

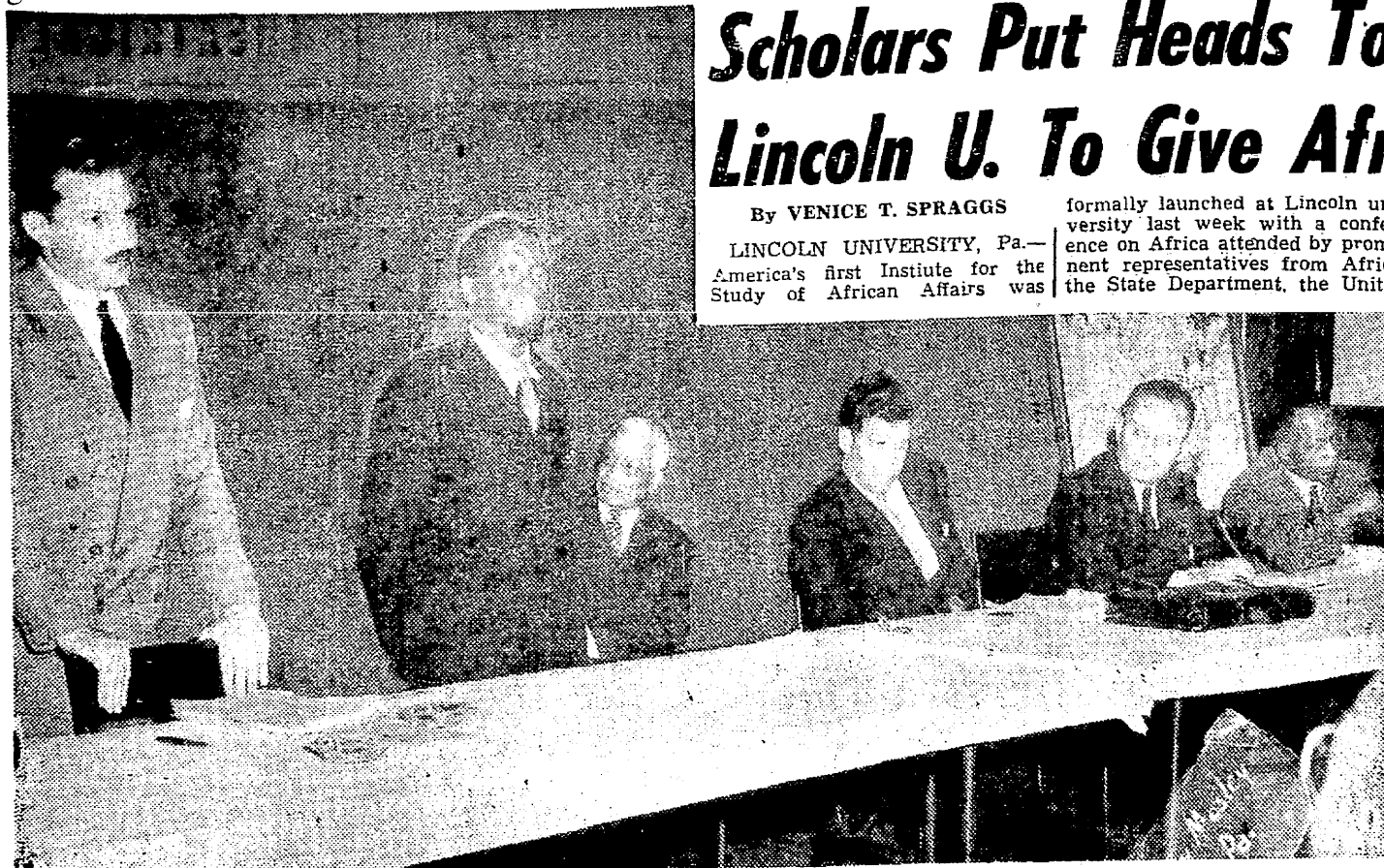
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Scholars Put Heads Together At Lincoln U. To Give Africa Advice

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa.—America's first Institute for the Study of African Affairs was

formally launched at Lincoln university last week with a conference on Africa attended by prominent representatives from Africa, the State Department, the United

Nations and educators and lay citizens with international training and experiences who were called together by President Horace Mann Bond to consult and give advice.

The Institute will be similar in organization to the well-known Russian Institutes at Columbia and Harvard. It aims (1) to provide African students in the United States with opportunities for seeing the problems of their great continent in unified perspective, and to assist them in planning for careers of service to Africa; (2) to enlighten Americans who will increasingly play important roles in African affairs; and (3) to help build a world united through mutual understanding between peoples and nations.

The Institute will include courses on African history, political economy, art, religion and languages.

Probes African Economy

The scope of information the Institute should cover was explored in a series of workshops which probed Africa's economy, and culture. These workshops attempted to evaluate present assistance now being rendered to Africa from all sources and to explore potential economic assistance in the future, particularly through the Point Four program which will render financial and technical assistance to backward areas.

In his address opening to the conference, Dr. Bond said, "The time has come when, in this nation, colleges and universities should devote more interested attention to the increase of knowledge of Africa." He charged that "our ignorance about Africa needs to be dissipated; and university study is the more appropriate because our ignorance and even refusal to be informed stem from a prejudiced refusal to acknowledge anything worthwhile in the African Continent."

Heading the United Nations delegates to the conference was H. A. Wieschoff, Chief of the Research and Analysis Division of Trusteeships. Assisting him were Ernest Kalibala, John Cox, and Claude Gibrillo of the United Nations.

Dr. Kalibala warned of the danger of releasing the mental capacities of more than 200 million Africans through Point Four technical assistance without giving them freedom of expression and the opportunity to do for themselves. He said there was bound to be "ultimate confusion" between the African people and colonial powers.

"The best program for West Africa will be the best program for all the world." He said any "half-hearted attempt is destined to create 'miss problems.'"

"If you are going to fight communism on one side, you can't leave colonialism on the other," Dr. Kalibala declared. "When you set up a program for one, you automatically set up a program against the other."

Representing Africa were His Excellency Gabriel Dennis, Secretary of State for the Republic of Liberia; Henry Duncan, Secretary of Public Works and Utilities for the Republic of Liberia, and M. H. El-Zayyat, Cultural Attache at the Egyptian Embassy.

The United States State Department was represented by Oscar Meier, Chief of the United States Economic Mission to Liberia; Mrs. Ruth Sloan, Public Relations staff, African Area, and Vernon C. McKay.

Representing European powers who have an interest in African Affairs were J. F. Cook, M. P., Parliamentary Undersecretary of State, British Colonial Office; Gabriel W. Laetham, Secretary of African Affairs of the French National Assembly and member of the French United Nations dele-

gation and Jan-Albert Goris, Commissioner of Information for Belgium.

Mr. Cook said that the "central purpose" of the British colonial power in Africa "is to guide colonial territories to responsible self-government within the Commonwealth in conditions that ensure to the people both a fair standard of living and freedom from aggression from any quarter."

Nwankwo Chukwumeka, author, and Professor of Engineering at Howard, speaking for the African viewpoint, said "there is growing in Africa a will toward democracy that will no longer tolerate the slave-master relationship." He warned that something in terms of democratic idealism must be done immediately to prevent the sort of racial explosion that will have world-wide repercussions."

The Chicago Defender was represented at the Conference by Venice T. Spraggs, of the Washington Bureau, who substituted for John H. Sengstacke, editor-publisher.

DISCUSS COLONIAL POLICIES—Foreign diplomats and experts gather at Lincoln university, Pa., to discuss colonial policies of European nations at conference on Africa. Those taking part in panel talks are, from left, Cabriel Van Leatham, French Embassy; Monsieur Sisuko, elected African Sudanese representative in the French General Assembly and member of the French delegation to the United

Nations; Dr. Alain Locke, professor of philosophy at Howard university, panel chairman; J. F. Cook, M.P., Undersecretary of State in the British Parliament for Colonies; Jan Goris, Belgian Commissioner for Information; and Nwankwo Chukwumeka, Nigerian-born author and professor of engineering at Howard university.