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FINAL REPORT

AFRICAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM
OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
(ASPAU)

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The African Scholarship Program of American Universities -- ASPAU -- officially commenced on April 1, 1961 for the general purpose of enabling highly qualified African secondary school graduates to obtain first degree training at United States institutions of higher learning. Under its auspices 1,594 grants were made from 1961 to 1970 and, in addition, twenty African Transfer Study Awards (ATSA) were given in 1971-1972. These study grants and awards were distributed amongst 236 participating American colleges and universities to trainees from 34 African countries. This report constitutes the final one insofar as the ASPAU Program (Task Order No.2, AID/afr No. 538) was terminated December 31, 1975. The salient features of the Program are reviewed even though it is recognized that much of this information has been provided already in separate annual reports submitted to the Agency for International Development by the African-American Institute. For additional information one is urged to consult those reports which serve as supplements to this presentation.

Historical Origins

ASPAU was an expansion of an earlier experimental pilot project conceived in 1959-1960 through contacts between Mr. Stephen O. Awokoya, a distinguished educationist in Nigeria, and certain United States educators. Given the strong interest of the Nigerian Government to have its nationals attend undergraduate institutions in the United States, funds were raised

from U. S. colleges and universities to enable twenty-four students to enroll in 1969. This Program, The Nigerian-American Scholarship Program, was coordinated by Mr. David Henry, then Director of Admissions at Harvard University. Travel costs were borne by the Nigerian Government; all educational expenses were covered by the participating twenty-four institutions. The African-American Institute contributed administrative and facilitative services through its United States and Africa-based personnel.

As a result of (a) the enthusiam generated by this pilot scheme, (b) the interest of a large number of American Universities to cooperate in a larger scale exchange program for African students, (c) the need of newly independent -- or soon to be independent -- African countries to rely on overseas training opportunities until such time as local institutions could be built or expanded, the African-American Institute and the precursor of the current Agency for International Development -- the International Cooperation Administration -- U. S. Department of State, negotiated the terms of the African Scholarship Program of American Universities, Contract No. ICAc-1851, in April 1961. It should, however, be noted that, prior to that time, the African-American Institute had been involved in the recruitment of students from Africa in association with the United Negro College Program and the Cooperative

African Scholarship Program. The contract, subsequently amended to Basic Agreement No. AID/afr 538, Task Order No. 2, served as the basic framework for the administration of the program by specifying the general objectives, outlining administrative and financial responsibilities, and establishing guidelines for the disbursement of funds to the Program participants. Although the African-American Institute was the sole contractor with the U. S. Government, and held general responsibility for the administration of the program, the other partners in the exchange program included the American Universities, represented by an ASPAU Steering Committee -- later known as the ASPAU Board --, the African Governments, and other contributing foundations and non-profit organizations.

Terms of the ASPAU Contract

General conditions governing the ASPAU Program were specified in the original contract, section "General Statement of Work to be Performed";

-- Distribution of Awards -

The total number and the distribution by country were to be decided by AID in consultation with AAI & the ASPAU Board.

-- Selection of Participants -

The selection was to be made by committees representing the host country and representatives

of ASPAU, according to general guidelines set by AID;

-- Fields of Study -

The intent of the Program was to consider fields of economic development; such as, agriculture, communications, economics, education, engineering, labor, physical sciences, public health and paramedical fields, public administration, rural development, and other non-specified vocational, technical and professionally related majors. Fields such as classical mythology, philosophy, theology, drama and fine arts, were to be excluded from ASPAU consideration.

-- Terms of the ASPAU Awards -

Scholarships were not expected to exceed a period of more than four academic years; students were expected to meet normal university requirements for continued enrollment and for degree conferral.

-- Funding -

Participating African Governments were to be responsible for international travel expenses; universities in the U. S. would be expected to cover tuition and fees; AID would cover the other major costs, such as maintenance, medical

insurance, and other incidental expenses.

-- Guidance and Counseling -

American universities were to hold major responsibility for the counseling and guidance of the ASPAU students in an "equivalent" manner to that provided to other foreign students.

-- Major Intentions of the Program -

The major intent was to select grantees in terms of "the most urgent needs for manpower for the balanced and integrated economic and social development of the Cooperating Countries". In conformity with this general objective it was the clear intention that participants would return to their home countries "promptly" upon completion of the baccalaureate degree to fulfill their obligations to their developing countries.

Finally, in 1969, due to the changing higher educational needs and expanding facilities in African countries for first degree training, and to the Agency for International Development's support to an inter-African scholarship program, an additional significant stipulation was incorporated, with regard to fields of study:

-- Awards, after July 1, 1969, were to be offered only in fields not available at African under-

graduate institutions. Accordingly, fields such as communications, education, labor relations, public health and paramedical fields, public administration, rural development and home economics, could be considered. Majors in agriculture, economics, engineering, and the physical and biological sciences were excluded unless the specific specialization within these subjects was not offered at local institutions.

Partnership Framework

Undeniably the strength and the success of the ASPAU Program was attributable to the expertise and contributions of the main partners -- the American university community, African governments and educators, the African-American Institute, and the Agency for International Development. The advantages of this cooperative venture were numerous, and had significant cost savings benefits for all involved.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

As has been noted, ASPAU would have been difficult to organize in the absence of enthusiasm and funding from the American university community. In addition to substantial financial investment in the form of tuition and fee scholarships, participating universities gave freely and willingly of their officials' valuable time to travel on behalf of ASPAU for preliminary interviews in Africa, to provide credentials

evaluation services ensuring proper selections, to furnish the Program administrators with guidelines responsive to changing realities within U. S. higher education. Furthermore universities accepted the commitments made when admitting ASPAU sponsored students to assist insofar as possible towards maximizing the educational experience during the four year undergraduate period of study. Numerous services were performed in counselling the student, placement during vacation and summer periods for work experience, extra-curricular programming to expose the student to community life, and substantial academic and professional guidance to prepare the student for his future employment. While some of these services would normally be provided to any matriculated student, as a matter of course, a number of the participating ASPAU institutions recognized a special obligation to service the students. In some cases the students were the first sizable group of foreign -- and African -- students on campus.

Financially many of these services were provided free of charge to ASPAU. Moreover, as a testimony of the interest of some 236 institutions that accepted ASPAU selected grantees, membership fees were paid, ranging from $100 a year, later reduced to $50.00, to help defray ASPAU related expenses and to ensure ASPAU student referrals. Furthermore, as will be

discussed in a subsequent section of the report, American universities contributed far more financially than has been estimated. The post-graduate skills and qualifications received by an overwhelming number of ASPAU students was provided 100% by American institutions of higher education. This constitutes a very significant contribution to African manpower generation that should not be minimized or overlooked.

THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

The African-American Institute, with major concern for development assistance to African states, and the fostering of cross cultural relationships between African and American nationals, represented a vital and indispensable link in the process of organizing and channeling the student exchange program. Prior to the initiation of ASPAU, the African-American Institute was involved in the placement of African undergraduates in the U. S. Furthermore, through its field office personnel in Africa, it could ensure that African priorities and needs were maximized on a continuing basis. As a contractor to the U. S. Government, the African-American Institute, through its relationship with American Universities, could offer a substantially less expensive program than could have been run directly by U. S. Government agencies.

THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Nevertheless, and despite these original strengths, ASPAU could never have evolved into the quality program it represented, without substantial funding, as provided through Congress, to the Agency for International Development. The timing of the initiation of the Program coincided with U. S. Government interest in assisting newly developed African states. The need to provide opportunities for undergraduate studies outside most African countries was recognized as compelling. It is unlikely that such level of support could have been found elsewhere, and African Governments were certainly in no position to bear a large part of the funding for such programs. Thus, while ASPAU scholarships represented less technical assistance for manpower training than provided by the former colonial powers, it is fortunate that the U. S. responded in a small but significant way to the manpower needs of African states following independence, corresponding to the interests of the other major partners. For, given the high cost of education in the U. S., very few African students would have had the means, in the early 1960's, to be trained properly in the U. S. without the adequate funding provided under ASPAU auspices.

AFRICAN GOVERNMENTS

Similarly, African governments, aside from ensuring international transportation expenses, which to some governments were considerable given economic constraints and priorities after independence, performed other very indispensable services contributing to the overall effectiveness of ASPAU. Most significantly, we feel, was the active participation and contribution of African government officials in the major decisions of the Program as they affected such areas as fields of study, initial criteria of selection of candidates, the subsequent activities of graduates, and other areas requiring mutual consultations such as changes in field of study and/or degree objectives. Regular communications channels were established with the cooperating governments for the purpose of assuring African input into the administration of the Program, from the initial announcements of the awards, to the eventual repatriation of the grantees. This was by no means a negligible role, and it did ensure the Governments' continuing interest in the progress of ASPAU students, and, most importantly, commitment to identify suitable positions in priority sectors, once the training completed. The only major exception to the above was Rhodesia, as its participation was limited to the period prior to the unilateral declaration of independence from Britain in 1965, which inaugurated a

vastly different social and economic order than the one which the ASPAU grantees left.

Finally, it should be noted that the acceptance of the travel responsibility was, in of itself, of great significance. Few, if any other major scholarship donors maintained this requirement, and technical assistance from other governments usually covered all costs including international travel. While some countries were, from time to time, obliged to withdraw from the competition for a given year, due to financial considerations, and a few eventually refused to accept responsibility for travel, these were exceptional circumstances rather than the norm. Interestingly even the Fullbright-Hayes scholarships, offered in some of the same countries at that period, did not require such African government financial participation. Thus, the willingness to participate in such a way is a testimony of the importance attached by African governments to the objectives and organization of the ASPAU Program.

In sum, this cooperative framework represented a unique approach to the administration of a large scale exchange program for foreign students, and the first for Africa. In addition to pooling together mutually beneficial sources of expertise and experience, it had the essential elements favoring success -- proper funding, proper selections, and the right timing. That ASPAU was to serve as a precursor to two subsequently other successful large scale exchange programs --

also funded by the U. S. Agency for International Development -- the Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities (LASPAU), and the African Graduate Fellowship Program (AFGRAD), is a credit to the wisdom and insights of the original founders.

Aspau Administrative Structure

From 1961 to 1967 the administration of the ASPAU Program was shared between the offices of the African-American Institute and the ASPAU Office in Cambridge, Massachusetts, under the direction of the ASPAU Board.

During this period the major responsibilities of the African-American Institute were the following:

a) the negotiator with AID on all contract matters;

b) the coordination of initial selections and interviews in Africa through its Africa-based personnel and African government ministries;

c) the disbursement of funds to participating universities and overall fiscal responsibility for the Program;

d) the reporting on a regular basis to AID on student progress, withdrawals, transfer, training programs, etc...; and

e) the overall administrative responsibility in

the arrangement of such programs as orientations, intensive language programs, and homestays prior to enrollment.

The major function of the ASPAU Cambridge office, funded entirely by U. S. private foundation grants and university contributions, related to the academic aspects of the Program administration. The Office, accountable to the ASPAU Board, represented the American academic community's primary interests in the program e.g. preliminary screening of applicants, final selections, proper university placement, and subsequent coordination of the student's academic program with university officials. The existence of the Office, and its special role, served as a reminder of the active participation of American universities. Undoubtedly it was largely responsible in the early years for developing the interest of the participating institutions and for assuring universities that in return for their financial commitment, they could be assured of highly qualified students who had every chance to benefit from the experience and succeed up to expected performance levels.

This dual responsibility for the ASPAU Program, during the first few years, had definite advantages, particularly as the Program was attempting to develop proper procedures and policies. It had, however, in-built frictions, communication problems, and a certain overlapping of efforts. The Cambridge

Office was closed in 1967 due to its inability to raise additio foundation support to cover administrative and overhead costs. With the approval of the ASPAU Board, all functions were assumed from that time on, by the African-American Institute, with continuing guidance from the Board.

It is pertinent to note the substantial investment made by U. S. private foundations, through its support to the Program in the early years, largely to cover the costs of the ASPAU Cambridge Office. From 1960 through 1966, $325,000.00 in contributions were generated, as indications of support in the overall ASPAU objectives. The contributors included the Carnegie Corporation, Old Dominion Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the College Entrance Examination Board, and the Ford Foundation. Some of these non-profit organizations contributed other valuable program services; CEEB, for example, devised a Special Scholastic Aptitude Test, which was administered in Africa to ASPAU applicants free of charge.

ASPAU PROGRAM REVIEW

Terms of the Awards

Four different types of ASPAU awards were granted from 1961 to 1972: a) the traditional AID-funded ASPAU scholarship; b) the university fully-funded grants; c) junior year transfer grants; and d) ATSA awards - African Transfer Awards.

These grants varied primarily in terms of the financial arrangements rather than on conditions of eligibility and fields of study, with the exception of the ATSA category.

AID-funded ASPAU Awards

Until 1967 all ASPAU grantees received the traditional ASPAU AID-funded award. Universities contributed tuition and fee scholarships, African Governments provided round-trip international travel, and AID, through contract with the AAI, met all other major expenses by providing monthly allowances for room & board expenses, book allowances, medical insurance coverage, stipends during orientations, language training and homestays, and maintenance for summer or terminal training programs. 1,534 ASPAU Awards, under such terms, were provided through 1971.

University Fully-funded Awards

In 1967, to compensate for the Agency of International Development reductions in the number of ASPAU scholarships, in view of increasing support to undergraduate study in Africa through INTERAF auspices, universities were canvassed to determine the possiblilities of supplementing the AID-ASPAU grants, with full university scholarships. AID agreed to continue administrative costs to the African-American Institute

on the understanding that the criteria of selection would be the same, and that the universities would cover all educational and living costs for the duration of the undergraduate program. A total of 51 students came under ASPAU with this type of a grant.

As more students came with these fully-funded university grants, certain problems became apparent, relating to budgetary constraints at the sponsoring universities. While most grants were intended to cover tuition and fees, and incidental living expenses for a ten month period, certain shortcomings, when compared to the terms of the AID-ASPAU grant prevailed. It became necessary, for example, for AID to assume certain student costs such as supplementary funding during vacation periods when university facilities were closed, maintenance allowance during intensive language training programs, book allowances, and summer training stipends, when applicable. However, other problems particularly those related to the terms of these scholarships, and the dollar amounts, posed more serious difficulty.

University funding became tighter, the cost of education rose, and universities began to shift financial aid priorities to American nationals. Consequently, the dollar amounts of these grants underwent change at a number of the schools

involved. In many cases these "fully funded" ASPAU students were receiving substantially less than their ASPAU peers. In other cases, ASPAU students were subjected to some of the financial aid packages applicable to native Americans constituting a change from the original understanding. Some were obliged to accept loans, others were expected to earn a certain income by summer employment, to have sufficient pocket money during the school year, and a few were required to work on campus in exchange for their scholarships. While some of these requirements were more reasonable than others, a certain regrettable element of inequity was introduced within ASPAU, not all of which could be satisfactorily resolved. Ironically, those finding themselves with smaller allowances than ASPAU students' under AID funding, were often the most highly qualified candidates. These full scholarships were given by some of the most competitive undergraduate institutions in the country -- Princeton, Dartmouth, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Yale, Wellesley, Vassar.

Junior Year Transfer Awards

Nine junior year transfer students were accepted under ASPAU beginning in 1970-71. Financially, the same arrangement prevailed as for the traditional AID-funded awards. The major difference was that only fields not offered at African undergraduate institutions were considered, thus being

much more highly specialized undergraduate majors than in previous years, and a maximum two-year limitation was imposed on degree completion.

The intent in making such grants available was to supplement undergraduate offerings of African universities in fields not readily available. These grants had particular appeal to countries such as Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland, and Ethiopia where entrance requirements to the local university were at ordinary level GCE standard, thus undergraduate programs and curricula more closely corresponded to the American structure, and junior year transfer was a possibility, when merited. These grants were also designed to meet certain needs in the francophone countries particularly in those where national universities did not have the full licence program, or where a number of specializations at the first degree level were absent.

African Transfer Student Awards

Twenty ATSA awards were offered under the ASPAU administrative framework during the 1971-1972 academic year, after all other grants had been discontinued. The purpose of these grants was a) to continue some junior year transfer awards; but more importantly, b) to offer opportunities to African professionals to upgrade their skills in anticipation of higher professional responsibilities. Ten of the ATSA grants

were reserved for junior year transfer students under the same terms as the previous transfer awards.

The other ten ATSA awards were designated for professionals, nominated by their Governments, having satisfied a minimum of one year of post-secondary academic, technical or semi-professional training. In most instances these were mature individuals, whose chances of completing their education was limited at home, but whose professional responsibilities required additional academic and practical work. Since it was felt that these candidates might not offer the same academic qualifications as the traditional ASPAU grantee, the award covered all expenses, including tuition and fees, under AID funding.

The diversification in terms of awards, and financial provisions, did add complexity to the administration of the Program. However the purpose was to maximize possibilities for scholarship support, to deal with changing budgetary priorities amongst American universities and the U. S. Government, and finally, to respond to the changing needs and facilities in African countries. However, in all cases, the original ASPAU partnership framework remained, and total financial support to all grantees could be assured through completion of the first degree.

Program and Administrative Costs

The contributions of the major partners to the ASPAU Program for the period 4/1/61 to 12/31/75 are estimated as follows:

-- U. S. Agency for International Development (AAI reimbursements pursuant to: AIDc-1851; AID/afr-538, T.O. #2; and an allocated share of AID/afr-538 T.O. # 1)	$ 19,204,649
-- Participating American Universities (remission of tuition and fees plus $35,100 dues paid to ASPAU)	11,948,100
-- African Governments (excluding return travel of ASPAU students still in U.S.)	1,360,800
-- African-American Institute	485,834
-- Private Foundations	325,000
TOTAL	$ 33,324,383

Originally maintenance rates for the ASPAU grantees were determined on the basis of cost projections provided by the participating American universities. Eventually per diems were established by AID based upon cost of living indexes for given geographical regions. The cost of living and education rose at a rapid pace during the 14 year period of the ASPAU Program,

and thus the cost per student per year also increased from 1961. The estimated average cost per student, to the Agency for International Development, including both administrative and program costs during the entire period was $11,899.

Selection Criteria

Competition for the ASPAU grants was always keen and thus ASPAU become a highly selective and competitive program. In the first year, for example, there were more than 8,000 applicants (in eighteen African countries) for the maximum 300 possible grants. One of the first orders of priority was thus the development of refined and valid measures of academic potential that would satisfy American undergraduate admissions standards. From the outset the pressure of American educators on the initial screening committees in Africa was of paramount importance. After the first several years of selection experience, a highly sophisticated screening formula, validated by the College Entrance Examination Board, and U. S. admissions officers, was devised and implemented.

Initially, the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) by the College Entrance Examination Board was required of all English-speaking candidates. However it was recognized that the standard test administered to U. S. high school students had certain cultural biases that would affect African student performance.

On the basis of study, the College Entrance Examination Board in 1964 devised a Special SAT examination (SSAT) that controlled for such factors as cultural differences, lower verbal testing amongst African student samples when compared to American populations, and differences in English language idioms. In this way universities had a better indicator of test performance. This revised test served as the basis for identifying those students showing sufficient promise to be called forth for the preliminiary local interviews and screening.

Final ranking and selection of grantees was based upon a mathematical formula; based upon several variables:

1) School Certificate Results (Cambridge, West Africa, GCE-O Levels)

   the best six subjects were scored on a scale of 1-9 (1 highest)

2) Higher School Certificate Results (HSC or GCE-A Levels)

3) Special Scholastic Aptitude Test

   for males the verbal score was added to a doubled math result

   for females 1.5 of the verbal score was added to 1.5 on the math

4) Teachers' and Headmaster's Ratings

the references were rated on a scale of 0 to 20 by ASPAU

5) Interviewer's ratings

Applicants were rated by the local selection boards on a scale of 0-20 on such items as maturity, adaptability, motivation, seriousness of objectives.

Composite scores were arrived at by using the following computations:

Males	SSAT-75-CSC-2HSC-2TR-21R
Females	SSAT-60-CSC-2HSC-2TR-21R

Note should be taken of the special attempts made by ASPAU to give priority to female applicants, and the adjustment of the mathematical formula to take into account possible weaker academic qualifications. This was, interestingly, long before attention was focused in the U. S. and internationally on providing better opportunities for women.

The validity and effectiveness of these screening criteria were confirmed in two evaluations. Correlations were found to exist between the major variables. ASPAU's efforts, moreover, constituted the first attempt to organize full scale

overseas screening based upon a number of indicators. The advantages were that these methods served to build confidence amongst U. S. admissions officers, to assist them in better evaluating African credentials and thus in making sound decisions, and to ensure a highly select group of grantees.

It should be indicated that this formula could be applied only to the English-speaking candidates. The applicants from the Francophone area did not have the languag proficiency to sit for the SSAT. Selection was consequently based upon other criteria, and conditional upon success on the Baccalaureat Part II. Despite the lack of standardized test results, there is no evidence that the selections were anly less rigorous or faulty. In fact, even with respect to the anglophone applicants, it was found that results on the school leaving certificate examinations were more reliable than the SSAT as predictors of academic success in American universities.

Program Intake by Year of Entry

As will be indicated below the bulk of the 1,594 ASPAU grantees, from the initial 239 in 1961 - or the first Wave - to suspension of intake in 1970, came between 1961 through 1965:

1961	239
1962	246
1963	265
1964	218
1965	209
1966	129
1967	98
1968	94
1969	67
1970	29

All ATSA grantees -- 20 -- came during the 1971-1972 academic year.

For many years the projected quotas and total number of budgeted scholarships were unfilled for a number of reasons. The withdrawal rate was never very high, with the exception of the francophone applicants where baccalaureat failures disqualified students from the ASPAU Program. Other variables, such as withdrawal of countries for inability to cover the international transportation costs for a given year, a higher rejection rate of proposed candidates than normally expected, the timing of scholarship announcements, and changing facilities at African undergraduate institutions, accounted for the shortage, for a number of years, of candidates. These situations could not always be predicted, and invariably occurred with insufficient timing for the candidates to be replaced with others.

Furthermore, once country quotas were established, to correspond to the perceived undergraduate needs of various countries in relationship to local training facilities, it was difficult to predict in advance whether the quality of

applicants proposed by each country would match ASPAU's highly selective requirements. This was sometimes a special problem in East Africa, where given the priority, of having students educated at home, those nominated to ASPAU may not have qualified for local university entrance.

Finally, in the later years, when the AID funded ASPAU grants were significantly reduced, and the bulk of the awards to be granted constituted fully funded university awards, there was considerable reduction in intake due to the American Universities' inability to honor original scholarship commitments, resulting from budgetary restrictions.

Orientations, Homestays, Intensive Language Training Programs

ASPAU recognized that proper orientations, and the possibilities of a short stay with an American family, prior to university enrollment, were essential components of the student's adjustment to his new environment.

Originally, with the assistance of the Council on Student Travel, ASPAU students travelled by ship from points in Europe to reduce the travel burden on African Governments. For two years, orientations were held on ship, followed by homestays with American families, organized by the Experiment in International Living. As of 1963-1964 the Council assisted ASPAU in organizing charter flights for ASPAU participants from two staging points in Africa. Subsequently orientations were

held at two locations -- Putney, Vermont organized by the Experiment in International Living; and Atlanta, Georgia, arranged by the United Negro College Fund. Homestays were arranged by the local sponsors. In later years, as the numbers of arriving students diminished, only one orientation program was held in Putney, Vermont. To the participants, these few weeks of transition to their academic programs afforded the chance to gain confidence in their new milieu, learn from other participants and ASPAU staff about cultural and educational differences in the U.S., and to meet others from their own country, and other African states.

Intensive language training was indispensable for most of the francophone ASPAU students. While many had studied English for periods of four to six years at secondary school, their background was inadequate for immediate full-time enrollment. Most required from two to six months of full-time language training to acquire the proficiency required by their universities. Various centers were utilized, primarily the School for International Training, Brattleboro, Vermont, the University of Michigan, and Michigan State University. Significantly, no student had to be withdrawn from the program due to inability to master sufficient English. While a large number had additional adjustments to make in their

academic programs, and were often counselled to take a reduced courseload during the first term, the majority were able to overcome these initial handicaps.

Fields of Study

Note has already been made of the general fields in which ASPAU was to concentrate in the allocation of awards. African Governments varied considerably in definitions of priority fields of study.

In the first few years of ASPAU competition very few restrictions were imposed by the nominating countries. A large number of those proposed in the liberal arts disciplines were slated for secondary school teaching positions, or for a variety of civil service administrative positions. However, as many Governments increasingly coordinated all overseas scholarship offers, using manpower planning projections and estimated local university facilities as guidelines, some limited nomination to a restricted number of areas. Others, however, maintained the philosophy that the shortage of national cadres in most sectors justified the training of qualified students in diversified fields of study, with some exceptions such as traditionally popular fields such as law in which surpluses were beginning to be manifest.

After 1963, a sharp decline in specializations within the liberal arts fields occurred, and scientific disciplines and professional courses became more prevalent.

The breakdown of the ASPAU grantees by fields of study, which is provided in more detail in Appendix VI, is as follows:

		N	%
1)	Engineering	523	32.8
2)	Natural & Applied Science	287	18.0
3)	Liberal Arts & Social Science	234	14.6
4)	Business, Public Administration, Applied Social Science	198	12.4
5)	Medicine, Paramedical & Related Fields	131	8.2
6)	Education/Teaching Fields	126	7.9
7)	Agriculture/Natural Resources	83	5.2
8)	Urban Studies	12	.7

One of the major problems faced by ASPAU was that some of the fields deemed highly important by African Governments were either programs which could not be offered under the ASPAU Program, or were primarily graduate specializations. Other programs were gradually being extended to five year ones at the Undergraduate level, which in principle could not be

accommodated within the four year maximum limit imposed by the contract.

A number of African Governments placed, and still do, high priority on medical personnel, in a variety of disciplines. In the case of medicine or dentistry; no guarantee could be given by ASPAU that those successfully completing a pre-medical or dental program, would gain admission and financial aid. Furthermore, given the possibility of entry to medical study after secondary school completion at many African undergraduate institutions, ASPAU strongly discouraged Governments from proposing such candidates. Even though no awards were given after the first few years for such pre-professional training an impressive number of students, having come originally for study in the biological sciences area, did eventually succeed in obtaining medical or dental qualifications. Unfortunately the record shows a relatively low repatriation rate due to the ease with which such personnel could obtain well paying jobs and adjust to permanent residence status.

Other of the specialized fields in which ASPAU students were nominated -- veterinary medicine, specializations within engineering such as mining, petroleum, sanitary, hydraulics, architecture, pharmacy were either not really offered at the undergraduate level, or constituted five year undergraduate programs. In the case of five year undergraduate programs,

sufficient flexibility was allowd by the Program contractor to permit consideration of extensions, on a case by case basis. However, for those requiring Master's degree level complementary training, no provision was made to assure the Governments, and the individuals concerned, that adequate training would be provided. In most cases, however, this was more a theoretical than a practical problem insofar as persons in this category were by and large able to locate university funding to continue for the graduate specialization. Nevertheless, given the American liberal arts philosophy at the undergraduate level, it is important to note that bachelor's degree qualifications did not always correspond to the requirements of the graduate's future positions, particularly when compared to their peers, having attended British or French undergraduate institutions, where far more specialization at the undergraduate level exists.

Strict regulations prevailed relating to changes in field of study by participants. Such changes were not permitted after arrival expect by prior approval from the nominating Government. Nevertheless a certain amount of change was to be expected, particularly in cases where candidates may have chosen a field with little consideration of aptitudes or real interests, or where little counselling was offered prior to arrival in the U. S. A significant increase in field of

study changes could be observed for certain countries once ASPAU competition was limited to several fields only. In this respect ASPAU staff had a major educating role to play in reminding American university officials that ASPAU students could not be treated equal to the American freshmen -- in some respects -- and that unlike their American peers, they were not free to dabble in a myriad of subjects during the first two years, subsequently free to opt for their chosen major.

ASPAU Member Institutions

Twenty-four liberal arts, primarily Ivy League institutions, sponsored the original Nigerian American Scholarship Program in 1960. They were the cornerstone of the ASPAU originators. Through 1972; some 236 various institutions, colleges and universities, participated in the Program by accepting one, if not substantially more, ASPAU enrollees. A listing of these schools is provided in Appendix II. The membership, while Ivy League and Northeastern oriented at the outset, did represent a cross section of private and public institutions, with strong representation of members of the United Negro Fund. Insofar as possible ASPAU attempted to give each participating university some diversity in terms of field of study and African geographical representation. However,

some universities obviously received a larger number of students than others dependent upon funding possibilities, and course offerings.

As an indication of those universities which received a large number of ASPAU grantees, it is interesting to note the distribution for the 1963-1964 year. Eight universities had ten or more students, the range being from three to five students per participating university. Purdue had an enrollment of 24, Harvard 15, University of California Berkeley 15, Princeton 16, Southern Illinois University 12, and University of California, Los Angeles, the University of Connecticut, and Howard University, 10. Other institutions that received large numbers of ASPAU students over the fourteen year period included Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Drexel Institute of Technology, Fisk University, Morehouse, New York University, Ohio State University, Oregon State University, Rutgers, the State University of New York system, Tuskegee Institute, the University of Arizona, the University of Illinois, the University of Washington, Washington State University, the University of Wisconsin, and Yale University.

Given this institutional range the Program clearly had sufficient resources to place students in the most appropriate program of study. It was only when the majority of the awards were fully funded grants, supported by universities, that

the range of membership declined. Almost without exception the universities offering full scholarships were liberal arts oriented, yet most candidates were in highly specialized technical fields not offered at African universities. As a result of this dilemma it was recognized that the ASPAU Porgram could not be viable, or respond to African needs, based upon university resources alone.

African Government Participation

While 32 African countries participated in ASPAU, not all nominated candidates every year, nor was there an even distribution of awards amongst all countries. Participation varied from 17 to 24 countries for any given year.

Certain countries, as already noted, were obliged to withdraw from the selection process due to inability to cover transportation costs. Such countries included Somalia, the Seychelles, Zaire, Togo, Benin (Dahomey), the Malagasy Republic, Sierra Leone, and the Sudan. Rhodesia's participation was discontinued in 1965 due to changed conditions following the unilateral declaration of independence. Countries such as Malawi, Zambia, and Tanzania participated on a more limited basis after 1966 depending primarily on the number of spaces available at local institutions. Unfortunately the francophone representation in the program was below

that targeted. While the numbers increased in later years, due to special efforts to recruit and make the opportunities better known, total intake was low for a number of reasons: training in France was more appealing to students, the language difference posed problems to prospective applicants, and students feared equivalency problems with U. S. degrees. Sometimes nominations did not measure up to U. S. academic standards due to unfamiliarity with the American educational system and admissions requirements.

Initially there were no fixed country quotas but as the number of grantees, and the number of participating countries, exceeded available resources, and as African undergraduate institutions were expanding, quotas were established, as of 1965, to ensure participation of those countries requiring the assistance the most. This had the effect primarily of limiting Ghanaian and Nigerian participation to a maximum of 10-12 grants, given their more extensive undergraduate facilities as compared with other African countries.

The ten countries benefitting the most from ASPAU, with 79% of the grants are as follows:

	N	%
Nigeria	379	24

	N	%
Kenya	129	8
Cameroun	121	8
Uganda	112	7
Tanzania	109	7
Rhodesia	95	6
Zambia	93	6
Ethiopia	91	6
Ghana	72	5
Zaire	65	4

With regard to the African Transfer Student Awards, the country distribution was: Ethiopia 1, Ivory Coast 8, Nigeria 5, The Gambia 1, Liberia 1, Malawi 1, Mali 1, Mauritius 1, and Tanzania 1.

Academic Performance of ASPAU Grantee

The rate of successful completion of the Bachelor's degree -- 91% or 1446 students of the total 1594 is impressive testimony to ASPAU's selections and the caliber of grantee sponsored by the Program. With regard to the ATSA grants, all twenty completed their degree objectives. This is an extremely high level of achievement, particularly for a foreign student group, and compares extremely well to American averages.

The withdrawal rate 9%, or 148 students was, small. It should be pointed out, moreover, that more than 60% of those leaving the program prior to receiving the bachelors degree did so for personal, medical, or other reasons. Very few lost sponsorship as a result of failing to meet undergraduate academic requirements.

Another indicator of the high performance of ASPAU students is the number of students who continued for graduate study. From 1962 to 1975 more than 60% were successful in gaining admission and full financial aid to pursue advanced degrees. In 1965-1966 ASPAU estimated that the cumulative grade point average, based on a cross section of 710 students, was 2.65 on a scale of 4.00. Increasingly the average was above 3.00 on a scale of 4.00, the minimum usually required for graduate study. A large number of those who continued, moreover, completed doctoral requirements, which indicates the intellectual potential and academic strengths of many of the ASPAU grantees.

On the Job Training and Terminal Training

While large numbers of ASPAU students began to complete first degree programs, in 1964-1965, ASPAU considered additional ways in which graduates and grantees could obtain additional skills that would be useful in their future professional careers, not normally offered within an academic

setting. With support from AID the African-American Institute's manpower and Training Division launched summer and terminal training programs to supplement the knowledge acquired on university campuses. Summer training was available to all interested, upon the recommendation of university advisors, while terminal training was from the outset limited to those nominated by their Governments for such training, and to those returning immediately for permanent employment. From 1964 through 1975, 1133 students -- or 71% of all grantees -- participated in summer training or workshops, and 322 graduates undertook terminal training prior to returning to Africa.

As noted in the annual training reports, submitted separately to AID for the first few years, from the annual ASPAU Program reports, the overall purposes of the training programs were the following:

1) to acquire vocational and professional skills through on-the-job training;
2) to develop positive attitudes about job responsibility;
3) to provide observation of American industrial and scientific methods;
4) to develop leadership skills;

other non-vocational goals were:

5) to develop maximum knowledge about American life;

6) to promote the ability of participants to work cooperatively with each other and with others.

This training was provided through a variety of means: professional seminars and workshops on topics of general concern; on-the-job positions in public administration, private industry, and international relations, amongst the most popular fields, and credit summer courses.

During the early years a number of workshops were held on subjects relating to the role of education in a developing society, African political systems, food resources management, economic development, problems of urbanization, engineering methodology, management techniques. Most, but not all, of these workshops were sponsored by universities. Enrollment was based upon the student's field of study.

A summer Leadership Institute, co-sponsored by the Regional Council for International Development and the Graduate School of Social Work, the University of Pittsburgh, was held for several summers, in association with the Women's Africa Committee of the African-American Institute. These programs were reserved for female students to provide exposure

to local community organizations through seminars and field trips. Academic credit was granted for enrollment.

The majority of the ASPAU students seeking summer enrichment programs, however, sought on-the-job training in areas related to their future professional aspirations. In order to satisfy these demands AAI attempted to enlist active support from a variety of private sources in the public, private, and international sector. It was hoped that students would not only observe daily functions but would be given some responsibility and independent work to further professional development. Through the years, more than 230 co-sponsors participated in the training programs. They are listed in Appendix X. Note should be made of the strong support and encouragement given by the City Governments of New York and Los Angeles in providing numerous opportunities for students in the Public Administration sector. Furthermore, African Permanent Missions to the United Nations and Embassies participated enthusiastically. In some cases these summer experiences led to permanent employment in Africa.

The advantages of these summer opportunities were widely recognized by the participants, African Governments, and university officials, and the co-sponsors. These

placements gave the students the chance to observe professional activities which could not be provided within the framework of formal study. While some of these positions may not have measured up to the participant's expectations, supervisory time may not have been adequate, student's may not have participated sufficiently as opposed to playing an observer's role, and others may have had questionable motives for seeking summer employment, they did serve to fill a needed gap in the total education of the student, in a majority of cases. The administration of such projects was complex, given the number of co-sponsors, the extensive communications required, and the often changing summer plans of ASPAU students. Furthermore difficulty was frequently encountered in placing freshmen and sophomore who could not offer sufficient qualifications to prospective employers. Nevertheless, as most graduates have indicated, these opportunities were extremely valuable.

Repatriation to Home Countries

The final statistics compiled on the basis of the latest available information, as of December 31, 1975, on the post-bachelor's activities of ASPAU graduates indicates that of the 1446 graduates, 923 or 64%, are known to have returned to Africa for employment in various sectors. This

contrasts to a return rate of 32% mid-way through the Program, in August 1967.

A number of factors have to be kept in mind when analysing the overall return rate for ASPAU. First, these figures do not take into account the 148 students -- or 9% -- who withdrew before program completion. Of those, it is estimated that 90% or more have returned to Africa. Secondly that statistic is heavily skewed by the low return rates for certain countries including Nigeria, Ghana and Rhodesia. Third, it must be noted that 15 countries have a return rate of 80% or more. In other words, country statistics must be examinated and compared to the overall rate. Such an analysis is provided in Appendix VII. Fourth, as of December 31, 1975, 26% of the ASPAU graduates were still engaged in advanced degree work or terminal practical training. On the basis of previous program predictions, it is likely that 85% of these students will return to their home country upon completion of their present objectives. Finally, our review yeilds a 14% "unknown" rate, namely, those for whom we have no information on activities subsequent to termination of ASPAU sponsorship. Since a number of these students were not originally under our visa program, and do not have to pass through ASPAU to obtain return

travel, it is highly probable that many of these individuals have returned to Africa. We estimate, therefore, that a more accurate estimate would be in the range of 80%.

While it was originally expected that all ASPAU grantees would return to Africa immediately upon graduation, a number of variables intervened accounting for a lower return rate than anticipated. Some of these variables relate to the "success" of ASPAU, others are attributable to the varying expectations of the program partners, changing conditions politically and economically in Africa, modifications in personal status, and educational developments with U. S. higher education.

In the first instance, the caliber of student selected through the highly competitive ASPAU mechanisms was such that to limit educational opportunities to the first degree level was from the outset an unrealistic goal. These students represented the cream of the secondary school graduating crop, and were not only highly gifted intellectually, but extremely motivated and ambitious. Personal objectives, for them, took precedence over contractual requirements. Since ample opportunities were given them to continue for advanced specialization, few chose to return unless there

were compelling deterrants such as pressure from their home government, family responsibilities, or firm employment commitments.

These students were often assisted in fulfilling their ambitions by two of the program partners, American universities and, in many cases, African Governments, that did not necessarily share the view that these individuals were immediately needed with Bachelor's degree qualifications. By and large, the participating American universities, and university teaching staff, took a longer range view of the student's training and education. Rather than defining their objective as the training of individuals for specific employment, of greater priority was the full development of the student's academic and intellectual potential. ASPAU attempted to deal with this conflict by enlisting African Government recommendations.

All students within three to six months prior to graduation, were reviewed by the home Government, which held final decision-making power with regard to the post-baccalaureate activities of its students. In many cases, with the exception of countries such as Malawi, Zambia, Lesotho, Botswana, the position of the Governments was that it was preferable to have fully qualified graduates, rather

than to have returnees who would subsequently require further up-grading to fill the positions available. Furthermore, a number of the high priority employment sectors increasingly required more than B. A. level skills. This was true for teaching fields, engineering and scientific area, and university and technical research staff positions. Thus many Governments were willing to encourage those qualified to continue for advanced degree work provided adequate funding was assured. In some cases, the Governments themselves provided graduate fellowships -- Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Ivory Coast.

In the process of trying to reconcile these differences, the African-American Institute maintained that the position of the African Governments should be upheld. However, it is important to recall that even in cases where students were requested to return, and did not in fact elect to do so, the African-American Institute had no legal means to force compliance. In the first few years of the Program, most if not all grantees came to the U. S. under student visa sponsorship provided by their American university. While this policy was changed after 1964, to ensure thall all would be under the AAI's Exchnage Visitor Program Number, more than 400 were unaccountable to AAI for their visa status; thus AAI had no control over the approval or rejection of program

extensions. Neither did the Institute have much weight in visa adjustment matters, especially for those under student visas. This remained the decision of the local Immigration and Naturalization Offices. In sum the African-American Institute was never in the position of being more aggressive than the African Governments, and had to rely on persuasive powers alone.

Changing political and economic conditions in African countries had a clear relationship to the return plans of those affected, particularly in Nigeria and Ghana, and East Africa. A large number of the early Nigerian participants were of Ibo ethnic origin and were unwilling to return to Africa during the civil war, such students were protected by flexible interpretations made by the Immigration and Naturalization Service at the time. In the case of Rhodesians it is in fact surprising that as many as 47% chose to return given the restrictions on their personal and professional activities that they had to expect following UDI. Perceived changing conditions in East African countries explains a lower return rate for such states as Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya, where for a number of years Asian non-Citizens were proposed. Many of these students held British citizenship and failed to adjust status by pre-

determined deadlines.

While we are unable to estimate with complete accuracy the number of graduates who have remained in the U. S. on a permanent resident basis, we believe that the range would be from 5% - 10%. The mechanism by which adjustment could be made for those under student university visas was far easier than for those under Exchange Visitor's visas. Unfortunately, since AAI held no responsibility for the F-1 holders, we have no reliable information on those who were granted permanent resident status. In the case of J-1 visa holders, the grounds for adjustment have become more stringent in recent years, but still allow the opportunity inter alia for those married to American nationals. Nevertheless not all who chose to marry in the U. S. automatically desired to remain; most in fact returned to Africa with their American spouse.

In conclusion, even though ASPAU failed to ensure the prompt return of bachelor's degree holders to immediate service in Africa, it contributed far more than originally anticipated in high level manpower. It is still our firm conviction that a few years hence, the majority of those still in the U. S. will have returned to Africa. This would even include current permanent residents, who are

increasingly showing signs of wishing to rejoin their own culture and society. The benefits accruing to the developing countries from the advanced qualifications received by the majority of the ASPAU students are unquestionable, and are at no cost to AID. An examination of the range of professional activities and levels of responsibility held by returnees is an impressive testimony to the contributions being made by former grantees. This analysis is provided in Appendices VIII, IX & XI. Furthermore, the fear expressed by various sources that ASPAU students would, if continuing for high level degree work, overqualify themselves for available employment in Africa, has not been validated.

ASPAU Program Suspension

Due to the changing educational and financial factors, both in the U. S. and in Africa, there was decreasing support to ASPAU as of 1967, when the INTERAF Program was initiated, with AID funding, to provide undergraduate scholarship support at African institutions.

The suspension of intake ceased in 1970, and was accordingly communicated to the participating ASPAU universities and the African Governments.

The reasons for the joint decision by AAI, AID and ASPAU were several but the primary one was that African

institutions of higher learning had expanded considerably since the early 1960's, and were in increasingly better positions of providing for first degree training than when ASPAU was first created. As faciltiies grew, the priority of most African Governments was that secondary school graduates enroll at national or other African institutions, with overseas study concentrated at the graduate level. Thus the raison d'etre of ASPAU no longer prevailed. Recognizing the validity of these policies, and changing needs in Africa, while at the same time taking into account the unevenness in educational institutions and course offerings from one African country to the other, AID agreed to commit funding, as an alternative to ASPAU, to the Inter-African Universities Scholarship Program (INTERAF) as of 1967. This program served to supplement national educational resources by providing scholarship support for study at other African institutions for fields of study unavailable locally.

While the ASPAU Board and the African-American Institute argued at the time for the maintenance of a limited undergraduate scholarship program in the U. S. -- owing to continuing needs that -- in some fields and for some countries -- could not satisfactorily be met through INTERAF -- they

recognized the validity of the priorities and the need to curtail ASPAU Program activities.

The experience of ASPAU indicated that once the number of awards was reduced below 100, administrative and program costs, for such items as selection, were extremely high compared to the benefits. It could no longer be stated that the Program was responding satisfactorily to manpower needs of African countries, particularly when Governments were requesting more scholarships in view of increasing numbers of secondary school graduates who could not be accommodated at local institutions due to space limitations. Furthermore, when the only available awards were the fully funded ones, American universities were unable to provide such funding on a significant basis. Moreover, many of the fully funded awards were provided by institutions which could not offer the fields proposed by the African Governments. Thus in the absence of substantial Government or private foundation support to cover the major costs of the scholarship program, and given African priorities, a program of the caliber and merits of ASPAU could not realistically be sustained.

The final year of intake was 1971-1972 with 20

ATSA grantees. The last ASPAU students completed their programs of study during Fiscal Year 1975. Although the contract was to terminate June 30, 1975 an extension was subsequently requested and approved through December 31, 1975 to enable the administrators to settle all outstanding financial claims.

PROGRAM CONCLUSIONS

There are a number of variables by which the ASPAU Program can be judged, and several evaluations have in fact been done -- one by Practical Concepts Inc. in 1973, another by the ASPAU Board of Trustees Chairman in 1974, and numberous internal evaluations. Some of the issues raised have been:

a) the effect on African development;

b) the fit between the students' U. S. training and job expectations;

c) the performance levels of these graduates in the eyes of employers and Government officials;

d) the levels of responsibility given to graduates, and the correspondence with their degree qualifications;

3) the relative cost benefits to the U. S. Government;

to name only a few. Other studies based upon extensive

interviewing of the ASPAU returnees, one conducted by Mr. David Sogge, then an undergraduate at Harvard University, have concentrated on the cultural, psychological and professional re-adaptations upon return. It is not our intention to repeat the conclusions presented in the reports.

Our contention would be that ASPAU succeeded remarkably in meeting the major objectives of the program, as set forth by the major partners:

-- in terms of U. S. Government policy objectives, ASPAU was a relatively inexpensive means by which to offer technical assistance to African Governments, in an area of high priority in the early 1960's. With the contributions of the various partners, AID paid an average of $11,900, and the majority of the grantees spent three and one-half to four years doing a B. S. degree;

-- to the participating American universities, the Program succeeded in presenting highly qualified Secondary School graduates who performed at high scholastic levels; despite inevitable political pressures that intervened in the selection process, ASPAU can be proud of having continually resisted compromise and accommodation to ensure minimum standards;

-- to many graduates, the exposure to a different culture, to American technological and managerial techniques, provided a distinct advantage, even when compared to peers trained elsewhere overseas, and the necessary perspectives for the future leadership of Africa, in this age of national interdependence;

-- to the nominating African governments, based upon our Operations Search analysis, presented in Appendices VIII, IX & XI, and information based upon continuing contact with a large number of these graduates, returnees have in fact contributed significantly, and probably at much higher levels than anticipated, towards African development efforts.

The only major shortcoming of the Program was the relative inability to ensure immediate return to Africa upon completion of first degree training. Nevertheless, as has already been pointed out, the delays that have occurred with respect to the return of some 36% are ones which should have been anticipated at the outset, and which could not be easily controlled. Our past experience, would confirm, nevertheless, that the majority of these graduates will

eventually return to make contributions to their own countries' needs.

We believe, furthermore, that the most significant indicator of the impact and effectiveness of ASPAU is the contribution presently being made by graduates in key developmental sectors.

Our latest information on the current activities of ASPAU returnees, is a highly impressive record of considerable professional accomplishments in the public and private sector - whether in political, administrative or technical capacities. In general terms, the most graduates are employed in the following sectors:

Central Government	163	18%
Education	142	15%
Agriculture	45	5%
International Organizations	25	3%
Private Sector	84	9%

Unfortunately, these statistics do not include all known to be in Africa, and information for some countries such as Ethiopia, Ghana, Uganda, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, and Tanzania, is less complete than desired. Nevertheless, there are some significant observations that can be made.

Within the Civil Service, for example, 6% are at the Executive or Ministerial Level, which we consider outstanding given the relative young age of most of these former students. Within the educational sector, 10% are involved in higher education, which is a higher level of teaching responsibility than could have been anticipated earlier. University staffing needs have thus been assisted at a significant level. The number of graduates involved in the agricultural sector, often at relatively high levels of decision making powers, points to another aspect of the ASPAU efforts given the fact that a very small percentage did agricultural degree work. Students trained in a competitive liberal arts and technical system have found the applicability of their skills to a number of different areas. This is particularly true of those who acquired some formal or informal expertise in managerial techniques.

While the interested reader can find a listing of all the positions being held currently by graduates in Africa, in Appendix XI, we note below a few examples to substantiate our opinion that there has in fact been a considerable impact in a number of participating African countries:

BENIN	Directeur General, Ministry of Economic Affairs

Cameroun	Director-General, Cameroun Meteorological Services Vice Minister of Education Director - FONADER - Rural Development Fund Assistant Director General - Societe Nationale d'Investissement (SNI) Charge de Mission - the Presidency
Chad	Proviseur, Lycee Askia Mohammed
Gambia	Ass't Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture & Natural Resources
Ivory Coast	Director General - Bureau Nationale des Etudes Techniques du Developement Director General - PETROCIB - National Petroleum Company Directeur General SITRAM - National transportation Company Director of Studies, Ecole Nationale d'Administration
Kenya	Director, Kenya National Theater Chairman, Lonrho East Africa

Lesotho	Permanent Secretary-Ministry of Foreign Affairs Registrar, University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland
Liberia	Member elect of House of Representatives Vice President, University of Liberia
Madagascar	Director General of Planning.
Malawi	Director of Animal Health and Industry Director of Extension Services and training Under Secretary of Education Senior Statistician, Office of the President Registrar, Chancellor College
Mali	Director, OMBEVI - National Institute for Animal Husbandry
Morocco	Assistant Director, Agricultural Credit Bank
Nigeria	Lagos State Commissioner for Health Member of the 50 man committee to draft the new constitution (10/75) Head of the Department of Geography, University of Lagos

Tanzania	Director, National Institute of Productivity
	Assistant to the President on Economic Matters & Secretary to Economic Cabinet Council
	Minister of Manpower Training
Togo	Assistant Director, Ministry of Health
Upper Volta	Secretary General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Zambia	Private Secretary, the Presidency
	Director of Planning, Ministry of Education
	Senior Ass't Registrar, Univ. of Zambia

In conclusion, it is our reasoned judgement that the investments made by all partners were well worth the benefits, and the record of ASPAU is one of which all should be proud.

APPENDIX I

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The following have served as members of the Board of Trustees of ASPAU (titles at time of membership)

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Carter, Everett, Vice Chancellor
University of California, Davis

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Wellesley College

Craig, W. Bradford, Director
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de Kiewiet, C. W., President
Bennington College

Gallagher, Robert M., Director of Admissions
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

Henry, David D., Director
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University of Chicago

Sanders, Edward, Dean of Admissions,
Pomona College

Simpson, Claude, Director of Admissions & Registrar,
Washington State University

Sims, Albert G., Vice President,
College Entrance Examination Board

Sjogren, Clifford, Assistant Director of Admissions,
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APPENDIX II

ASPAU PARTICIPATING COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Albion College
Albright College
Alfred University
Allegheny College
Alverno College
Amherst College
Antioch College
Atlanta University
Augustana College
Barnard College
Bates College
Beloit College
Bennett College
Bennington College
Bethune-Cookman College
Bluffton College
Boston College
Boston University
Bowdoin College
Brandeis University
Brooklyn College of Pharmacy
Brown University
Bryn Mawr College
Bucknell University
California Institute of Technology
Canisius College
Capital University
Carleton College
Case-Western Reserve University
Catholic University of America
Central State College
Claremont Men's College
Clark College
Clark University
Clarkson Institute of Technology
Coe College
Colby College
Colgate University
College of the Holy Cross
College of Wooster
College of the Virgin Islands
Colorado College
Colorado State University
Columbia University
Connecticut College
Cornell College
Cornell University
Dartmouth College
Davidson College
Denison University
DePauw University
Dillard University
Douglass College
Drexel Institute of Technology
Duke University
Earlham College
Elmira College
Fisk University
Fordham University
Geneva College
Georgetown University
Gonzaga University
Goucher College
Grinnell College
Gustavus Adolphus College
Hamilton College
Hamline University
Hampton Institute
Harvard University
Harvey Mudd College
Haverford College
Heidelberg College
Hobart and William Smith Colleges
Hope College
Howard University
Huston-Tillotson College
Illinois Institute of Technology
Indiana University
Iowa State University
Ithaca College
Johns Hopkins University
Juniata College
Kalamazoo College
Kansas State Universtiy
Kent State University
Kenyon College

APPENDIX II
(Continued)

Knox College
Knoxville College
Lafayette College
Lake Forest College
Lawrence College
Lebanon Valley College
Lehigh University
Le Moyne College (Syracuse)
Le Moyne College (Memphis)
Lewis and Clark College
Lincoln University
Livingstone College
Luther College
Lycoming College
Macalester College
Manhattan College
Manhattanville College of Sacred Heart
Marietta College
Marquette University
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Miami University of Ohio
Michigan State University
Middlebury College
Mills College
Monmouth College
Morehouse College
Morgan State College
Morris Brown College
Mount Holyoke College
Mount Union College
Muskingum College
New York University
Northeastern University
Northwestern University
Oakwood College
Oberlin College
Occidental College
Ohio State University
Ohio University
Ohio Wesleyan University
Oklahoma State University
Oregon State University
Pacific University
Paine College
Pembroke College
Pennsylvania State University
Pomona College
Pratt Institute
Princeton University
Purdue University
Radcliffe College
Reed College
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Rockford College
Roosevelt University
Rose Polytechnic Institute
Rutgers University
Sacramento State College
St. Augustine College
St. Louis University
St. Olaf College
San Fernando Valley State College
San Francisco State College
Sarah Lawrence College
Scripps College
Seattle University
Seton Hall University
Siena College
Skidmore College
Smith College
Southern Illinois University
Spelman College
Springfield College
Stanford University
State University of Iowa
State University of New York
Stevens Institute of Technology
Swarthmore College
Syracuse University
Talladega College
Temple University
Tougaloo Southern Christian College
Trinity College (Connecticut)
Trinity College (D. C.)
Tufts University
Tuskegee Institute
Union College
University of Arizona
University of California
University of Chicago
University of Colorado
University of Connecticut

APPENDIX II
(Continued)

University of Delaware
University of Hawaii
University of Idaho
University of Illinois
University of Iowa
University of Kansas
University of Maine
University of Maryland
University of Massachusetts
University of Miami
University of Michigan
University of Minnesota
University of Missouri
University of Montana
University of Nebraska
University of Nevada
University of New Hampshire
University of New Mexico
University of North Carolina
University of North Dakota
University of Oklahoma
University of Oregon
University of Pennsylvania
University of Pittsburgh
University of Rhode Island
University of Rochester
University of Southern California
University of Washington
University of Wisconsin
University of Wyoming
Valparaiso University
Vanderbilt University
Vassar College
Virginia Union University
Wabash College
Wake Forest College
Wartburg College
Washington and Jefferson College
Washington State University
Washington University (Missouri)
Waynesburg College
Wellesley College
Wesleyan University
Western College for Women
Western Michigan University
Western Reserve University
Wheaton College
Wheeling College
Whitman College
Whitworth College
Wiley College
Wilkes College
Williams College
Wittenberg University
Xavier University of Louisiana
Yale University

APPENDIX III

AFRICAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES (ASPAU)
THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE
833 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

PARTICIPANTS - WAVES I - X
August 1, 1961 - June 30, 1971

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
ABARA, Jephtham A.	III	Nigeria
ABDI	XI	Somalia
ABDINASSIR, Abdi	VIII	Somalia
ABDIRASHEED, Yusuf	VI	Somalia
ABE, Luke Okech	V	Uganda
ABEBE, Wodajie	VII	Ethiopia
ABIEDU, Julius P.	X	Cameroon
ABIODUN, Adigun A.	II	Nigeria
ABIONA, Emmanuel F.	II	Nigeria
ABLORH, Emmanuel	VII	Ghana
ABRAHAM, Dawit	X	Ethiopia
ABRAHAM, Yohannes (Ifter)	VIII	Ethiopia
ABRAHAMS, Sylvia (Miss)	I	Zambia
ABU-BAKARI, E. Asiru	III	Nigeria
ABURIME, Felix E. O.	I	Nigeria
ACHEBE, Alfred N.	III	Nigeria
ACHIA, Joshua	IV	Kenya
ACHU, Thomas*	V	Cameroon
ACHUSIM, Philip C.	III	Nigeria
ADAGALA, Seth	IV	Kenya
ADAM, Anick (Miss)	VII	Seychelles
ADAM, Hussein M.	II	Tanzania
ADAM, Musa	VII	Ghana
ADDY, Tralances Ebenezer	V	Ghana
ADEDEJI, Olusegun	I	Nigeria
ADEDOTUN, Ezekiel A.	II	Nigeria

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
ADEFELA, Victor	I	Nigeria
ADEGBIE, Oludamiloa	VIII	Nigeria
ADEGBOLA, Mashood O.	I	Nigeria
ADEGUNLEYE, Victor O.	III	Nigeria
ADELEKAN, Adetunji	I	Nigeria
ADELEMO, Isaac	I	Nigeria
ADENEKAN, Tajundeen A.	I	Nigeria
ADENIJI, Simeon Oladjide	III	Nigeria
ADENIKA, Frederick B.	I	Nigeria
ADENIRAN, Michael T.	I	Nigeria
ADEOGUN, Bamidele	III	Nigeria
ADETIFA, Olajire A.	V	Nigeria
ADEWOLE, Akinlabi	III	Nigeria
ADEYEMI, Silas O.	I	Nigeria
ADEYEMI-WILSON, Oluyomi	V	Nigeria
ADEYERI, Joseph B.	I	Nigeria
ADIGUN, Olujimi A.	I	Nigeria
ADIMORA, Nehimiah C.	I	Nigeria
ADJOVI, Michel	III	Togo
ADOTUGBO, Kayodo	II	Nigeria
ADU, Owuyaw	IV	Ghana
ADU, Randolph A.	III	Nigeria
ADU-AMOAKO, William	VIII	Ghana
ADUBA, Jideofo A.	II	Nigeria
ADZAMLI, Innocent	IX	Ghana
AFEOJU, Bernard I.	III	Nigeria

* Originally supported through direct AID funding.
Picked up by ASPAU Spring 1965.

APPENDIX III

ASPAU PARTICIPANTS - WAVES I - X
August 1, 1961 - June 30, 1971

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
AFONJA, Abiodun	I	Nigeria
AGBEKO, M. M.	VI	Ghana
AGBIM, Azu Henry	I	Nigeria
AGBORBESONG, Ben A.	III	Cameroon
AGEBEYEGBE, Gregg	IV	Nigeria
AGGARWAL, Sorej Kumari (Miss)	VII	Kenya
AGONOFER, Dereje	VIII	Ethiopia
AGORI-IWE, Cornelius	IV	Nigeria
AGWUEGBO, Elkanah	VIII	Nigeria
AHMED, Osman Sheikh	V	Somalia
AIDOO, John	VI	Ghana
AIRE, Utami John	I	Nigeria
AIT-SABAH, Sadia	IV	Morocco
AJAELO, Reginald Udagbunam	III	Nigeria
AJANI, Julianah A.	I	Nigeria
AJAYI, Afolabi S.	I	Nigeria
AJAYI, James O. K.	I	Nigeria
AJAYI, Oladele	V	Nigeria
AJENE, James D.	I	Nigeria
AJEWOLE, Isaac	IV	Nigeria
AJIBADE, Olubunmi	I	Nigeria
AJIBOYE, Michael	IV	Nigeria
AJIRI, Samuel	II	Nigeria
AJOSE, Sunday	IV	Nigeria
AKA, Ahui	I	Ivory Coast
AKANMIDU, Jimmy J. K.	III	Nigeria
AKE, Donatus H.	II	Cameroon
AKENA, Anthony	IV	Uganda
AKHIMIE, Vincent O.	III	Nigeria
AKINBAMI, Samuel	II	Nigeria
AKINDURO, Ihukun	III	Nigeria
AKINRIMISI, Jibaya J.	III	Nigeria

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
AKINYEMI, Akinwande B.	II	Nigeria
AKOBE, Julienne	X	Ivory Coast
AKONTEH, Benny Ambrose	VIII	Cameroon
AKOR, Martin F.	III	Cameroon
AKPE, Felix	IV	Nigeria
AKWARI, Onyckwere	II	Nigeria
AKYEAMPONG, Seth	V	Ghana
ALAOUI, Benhachem	IV	Morocco
ALI, I. A.	VI	Somalia
ALI, Kebe	II	Ethiopia
ALIDINA, Mohamedali	III	Tanzania
ALIGBE, Alexis	IV	Nigeria
ALUSA, Alexamder	VI	Kenya
ALY, Jacques	III	Malagasy Rep.
AMADI, Akwaugo	VIII	Nigeria
AMAKOR, Samuel E.	II	Nigeria
AMANGOUA, Aaime	III	Ivory Coast
AMAR, Daniel	III	Morocco
AMARTEIFIO, T. W.	VI	Ghana
AMAZIGO, John C.	I	Nigeria
AMEFIA-KOFFI, Joseph	IV	Togo
AMENE, Peter C.	II	Nigeria
AMENUVOR, Aloysius	VIII	Ghana
AMETEFE, Bennett	II	Togo
AMOAH, John	IX	Ghana
AMOANING, Kojo A.	III	Ghana
AMODA, John M.	II	Nigeria
AMONI, Sammuel	I	Nigeria
AMOO, Eric	VIII	Ghana
AMOR, Badia (Miss)	V	Morocco
AMRIQUA, Ahmed	IV	Morocco
AMUSA, Nureindeen O.	II	Nigeria

APPENDIX III

ASPAU PARTICIPANTS - WAVES I - X
August 1, 1961 - June 30, 1971

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
AMUSA, Tajudeen A.	II	Nigeria
ANADU, Benson M.	II	Nigeria
ANADU, Joseph	V	Nigeria
ANDEBERHAN, Berhane	VI	Ethiopia
ANDRIAMANANJARA, Rajona	III	Malagasy Rep.
ANDRIAMANANTENASOA, Tantely	IV	Malagasy Rep.
ANDRIAMANANTOA, John	IV	Malagasy Rep.
ANE, Freda N.	VII	Cameroon
ANEKE, Linus E.	I	Nigeria
ANGBO-ANGBO, Lucien	VI	Ivory Coast
ANGUI, Tano	VI	Ivory Coast
ANIANKUDO, Hugh O.	II	Nigeria
ANINGO, Clement C.	III	Nigeria
ANISE, Emmanuel	IV	Nigeria
ANKRAH, Charles	VII	Ghana
ANOCHI, M.	I	Nigeria
ANTAO, Anthony	II	Tanzania
ANYANWU, Donatus A.	I	Nigeria
ANYANWU, Josep-	IV	Nigeria
ANYIGBO, Josephat	IV	Nigeria
APALOO, Thomas	IV	Togo
APPIAH, Okyahene	VII	Ghana
ARBA, Hame-Nassor	II	Upper Volta
ARENE, Benedict O.	I	Nigeria
ARRO, Kouame Jean	X	Ivory Coast
ASEBE, Ephrem	VI	Ethiopia
ASEM, Asiwome	VIII	Ghana
ASEME, Kate N. (Miss)	III	Nigeria
ASFAW, Ayalew	IV	Ethiopia
ASOERA, Anthony E.	II	Nigeria
ASONG, William	II	Cameroon
ASRAT, Abebe	IV	Ethiopia

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
ASSA AYEMOU, Desire	II	Ivory Coast
ASSOUMOU, N'Goran	X	Ivory Coast
ATANG, Teresa Sirri	III	Cameroon
ATANMO, Philip N.	II	Nigeria
ATAY, Abdelmalek	V	Morocco
ATAYI, Emmanuel	VIII	Togo
ATIEMBO-OBENG, Victor	VII	Ghana
ATOHOUN, Ignace	III	Togo
ATTAH, Ernest B.	III	Nigeria
ATTOBRA, Ellimon	IX	Ivory Coast
ATUORA, Dester O.	I	Nigeria
AUDIBIFA, Akinyinka C.	I	Nigeria
AVEVOR, Emmanuel	II	Togo
AWANTANG, Felix	X	Cameroon
AWIPI, Mebenin	II	Nigeria
AWKADIGWE, Emmanuel C. (Chukuma Okadigwe)	I	Nigeria
AWOPEJU, Magnus Babajide	III	Nigeria
AWORI, Thelma Traub (Mrs.)	I	Liberia
AWOSIKA, Morenike (Miss)	IV	Nigeria
AYALEW, Melesse	III	Ethiopia
AYELE, Tsfahun	IV	Ethiopia
AYENI, Bamidele	IV	Nigeria
AYENI, Cyril	V	Nigeria
AYIGA-ALUBA, Isaac	VI	Uganda
AYODELE, Aboyomi A.	II	Nigeria
AYORINDE, Olufemi	III	Nigeria
AZEFOR, Alfred N. Y.	III	Cameroon
BA, Mamadou	VIII	Senegal
BAAFI, Robert	VII	Ghana
BAALWAY, Halima (Miss)	II	Tanzania
BABAJIDE, Ademola	II	Nigeria

APPENDIX III

ASPAU PARTICIPANTS - WAVES I - X
August 1, 1961 - June 30, 1971

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
BABALOLA, Akanni A.	III	Nigeria
BADEMOSI, Fadejimi	III	Nigeria
BADJECK II, Benjamin	IV	Cameroon
BADU, Albert K.	VI	Ghana
BAKESIGAKI, Azariah	V	Uganda
BALARIN, Luchi	IV	Rhodesia
BALDEH, Bernard A.	VI	Gambia
BALLA, Mahaman	VII	Niger
BALLALI, Saidi Daudi	I	Tanzania
BAMBA, Seydou	II	Ivory Coast
BAMBE, Dansala	IX	Chad
BANCOULI, Yapi	III	Ivory Coast
BANDA, Jacob A.	II	Rhodesia
BANDA, Joachim	V	Zambia
BANDA, MacDonald	II	Malawi
BANGA, Kamlesh K.	I	Tanzania
BANGASSARO, Joachim	IV	Ivory Coast
BANGUITA, Joseph	X	Chad
BANGURA, Sorie	III	Sierra Leone
BANIGO, Ebitimi	IX	Nigeria
BANJO, Aderonke (Mrs. Ige)	IV	Nigeria
BANJO, Timothy K.	III	Nigeria
BANNERMAN, C. J.	III	Ghana
BANSER, John T.	V	Cameroon
BAPES-BAPES, Louis	V	Cameroon
BARONGO, Leonard	I	Tanzania
BARRA, Yacoubou F.	I	Dahomey
BARRIE, Amadu W.	I	Sierra Leone
BARUTI, Idrisa	IV	Tanzania
BARWA, Ruth K.	VIII	Kenya
BASSAW, Justin	IX	Ghana
BASSEY, Joseph U.	II	Nigeria

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
BASSEY, Okon	IV	Nigeria
BAYENNE, Tesfaye	VI	Ethiopia
BEKELE, Abraham	VII	Ethiopia
BEKELE, Hailu	IX	Ethiopia
BENCHAKROUN, Rabia (Miss)	V	Morocco
BENE HOANE, Wissine	X	Ivory Coast
BEN KHALED, Driss	IX	Morocco
BENLEMLIH, Abdelmajek	III	Morocco
BENOAH, Stephen	III	Ghana
BERA, Alois W.	I	Rhodesia
BEREOLA, John	IV	Nigeria
BERHANE, Joseph T.	II	Ethiopia
BERHANU, Abebe	II	Ethiopia
BERNOUSSY, Farid	VII	Morocco
BERU, Nega	X	Ethiopia
BEZA, Seliadi	II	Malawi
BGOYA, Walter S.	I	Tanzania
BHANJI, Shiraz	III	Tanzania
BHULE, Wilfred V.	II	Rhodesia
BIBI MESSI, Suzanne	IX	Cameroon
BIGALA, John	I	Uganda
BILAL, Mohamed	III	Tanzania
BITARABEHO, Paul	II	Uganda
BLANKSON, Isaiah	V	Ghana
BOAH, John	V	Ghana
BOAKYE, Kwame	V	Ghana
BOFAH, Lawrence	V	Ghana
BOMBUTSI, Entombo Barnard	VI	Zaire
BOSSO, N'Guette	I	Ivory Coast
BOSU, Sogba K.	II	Nigeria
BOTA, Gladwell	I	Malawi
BOUCHERAU, Chanel	VII	Seychelles

APPENDIX III

ASPAU PARTICIPANTS - WAVES I - X
August 1, 1961 - June 30, 1971

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
BOUDROI, Ahmed	V	Morocco
BOULOLOGO, Jean	IV	Cameroon
BOUNYA-EPEE, Sammuel	IV	Cameroon
BRAH, Avtar	V	Uganda
BRITEL, Farouk	VII	Morocco
BROCKWAY, Peter A.	V	Rhodesia
BRUME, Fred A.	II	Nigeria
BSAIES, Mohamed	V	Tunisia
BULBULA, Asrat	IX	Ethiopia
BULLALEH, Mohamed Elmi	V	Somalia
BULLO, Ibrahim	IX	Somalia
BURNHAM, Jon	IV	Zambia
BWANAUSI, Elsie (Miss)	IV	Malawi
BWANGAMOI, Okot	III	Uganda
BWERINOFIA, Obadiah K.	V	Rhodesia
BYMAH, Jossy B.	VII	Uganda
CADEAU, Phillip	V	Seychelles
CALLEB, Benjamin O.	VII	Kenya
CALNAN, Jack	III	Uganda
CAREW, Burian	III	Nigeria
CARVALHO, Priscilla (Miss)	VI	Uganda
CARVALHO, Wellington	IV	Tanzania
CASSAM, Mohammed	II	Tanzania
CELE, Cyprian	IV	Uganda
CHADILHA, Jonathan	IV	Uganda
CHANAIWA, David	I	Rhodesia
CHANDO, Reuben S.	I	Tanzania
CHANSA, Georges	IX	Zaire
CHAUDRY, Mohamed	V	Kenya
CHELULE, John	IV	Kenya
CHEPKWONY, Daniel	IV	Kenya
CHIBEZA, Jacob	III	Zambia

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
CHIEDOZI, Lawrence L.	I	Nigeria
CHIKOSI, David C.	I	Rhodesia
CHIKWENDU, Sunday	III	Nigeria
CHILA, Andrew	V	Zambia
CHILESHE, Leo	V	Zambia
CHILINGULO, Frank	I	Malawi
CHILUMBA, Benson	V	Zambia
CHIMWAZA, Edmund	V	Malawi
CHIMWENJE, Catherine (Miss)	IV	Malawi
CHINEME, Thomas	II	Nigeria
CHINHENZWAH, Wilfred Mashoko	II	Rhodesia
CHINULA, Donald M.	IV	Malawi
CHINWAH, Uriah	II	Nigeria
CHINYANGI, Remiah	VIII	Zambia
CHIPAMAUNGA, Aaron C.	III	Rhodesia
CHIPAMPATA, George	I	Zambia
CHIPETA, James	IV	Malawi
CHIPONDA, Levison P.	III	Malawi
CHIRUNGA, Moses	III	Malawi
CHIRWA, Sheridan D.	II	Malawi
CHISI, Garikai Derson	III	Rhodesia
CHIVU, Benedict C. (Benedict Chikelaze)	I	Nigeria
CHIZEA, Clement	I	Nigeria
CHOGO, John	VI	Tanzania
CHONGO, Justin M. K.	I	Zambia
CHOUROU, Bechir	V	Tunisia
CHOW, Gilbert	V	Seychelles
CHUDE, Anthony O.	III	Nigeria
CHUKWU, Ethelbert N.	II	Nigeria
CHUKWUDEBE, Laurence O.	I	Nigeria
CHUWA, Anthony C.	I	Tanzania

APPENDIX III

ASPAU PARTICIPANTS - WAVES I - X
August 1, 1961 - June 30, 1971

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
CIZALEMA, Felicity (Miss)	IV	Malawi
CLARKE, Leon	VII	Liberia
COKER, Anthony	II	Nigeria
CONATEH, Swaebo	IV	Gambia
COREA, Joseph D.	X	Senegal
COULIBALY, Lenissongui	IV	Ivory Coast
CROSS, Leslie	VI	Sierra Leone
CRUICKSHANK, Joseph	V	Ghana
DACHI, Kessie	I	Tanzania
DAGNEW, Stephanos	VII	Ethiopia
DALHOUMI, Mohamed	VII	Tunisia
D'ALMEIDA, Roger Calix	I	Dahomey
DANSO, Jackson Kwaku	VIII	Ghana
DARAMOLA, Moses	V	Nigeria
DATOO, Fazlif M.	III	Tanzania
DEBEBE, Messeret (Miss)	II	Ethiopia
DEBEER, Martin	V	Zambia
DEEN, Ala U.	V	Kenya
DEGRAFT-JOHNSON, Kwamena	VI	Ghana
DELMAR, Elizabeth	VI	Morocco
DEMBURE, Philip	IV	Rhodesia
DEMISSIE, Misganaw	IX	Ethiopia
DENNAR, Evan A.	III	Nigeria
DESALU, Adewunmi	IV	Nigeria
DESTA, Turueworq (Miss)	IV	Ethiopia
DEUMAGA, Victor	V	Cameroon
DHALLA, Rozila	V	Tanzania
DHANIDINA, Lutah	IV	Tanzania
DHLIWAYO, Daniel M.	I	Rhodesia
DIAGNE, Momar	IV	Senegal
DIAKITE, Ya (Miss)	IX	Ivory Coast
DIALLO, Mahmoud	IX	Ivory Coast

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
DIALLO, Mamadou	VI	Senegal
DIALLO, Mamadou	VII	Senegal
DIANZUMBA, Bernard	III	Zaire
DIARRA, Boubacar	II	Upper Volta
DIAW, Ahmadou	VIII	Senegal
DIEJOMAOH, Victor P.	I	Nigeria
DIET-SPIFF, Gerald	I	Nigeria
DIFO, Louis	IX	Cameroon
DIGWO, Samuel Ositadima	III	Nigeria
DIKE, Nnamdi A.	III	Nigeria
DINGA, John	VI	Cameroon
DINIZ, Elvidio	IV	Tanzania
DINKE, Mouloushdwa M. (Miss)	VIII	Ethiopia
DIOGO, Innocent A.	I	Dahomey
DIONOU, Fidele	VIII	Senegal
DIOP, Bassirou	IX	Senegal
DIOP, Mohamadou	IV	Senegal
DIOP, Mohamed	VI	Senegal
DIOP, Yacine (Miss)	IX	Senegal
DIOUF, Falilou	IX	Senegal
DIRI, Fiorensio	V	Uganda
DIYAN, Yetunde I. (Miss)	III	Nigeria
DLAMINI, Allen S.	II	Swaziland
DLAMINI, J. Costin	III	Rhodesia
DLAMINI, Selby	IV	Swaziland
DOH, Prosper	V	Ghana
DONGALA, Emmanuel	I	Congo-Brazzaville
DORBU, Victor	VIII	Ghana
DOSSA, Clement	II	Dahomey
DOSUNMU, Wahab O.	II	Nigeria
DOUGUIH, Augustin	II	Ivory Coast
DO ZEANIGNON, Georges	IX	Ivory Coast

APPENDIX III

ASPAU PARTICIPANTS - WAVES I - X
August 1, 1961 - June 30, 1971

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
DRAME, Marie Anne	IV	Dahomey
DUAH, Peter	IX	Ghana
DUBE, Godwin	IV	Rhodesia
DUBE, John S.	III	Rhodesia
DUMBO, Lucy (nee THAWE)	V	Malawi
DUMBO, Nedson	IV	Malawi
DUNBAR, Jenkins	VII	Liberia
DUNGU, Richard	I	Uganda
DURING, Cyrus G.	I	Nigeria
DURU, Jude Obiukwa	III	Nigeria
DZAKPASU, Alice (Miss)	VI	Ghana
DZIKUNOO, George	VIII	Ghana
EBANJA, John M.	V	Cameroon
EBIE, Lucas Nyambi	III	Cameroon
EBOREIME, Babatunde	IV	Nigeria
ECHEWA, Thomas	I	Nigeria
ECHEZONA, Alfred A.	III	Nigeria
EDO, Michael E.	I	Nigeria
EDOGA, John Kingsley	III	Nigeria
EDUN, Sunday	VI	Nigeria
EFFANGE, Dorothy L.	II	Cameroon
EGBUCHE, Anthony	IV	Nigeria
EJEKAM, Dorothy (Miss)	IV	Nigeria
EJIOGU, Edith C.	I	Nigeria
EKA, Usen James U.	III	Nigeria
EKHAGUERE, Solomon	IV	Nigeria
EKIKO, Dora B.	VII	Cameroon
EKONG, Eno B.	II	Nigeria
ELAD, Sam E.	III	Cameroon
EL AJROUD, Habib	IV	Tunisia
ELANGO, Sunday Y. M.	V	Cameroon
EL BOUHNINI, Larbi	V	Morocco

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
EL-KHARUSY, Khamis A.	I	Kenya
ELLA, Edzodzomo	I	Gabon
EL MIR, Ali	V	Tunisia
EL M'ZOUGHI, Taoufik	VIII	Tunisia
ELUSHADE, Adebayo	II	Nigeria
EMEMBOLU, Eugene I.	II	Nigeria
EMMANUEL, Tsegaye	III	Ethiopia
ENDELEY, Ernest Nbela	IX	Cameroon
ENE, Ambrose Nsekwe	III	Nigeria
ENU, Christopher	II	Nigeria
ENYEJI, Elijah T.	III	Cameroon
EREKOSIMA, Toyne V.	I	Nigeria
ERIKEN, Victor	IV	Nigeria
ERUSIAFE, Isaac D.	II	Nigeria
ESHETE, Andreas	II	Ethiopia
ESOGBUE, Augustine	I	Nigeria
ESSIEN, Martins	V	Nigeria
ETOCU-OPOLOT, James	IX	Uganda
EVBUOMA, Stanislaus	IV	Nigeria
EWRUNDJE, Dennis E.	I	Nigeria
EZEKOYE, Levi Ike	III	Nigeria
EZENWA, Leonard Ahanoto	II	Nigeria
EZEOKOLI, Daniel	V	Nigeria
EZISSI, Aaron O. L.	I	Nigeria
FABUSUYI, Olufemi	VI	Nigeria
FADAIRO, O.	III	Nigeria
FAGBENLE, Richard	IV	Nigeria
FAIKPUI, Evans	III	Ghana
FAJUSIGBE, Joshua O.	II	Nigeria
FALADE, Yomi Segun	III	Nigeria
FALONO, Oluyemi M.	II	Nigeria
FAMILONI, Kayode A.	II	Nigeria

APPENDIX III

ASPAU PARTICIPANTS - WAVES I - X
August 1, 1961 - June 30, 1971

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
FAMRO, Sulaiman	VII	Nigeria
FARAH, Abdillahi Abdi	V	Somalia
FAULKNER, Enoch	I	Sierra Leone
FAYE, Francois	VII	Senegal
FERNANDES, Anthony K.	I	Kenya
FERNANDEZ, Louis	IV	Rhodesia
FERNANDEZ, Marcus	V	Rhodesia
FESSEHATZION, Tekie	IV	Ethiopia
FIATOR, Michel G.	I	Dahomey
FLEMISTER, Ijoma Robert	IX	Liberia
FOBI, Mathias L. A.	VI	Cameroon
FOBI, Simon Nchinda	VII	Cameroon
FOKUMLAH, Adolf B.	VIII	Cameroon
FOLAYAN, Joseph I.	II	Nigeria
FONGON, Elizabeth	IV	Cameroon
FOON, Kebba	VIII	Gambia
FORBANG, John Dinga	X	Cameroon
FORGWE, Christopher	VII	Cameroon
FRANCIS, Vernon	II	Rhodesia
FRANCOISE, James	VI	Seychelles
FRANK, Ella Esther	III	Kenya
FRU, John Williams	III	Cameroon
FUNSANI, Abstine	II	Malawi
GABRE-MASCAL, Frehiwet	VI	Ethiopia
GABREMEDHIM, Segreda (Miss)	III	Ethiopia
GABRIEL, Solange (Miss)	II	Mali
GACAGA, John	IV	Kenya
GACHUI, Joseph M.	II	Kenya
GAIDI, Ahmed Musa	X	Somalia
GAITA, Joseph Francis	V	Kenya
GARDABBOU, Hedi	VII	Tunisia
GAREBAMONO, Geoffrey	V	Botswana

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
GATHENJI, Evanston	IV	Kenya
GEBEYEHU, Gulilat	X	Ethiopia
GEBREGIORGIS, Abraham	X	Ethiopia
GEBRE-MARIAM, Astair (Miss)	II	Ethiopia
GEBREMICHAEL, Fantaye	IX	Ethiopia
GEIDI, Mohammed	VI	Somalia
GEORGE, Ebenezer	V	Nigeria
GHANIM, Ghanim	IV	Gambia
GHEBREAB, Yemane	IX	Ethiopia
GHEBREIOHANNES, Afeworki	IV	Ethiopia
GICHANGI, James	VI	Kenya
GICHAU, Crispus W.	II	Kenya
GILDENHUYS, Anna (Miss)	III	Zambia
GILL, Harbans	IV	Tanzania
GITAO, Paul M.	VI	Kenya
GITAU, Rachel W. (Miss)	IX	Kenya
GITHONJO, Philip	V	Kenya
GLOMAH, Tabla (formerly William Cooper)	I	Liberia
GNAHOUI, Brice Cooyi	IX	Ivory Coast
GNAOUTO, Francois	IV	Togo
GNING, Samba	VIII	Senegal
GOMIS, Charles	I	Ivory Coast
GONDWE, Derrick	III	Malawi
GONSLAVEZ, Jonita	III	Tanzania
GOSS, Eugene J.	I	Zambia
GOUDIABY, Pierre	VIII	Senegal
GOYEA, Albert	V	Nigeria
GREENFIELD, Thomas K.	II	Rhodesia
GUEYE, Afall	VII	Senegal
GUFOWLI, Peter N.	II	Kenya
GUGSA, Israel	V	Ethiopia

APPENDIX III

ASPAU PARTICIPANTS - WAVES I - X
August 1, 1961 - June 30, 1971

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
GUIRA, Rogers	IV	Rhodesia
GUISELIN, Ritamaria (Miss)	VII	Seychelles
GUTTMAN, Paul	V	Zambia
GWANDUA, Lionel	VIII	Cameroon
HABEDI, Rene K. (Miss)	VII	Swaziland
HABIB, Jellau M.	V	Kenya
HABTEH-YIMER, Getachew	IV	Ethiopia
HABTEMARIAM, Mebrahtu	IV	Ethiopia
HABTU, Hailu	III	Ethiopia
HAILU, Tsegaye	III	Ethiopia
HAMANI, Abdou	IV	Niger
HAMAZWANGO, David	I	Zambia
HAMBAYI, Alfayo S.	II	Zambia
HAMEER, Anar	IV	Tanzania
HARRAK, Fatima	VI	Morocco
HENNING, William	V	Zambia
HERSI, Ali A.	III	Somalia
HIRJI, Rozina (Miss)	II	Tanzania
HIRYA, Yoswa	I	Uganda
HIZA, Vincent	IV	Tanzania
HONU, Alexander O.	VI	Ghana
HORI, Mohamed	VIII	Somalia
HOUNTOME, Justin	II	Dahomey
HOVE, Mufaro Josiah	III	Rhodesia
HUSSEIN, Mohamed	VIII	Somalia
IBIKUNLE, Timothy	I	Nigeria
IDDI, Hatibu	III	Tanzania
ID M'HAMMED, Ahmed	IV	Morocco
IGA-MUSISI, Edward	VII	Uganda
IGWE, Basil U.	I	Nigeria
IHIEKWE, Austin	IV	Nigeria
IKEH, Vincent	III	Nigeria
IKEMEFUNA, Hector	V	Nigeria
IKPELUE, Ikechukwe	IV	Nigeria
IKPEZE, Chinewe Zino (Miss)	III	Nigeria
IKWAP, Alphonse	III	Uganda
IKWUAKO, Philomena (Miss)	III	Nigeria
IKWUEKE, Luis	IV	Nigeria
ILORI, Timothy A.	II	Nigeria
ILUNGA, Albert	VI	Zaire
ILUNGA, Felicien	VIII	Zaire
IOB, Tesfu	VII	Ethiopia
IROKU, Humphrey	II	Nigeria
ISA, Ismaila	IV	Nigeria
ISAU, Tequabo	III	Ethiopia
ISENBURG, Carl	I	Tanzania
ISIADINSO, Anthony O.	II	Nigeria
ISIDOR, Edward I.	II	Nigeria
ISMAIL, Abdi Rahman	VII	Ethiopia
ISU, Emmanuel O.	II	Nigeria
ITEKE, Kanayo H.	I	Nigeria
ITOE, Fidelis N.	V	Cameroon
IWOBI, Samuel O.	II	Nigeria
IYOHA, Milton A.	III	Nigeria
IYOHO, Ebona W.	I	Nigeria
JADEN, Badru	V	Uganda
JAGANI, Mohamedhussein	VII	Uganda
JANHA, Abdou A.	VI	Gambia
JANMOHAMMED, Hassanali	II	Kenya
JATO, Johnson G.	III	Cameroon
JEGEDE, Adebayo	V	Nigeria
JEJE, Ayo	VI	Nigeria
JERE, Ernest	IV	Zambia
JHEETA, Balwant S.	III	Tanzania

APPENDIX III

ASPAU PARTICIPANTS - WAVES I - X
August 1, 1961 - June 30, 1971

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
JIBRIL, Saleh	V	Nigeria
JJINGO, Mathias	IV	Uganda
JOBE, Baboucar M. A. S.	VII	Gambia
JOHNSON, Amahmbe	I	Sierra Leone
JOHNSON, Joel A.	II	Nigeria
JOHNSON, Lemeul	I	Sierra Leone
JOLOZA, MacDonald	III	Malawi
JONDOH, Edith (Miss)	III	Togo
JONES, Filomina C. (Miss)	I	Sierra Leone
KABA, Gaston	IV	Niger
KABANJA, Ruth (Miss)	V	Uganda
KABUYA, Pierre	II	Zaire
KADIO, Roxana (Miss)	I	Tanzania
KADZAMIRA, David	I	Malawi
KAGARI, David	I	Kenya
KAGGWA, Lawrence	III	Uganda
KAGIRI, Sammuel N.	I	Kenya
KAHUMA-BAKIIZA, Selvastus	VII	Uganda
KAHUMBE, Andrew	III	Malawi
KAINERUGABA, Henry	I	Uganda
KAIRA, Charles	VI	Uganda
KAKEETO, Francis	VI	Uganda
KAKUMBA, Frederick	IV	Uganda
KALALA, Pierre	VIII	Zaire
KALE, Steven N'D.	VI	Cameroon
KALINDAWALO, Alexander	III	Malawi
KALU, George K. I.	I	Nigeria
KALU, Onwunta	I	Nigeria
KAMAJOU, Francois	IV	Cameroon
KAMAKATE, Daouda	VI	Ivory Coast
KAMANGA, Anicet	VII	Zaire
KAMANI, Shamsheral	V	Uganda

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
KAMANU, Onyeonoro	II	Nigeria
KAMANYI, William	V	Uganda
KAMARA, Alex B.	I	Sierra Leone
KAMAU, Crispin M.	I	Kenya
KAMUNDIA, Cyrus A.	I	Kenya
KAMUYU, Michael	III	Kenya
KAMUYU, Simon	IV	Kenya
KAMWENDO, Wells M.	V	Malawi
KAMYA, Joel	IV	Uganda
KANAGO, Yeseri	III	Uganda
KANANI, Saifudin	V	Kenya
KANDIERO, Paul	II	Malawi
KANE, Oumarou	V	Niger
KANJA, Paul M.	VI	Kenya
KANJI, Zaitum (Miss)	II	Tanzania
KANTENG, Joseph	VIII	Zaire
KANYOMA, David	III	Uganda
KANYOMOZI, Yonasani	II	Uganda
KAPEMA, Goodwell	IV	Zambia
KAPESEBELE, Phillimon	V	Zambia
KAPIJIMPANGA, Lewesha	III	Zambia
KAPULE, Lydia (Miss)	V	Uganda
KARANJA, David	IV	Kenya
KAREMBA, Rodwell R.	V	Rhodesia
KARIMI, Geoffrey	IV	Kenya
KARIMI, Peter Kiburi	III	Kenya
KARIOKI, William Kearie	III	Kenya
KARURI, Godfrey	V	Kenya
KASAMALE, Smart	III	Malawi
KASANDA, Pontien	VI	Zaire
KASHOKI, Edmond Mubanga	I	Zambia
KASIM, Tajudeen A.	III	Nigeria

APPENDIX III

ASPAU PARTICIPANTS - WAVES I - X
August 1, 1961 - June 30, 1971

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
KASONDE, Robert	VIII	Zambia
KASONGWA, Ashkile	I	Tanzania
KASPER, Paul	II	Tanzania
KASSAATO, Firemon	III	Uganda
KATATI, Emmanuel	III	Zambia
KATEBE, Joseph	II	Zambia
KAUNAN, Antoine	VI	Ivory Coast
KAWALEWALE, Kammalizeni	V	Malawi
KAWAMBA, William	II	Zambia
KAYAWE, Changoco	IV	Zambia
KAYIIRA, Andrew	VIII	Uganda
KAYIRA, Francis	I	Malawi
KAYIWA, Faustinus	II	Uganda
KAZADI, Godelieve	IX	Zaire
KAZADI, Jean Marie	VI	Zaire
KAZIGO, Joseph	II	Uganda
KEBBA, Evariste	VII	Chad
KEBEDE, Agdew	II	Ethiopia
KEITA, Bimba	V	Ivory Coast
KEJO, Frank T.	III	Tanzania
KELEMEWORK, Tsegahun	VII	Ethiopia
KEROKARIO, Lawrence	IV	Uganda
KERRY, Ubabuike	V	Nigeria
KGOTLAHANE, Frederick	V	Botswana
KHAEMBA, Maurice	IV	Kenya
KHANYILE, Cyril	VI	Swaziland
KHAPOYA, Vincent B.	V	Kenya
KHASENYE, John	II	Uganda
KHASU, Kona (formerly James Roberts)	II	Liberia
KHAYADI, Eluid B.	VIII	Kenya
KHIYAZA, Moses	III	Rhodesia

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
KHONJE, Plaston Roma	V	Malawi
KHONYONGWA, Joseph Felix	V	Malawi
KIBOIGO, George	VIII	Uganda
KIBOIGO-SEBOWA, Patrick	IX	Uganda
KIGAYE, Emmanuel	III	Uganda
KIGGUNDU, Badru	V	Uganda
KIGGUNDU, Philomena (Miss)	V	Uganda
KIGWI, Francis	IV	Kenya
KIHANYA, David K.	V	Kenya
KIHOHIA, Simon M.	III	Kenya
KIKONYOGO, Charles	I	Uganda
KILOBO, Regis	II	Malagasy Rep.
KILONZO, Gad Paul	II	Tanzania
KILONZO, Priscilla	VI	Kenya
KIMANI, Peter	VI	Kenya
KIMARO, Sadikiel N.	II	Tanzania
KIMERIA, Joseph	V	Kenya
KIMESERA, Victor P.	I	Tanzania
KINDANTE, Peter A. F.	II	Cameroon
KINGA, Thaddeus	V	Cameroon
KINKELA, Antoine	III	Zaire
KINYA, Mary (Miss)	VII	Kenya
KINYANJUI, David N.	VII	Kenya
KIREJU, Dani	III	Uganda
KIREMBU, Francis	IV	Kenya
KIRUTHI, George	VIII	Kenya
KITHINJI, Zachary P.	VII	Kenya
KITUNGULU-ZAKE, Julius	III	Uganda
KIURI, George	IV	Kenya
KIWANUKA, Paul	VI	Uganda
KLOUTSE, Isair	III	Togo
KNOTT, Herbert	II	Zambia

APPENDIX III

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NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
KODAH, F. K.	VI	Ghana
KODI, Philippe	VI	Zaire
KODZWA, Paul M.	V	Rhodesia
KOH, Jean Elong	I	Cameroon
KOLEADE, Olawale	IV	Nigeria
KOMBO, Eudoro E. (Miss)	III	Nigeria
KOME, Albert N.	V	Cameroon
KOMOLAFE, Comfort O.	I	Nigeria
KONE, Mamadou	V	Ivory Coast
KONE, Saribou	II	Mali
KORAM, Kwaku	VIII	Ghana
KORANG, Emmanuel	VI	Ghana
KOTADIA, Moyez U.	IX	Kenya
KOTADIA, Shirazali	IV	Kenya
KOTECHA, Moyez	VI	Uganda
KOTECHA, Vinod C.	I	Tanzania
KOTIA, Godson	VIII	Ghana
KOUADA, Issoufou	VII	Niger
KOUAME, Kouame	IV	Ivory Coast
KPOR, Medi	I	Togo
KRISTOFOR, George U.	VI	Zambia
KROKO, Diby M.	I	Ivory Coast
KRUSE, Royston P.	VII	Zambia
KUDHONGANIA, William	III	Uganda
KUDIWA, Alfeus Roy	I	Rhodesia
KUDIWA, Simukau	II	Rhodesia
KUENANE, Muriel (Miss)	IV	Lesotho
KURU, Richard	I	Tanzania
KUSEMUWA, Ubite	VI	Zaire
KUVIBIDILA, Ruth	X	Zaire
KWALAZI, William	IV	Tanzania
KWALEYELA, Henry	V	Zambia

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
KWALEYELA, Nnawa	II	Zambia
KWANKAM, S. Y.	VI	Cameroon
KWILIMBE, Cyprian J.	V	Malawi
KYEYUNE, Livingstone	V	Uganda
LAABI, Abdelhai	VI	Morocco
LABODE, Mosobaljea	I	Nigeria
LABROSSE, Kingsley	VI	Seychelles
LADEJI, Lalere	IV	Nigeria
LADHA, Anar (Mrs. Kotadia)	V	Tanzania
LALANI, Nauroz	V	Tanzania
LALUDE, Fakule (Miss)	IV	Nigeria
LAMIDI, Yusuf Muhammadu	VIII	Nigeria
LAPIDO, Iyiola A.	II	Nigeria
LARSEN, Ericson	V	Seychelles
LASEINDE, Ayodele A.	III	Nigeria
LASISI, R. R.	III	Nigeria
LAURIANI, Mary (Miss)	V	Tanzania
LAWAL, Mohammed F.	I	Nigeria
LAWANI, Samuel A.	I	Nigeria
LAWSON, Jean Louis	II	Dahomey
LAWSON, Michael	VI	Nigeria
LEBBADY, Hasna	IX	Morocco
LEBNE-DENGEL, Zemen	X	Ethiopia
LEHIGH, Elizabeth L. (Miss)	II	Sierra Leone
LEIGH, John Ernest	I	Sierra Leone
LEIGH, Samuel	I	Sierra Leone
LEKULE, Alois N.	III	Tanzania
LEMMA, Alemayeho	IV	Ethiopia
LEONGKEE, Lise (Miss)	V	Seychelles
LETTA, Yohannes	VI	Ethiopia
LIAMIDI, Siaka	III	Dahomey
LIBERTY, Clarence	I	Liberia

APPENDIX III

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NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
LIBOCK, Samuel	I	Cameroon
LIKIMANI, Charles L.	III	Kenya
LIKKE, Senay	IV	Ethiopia
LIKULUMBI, Honore	II	Zaire
LIPATO, Willie	III	Malawi
LOLIYONG, Enoch ("Tabau")	II	Uganda
LOMENA, Sebastien	V	Zaire
LONE, Mohammed S.	I	Kenya
LOPEZ, Marium (Mrs.)	I	Uganda
LUBANGA, Wilfred W.	I	Tanzania
LUBEGA, Germina (Miss)	V	Uganda
LUBEGA, Seth	III	Uganda
LUFULUABU, Charles (Kabenji)	V	Zaire
LUHAHI, Armand	II	Zaire
LUKINDU, Paul	VII	Uganda
LUKUBA, Zachariah	VI	Tanzania
LUKUSA, Emmanuel	IX	Zaire
LULE, Christine (Miss)	VII	Uganda
LUNGU, George	II	Malawi
LUSIGI, Walter Jami	IX	Kenya
LUZAMBA, Edouard	III	Zaire
LWANGA-KYAGABA, Joseph	III	Uganda
LWEBUGA-MUKASA, Jamson	VI	Uganda
MA, Ephrem	III	Cameroon
MAAH SANGO, Jean	IX	Cameroon
MABASA, Enock J.	II	Malawi
MACARIA, Daniel C.	VII	Kenya
MACARIA, Frederick	III	Kenya
MACHARIA, Benson W.	II	Kenya
MACHARIA, Edwin G.	I	Kenya
MACHARIA, Michael M.	III	Kenya
MACHEKANO, Willie Tovels	III	Rhodesia

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
MADAVO, Callisto E.	I	Rhodesia
MADETE, Simon	I	Tanzania
MADUAKOLAM, Michael	VIII	Nigeria
MADYIWA, Stanilaus P.	II	Rhodesia
MAEPA, Rosemary (nee MABILA)	IX	Swaziland
MAFO, Adeola A.	II	Nigeria
MAGOMBO, Anaclet G.	V	Malawi
MAGUIRAGA, Madiassa	I	Mali
MAHACHI, Tongai	IV	Rhodesia
MAHATI, Percy Patrick	III	Rhodesia
MAHATI, Samson	I	Rhodesia
MAHLAHLA, Stanley	III	Rhodesia
MAIGA, Almouzar	I	Mali
MAIJO, Athanas	I	Tanzania
MAKAU, Philip M.	I	Kenya
MAKELELE, Albert	II	Zaire
MAKINA, Herbert S.	I	Rhodesia
MAKOKELE, Samuel	IV	Zaire
MAKULU, David	I	Zambia
MALE, Nelson	VI	Uganda
MALENGA, Ernest Sane	III	Zambia
MALEWEZI, Justine	III	Malawi
MALINGA, Tom	V	Uganda
MALWA, Thatcher V.	III	Zambia
MAMBU, Helene	VIII	Zaire
MAMDANI, Mahmood	III	Uganda
MAMMO, Addis	III	Ethiopia
MAMMO, Legesse	III	Ethiopia
MANANA, Christobel (Miss)	VI	Swaziland
MANCIENNE, Roger	VII	Seychelles
MANDA, Edwin	V	Zambia
MANDOWA, Patrick	V	Malawi

APPENDIX III

ASPAU PARTICIPANTS - WAVES I - X
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NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
MANJI, Ashraf	III	Tanzania
MANYAKA, Raphael	IV	Cameroon
MANYIMO, Stephen	V	Zambia
MAPONDERA, Hosea E.	II	Rhodesia
MARCEL, Andre	III	Ivory Coast
MARIAM, Fesseha Gebre	X	Ethiopia
MARIJANI, Ladislaus	I	Tanzania
MARTIN, Samuel K.	VII	Cameroon
MARTINS, Francis	II	Tanzania
MARTINS, Oliver S. G.	V	Malawi
MASHA, Babatunde	VI	Nigeria
MASHA, Fortunatus	II	Tanzania
MASHA, Peter	V	Tanzania
MASHENGELE, Siphiwe (Miss)	II	Rhodesia
MASHOLOGU, Teboho	II	Lesotho
MASISI, Mosweu	IV	Botswana
MASON, Juanita (Mrs. Snyder)	V	Liberia
MASUKU, Payne R.	I	Rhodesia
MATANDA, Nathaniel R.	I	Rhodesia
MATANGA, George B.	VII	Zambia
MATEMBA, Andrew	II	Malawi
MATIVO, Wilson K.	IX	Kenya
MAWANDE, Naison K.	I	Rhodesia
MAWANI, Salim E.	III	Kenya
MAWEMA, Misheck C.	III	Rhodesia
MAWJI, Mohabhatali	III	Tanzania
MAYENGO, Israel	I	Uganda
MAYETELA, Narcisse	II	Congo-Brazzaville
MAYSON, Dew	VI	Liberia
MAZENGERA, Kennam	IV	Malawi
MAZOKA, Anderson	V	Zambia
MBA, Emmanuel N.	III	Nigeria

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
MBALUKU, Hiddie	V	Zambia
MBANGULIA, T. F.	II	Tanzania
MBELE-MBONG, Samuel	I	Cameroon
MBICI, Crispus	VIII	Kenya
MBIDA, Essama B.	VI	Cameroon
MBIYA, Agnes-Beatrice	IX	Zaire
MBOWE, Baboucar	VIII	Gambia
MBUGA, Sammuel	I	Kenya
MBUNDJI, Godefroid Muzaz	VI	Zaire
MBUY, Gustave	VIII	Zaire
MBVUNDULA, Michael	II	Malawi
MEBRATU, Theodros	VIII	Ethiopia
MEDHIN, Negash Gabre	X	Ethiopia
MEDI, Ichabad J.	II	Malawi
MEHARY, Tekie	VII	Ethiopia
MEJA, Tadesse	III	Ethiopia
MEKASHA, Amsale T. (Miss)	III	Ethiopia
MEKURIA, Salem	VII	Ethiopia
MENGISTU, Mebrate	V	Ethiopia
MENKIR, Birku	VIII	Ethiopia
MENKITI, Anthony I.	I	Nigeria
MERALI, Zulfikar	VII	Uganda
MESSAVUSSA, John	III	Togo
MESSERET, Teferi	III	Ethiopia
MEVA-ONDO, Henri	III	Cameroon
MEYE, Lawrence W.	VII	Cameroon
MEZU, Sebastian O.	I	Nigeria
MHERE, Obert	IV	Rhodesia
MHLANGA, Daniel B.	V	Rhodesia
MHLANGA, Margaret (Miss)	IV	Rhodesia
MHONE, Guy	V	Malawi
MIANIAMBIDILA, A.	IX	Zaire

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NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
MICHAEL, Patrick	II	Tanzania
MIDASSI, Mohamed	VIII	Tunisia
MILIMO, Ellison	V	Zambia
MINKA, Charles	VI	Cameroon
MIRINGU, Maxwell K.	VII	Kenya
MISIGARO, Etienne*	IX	Burundi
MITI, Roy G.	IV	Zambia
MITOKO, Mika O.	IV	Kenya
MIZELE, Theophile	III	Zaire
MJUWENI, Lloyd	II	Malawi
MKANDAWIRE, Crispin	V	Malawi
MKANDAWIRE, Jimmy	III	Malawi
MKANDAWIRE, Nelson	IV	Malawi
MKANDAWIRE, Nelson G. M.	V	Malawi
MKANDAWIRE, Patrick	II	Malawi
MKUNI, Festus	I	Zambia
MLELA, Festo G.	I	Tanzania
MNYUSIWALLA, Zarina (Miss)	III	Tanzania
MODEBE, Michael O.	I	Nigeria
MODISI, M. George	VII	Botswana
MOFU, Emmanuel	V	Zambia
MOGBO, Nathan Ch.	III	Nigeria
MOHAMED, Ahmed Adan	V	Somalia
MOIYOI, Onesmo	IV	Tanzania
MOKGOKONG, Felicity (Miss)	VIII	Swaziland
MOKO, Zachary L.	X	Cameroon
MOLLEL, Olaiviyar L.	III	Tanzania
MOLONGO, Joseph	V	Cameroon
MOMA, Danlein Mukom	IX	Cameroon
MONGBE, Rene A.	I	Dahomey

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
MONGI, Albert J.	II	Tanzania
MONGI, Julius K.	II	Tanzania
MONNEYANG-MEKA, Rene	V	Cameroon
MOROJELE, Gertrude	VII	Lesotho
MOSETLHA, Bishop C.	V	Botswana
MOTSETE, Masego	II	Botswana
MOUEN, Ernest	V	Cameroon
MOUKOKO, Ndoumbe F.	I	Cameroon
MOULD, William	V	Ghana
MOYO, Brian G.	I	Zambia
MOYO, Edwin	IV	Rhodesia
MOYO, Florence J. (Miss)	V	Rhodesia
MOYO, Josifari M.	III	Rhodesia
MOYO, Moses Mxotshwa	III	Rhodesia
MOZIE, Nkembulu (Miss)	III	Nigeria
MPANDIKO, Leonhard	V	Tanzania
MPOKO, Benjamin	V	Zaire
MPONDO, Simon	II	Cameroon
MPONGO, David	I	Zaire
MPUNYU, Deogratias	V	Zaire
M'RABET, Ahmed	V	Morocco
M'RABET, Mohamed	VIII	Morocco
MSEKA, Leonard	III	Malawi
MSUKU, Cromwell	IV	Malawi
MSUKU, Manley	II	Malawi
MTEGHA, Allan D.	IV	Malawi
MUBENGA, Pascal	III	Zaire
MUCHIE, Mammo	VIII	Ethiopia
MUCHUNU, Elizabeth (Miss)	VI	Kenya
MUDENDA, Temba	III	Zambia

* Brought to U. S. by IIE.
Picked up by ASPAU Fall 1969.

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ASPAU PARTICIPANTS - WAVES I - X
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NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
MUDIARE, Edeki	V	Nigeria
MUFUKA, Douglas G.	II	Rhodesia
MUGAMBE, Ezra	II	Uganda
MUGANDA, Elias	II	Tanzania
MUGONYI, Martin	VI	Uganda
MUGWIRE, Luke M.	II	Rhodesia
MUHANJI, John A.	VIII	Kenya
MUIR, Albert	III	Botswana
MUIRURI, Joseph	IV	Kenya
MUJANA, Douglass	II	Rhodesia
MUKADAM, Sharif B.	V	Rhodesia
MUKALAZI, John	III	Uganda
MUKUNYA, Daniel M.	VI	Kenya
MUKUSA-MAGOYE, Peter	VI	Uganda
MULAMBA, Donatien	V	Zaire
MULANDA, Matthew S.	I	Zambia
MULENGA, Michael	III	Zambia
MULENGA, Raphael	V	Zambia
MULENGA, Wilson	VII	Zambia
MULINDIKA, Martin	III	Zambia
MULIRA, Apollo	II	Uganda
MULLANI, Nizar A.	III	Tanzania
MULUMBA, David	III	Kenya
MULUMBA, Joseph	III	Zaire
MULUMBA, Pierre	VII	Zaire
MULWA, Simeon S.	II	Kenya
MUMA, Paul N.	VIII	Cameroon
MUNA, Walinjom F.	V	Cameroon
MUNABI, Apophia (Mrs. Monro)	VI	Uganda
MUNALULU, Elliot	VII	Zambia
MUNAVU, Raphael M.	VII	Kenya
MUNDI, Hosea A.	II	Cameroon

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
MUNDU, Samson	V	Zaire
MUNEMO, Enoch M.	II	Rhodesia
MUNETSI, Robert J.	II	Rhodesia
MUNGURE, Moses	IV	Tanzania
MUNKANTHA, Lucky Nonde	I	Zambia
MUNTHALI, Egginetta (Mrs.)	V	Rhodesia
MUNTHALI, Elliot	V	Rhodesia
MUNTHALI, Swatulani	V	Zambia
MUNYOFU, Paul	IV	Uganda
MUO, Joseph	IV	Nigeria
MUREITHI, Charles H.	I	Kenya
MURIMIRWA, Manenji	IV	Rhodesia
MURINGI, Robson A.	IV	Rhodesia
MUSEKA, Aubrey	II	Rhodesia
MUSENJA, J.	III	Cameroon
MUSONDA, Moses	III	Zambia
MUSONGE, Peter	II	Cameroon
MUSSA, Ibrahim	IV	Kenya
MUSTAPHA, Olatunji L.	II	Nigeria
MUTAKYAWA, Erasto	IV	Tanzania
MUTAMBA, Jean Delbec	V	Zaire
MUTESASURA, Clement	I	Uganda
MUTHUI, Amos	II	Kenya
MUTURI, Margaret	V	Kenya
MUYANGANA, Christopher	III	Zambia
MUYOBA, Godfrey	V	Zambia
MUZUNDU, Benjamin	II	Zaire
MVENG, Ferdinand	III	Cameroon
MVONDO NDOH, Bernardin	VIII	Cameroon
MWAILA, Barron	IV	Malawi
MWAKULOMBA, Christopher	VI	Kenya
MWALE, Nicholas	V	Zambia

APPENDIX III

ASPAU PARTICIPANTS - WAVES I - X
August 1, 1961 - June 30, 1971

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
MWAMASSO, Alfred S.	III	Tanzania
MWAMBA, Ivy (nee TEMBO)	V	Zambia
MWAMBA, Stephen	V	Zambia
MWAMBETANIA, Kirby	IV	Malawi
MWANAMWAMBWA, Amusa A.	V	Zambia
MWANDEMERE, Henry R.	V	Malawi
MWANYOHO, Bakari	I	Tanzania
MWASAKAFYUKA, E. Weith	I	Tanzania
MWASE, Frank B.	IV	Zambia
MWASI, Lawrence M.	III	Kenya
MWAUNGULU, Geoffrey	IV	Malawi
MWAURA, Francis	IV	Kenya
MWENIFUMBO, Anthony	IV	Malawi
MWILAMBE, Simeon	VIII	Zaire
MWINANYAMBE, Geoffrey	VI	Zambia
MWINE, Frank Alfred	III	Uganda
MYADA, Elias E.	III	Nigeria
MYAMBO, Simon B.	III	Rhodesia
NABWIRE, Constance (Miss)	I	Uganda
NACIRI, Bensaghir M'Hamed	V	Morocco
NADJOURMA, DeGaulle	VI	Chad
NAIK, Dhansukh M.	III	Zambia
NANA, Obed	II	Cameroon
NANGUIADE, Service	VIII	Chad
NARTEY, Joseph	VI	Ghana
NASSOR, Muhammed H.	I	Tanzania
NCHANJI, Germanus	II	Cameroon
NCUBE, Edward	II	Rhodesia
NCUBE, Mtshana	IV	Rhodesia
NDAJUNWOHA, Gaston	IV	Uganda
NDAM, Sadrack	IV	Cameroon
N'DAO, Alioune	IV	Senegal

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
NDEFO, Daniel E.	II	Nigeria
NDIFORCHU, Abraham	VIII	Cameroon
NDIMBO, Jacob	II	Tanzania
NDINYA, Luke O.	I	Kenya
NDIRANGU, Eluid	II	Kenya
NDLANGAMANDLA, Humphrey	VIII	Swaziland
NDOLVU, Joshua	II	Rhodesia
NDOVI, Winfield	III	Malawi
NDZE, Dennis T.	VI	Cameroon
NDZEGHA, Kongyuf	X	Cameroon
NEGASH, Girma	IV	Ethiopia
NEGUSSEY, Dawit	VII	Ethiopia
NEGUSSIE, Lissane-Worque	IV	Ethiopia
NELSON, Charles A.	III	Nigeria
NELSON, Donald	VI	Sierra Leone
NEMBAWARE, Onesimus H.	V	Rhodesia
NGAIYAYE, Morven	II	Malawi
NGAMAN, Ephraim C.	II	Kenya
NGAMBI, Wisdom	V	Zambia
NGANDU, Sylvain	VIII	Zaire
NGANGA, John K.	II	Kenya
NGANGA, Robert E.	II	Kenya
NGANGMUTA, Daniel A.	VII	Cameroon
NGARE, Timothy Ngure	VII	Kenya
NGARI, Crispin N.	III	Kenya
NGATHO, Noah N.	IV	Kenya
NGENGE, Thomas T. E.	VIII	Cameroon
NGODA, Harold	V	Kenya
NGOI, Mephie	V	Zaire
NGOIE, Jean-Pierre	IX	Zaire
NGOM, Gilbert	II	Cameroon
NGOMA, Cletus	V	Zambia

APPENDIX III

ASPAU PARTICIPANTS - WAVES I - X
August 1, 1961 - June 30, 1971

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
NGONGO, Emery-Patrice	IX	Zaire
NGOUMEN, Dieudonne	VII	Cameroon
NGOUNDO, Lucien	III	Cameroon
NGUESSAN, Kouame	IX	Ivory Coast
NGUIDJOE, Jean Pierre	VIII	Cameroon
NGUMI, Paul Gikubu	III	Kenya
NGUNYA, Erastus	I	Kenya
NGUTHU, John W.	II	Kenya
NGUTI, Ignatius Ndikum	VII	Cameroon
NGWA, Collins	IV	Cameroon
NGWA, Jacob N.	II	Cameroon
NGWE MANDENG, Augustin	VII	Cameroon
NGWENYA, Edgar A.	V	Rhodesia
NGWENYA, Stephen Moyo	III	Rhodesia
NHARI, David B.	IV	Rhodesia
NHARI, Sunday	III	Rhodesia
NIANG, Ibrahima	VIII	Senegal
NIBA, Matthias I.	II	Cameroon
NIJOMURAGIJE, Yosiya	II	Uganda
NINGO, Aaron Yves	IX	Cameroon
NJIH, Peter F.	VI	Cameroon
NJOCK, Edward Georges	III	Cameroon
NJOCK, Libii J	IX	Cameroon
NJOMO, Emmanuel N.	VIII	Cameroon
NJOMO, Sadrack E.	I	Cameroon
NJOROGE, Samuel	IV	Kenya
NJOYA, Jean-Paul	I	Cameroon
NKAMBULE, Harry	VII	Swaziland
NKANA, Robert	IV	Malawi
NKANI, Faustin	IV	Zaire
NKHOMA, Elywin G.	III	Malawi
NKITA, Albertine	VIII	Zaire

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
NKIWANE, Solomon	I	Rhodesia
NKIWANE, Solomon M.	I	Zambia
NKODO, Theodore	V	Cameroon
NKOUM, Minna Bella	I	Cameroon
NKUMBULA, Malace	III	Zambia
NNANI, Joseph I.	II	Nigeria
NNOLI, Albert O.	I	Nigeria
NOMO ONGOLO, Edouard	II	Cameroon
NORGBEY, Divine	VI	Ghana
NOUGBODE, Magloire	II	Dahomey
NSAKALA, Albert	V	Zaire
NSEKELA, Constantin	VII	Zaire
NTABA, Hetherwick	IV	Malawi
NTI, Anthony	VIII	Ghana
NTSEKHE, W. P.	III	Lesotho
NUNYUIE, Francis	X	Ghana
NWABUZOR, Augustine	III	Nigeria
NWABUZOR, Joachim	III	Nigeria
NWACHUKU, Adiele	III	Nigeria
NWAFOR, Eleazor A.	I	Nigeria
NWANKO, Nehemiah O.	I	Nigeria
NWANZE, Marie T	I	Nigeria
NWAOBILO, Israel	IV	Nigeria
NWAOZOMUDOH, Benedicta A.	III	Nigeria
NWASOKWA, Stephen I.	III	Nigeria
NWOKOYE, Godwin	IV	Nigeria
NWOSU, Ochn	I	Nigeria
NWOSU, Sony	V	Nigeria
NWUNDE, Joseph F.	I	Nigeria
NYABOYA, Isadore*	IX	Burundi

*Brought to U. S. by IIE.
Picked up by ASPAU Fall 1969.

APPENDIX III

ASPAU PARTICIPANTS - WAVES I - X
August 1, 1961 - June 30, 1971

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
NYAGIRO, Julius	III	Tanzania
NYATTA, Ayub M.	VI	Kenya
NYAU, Goodwin R.	VII	Zambia
NYENDWA, Patrick	IV	Zambia
NYONGO, Aggrey James O.	VIII	Kenya
NYUNDO, Gideon O.	VI	Kenya
NZEKIO, Ernest	VI	Cameroon
NZEWI, George	IV	Nigeria
NZIRAMASANGA, Mudziviri	IV	Rhodesia
NZONGOLA, Antoine K.	VIII	Zaire
NZUWAH, Thomas Mariyo	I	Rhodesia
OBAMA, Marie Therese	X	Cameroon
OBASUN, Daniel	I	Nigeria
OBELE, Morefe	I	Nigeria
OBI, A. W.	II	Nigeria
OBI, Christopher	V	Nigeria
OBI, Florence (Miss)	V	Nigeria
OBI, Wilson C.	III	Nigeria
OBOKA, Richard C.	III	Nigeria
ODETEI, Vincent	VI	Ghana
ODI, Atse	V	Ivory Coast
ODIUNRIN, Oluwole O.	I	Nigeria
ODOUR, Ralph	IV	Kenya
ODOY-SULE, Ephrem	VI	Uganda
ODUL, Jimmy	VI	Uganda
ODUNTON, Edward	IX	Ghana
ODURUKWE, Sylvanus	II	Nigeria
ODUSANWO, Adedeji	I	Nigeria
OFODILE, Eleazer I.	I	Nigeria
OFODILE, Ferdinand A.	II	Nigeria
OGEDEGBE, Alexander	IV	Nigeria
OGEDENGBE, Martins	IV	Nigeria

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
OGOLA, Akisoferi	I	Uganda
OGUBOUKIRI, Godwin D.	I	Nigeria
OGUNBA, Victor O.	II	Nigeria
OGUNBAMERU, Augustus	II	Nigeria
OGUNDANA, Rufus Sunday	II	Nigeria
OGUNDEYI, Michael	V	Nigeria
OGUNDIPE, Olufeni C.	I	Nigeria
OGUNDSEINDE, Sunday	II	Nigeria
OGUNGBEMI, David	IV	Nigeria
OGUNLANA, Moses J.	I	Nigeria
OGUNLEYE, Gabriel	I	Nigeria
OGUNSOLA, Abimbola	IV	Nigeria
OGUNTOLA, Joel O.	III	Nigeria
OGUNTOLU, Olabimpe (Miss)	IV	Nigeria
OGUNTUASE, Abiose Matthew	IV	Nigeria
OGUNYE, Medrose W.	I	Nigeria
OHENE-FREMPONG, Kwaku	VI	Ghana
OJEMAN, Augustanan	I	Nigeria
OJIGBO, Anthony	III	Nigeria
OJINNAKA, Peter S. I.	II	Nigeria
OJO, John O. Ratunde	I	Nigeria
OKAFO, Lawrence A.	III	Nigeria
OKAFOR, MacDonald I.	II	Nigeria
OKAFOR, Raymond N.	II	Nigeria
OKARO, James C. N.	III	Nigeria
OKELLO, John	III	Uganda
OKELLO, Robert	VII	Uganda
OKELLO, Tom	IX	Uganda
OKEMA, Samuel	I	Uganda
OKEREKE, Daniel K.	III	Nigeria
OKEREKE, Iheoma O.	I	Nigeria
OKIGWE, Onwuchekwa K.	II	Nigeria

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NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
OKIKIADE, Christopher	II	Nigeria
OKOCHI, Ibeanusu L.	II	Nigeria
OKOLL, Emmanuel	III	Uganda
OKON, Okokon Bassey	II	Nigeria
OKONGO-GWOKE, Faustino	IV	Uganda
OKORLEY, Emmanuel	V	Ghana
OKORO, Bogart Chike	IV	Nigeria
OKOROMA, Edwin	II	Nigeria
OKOT, Andre	V	Uganda
OKOYE, Josephat K.	II	Nigeria
OKOYE, N. C.	III	Nigeria
OKOYE, Sheila (nee KUBWALO)	III	Malawi
OKPAKU, Joseph	II	Nigeria
OKPOKWASILI, Bertram C.	III	Nigeria
OKUNSEINDE, Claudius	IV	Nigeria
OKURUME, Godwin	I	Nigeria
OKUSANYA, Isaac	VII	Nigeria
OLABISI, Olagoke	V	Nigeria
OLADUNNI, Johnson	VIII	Nigeria
OLAGUNDOYE, Jibayo M.	III	Nigeria
OLAGUNDOYE, Odunayo	V	Nigeria
OLAMBIWONNU, Numudeen O.	I	Nigeria
OLAOYE, Samuel	II	Nigeria
OLATEJU, Timothy	V	Nigeria
OLERU, Ugwuanya	V	Nigeria
OLUANDA, George	V	Kenya
OLORUNSOLA, Olayiwola	VII	Nigeria
OLUKOTUN, Adedye	VI	Nigeria
OLUNLOYO, Olufemi	II	Nigeria
OLUNLOYO, Vincent	IV	Nigeria
OLUNSEGUN, Jawando A.	II	Nigeria
OLUPOT, Musulam	III	Uganda

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
OLUSOLA, Oluyemisi	IV	Nigeria
OLUTIMAYIN, Sunday	VI	Nigeria
OLUWOLE, Francis A.	I	Nigeria
OLUWOLE, Olukayode H.	II	Nigeria
OMANGE, Joshua	IV	Kenya
OMATETE, Oghemi O.	I	Nigeria
OMOLO, Joseph	V	Kenya
ONABAWO, Bose O.	I	Nigeria
ONESIROSAN, Peter T.	III	Nigeria
ONG'ONDO, Humphrey M. L.	IX	Kenya
ONOGE, Omafume F.	I	Nigeria
ONUKWUE, Ruth C. (Miss)	III	Nigeria
ONUOHA, Obasi N.	II	Nigeria
ONWUBU, Christian	II	Nigeria
ONWUEME, Innocent Chukuma	III	Nigeria
ONYANGO, Asaph	IV	Uganda
ONYANGO, Gabriel	IV	Kenya
ONYANGO, Gabriel	V	Uganda
ONYEBEGU, Samuel	VI	Nigeria
ONYEDINA, Grace (Miss)	V	Nigeria
ONYEKA, Nehemiah N.	II	Nigeria
ONYEKWELU, Samuel	II	Nigeria
OPARAH, Sonny	I	Nigeria
OPUKU, Justin	IX	Ghana
ORACH, Faustino	III	Uganda
ORDIA, Idahosa	V	Nigeria
OREKOYA, Simeon O.	II	Nigeria
OROZI, Fodeibou	IX	Chad
ORYEM, Sylvius	V	Uganda
OSAGIE, Samuel Eghosa	II	Nigeria
OSAKWE, George C.	I	Nigeria
OSAZUWA, Michael	IV	Nigeria

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ASPAU PARTICIPANTS - WAVES I - X
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NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
OSEI, Akwasi	VII	Ghana
OSEI, E. A.	III	Ghana
OSENI, Hakeem	I	Nigeria
OSHODI, Adenrele	IV	Nigeria
OSIELO, Francis	V	Nigeria
OSO, Julius B.	II	Nigeria
OSSEO-ASARE, Emmanuel	VII	Ghana
OTAIGBE, Edetaen A.	I	Nigeria
OTOBO, Eric	II	Nigeria
OTSHINGA, Emmanuel	VII	Zaire
OTUE, Adaeze (Miss)	II	Nigeria
OTUTEYE, Godfred	VII	Ghana
OUATTARA, Allassane	II	Upper Volta
OUEDRAOGO, Bernard	VIII	Upper Volta
OWILI-EGER, Angelus	VII	Uganda
OWOLO, David	II	Nigeria
OWOR, Aloysius	IV	Uganda
OWOTOMO, Modupeola (Miss)	IV	Nigeria
OWOUR, Thomas	I	Kenya
OWUSU, Lawrence	VIII	Ghana
OWUSU, Philip	V	Ghana
OWUSU, Rexford	V	Ghana
OYEKAN, Ashim	VII	Nigeria
OYEKAN, Sunny	VI	Nigeria
OYELABI, Johnson	I	Nigeria
OYELEDUN, Abayomi	VIII	Nigeria
OYENIYI, Elias I.	II	Nigeria
OYETUNJI, Ashimiyu	IV	Nigeria
OYINSAN, Benjamin A.	II	Nigeria
OZA, Bhupendra	V	Uganda
OZUMBA, Anusie A.	III	Nigeria
PADAMBO, George	III	Malawi

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
PALMER, Prince	IV	Sierra Leone
PAMBI, Daniel	VI	Tanzania
PANDYA, Shishir P.	VI	Kenya
PANESAR, Jarnail S.	I	Tanzania
PANGWANA, Gershon	II	Rhodesia
PANT, Bhaskarrao	VIII	Zambia
PAPPOE, Victor	VI	Ghana
PAROO, Mohamed Iqbal	IX	Kenya
PASIPANODYA, Alphonse	IV	Rhodesia
PATEL, Chimanlal	IV	Zambia
PATEL, Jayanti	V	Zambia
PATEL, Suresh	VI	Zambia
PATEL, Vithalbhai	I	Tanzania
PEABODY, E. K.	VI	Liberia
PEARCE, Elizabeth	IV	Nigeria
PEMBAMOTO, Kenneth	IX	Zaire
PEPRAH, Richard	VIII	Ghana
PEREIRA, Agnelo	I	Tanzania
PETERS, Ethel Onike	I	Sierra Leone
PETERS, Raphael O.	I	Nigeria
PETTEY, Gordon J.	V	Rhodesia
PFUPAJENA, Howard Michael	III	Rhodesia
PHIRI, Dickson James	III	Rhodesia
PHIRI, Jabes	IV	Zambia
PHIRI, Wizas	II	Zambia
PHULL, Kuldup	IV	Tanzania
PILLAY, Paulette (Miss)	VII	Seychelles
PIRANI, Salim	VIII	Kenya
PLACCA, Edouard-Raphael	II	Togo
POKU, Benjamin	III	Ghana
POKU, Kwasi	V	Ghana
PONERA, Charles	III	Tanzania

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NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
POOL, Andre	VI	Seychelles
POTHIN, Lise (Miss)	VII	Seychelles
POUHE, Albert	VII	Cameroon
PRAH, Paul	VIII	Ghana
PRICE, Vincent	IV	Kenya
PTASYNSKI, Andrzej	III	Zambia
PUTSOANE, James	II	Lesotho
QUAO, Nicholas	VII	Ghana
QUICK, John A.	II	Rhodesia
RABELLO, Lancie A.	II	Tanzania
RABEMANANTSOA, Michelle	III	Malagasy Rep.
RABETSIMBA, Tiana	II	Malagasy Rep.
RADILOFE, Prosper George	IV	Malagasy Rep.
RAHARIMALALA, Simone (Miss)	II	Malagasy Rep.
RAHIM, Mohamed	V	Tanzania
RAHMATO, Dessalegn	III	Ethiopia
RAJAOHARIMIMISA, Jean	III	Malagasy Rep.
RAJI, Tesleem I.	II	Nigeria
RAKOTOMANA, Jean-Louis	IV	Malagasy Rep.
RAKOTONDRIANIBE, Aime	II	Malagasy Rep.
RAKULA, George Owino	VII	Kenya
RALITSOELE, L. W.	III	Lesotho
RANDRIA, Hugues	II	Malagasy Rep.
RANDRIANA, Jean	IV	Malagasy Rep.
RAOSOAENINORO, Lucille	III	Malagasy Rep.
RASAMIMANANA, Max Yvon	IV	Malagasy Rep.
RAZAFINDRAZAKA, Mirelle	II	Malagasy Rep.
RAZAK, Nurdin A.	I	Tanzania
RAZANANIRINI, Jeanette	II	Malagasy Rep.
RAZEMBA, Elton G.	I	Rhodesia
RDISSI, Ali	VIII	Tunisia
REHMAT, Amir	IV	Tanzania

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
RENDER, Mary (Miss)	VI	Tanzania
RHAZAOUI, Ahmed	III	Morocco
RICHARDSON, Albert	VII	Ghana
ROBERTSON, Struan L.	V	Kenya
ROGERS, David B.	I	Sierra Leone
ROSARIO, Judith (Miss)	II	Kenya
RUBAMA, Ibrahim S.	II	Tanzania
RUBAMBEY, Grace (Miss)	VI	Tanzania
RUGHANI, Indulal K.	I	Malawi
RUWE, George	V	Zambia
RWAKANADI, Zachary	I	Tanzania
RWECHUNGURA, Celestin	II	Tanzania
RWEYEMAMU, Justinian	II	Tanzania
RWEYEMAMU, Juvenal I.	II	Tanzania
RWEYEMAMU, Raymond	I	Tanzania
SABER, Moncef	V	Tunisia
SABKY, El Hassane	VI	Morocco
SADIKU, Abraham	IX	Nigeria
SAGNIA, Sidia	VII	Gambia
SAGOE, Kweku	V	Nigeria
SAIDI, Paul Jack	IX	Zaire
SAKAYA, Francis R.	III	Tanzania
SALAKO, Abimobola	III	Nigeria
SALAWU, Kasumu	IV	Nigeria
SALIM, Ahmed	I	Sierra Leone
SALIM, Ahmed Ali	III	Tanzania
SAMBO, Abdussazami	IV	Nigeria
SAMBWE, Gregoire	VII	Zaire
SANDALAMU, Ledson W.	III	Malawi
SANDURA, Wilson	IV	Rhodesia
SANNAH, Lamin Ousman	III	Gambia
SAO, Guy	II	Cameroon

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NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
SAWYERR, Eric	IV	Nigeria
SAWYERR, James	IX	Nigeria
SAWYERR, Olasienda S.	III	Nigeria
SBHATTU, Melaku	IV	Ethiopia
SCHEEPERS, Freda (Miss)	V	Zambia
SCHULTZ, Christine (Miss)	I	Tanzania
SEAGER, Andrew J.	II	Botswana
SEAGER, Mary Joy	VI	Botswana
SEIDU, Raphael	IX	Ghana
SEKADDE, Christine (Miss)	VII	Uganda
SEMBUYA, Joseph	IV	Uganda
SENDAULA, Henry	VI	Uganda
SENDE, Pierre David	III	Cameroon
SENE, Amadou	V	Senegal
SENE, Amadou Lamine	IX	Senegal
SENEADZA, S. K.	III	Ghana
SERAY-WURIE, Ahmad	I	Sierra Leone
SEREMA, L. Ernest	VII	Botswana
SETTENDA, Ahmad	I	Uganda
SEVUME, Suruth (Miss)	IV	Uganda
SHABA, Geoffrey E.	II	Rhodesia
SHAH, Kishorilal	III	Kenya
SHAH, Sushila (Miss)	I	Tanzania
SHAMU, Gabriel Naison	I	Rhodesia
SHAMUYARIRA, Musa P.	I	Rhodesia
SHARMA, Vijya (Miss)	VI	Kenya
SHERIFF, Abdul M.	I	Tanzania
SHERIFF, Fariyal	IV	Tanzania
SHERMAN, Edith (Miss)	I	Liberia
SHONIWA, Claudius	IV	Rhodesia
SHUMA, Geoffrey	IV	Tanzania
SIAME, Simeo	I	Zambia
SIAMWIZA, Mwindance	V	Zambia
SIANTUMBO, Richmond	IV	Zambia
SIBANDA, Zebediah Mangono	III	Rhodesia
SIHLANGU, Philip T.	V	Rhodesia
SIKAND, Sharanpal	V	Kenya
SIKANETA, Samuel S.	III	Zambia
SILAA, Anderson R.	III	Tanzania
SILILO, Yutule	V	Zambia
SIMELANE, Constance (Miss)	IV	Swaziland
SIMWANZA, Fred	II	Zambia
SIMWANZA, Kamutondo	V	Zambia
SIMWANZA, Sunday	III	Zambia
SINKONDE, Masunga M.	IV	Malawi
SITHOLE, Christabel (Miss)	VII	Swaziland
SITHOLE, Wilson Dandato	III	Rhodesia
SIWILA, Elijan	V	Zambia
SOBANTU, Harold	III	Rhodesia
SOBOWALE, Biola	IV	Nigeria
SOCK, Raymond	V	Cameroon
SONA, Ruth Abjo Njie	IX	Cameroon
SONG, Francois	VII	Cameroon
SOOD, Prem Lal	I	Kenya
SOOH, Pierre	V	Cameroon
SOREMI, Edward	VI	Nigeria
SORINMADE, Sampson	IV	Nigeria
SOTONDJI, Gonzales G.	III	Dahomey
SOWUNMI, Ikundayo	V	Nigeria
SOYODE, Babajide A.	I	Nigeria
SSALI-KABULAWA, William	I	Uganda
SSEBAZZA, Herman	VI	Uganda
SSEKASOZI, Engelbert	I	Uganda
SSENGOBA-SSENTAMU, Richard	VII	Uganda

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ASPAU PARTICIPANTS - WAVES I - X
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NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
SSERWADDA, Bernadine	IV	Uganda
SSETTIMBA, Musisi Joseph	VI	Uganda
STAUDT, William	VI	Ghana
STEADY, Henry	I	Liberia
STEYN, Johannes	V	Zambia
SUCHAK, Pavin Devray	III	Tanzania
SUH, Jonathan	IV	Cameroon
SUKATI, Andreas	VIII	Swaziland
SULEMAN, Roshan (Miss)	IV	Tanzania
SUNDERJI, Amynmohamed	II	Tanzania
SURAFIEL, Menbere	VIII	Ethiopia
SURUMA, Ezra	VI	Uganda
SUSU, Alfred A.	III	Nigeria
SUSUNG, Elias N.	VIII	Cameroon
SYLLA, Abou Dremenae	III	Ivory Coast
TABAH, George I.	VI	Cameroon
TADESSE, Tesfaye	IV	Ethiopia
TADJIOGUEU, Etienne	VIII	Cameroon
TAFESSE, Mekuria	VI	Ethiopia
TALL, Seydou	V	Senegal
TANYI, Agnes (Mrs. Mundi)	VI	Cameroon
TAPERA, Athanasius N.	II	Rhodesia
TASHA, Lawrence	VI	Cameroon
TASINGA, Isaac K.	X	Cameroon
TATA, Nestor	II	Malagasy Rep.
TATEPO, Corentin	II	Cameroon
TAUKOBONG, T. M.	VI	Botswana
TAWARI, Vincent	IV	Nigeria
TAWIAH, Jacob	VIII	Ghana
TCHISSI, Thomas	VIII	Cameroon
TCHOKOKAM, Georges	VIII	Cameroon
TEDLA, Buzuayehu	VIII	Ethiopia

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
TEFERRA, Kiflu	IX	Ethiopia
TEFERRA, Zanaye	IX	Ethiopia
TEKALEGN, Tilahun	IX	Ethiopia
TEKESTE, Hagos	X	Ethiopia
TEKLE, Seyoum	X	Ethiopia
TEM, Hosea	VI	Tanzania
TEMBI, Mathias M. A.	VII	Cameroon
TEMBO, Aubrey	V	Malawi
TESFAGABER, Ahferon	V	Ethiopia
TESFAMARIAM, Hailezghi	VIII	Ethiopia
TESFASION, Rezene	V	Ethiopia
TESSEMA, Solomon	IX	Ethiopia
TETTEH, Amarh Philip	V	Ghana
TETTEY, Moses	VI	Ghana
THAKARAR, Rameshandra	I	Tanzania
THOBHANI, Akbarali	III	Uganda
THOKOA, Thuso	IV	Lesotho
THOMOPOULOS, Gregs C.	II	Nigeria
TIBAGAMBIRWA, Boniface	I	Uganda
TIGA-TITA, William	VI	Cameroon
TOBO, Florence	V	Cameroon
TOMETY, Guy Serge	III	Ivory Coast
TONYE, Pierre-Rene	IV	Cameroon
TOUNGARA, Adams	V	Ivory Coast
TOURE, Mody	II	Mali
TRAORE, Vamoussa	V	Ivory Coast
TREGSON-ROBERTS, Marvel (Miss)	III	Sierra Leone
TSCHETGEN, Gustave	II	Cameroon
TSHIBAKA, Athanase	VII	Zaire
TSHIBANGU, Raphael	X	Zaire
TSHIBANGU, Remy	VIII	Zaire
TSHIBUABUA, Samuel M.	VIII	Zaire

APPENDIX III

ASPAU PARTICIPANTS - WAVES I - X
August 1, 1961 - June 30, 1971

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
TSHIMANGA, Pierre	VII	Zaire
TSHIONYI, Esaie	VIII	Zaire
TSHISHIMBI, Jean Claude	VIII	Zaire
TSODODO, Maurice Dexter	III	Rhodesia
TSOMONDO, Micah S.	II	Rhodesia
TZEGGAI, Arai	VI	Ethiopia
UDOH, Joseph	IV	Nigeria
UDOJI, Godfrey Amachi	III	Nigeria
UDEALA, Oleka	I	Nigeria
UDOM, Patrick (changed to Enamidem U. Obok-Udom)	I	Nigeria
UGOJI, Okalazu N.	II	Nigeria
UGORJI, Clement C.	II	Nigeria
UGOWE, Gabriel	III	Nigeria
UKADIKE, Maurice	VI	Nigeria
UKANWA, Anthony	IV	Nigeria
UKO, Okon	I	Nigeria
UKU, Doris O. (Miss)	III	Nigeria
UMEOJIEGO, Festus A. O.	III	Nigeria
URASA, Isai	VI	Tanzania
USIDAME, Godwin	I	Nigeria
UTSHUDI, Armand-Bardin	IX	Zaire
UZEBU, Irabor	I	Nigeria
UZOARU, Benjamin	II	Nigeria
VAMOER, Alexander	I	Zambia
VANI, Basil	I	Liberia
VARRE, Daniel	V	Senegal
VITTA, Paul B.	II	Tanzania
VUSI, Ibrahim S.	VIII	Cameroon
WACHIRA, Robin Kamohi	III	Kenya
WACIIRA, Jackson	V	Kenya
WAGACHA, Bernard M.	X	Kenya
WAITA, Raphael M.	III	Kenya
WALJEE, Mansoor	I	Tanzania
WALJI, Laila (Miss)	III	Tanzania
WALKER, Andrew	VI	Zambia
WALTON-EVANS, Martin	V	Zambia
WAMBA, Ernest	IV	Zaire
WANAMBWA, Geoffrey O.	VII	Kenya
WANJOHI, Raphael	III	Kenya
WARUHIU, George K.	I	Kenya
WATENE, David M.	I	Kenya
WATINDI, Hezron	IV	Kenya
WAWA, Andre	I	Zaire
WILLIAMS, Babatunde	VII	Nigeria
WILLIAMS, Christopher	III	Nigeria
WILLIAMS, Gabriel	II	Nigeria
WILLIAMS, Jonathan Bola	IX	Gambia
WILLIAMS, Williams	I	Nigeria
WILSON, Anthony	II	Nigeria
WOLDE-MICHAEL, Joseph	III	Ethiopia
WOLDEMICHAEL, Tewolde	VI	Ethiopia
WOLDE-SADIK, Abera	III	Ethiopia
WOLDETINSAE, Amde	VI	Ethiopia
WONG, Josuane	VI	Seychelles
WORDIE, Samuel	IX	Ghana
WORKNEH, Almaz (Miss)	IX	Ethiopia
WORKU, Berhane	X	Ethiopia
WUBE, Yilma	VIII	Ethiopia
YADETA, Baheru	IV	Ethiopia
YAHYA, Ali	II	Tanzania
YAO, Kacou	I	Ivory Coast
YASSIN, Mohamed	VIII	Somalia
YENWO, Godfrey Molo	IX	Cameroon

APPENDIX III

ASPAU PARTICIPANTS - WAVES I - X
August 1, 1961 - June 30, 1971

NAME	WAVE	COUNTRY
YESUFU, Marinatu O.	III	Nigeria
YESUFU, Momodu B.	I	Nigeria
YEWAH, Maurice	III	Cameroon
YILLA, Ibrahim M.	II	Sierra Leone
YIMENU, Shibabaw	III	Ethiopia
YOUNG, Antoine	VIII	Seychelles
YUMBA, Edouard	IX	Zaire
YUSUF, Waichungo	IV	Kenya
ZAIDI, Moorjehan H.	V	Kenya
ZANAMWE, Lovemore D.	II	Rhodesia
ZATTE, Jimmy	V	Seychelles
ZERRIFFI, Ali	VI	Morocco
ZESAGULI, Wilson	II	Uganda
ZEWDE, Elias	X	Ethiopia
ZEWDE, Getachew	V	Ethiopia
ZHOU, Mushori	I	Rhodesia
ZHOU, Sifas E.	II	Rhodesia
ZOLA, Emile	I	Zaire
ZOUHEIR, Ahmed	VI	Morocco
ZULU, Joshua	VIII	Zambia
ZUNZANYIKA, Xavier Kembo	III	Rhodesia
ZVC BO, Eddison	II	Rhodesia

APPENDIX III

AFRICAN TRANSFER STUDENT AWARDS (ATSA)
THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE
833 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

NAME	COUNTRY
AHONDJON, Kouao	Ivory Coast
AKIN, Alfred	Ivory Coast
ALAIYA, Yusuf	Nigeria
DAMEN, Christopher	Nigeria
IBITOMI, Raphael	Nigeria
KASOMEKERA, Zachary	Malawi
KOUAME, Lazare N.	Ivory Coast
KRAGBE, Gadou	Ivory Coast
KUHANGA, Nicholas	Tanzania
MANGOU, Diaba	Ivory Coast
MONACO, Roger	Ivory Coast
N'JIE, Baboucar	Gambia
NONYEM, Juliet (Miss)	Nigeria
OSENI, Anne (Mrs.)	Nigeria
STUBBLEFIELD, Gnenpu (Miss)	Liberia
SYLLA, Ibrahima	Ivory Coast
TALL, Moussa	Mali
WONG-TOO-YUEN, Roger	Mauritius
WUDNESH, Hailu	Ethiopia
YAO, Koffi	Ivory Coast

APPENDIX IV

DISTRIBUTION OF ASPAU STUDENTS BY COUNTRY

Country	WAVES I 61/62	II 62/63	III 63/64	IV 64/65	V 65/66	VI 66/67	VII 67/68	VIII 68/69	IX 69/70	X 70/71	Totals
Mali	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Morocco	-	-	3	4	6	7	2	1	2	-	25
Niger	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	5
Nigeria	96	92	79	57	28	11	5	7	3	-	378
Rhodesia	17	25	22	17	14	-	-	-	-	-	95
Senegal	-	-	-	3	3	2	3	6	4	1	22
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	5	4	6	1	-	-	16
Sierra Leone	12	2	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	19
Somalia Rep.	-	-	1	-	4	4	-	4	1	1	15
Swaziland	-	1	-	2	-	2	3	3	1	-	12
Tanzania	32	25	22	16	7	7	-	-	-	-	109
Togo	1	3	5	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	13
Tunisia	-	-	-	1	4	-	2	3	-	-	10
Uganda	15	10	21	15	18	17	11	2	3	-	112
Upper Volta	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4

APPENDIX IV

DISTRIBUTION OF ASPAU STUDENTS BY COUNTRY

Country	WAVES I 61/62	II 62/63	III 63/64	IV 64/65	V 65/66	VI 66/67	VII 67/68	VIII 68/69	IX 69/70	X 70/71	Totals
Botswana	-	2	1	1	3	2	2	-	-	-	11
Cameroun	7	16	17	10	15	13	13	14	9	7	121
Chad	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	6
Congo (Brazzaville)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dahomey	5	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Ethiopia	-	7	15	15	5	9	9	10	10	11	91
Gabon	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gambia	-	-	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	-	11
Ghana	-	-	7	1	14	16	11	14	8	1	72
Ivory Coast	5	3	5	3	5	4	-	-	6	4	35
Kenya	17	13	17	26	18	13	11	7	6	1	129
Lesotho	-	2	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	7
Liberia	6	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	1	-	13
Malagasy Republic	-	8	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Malawi	5	13	16	17	15	-	-	-	-	-	66

APPENDIX IV

DISTRIBUTION OF ASPAU STUDENTS BY COUNTRY

Country	WAVES I 61/62	II 62/63	III 63/64	IV 64/65	V 65/66	VI 66/67	VII 67/68	VIII 68/69	IX 69/70	X 70/71	Totals
Zaire	3	5	6	3	9	7	7		10	2	66
Zambia	13	7	16	10	33	4	5	4	-	-	92
Totals	239	246	265	218	209	129	98	94	67	29	1,594

APPENDIX V

THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

ASPAU STUDENTS/FIELDS OF STUDY

FIELDS OF STUDY	STUDENT TOTAL	WAVES I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
LIBERAL ARTS/SOCIAL SCIENCES (Continued)											
Philosophy	1		1								
Political Science	38	17	8	8	3	1	1				
Psychology	6	1	1	1			3				
Arts & Sciences	3	2		1							
Social Science	14	4	4	4	2						
Social Studies	3					3					
Sociology	15	3	3	1	3	1	1		1	2	
Sociology/Criminology											
Theatre Arts	1		1								
Spanish	1	1									
Humanities	3		1	2							
Archeology	1			1							
Diplomacy	1	1									
TOTALS	234	59	51	50	34	18	12	3	2	4	1

APPENDIX V

THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

ASPAU STUDENTS/FIELDS OF STUDY

FIELDS OF STUDY	STUDENT TOTAL	WAVES I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
AGRICULTURE/LAND RESOURCES	83	11	11	15	14	8	7	6	5	6	--
BUSINESS/PUBLIC ADMIN/ECONOMICS/GOVT	198	44	40	24	23	29	13	10	5	7	3
EDUCATION/TEACHING	126	3	5	14	15	35	12	21	10	9	2
ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL	523	49	66	78	71	81	60	31	50	27	10
LIBERAL ARTS/SOCIAL SCIENCES	234	59	51	50	34	18	12	3	2	4	1
MEDICINE, PARAMEDICAL, RELATED FIELDS	131	24	16	33	27	10	4	7	5	5	--
SCIENCES	287	48	55	49	33	28	19	18	16	8	13
URBAN STUDIES	12	1	2	2	1	--	2	2	1	1	--
TOTALS	1594	239	246	265	218	209	129	98	94	67	29

APPENDIX V

THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

ASPAU STUDENTS/FIELDS OF STUDY

FIELDS OF STUDY	STUDENTS TOTAL	WAVES I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
AGRICULTURE/LAND RESOURCES											
Agriculture	40	7	4	6	7	6	1	4	3	2	
Agriculture/Soil Chemistry	4			1	1		2				
Agricultural/Animal Industries	2		1	1							
Agricultural Economics	3			1		1			1		
Agricultural Research	1		1								
Agronomy	14	1	2	2	4		3		1	1	
Fisheries	4		1	1	1	1					
Forestry	11	2	2	2	1		1	1		2	
Horticulture	1			1							
Range/Farm Management	2							1		1	
Plant Pathology	1	1									
TOTAL	83	11	11	15	14	8	7	6	5	6	0

APPENDIX V

THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

ASPAU STUDENTS/FIELDS OF STUDY

FIELDS OF STUDY	STUDENT TOTAL	WAVES I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
BUSINESS/PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION/ECONOMICS/ GOVERNMENT											
Accounting	10			3	2	2	1	1		1	
Actuarial Mathematics	2						1	1			
Banking	1						1				
Business Administration	40	5	6	7	8	3	3	1	2	4	1
Business/Business Finance	2	1									1
Commerce and Marketing	6	1			2	1	1		1		
Economics	102	29	24	11	6	15	5	7	2	2	1
Government	17	8	8	1							
Law	1					1					
Public Administration	4				1	2	1				
Statistics	12		1	2	4	5					
Industrial Management	1		1								
TOTAL	198	44	40	24	23	29	13	10	5	7	3

APPENDIX V

THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

ASPAU STUDENTS/FIELDS OF STUDY

FIELDS OF STUDY	STUDENT TOTAL	WAVES I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
EDUCATION/TEACHING											
African History/Teaching	2					1	1				
Agricultural Education	1			1							
Art Education	2		1			1					
Economics/Teaching	2			1		1					
Education	29	1	3	4	8	3	1	8	1		
English/Teaching	35			3	7	6	1	3	5	3	2
French/Teaching	4	2	1	1							
Geography/Teaching	2					2					
History/Teaching	6			1		5					
Home Economics/Math/Teaching	1					1					
Latin/History/Geography/Teaching	1					1					
Math/Teaching	8			1		1	3	3			
Math/Science/Teaching	4					3			1		

APPENDIX V

THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

ASPAU STUDENTS/FIELDS OF STUDY

FIELDS OF STUDY	STUDENT TOTAL	WAVES I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
EDUCATION/TEACHING (Continued)											
Music/Science/Teaching	1					1					
Science Teaching	24			1		8	6	5	3	1	
Social Science Teaching	3					1		2			
Teacher Training	1			1							
TOTAL	126	3	5	14	15	35	12	21	10	9	2

APPENDIX V

THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

ASPAU STUDENTS/FIELDS OF STUDY

FIELDS OF STUDY	STUDENT TOTAL	WAVES I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL											
Aeronautical Engineering	39		1	8	7	7	10	1	5		
Agricultural Engineering	9		1	1	2				3	1	1
Chemical Engineering	90	6	8	8	13	15	15	9	13	4	
Civil Engineering	92	16	21	16	8	12	7	2	7	3	
Electrical Engineering	108	11	13	15	18	19	9	7	4	9	3
Electronics	15			2		4	7		2		
Electronics Engineering	5			2	1	2					
General Engineering	40	7	11	5	14				3		
Geological Engineering	2										2
Hydraulic Engineering	3			1		2					
Industrial Engineering	15		1		1	4	4	2	3		
Marine Engineering	3			1					1	1	
Mechanical Engineering	63	9	9	16	8	11	2	1	2	4	1
Metallurgical Engineering	4			1			1	2			

APPENDIX V

THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

ASPAU STUDENTS/FIELDS OF STUDY

FIELDS OF STUDY	STUDENT TOTAL	WAVES I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL (Continued)											
Mining Engineering	14			1		3	2	2	1	4	1
Nuclear Engineering	1								1		
Petroleum Engineering	2					1			1		
Sanitary Engineering	4			1						1	2
Structural Engineering	3		1					1	1		
Telecommunications	6						2	4			
Telecommunications Engineering	4					1			3		
Water Engineering	1						1				
TOTALS	523	49	66	78	71	81	60	31	50	27	10

APPENDIX V

THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

ASPAU STUDENTS/FIELDS OF STUDY

FIELDS OF STUDY	STUDENT TOTAL	WAVES I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
LIBERAL ARTS/SOCIAL SCIENCES											
Anthropology	1					1					
Communications/Cinema & TV	5				4					1	
English	19	4	8	4		1	1			1	
English/Interpreting	2					1					1
Geography	11	6	1	1		2	1				
History	40	10	11	10	7	1	1				
International Relations	14	3	3	2	2	1	3				
Journalism	14		2	5		4		3			
Language/Linguistics	5	2	2				1				
Liberal Arts	21	4	3	6	8						
Library Science	4			1	1	2					
Literature	4	1	1	1	1						
Modern Languages	6			2	3				1		
Music	1		1								

APPENDIX V

THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

ASPAU STUDENTS/FIELDS OF STUDY

FIELDS OF STUDY	STUDENT TOTAL	WAVES I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
MEDICINE, PARAMEDICAL, RELATED FIELDS											
Dietetics/Nutrition	3						1		1	1	
Medical Technology	3			1	1			1			
Paramedical/Hospital/Administration	1									1	
Pharmacy	20	3	1		2	4	2	4	2	2	
Physiotherapy/Paramedical	2				1					1	
Pre-Dentistry	5	1					1	2	1		
Pre-Medicine	50	13	11	4	19	2			1		
Veterinary Medicine	19	3	3	5	4	4					
Medicine	26	3	1	22							
Preventive Medicine	2	1		1							
TOTAL	131	24	16	33	27	10	4	7	5	5	

APPENDIX V

THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

ASPAU STUDENTS/FIELDS OF STUDY

FIELDS OF STUDY	STUDENT TOTAL	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
SCIENCES											
Biochemistry	23	1	1	6		2	6	2	1		1
Biology	57	13	17	5	6	2	2	2	1	2	2
Botany	4			2	1		1				
Chemistry	52	10	11	9	8	8		4	1		1
Chemistry/Soils	3					2				1	
Computer Science	2								2		
Entomology	2			1							1
Geology	10		1	2	1	2	1	3			
Geophysics	1										1
Industrial Chemistry	4						3		1		
Mathematics	50	11	12	12	3	2	1	1	3	4	1
Metallurgy	5	1				3				1	

APPENDIX V

THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

ASPAU STUDENTS/FIELDS OF STUDY

FIELDS OF STUDY	STUDENT TOTAL	WAVES I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
SCIENCES (Continued)											
Meteorology	4	1			1	1	1				
Microbiology	3	1	1			1					
Nuclear Physics	1							1			
Petroleum Chemistry	2						1		1		
Physics	37	4	6	4	5	5	2	3	5		3
Science/Natural Sciences	15		2	7	6						
Zoology	12	1	4	1	2		1	2	1		
TOTAL	287	48	55	49	33	28	19	18	16	8	13

APPENDIX V

THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

ASPAU STUDENTS/FIELDS OF STUDY

FIELDS OF STUDY	STUDENT TOTAL	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
URBAN STUDIES											
Architecture	9		2	2	1		1	2		1	
Town Planning	2						1		1		
Building Construction	1	1									
TOTAL	12	1	2	2	1		2	2	1	1	

APPENDIX VI

DISTRIBUTION OF ATSA STUDENTS/FIELD OF STUDY

Business	5
Engineering	2
Agriculture & Related Fields	4
Education	4
Sciences	1
Textiles	1
Social Work	2
Nursing	1
	20

APPENDIX VII

SUMMARY OF CURRENT ACTIVITIES OF ASPAU GRADUATES BY COUNTRY

1961 - 1975

COUNTRY	TOTAL GRADUATES	RETURNED BY HOME COUNTRY	STILL IN U.S.A.			OVERSEAS	UNKNOWN
			Further Studies	Working	Training		
Benin	9	8 88.8%				1 11.1%	
Botswana	10	8 80.0%		2 20.0%			
Cameroun	118	79 66.9%	22 18.6%	3 2.5%	6 5.0%	2 1.6%	6 5.0%
Chad	6	5 83.5%				1 16.6%	
Congo Brazaville	1						1
Ethiopia	82	43 52.4%	20 24.3%	4 4.8%	1 1.2%	1 1.2%	13 15.8%
Gambia	10	10 100.0%					
Ghana	64	22 34.3%	16 25.0%	6 9.3%	9 14.0%		11 17.1%

APPENDIX VII

SUMMARY OF CURRENT ACTIVITIES OF ASPAU GRADUATES BY COUNTRY

1961 - 1975

COUNTRY	TOTAL GRADUATES	RETURNED TO HOME COUNTRY	STILL IN U.S.A.			OVERSEAS	UNKNOWN
			Further Studies	Working	Training		
Ivory Coast	30	25 83.3%	2 6.6%		3 10.0%		
Kenya	109	89 81.6%	6 5.5%	5 4.5%	1 .9%	1 .9%	7 6.4%
Lesotho	7	7 100.0%					
Liberia	11	10 90.9%	1 9.0%				
Malagasy R.	19	17 89.5%					2 10.5%
Malawi	55	43 78.1%	4 7.2%			1 1.8%	7 12.7%
Mali	4	4 100.0%					
Morocco	20	18 90.0%		2 10.0%			
Niger	5	4 80.0%		1 20.0%			
Nigeria	362	186 51.3%	21 5.8%	63 17.4%	1 .2%	1 .2%	90 24.8%

APPENDIX VII

SUMMARY OF CURRENT ACTIVITIES OF ASPAU GRADUATES BY COUNTRY

1961 - 1975

COUNTRY	TOTAL GRADUATES	RETURNED TO HOME COUNTRY	STILL IN U.S.A.			OVERSEAS	UNKNOWN
			Further Studies	Working	Training		
Tunisia	6	4 66.6%		2 33.3%			
Uganda	102	65 63.7%	4 3.9%	8 7.8%			25 24.5%
Upper Volta	4	3 75.0%	1 25.0%				
Zaire	56	36 64.0%	13 23.0%	5 8.9%	2 3.5%		
Zambia	81	74 91.0%	1 1.2%	1 1.2%	1 1.2%		4 4.9%
Totals	1,446	923 64.0%	127 9.0%	150 10.0%	25 17.0%	15 1.0%	206 14.0%

APPENDIX VII

SUMMARY OF CURRENT ACTIVITIES OF ASPAU GRADUATES BY COUNTRY

1961 - 1975

COUNTRY	TOTAL GRADUATES	RETURNED TO HOME COUNTRY	STILL IN U.S.A.			OVERSEAS	UNKNOWN
			Further Studies	Working	Training		
Rhodesia	87	41 47.1%	1 1.1%	26 29.8%		4 4.5%	15 17.2%
Senegal	20	12 60.0%	4 20.0%	3 15.0%			1 5.0%
Seychelles	14	12 85.7%	2 14.2%				
Sierra Leone	16	10 62.5%	2 12.5%	2 12.5%		1 6.2%	1 6.2%
Somalia	14	10 71.4%	2 14.2%		1 7.1%		1 7.1%
Swaziland	12	8 66.6%	2 16.6%	1 8.3%			1 8.3%
Tanzania	101	61 60.3%	2 1.9%	15 14.8%		2 1.9%	21 20.7%
Togo	11	9 81.8%	1 9.0%	1 9.0%			

APPENDIX VIII

OPERATION SEARCH

Program Summary
Present Professional Activities of ASPAU Returnees

	N	%
Central Government Service		
Ministerial Level Officials	8	0.9
Executive Level Officials	47	5.0
Central Government Civil Service	33	4.0
Professionals & Scientists	67	7.0
Managers of State Enterprises	4	0.4
Regional Central Government		
Executive Level Regional Officers	4	0.4
International Organizations		
Senior Officials & Employees	25	3.0
Education - University Level		
Faculty & Administrators	91	10.0
Graduate Students	9	1.0
Education - Secondary School Level		
Principals & Teachers	47	5.0
Education - Elementary School Level		
Principals & Teachers	4	0.4
Private Sector Employment		
Managers, Executives & Employees in Business	84	9.0

APPENDIX VIII
(Continued)

	N	%
Self-Employed Professionals		
Legal Field	2	0.2
Architecture	1	0.1
Government Medical Service		
Physicians, Dentists, etc.	12	1.3
Independent or Parastatal Institutes, Corporations		
Managers & Executives	13	1.4
Agriculture		
Executives, Managers, Professionals, employed by Ministry or Agri-business	45	5.0
The Arts		
Films, Theatre	4	0.4
Labor		
Officials	1	0.1
Communications		
Radio, TV, Journalism, Electronics	9	1.0
Activities Unknown	404	44.0
Deceased	9	1.0
TOTAL	923	

APPENDIX IX

OPERATION SEARCH

Statistical Summary by Country

		Country Total
Benin		
Ministerial Level Official	1	
Professionals in Central Government	3	
International Organization	2	
Present Activities Unknown	2	
		8
Botswana		
Executive Level Officials - Central Government	3	
Executive Level Regional Official	1	
Agriculture	4	
		8
Cameroun		
Ministerial Level Official - Central Government	1	
Executive Level Official - Central Government	10	
Professionals & Scientists in Central Government	4	
Managers of State Owned or Run Enterprises	2	
International Organizations	4	
University Faculty & Administrators	4	
Secondary School Principals & Teachers	9	
Private Sector	5	
Government Medical Service	4	
Independent or Parastatal Institutes or Corporations	7	
Agriculture	12	
Present Activities Unknown	15	
Deceased	7	
		79
Chad		
Manager of State Owned or Run Enterprises	1	
Secondary School Principal	1	
International Organizations	1	
Present Activities Unknown	2	
		5

APPENDIX IX
(Continued)

		Country Total
Ethiopia		
Professionals in Central Government	4	
Managers of State Owned Enterprises	1	
University Teaching Staff	3	
Private Sector	2	
Agriculture	1	
Present Activities unknown	32	
		43
The Gambia		
Executive Level Officials	1	
Professionals in Central Government	2	
University Teaching Staff	1	
University Graduate Students	3	
Secondary School Principal	1	
Agriculture	1	
Communication	1	
		10
Ghana		
International Organizations	2	
University Teaching Staff	4	
Secondary School Principals & Staff	1	
Private Sector	4	
Present Activities Unknown	11	
		22
Ivory Coast		
Executive Level - Central Government	6	
Professionals & Scientists - Central Government	4	
International Organizations	1	
University Teaching Staff	2	
Private Business	4	
Independent & Parastatal Institute	3	
Agriculture	1	
Present Activities Unknown	4	
		25
Kenya		
Executive Level Officials	6	
Professionals in Central Government	7	
Civil Service	6	
International Organizations	2	
University Faculty & Administrators	6	
Secondary School Principal & Staff	2	

APPENDIX IX
(Continued)

		Country Total
Kenya (Continued)		
Elementary Principal	1	
Private Sector	4	
Self-Employed Professionals	1	
Government Medical Service	3	
Agriculture	3	
The Arts	1	
Senior Ministry Labor Official	1	
Communication	2	
Present Activities Unknown	43	
Deceased	1	
		89
Lesotho		
Ministerial Level Official	1	
Executive Level Official	1	
Professional & Scientists in Central Government	1	
University Faculty & Staff	1	
Agriculture	1	
Communication	1	
Present Activities Unknown	1	
		7
Liberia		
University Faculty & Staff	2	
Secondary School Teacher	1	
Private Sector	3	
The Arts	1	
Self-Employed Professionals	1	
Present Activities Unknown	2	
		10
Malagasy		
Ministerial Level Official	1	
Professional & Scientists in Central Government	3	
Private Sector	5	
Secondary School Teacher & Staff	2	
University Faculty & Staff	2	
Agriculture	2	
Present Activities Unknown	2	
		17

APPENDIX IX
(Continued)

		Country Total
Malawi		
Ministerial Level Official	3	
Executive Level Officials	3	
Professionals & Scientists-Central Government	3	
University Faculty & Staff	8	
Secondary School Principal	3	
Elementary School Principal	1	
Elementary School Teacher	1	
Government Medical Service	2	
Agriculture	5	
Arts & Sports	1	
Communications	2	
Present Activities Unknown	11	
		43
Mali		
University Teaching Staff	1	
Agriculture	2	
Present Activities Unknown	1	
		4
Morocco		
Executive Level Officials - Central Government	1	
Professionals in Central Government	1	
Private Sector	2	
Present Activities Unknown	14	
		18
Niger		
University Teaching Staff	2	
Secondary School Principal	1	
Present Activities Unknown	1	
		4
Nigeria		
Central Government - Civil Service	4	
Professionals in Central Government	13	
Governor or Head of Regional Unit	2	
Executive Level Regional Officials	1	
International Organizations	3	
University Treaching Staff	29	
University Graduate Students	6	
Secondary School Teacher	5	
Private Business Sector	20	
Independent or Parastatal Institute	1	
Agriculture	2	
Communications	1	
Present Activities Unknown	95	
Deceased	4	
		186

APPENDIX IX
(Continued)

		Country Total
Rhodesia		
International Organizations	1	
University Teaching Staff	3	
Secondary School Teacher	9	
Private Sector	9	
Government Medical Service	3	
Present Activities Unknown	16	
		41
Senegal		
Central Government Civil Service	1	
Professionals in Central Government	2	
International Organizations	3	
Private Sector	1	
Self Employed Professionals	1	
Agriculture	1	
Present Activities Unknown	3	
		12
Seychelles		
Professionals in Central Government	1	
Agriculture	1	
Present Activities Unknown	10	
		12
Sierra Leone		
Central Government Civil Service	1	
Professionals in Central Government	1	
Secondary School Teaching	1	
International Organizations	1	
Present Activities Unknown	6	
		10
Somalia		
Central Government Civil Service	2	
International Organizations	1	
Present Activities Unknown	7	
		10
Swaziland		
Central Government Civil Service	2	
Professionals in Civil Service	2	
Agriculture	1	
Present Activities Unknown	3	
		8

APPENDIX IX
(Continued)

		Country Total
Tanzania		
Ministerial Official	1	
Executive Level Official	6	
Central Government Civil Service	5	
Professionals in Central Government	1	
International Organizations	2	
University Teaching Staff	2	
Secondary School Teaching	5	
Secondary School Principal	1	
Elementary School Teaching	1	
Private Sector	2	
Agriculture	6	
The Arts	1	
Present Activities Unknown	29	
		61
Togo		
Executive Level Officials	1	
Professionals in Central Government	2	
University Teaching Staff	1	
Secondary School Teaching	1	
Agriculture	1	
Present Activities Unknown	2	
Deceased	1	
		4
Tunisia		
University Teaching Staff	1	
Present Activities Unknown	3	
		4
Uganda		
Executive Level Official	1	
Central Government Civil Service	1	
Professionals in Central Government	1	
University Teaching Staff	6	
Secondary School Teaching	1	
Agriculture	1	
Present Activities Unknown	54	
		65
Upper Volta		
Executive Level Official	1	
International Organizations	1	
Present Activities Unknown	1	
		3

APPENDIX IX
(Continued)

		Country Total
Zaire		
Executive Level Official	2	
Professionals in Central Government	4	
University Teaching Staff	8	
Private Sector	9	
Present Activities Unknown	13	
		36
Zambia		
Executive Level Officials	5	
Civil Service	11	
Professionals in Central Government	8	
International Organizations	1	
Secondary School Teaching	3	
University Teaching	5	
Private Sector	14	
Independent or Parastatal Institute	2	
Agriculture	1	
The Arts	2	
Present Activities Unknown	21	
Deceased	1	
		74

APPENDIX X

CO-SPONSORS - SUMMER & TERMINAL TRAINING PROGRAMS

Private Organizations

Accord Organization
African-American Institute
American Airlines
American Heritage Publishing Company
American Linen Supply Company
American Metal Climax
American Standards Testing Bureau
Argonne National Laboratory
Associated Press International
Bell Telephone Laboratories
Black Star Line Limited
Brezine Construction Company
Brookhaven National Laboratory
Brooklyn Development Corporation
Brooklyn Union Gas
California Development Organization
Canonsburg Hospital
C. Brewer & Company, Limited
CEJWIN CAMPS, Incorporated
Cheim Prefab Homes, Incorporated
Cherokee National Forest
Chrysler Corporation
Clarkson College of Technology
College Bound Program
Colorado State University
Columbia Presbyterian Hospital
Con Edison
Consumer's Power Company
Continental Ore Corporation
Cooperative League of U. S. A.
Core Laboratories
Creative Crafts School
Dartmouth College
D. C. General Hospital
Deaconess Hospital
De Law Cather Laboratory
Deere & Company
Dorchester Savings Bank
Dow Chemical
Drival Corporation
Eastman Kodak
Ferro-Berdon, CPA
Fidelity Union Trust
Fireman's Fund Insurance Company
First National City Bank
Fisher Implement Company
FMC Corporation
Forest Neighborhood House

APPENDIX X

CO-SPONSORS - SUMMER & TERMINAL TRAINING PROGRAMS

Private Organizations
(Continued)

Georgetown University
Greater N. Y. Savings Bank
Greenpoint Hospital Laboratory
Haile Sellassie I University
Harlem Hospital
Harza Engineering Company
Holy Ghost Hospital
Holyoke Water Power
Hutchinson Kansas News
IBM
Ifill & Johnson Architects
I.L.G.W.U. Local 220
Industrial Bank of Wisconsin
Inland Steel Corporation
Inner City Business Improvement Forum
Institute of Pathobiology
Interchemical Corporation
International Business Machines
International Engineering Company
International General Electric
J. I. Case Company
Kansas City Star
Lawrence Radiation Lab
Lenox Hill Hospital
Long Island Lighting & Power
MacKenzie's Ice Cream
Manufacturers Hanover Trust
Marine Midland Grace
Massachusetts General Hospital
Memorial Hospital
Merchants Bank of New York
Metro-Goldwin Mayer
Milburn Veterinary
Metropolitan Detroit Citizens
Mobil Oil Corporation
Modutech Industries
Monsanot Company
National Association of Mutual Savings Bank
National Chemical Bank & Trust Company
Nestles Company
Newark Air Service
New England Regional
New York University
Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation
Northern State Power Company
Ohio Bell Telephone Company
Ohrbachs Department Stores
Otis Engineering

APPENDIX X

CO-SPONSORS - SUMMER & TERMINAL TRAINING PROGRAMS

Private Organizations
(Continued)

Patroit Ledger
Pfizer International
Pennsylvania Power & Light
Phillips Petroleum Company
Polaroid
P. R. Mallory & Company
Public Service Electric & Gas Company
Queens Hospital Center
Ralph M. Parsons Company
RCA Institute
Regional Opportunity Center
Regional Planning Association
Ridgewood News
Ritter Pfandler
Rutgers University
Savings Bank of Manchester
School of Librarianship
Scott Paper Company
Scripps College
Shell, B.P.
Silver Budget Publishing Company
Singer Sewing Machine Company
Smith Haines Lundberg & Wachler
Snodgras Laboratory
Society for International Development
Southern California Edision Company
State Development Laboratory
Station WNYC
St. Luke's
St. Mark's Center
St. Paul Ramsey Hospital
Syska & Hennessey
Temple University
The Ken R. White Company
The New Thing Architecture & Art
Tippetts-Abbett, Mc Carthy & Stratton
Tuskegee Institute
Union Carbide
United Illuminating
United Press International
University of Colorado
University of Hawaii
University of Illinois

APPENDIX X

CO-SPONSORS - SUMMER & TERMINAL TRAINING PROGRAMS

Private Organizations
(Continued)

University of Kansas
University of Minnesota
University of Puerto Rico
University of Southern California
University of Wisconsin
Upsilanti State Hospital
URS/Hill/Ingman Chase & Company
Utah Mining & Construction Company
Warner Lambert Pharmaceutical Company
War/Peace Report
Western Electric Company
Westinghouse Electric Company
Westinghouse Electric International
Wilmensen Endicott Greene Berhard & Associates
WNJR Radio Station
WOL, Inc.
W. R. Grace
WWRL
Young Men's Christian Association

APPENDIX X

CO-SPONSORS - SUMMER & TERMINAL TRAINING PROGRAM

Public Administration

Bureau of Land Management

Bureau of Wild Life & Sport Fisheries

City of Chicago

City of Kenmore, New York
- Public School System

City of Los Angeles
- Agriculture Commission
- Bureau of Engineering
- Communications Division
- Department of Public Works
- Department of Water & Power
- General Hospital
- Livestock Division
- Personnel Department
- Recreation & Parks Department
- Road Department

City of Madison
- Board of Education
- City Engineers' Office

City of Newark
- Board of Education
- City Hall Budget Office
- City Planning Department
- Department of Hospital Administration
- Department of Public Finance
- Newark Airport
- Public Water Works

City of New York
- Air Pollution Control Laboratories
- American Museum of New York
- Bellevue Hospital
- Board of Assessors
- Board of Education
- Board of Estimate
- City Council President's Office
- City of New York Tropical Disease Laboratory
- Civil Service Commission
- Committee of Foreign Affairs
- Department of Air Resources
- Department of City Planning
- Department of Commerce & Industrial Development

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APPENDIX X

CO-SPONSORS - SUMMER & TERMINAL TRAINING PROGRAMS

Public Administration

City of New York (Continued)
- Department of Finance
- Department of Health
- Department of Hospital
- Department of Investigation
- Department of Public Works
- Department of Purchase
- Department of Traffic
- Department of Sanitation
- Department of Water Supply, Gas & Electric
- Fire Department
- Housing & Re-development
- Human Resources Administrarion
- John F. Kennedy International Airport
- Manhattan Borough President's Office
- Municipal Broadcasting System
- Neighborhood City Hall Program
- New York City Cumberland Hospital
- Office of the Comptroller
- Office of Probation
- Police Department
- Port Authority
- Public Health Laboratory
- Transit Authority

City of Philadelphia

City of Spokane

County of Los Angeles

County of Westchester

Department of Agriculture

Department of Commerce

Department of Interior/Bureau of Land Mines

Federal Aviation Agency

International Monetary Fund

Middlesex County

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APPENDIX X

CO-SPONSORS - SUMMER & TERMINAL TRAINING PROGRAMS

Public Administration

New York State Civil Service Commission

Office of Economic Opportunity

Organization for African Unity

Reserve Bank

State of California

State of Illinois

State of New Hampshire

State of New York

Tennessee Valley Authority

United Nations Association of Greater Boston

United Nations

Virgin Island Planning Board

Weather Bureau

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APPENDIX X

CO-SPONSORS - SUMMER & TERMINAL TRAINING PROGRAMS

Seminars

African Development Seminar -
University of California, Los Angeles

Communications of the Masses -
RCA Institute

Communication Workshop -
Fordham University

Community Development & Voluntary Organization -
University of Pittsburgh

Community Development Volunteers -
American Friends Service Committee Inc., (AFSC)

Economic Development Workshop -
Louis Berger, Assoc.

Engineering Workshop -
Catholic University

Land & People: the Development of African Food Resources
Southern Illinois University

Role of Education in African Development -
State University College of Buffalo

Study of African Political System
Macalester College

Teaching as a Profession -
State University of Buffalo

Urbanization Workshop -
Howard University &
The U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development

Workshop in the Management Process
Arthur D. Little