

AMBASSADOR JOHN HOWARD MORROW

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Background

- The French leave French West Africa
- US recognizes Guinea
- East European assistance to Guinea
- Sekou Toure

Appointment as United States Ambassador to Guinea 1959

- Question of appointment of a black ambassador
- Soviet bloc activity
- Sekou Toure as genuine African nationalist

United States Ambassador to Guinea 1959-1961

- Student exchange program
- Relations with Sekou Toure
- French connection
- Communist bloc
- Growing US knowledge of Africa
- Guinea recognized East Germany
- American press reporter problems
- Plot against government
- Suspension of US airlift of UN troops to Congo
- US "amity patrol" ship visits
- Sekou Toure state visit to US
- Senator Jack Kennedy and Toure
- Washington Post assessment of black ambassadors

US Embassy Conakry 1959-1961

- Condition of Chancery and Ambassador's Residence
- Local staff
- Family resources and influence
- American staff
- Restoration of "esprit de corps"
- Results of Senator Symington visit
- Averell Harriman visit and report
- Senatorial visit
- US policy
- Church Report
- Local government harassment
- Congo Celebrations visit
- Congolese problems
- Lumumba

Representative to Mauretania's independence celebration

Problems faced by US Missions to Guinea 1959-1961

- US aid to be channeled through United Nations
- US naval ship detained in port (complot)
- Sekou Toure
- Guinea desire for immediate change
- Arrest of Ambassador Robinson McIlvaine (1966)
- Expulsion of Peace Corps

Changes in US/Guinea relations

- IBRD and US loans
- Peace Corps invited back
- Sekou Toure and the International Day for Human Rights document
- Guinean revolutionary tribunal death penalties

Desires and goals of African leaders

- Pan-Africanism
- Emancipation from Western colonialism
- Leaders as fathers and protectors

Alternate Delegate to the United Nations; Ambassador 1961

- Confirmation hearings
- Adlai Stevenson and Bay of Pigs presentation
- Soviet tactics
- Angola

Sekou Toure's state visit to the United States (see previous)

- Timing of visit
- US-Guinea aid agreement negotiations
- International Cooperation Agency (ICA)

Peace Corps success

- Operation Crossroads
- Peace Corps officials
- Composition of corps
- Forerunner of the Peace Corps in Guinea
- Ambassador McIlvaine family ordeal
- Bilateral agreement signed

Alternate Delegate to the United Nations, Ambassador (see previous)

- Growth in number of African states
- Sekou Toure visit to United Nations
- NAACP and Africa

Personal background

Born and raised in New Jersey
Ku Klux Klan
Parents
Schooling
Rutgers University, University of Pennsylvania
Sorbonne University
Who's Who listing.
Parental influence
Teaching experience
Wife

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| Paris, France; Member, US delegation to UNESCO | 1961 |
| State Department; FSI, Advance Training Placement Officer | 1963-1964 |
| Resignation from Department of State | 1964 |
| Rutgers University; Professor and Senate Chairman Member, Board of Governors Honorary degree Blacks in the University | 1964- |
| General comments Common concepts of blacks African black leadership Memories Visit to Fria Feelings of involvement and accomplishment Things not to like about diplomatic service Personal advice to aspiring Foreign Service employees | |