

PAGES ABOUT ERNEST B. KALIBALA
Native African Scholar from Uganda, East Africa
by
PROFESSOR MABEL CARNEY
Former Chairman of the Department of Rural Education
Teacher's College, Columbia University

Mr. Kalibala lived in tribal life in Uganda until he was six years old.

His father was a chief of a native village during his early childhood and later mayor or native chief of the city of Kampala which has a population of over ten thousand people.

From 6-10 years of age, Mr. Kalibala attended a day school of the Anglican Church Missionary Society in Kampala. From 1910-1918, he was in boarding school, the Mengo High School, which is another Church Missionary institution. For three years from 1918-1921 he attended King's School, Budo, another Church Missionary School.

From 1921-1925, he was a teacher in Mengo High School.

In 1924, he went to England where he spent a few months at Trent College in Derbyshire, and three months at Solly Oaks, Kingsmead College, in Birmingham. Here he met Victor Murray, later author of "The School in the Bush."

1925-1926. In the spring of 1925, Mr. Kalibala came to the United States and spent the following year at Tuskegee Institute, where he strengthened his high school course and studied agriculture especially.

1926-1928. Following his year at Tuskegee, he went to Lincoln Academy, King's Mountain, North Carolina (an American Missionary School) where he graduated from high school and improved his English.

1928-1929. After completing his course at Lincoln Academy, Mr. Kalibala went to New York City, where he attended the College of the City of New York for one year.

1929-1933. The following year, 1929, he transferred to New York University, where he studied for three years obtaining his B.S.

1933-1934. In February, he attended Teacher's College, Columbia University, from which he received his Master's Degree, and where he passed matriculation examination for the Doctor's degree.

Mr. Kalibala is particularly interesting as a personality to Americans and Europeans, because in his own lifetime, he has abridged almost the entire quest of civilization from primitive life to the highly urbanized society of New York City. During this time, he required unthinkable adjustments, yet he has come through all of them safely and has risen above all difficulties, personal and otherwise. One has only to think of the round mud huts comprising the single village life he knew as a child and to compare them to the elevator apartments of New York, to get this contrast or to consider the difference between hammock carrier and that by subway or aeroplane.

On August 1, 1946, Dr. Malibala was appointed Area Specialist - 1, to United Nations as Expert Consultant on Colonial and Mandatory Affairs.

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