

**AFRICA IS MARCHING FORWARD  
TO FREEDOM AND NO POWER ON  
EARTH CAN HALT HER NOW**



**Who is  
Kwame Nkrumah?  
Founder of the  
AAPRP**

Kwame Nkrumah was born in 1909 in the West African, then British controlled colony that was then known as the Gold Coast. The Gold Coast at the time was straining under the oppressive exploitation of colonialism, which dominated the entire African world, and much of the rest of the non-white world. Under this system, racist rule allowed Europeans to rip off the wealth of the exploited people on a massive scale.

Exhibiting an early love for education, young Kwame became a secondary school teacher at the age of seventeen. Later as a student at Achimota Teachers College he was exposed to politics for the first time as he came into contact with activists from the West African Nationalist Movement. His reading the stirring writings of Nnandi Azkwe, editor of the African Morning Post, reinforced his early Nationalist leanings.

To continue his education Nkrumah traveled to the United States where he studied at Lincoln University. Arriving in the states at the height of the depression, Nkrumah was able to experience first hand, the poverty and racist abuse endured daily by Africans living in the U.S. During this period the world was embroiled in numerous class struggles and national conflicts. One of the most important of these was the Italian invasion of Ethiopia in 1935. This invasion angered, aroused and fired the Nationalist aspirations of Africans throughout the world, particularly the youth.

Not content to merely view the world's struggles from the sidelines, Nkrumah threw himself headlong into the political battles at hand, engaging himself in a combination of intense theoretical training and practical political activities with a wide-range of organizations (including African Student Groups, NAACP, Phi Beta Sigma fraternity, the communist party, etc.). Nkrumah came into contact with the leading political theorists and activists of his day.

Several years later, Nkrumah traveled to London to pursue advanced graduate studies. Nkrumah intensified his work for West African independence. Emerging as a leading force among the African Student and Independence movement, Nkrumah was a central figure in the fifth Pan-African Congress, which served as a springboard for the mass movement for African Independence.

Returning to the Gold Coast, Nkrumah was to carry out one of the most masterful organizing campaigns in political history. Within days of his arrival, he was able to organize huge rallies of upwards of 90,000 people. Forming the Convention People's Party (CPP), Nkrumah was to lead the Gold Coast to independence in 1957. Renamed Ghana after the ancient African kingdom, Ghana became an organizing base for African Independence everywhere and the ideological center for the Pan-African Movement. Revolutionaries from throughout the African World were provided training and resources for the waging of the struggle against racist/imperialist domination. Among the activists to go to Ghana during this period were a number from the U.S. and Caribbean, including W.E.B. Dubois and George Padmore.

As always the forces of progress caused concern to those who wish to keep our people enslaved. In 1966, the U.S. C.I.A, engineered a coup which brought about the overthrow of the Nkrumah led, CPP government. By no means did this stop either his work or effectiveness. Operating from Guinea, where President Ahmed Sekou Toure had named him Co-President, Nkrumah continued his organizing and theoretical efforts.

It was during this period that Nkrumah called for and began laying the groundwork for the organizing of the All-African People's Revolutionary Party (AAPRP), his important theoretical work outlining in a systematic fashion the nature of the centuries old African Struggle for freedom has resulted in Nkrumahism-Tureism, as a precise ideology for the African Revolution. This is the ideology of the AAPRP, founded by Nkrumah, because it explains both the nature of our situation and the steps needed to change that situation.

Nkrumah joined the ancestors in 1972. Since then the same imperialist forces that imprisoned him in Ghana during the independence struggle as well as organized the coup to oust his government from office, have orchestrated a massive propaganda campaign of attack to demonize Nkrumah as a power hungry tyrant. The masses know better! African people throughout the world voted Nkrumah "Greatest African of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century". Freedom Fighters throughout Africa continue to praise Nkrumah and his contribution to African progress from Cape to Cairo and his political program is being revived in the halls of the African Union as mandatory for African progress in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.