Greetings from APSA

It is with great excitement that I welcome you to the inaugural issue of the Africa Workshop alumni e-Newsletter. I hope that it will be a useful forum for sharing information, sparking discussion, and generating ideas for collaboration with fellow alumni. I’m very excited to work with the Newsletter’s Co-chairs, Dorothy Mpabanga and Sethunya Mosime, who bring a lot of experience and energy to the project and who I know have worked very hard to assemble this first issue. Thanks to you both!

Please consider this publication as your voice to the alumni community: we want to hear from you, read your work, and know about your research interests. And if you’d like a hand in the newsletter’s production, we are accepting nominations for alumni spots on the Editorial Board.

In addition to the special content pieces found in this first issue, I’d like to draw your attention to the announcement on APSA’s Alumni Networking Grants program. This is a new initiative designed specifically for the Africa Workshop alumni. If you need assistance with travel costs to present at a conference, if you are interested in hosting a weekend panel at your home institution, or if your research would benefit from getting together with a small group of scholars for a writing retreat, then I encourage you to submit an application! Be sure to check out the information online or e-mail me with questions.

I hope you find this e-Newsletter an interesting read and a worthwhile venture. Best to you in the coming months!

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The main purpose of this newsletter is to bring together scholars, researchers, professionals, practitioners and students from APSA Africa workshops alumni and the continent in general.

This newsletter aims to share ideas and inspire alumni and others by disseminating and sharing information relating to:

- Personal and professional development,
- Providing update on published or forthcoming books and articles,
- Journal articles of interest,
- Employment Opportunities,
- Announcement for meetings, conferences, workshop as well as deadlines for registration, submission of articles, and
- Provide updates from APSA regarding the next Arica workshop program.

This is the first issue of the African Alumni workshops newsletter and we hope that the newsletter will be of interest to you and you find it useful. The idea of this newsletter was first suggested during the July 2012 APSA Africa workshop which was held in Gaborone, Botswana. The idea was conceived in order to give the African workshops Alumni community an opportunity to learn from each other’s experiences and professional development.

This is also a great collaboration between APSA in the USA and CESPAM in the department of Political and administrative Studies (PAS) and department of Sociology in the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Botswana.

This newsletter will be produced bi-annually, the first issue in October 2013, followed by a second issue to be out in March 2014.

As the editor and co-editor, we begin our first term as Coordinators for the production of the first issue of the Africa workshop Alumni newsletter. We hope the newsletter will involve a wide and diverse community of alumni so that they contribute and feel part to the newsletter and expand this collaboration in the interest of promoting cross pollination of ideas, experiences and publications that will enhance and facilitate networking and professional development.

Finally, we wish to encourage all Africa workshops alumni to feel free to contribute in any thematic areas whenever there is a call for papers publications, cutting edge research and announcement for grants, fellowships, meetings, and conferences opportunities.

Wishing you all a happy reading and please feel free to inform us about your excellent ideas and suggestions on how to do better in the next newsletter!

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Botswana's Foreign Policy: A Comparative Analysis of the Four Presidents

Bertha Z. Osei-Hwedie and Gladys Mokhawa

Introduction

Every state's foreign policy, more so for the post-independent African states, is determined by the top leadership, particularly the President or Head of government. Thus, understanding each President's foreign policy stance is imperative to appreciate the variations in a country's foreign policy. In addition, different time periods in a country's history unravel the changing regional and international contexts within which foreign policy takes place. The article seeks to examine Botswana's foreign policy with a view to identifying similarities and differences of the foreign policies of the four Presidents. The aim is to identify the predominant issues that defined and shaped the foreign policy behavior of each President to understand the main preoccupation of successive governments. The characteristics of each leader's foreign policy are highlighted to illustrate the impact of the changing environment on a leader's foreign policy.

Foreign Policy Amplified

Foreign policy is directed toward states and non-state actors to realize a state's international objectives and national interests (Kegley & Blanton, 2011). Therefore, foreign policy is a reflection of domestic needs and promotion of internal aspirations overseas. Herein lies the linkage between foreign and domestic policy as emphasized by foreign policy analysts (Hudson & Vore, 1995). A combination of internal and external factors explains a state's foreign policy with varying saliency across time.

Botswana's Foreign Policy

Common arguments bind explanations of African foreign policies. According to Khadiagala and Lyons (2001), the top leadership, especially Presidents and Prime Ministers, determines African foreign policies. However, oftentimes, the structures of dependence, penetration and subordination constrain leaders' foreign policy choices and realization of foreign policy goals. As a rejoinder, Clapham (1997) views the survival of the elite and the state as the twin preoccupations of African foreign policy. The landlockedness, smallness, and underdevelopment have been the common factors influencing and constraining Botswana's foreign policy behavior towards its neighboring states and the world at large. These factors have meant that Botswana's foreign policy has relied on soft power as a means to exert its influence and protect its national interests worldwide. Soft power includes diplomacy, persuasion, dialogue, negotiations, compromise and cooperation.
the power of the example of good governance and culture (Nye, 2004: 142 and Chong, 2007: 7, 10). Moreover, Botswana’s democratic orientation helps to explain its friendly foreign policy as democracies are seen to exhibit peaceful foreign policy behaviour (Doyle, 2008). These factors, plus limited economic and military capabilities relative to those of many other African states account for the friendly foreign policy behaviour exhibited by Botswana’s leaders since independence.

Rationalism, based on assessed benefits and costs of alternative strategies, has been the cornerstone of Botswana’s foreign policy. The first President, Seretse Khama, set the tone of a pragmatic and realist foreign policy. His major foreign policy preoccupations were state security in the form of the protection of national sovereignty and territorial integrity to ensure the survival of the country; and human security with a view to protecting citizens’ lives and property from violent attacks by racist Rhodesia and South Africa, to foster peace and stability in the state; and to promote people’s welfare and development through soliciting international development aid from donor countries and international organizations. Of these, his main concern was economics in relations with other states and non-state actors, especially, as he sought private capital for investment in Botswana’s diamond industry.

Faced with a hostile sub-regional environment of racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), challenges of developing a backward economy, dependence on South Africa for trade and transport routes to the world market, export of labour to South African mines and their remittances; the first President was astute enough to avoid antagonizing the neighbours. His main preoccupation was to promote economic development and survival of newly independent Botswana in the face of threats from racist South African and Rhodesian regimes. He avoided conflict and belligerent behaviour. Instead, he opted for diplomacy, presenting Botswana as a model of democracy and racial harmony; he opted for selective economic dealings with South Africa’s private capital while providing moral and diplomatic support to neighbouring states through membership of the FrontLine States and liberation movements, as well as asylum for refugees (Chipasula & Miti, 1989; Osei-Hwedie, 1998). He also adopted a friendly posture toward the West to access foreign economic aid for his country’s development, adopted non-aligned stance, and relied on sub-regional, regional and international organizations to augment the country’s influence and to realize its foreign policy goals.

The second President, Masire, from 1980 to 1998, continued with his predecessor’s emphasis on development as the driver of foreign policy, good neighbourliness within the sub-region and a pro-Western stance. The changed regional context, with the independence of Zimbabwe and South Africa led to a new economic foreign policy of facilitating development through regional integration, and promoting democracy, good governance, rule of law and human rights as enablers of socio-economic development. However, he is seen as the originator of Botswana’s involvement in direct military intervention to resolve conflicts in the sub-region and beyond, and in peacekeeping missions. This represented a departure from the policy of non-interference in other state’s domestic affairs. The rationale stemmed from the realization that peace, security and socio-economic development are intricately intertwined, and that Botswana’s own security is very much linked with that of its neighbours. For example, Botswana helped to resolve political instability in Lesotho in 1994 as part of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) troika. Examples of peacekeeping activities by Botswana while
Masire was president include Mozambique, Somalia and Sierra Leone in the 1990s. Involvement in the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization, since 1995, illustrates Botswana readiness for regional collaboration to control cross border crime (Molomo et al, 2007). Moreover, the end of the Cold War, with the fall of the USSR, increased Masire’s choice of foreign development partners and place development as the main preoccupation in international interaction.

Increased globalization and interdependence impacted greatly on President Mogae’s foreign policy, 1998 through 2008. He continued to emphasize economic development, which formed the core of his foreign policy. However, in a bid to gain from globalization and reduce its negative impacts, he prioritized diversification of manufacturing to boost international and regional trade with the USA through the Africa Growth Opportunity Act, the European Union, World Trade Organization, SADC and the Southern African Customs Union, and by setting up cutting and polishing of diamonds as a means to boost trade returns for the country. Mogae was renowned for frequent travel overseas to woo foreign direct investment to the country’s manufacturing sector from both the West and East, an active ‘Look East’ foreign policy in recognition of the shift in economic power from the West to the East, thus, increase economic relations with China and India, and the mobilization of international support for his vigorous and steadfast efforts to fight against the HIV and AIDS pandemic in Botswana. Similarly, the successful ‘Diamond for Development’ campaign to counter the negative ‘Blood Diamonds’ publicity by Survival International which threatened the economy, demonstrates the shrewdness and determination of a small state to flex its muscle to safeguard its national interests rather than being cowed by a non-state actor. Furthermore, Mogae’s government collaborated with other governments to secure the 2002 SADC agreement to benefit from increased revenue sharing. Also, his government promoted sub-regional security cooperation as evidenced by Botswana-Africa or SADC Organ on Politics, Defense and Security Cooperation assistance in ending the 1998 political instability in Lesotho (Osei-Hwedie 2002; Molomo et al, 2007). Moreover, the successful resolution of the Botswana-Namibia dispute over Sedudu/Kisakili Island testifies to the peaceful behaviour and democratic orientation, and adherence to international law and institutions.

Development, especially poverty alleviation as part of the Millennium Development Goals, remains the primary goal of the current President, Ian Khama. His foreign policy grapples with the effects of global economic and financial crisis and its impact on diamond exports and economy as a whole; and the need to find international development partners, investors, export markets and maintenance of export revenues. He seems to depart from the norm of quiet diplomacy of his three predecessors as the principal means of influencing international actors. He has opted for public diplomacy, which seems to be gaining momentum in contemporary international relations, with calls for democratization of foreign policy. For example, the President (and his Minister of Foreign Affairs) have been outspoken on a number of issues of concern at the regional and international levels: First, in defense of democracy, President Ian Khama publicly criticized the seriously flawed 2008 elections in Zimbabwe, refused to recognize President Mugabe as legitimate and called for exclusion of Mugabe’s government from SADC and African Union (AU) meetings, a position different from either SADC or AU. Again, his government is the only one in the SADC urging the audit of the July 2013 general elections in Zimbabwe. Similarly, the President openly criticized the governments of
Egypt, Libya and Syria for violent suppression of protesters, and Zimbabwe for violent suppression of the opposition. Botswana was the first African country to break off diplomatic ties with Gadhafi’s regime. He also criticized Madagascar for the violent overthrow of a democratically elected leader and blocking his return from exile as per SADC negotiated peace agreement. He quickly recognized Quattara’s elected government in Ivory Coast (EIU, 2011). Second, he strongly supports the International Criminal Court (ICC) and offered to arrest any African leader wanted by the Court, especially, those of Sudan and Kenya, another departure from AU’s stance on the ICC. Third, he is the only African leader to date who has publicly spoken out on the shortcomings of Chinese investments in his country. Nevertheless, mindful of the country’s geopolitics, and the need for good neighbourliness and regional integration, Khama’s government readily normalizes relations. For example, with respect to Zimbabwe, he accepted a power sharing arrangement between ZANU-PF and MDC under the Global Peace Agreement. President Khama appreciates the need to work with the Zimbabwean government in the face of increased migrants from Zimbabwe into Botswana. President Khama has adopted his predecessor’s active ‘Look East’ policy. However, unlike Mogae, he seeks to diversify ties away from China due to poor performance of development projects run by Chinese companies in Botswana, especially, the generation of electricity resulting in national power outages with negative consequences for businesses. Instead, he aims to boost development partnership with Japan. For a President who rarely undertakes overseas visits, he attended the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development in Japan in June 2013, and held two important talks with the Japanese Prime Minister and the United Nations Secretary General on strengthening bilateral cooperation and boosting relations with SADC, respectively.

Conclusion
Undoubtedly, national culture, democracy, geopolitics and small size have been the bases of Botswana’s pragmatic foreign policy since independence. However, variations in leadership style and changing regional and international contexts account for differences in foreign policy stance. Primarily, whereas the first three Presidents employed silent diplomacy, the current President has opted for a more modern style, public diplomacy, as the best manifestation of the country’s soft power geared to safeguarding national interests while asserting its presence in the international arena.

References
Introduction
International cooperation among states is essential for pooling efforts and resources to solve common problems faced by global humanity and produce public goods for mutual benefit. Thus, cooperation among states is urgent in the current era of globalization and interdependence and is critical in the absence of a world government. The article examines Botswana’s involvement in international cooperation, in the area of security at bilateral, regional and global levels. It starts with clarification of the concepts of security and international cooperation.

Concept of Security
Security is a necessary condition for sustainable development and good life for citizens. However, attainment of security remains elusive because of overt and potential threats, conflicts and wars. Threats to security challenge the capacity of states, regional and international organizations to solve problems afflicting humanity. Conception of security has significantly shifted from the traditional view of state security concerned with preserving sovereignty and territorial integrity to a new concept of human security, focuses on individual welfare and protection of the environment for sustainable development (UNDP, 1994). Aspects of human security include individual safety from threats such as hunger, disease and repression and protection of individual from harmful disruptions to daily life (Kotter, 2007).

International Cooperation
International cooperation involves joint operations between two or more actors, and sharing of resources, efforts, technical know-
how and experiences; mutual learning; and institutional or organizational development (UNESCO, 1999). Neo-liberals emphasize the importance of cooperation among states in all areas of interaction including economic, social and security. Self-interest and reciprocity prompt states to engage in cooperation with other states and non-state actors to tackle problems in economic, political, social and security areas (Goldstein and Pevehouse 2011). For developing countries, international cooperation has added advantages as it boosts their bargaining power as a group, enables them to wrestle concessions from developed countries in the international arena, and helps governments to draw on the expertise of cooperating partners. To enhance cooperation, states have been compelled to create mutual rules, regulations, expectations and institutions which reduce cheating and maximize outcomes for members. This essentially means that cooperation is a product of consultation, negotiation, bargaining and planning among sovereign states (Lamy, 2011).

The common belief is that as globalization increases so does interdependence which in turn enhances cooperation at bilateral, regional and international levels. With increased numbers of actors, international cooperation has become a big challenge. To regulate and manage interdependence and globalization, states have created regional and global structures to promote numerous areas of common interest, promote policy coordination to resolve problems such as unfair distribution of benefits and costs that prevent further cooperation. Both formal and informal institutions for cooperation have been created such as the Southern African Development Community (SADC), African Union (AU), United Nations (UN), World Trade Organizations (WTO), European Union (EU), North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Amnesty International (AI), Shell, World’s Environment and Development Organization, Group 8 and Group 20, respectively, with membership drawn from state and non-state actors.

For a long time, economic issues, particularly trade, have been the major source of mutual interests and benefits for states. Security issues have become the major concerns in contemporary international relations. Globalization and interdependence have aggravated vulnerability of states and individuals to new risks including terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, human and drug trafficking, HIV and AIDS, SARS, poverty, and environmental degradation. These require states to collaborate in order to deal with these problems. International cooperation has helped to maintain global peace and security through joint operations and coordinated policy responses to such security threats by national governments, and regional and global organizations (Lamy, 2011).

Understanding Botswana’s Security Cooperation

Botswana’s participation in international security cooperation is through bilateral (with individual countries, e.g. the USA or joint commission with Mozambique), sub-regional (SADC), regional (AU), and international (UN Security Council) mechanisms. The common regional security approach is based on shared security concerns and common resolve to address problems as one member’s security is seen as every member’s security concern such that the national security of members is intertwined (Buzan, 1997). Botswana’s geographical location and landlocked position have prompted the appreciation that its state security is closely linked with that of countries on its borders. The main concern is that of the spread of political instability and inflows of refugees from across borders, which put additional pressure on the government’s scarce resources. The question of regional security helps to explain Botswana’s efforts to
liberate the remaining parts of southern Africa through the FrontLine States, and quell instability in Lesotho in 1994, and 1998 through ‘Operation BOLEAS’, a SADC military intervention in alliance with the South African Defence Forces. Thereafter, the Botswana Defence Force was involved in re-training of Lesotho Defence Force (Republic of Botswana, n.d).

Sub regional security arrangements are the backbone of the AU Peace and Security mechanism for peace missions on the continent. Botswana forms part of the SADC Brigade, a Standby Force of military and military components created in 2007 for peace operation in southern Africa, Africa and the world. To create a well-developed arm of the AU security system, Botswana has participated in joint military training with neighboring states to harmonize command and operations of the SADC Brigade. Also, Botswana has participated in peace missions in Mozambique, AU Liaison Mission on Ethiopia-Eritrea border tension, and Darfur in Sudan as military observers (Republic of Botswana, n.d). Furthermore, regional security organizations supplement the UN efforts for peaceful resolution of conflicts and peacekeeping operations.

Similarly, as a member of the UN, Botswana strongly supports collective security, international peacekeeping, peace enforcement, peacebuilding, and preventive diplomacy to contribute to global security. Botswana formed part of Operation Restore Hope in 1992-93, a US led coalition to reestablish peace in Somalia. Again in 1993-94, Botswana military observers participated in UN peacekeeping mission in Rwanda (Republic of Botswana, n.d). More recently, following September 11, 2001, the alliance among states and non-state actors has waged a global war on terror successfully. Botswana has made its own contribution to reducing terrorism, for example, through sharing information with Interpol and the Southern African Police Chiefs Cooperation (SARPCCO); and signing an agreement with the USA to avoid sending any American citizens to the International Criminal Court. In addition, the USA has assisted Botswana with the promotion of regional military exchanges to promote regional cooperation, build Botswana army’s capacity for peacekeeping and humanitarian support operations, and national counterterrorism capabilities (United States Department of State (n.d)). Moreover, as a member of the SARPCCO, Botswana is involved in pooling resources, information and extradition arrangements to substantively curb cross border crime within SADC. On a global level, Botswana collaborates with other states through Interpol on such issues as international terrorism, drug and human trafficking, and money laundering.

The marginalization of Africa and underdevelopment of Botswana pose severe security threats, the government of Botswana’s position is that its human security can only be realized through regional market and development integration, and the enhancement of international cooperation and interdependence. Botswana’s support for the creation of the SADC Free Trade Area and the eventual regional market union, contributes indirectly to peace and security. Developmental regionalism would alleviate poverty and could lead to socio-economic development through regional trade and foster the human security of ordinary citizens and hence guarantee domestic tranquility and security.

As a democratic country, Botswana has collaborated with other developing countries to press for fair international trade through South-South partnership and the Doha Development Agenda; and massive donor aid and donor-aided development programmes to combat poverty, underdevelopment and disease. For example, Botswana has bilateral
partnerships with donor countries including China, Japan, and the US. In addition, Botswana has received assistance from PEPFAR, the Global Fund, Harvard University-Princess Marina partnership, and ACHAP as well as subsidized drugs from Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (Osei-Hwedie, 2010) to augment the fight against the security threat posed by HIV and AIDS.

**Conclusion**

States are eager to cooperate for the sake of self-interests and desire to realize mutual interests and gains. Developing countries, such as Botswana, value cooperation because it could lead to benefits, such as additional resources needed to realize its state and human security. This helps to explain its participation in security cooperation at sub-regional, regional and international levels to resolve common problems in order to foster sustainable peace, security and development for humankind as the basis of the new gas the basis of the new global security.

**References**

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Alumni Networking Grants
APSA invites all Africa-based workshop alumni to participate in the new Alumni Networking Grants program. Grants of $2,000 – $12,000 are now available to support the continued professional development of workshop alumni, facilitate networking potential, and encourage collaboration among scholars and institutions across Africa. Made possible by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, alumni can apply to three different types of grants, each of which is competitive.

Grant money can be used such activities as presenting at an academic conference, hosting a mini-workshop at your home institution, or finding support for advancing current research towards publication. Applications will be reviewed by the Africa project steering committee at regular intervals throughout the year; the next deadline for applications is November 8, 2013.

Additional information on the Alumni Networking Grants program can be found in the Project News section of the Africa Workshop website. Questions should be directed to Andrew Stinson.

Summary of 2013 workshop
After three consecutive years in East and Southern Africa, the APSA Africa Workshop series returned to West Africa this year for a 2-week workshop in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. In cooperation with the Institute for Governance and Development (IGD), APSA hosted 27 scholars from 19 different countries for a workshop on “Religion and Politics in Comparative Perspective.” For the first time since 2008 the workshop also included sessions in French—this year’s program was conducted as a bilingual workshop and was composed evenly of both Anglophone and Francophone scholars. Additional information is available online at the 2013 Workshop page.

The workshop co-leaders—Einas Ahmed (Centre d’Études et Documentation Économiques, Juridiques et Sociales, Sudan), Augustin Loada (University of Ouagadougou and IGD, Burkina Faso), Mahaman Tidjani-Alou (University Abdou Moumouni, Niger), Leonardo Villalón (University of Florida, USA), and Kenneth Wald (University of Florida, USA)—put together an impressive program of study. Discussions focused
substantively on the distinct roles of religion in the Anglophone and Francophone state traditions, the potential differences of political culture within Christianity and Islam (the two major religions of contemporary Africa), and the current national debate in Burkina Faso over laïcité (secularism). These issues were also explored through meetings with the Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church in Ouagadougou, the president of the National Muslim Students Association, and the traditional king of the Mossi people, the Moro Naba. Participants also made time to experience Burkina’s rich culture of the arts through visits to a granite sculpture garden and Opera Village near Laongo and an evening film screening from the 2013 Pan African Film and Television Festival of Ouagadougou (FESPACO). For a detailed summary of events from this year’s Africa Workshop, download the complete 2013 Workshop Proceedings.

A special word of thanks is due to Abdoul Karim Saidou (alumnus of the 2009 Workshop in Ghana) who, as Program Coordinator at IGD and Chief of Services and Operations at the Center for Governance and Democracy in Ouagadougou, provided invaluable assistance in facilitating the workshop.

As always, all Africa-based alumni have been provided with 3 years’ complimentary membership to APSA and are encouraged to take part in the activities of the association as much as possible. The APSA Africa Workshop alumni community now stands as network of over 140 scholars from across the United States and Africa!

Call for Editorial Board Members
The Alumni eNewsletter is dedicated to the Africa Workshop Alumni community and we need your help in guiding its future! APSA is currently accepting nominations for 1-2 alumni to be considered for rotating positions on this e-newsletter’s Editorial Board. These positions will be voluntary and will be available for rotation each year. Board members will be responsible for reviewing 2-4 articles each year for inclusion in the newsletter, as well as attending, via conference call, an annual advisory committee meeting to guide the newsletter’s production. If you would like to be considered or would like to recommend someone for the position, please send your nominations, along with a CV if available to: africanewsletter@apsanet.org.

Calling Leadership Teams for 2014
APSA is currently soliciting proposals from political scientists interested in serving as co-leaders for the 2014 APSA Africa Workshop. Please share this news widely among your networks and with colleagues who may be interested! Submissions must come from a team of two US-based and two Africa-based scholars. Those applying to be co-leaders must propose a workshop theme, location, and African institutional partner. The application deadline is November 4, 2013.

For more information, see the 2014 Call for Proposals on the Africa Workshop website or contact Andrew Stinson at africaworkshops@apsanet.org.
ALUMNI NEWS AND PUBLICATIONS

Over the past year, many of our alumni have attended and presented at several conferences across the United States: Those with papers accepted at the Western Political Science Association meeting this past March in Hollywood, CA were Jamie Bleck (2009), Yahaya Baba (2011), Joyce Ejukonemu (2012), Joseph Fashagba (2011), and Kristin Michelitch (2008). Several alumni were also present at the Midwest Political Science Association meeting this April in Chicago, IL. Most recently, 21 alumni and leaders presented their research at the APSA Annual Meeting in Chicago at the end of August (see Project News on the website for more information).

Additionally, Felicia Asiedu (2012) won an exchange scholarship to do research with the Department of Geography at the University of Western Ontario, where she stayed from January through July of this year. André Tassou (2008) had a new book, entitled “Urbanisation et Décentralisation au Cameroun: Essai d’analyse historique de la gestion urbaine (1900-2012),” published by L’Harmattan in their African Studies collection. Carl Levan (2011) and Joseph Fashagba (2011) received a grant from the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) to host a workshop at Landmark University in Nigeria from January 7-8, 2014. Several Africa Workshop alumni are scheduled to present their research at the event, which will be used as a precursor to an edited book on “African State Legislatures: Subnational Politics and National Power.” For more information on their January conference visit the project website at: http://carllevan.com/research/state-legislatures-fashagba/.

Please join me in congratulating these alumni on their continued professional accomplishments! If you would like to submit an announcement to be included in future Alumni News, please send your updates directly to africanewsletter@apsanet.org.