

**September 14, 1961**

**Reception of Sory Kaba, Ambassador of the Republic  
of Guinea in the USSR, by N. S. Khrushchev**

**Citation:**

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**Summary:**

Sory Kaba conveyed gratitude from President Sekou Touré and the Guinean people for Soviet support, while Khrushchev praised Guinea's progress and reaffirmed their strong relations. Khrushchev defended the USSR's nuclear testing as a necessary response to imperialist threats, which Kaba supported, viewing Soviet strength as a safeguard for smaller nations.

**Credits:**

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**Original Language:**

Russian

**Contents:**

Translation - English

RECEPTION OF SORY KABA, AMBASSADOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA IN THE USSR,  
BY N. S. KHRUSHCHEV

14 September 1961

[handwritten note at the bottom of the first page: "The record of the conversation was not reviewed by Cde. Khrushchev"]

On 14 September 1961 N. S. Khrushchev received Sory Kaba, Ambassador of the Republic of Guinea in the USSR and had a conversation with him.

The Ambassador expressed great pleasure about meeting N. S. Khrushchev, a great friend of the Guinean people. The Ambassador has already met with many leaders of the Soviet Union, but considered it his [inserted by hand: obligatory] duty to meet with N. S. Khrushchev to pass him the deep gratitude of President Sekou Toure and all the Guinean people for the great aid in support in its the struggle [inserted by hand: of Guinea for independence].

N. S. Khrushchev said that [inserted by hand: the Soviet government very highly appreciates] the friendly relations which have developed with the Republic of Guinea and its President, Cde. Sekou Toure. We give Guinea much aid and are pleased by its successes. Guinea is encountering many difficulties in its path, but is overcoming them with success. We are especially pleased that the Guinean people were the first to exhibit political courage and understanding and to vote for independence. De Gaulle did not expect such a turn of events This was a pleasant surprise for the progressive peoples and a great blow to the colonizers.

Sory Kaba thanked N. S. Khrushchev for this assessment of the Guinean people and on the instructions of his government asked to pass deep gratitude to all the workers of the USSR who help Guinea in carrying out its three-year plan. He assured N. S. Khrushchev that Guinea would henceforth fight for peace and against the imperialists and colonizers.

N. S. Khrushchev stressed that the Soviet Union and Guinea are traveling together in this fight and will achieve success.

N. S. Khrushchev informed the Ambassador about the successful launch of a new Soviet rocket and said that this news, like a cold shower, calms the nerves of the imperialists raging in the fight against Communism.

Sory Kaba congratulated N. S. Khrushchev on this new success and said that all the actions of the Soviet government, including the decision to resume nuclear tests, are taken by the Guinean people as a guarantee of world peace. If the Soviet Union sat with arms folded, this would weaken the small countries.

N. S. Khrushchev said that is a very correct understanding of the policy of the USSR. The imperialists accuse us of contaminating the air but they themselves want to take away the lives of people.

The Ambassador noted, let the air be contaminated if this spares humanity from a thermonuclear war.

Present at the conversation was V. A. Brykin, Chief of the 2nd African Department [of the USSR MFA]. A. Glukhov recorded [the conversation].

[there are two illegible names at the bottom of the last page]