

117TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. RES. 615

Celebrating the goals and ideals of the first International Day for People of African Descent, particularly the principle that “all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and have the potential to contribute constructively to the development and well-being of their societies”.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 31, 2021

Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CARSON, Ms. NORTON, Mr. EVANS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. BASS, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

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## RESOLUTION

Celebrating the goals and ideals of the first International Day for People of African Descent, particularly the principle that “all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and have the potential to contribute constructively to the development and well-being of their societies”.

Whereas the International Day for People of African Descent will be celebrated for the first time on August 31, 2021;

Whereas the United Nations has created this observance via Resolution 75/170 in an effort to “promote the extraordinary contributions of the African diaspora around the world and to eliminate all forms of discrimination against people of African descent”;

Whereas the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 2015–2024 as the International Decade for People of African Descent focused on the goals of recognition, justice, and development;

Whereas worldwide, as many as 1.6 billion people identify themselves as part of the worldwide African Diaspora, including as many as 200 million in the Americas;

Whereas, as many as 67 percent of residents of the Caribbean are of African descent;

Whereas, as many as 46.8 million people in the United States identify themselves as Black or African American, and have continually made important contributions to the political, economic, and sociocultural development of our Nation;

Whereas W.E.B. Du Bois, famed American sociologist, activist, and co-founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is credited with defining the concept of the African Diaspora;

Whereas the COVID–19 pandemic exposed the intersectional and compounded forms of racial discrimination, marginalization, and exclusion experienced by people of African descent;

Whereas the murders of George Floyd, Breonna Taylor, and other African Americans in the United States catalyzed people around the world to protest racism and prompted a global reckoning on racial justice;

Whereas, on June 19, 2020, the United Nations Human Rights Council adopted by consensus Resolution 43/1 on the “Promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of Africans and people of African descent against excessive use of force and other human rights violations by law enforcement officers”;

Whereas pursuant to that resolution, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Michelle Bachelet released a report on systemic racism and police brutality against Africans and people of African descent at the hands of law enforcement around the world, which examined such cases in 62 countries including the United States;

Whereas that report acknowledges the “stark socioeconomic and political marginalization” experienced by people of African descent in communities around the world as a result of persistent racial discrimination and structural inequalities;

Whereas the report establishes a four-point agenda toward transformative change for racial justice and equality and calls on member states to—

- (1) reverse cultures of denial, dismantle systemic racism, and accelerate the pace of action;
- (2) end impunity for human rights violations by law enforcement officials and close trust deficits in this area;
- (3) ensure that the voices of people of African descent and those who stand up against racism are heard and that their concerns are acted upon; and
- (4) acknowledge and confront legacies, including through accountability and redress;

Whereas High Commissioner Bachelet stated on July 12, 2021, that there is “an urgent need to confront the leg-

acies of enslavement, the transatlantic slave trade, colonialism and successive racially discriminatory policies and systems, and to seek reparatory justice”;

Whereas, on July 13, 2021, the Human Rights Council adopted consensus Resolution 47/21 “Promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of Africans and of people of African descent against excessive use of force and other human rights violations by law enforcement officers through transformative change for racial justice and equality”, now informally known as the “George Floyd Resolution”;

Whereas this resolution establishes an international independent expert mechanism for an initial period of three years to investigate governments’ responses to peaceful antiracism protests and all violations of international human rights law and to contribute to accountability and redress for victims;

Whereas Secretary of State Antony Blinken released a public statement issuing a historic, formal, standing invitation to all United Nations experts who report and advise on thematic human rights issues to come to the United States, including a specific invitation for the United Nations Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism and the United Nations Special Rapporteur on minority issues;

Whereas, on August 2, 2021, the United Nations General Assembly, including the United States, unanimously adopted a resolution to create the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent, a consultative mechanism for people of African descent and other stakeholders as a platform for improving the safety and quality of life and livelihoods of people of African descent;

Whereas persistent racial inequities in education, health care, housing, jobs, wages, social security and veteran benefits, land ownership, financial assistance, food security, voting rights, and the justice system endure in American society and institutions; and

Whereas these inequities are rooted in our Nation’s 250-year history of chattel slavery and systemic racism at the expense of people of African descent: Now, therefore, be it

1       *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2               (1) celebrates the goals and ideals of the first  
3       International Day for People of African Descent,  
4       particularly the principle that “all human beings are  
5       born free and equal in dignity and rights and have  
6       the potential to contribute constructively to the de-  
7       velopment and well-being of their societies”;

8               (2) condemns any doctrine of racial superiority  
9       as scientifically and empirically false, morally con-  
10      demnable, socially unjust, and dangerous to democ-  
11      racy everywhere and calls for its rejection, together  
12      with theories that attempt to determine the existence  
13      of separate human races;

14              (3) strongly condemns the continuing violent  
15      practices and excessive use of force by law enforce-  
16      ment agencies against Africans and people of Afri-  
17      can descent and condemns structural racism in  
18      criminal justice systems in the United States and  
19      around the world;

1           (4) acknowledges the transatlantic slave trade  
2           as one of the darkest chapters in our human history  
3           and upholds human dignity and equality for the vic-  
4           tims of slavery, the slave trade, and colonialism, in  
5           particular people of African descent in the African  
6           Diaspora;

7           (5) commits to pursue a legislative agenda to  
8           eliminate the persistent racial inequities here in the  
9           United States in education, health care, housing,  
10          jobs, wages, Social Security and veteran benefits,  
11          land ownership, financial assistance, food security,  
12          voting rights, and the justice system; and

13          (6) stands in solidarity with people of African  
14          descent across the diaspora against systemic racism  
15          and supports the transformational agenda for racial  
16          justice and equality as identified in the Systemic  
17          Racism Report, and implemented through the subse-  
18          quent Human Rights Council Resolution and the  
19          Permanent Forum on People of African Descent.

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