

113TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 421

Recognizing people of African Descent and Black Europeans.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 19, 2013

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida submitted the following resolution; which was
referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Recognizing people of African Descent and Black Europeans.

Whereas the 109th Congress passed H. Con. Res. 60 and S. Con. Res. 90, recognizing African descendants in Latin America and the Caribbean, raising awareness of the racism and discrimination faced by those communities, and leading to numerous public and private sector initiatives between the United States and Latin American and Caribbean countries to improve the situation of African descendants;

Whereas the persistence of racism and discrimination in Europe similarly necessitates congressional action to raise awareness and promote public and private sector initiatives to stem this trend;

Whereas the terms “Afro-European”, “African European”, or “Black European” refer to people of African ancestry or descent born in, citizens of, or living in Europe;

Whereas an estimated 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 individuals of African descent currently live in and have long had a presence in Europe, forming an influential part of the African diaspora;

Whereas the story of Black Europeans remains widely untold, rendering many of their past and present contributions to the political and social life of Europe invisible or forgotten;

Whereas unlike more contemporary figures, largely unknown Blacks have made significant contributions to European history and culture, including Spanish poet Juan Latino, Italian Duke Alessandro Medici, French novelist Alexandre Dumas, German scholar Anthony William Amo, French Composer Le Chevalier de St. George, British abolitionist Oladuah Equiano, and Russian General and Governor Abram Hannibal, great-grandfather of Russian poet Aleksandr Pushkin;

Whereas the largest estimated populations of Black Europeans can be found in France (approximately 2,500,000), the United Kingdom (approximately 1,500,000), and the Netherlands (approximately 500,000), in addition to sizeable populations in Germany, Italy, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Ireland, Russia, Switzerland, Spain, Belgium, Denmark, and Austria;

Whereas the presence of Blacks in Europe can be traced to voluntary and forced migration resulting from the geographical proximity of Europe to Africa and the Middle East, including the transatlantic slave trade, the coloniza-

tion of Africa and the Caribbean, African and African-American military deployments, the movement of refugees and asylum seekers, and educational and other professional exchanges;

Whereas although Black Europeans have made significant achievements in and contributions to European society, large numbers have and continue to be more likely than the general population to experience discrimination and be underrepresented in leadership roles in the public and private sector as a result of the color of their skin and ancestry;

Whereas racism has long been, and continues to be, a problem in Europe;

Whereas, on April 29, 2008, before the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, at a hearing entitled “The State of (In)visible Black Europe: Race, Rights, and Politics”, Dr. Philomena Essed stated, “Probably the only common European experience among many, if not all, Afro-descendants is their exposure to [. . .] racism and systemic discrimination, regardless of country, socio-economic conditions, gender, age, or level of education”;

Whereas as early as 1997, the European Commission opinion poll entitled “Racism and Xenophobia in Europe” reported a “worrying level of racism and xenophobia in [European Union] Member States, with nearly 33% of those interviewed openly describing themselves as ‘quite racist’ or ‘very racist’.”;

Whereas annual reports of the European Union Fundamental Rights Agency (EUFRA), including the 2009 European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey (EU-MIDIS), the first European Union-wide survey of ethnic

minority and immigrant groups' experiences of discrimination and victimization in everyday life in the 27 member states of the European Union, have found that persons of African descent experience high incidents of discriminatory treatment, racist crime, and victimization, and lacked an awareness of their rights, often under-reporting cases of discrimination to law enforcement and human rights agencies;

Whereas the 2013 Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE/ODIHR) Annual Hate Crimes report included findings that there were more than 16 deaths and violent assaults against people of African origin, and that persons of African descent are often targets of racist and anti-migrant violence, especially in eastern Europe, yet in many countries legal assistance and financial support for victims while recovering from violent attacks does not exist;

Whereas prejudice and discrimination towards Black Europeans has also been linked to changes in immigration and asylum laws as a result of antiterrorism initiatives and the growth and mainstreaming of nationalist and anti-migrant political parties and groups, including neo-Nazis and skinheads;

Whereas the Open Society Justice Initiative in an initial 2009 report, entitled "Ethnic Profiling in the European Union", and subsequent reports has found that police officers in the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands routinely use racial profiling, including targeting Blacks, when deciding whom to target for stops, searches, raids, and surveillance, leading to some of the first nationwide grassroots and legal efforts to end

racial profiling in France, Germany, and elsewhere in Europe;

Whereas there have been numerous efforts by the public and private sector to address racial discrimination and inequality in Europe, including the introduction of anti-discrimination and equality laws that include the legal support for special measures or positive (affirmative) action, creation of equality bodies, media campaigns, and efforts to increase minority political participation, and campaigns to end the use of stereotypes and derogatory terms to refer to Blacks in everyday language, the media, and textbooks;

Whereas these efforts include the United Nations designation of 2011 as the International Year for People of African Descent in an effort to strengthen national actions to ensure that people of African descent enjoy economic, cultural, social, civil, and political rights, as well as promote a greater knowledge of and respect for their diverse heritage and culture;

Whereas these efforts also include the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly's (PA) adoption of a Resolution on "Strengthening Efforts to Combat Racism and Xenophobia and Foster Inclusion" at the 2011 Annual Session recognizing the international year for people of African descent and calling for OSCE to implement several strategic initiatives to address racial and ethnic discrimination in the OSCE region;

Whereas in 2011, OSCE/ODIHR held its first "Roundtable on the contemporary forms of racism and xenophobia affecting Peoples of African Descent in the OSCE region", and in 2012 a hate crimes training for the people of African descent, and in 2013 an exchange with European

and United States civil rights leaders of African descent and other public and private sector entities combating discrimination and inequality;

Whereas these efforts also include transatlantic meetings of Black and minority legislators held at the European Parliament in Brussels, Belgium, including the March 24, 2011, and June 1, 2010, through June 2, 2010, Transatlantic Minority Political Leadership Conferences and April 15, 2009, through April 16, 2009, “Black European Summit: Transatlantic Dialogue on Political Participation” and the adoption of the Brussels Declaration calling for increased minority political inclusion;

Whereas as part of the March 24, 2011, Transatlantic Minority Political Leadership Conference legislators and minority leaders from North America and Europe held a Parliamentary Forum at the European Parliament in Brussels, Belgium, to discuss a “Joint Action Plan on Racial and Ethnic Equality and Inclusion” between the European Union and United States;

Whereas in October 2013, European Parliamentarians in partnership with the European Network Against Racism (ENAR) held “(In)visible Diversity a series of debates in the European Parliament”, including, a debate entitled, “People of African descent and Black Europeans: Realities of Afrophobia”;

Whereas despite these efforts, international entities, such as the OSCE Personal Representative on Combating Racism, Xenophobia and Discrimination, EUFRA, the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance, and the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism, Independent Expert on minority

issues, and Experts Working Group on People of African Descent, have documented ongoing racism and xenophobia, and racial and ethnic discrimination, and called for an increase in initiatives to combat racism and inequality; and

Whereas throughout the history of the United States, members of both the public and private sectors have exchanged information on best practices for antidiscrimination measures and racial equality with committed parties in other countries, including initiatives such as the ongoing implementation of the 2008 “Joint Action Plan Between the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Government of the United States of America to Eliminate Racial and Ethnic Discrimination and Promote Equality”, also known as the United States-Brazil Joint Action Plan Against Racial Discrimination, and the more recent United States-Colombia Action Plan on Racial and Ethnic Equality: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) encourages the recognition and celebration
3 of the collective history and achievements made by
4 people of African descent;

5 (2) reaffirms the importance of inclusion and
6 the full and equal participation of people of African
7 descent around the world in all aspects of political,
8 economic, social, and cultural life;

9 (3) recognizes that, as a result of their skin
10 color and ancestry, many Black Europeans have

1 wrongfully experienced injustices in the public and
2 private sector;

3 (4) welcomes parliamentary activities, including
4 those of the Organization for Security and Coopera-
5 tion in Europe (OSCE) Parliamentary Assembly, to
6 engage in efforts to promote racial equality and
7 combat racial discrimination through efforts such as
8 introducing legislation, speaking out against racism,
9 increasing the political participation of racial minori-
10 ties, and working with Black European and other
11 minority communities to develop relevant policies;

12 (5) urges European governments and members
13 of civil society and the private sector, in consultation
14 with Black European communities, to develop and
15 implement initiatives to combat racial discrimination
16 and promote racial equality in Europe, by—

17 (A) drafting and implementing anti-
18 discrimination, special measures, hate crimes,
19 migration and integration, and other laws and
20 policies to address discrimination and dispari-
21 ties and promote equality, noting the rec-
22 ommendations of the United Nations Com-
23 mittee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimina-
24 tion, the Experts Working Group on People of
25 African Descent (WGPAD), the European

1 Commission against Racism and Intolerance,
2 the European Union Fundamental Rights
3 Agency (EUFRA), the United Nations Special
4 Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism
5 and Independent Expert on minority issues,
6 and the OSCE Personal Representative on
7 Combating Racism, Xenophobia and Discrimi-
8 nation;

9 (B) promoting and funding research, in-
10 cluding the collection of national census data on
11 Black Europeans and its inclusion in the an-
12 nual reports of the EUFRA;

13 (C) providing technical support, training,
14 and funding to Black European civil society
15 groups working to combat racism, discrimina-
16 tion, and inequality, and uphold basic human
17 rights in Europe;

18 (D) introducing national measures to
19 counter stereotypical images of persons of Afri-
20 can descent, by revising textbooks, increasing
21 efforts to include Black Europeans in history
22 and heritage institutions, and remembering vic-
23 tims of colonialism, slavery, and other atroc-
24 ities;

1 (E) developing or increasing financial sup-
2 port for funds to assist victims of hate crimes
3 with legal assistance and compensation when
4 incapacitated due to physical or emotional inju-
5 ries;

6 (F) developing specific initiatives that ad-
7 dress the special concerns of Black European
8 women and youth;

9 (G) actively promoting racial and ethnic
10 minority participation at all levels of national,
11 regional, and local government through the edu-
12 cation of civil and political rights, including the
13 legislative process and advocacy of legislative
14 issues relevant to racial and ethnic minority
15 communities, development of targeted profes-
16 sional development and hiring strategies, in-
17 creased youth and community outreach, and
18 self-organization and other empowerment initia-
19 tives; and

20 (H) recruiting, training, and hiring Black
21 Europeans for professional positions in support
22 of these initiatives;

23 (6) urges the Secretary of State to—

24 (A) provide technical assistance and other
25 support for European governments and mem-

1 bers of the civil society and private sector to
2 fulfill the initiatives outlined above;

3 (B) increase support for the WGPAD; and

4 (C) appoint a Senior Advisor on Afro-de-
5 scent peoples at the Department of State and
6 create a Fund for the Inclusion of Racial and
7 Ethnic minorities modeled after the Depart-
8 ment's International Fund for Women and
9 Girls and LGBT Global Equality Funds; and

10 (7) supports the adoption of a "Joint Action
11 Plan on Racial and Ethnic Equality and Inclusion"
12 between the European Union and United States and
13 implementation of the OSCE Parliamentary Assem-
14 bly 2011 Resolution on Strengthening Efforts to
15 Combat Racism and Xenophobia and Foster Inclu-
16 sion to assist in fulfilling the initiatives above.

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