

Ghanaian support for the Algerian revolution Kwame Nkrumah as a model

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Abstrac:

This topic talks about the role of the Ghanaian state in supporting African liberation causes, including the Algerian cause, and its internationalization, whether through supporting decisions calling for supporting the revolutionary cause and providing material or diplomatic support, or supporting it in conferences such as the first and second Accra conferences in Ghana, through which the Ghanaian state recognized the Algerian interim government, and this was the greatest evidence of the strength of solidarity between African peoples and governments, and this is a new gain that the Algerian revolution is achieving in Africa. Thus, it has dealt a severe blow to the misleading colonial propaganda through which it attempts to divide the African peoples. Kwame Nkrumah is considered one of the most prominent Ghanaian leaders who reject European colonialism and call for the independence of the African peoples, including Algeria. He sought to support these peoples by all available means for this purpose, thus rejecting capitalist hegemony over Africa .

Keywords

Ghana, Algerian Revolution, Kwame Nkrumah.

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1. Introduction

The developments that marked the Algerian War of Liberation, combined with the brutal and repressive policies adopted by France in its war against Algeria, prompted a wave of sympathy from numerous countries and international organizations toward the Algerian cause. Many of these actors sought to provide their support and solidarity through all possible means, particularly African nations that had themselves suffered under European colonial rule. Among these supportive states was Ghana, which stood firmly behind the Algerian struggle from its earliest stages. Under the leadership of President Kwame Nkrumah, Ghana played a pivotal role in advocating for the Algerian cause across African forums, urging other African countries to extend assistance and facilities to the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic (GPRA) and not to abandon it in its fight for independence.

This study aims to highlight the nature of Ghana's support for the Algerian Revolution, embodied in the leadership and initiatives of President Kwame Nkrumah. It seeks to answer the following key questions:

- **What was the nature and extent of Ghana's support for the Algerian Revolution?**
- **Which African conferences did Ghana participate in to defend the Algerian cause?**
- **What were the main resolutions adopted in favor of Algeria's struggle for independence?**

The motivation behind addressing this topic stems from several considerations:

- The subject is intellectually stimulating, as it reveals a significant aspect of the internationalization of the Algerian

Ghanaian support for the Algerian revolution Kwame Nkrumah as a model question in African forums.

- It sheds light on the efforts exerted by African countries, particularly Ghana and its leader Kwame Nkrumah, in supporting Algeria in its war against France.
- It underscores the spirit of African solidarity and cooperation between Algeria and Ghana during the decolonization era.

To approach this topic, the historical-descriptive method was employed, as it is the most appropriate for presenting and analyzing historical events within their political and social contexts.

2. Who is Kwame Nkrumah?

A. Birth and Early Life

Francis Kwame Nkrumah was born on September 18, 1909, in Nkroful, a village located about 220 miles from Ghana's capital, Accra. In accordance with African tradition, children were often named after the day of the week on which they were born; thus, he was given the name "Kwame," meaning "Saturday." The name "Nkrumah" derives from his birthplace, Nkroful. He was born into a humble working-class family—his father was a blacksmith, while his mother engaged in small-scale trading—circumstances that instilled in him a strong work ethic and resilience from an early age.¹

B. Education

Nkrumah's father was determined that his son should not follow in his footsteps as a blacksmith and worked hard to finance his education. Kwame Nkrumah's intelligence soon became evident, and he attended Catholic missionary schools, where he was profoundly influenced by Reverend George Fischer, a German priest who played a crucial role in Nkrumah's and his mother's conversion to Catholicism.²

After graduating from the Teacher Training College in Accra in 1930, Nkrumah worked as a primary school teacher until 1934. His deep passion for learning then led him to pursue further studies abroad. In 1935, he traveled to the United States, enrolling at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, where he obtained both a Master's and Doctoral degree, despite facing racial discrimination and financial hardship.³

Nkrumah later pursued studies at the University of Pennsylvania,⁴ focusing on political science, economics, and sociology. During his time in the U.S., he became actively involved in political movements. In 1941, he co-founded the African Students' Association with other West African students and became its president in 1945. That same year, he participated as one of the secretaries of the Sixth Pan-African Congress⁵ held in Manchester, England.⁶

By 1939, Nkrumah had earned his Bachelor's degree, becoming one of the first students of African descent to graduate from a U.S. institution that admitted Black students. In 1942, he completed his studies at Lincoln College, where he also served as a lecturer in philosophy and African history while preparing his doctoral dissertation—although he was ultimately unable to complete it due to time constraints.⁷

In May 1945, Nkrumah moved to London to continue his studies under difficult financial circumstances, but soon devoted himself entirely to African political activism.

In 1947, he returned to the Gold Coast (now Ghana), where he reinvigorated the anti-colonial movement and took part in demonstrations demanding independence. His political engagement led to his arrest by British authorities following the 1948 riots. Released in 1949, Nkrumah became disillusioned with existing political parties and founded the Convention People's

Ghanaian support for the Algerian revolution Kwame Nkrumah as a model Party (CPP), which aimed to unify all segments of Ghanaian society.⁸

In 1951, he became Leader of Government Business, and in March 1952, he assumed the office of Prime Minister, becoming the first African leader to head a government composed entirely of Africans in modern history⁹. Following Ghana's independence in 1957, Nkrumah was elected President of the Republic in 1962.

Throughout his career, Nkrumah survived five assassination attempts. However, during an official visit to China in February 1966, a military coup led by General Ankrah¹⁰ overthrew his government. Nkrumah sought exile in Guinea, where his close ally Ahmed Sékou Touré granted him asylum and made him Honorary Co-President of Guinea. Nkrumah remained there until his death, continuing to work toward the dream of African unity and liberation.¹¹

c. Death of Kwame Nkrumah

In 1971, Kwame Nkrumah suffered a severe illness and was transferred to Bucharest, the capital of Romania, for medical treatment. One of his close associates contacted a British doctor upon returning to England. After describing Nkrumah's symptoms, the doctor suspected that he was suffering from spinal cancer that had metastasized to the prostate and bloodstream, predicting that he might have no more than six months to live.¹²

Nkrumah passed away on March 27, 1972, in Romania, succumbing to cancer. Before his death, he expressed his wish to be buried in Africa. Initially, he was laid to rest in Guinea, and later his remains were reinterred in Ghana. His funeral was marked by a grand national ceremony, during which flags were flown at half-mast across the country. The event was attended by numerous heads of state and delegations from 25 nations, reflecting his lasting influence and respect among African and

3. Ghana's Support for the Algerian Revolution

Ghana, under the leadership of Kwame Nkrumah, consistently demonstrated strong opposition to all forms of colonialism. The Nkrumah government expressed unwavering support for the Algerian Revolution, a position Nkrumah reaffirmed in his address to the 15th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, where he declared:

“France cannot win militarily; the only way out of this impasse is through negotiation.”¹⁴

Ghana's commitment to Algeria's liberation was evident in numerous international conferences where it denounced French colonialism and called for the Algerian people's right to self-determination. Among the key events that reflected Ghana's solidarity with the Algerian cause was the Bandung Conference held on April 18, 1955.

4- The Bandung Conference (April 18, 1955)

Born out of a shared sense of common struggle, unity of purpose, and a collective destiny, the Bandung Conference brought together independent Asian and African nations to deliberate on strategies for resisting colonialism, eradicating exploitation and underdevelopment, and defining universal principles to promote freedom, progress, and world peace. The conference marked a historic turning point in the Afro-Asian movement.

The conference was attended by 442 delegates representing 29 independent African and Asian countries, as well as numerous delegations representing peoples struggling for their independence foremost among them, the Algerian people. The resolutions of the conference embodied the aspirations of these nations toward

Ghanaian support for the Algerian revolution Kwame Nkrumah as a model freedom, equality, and development. The main principles adopted at Bandung included:

- Freedom and equality among nations;
- Peaceful coexistence among states with different systems;
- Non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and opposition to colonialism and all forms of foreign domination;
- Rejection of wars, military blocs, and nuclear testing.¹⁵

During the conference proceedings, it was agreed to present the Algerian question to the United Nations General Assembly in its next session. Five months later, Algeria's name was officially included in the agenda of the UN's general discussions.¹⁶

The Bandung Conference thus represented a major victory for the principles of freedom, justice, and peace, and it strengthened the bonds of solidarity and fraternity among peoples struggling against both old and new forms of colonialism¹⁷.

- Outcomes of the Conference:

- Many national leaders and heads of governments in Africa and Asia reassessed their earlier, conciliatory stances toward colonial powers and recognized the dangers inherent in colonial policies.
- Several leaders joined their people's struggles, rejecting alignment with global power blocs and working toward genuine, comprehensive independence political, economic, and social dedicated to national progress rather than serving foreign interests.¹⁸

5- The Cairo Conference: December 26, 1957 – January 1, 1958

The city of Cairo, Egypt, hosted the First Conference of Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity, as an expression of these nations' support for Egypt following the Tripartite Aggression. The

conference took place in the context of the recent independence of Sudan, Morocco, and Ghana.

This historic gathering succeeded in bringing together 500 delegates representing forty-nine countries, including independent states, UN trust territories, and even colonized nations.

Among the main outcomes of the conference were:

- The immediate recognition of Algeria's independence and the organization of campaigns to mobilize global public opinion in its favor.
- The inclusion of Algeria in the Permanent Secretariat of the Conference, with Ammar Debaghine appointed as the representative of the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN), and the provision of financial support from several Afro-Asian countries.
- The designation of an Afro-Asian Solidarity Day with the Algerian cause, and an "Algeria Week" in April of the same year.
- The condemnation of the repressive French methods practiced against the Algerian people.¹⁹

6- The First Accra Conference: April 15–22, 1958

The capital of Ghana, Accra, was chosen to host the Conference of Independent African States²⁰, at the invitation of President Kwame Nkrumah, to discuss the future of African peoples still under colonial rule and to find effective means of securing their independence.

The conference was attended by five North African countries Egypt, Sudan, Libya, Tunisia, and Morocco alongside leaders of African liberation movements. It was held amid a surge of liberation struggles across Africa, most notably the Algerian Revolution²¹. However, the conference also revealed divergent views among African states regarding the Algerian question,

Ghanaian support for the Algerian revolution Kwame Nkrumah as a model represented by two opposing currents:

1. A pro-Algerian and supportive bloc, including Modibo Keita, Ahmed Sékou Touré, and Kwame Nkrumah.
2. A pro-French bloc, represented by leaders of the French West African group, such as Mamadou Dia, Prime Minister of Senegal, and Félix Houphouët-Boigny, President of Côte d'Ivoire.²²

The conference was opened by Ghana's Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, who delivered a speech in fluent English entitled "*Something Has Happened in Africa.*"²³

The main objectives of this conference were to:

- Address common African issues.
- Seek effective ways to consolidate and safeguard independence.
- Strengthen economic and cultural ties among independent states.
- Provide support and assistance to African nations still under colonial domination.
- Endorse and support the Algerian struggle and the FLN in their fight against French colonialism.
- Emphasize the importance of international peace and security within the framework of the United Nations Charter.

These objectives and resolutions collectively served the aspirations of African peoples and their liberation movements.²⁴

7- The Second Accra Conference: December 8–13, 1958

The Second All-African Peoples' Conference brought together over 300 delegates representing political parties, popular organizations, and trade unions across Africa. During the proceedings, the establishment of a permanent organization was announced under the name "All-African Peoples' Conference."

The Algerian delegation was represented by Ahmed Boumendjel and Frantz Fanon.²⁵

This gathering united representatives of African political and trade union movements around a single goal: to expel the foreign occupier and restore African dignity.²⁶

The conference was chaired by Tom Mboya, head of the Kenyan delegation, alongside Kwame Nkrumah, as President of the host country.²⁷

The Algerian delegation received a warm welcome. Ahmed Boumendjel delivered a speech describing the situation in Algeria, providing statistics on the average annual income and daily wages of Algerian peasants, and highlighting the suffering and deprivation of millions denied access to education.

Frantz Fanon, in turn, called for African unity, stressing that the continent remained under foreign domination and that only solidarity among African peoples could hasten their liberation.

Chawki Mostefaï spoke about the economic motives behind French colonialism in Algeria, arguing that national liberation required the formation of active mass movements in all sectors²⁸. As for Ferhat Abbas, he sent a letter to the conference expressing his wishes for its success and his hope that its work would lead to the establishment of sound principles and effective means for building a great African community free from racism and colonial exploitation.²⁹

Among the key issues discussed during the conference were the following:

1. Support for the Algerian cause;³⁰
2. The general conditions of the African continent;
3. The role of national liberation movements;
4. Methods and means of combating imperialism and colonialism;³¹

Ghanaian support for the Algerian revolution Kwame Nkrumah as a model

5. The cessation of the colonial plundering of Africa's economic resources;
6. A call to prohibit the use of African soldiers in serving colonial interests, particularly in Algeria;
7. The empowerment of peoples through governance by elected representative councils based on universal suffrage.³²

The conference produced a series of positive outcomes in favor of the Algerian cause, the most significant of which were:

- The recognition of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic (GPRA). Among the recognizing states was Guinea, whose representatives requested that the Algerian delegation convey to the GPRA their formal acknowledgment and full support and solidarity with the Algerian people.
- The appointment of Ahmed Boumendjel to the administrative committee of the conference, in addition to the election of other Algerian delegates to various presidencies and vice-presidencies of subcommittees.
- An appeal to other independent African governments to recognize the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, along with the decision to dedicate a specific day to African solidarity with Algeria within the following two months.³³
- Reaffirmation of the Algerian people's right to independence and rejection of France's policy of assimilation.
- A demand for France to recognize the Algerian people's legitimate right to independence.
- A call for France to enter into negotiations with the Algerian Government, recognized as the sole legitimate representative of the Algerian people, with the aim of achieving a ceasefire and independence.
- A resolution urging the cessation of all forms of assistance and

supplies to France in its war against Algeria.

- An appeal to the United Nations to find a peaceful solution to the Algerian question.
- The organization of an African Solidarity Day with Algeria, during which popular donations would be collected to assist Algerian victims of the repressive war.
- The encouragement of mass demonstrations, petitions, and protests denouncing the French war in Algeria.³⁴

8- Ghana's Recognition of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic (July 1959):

This recognition was expressed in the following statement: *"The Government of Ghana has decided to grant recognition to the existing Provisional Government."* This decision was made official in July 1959.³⁵

- The Monrovia Conference (4–8 August 1959):

Despite France's efforts to obstruct the holding of this conference, its attempts ended in failure. Paris had sought to persuade Liberia to refuse hosting it, on the pretext that Liberia had abstained from voting on the Algerian issue during the previous session of the United Nations. Nevertheless, the conference was successfully convened, bringing together leaders and delegations from various African states.

The significance of this conference lay in marking a new phase of both material and moral African support for the Algerian Revolution. What had once been a primarily Algerian struggle now evolved into a pan-African and Arab-African concern, thanks to the tireless efforts of Algerian diplomacy in convincing African nations of the broader continental implications of Algeria's liberation war. This diplomatic success strengthened Algeria's position and dealt a serious blow to French colonialism.

During this conference, African delegates succeeded in

Ghanaian support for the Algerian revolution Kwame Nkrumah as a model uniting their efforts toward the struggle against European colonialism and in thwarting all attempts aimed at sowing division among the peoples of the continent. Among the major issues discussed were racial discrimination in all its forms and the French nuclear tests being conducted in the Algerian Sahara.

With respect to Algeria, the conference clearly defined its agenda in the following points:

1. Recognition of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic;
2. Provision of material assistance to the National Liberation Front (FLN) and the National Liberation Army (ALN);
3. Diplomatic action within the framework of the United Nations;
4. Condemnation of the atomic projects undertaken by General de Gaulle's government.³⁶

9-The Second Conference of African Peoples (January 25–31, 1960)

This conference was held in the city of Tunis amid ongoing negotiations for the independence of the Congo, Mali, and Kenya, and shortly after Cameroon had declared its independence at the beginning of 1960³⁷. Delegations representing trade unions and various African organizations attended. The year 1960 was particularly dynamic in terms of African political activity, marked by numerous visits exchanged among African leaders including a notable visit by King Mohammed V of Morocco to Egypt.³⁸

The opening session took place on Monday, January 25, at the Tunis Labor Exchange, under the chairmanship of Mr. Botsio, head of the Ghanaian delegation. The inaugural address was delivered by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. Subsequently, the heads of delegations convened to elect the conference's administrative committee:

- **President:** Ahmed Tlili (Tunisia)

- **Secretary-General:** Abdallah Diallo (Guinea)
- **Members:** Ahmed Boumendjel (Algeria), Fouad Jalal (United Arab Republic), Kojo Botsio (Ghana), Anna Hoor (Nigeria), and Ismail Touré (Guinea).

Following these formalities, the speeches of the participating delegations commenced. The situation in Algeria was examined in depth, with delegates saluting the progress made by the Algerian people in their struggle against French colonialism. The conference participants studied and denounced the atrocities committed by France in Algeria.³⁹

Ahmed Boumendjel, representing Algeria, was warmly applauded and received a standing ovation. In his address, he expressed gratitude for the solidarity shown by African nations toward Algeria's⁴⁰ liberation struggle and described the repressive policies implemented by France. He referred in particular to the so-called "forbidden zone" a stretch of land more than 50 kilometers wide along the Tunisian border, which France had designated as a "*scorched earth zone*" where anyone approaching was immediately destroyed. Boumendjel also spoke about the National Liberation Army and the spirit of solidarity and brotherhood prevailing within it. He concluded by presenting concrete proposals for strengthening African support for Algeria's national struggle.⁴¹

The conference deplored the French government's refusal to engage in genuine negotiations and condemned its delaying tactics designed to prolong the war in Algeria. It also rejected France's schemes to partition Algeria, reaffirming the principle of the country's territorial unity and integrity.

The conference adopted the following recommendations:

1. That all independent African governments which had not yet recognized the Provisional Government of the Algerian

Ghanaian support for the Algerian revolution Kwame Nkrumah as a model Republic (GPRA) should proceed to do so.

2. That all independent African governments should allocate a regular contribution from their national budgets to support the Algerian struggle.
3. That African states should insist on the withdrawal of tens of thousands of Black African soldiers deployed in Algeria as part of the French army, with the complicity of their national leaders, and that all African nations and peoples should act decisively to end this fratricidal involvement.
4. That a volunteer corps of Africans be created to assist in Algeria's war of independence, and that the independent African states facilitate the realization of this initiative.
5. In light of the grave and escalating situation in Algeria, the conference issued an urgent appeal to the United Nations to impose peace and ensure recognition of Algeria's independence.⁴²

Three committees were established within the conference:

1. The Committee on African Independence and the Elimination of Old and New Forms of Colonialism
2. The Committee on Economic and Social Development
3. The Committee on African Unity

Each committee was composed of 59 members, representing each participating delegation.

The committees were chaired as follows:

- **First Committee:** Chair – Mehdi Ben Barka (Morocco); Rapporteurs – Chouki Mustaphaï (Algerian FLN) and Shioumi (Central Africa).
- **Second Committee:** Chair – Félix Moumié (Cameroon); Rapporteurs – Dakkar (Algeria) and Foyi (Ghana).
- **Third Committee:** Chair – Joshua Nkomo (Southern Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe); Rapporteur – Frantz Fanon

(Algeria).

Draft resolutions and proposals were distributed among the committees for study and discussion.⁴³

In honor of the conference's administrative committee, Ferhat Abbas, as President of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, hosted a luncheon reception.⁴⁴

10-The Casablanca Conference (January 2–7, 1961)

This conference was convened at the invitation of King Mohammed V of Morocco. It was attended by seven heads of state: Mohammed V (Morocco), Gamal Abdel Nasser (Egypt), Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana), Ahmed Sékou Touré (Guinea), Modibo Keita (Mali), Ferhat Abbas (Provisional Government of Algeria), Abdelkader Allam (Libya), and Alvin Pereira (Ceylon). Tunisia was notably absent.⁴⁵

Dubbed “The Conference of African Heads of State”, it resulted in the adoption of the *African Charter* — a significant and practical step toward African unity on solid foundations. Although not all African leaders were present, the conference's resolutions were not directed against any African state⁴⁶; rather, they were firmly opposed to colonialism in all its forms and to any foreign intervention in African affairs. The participants also addressed the situations in Algeria, the Congo, Palestine, and Mauritania.

During the proceedings, Ferhat Abbas, President of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, took the floor to thank King Mohammed V for hosting the conference and for the warm hospitality extended to all delegations. He also expressed deep appreciation for the honor accorded to the Algerian struggle through Algeria's participation. The conference focused its deliberations on identifying effective and practical measures to accelerate the liberation of the African continent and

Ghanaian support for the Algerian revolution Kwame Nkrumah as a model to promote the welfare and advancement of its peoples through unity and solidarity.⁴⁷

-Text of the Resolution on Algeria: The Casablanca Conference approved the following resolution concerning Algeria:

The Fifteenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly recognized the right of the Algerian people to independence and self-determination, based on national and territorial unity, and affirmed the United Nations' responsibility in ensuring the implementation of this right in Algeria.

Any political, diplomatic, or material assistance provided to the Algerian people constitutes a contribution to Africa's liberation, while any aid extended to France in its war against Algeria constitutes an act of hostility. The Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic is the sole authority empowered to represent Algeria and to make commitments on its behalf. The recent demonstrations clearly and unequivocally affirm the determination of the Algerian people to achieve independence, as well as their unity and cohesion around the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic⁴⁸.

- The conference condemned NATO's assistance to France in its war against Algeria.
- It called upon all African states to take the necessary measures to prevent their territories from being used, directly or indirectly, in operations directed against Algeria.
- It urged African countries to recognize the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic.
- It opposed any attempt to divide Algeria.
- It demanded the withdrawal of all African troops serving under French command in Algeria.
- It supported the idea of African volunteers joining the Algerian Liberation Army.

- It warned that the continuation of the war in Algeria would compel the participants of the conference to reconsider their relations with France.
- Furthermore, the conference denounced and condemned any consultation or referendum organized solely by France regarding Algeria, affirming that its results would in no way be binding on the Algerian people.
- **Outcomes of the Conference:**
 - The conference condemned NATO's assistance to France in its war against Algeria.
 - It called upon all African states to take the necessary measures to prevent their territories from being used, directly or indirectly, in operations directed against Algeria.
 - It urged African countries to recognize the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic.
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 - It demanded the withdrawal of all African troops serving under French command in Algeria.
 - It supported the idea of African volunteers joining the Algerian Liberation Army.
 - It warned that the continuation of the war in Algeria would compel the participants of the conference to reconsider their relations with France.
 - Furthermore, the conference denounced and condemned any consultation or referendum organized solely by France regarding Algeria, affirming that its results would in no way be binding on the Algerian⁴⁹.

11-The Third Conference of African Peoples — Cairo, March 25–30, 1961

This conference brought together around 200 delegations representing various African liberation movements, national

Ghanaian support for the Algerian revolution Kwame Nkrumah as a model organizations, and revolutionary-spirited countries⁵⁰. The opening session took place in the Grand Lecture Hall of Cairo University. It was inaugurated by Mr. Abdallah Diallo, Secretary-General of the Conference of African Peoples, who proposed that Mr. Fouad Jalal, Deputy Secretary-General and representative of the United Arab Republic, preside over the conference a proposal warmly approved by the attending delegations. In his opening remarks, Mr. Jalal praised the struggles of African peoples against colonialism, highlighting the liberation movements in Algeria, Congo, and Angola. The session continued with the reading of solidarity telegrams sent by prominent leaders such as Kwame Nkrumah, Jawaharlal Nehru, Josip Broz Tito, Zhou Enlai, and Nikita Khrushchev.⁵¹

During the proceedings, Ahmed Boumendjel delivered a speech outlining the developments in the Algerian question, emphasizing the necessity of African unity in supporting liberation and independence movements and in confronting the Atlantic Alliance. He urged the conference to eliminate internal contradictions among African nations so that African consciousness could fully realize its potential.⁵²

The conference was also addressed by President Gamal Abdel Nasser, who reviewed the major issues facing the African continent and referred to the ongoing negotiations between Algeria and France⁵³. In his own address, Ahmed Boumendjel, head of the Algerian delegation, presented the current state of the Algerian cause and called upon African peoples to unite their efforts around the Algerian struggle, asserting that Algeria must never feel isolated. He appealed to independent African states to provide diplomatic support to the Algerian negotiators, expressing his hope that the fourth Conference of African Peoples would be held in a free Algeria in 1962.⁵⁴

-Resolutions of the Conference Concerning Algeria:

- The conference reaffirmed its full solidarity with the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic and its decision to engage in negotiations with France to implement the principle of self-determination.
- It called for the strengthening and intensification of political, diplomatic, and material support for the Algerian people during this crucial phase.
- It endorsed the Algerian government's position regarding the Sahara, affirming that the Sahara forms an integral part of the Algerian national territory.⁵⁵

12 -Conclusion:

Through this study, we have reached several key findings: The various conferences played a significant role in promoting the Algerian cause by presenting it in African forums and within the sessions of international organizations, thereby revealing to the world the legitimacy of Algeria's struggle and exposing the crimes of French colonialism. They also strongly defended the Algerian people's right to self-determination and gave the Algerian Revolution an authentically African dimension.

Ghana's stance, under Kwame Nkrumah, inspired other African nations to follow its example in supporting Algeria. This provided crucial moral and political momentum to the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic in its pursuit of liberation and independence. Nkrumah's early recognition of the Algerian Provisional Government in 1958 marked a historic milestone in African solidarity.

Ultimately, African solidarity became a cornerstone in the collective support of liberation movements across the continent. Algeria and Ghana emerged as symbols of African unity and

Ghanaian support for the Algerian revolution Kwame Nkrumah as a model freedom, proving that liberty is indivisible and that the liberation of Africa was a shared endeavor led by nations and leaders who truly believed in the unity of destiny

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Volume 10, Issue 03, (Decembre - 2025)

PP(446/471)

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Ghanaian support for the Algerian revolution Kwame Nkrumah as a model

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- ⁶ Manchester Conference (1945): One of the international African conferences held outside the continent, attended by African intellectuals and politicians, including Nkrumah representing the Gold Coast. The conference discussed the political, economic, and social problems of African colonial peoples and called for the establishment of national organizations bringing together intellectuals, workers, and peasants. Nkrumah formed the Pan-African Congress, which organized the Manchester Conference, where he served as secretary under the presidency of William Du Bois. Ninety delegates attended, including 26 from Africa, among them political activists and leaders such as Jomo Kenyatta from Kenya, Hastings Banda from Malawi, Nnamdi Azikiwe from Nigeria, and trade unionist Wallace Johnson from Sierra Leone, as well as various unions such as the West African Union. See: Abdelkader Salamani. (2020). The Role of Kwame Nkrumah in the African Liberation Movement. Journal of African Studies, Vol. 3, No. 8, African Studies Laboratory, University of Algiers 2, p. 356; and Wissam Ahmed Taha Mansour. (2016). Journal of Middle East Studies Research, Issue 39, Egypt.
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