

WORKING PAPER ON DESIREABLE RESULTS OF THE SIXTH PAN AFRICAN CONGRESS

OBJECTIVE Continuing struggle for the political unity of Africa--states and peoples

Possible resolutions:

--encourage the re-opening of the discussion on the national states of AFRICA As instruments for achieving the political union of Africa, and reaffirm the desireability and necessity of Africa as a political unit

(As Mwalimu Nyerere has raised, the questions here are:

" Where do we go from here?" Is it enough for Africans to say we have these pieces which have inherited from colonialism, and these pieces are now independent? Is it enough, is this an end? Shouldn't this be an instrument of truer liberation? Are these units - speaking really of Africa - are these units worth preserving? Should Africans be working for Africa or working for Tanzania? Is the African really free? Are we free because we are no longer under colonial rule?

--encourage the creation of political groupings among African states, on terms mutually agreeable to the majority of the people of the states involved, as steps towards greater unity

--encourage the creation of a Caribbean federation on terms mutually agreeable to the majority of the people of the states involved, as a step towards greater unity

X--advocate the principle that African people living inside and outside of Africa have an obligation to support each other in political, economic & cultural struggles

--encourage the OAU to give full membership, equal to the present member states, to a unified front of liberation movements (or the liberation movement where there is only one) from each territory in Africa where liberation wars are being fought against imperial powers

? --encourage the OAU to give associate-member status to independent Caribbean states desiring it

2. --encourage the OAU to give observer status to organizations of Africans in the West which meet the OAU's criteria
- x --encourage Africans in the U.S., Canada, Britain, France, Holland, Brazil, etc. to combat imperialism and colonialism in their respective countries of residence or nationality by:
- a) Obstructing the functioning of multi-national corporations
 - b) Refusing to fight in wars of imperialism, colonialism and genocide--especially in Southern Africa
 - c) Disseminating propaganda, and organizing moral support on behalf of the struggle against imperialism, especially in Southern Africa
2. --encourage African and Caribbean states to recognize the principle of dual citizenship for Africans from the West in non-independent situations, and who meet the African and Caribbean states' own citizenship criteria; and that special effort be made to facilitate their acquiring of African citizenship
2. --advocate the principle that color prejudice and racial discrimination of African peoples in imperialist countries, especially in the West where it has been an historical problem, be recognized as an African problem, not a problem internal to the imperialist countries involved; and as such should be discussed and raised in African forums and in international forums by African states

Possible programs:

- establishment of a Permanent Secretariat to implement the resolutions advancing the objective^{above}, and any other objectives of the Congress

Examples of methods of implementation under the coordination of the Secretariat include a legal committee to work out possible ways of legislation and effecting the "dual citizenship principle" in African states which indicate a willingness to put the principle into action; an institute or commission with international branches to support the struggles against racial discrimination; necessary published organs of propaganda and information.

OBJECTIVE Making support for the liberation struggles in southern Africa a foremost concern for all African people

Possible resolutions:

X --encourage African people to raise the question of world support for the liberation of southern Africa in every international arena to which we have access, and in every instance that we address or participate in these bodies

✓ --advocate that Africal Liberation Day, May 25 (set by the OAU) be elevated to a legal, full holiday throughout the African states and communities, with appropriate observances

--advocate that Africa aim, over an appropriate period of time, to meet entirely the budget of outside monetary assistance needed by the liberation movements

--encourage the continued assistance of the OAU Liberation Committee in this regard, encourage individual African and Caribbean governments to contribute beyond their OAU quota, by virtue of employing special taxes, etc., and encourage voluntary contributions among the general population of African states and communities

Possible programs:

X --organize a continental blood bank in Africa for the liberation movements, including all the equipment, transport, medical personnel, etc. needed to make it operable

X --organize an information center on Southern Africa, based in an independent state near the zone of conflict, whose audio-visual and published information has as its primary target the broaden-

ing the consciousness among African people about the liberation struggle

--establish a committee whose purposes are to:

- a) help initiate or assist local movements in African states and communities which will collect funds for the liberation movements in factories, schools, hospitals, offices, rural cooperatives, villages, etc.
- b) call on individual Africans (e.g., entertainers) with access to large amounts of money to give, or participate in methods such as benefit performances in order to raise, substantial contributions for the liberation movements

x --establish an African service corps specifically for scientific and technical skills requested by the liberation movements, on the talents and energies of African people internationally, and operating outside the liberated areas for service and training of personnel as the movements themselves request. Expenses of salaries and maintenance of facilities would be borne by African states, popular contributions, etc.

OBJECTIVE Making self-reliance both an attitude and an objective reality for all African peoples

Possible resolutions:

- 1 --encourage Africans at every opportunity to be self-reliant on our own human skills and available resources, and applaud those states, institutions, organizations which have already moved towards self-reliance in various spheres of economic, scientific and technical, and cultural activity
- encourage examination of systems of transportation, communications, and distribution of goods among Africans, since these areas of crucial importance in achieving internal self-reliance
- encourage the qualitative and quantitative growth of trade among African peoples
- support the African Cultural Festival being held in Nigeria

Possible programs:

- x --establish a Society of Scientists and Technologists for African Development, which encourages in various ways the application of science and technology to bettering the quality of life of the masses of African people (there is a working proposal for this being drafted)
- create a Pan African Center of Science and Technology (there is a working proposal being drafted)
- x --establish an African Information Center with international branches (a working proposal is being drafted)
- establish an African Language Center aimed at synthesizing African languages, committing the oral ones to written form, encouraging the creation of literature in African languages, encouraging the study of various African languages among Africans (other than one's mother tongue), translating published material from one African language to another, etc.