, he paid a lot of special attention to the AAC Archives and led to its better management.
4. Dr. Darwis Khudori is an Associate Professor in Oriental Languages and Civilisations, especially of the Arabe, Muslim and Malay-Indonesian World at the University of Le Havre, Paris, where he has been lecturing since 1995. he is also the Director of the Masters' Degree in International Management specialising in Exchanges with Asia at the Faculty International Affairs of the university since 2004.

2.3 Contact person(s) (to provide information on nomination)

1. Mustari Irawan, Director General of the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia
2. Prof. Dr. Edi Sedyawati
3. Dr. Mukhlis PaEni
4. Dr. Darwis Khudori

2.4 Contact details

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Dr. Mukhlis PaEni	Indonesian Film Censor Agency, Jalan M.T. Haryono Kav. 47-48, South Jakarta, Indonesia	
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3.0 Identity and description of the documentary heritage

3.1 Name and identification details of the items being nominated

If inscribed, the exact title and institution(s) to appear on the certificate should be given

In this part of the form you must describe the document or collection in sufficient detail to make clear precisely what you are nominating. Any collection must be finite (with beginning and end dates) and closed.

There are 9 (nine) separate archives fonds containing 1778 pages of textual archives related to AAC, namely:

- 1) President Cabinet archives fonds (State Secretary) 1950-1959, containing 3 files of AAC archives with Inventory Numbers 521, 527 and 1959.

These archives consist of:

- a. Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia concerning the list of the Indonesian delegation.
- b. Prime Minister's Decree of the Republic of Indonesia concerning AAC committees.
- c. Letters from a number of mass organizations in Indonesia expressing their support for the Conference.
- d. Letters to the President of the Republic of Indonesia from Heads of States or Governments of Japan, India, Pakistan, Egypt, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) and Sudan prior to the AAC.

There are 134 pages of textual archives.

- 2) Prime Minister's Cabinet archives fonds (State Secretary) 1950-1959, containing 2 files with Inventory Numbers 550 and 2199.

These archives contain information on financial reports and security service during the conference as well as notes concerning the reaction of the press from the USA and the UK towards the Conference. There are 163 pages of textual archives.

- 3) Muhammad Yamin archives fonds, containing 8 files with Inventory Numbers 43, 103, 104, 176, 177, 180, 481 and 645.

The Muhammad Yamin archives fonds are individual archives fonds consisting of information on his role as the Head of the Cultural Committee of the AAC, as well as

other details related to the conference. There are some articles, joint communiqués, letters to the members of delegates, and scripts of speeches throughout the conference, making up 596 pages of textual archives.

- 4) Leonardus Nicodemus Palar archives fonds 1928-1981, containing 7 files with Inventory Numbers 123, 287, 288, 289, 290, 300 and 301.

The archives contain the scripts of speeches of the Heads of State or Government of Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), India, Pakistan and Indonesia respectively. There are 73 pages of textual archives.

- 5) Abdul Wahab Soerjoaningrat archives fonds 1946-1973, containing 2 files with Inventory Numbers 29 and 30 (paper media).

The archives fonds consist of 381 pages of textual archives containing reports from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia related to the AAC.

- 6) Djamal Marsudi archives fonds 1947-1979, containing 2 files of textual archives with Inventory Numbers 120 and 121 as well as photographs with Inventory Number 193.

The archives contain 423 pages of textual documents and 16 photographs of government broadcast and photo collections of the Ministry of Information, giving insight to the details of the AAC.

- 7) Roeslan Abdul Gani archives fonds 1950-1976, containing 1 file with Inventory Number 1806. The archives contain 8 pages of textual documents related to the opening speech of the AAC on 18 April 1955.

- 8) *Perusahaan Produksi Film Negara* (State Film Production Company/PPFN) archives fonds, consisting of 7 (seven) reels of film archives:

a. The 1955 AAC

Sub Title : AAC Bandung and Bandung Speaks
Format : Film Roll 35mm
Duration : 22 minutes 43 seconds
Color/black and white : Black and white
Narration : Indonesian language; English language
Producer : PPFN
Year of Production : 1955

The film depicts Indonesian Prime Minister Ali Sastroamidjojo welcoming delegates from Sudan, Nigeria, Egypt (PM. Gamal Abdul Nasser), Afghanistan (PM. Sardar Mohammad Naim), India (PM. Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi),

Burma (now Myanmar, PM. U Nu), and People's Republic of China (PM. Chou En Lai) at the Kemayoran Airport, Jakarta. The film also shows the situation during the opening ceremony of the AAC by President Soekarno at Merdeka Building in Bandung on 18 April 1955; the Conference's Cultural Evening on 18 April 1955; and the situation on 19 April 1955 when Ali Sastroamidjojo was elected to be the chair of the Conference and Roeslan Abdul Gani was appointed to be its secretary general. There is also footage of speeches by Mohammed Ali (Pakistan), Fatin Rustu Zorlu (Turkey), Mamolu Dukuly (Liberia), Jawaharlal Nehru (India), Chou En Lai (People's Republic of China), and Prince Huan (Thailand).

b. The 1955 AAC

Sub Title : Colombo Conference
Format : Film Roll 35mm
Duration : 9 minutes 2 seconds
Color/black and white : Black and white
Narration : Indonesian language
Producer : PPFN
Year of Production : 1955

The film depicts events in Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) from 28 April to 2 May 1954, particularly discussions leading towards the convening of the AAC in Indonesia in April 1955. The respective country profiles of Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), India, Pakistan, and Indonesia are shown in this film.

Note: the original film has been damaged. However, it has been digitized into a DVD version.

c. The 1955 AAC

Sub Title : The Five-Country Conference
Format : Film Roll 35mm
Duration : 9 minutes 15 seconds
Color/black and white : Black and white
Narration : Indonesian language
Producer : PPFN
Year of Production : 1955

The Five-Country Conference, also known as the Bogor Conference, was

conducted in Bogor from 28 to 29 December 1954 as a preparation for the AAC in April 1955. The five participating countries were Indonesia, India, Pakistan, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), and Burma (now Myanmar). Ali Sastroamijoyo welcomed the arrival of PM. Jawaharlal Nehru (India), PM. U Nu (Burma, now Myanmar), PM. Mohammed Ali (Pakistan), and PM. Sir John Kotelawala (Ceylon, now Sri Lanka). The Bogor Conference concluded that the AAC would be held in April 1955 in Bandung, Indonesia.

d. The 1955 AAC

Sub Title : This is Bandung
Format : Film Roll 35mm
Duration : 9 minutes 12 seconds
Colour/black and white : Black and white
Narration : Indonesian language
Producer : PPFN
Year of Production : 1955

The film takes a look at the Five-Country Conference in Bogor on 28-29 December 1954, as a part of the preparation of the AAC. The film also depicts the situation in Bandung prior to the AAC as well as the welcoming of guests invited by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, Sunario.

e. The 1955 AAC

Sub Title : Bandung Speaks
Format : Film Roll 35mm
Duration : 9 minutes 5 seconds
Color/black and white : Black and white
Narration : Indonesian language
Producer : PPFN
Year of Production : 1955

The film portrays the arrival of 29 delegations of countries participating in the AAC at the Husein Sastranegara airport, Bandung, as well as President Soekarno opening the AAC at the Merdeka Building in Bandung on 18 April 1955. During the opening session of the AAC, President Soekarno delivered a speech in English. On the same evening, there was an art showcase in the yard

of West Java Governor's office. On 19 April 1955, the delegates returned to the conference halls.

f. The 1955 AAC

Sub Title : AAC 1
Format : Film Roll 35mm
Duration : 10 minutes 12 seconds
Color/black and white : Black and white
Narration : Indonesian language
Producer : PPFN
Year of Production : 1955

Flashback of the AAC, including the commemoration of a decade since the first AAC I in Jakarta on 18 April 1965. The film shows the arrival of 29 delegations of participating countries of the first AAC in Bandung. The film also provides insight towards the spirit and influence of the AAC in other places, such as Jakarta and other countries, after the conclusion of the Bandung Conference. The film shows an overview of the Asia-Africa Journalist Conference in Bandung as well as the third Asia-Africa film festival in Jakarta in celebrating the Bandung Spirit. The film portrays 30 representatives from Moslem Countries of Asia and Africa gathering for the first time in the First Asian-African Islamic Conference. The AAC members then agreed to hold the second AAC in Algeria in June 1965.

g. The 1955 AAC

Sub Title : Bandung Havana I
(Flashback AAC) GP 241
Format : Film Roll 35mm
Duration : 8 minutes 50 seconds
Color/black and white : Black and white
Narration : Indonesian language
Producer : PPFN
Year of Production :1955

The film shows a flashback on the AAC in Bandung, from the exploratory meeting between the AAC initiator countries in Bogor as a follow-up to the Colombo Conference on 28 April - 2 Mei 1954 to the arrival of the delegates of the AAC, the Conference's opening by President Soekarno, up to the closing of the

Conference, during which Roeslan Abdoelgani as Secretary General of AAC read the *Declaration on The Promotion of World Peace and Cooperation*, widely known as the "Ten Principles of Bandung".

- 9) Ministry of Information Photographic Archives fonds (West Java Area) 1950-1955, containing 565 photographs related to the AAC, as follows:
- a. Photos of the Five-Country Conference in Bogor, 1954 (Preparatory meeting for the AAC).
 - b. Photos of the journey of President Soekarno to Bandung for the preparation of the Conference.
 - c. Photos of cultural and sport events to welcome the Conference.
 - d. Photos of the arrival of delegates.
 - e. Photos of the delegates during the Conference.
 - f. Photos of the people's enthusiasm for the Conference.

3.4 History/provenance

Describe what you know of the history of the collection or document. Your knowledge may not be complete, but give the best description you can.

- 1) President Cabinet archives fonds (State Secretary) Period 1950-1959.

The office of President Cabinet was established on 17 August 1950 to replace the State Secretariat. Generally, it had a similar function with the State Secretariat, namely to give service to the President as Head of State. Its other functions were related to administration, regulation, protocol, research, documentation and publication as well as coordinator of the Bureau of Security for the President and Vice President. Archives of the President Cabinet were submitted by the State Secretariat to ANRI in 1973 in irregular condition and have since been out into an inventory.

- 2) Prime Minister's Cabinet archives fonds (State Secretary) Period 1950-1959 containing 2 files consisting of Inventory Numbers 550 and 2199.

The Prime Minister's Cabinet Institution was established during the period of Liberal Democracy in Indonesia (1950-1959) where the prime minister functioned as head of government. The office of Prime Minister's Cabinet was assigned to give support to the prime minister. The archives

were submitted by the State Secretariat to ANRI on 12 February 1973 in irregular condition and were compiled into an inventory in 1988.

- 3) Muhammad Yamin archives fonds kept 8 files consisting of Inventory Numbers 43, 103, 104, 176, 177, 180, 481 and 645.

Mohammad Yamin was born in Talawi Sawahlunto, West Sumatra, on 23 August 1903. He was a secretary at the second Youth Congress in Jakarta in 1928. He had a distinct interest on history, anthropology, state administration, and eastern languages. He collected archives when he became a member of the *volksraad* (Parliament under Dutch colonial rule) in 1938-1942, and since then had been a member of BPUPKI (Indonesian Committee for Independence), a counsellor of the delegation of Indonesia at the Round Table Conference, a member of the House of Representatives and Minister of Education, Teachings, and Culture. His archives were submitted to ANRI in 1989 and have been processed into inventory.

- 4) Leonardus Nicodemus Palar archives fonds (1928-1981) consisting of 7 files with Inventory Numbers 123, 287, 288, 289, 290, 300 and 301.

L.N. Palar was born in Ruruan, Minahasa on 5 June 1900. He became a permanent representative of Indonesia at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, Head of the Preparation Commission of the AAC, and Indonesian ambassador to India, the Soviet Union and Canada. He collected all archives during his period of service and the archives are named after him.

- 5) Abdul Wahab Soerjoadiningrat archives fonds (1946-1973) containing 2 files consisting of Inventory Numbers 29 and 30 (paper media).

Abdul Wahab Soerdjoadiningrat served as Secretary of a Ministerial Board in several cabinets, namely the Prime Minister Cabinet (1957-1959), the Working Cabinet (1959-1964), and the Dwikora Cabinet (1964-1966). The archives management altered depending on his position in each Cabinet.

- 6) Djamal Marsudi archives fonds (1947-1979) containing 2 files of paper-based archives, consisting of Inventory Numbers 120 and 121 and 16 photos with Inventory Number 193.

Djamal Marsudi was born on 10 February 1919 in Cilacap. He was a staff at the Ministry of Information tasked with collecting and recording data and information related to political and security events in the region and also

performed other functions for the government. He was also involved in gathering data and information on the development of the press in Indonesia in accordance with his duty as the head of KORPRI magazine. The archives were submitted to ANRI gradually, namely in May 1976, July 1980 and November 1980 in an irregular condition.

- 7) Roeslan Abdul Gani archives fonds (1950-1976) containing 1 file of the AAC archives consisting of Inventory Number 1806.

Roeslan Abdulgani was born on 24 November 1914 in Surabaya. He was appointed as Secretary General at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia. During the AAC, Roeslan Abdulgani was appointed as Secretary General of the Conference. Prior to 1946, he was Head of the Information Division in East Java Province and Secretary General at the Ministry of Information. The archives had been submitted gradually to ANRI on 8 November 1980 and 27 May 1987 in irregular condition. They have since been processed into Inventory.

- 8) Perusahaan Produksi Film Negara Archives Fonds (PPFN), consisting of 7 reels of film archives.

The establishment of the State Owned Film Company started with the founding of a film company by Albert Ballink in 1934, named Java Pacific Film. In 1936, its name was altered into *Algemeene Nederlands-Indiesche Film* (ANIF). During the period of Japanese Occupation (1942-1945), the company was named *Nippon Eiga Sha* under the authority of the *Sendenbu* (Japanese Propaganda Division).

The enhancement of the State Owned Film Company started with the formation of the Indonesian Film News (IFN) initiated by several film staffs at the *Nippon Eiga Sha*. In 1950, the IFN was transformed into Perusahaan Pilem Negara (State Film Company/PPN). After a spelling reform, its name was again changed into Perusahaan Film Negara (PFN). This name changed again in compliance with the Decision Letter of the Ministry of Information No. 55 B/MENPEN/1975 on 16 August 1975, officially changing PFN into Pusat Produksi Film Negara (Center of State Film Production/PPFN). To manage the company more professionally, the PPFN changed its status into a General Company, pursuant to the Government Decree No. 5 Year 1988 on 7 May

1988. By the enactment, PPFN was officially changed into General Company of State Film Production (Perum PFN).

- 9) Ministry of Information Photo Archives Fonds, West Java Area (1950-1955), consisting of 565 Photos of AAC archives.

The Ministry of Information was established soon after the proclamation of the Independence of the Republic of Indonesia. According to its charter, the Ministry of Information was tasked with supervising the Information Division. This division, in turn, managed Public Information and was tasked to cover government activities and disseminate information to the public towards government policies and efforts. In its organizational development, the Public Information was then supervised by the Division of Public Information, which was eventually transformed into the Directorate of Public Information.

4.0 Legal information

4.1 Owner of the documentary heritage (name and contact details)

Name	Address
National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia	Jalan Ampera Raya Nomor 7, South Jakarta, Indonesia

Telephone	Facsimile	Email
+62 21 7805851	+62 21 7810280	info@anri.go.id

4.2 Custodian of the documentary heritage (name and contact details if different from the owner)

Name	Address
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Telephone	Facsimile	Email
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4.3 Legal status

Provide details of legal and administrative responsibility for the preservation of the documentary heritage

The documents, including films and photographs, are property of the state (National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia).

4.4 Accessibility

Describe how the item(s) / collection may be accessed

The AAC Archives are open to public under archival regulation.

All access restrictions should be explicitly stated below.

No restriction

Encouraging accessibility is a basic objective of MoW. Accordingly, digitization for access purposes is encouraged and you should comment on whether this has been done or is planned. You should also note if there are legal or cultural factors that restrict access.

Digitization has been done, with further plans to develop a website on the AAC Archives.

4.5 Copyright status

Describe the copyright status of the item(s) / collection

*Where copyright status is known, it should be stated. However, the copyright status of a document or collection has **no bearing** on its significance and is not taken into account in determining whether it meets the criteria for inscription.*

The copyright of the documents lies with the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia with the state's permission.

5.0 Assessment against the selection criteria

5.1 Authenticity

Is the documentary heritage what it appears to be? Have identity and provenance been reliably established?

The AAC Archives is original and authentic. The individual documents, films and photographs are directly produced by organizations or individuals directly related to or involved with the AAC during the course of the Conference, including its preparations. The archives were created by authorized and competent institutions or individuals.

Most of the documents are either originals or mimeographed, and only a few of them are copies.

The textual, films and photographic archives are distinguished by original signatures, stamps, water marks, and other signs generally used to determine the originality of archives. Some photographs are signed to determine their originality.

Besides, photographs of the AAC Archives are distinguished by typical traits of the era, such as the material of photo negatives and agency letterheads. The photographer's name and details of the positive photographs are available.

The authenticity of films of the AAC Archives is shown by their traits, such as their year of production, production logo, and colour. The films were produced in reels.

5.2 World significance

Is the heritage unique and irreplaceable? Would its disappearance constitute and harmful impoverishment of the heritage of humanity? Has it created great impact over time and/or within a particular cultural area of the world? Has it had great influence (positive or negative) on the course of history?

The AAC Archives are unique both in the aspect of contents and contexts. They are informative and give insight to the situation of developing countries in the 1950s. They represent a shared memory between 29 countries taking part in the conference, which was a turning point in history as new emerging countries in Asia and Africa declared their right to gain independence and take charge of their own development path.

The AAC Archives constitute the evidence of a very significant event in the world, which contributed to the promotion of at least five important universal values:

a. World Peace

More than half of the international community of the era (1955) were represented by 29 countries wishing to lay the foundation for world peace.

b. Independence

Asian-African nations, many of which were still colonized in 1955, strived to gain their independence and many were inspired by the spirit of the conference.

c. Freedom

The participants of the conference realized and declared their freedom to choose their own political course, which then led to the Non-Aligned Movement.

d. Welfare of Humankind

Developing countries from Asia and Africa needed to enhance their cooperation in strengthening their economy and promoting socio-cultural advancement.

e. Internasionalism

All participants of the AAC showed their trust in international cooperation to achieve common goals, as well as their respect for international law and mechanisms.

The originality of the AAC Archives is irreplaceable. Preservation of the archives is a form of respect towards our global forefathers who initiated international cooperation among Asian-African nations, while its loss will limit the chance of future generations to study the event and the situation of the developing countries of the era.

5.3 Comparative criteria:

Does the heritage meet any of the following tests? (It must meet at least one of them.)

1 Time

Is the document evocative of its time (which may have been a time of crisis, or significant social or cultural change? Does it represent a new discovery? Or is it the "first of its kind"?

The 1955 Bandung AAC is a turning point of world history. For the first time, former colonized nations united their forces and proposed alternatives to the world order. These nations chose to focus on their own political determination and development.

The AAC Archives are a memento to this spirit, which triggered solidarity movements among the nations of Africa and Asia. The conference led to the representation of Asian and African countries in the UN and the recognition of the voice of colonized peoples in the international community. It has led to the decolonization of Africa and Asia and to the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement. This so-called "Bandung

Era” has contributed enormously to the prevention of a possible World War and to the evolution of humanity towards a more just and peaceful world.

2 Place

Does the document contain crucial information about a locality important in world history and culture? For example, was the location itself an important influence on the events or phenomena represented by the document? Does it describe physical environments, cities or institutions that have since vanished?

The AAC was conducted at the Merdeka and the Dwi Warna Building, in the city of Bandung, Indonesia. The Merdeka Building used to be called *Societeit Concordia*, whereas the Dwi Warna Building used to be called Dana Pensiun Building. The participants stayed at the Homann Hotel, Preanger Hotel, and other 12 hotels as well as individual houses and government guesthouses. Most of these buildings represent the popular architecture of the 1950s era in the art deco style, which was very prominent in Bandung.

3 People

Does the cultural context of the document’s creation reflect significant aspects of human behaviour, or of social, industrial, artistic or political development? Or does it capture the essence of great movements, transitions, advances or regression? Does it illustrate the lives of prominent individuals in the above fields?

The Conference participants came from 29 Asian-African countries from different socio-cultural, religious, political and even racial backgrounds. The Conference also involved hundreds of journalists from around the world.

Names of Head of States/Government present at the Conference are as follows:

- a. Prime Minister of Burma (now Myanmar), U Nu
 - b. King of Cambodia, Norodom Sihanouk
 - c. Prime Minister of Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), Sir John Kotelawala
 - d. Prime Minister of China, Chou En Lai
 - e. Prime Minister of Egypt, Gamal Abdel Nasser
 - f. Prime Minister of India, Jawaharal Nehru
 - g. Prime Minister of Indonesia, Ali Sastroamidjojo
 - h. Prime Minister of Iraq, Fadhil Al-Jamali
 - i. Prime Minister of Laos, Katay D. Sasorith
 - j. Prime Minister of Libanon, Sami Bek Solh
 - k. Prime Minister of Libya, Mahmoud Muntasser
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- l. Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mohammed Ali
 - m. Prime Minister of Sudan, Sayid Ismail El Azhari
 - n. Prime Minister of Yemen, Saiful Islam Al Hasan

In addition to the Head of States/Government, the conference was attended by high-ranking officials such as Prime Ministers' Deputies, Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Ministers of State Secretariat, Ministers of Finance, Ambassadors, and other officials of the 29 countries.

4 Subject and theme

Does the subject matter of the document represent particular historical or intellectual developments in the natural, social and human sciences? Or in politics, ideology, sport or the arts?

The AAC discussed strategic issues in the field of economics, culture, and politics. The discussions resulted in a Final Communiqué containing the following points:

- a. Economic Cooperation, consisting of 12 points, including Asian-African economic development, exchange of experts, assessment of the establishment of financial institutions, stabilization of trading commodities, export-import management, strengthening banking and insurance sectors, and exchange of information.
 - b. Cultural Cooperation, consisting of 6 important points, including improving understanding among countries concerning cultural development, rejection towards any forms of colonization, respect for human rights, the rights to education and culture in building Asian-African societies, Asian-African development and other cultural interaction to raise mutual understanding and world peace.
 - c. Human Rights and Self Determination, consisting of 2 important points, namely, that the AAC declared and fully supported the basic principles of human rights and self determination in accordance with the United Nations Charter. The AAC also had declared the principle against racial discrimination.
 - d. The challenges of Dependent Peoples, expressing that any form of colonialism, domination, exploitation towards any man and woman as well as nations need to be eradicated. The AAC fully supported the freedom of every man and woman as well as nation.
 - e. Other challenges, including the Middle East Crisis, especially Palestine; West Papua; and Yemen.
 - f. The promotion of World Peace and Cooperation, including the inclusion of new countries as members of the United Nations and the arrangement of the UN
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Security Council members from Asian-African countries.

- g. Declaration of the Promotion of World Peace and Cooperation, consisting of important parts of the final communiqué called the Ten Principles of Bandung;
1. Respect for fundamental human rights and for the purposes and principles of the charter of the United Nations.
 2. Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations.
 3. Recognition of the equality of all races and of the equality of all nations large and small.
 4. Abstention from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of another country.
 5. Respect for the right of each nation to defend itself, singly or collectively, in conformity with the charter of the United Nations.
 6. (a) Abstention from the use of arrangements of collective defence to serve any particular interests of the big powers.
(b) Abstention by any country from exerting pressures on other countries.
 7. Refraining from acts or threats of aggression or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any country.
 8. Settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means, such as negotiation, conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement as well as other peaceful means of the parties own choice, in conformity with the charter of the United Nations.
 9. Promotion of mutual interests and cooperation.
 10. Respect for justice and international obligations.

5 Form and style

Does the document have outstanding aesthetic, stylistic or linguistic value? Or is it a typical exemplar of a type of presentation, custom or medium? Is it an example of a disappeared or disappearing carrier or format?

AAC archives fonds consist of textual archives media, photos, and films containing the AAC recording event from preparation to the closing event.

The Film Archives of the AAC were in a form of 7 reels of 35 mm films. The basic materials are celuloid, and in order to play them, a 35mm film projector or a film scanner is required.

6 Social/ spiritual/ community significance:

Application of this criterion must reflect living significance – does documentary heritage have an emotional hold on people who are alive today? Is it venerated as holy or for its mystical qualities, or revered for its association with significant people and events?

(Once those who have revered the documentary heritage for its social/ spiritual/ community significance no longer do so, or are no longer living, it loses this specific significance and may eventually acquire historical significance.)

Documentary description of Roeslan Abdul Gani (Reflection of the AAC), DVD “Bandung Speaks” enclosed.

6.0 Contextual information

6.1 Rarity

The AAC Archives are essential as they preserve information on the first ever international conference of 29 Asian-African countries, in which they had discussed political, economics, and cultural situation of the world in 1955, and presented the concept of international cooperation, freedom and peace in the era of Cold War.

The archives are unique, distinct and of utmost significance as they lay the foundation and principles that are relevant to contemporary international situation and challenges.

6.2 Integrity

The AAC Archives at the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia come from different institutions and individuals and were originally kept by their respective institutions and individuals. In the 1980s, they were all being submitted to the National Archives and preserved in appropriate preservation standards.

The archives are almost 60 years old; most of the textual documents have degenerated, among others due to temperature and humidity. Half of the photographs in the archives have deteriorated, whereas films experience the so-called vinegar syndrome. Only half of the archives have been digitized, especially films and photographs. In this connection, the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia will continue its efforts to digitalize most, if not all, of these archives.
