

Resolutions of The Plenary of The 7th Pan African Congress, Kampala, 1994

Resolution No. 1

Concerning a Permanent Post-Congress Organisational Structure

Recognising the need for permanent and enduring organisational structures and operational principles for sustained activism in order to achieve the goals and objectives of the resolutions arising from the 7th PAC;

Cognisant of the desirability for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the Pan-African Congress's political work in the short, medium and long terms;

Aware of the constraints which have hindered optimum functioning of the 7th PAC preparatory work and recognising the need to eliminate these in the post-Congress period;

Recognising the necessity of not allowing any vacuum to exist while efforts are being made to set up democratically elected structures;

The 7th Pan-African Congress resolves:

1. That the present Secretariat be retained as an interim measure until a constitution is drafted and comes into effect.
2. That a constitution Drafting Committee be immediately set up with the following terms of reference and composition:
 - a) to draft a Constitution and general operational and organisational guidelines for sustained work of the Pan-African Movement.

- b) work out viable, effective and enduring organisational structures with specific constitutional roles and functions for each.
- c) to complete and submit the first draft of its assignment to the Interim Management Committee and all regional and sub-regional representatives not later than 30 September 1994; comments on the draft Constitution to be sent back to the Secretariat by 31 December 1994 for onward transmission to the Constitution Drafting Committee, which should then revise the document accordingly and submit it to the Governing Council, through the Secretariat, not later than 30 April 1995.
- d) Composition: Abdul-Rahman Mohammed Babu, Akidi Ocan, Mohammed Gammudi, Yvonne King, Dudley Thompson, Wamba dia Wamba, Hassan Haleim Ex-Officio - Tajudeen Abdul-Raheem

The Congress empowered the Committee to co-opt a few more members with a view to achieving gender and generational balance.

3. To replace the International Preparatory Committee with a Governing Council, comprising the Convenor and two representatives of each of the regions from USA and Canada, Caribbean, Pacific, South America, Brazil, Europe, North Africa, East Africa, West Africa, Central Africa, Horn of Africa and Southern Africa.

Governing Council members should be one male and one female who will be elected through a democratic process in the above mentioned regions.

4. That an interim Management Committee be immediately set up to assist the Secretariat in securing the necessary material base and administrative structures. That the committee be composed of Col Kahinda Otafire; Akbar Mohammed, Abdul-Salam Williams, Abdallah Zubedi, Nathan Shamuyarira, Graca Machel, David Commisong, Rosemary Berewa Jommo, Viola Palmer.

Ex-Officio - Tajudeen Abdul-Raheem.

Finally Congress resolves;

that concrete steps be undertaken to work out modalities towards the institution of a democratically elected and fully representative Pan- African parliament.

Resolution No. 2

On Future Pan-African Activities

In view of the short period of time for in-depth discussion during the 7th Pan-African Congress;

Bearing in mind the need for exhaustive discussion on issues facing the Pan-African Movement today;

There is an urgent need to institutionalise the Pan-African Congress series at three yearly intervals, with yearly meetings and other activities including Sports and Culture to be held in different areas where Africans are found.

Resolution No. 3

On The Future Financial Status of The Pan African Movement

Recalling the heroic examples on the Chinese, Vietnamese and Cuban revolutions in mobilising their people and strategically planning and coordinating their political economies with the full and active participation of their people;

Recalling the prophetic word of the Rt. Hon. Marcus Mosiah Garvey that for the African race to survive beyond the 21st century the African must control their destiny;

Appreciating the fact that Africa represents one of the largest markets in the world;

The Congress Resolves:

That Africans at home and abroad must control their means of production and money supply;

To ensure financial independence of the Permanent Secretariat and its regional branches, effective commercial and fund raising activities would require the support of all Pan-Africanists world wide.

Resolution No. 4

On The Restructuring of The Security Council of The United Nations

The 7th Pan-African Congress took note of the present unjust regional representation on the Security Council of the United Nations (UN) and resolved that:

The membership of the Security Council should represent all the regions of the world;

That Africa should be represented at the Security Council with a permanent seat to be filled by an African country chosen on a rota basis by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) for that purpose.

Resolution No. 5

On The Organisation of African Unity and United Nations

The 7th Pan African Congress resolves that:

The liberation Committee of the OAU continue in being after majority rule in South Africa and be charged with the responsibility of ensuring the maintenance of democracy in Africa and thereby continue its work towards the liberation of Africans;

The OAU has the responsibility to ensure that no African country destabilises any other African country and that Africans resolve their differences by peaceful means by way of negotiation, compromise and settlement;

The OAU amends its Charter regarding the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of member states, to permit, where the need arises, for intervention in cases of civil war and the violation of democratic, human and people's rights;

The 7th Pan-African Congress implement its resolutions by obtaining the same Permanent Observer Status as the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights at the OAU and that the Congress secure observer status at the UN, being entitled *inter-alia* to the privileges and immunities of Associate Membership within the UN.

Resolution No. 6

On The Rise of Racism and Fascism in The World Today

The 7th Pan-African Congress noted the rise of anti-African racism and xenophobia on an individual and institutional basis in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, Russia, Australia and other parts of the world, and resolved that:

With the definition of Apartheid as a crime against humanity, the Africans have particular reason to oppose racism in all its forms which must be condemned in the strongest terms.

In response to this hostility, a Global Black Volunteer Association that will defend the interests of African states or individuals under attack be formed.

Resolution No. 7

On The Aborigines, The Peoples of The Pacific and other Indigenous Peoples

The 7th Pan-African Congress took note of Cheik Anta Diop's observation that Africans share a common soul with the Aborigines, the peoples of Papua New Guinea and other black indigenous peoples and resolved that:

Africans share a common cause with these peoples and a common destiny.

Resolution No. 8

On Women in Pan-Africanism (Arising from the Women's Pre-Congress meeting. 2—3 April, 1994)

Aware that women make up more than half of the Pan-African world and are therefore an important constituency for Pan-Africanism;

Considering that women, individually and collectively, are part and parcel of the Pan-African movement;

The 7th Pan-African Congress resolves:

1. To support the initiative by the women who attended the Pre-Congress meeting to establish a Pan-African women's movement in order to follow up the initiative of that meeting and the resolutions of the 7th Pan-African Congress so as to ensure that African Women are equal partners in the Pan-African movement.
2. To adopt the women's demand that a Women's Section be constituted within the PAC Secretariat to service women and gender concerns.
3. To support the women's call for an international Women's Coordinating Committee which would be responsible for guiding and supporting the Women's Section of the Secretariat and facilitate the development of women's wings in sub-regional groups.
4. To adopt and actively pursue the principle of at least 50% full and equal membership together with at least 50% allocation of the financial and other resources on the international, regional, sub-regional and local structures of the Pan-African movement.
5. To accept the women's call for rooting the Pan-African movement in our African culture. To this end, an emblem and anthem be created which reflect and embrace this new empowered Pan-African spirit.
6. To work actively towards the convening of the Women's Summit which will evaluate progress made so far, consolidate networking and together with their brothers lay new strategies for the future.
7. To support the women's condemnation of and demand for apologies from all writers and advertisers who depict African women in a derogatory manner, and call for the establishment of an ongoing committee to encourage the positive portrayal of African women in literature and all aspects of societal interaction.

Resolution No. 9

On The Youth and The Future of Pan-Africanism

The 7th Pan-African Congress resolves:

To establish a Pan-African Youth Movement (PAYM) which would be dynamic, non-governmental and democratic;

That the Youth be well represented in the high structure of the Pan-African Movement, including the Permanent Secretariat;

That prior to the 8th Pan-African Congress, there be convened a Youth Congress;

That the PAYM will facilitate networking between youth movements in Africa and its diaspora to ensure solidarity and Mass Action to support youth campaigns;

That the PAYM should develop training programmes to provide skills and leadership;

That the PAYM will publish a monthly Pan-African Youth Magazine whose main objective will be to promote and facilitate networking among and between Youth Movements in Africa and the diaspora;

That the Movement will concern itself with issues related to:

*The Environment and Conservation

*Sex Education

*AIDS

Technological Transfer and Science Education

That free formal and informal education be available at all levels for all, with special attention to disadvantaged groups;

That the rights of children and young people especially in the area of early child marriage, child labour, physical and sexual abuse be recognised, with attention to street children;

That there should be respect for and defence of youth movements, in particular the Rastafari community and student movements;

That the Youth be facilitated and encouraged to raise their own funds to implement their own programmes.

Resolution No. 10

On Children

Whereas traditional African values have always attributed great importance to the welfare of the child;

Whereas the future of the Pan-African world depends on the survival, protection and development of the African child; and

Whereas the incidence of homeless and refugee children has reached alarming proportions in many African countries and the diaspora and too often these children are made the victims of private or state-sponsored vigilante criminal violence;

The 7th Pan-African Congress resolves:

To call upon Pan-Africanists and their institutions, individually and collectively, to uphold the rights of children;

To call upon all African governments, including those in the African diaspora, to guarantee to our children an adequate basic standard of material, emotional and psychological well-being, comprising adequate security, shelter, food, clothing, health-care and an African-conscious education;

To call on all African countries to ratify the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, and those that have done so, to ensure its speedy implementation;

To call on all African governments and the African peoples of the diaspora to give first call to children, giving priority to them in times of wars as well as in times of peace;

To urge all governments to give special priority to education with special emphasis on the education of the girl child;

To call on African governments and the African peoples of the diaspora to allocate sufficient amounts of resources to ensure the survival, the protection and the development of the African child;

To urge all non-governmental Pan Africanist organisations to assist African governments and, where appropriate, lead the way in providing these materials and psychological necessities required for the well being of our children.

Resolution No. 11

On Aids and Health

Recognising that the AIDS virus adversely affects the African people and all poor people who have histories of poor nutrition and health care;

Understanding the need to protect African people from the ravages of the disease;

Recognising that until a vaccine is discovered for AIDS, it is necessary to inform the African people of preventive health measures in respect to the AIDS virus;

The 7th Pan-African Congress resolves that:

An Association of Pan-African medical experts and health practitioners be established as an integral part of the Pan-African Movement;

That this association establishes as its priority the discovery of a cure for AIDS;

That traditional medicine is not necessarily an impediment to the health needs of the African people and must be respected;

That as part of its overall programme, the Pan-African Congress Secretariat will widely publicize preventive methods to combat the AIDS virus.

Resolution No. 12

On The Status of Malcolm X*

Recognising that Malcolm X El Hajj El Shabazz Omawale dedicated his life to the freedom and liberation of African people the world over;

Aware that he revitalised and advanced the course of Pan-Africanism, by internationalising the freedom struggle of the African-Americans and by linking their struggle for liberty and self-determination to that of Africans struggling for liberty and self-determination in the Caribbean, Central and South America, Europe, and Africa; organisationally, with those organisations liberation fronts, governments and individuals struggling for the liberty and self-determination of African peoples in Africa and the diaspora;

Noting that he declared that the struggle of the African-Americans was a struggle for human rights and not one of civil rights and to promote the advancement of this struggle, he established the Organisation of African American Unity (OAAU) with headquarters in New York, USA, and chapters in Accra in Ghana, Trinidad in the Caribbean, Toronto in Canada, Paris in France, and London and Manchester in the United Kingdom;

Recalling that in his now famous speech before the OAU in Cairo, Malcolm X declared to that great body and the world that "the struggle of Africans for liberty and self-determination anywhere is linked to the struggle of Africans for liberty and self-determination everywhere;"

The 7th Pan-African Congress resolves:

That the great contribution of Malcolm X El Hajj Malik El Shabazz Omawale in revitalising and advancing the Pan-African Movement world-wide, be recognized and recorded for posterity.

*The spirit of this resolution also applies to all individual heroines/heroes of the Pan African Movement.

Resolution No. 13

On The Caribbean

The 7th Pan-African Congress resolves:

That the thrust of the Pan-African Movement must be consistent with the struggle for dignity and emancipation;

That regional Pan-African Movements be activated which will consist of national grassroots bodies and that the regional secretariats will coordinate with the Permanent Secretariat;

That in forgoing and providing direction to the international movements against racism, consciousness, and culture, concrete areas of activity, practice and cooperation related to trade, transportation and communication be geared toward self-reliance, an integrated market and the development of African power and identity;

That Pan-African amalgamation along the lines of the South Pacific Forum, the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group (ACP), The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the OAU be equipped to deal with an African Airline, South communication and unity across religious groups;

That an end be put to colonialism in Anguilla, Curacao, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Aruba and other islands in the Caribbean;

That emancipation from mental slavery, even as reflected in language and philosophy, be stressed and that we urgently address the systematic isolation and marginalisation of the well over 100 million Africans living in Brazil and the rest of the Latin America;

That a strong African family is indispensable to liberation, that liberated households are necessary for preparing land and equipping the youth to attack imperialism and that the African men must accept their share of the responsibility for nurturing and protecting the family to enable the women to advance themselves;

That nationality rights for the diasporans should form part of the minimum Programme of Action of the 7th Pan-African Congress;

That reparations for the African holocaust be paid with interest and that pressure be exerted on all quarters to ensure this.

Resolution No. 14

On The Foundation of a Permanent Pan-African Body for Facilitation and Dialogue

In view of the increasing tensions that threaten the solidarity of the peoples of Continental Africa;

In the light of the cultural diversity existing in Africa, which is a factor for unity;

The 7th Pan-African Congress resolves:

That a permanent body for facilitation and dialogue be established mandated to reach out to African governments and to strengthen continental unity.

Resolution No. 15

On Political Prisoners and Prisoners of War Inside The United States

Noting that the United States maintains that it has no political prisoners inside its prisons, this Congress resolves it will contact the UN Commission on Human Rights, and request that they investigate the existence of African-American political prisoners and report findings to the Secretariat of the OAU;

It is further resolved that this Congress will call upon the OAU to formally ask the US government to free all its political prisoners.

We also resolve that we must defend the Pan-African movement from political repression by former colonial powers including the United States. Therefore, because the existence of African-American political prisoners clearly illustrates that those who struggle for the liberation of African people will face the unbridled repression of the United States Government and its allies, we believe it is necessary for the survival of a viable Pan-African Movement to create legal and political mechanisms to enable framed African political prisoners to be welcomed to Africa for rehabilitation. We, therefore, call upon all progressive African nations to pass legislation granting Africans in the diaspora the right of return and citizenship.

Resolution No. 16

Concerning Asylum Seekers in The United Kingdom

NB: THE Congress advises delegates to adapt this resolution to their own specific contexts

Aware that Britain's immigration legislation is inherently unjust and racist and that basic civil rights guaranteed in other areas of the law are consistently violated;

Aware that the process by which these decisions and actions can be appealed is being constantly eroded.

The 7th Pan-African Congress resolves and calls for:

. No more human rights violations against asylum seekers in the United Kingdom.

. The immediate release of all detainees held under immigration and asylum legislation in prisons and in detention centre.

. A public inquiry be held into the current and previous abuse of human rights of detainees and deportees, including the conditions under which they are detained in prison and in detention centres.

. The prison officers responsible for these abuses to be brought to book.

. An immediate ban on the use of "restraining" equipment and other special methods used against deportees.

. Removal of police, security forces and private security firms from detention and deportation enforcement.

. Anyone whose status is being challenged under the immigration and asylum legislation to be considered innocent until proven guilty. The burden of proof to be shifted to the Secretary of State.

. An end to the exceptional and unlimited powers of the Home Office in asylum and immigration cases. All decisions and actions to be recorded by an impartial third party in order to monitor and prevent the Home Office's openly admitted practice of by-passing solicitors.

. The restoration of full rights of appeal against deportation and the creation of the right of appeal before removal if illegal entry as alleged, with legal aid for representation.

. In all immigration and asylum cases, the representative to be informed about any decisions made. Full disclosures of relevant records, reports, inquiries and

statements to be made in advance so that they may be used in the event of an appeal.

. An end to police harassment and surveillance of black, migrant and refugee communities under the pretext of "immigration control."

. An end to criminalisation of illegal entry and overstaying.

. No statutory agency other than Home Office having any role in immigration control and no proof required for legal presence in the country as basis for providing health and housing welfare.

. The establishment of legislation comparable to the Police and Criminal Evidence Act for detainees which guarantees an independent, impartial and competent judicial authority and which checks the arbitrary powers of immigration, prison and police officials. Such legislation to guarantee the following rights:

A limit on the amount of time people can be detained without trial .

The right to a solicitor.

The right to bail.

The right to be informed of all rights as detainees.

. Such legislation to require the Home Office to provide detailed reasons for detention.

. Marriage to a British citizen or to a person settled in Britain to give automatic right to stay in the country without any immigrant check, as is the case for European Community citizens.

Resolution No. 17

On The Crisis in Rwanda

Delegates at the 7th Pan-African Congress, sitting in the final session this 8th day of April 1994, wish to express in the strongest terms our deep regret and shame over the recent development in the Republic of Rwanda following the untimely deaths of President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda and President Cyprien Ntaryamira of Burundi, together with their entourages and crew.

We condemn most strongly all those, including the Presidential Guard, who are involved in the killings reportedly taking place in and around Kigali, the capital of Rwanda.

We deplore the chaos currently taking place, including the assassination of leading politicians and call upon the OAU as well as other neighbouring African states to take immediate steps to bring about the cessation of hostilities and help

restore conditions for peace and democracy among the peoples of all factions in that country.

We further call upon the OAU as well as all African leaders to create a mechanism for promoting in Rwanda a people-to-people communication for better understanding and closer cooperation within the Pan-African spirit of unity.

The 7th PAC extends its sincere condolences to the people of Rwanda as well as to the families of all who have lost their members, including all others who have otherwise suffered arising out of this senseless, internecine carnage.

Resolution 18

On Somalia

Recalling that the Somali people inherited from Italian colonialism a highly inefficient and corrupt model of government;

Recalling further the fragmentation of Somalia, the availability of large quantities of weapons, the assassination of the second President caused by neo-colonialist corruption and the subsequent military coup of Siad Barre;

Recalling further the severe suffering, poverty and disease caused by the oppressive policies of the military dictatorship of Siad Barre;

Noting that the Somali people and their leaders have been thwarted from assuming leadership of their country by external forces by disinformation propaganda that demobilised them, and finally by military intervention;

Conscious of the necessity to correct, rehabilitate and restore Somalia and its leadership;

The 7th Pan-African Congress resolves:

To support the demand of the Somali people and their leaders, for reparations;
To call upon the Governments of the Pan-African World to restore the public image of Chairman Aidid and the Somali leadership by seeking support and assistance for him and other leaders to represent the genuine concerns of Somalia at the United Nations meeting of the General Assembly at its 50th session (September - December 1994)

Resolution No. 19

On Sudan

Concerned about the situation in the Sudan;

Desirous that peace and harmony prevail in that country so that our brothers and sisters in the Sudan can embark on socio-economic development;

Noting that the Inter-Government Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) initiative is underway;

The 7th Pan-African Congress resolves:

That the Pan-African Movement is fully behind the IGADD initiative;

To call upon all the parties to the conflict to demonstrate maximum commitment to comprehensive and lasting peace in Sudan so as to ensure an effective ceasefire and a peaceful lasting negotiated settlement that would enhance the harmony, justice and dignity of all the Sudanese people.

Resolution No. 20

On Libya

Whereas the Government and people of Libya have struggled to transform their country from a subservient state to a truly independent one with full commitment to the intention of implementing the goals of Pan-Africanism;

And whereas, in spite of the smallness of its population, it has stood up to all countries, large and small, with a maturity which belies its age as a newly independent nation;

Whereas Libya has not attacked nor declared war against the largest war machine in the history of mankind, the United States of America;

And whereas the USA has railroaded the members of the Security Council of the United Nations with bribes and threats to apply illegal sanctions against Libya and the Libyan people; thereby causing tremendous suffering to the Libyan people, including innocent women and children, who have been denied medical treatment because of the unavailability of air travel out of Libya;

Cognisant of the fact that this is not the first time that Libya has been used as a scapegoat for adventures by the USA, aided by Britain;

Recognising that the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriya is a sovereign Pan-African state, that the Libyan people are Africans and that the Jamahiriya has in the past assisted the people of Africa in many ways and continues to do so;

The 7th Pan-African Congress resolves:

To strongly support the resolution of the June 1993 OAU Council of Ministers Meeting in Cairo and the various resolutions of the Arab League in support of the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriya in their just struggles against the imposition of unjust sanctions by the USA, Britain and France;

To demand that all African countries call a meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations and vote to remove the illegal sanctions against Libya.

To call upon all African countries to strongly condemn the United States of America for its continuing interference in the affairs of Libya and its serious threats to violate Libya's territory, as it has done in the past without any concern for the lives of civilians and children.

To call upon all African states to refuse to carry out the UN sanctions imposed on Libya in respect of air flights and to allow Libyan airlines to fly over and land in all African countries.

Resolution No. 21

On Haiti

The 7th Pan-African Congress resolves:

To call upon the governments of the entire Pan-African world to exemplify the fundamental right to all people to democratically determine their destiny;

That acknowledgement be given to the courageous people of Haiti and recognition of their tremendous and historic struggle for the advancement and emancipation of African peoples from colonial domination on the continent and in the diaspora;

To recognise that the people of Haiti in free and fair elections expressed their indisputable wish for democratic government under the leadership of Father Jean Bertrand Aristide;

To condemn the present illegitimate rule of Haiti by the army headed by Raoul Cedras* as a crime against the people;

To call on the United States, the Vatican and the United Nations to demobilise the ruthless enemies of Haiti;

To call upon the neighbouring countries of the Caribbean, almost all of whom have stable democracies to put immediately in place democratic institutions for the stabilisation of the people of Haiti;

To urge African Governments, the OAU, CARICOM, ECOWAS, the United Nations and other relevant African and international institutions to support the struggle of the Haitian people for justice and the re-establishment of democratic rule; to support President Aristide and assist Haitian refugees; and to demand that Western powers cease any kind of support for the military regime of Raoul Cedras.

*Since the Congress Jean Bertrand Aristide has been returned to power in Haiti.

Resolution No. 22

On Cuba

Whereas the 7th Pan-African Congress recognises the tremendous and invaluable contribution to Africa's development made by Cuba in;

1. Education and Technical Training
2. Medical Assistance
3. Financial and Military support to the African liberation struggle

The 7th Pan-African Congress resolves:

To support the establishment of an Association of Caribbean States which would include the nation of Cuba as proposed by the West Indian Commission and agreed upon by the CARICOM heads of government;

To denounce the impudent and imperialistic attempts by members of the Foreign Relations Sub-committee of the US Congress to intimidate and bully the sovereign governments of the CARICOM into abandoning the initiative to associate with and establish closer relations with Cuba, and calls upon Caribbean Governments to resolutely resist any attempts at foreign interference in the determination of the foreign policy of Caribbean nations;

To urge the Government of the USA to recognise the end of the so-called "Cold War" and to acknowledge the illegality of its embargo of three decades against Cuba and to stop the embargo forthwith;

To denounce the threats to isolate and cut aid package to nations that trade with Cuba.

Resolution No. 23

On South Africa

Recognising the current developments in South Africa, towards a more popular dispensation;

The 7th Pan-African Congress resolves that:

There be a genuine democratic dispensation and the transfer of power to the majority;

Those members of the oppressed who are involved in the destabilisation of South Africa be condemned;

All people of South Africa work together for unity and freedom in that country;

The Pan-African Movement intensify its support to the cause of liberation in South Africa and seek to participate in the resolution of the conflict in that country.

Resolution No. 24

On Angola

The 7th Pan-African Congress sitting after the renewal of the conflict in Angola calls for;

The immediate cessation of the armed conflict

A resurrection of the Bicesse Accords UNITA to accept the 1992 elections results.

The 7th Pan-Africa Congress deplores the failure of the United Nations and the OAU to settle the Angola conflict.

The 7th Pan-African Congress hails the heroic role of the people of Angola in the struggle for the decolonisation of Namibia and South Africa.

Resolution No. 25

On Brazil

Whereas the tens of millions of African people of Brazil have been victims of slavery colonisation and racism for the past 500 years;

Whereas the African people of Brazil have struggled and continue to struggle against tremendous odds to maintain their African identity, culture and human dignity.

And whereas because of the mechanisation of the white racist language and transportation barriers, the African-Brazilians have remained largely isolated from their black brothers and sisters in Africa and throughout the rest of the African diaspora;

The 7th Pan-African Congress resolves:

To call upon all African people, organisations and governments to initiate special and strenuous efforts to make contact with and enter into constructive relations with the massive African-Brazilian population;

To call upon all African people, organisations and governments to acknowledge and celebrate with their African-Brazilian brothers and sisters, the International Day of African Conscience every 20th November in memory of the reign of the

famous African-Brazilian Zumbi monarch who ruled the first independent African Republic on the American continent in the 17th century;

To recognise the various syncretic African religions of the diaspora such as Santeria, Vodun and Candombie, the so-called Ketu Phenomenon, as valuable and authentic African belief systems;

To urge all African people, organisations and governments to denounce the racist policies of cultural genocide presently being perpetrated against the African-Brazilian population by the white social and political elite of Brazil;

To strongly urge the Government of Brazil to investigate and put an end to atrocities committed against the people of African descent

To condemn the murder and apparent systematic killing of African-Brazilian street children and poor people.

To condemn the gross human rights abuses against African-Brazilians as demonstrated by the killings of prisoners, and the labelling of political activism as crime.

Resolution No. 26

In Solidarity with The Palestinian Cause regarding The Massacre of Palestinians in The Ibrahim Mosque and other killings in The Occupied Territories

Recalling the resolution adopted by the previous Pan-African Congress concerning the Palestinian Question;

Recalling the resolution adopted at several OAU meetings concerning the Palestinian cause;

Conscious of the responsibility of the PAC to support the struggling peoples of the world for self-determination;

Taking into consideration the UN Security Council resolution 242 of 1967, 338 of 1974 and 904 of March 1994; Taking into consideration the Madrid Peace Conference of 1992 and the Declaration of Principles signed in Washington on 13 September 1993;

The 7th Pan-African Congress;

Expresses its concern at the continuing denial and deprivation of the inalienable human rights of the Palestinian people including, inter alia, the right to self-determination, the right to return and the establishment of an independent state on their national soil;

Condemns, in the strongest terms, the terrorist act committed by the Israeli settlers and supported by agents of the Israeli government, the Israel soldiers, which resulted in the cold-blooded murder of 52 persons who were praying in the mosque during the Holy Month of Ramadhan, and the further killing of 21 persons by Israel soldiers in the following days.

Calls upon the African governments, trade unions, political parties, student organisations, women's organisations and all other democratic and peace loving groups to put pressure on the Israel authorities to vacate immediately the settlers from Al-Khalil City as the first step towards dismantling, totally, all the settlements from the Arab and Palestinian lands occupied in the 1967 war, i.e. West Bank, Jerusalem, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights.

Demands that the UN provides comprehensive and effective protection of the Palestinian people in all occupied territories before another massacre takes place in Jerusalem, Nablus, Jenin or any other part of the Occupied Territories.

Expresses its support to the Peace Talks and calls upon the Peace Talks co-sponsors to participate actively so that a just and lasting agreement can be reached sooner rather than later.

Believes that genuine and sustainable peace agreement can be achieved only if the Israeli government withdraws from all occupied Territories, i.e., West Bank including East Jerusalem, Gaza Strip, Golan Heights and Southern Lebanon.

Affirms the need to solve the problem of Palestinian refugees based on the principles of human rights and in accordance with the provisions of the relevant UN resolutions, particularly Resolution 194 of the General Assembly.

Resolution No. 27

On The Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Concerns about the continuing threats which have been made by the USA to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) over many years.

Noting with concern the USA's recent intentions of military involvement to destroy the Korean nuclear developments which are being used for peaceful purposes;

The 7th Pan-African Congress resolves:

To insist that the inspection of Korean nuclear plants being demanded of Korea must apply to all countries in the world;

To urge strongly that in the order to ensure fairplay, the USA sets the ball rolling by opening its own nuclear plants for inspection, followed by those in Europe and finally the developing countries;

To condemn the murder of innocent lives in Iraq and urge the USA not to repeat the same mistakes in the DPRK.

Furthermore, to urge all countries to facilitate the peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula by leaving the North and South Koreans to make their own decisions on the matter.

Resolution 28

Venue and Date of The Next Congress

The 7th Pan African Congress resolves:

That the 8th Pan African Congress will take place in Tripoli, Great Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriya, 1997.

Resolution No. 29

Motion of Thanks

The Pan-African Congress wishes to pass a special motion of thanks to the initiators of this meeting, namely His Excellency Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda and Patron of the 7th Pan-African Congress; Colonel Kahinda Otafiire, Convenor and Chairman of the International Preparatory Committee (IPC); Members of the IPC; Various National Preparatory Committees; Dr Tajudeen Abdul Raheem, General Secretary, the Staff and Volunteers of the Secretariat, and finally those who morally and materially contributed to the success of this Congress.

Finally, the delegates, participants and observers of this Congress hereby express their sincere gratitude to the people and the government of Uganda for their hospitality.