



AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY NEWSLETTER ISSUE #11 JANUARY, 2014

Your bi-monthly update from the African Economic History Network

The AEHN newsletter brings you up to date with current and forthcoming events in African Economic History. It gives you a chance to publicise your new research and opportunities to the right audience.

In this issue:

1. Network News and Announcements
2. New Abstracts in African Economic History
 - 4 New Journal Articles
 - 9 New Working Papers
3. Upcoming Events in African Economic History
 - 4 Upcoming conferences
4. Opportunities in African Economic History
 - 6 Vacancies and Post Docs
 -

Do you want to become a member of the network and receive this monthly email? Send a message to the African Economic History Network at aehtnetwork@gmail.com with 'member' in the subject line.

Anything we missed? Want to publicise your own research, events or organizing a panel for an upcoming conference? Send a message to aehtnetwork@gmail.com and we will include your news in our bi-monthly round up.

Best regards,
The African Economic History Network

News and Announcements

Call for Abstracts: The 9th on 'African Economic Development over the Long Run'
London School of Economics and Political Science
24-25 October, 2014

Deadline for abstracts: 28 February 2014

In 2014 the 9th annual African Economic History workshop will be hosted by the Economic History Department of the London School of Economics and Political Science. The theme will be 'African Economic Development in the Long Run'. Recent efforts to link current development outcomes with historical events such as colonialism and the slave trade have been criticized for ignoring the dynamics of long periods of Africa's past. In response to this criticism, a growing body of research has endeavored to track African economic performance over time using measures such as historical national accounts and real wages. At the same time, work focusing on the development of African institutions has studied instances of continuity and change at critical periods of transition, including the beginning and end of the colonial period.

We invite papers that address the question of African economic performance in the long run, either through new methods of measurement or new contributions to the understanding of individual periods of African history. The workshop aims to bring together PhD students, early career researchers and established scholars in African economic history to present work in progress in a supportive environment.

The deadline for abstract submissions is 28 February 2014. Abstracts should be submitted to Leigh Gardner (l.a.gardner@lse.ac.uk)

New sector database for Africa, 1960 - 2010

The Africa Sector Database (ASD) provides a long-run internationally comparable dataset for eleven Sub-Saharan African countries from 1960 onwards. Variables covered in the data set are annual series of value added, deflators, and persons employed (split by gender) for ten broad sectors of the economy. It is based on an in-depth country-by-country study of available statistics and linking procedures that aim to ensure consistency over time and across countries. When using this database, reference should be made to "de Vries, G. J., M.P. Timmer, K. de Vries (2013), "Structural Transformation in Africa: Static Gains, Dynamic Losses" GGDC research memorandum 136."

Working Papers Series

The network has published 4 new working papers. The new working papers as well as previous papers can be found [here](#):

Ewout Frankema and Marlous van Waijenburg, 2013. "[Endogenous Colonial Institutions: Lessons from Fiscal Capacity Building in British and French Africa, 1880-1940](#)", *AEHN Working Paper #11*.

Jutta Bolt and Ellen Hillbom, 2013. "[Social Structures and Income Distribution in Colonial sub-Saharan Africa: The case of Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1936-1964](#)", *AEHN Working Paper #12*.

Warren Whatley, 2013. "[The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade and the Evolution of Political Authority in West Africa](#)", *AEHN Working Paper #13*.

Martin Andersson and Erik Green, 2013. "[Development under the surface – unintended consequences of settler institutions in Southern Rhodesia, 1896-1962](#)", *AEHN Working Paper #14*.

If you have a paper you would like to submit for our consideration please send us an email. For questions regarding the WPS please contact Erik Green at Erik.Green@ekh.lu.se.

NEW ABSTRACTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Articles

Kris Inwood and Oliver Masakure. Poverty and Physical Well-being among the Coloured Population in South Africa

We review the social construction of race and the experience of relative poverty and ill-health among South Africa's Coloured population. We argue that childhood deprivation among Coloureds and race-based inequality in physical well-being, which is still visible today, began at least as early as the 1870s. The historical literature points to differences in morbidity and mortality between Whites and Coloureds *before* World War Two. New evidence from military reports of stature points to regional, socio-economic and urban influences on physical well-being which differed between Coloureds and Whites. Coloureds were much shorter even after adjusting for potentially confounding influences. The gap in stature changed very little between men born in the 1870s and those born in the 1920s.

Kris Inwood and Oliver Masakure, 2013. "[Poverty and Physical Well-being among the Coloured Population in South Africa](#)", *Economic History of Developing Regions*, 28(2): 56-82.

Matthew David Mitchell. Three English Cloth Towns and the Royal African Company

In 1712 Thomas Pindar, who as Deputy Governor was the second-ranking official of the Royal African Company (RAC) of England, wrote: "Our business is the encouraging of Trade and to keep the Natives from obstructing it, to take the produce of their country, and improve, as much as possible, the Consumption of British Manufacture." Pindar's comment contains several layers of meaning. By viewing Africa primarily as a market for British-made goods and thus as a driver of employment for British workers, Pindar might at first glance seem to downplay the Royal African Company's even more exploitative involvement with the transatlantic slave trade: some 188,000 enslaved Africans were transported in the Company's ships to hard labor in Britain's colonial plantations in the Americas from 1672 to 1731. Yet the slave trade remains an implicit element of Pindar's formulation, for if the RAC was to acquire slaves—or African commodities such as gold, ivory, dyestuffs, or spices—its ships had to arrive in Africa with British, continental European, or Asian goods to offer in exchange.

Matthew David Mitchell, 2013. "[Three English Cloth Towns and the Royal African Company](#)", *Journal of the Historical Society*, 13(4): 421-447.

Gavin Williams. Who, Where, and When were the Cape Gentry?

The "Cape gentry" has come to be conventional in descriptions and in analyses of the southwestern Cape during the rule of the VOC (*Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie*). Implicit in

the idea of a “Cape gentry” are ownership of land and of slaves, degrees of inequalities, tenure and exercise of political office, and recognition of status honour, which were perpetuated over generations in networks of intermarried kin. This paper emphasizes the relevance of published statistics for interpreting changes over time in economic inequalities and social relations among the districts of the Colony. It sets out Mentzel's account of the four “classes” of rural society and ends by bringing into question the deployment of the idea of “Cape gentry” in analyses of the social structure in the Cape for lacking geographic and historical specificity.

Gavin Williams, 2013. [“Who, Where, and When were the Cape Gentry?”](#), *Economic History of Developing Regions*, 28(2): 83-111.

Andrew Zimmerman. Africa in Imperial and Transnational History: Multi-sited historiography and the Necessity of Theory

A multi-sited, but nonetheless locally grounded, transnational history breaks with older modes of imperial history that treated Africa as little more than a setting for the history of colonizers. More recently, critical approaches to imperial history have pointed to, but not adequately pursued, the treatment of colonizer and colonized as coeval subjects of history and objects of analysis. Historians of Africa and the diaspora, however, moved beyond imperial history decades ago, and these fields provide important resources and models for transnational historians. Transnational history, nonetheless, always risks reproducing the boundaries between colonizer and colonized that it seeks to overcome. The need to think outside of empire from within a world structured by empires requires that historians embrace critical theory, but in a manner consistent with the groundedness of multi-sited historiography.

Andrew Zimmerman, 2013. [“Africa in Imperial and Transnational History: Multi-sited historiography and the Necessity of Theory”](#), *The Journal of African History*, 54(3):331-340.

Working Papers

Martin Andersson and Erik Green. Development under the surface – unintended consequences of settler institutions in Southern Rhodesia, 1896-1962

According to the debate on the long-term impact of colonialism, the central concern is the institutions the colonial powers imposed on the colonies. The main line of argument in this paradigm is that such institutions, once jelled, persisted and provide explanations to current-day development success or failure. While this ‘from above’ perspective might be natural and reflect the fact that colonial powers indeed are alien rulers declaring supremacy imposing a layer of arrangements for governing the society, the analysis is nevertheless often partial. What this debate misses is that institutions might create a multitude of social forces, some of them perhaps in opposing directions and development dynamics might come about in an unexpected manner. The aim of this paper is to take the case of Southern Rhodesia (c. 1900-1962) – a typical African settler economy - to further add to this discussion by shedding light on a largely discounted economic phenomenon taking place in the rural economy,

namely the rise of commercially oriented Africans, in the study epitomized by the Native Purchase Area farmers, that expanded their market activities by intensified use of land and labour. We argue that the relative success of this group largely could be understood as an unintended consequence of settler-oriented colonial institutions.

Martin Andersson and Erik Green, 2013. [“Development under the surface – unintended consequences of settler institutions in Southern Rhodesia, 1896-1962”](#), *AEHN Working Paper #14*.

Jutta Bolt and Ellen Hillbom. Social Structures and Income Distribution in Colonial sub-Saharan Africa: The case of Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1936-1964

In this paper we estimate the level and inequality of income for Bechuanaland Protectorate by constructing four social tables between 1936 to 1964 using colonial archives and anthropological records. We present a working hypothesis that there is need to further analyze Botswana’s colonial era if we are to understand several aspects of contemporary economic structures. Our focus is on identifying the roots of post-independence high levels of inequality. We find that first of all that migrant labour to neighbouring South Africa earned well relative to domestic labour in the Protectorate, both in the formal and traditional sectors. Remittances their families back home and became an important strategy for the poorer segments of society to stay at or above subsistence. Second, the creation of a beef export sector in the 1930s brought with it new opportunities to access export incomes and starting in the 1940s this led to increasing income inequalities and a polarization in cattle holdings. Third, wages for government officials were forging ahead creating an increasing income divide between public and private formal employment. In conclusion we infer that Botswana’s contemporary institutional inequality has far reaching historical roots.

Jutta Bolt and Ellen Hillbom, 2013. [“Social Structures and Income Distribution in Colonial sub-Saharan Africa: The case of Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1936-1964”](#), *AEHN Working Paper #12*.

Ewout Frankema and Marlous van Waijenburg. Endogenous Colonial Institutions: Lessons from Fiscal Capacity Building in British and French Africa, 1880-1940

Given difficult to access pre-colonial forms of surplus extraction, African colonial governments faced severe constraints to raise revenue for incipient colonial state formation. This paper compares the ways in which the British and the French dealt with this challenge in a quantitative framework. We exploit colonial government budget accounts to construct PPP-adjusted comparisons of per capita government revenue by source. A comparison of fiscal capacity building shows that pragmatic responses to varying local economic, political and demographic conditions can easily be mistaken for specific metropolitan blueprints of colonial governance and that under comparable local circumstances the French and British operated in remarkably similar ways.

Ewout Frankema and Marlous van Waijenburg, 2013. [“Endogenous Colonial Institutions: Lessons from Fiscal Capacity Building in British and French Africa, 1880-1940”](#), *AEHN Working Paper #11*.

Remi Jedwab and Alexander Moradi. Transportation Technology and Economic Change: The Impact of Colonial Railroads on City Growth in Africa

What is the impact of modern transportation technology on long-run economic change in poor countries with high trade costs? Rail construction in colonial Sub-Saharan Africa provides a natural experiment: 90% of African railroad lines were built before independence, in a context where headloading was the dominant transportation technology. Using new data on railroads and cities over one century within one country, Ghana, and Africa as a whole, we find large permanent effects of transportation technology on economic development. First, colonial railroads had strong effects on commercial agriculture and urban growth before independence. We exploit various identification strategies to ensure these effects are causal. Second, using the fact that African railroads fell largely out of use post-independence, due to mismanagement and lack of maintenance, we show that colonial railroads had a persistent impact on cities. While colonial sunk investments (e.g., schools, hospitals and roads) partly contributed to urban path dependence, evidence suggests that railroad cities persisted because their early emergence served as a mechanism to coordinate contemporary investments for each subsequent period. Railroad cities are also wealthier than non-railroad cities of similar sizes today. This suggests a world where shocks to economic geography can trigger an equilibrium in which cities will emerge to facilitate the accumulation of factors, and thus have long-term effects on economic growth.

Remi Jedwab Alexander Moradi, 2013. [“Transportation Technology and Economic Change: The Impact of Colonial Railroads on City Growth in Africa”](#), CSAE Working Paper WPS/2013-17.

Paul Mosley. Two Africas? Why Africa’s ‘Growth Miracle’ is barely reducing poverty

Although growth has improved substantially in most African countries in recent years, poverty across the continent has fallen very little in the aggregate, even though there have been outstanding performances by some countries. Indeed, some African countries have slipped back, and exhibit higher poverty rates than in 1990. This paper seeks to understand the reasons for this variance between countries; the reasons why, certainly if one uses headcount poverty data, there are ‘two Africas’, one with powerful ability to reduce poverty and one without.

We argue that some of the reasons for this difference are rooted in colonial times, and those countries which developed dynamic exports of smallholder cash crops, the ‘peasant export economies’, received a headstart in relation to mineral- and large farm-based economies, because of the more equitable income distribution which labour-intensive, smallholder-based economies generate. However, in the post-colonial period, many peasant export economies wasted this headstart, and some mine/plantation economies were able to transcend the limitation of not having received one. The key reasons for this evolution, we argue, lie in the motivation and ability of African elites to form pro-poor coalitions, which in some cases were then able to implement tax and expenditure policies with the ability to bring a pro-poor pattern of growth into being. This story is tested both econometrically and by means of four contrasted country case studies.

Paul Mosley, 2013. [“Two Africas? Why Africa’s ‘Growth Miracle’ is barely reducing poverty”](#), BWPI Working Paper 191.

Louw Pienaar and Dieter Von Fintel. Hunger in the former apartheid homelands: Determinants of converging food security 100 years after the 1913 Land Act

One hundred years after the implementation of the 1913 Land Act, the subject of land reform and rural development are still at the forefront of public discourse within South Africa. Much of the literature suggests that post-apartheid interventions have not been successful at improving small-scale agriculture, which is seen as an important vehicle for improving rural food security. Nevertheless, data from the General Household Survey indicate that household food security has improved in the post-2000 decade. In particular, this paper demonstrates that hunger levels have declined substantially since 2002 (as other estimates of poverty have also indicated), but more importantly that they have done so faster in former homelands regions. Using linear probability models, this paper seeks to isolate which factors have led to the convergence of homeland regions' hunger levels to the rest of the country. The historical context that is sketched here highlights the severe challenges faced by farmers in these areas; this raises the question how convergence in food security occurred, given that many agricultural interventions have not attained the success that was hoped for. In particular, the large reliance on social grants in homelands regions accounts for a part of the reduction in hunger levels. Communal gardens and connections to the agricultural market have reduced hunger within former homelands regions. The long-term sustainability of grants in bolstering food security is of concern, highlighting the need for greater market integration of small scale farmers in homeland regions.

Louw Pienaar and Dieter Von Fintel, 2013. "[Hunger in the former apartheid homelands: Determinants of converging food security 100 years after the 1913 Land Act](#)", *Stellenbosch Economic Working Papers*: 26/13.

Gaaitzen de Vriese, Marcel Timmera, Klaas de Vriesb. Structural transformation in Africa: Static gains, dynamic losses

This paper studies structural transformation in Africa and its implications for productivity growth during the past fifty years, extending the work by McMillan and Rodrik (2011). We present the Africa Sector Database including time series of value added and employment by sector for eleven Sub-Saharan African countries during the period 1960 to 2010. It is based on an in-depth country-by-country study of available statistics and linking procedures that aim to ensure consistency over time and across countries. We use this novel database to put recent African growth in historical and international perspective. The expansion of manufacturing activities during the early post-independence period led to a growth-enhancing reallocation of resources. This process of structural change stalled in the mid-1970s and 80s. When growth rebounded in the 1990s, workers mainly relocated to market services industries. Market services activities had above-average productivity levels, but productivity growth was low and increasingly falling behind the world frontier. This pattern of static gains but dynamic losses of reallocation since 1990 is found for many African countries. It is comparable to patterns observed in Latin America, but different from those in Asia.

Gaaitzen de Vriese, Marcel Timmera, Klaas de Vriesb. 2013. "[Structural transformation in Africa: Static gains, dynamic losses](#)", GGDC research memorandum 136.

Warren Whatley. The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade and the Evolution of Political Authority in West Africa

I trace the impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade on the evolution of political authority in West Africa. I present econometric evidence showing that the trans-Atlantic slave trade increased absolutism in pre-colonial West Africa by approximately 17% to 35%, while reducing democracy and liberalism. I argue that this slavery-induced absolutism also influenced the structure of African political institutions in the colonial era and beyond. I present aggregate evidence showing that British colonies that exported more slaves in the era of the slave trade were ruled more-indirectly by colonial administrations. I argue that indirect colonial rule relied on sub-national absolutisms to control populations and extract surplus, and in the process transformed absolutist political customs into rule of law. The post-colonial federal authority, like the colonial authority before it, lacked the administrative apparatus and political clout to integrate these local authorities, even when they wanted to. From this perspective, state-failure in West Africa may be rooted in a political and economic history that is unique to Africa in many respects, a history that dates at least as far back as the era of the transatlantic slave trade.

Warren Whatley, 2013. ["The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade and the Evolution of Political Authority in West Africa"](#), *AEHN Working Paper #13*.

Laurence Wilse-Samson. Structural Change and Democratization: Evidence from Rural Apartheid

The relationship between economic development and democracy is key in political economy. Many commentators have suggested that economic growth increases support for democracy. One proposed mechanism is that modernization, by reducing the demand for low-skilled labor, increases the willingness of elites, particularly in agriculture, to extend the franchise. I use subnational variation in South Africa to test this mechanism. I employ national shocks to the mining sector's demand for native black workers and cross-sectional variation in labor market competition induced by apartheid to estimate the effect of black labor scarcity on wages, capital intensity, and changes in partisan voting preferences. I find that reductions in the supply of foreign mine labor following the sudden withdrawal of workers from Malawi and Mozambique (and the increased demand for native black workers) increased mechanization on the mines and on farms competing with mines for labor. I then show that these induced structural changes resulted in differential increases in pro-political reform vote shares in the open districts relative to closed districts, even as mining districts became more conservative and voted more to maintain the non-democratic regime.

Laurence Wilse-Samson, 2013. ["Structural Change and Democratization: Evidence from Rural Apartheid"](#), Economics Department, Columbia University.

UPCOMING EVENTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

**The History of Poverty in Africa: A Central Question?
Columbia University
March 6-7, 2014**

Keynote: Jane Guyer, George Armstrong Kelly Professor, Johns Hopkins University

In the popular mind, Africa exemplifies poverty. Media coverage focuses on destitution. Recent focus on a growing elite serves to emphasise the abject condition of the majority. This discourse depicts African poverty as timeless or as gripped in a worsening spiral. Africanist historians have long called for the historical study of the African poor with the argument that the most 'useful' or 'usable' aspect of African history could be to find solutions to poverty in Africa by developing historical understanding of the phenomenon.

The poor are difficult historical subjects: they leave behind them little evidence of their lives. This problem is compounded by orality, which endured longer among the poor. Nonetheless, historians have sought to write the history of the impoverished. This has resulted in work on topics from the importance of reciprocity in assistance to the particular ways people have responded to famines; from the gendered nature of poverty to the changes in poverty brought about by colonialism and neo-liberal reform.

But questions remain: how do we, how should we, approach the history of poverty? What definitions do we use to delimit the poor and how do those definitions shape our studies? How has 'wealth-in-people' shaped our understanding of economic inequality? How have ideas of poverty and wealth in Africa changed? To what extent is it meaningful to talk of 'African poverty'?

Nearly four decades after Terence Ranger's call for a 'usable African past' and over a quarter century since John Iliffe's history of the very poor in Africa, this is an apt moment to step back and consider these questions in light of the work that has appeared in the intervening years. This conference seeks to achieve that by bringing together a wide range of senior and junior scholars working on the history of the poor and of poverty in Africa, from the first millennium to the late twentieth century.

Papers will touch on the following themes in particular:

- i. The Gender of Poverty
- ii. Poverty of Food
- iii. The Violence of Poverty
- iv. The (mis)Measure of Poverty

Additional Information: Please contact Rhiannon Stephens, Assistant Professor of African History (rs3169@columbia.edu)

**New Frontiers in African Economic History' Workshop
CALL FOR PAPERS FOR AN INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE
Re/framing Slavery and Contemporary Child Labor across Time and Space: A
Conference in Honor of Professor Paul E. Lovejoy
Jaria Hotel, No. 1 Levender Street, East Legon-Accra, Ghana
May 22-May 24, 2014**

During the past half-century or so, the study of slavery and contemporary child labor and the ways that both are related to the genealogies of political economies of states and societies have engendered a great diversity of fields that are marked by increasingly refined questions and

perspectives. In this regard, one recent focus has been on contemporaneous abuse of the body and labor of the child, the woman, and the poor across the globe, both in industrialized and non-industrialized countries. This call for papers, in honor of Professor Paul E. Lovejoy of York University, Toronto, Canada, will re/frame slavery/abolition and contemporary child labor and other topics in the constituencies of unfree labor across time and space. Papers on slavery/abolition and contemporary child labor crafted from all inter/disciplinary approaches are welcome, including archeological, cultural, historical, anthropological, sociological, political- economy, and World history perspectives . We also look forward to the participation of institutions and professionals in the field of child labor, other forms of child abuse, and child rights.

A prolific scholar, Lovejoy has been an uninterrupted incandescent light in the field of slavery, debt-bondage, and abolition in Africa. Another plank of his work is the ways that slavery configured the African Diaspora and the broader Atlantic basin. Problematizing child labor in Africa and the African Diaspora in historic and contemporary times, Lovejoy is among scholars who continue to chart new pathways by asking ever more piquant questions in the field that relate research to life and wellbeing. Some of his perspectives on child labor have found a niche in recent works by other scholars who show that postslavery labor, in so many ways defined by the ongoing epoch of unidirectional globalization and its economic tentacles, has paradoxically increased systemic inequalities and actually expanded the charted frontiers of pre-abolition forms of child labor. With child labor, human and sex trafficking, and modern slavery documented to be rife worldwide, the United Nations, governments, NGOs, etc. are making great efforts applying research, teaching, information dissemination, policing, and so on to end them. It is well to note that Lovejoy and his Harriet Tubman Institute are actively partnering organizations such as Alliance and UNESCO to cast light on and curb unfree labor worldwide

We invite you to come to this international interdisciplinary conference, contribute a paper, and engage in discussions with diverse scholars in honor of Professor Lovejoy's prodigious contributions to research, teaching, and activism in the field. The proposed conference, among others, seeks to refurbish and rethink staple conclusions; provide syntheses of emergent historiographies; offer seamless refinements to extant theories and paradigms; furnish new empirical and theoretical perspectives on structures/features and agencies of slavery and debt- bondage, abolition and emancipation; and examine the political economy of contemporary child labor and modern slavery as well as proffering recommendations to curb them. Plenary speakers will include eminent scholars and peers of Professor Lovejoy.

Possible topics include, but are not limited to the following:

- Emerging perspectives on slavery and abolition in Africa
- Assessments of the works of Paul E. Lovejoy
- Paul Lovejoy and his generation of historians of slavery and abolition
- Lovejoy's training of African historians of Africa and their works
- Critique of theoretical frameworks on slavery, abolition, debt-bondage, and child labor
- Rethinking the osmotic currents of abolition in the Atlantic Basin
- Slavery and the making of the African Diasporas
- Slavery and abolition in Africa, the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean & Southeast Asia
- Slavery and abolition in "settler societies," e.g., South Africa
- Slavery and abolition in the Islamic world
- Slavery and abolition in the "West" Atlantic: North America, Latin America, Caribbean
- Slavery, abolition, colonial rule, and decolonization
- Gender, slavery and debt-bondage/pawnship
- The paradox of former slaves as slave-holders
- Christian missions, slavery/debt-bondage, and abolition
- Slavery and the reparations debate
- Connections between slavery, debt bondage, caste systems, and child labor
- Child labor in post-slavery/emancipation societies
- Child labor, gender, family, and community initiatives
- Child labor, migration and urbanization · Child labor, globalization, and out-sourcing

- Child labor in agriculture, fishing, portering, trade, domesticity etc.
- Child labor trafficking – agencies, avenues, structures, and movements
- Child labor, insurgency, violence, civil wars, and terrorism
- Child labor and rural/urban economies
- Child labor and children’s rights
- Rural/urban lifestyles of child laborers
- The UNO agencies and child labor
- The emerging middle-class and child labor at the home
- Child labor and forced marriage
- Routes and monuments of slavery and the slave trade
- Teaching slavery and the slave trade in the 21st-century classroom
- Emancipation, reconstruction, apprenticeship, and social formation
- Slavery, memory, and identities in Africa and African Diasporas
- Oral history and the study of slavery and abolition
- Indigenous agency in slavery, abolition and emancipation
- Public intellectuals, the media, and discourses on slavery & reparations

REGISTRATION FEES ARE AS FOLLOWS: .

- Students based in Ghana - 50 Ghana cedis
- Faculty/scholars based in Ghana - 150 Ghana cedis
- Students based in other African countries 50 dollars
- Faculty/scholars based in other African countries 150 dollars
- Non-Africa-based students - 80 dollars
- Non-Africa-based faculty/scholars - 200 dollars

** Please, note that we will provide a conference website that address payment options, etc.

SUBMISSION DEADLINES: Abstracts of approximately 400 words should be submitted by November 25, 2013 . For panel submissions, submit a 200-word panel abstract and a 400-word abstracts for each individual presentation. Acceptance of abstracts will be made known by the end of December 2013 ; and full papers should be submitted by March 15, 2014 .

CONTACTS: Please, send an abstract of your proposed topic, institutional affiliation, and contact information to the following: Kwabena Akurang-Parry Department of History Shippensburg University Shippensburg, PA, USA 17257 E-mail kaparr@ship.edu Phone 717 477 1286 Fax 717 477 4062 AND Femi J Kolapo History Department University of Guelph Guelph, Ontario, Canada E-mail: kolapof@uoguelph.ca Phone 519 824 4140 Ext. 53212 Fax: 519 766 9516

**The 13th African Studies Conference: “Society and Politics in Africa: Traditional, Transitional, and New”
27-29 May 2014**

On May 27-29, 2014 in Moscow the Research Council for the Problems of African Countries and the Institute for African Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences hold the 13th African Studies Conference titled “Society and Politics in Africa: Traditional, Transitional, and New.” The Conference will take place at the Institute for African Studies and the Institute for Linguistics of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The working languages are Russian and English.

The conference registration fee in Russian rubles, equivalent to \$150 (\$75 in rubles for students) is to be paid in cash onsite upon arrival. The registration fee includes the visa application support (Official Invitation), the Conference Book of Abstracts, stationary items, reception and coffee-breaks. The fee for an accompanying person, equivalent to \$50 in rubles, includes the visa application support (Official Invitation) and reception.

The Organizing Committee can assist in booking accommodation, but independent reservation is encouraged. Please note that early hotel reservation is strongly recommended, as the Conference is to take place in tourist high season.

All the correspondence should be sent by e-mail for the Conference Organizing Committee, to the attention of Mrs. Natalia Bondar, Head, Center of Information and International Relations, Institute for African Studies (conf2014@gmail.com; tel.: [+ 7 495 690 2752](tel:+74956902752)) – prospective international participants, or to the attention of Dr. Natalia Zherlitsyna, Secretary, Research Council for the Problems of African Countries (ns_inafr@mail.ru; tel.: [+ 7 495 690 6025](tel:+74956906025)) – prospective Russian participants.

Additional Information: please visit <http://www.inafran.ru/en/node/148>

**Call for Abstracts: The 9th on 'African Economic Development over the Long Run'
London School of Economics and Political Science
24-25 October, 2014**

Deadline for abstracts: 28 February 2014

In 2014 the 9th annual African Economic History workshop will be hosted by the Economic History Department of the London School of Economics and Political Science. The theme will be 'African Economic Development in the Long Run'. Recent efforts to link current development outcomes with historical events such as colonialism and the slave trade have been criticized for ignoring the dynamics of long periods of Africa's past. In response to this criticism, a growing body of research has endeavored to track African economic performance over time using measures such as historical national accounts and real wages. At the same time, work focusing on the development of African institutions has studied instances of continuity and change at critical periods of transition, including the beginning and end of the colonial period.

We invite papers that address the question of African economic performance in the long run, either through new methods of measurement or new contributions to the understanding of individual periods of African history. The workshop aims to bring together PhD students, early career researchers and established scholars in African economic history to present work in progress in a supportive environment.

The deadline for abstract submissions is 28 February 2014. Abstracts should be submitted to Leigh Gardner (l.a.gardner@lse.ac.uk)

OPPORTUNITIES IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Loyola University - Maryland Director of Global Studies

Loyola University seeks a Director for its growing Global Studies program. Global Studies is an interdisciplinary undergraduate major based in the departments of Economics, History, Political Science, and Sociology. The program was established in 2006-07, has experienced rapid growth, and is poised for further expansion.

The Director will represent the Global Studies program to internal and external audiences, plan and advocate for growth, and chair a steering committee composed of faculty from the four participating departments. Working with the steering committee, the Director will build upon the program's current success and develop a vision for its future.

As a member of the Loyola faculty, the Director also will teach Global Studies courses in his or her area of expertise; advise students; coordinate course offerings across the departments; and, with the steering committee, manage the day-to-day operations of the program.

This position is full-time, with the Director's performance evaluated for renewal after three years. Faculty rank will be determined on an individual basis. If qualifications meet appropriate requirements, the Director will join the University faculty as an associate or full professor, with tenure, in one of the four Global Studies departments.

REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS: Ph.D. in one of the four Global Studies disciplines (or a related discipline such as International Studies); evidence of teaching effectiveness; experience in program administration and/or curriculum development.

DESIRED QUALIFICATIONS: An active program in scholarship is desirable but not necessary.

ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY: Founded in 1852, Loyola University Maryland is a Catholic, Jesuit University committed to the ideals of liberal education. It has been ranked among the top five comprehensive universities in the North region by US News & World Report for the past decade, is among Washington Monthly's top 50 masters universities nationally, and is included in the list of Best Values in Private Colleges by Kiplinger's Personal Finance Magazine. Baltimore is rich in history and ethnic diversity, and offers convenient access to Philadelphia and Washington D.C.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE: The University welcomes applicants from all backgrounds who can contribute to its educational mission. Loyola is an Equal Employment Opportunity Employer, seeking applications from underrepresented groups. Additional information is available at <http://www.loyola.edu>

To apply, please go to <https://careers.loyola.edu> to submit your credentials. The online application requires a cover letter, curriculum vitae, evidence of teaching effectiveness, sample publications (if applicable), and at least three letters of recommendation. The review of applications will begin in mid-December. Complete applications should be submitted by the end of January in order to receive full consideration. [Apply Here](#).

Application deadline: 19 January 2014

Michigan State University, Residential College in the Arts and Humanities Assistant Professor of History

The Residential College in the Arts and Humanities (RCAH) at Michigan State University (MSU) seeks a social and/or cultural historian who can demonstrate a broad interdisciplinary approach and comparative themes in world history, in any period or region. Special consideration will be granted to candidates who work in the following areas and engage issues of class, gender, and/or race:

History of globalization; Migration and/or diasporic studies; Trans-regional history (including, e.g., Atlantic or Indian Ocean Studies).

The RCAH at MSU is an interdisciplinary, residential undergraduate college in the arts and humanities with a strong commitment to social justice, civic engagement, and the visual and performing arts. Michigan State University is a Carnegie R1 institution that values cross-college collaboration, and the successful candidate will also have opportunities to contribute to the Department of History. This position will start 8/16/2014.

A PhD awarded in related area by the time of appointment and demonstrated excellence in teaching are required.

To apply, go to <https://jobs.msu.edu>. Click on Search Postings at left, enter 8645 in the Posting Number field, and click Search. From there, follow prompts. All applicants must apply using this application portal.

Applicants should include a cover letter, CV, sample syllabi, and writing sample all in one PDF.

Applicants also will be required to submit names and emails for three people from whom letters of reference will automatically be solicited by the system.

Review of applications will begin 12/15/2013 and continue until the position is filled.

Persons with disabilities have the right to request and receive reasonable accommodation. MSU is an affirmative-action, equal-opportunity employer. MSU is committed to achieving excellence through a diverse workforce and inclusive culture that encourages all people to reach their full potential. The University actively encourages applications and/or nominations of women, persons of color, veterans and persons with disabilities.

Additional information:

Contact search chair Joanna Bosse at jbosse@msu.edu with questions. Applications must be submitted through MSU jobs portal at <https://jobs.msu.edu> as specified in description.

Application Deadline: 4 February 2014

University of South Florida, History University of South Florida Postdoctoral Scholars Social Sciences and Humanities, 2014-15 Global Change in a Dynamic World

The University of South Florida is pleased to announce the sixth year of its Postdoctoral Scholars program in the Social Sciences and Humanities. The over-arching theme for this year's scholars is **Global Change in a Dynamic World**. Potential themes include (but are not limited to) sustainability; sustainable development; hazard and disaster management; climate change; population changes; technology and information issues; communication and language development; cultural diasporas; ethnicity, gender, and aging issues; cultural heritage and histories; citizenship; identity; health,

economic, education, and environmental disparities; political economy; ethics; human rights; animal rights; peace and conflict studies; injury and violence; security and surveillance issues. Specific research and geographical areas are open, and applicants may consider both past and contemporary perspectives.

Postdoctoral Scholars will: (i) contribute to one or more of the priority goals of the strategic plan; (ii) work closely with distinguished faculty; (iii) participate in an interdisciplinary project with the cohort of postdoctoral scholars; (iv) teach two courses over a twelve-month period; and (v) continue to build an independent research record and engage in publishing refereed articles and creative scholarship.

Postdoctoral Scholars

At least two twelve-month postdoctoral scholarships will be awarded in Spring 2014 with appointments beginning August 11th, 2014, contingent on available funding. Appointments are for full time employment (40 hours per week) and **will be continued for a maximum of 2 years contingent upon satisfactory performance**. The salary is \$40,000 per year and the University contributes to a health insurance program for postdoctoral scholars and their dependents. Support for travel to academic conferences will also be available. Scholars will be responsible for relocation and housing expenses.

Eligibility

Applicants must have a doctoral degree in one of the following disciplines: Anthropology; Communication; English; Geography, Environment and Planning; Government and International Affairs; History; Philosophy; Sociology, or an affiliated program, earned no earlier than 2011. Candidates who will have successfully defended their dissertations by May 1, 2014 will also be considered, however the doctoral degree must have been conferred prior to the first day of employment. Note: applicants must have received their doctoral degree from an institution other than the University of South Florida.

Application

Letters of application and supporting material must include the following:

1. A cover letter stating your interest in this Postdoctoral Initiative. It must provide details on (i) how your research and teaching expertise would contribute to the theme of **Global Change in a Dynamic World** and the goals and aspirations of the USF Strategic Plan (<http://www.ods.usf.edu/plans/strategic/>); (ii) the department with which you would like to be affiliated; (iii) your teaching experience and courses that you would like to offer; and (iv) your long-term goals.
2. A *Curriculum Vitae*,
3. Two letters of reference,
4. Scanned copies of your published papers/scholarly works or book chapters (maximum of 2).
5. Scanned copy of your current academic transcript from your doctoral-granting institution.**
6. Copies of teaching evaluations.

Send all application materials to: postdoc@usf.edu

Additional information: contact Eric J. Hoyer, PhD at Ehoyer@usf.edu or visit <http://history.usf.edu>

Application deadline: 14 February, 2014

**Princeton University, Princeton Institute for International and Regional Studies,
English, and Center for African American Studies
African Humanities Postdoctoral Research Associate**

The Princeton Institute for International and Regional Studies (PIIRS), the Center for African American Studies (CAAS), and the Department of English at Princeton University invite applications for a postdoctoral research associate position for the 2014–15 year (beginning September 1, 2014) from scholars working in any field of the humanities dealing with Africa or the African diaspora. Consideration will be given to candidates working in all disciplines in the humanities broadly defined, including anthropology, art and archeology, comparative literature, English, film and video history, literatures in other languages, music, philosophy, religion, and women and gender studies. Initial appointment is for one year with possibility of renewal for a second year pending satisfactory appointment and continued funding. The successful candidate will be involved in the organization and activities of the African Humanities Colloquium and may be able to teach one course each year with the approval of the Dean of the Faculty.

Eligible candidates must have completed the Ph.D. by June 30, 2014.

The salary for the position will depend on the number of years beyond the Ph.D., not to exceed five. The research associate will also receive a modest research and travel fund and will be eligible for most benefits.

To apply, please link to <https://jobs.princeton.edu>, position requisition number 1300880. Applications should include:

- (1) cover letter with title and summary (200 words) of proposed research project;
- (2) research proposal (five pages; 2,000 words), including detailed description of project, timetable, and explicit goals;
- (3) selected bibliography;
- (4) curriculum vitae and list of publications;
- (5) sample chapter of the dissertation or other recent work;
- (6) a suggested syllabus for a course; and
- (7) names and contact information for three references from individuals who are not current members of the Princeton University faculty.

Additional information:

Questions about the application process for these positions may be directed to Beate Witzler at bwitzler@princeton.edu.

Application Deadline: 28 February, 2014

**University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point, Global South History
Tenure Track Assistant Professor**

The Department of History at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point (UWSP) invites applications for a full-time, tenure-track Assistant Professor in the history of the Global South, with a specialization

in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, or South East Asia, Subfields and chronological areas of specialty are open, but we are particularly interested in scholars whose interests are transnational and/or interdisciplinary in nature.

Applicants are expected to hold a Ph.D. degree in history or to have extensive graduate-level historical training as part of the completion of a Ph.D. in a relevant interdisciplinary field, such as African Studies, Asian Studies, South Asian Studies, or Southeast Asian Studies. Applications by candidates with a Ph.D. dissertation defense date prior to the date of hire will be considered. The position will commence on August 25, 2014, and is on a nine-month academic schedule. Teaching responsibilities include the ability to teach the pre- and post-1500 world history introductory surveys as well as sophomore surveys and upper-division courses in the candidate's general fields of expertise. Salary is commensurate with qualifications and experience.

UWSP is a four-year campus of the University of Wisconsin System located in central Wisconsin. History faculty members maintain an active research agenda and further serve the program through student advising, department committees, participation in shared governance, and professional outreach programs. The department values strong communication skills, a commitment to undergraduate education, and awareness of the importance of diversity in education. Strong teaching performance, continued scholarly achievements, and university service are necessary for retention, tenure, and promotion.

The University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Women, minorities, veterans and individuals with disability are encouraged to apply.

Review of applications will begin on February 3, 2014. First-round finalists will likely be contacted for phone interviews by early March 2014. We anticipate scheduling campus visits in late March and early April 2014.

To apply, please submit a letter of application, curriculum Vitae, unofficial graduate transcripts, at <http://www.uwsp.edu/equity/Pages/jobVacancies.aspx> and three letters of reference (emailed directly or via interfolio to sallie.kitzrow@uwsp.edu). Applications will not be fully considered until all materials have been received.

Additional information:

If you have any questions regarding the application process, need special arrangements, or submitted your application with missing materials, please contact: Sallie Kitzrow, UWSP Human Resources, Phone: 715-346-4351, Email: sallie.kitzrow@uwsp.edu. For general questions about the position, please contact the search committee members at histgss@uwsp.edu.

Application Deadline: 10 March 2014

**University of Washington - Seattle, Jackson School of International Studies
Economics Lecturer**

The Jackson School (JSIS) seeks an outstanding teacher to introduce core concepts of economics to non-economics majors, and teach more specialized courses in areas such as the economics of international development, international trade and finance, international political economy and related fields. Candidates with an area of geographic specialization and expertise are particularly encouraged to apply. Experience teaching in an online environment will be an asset. This position emphasizes teaching, but we welcome applicants with active and continuing research interests and publications.

JSIS offers interdisciplinary degrees at the BA, MA, and Ph.D. level, focusing on global, regional, national, and thematic issues. JSIS is seeking educators who can explain core economic concepts to students in a way that demonstrates both the advantages and limitations of applying pure economic reasoning to complex realities.

The Lecturer will teach two courses per quarter during each academic year (six courses total). This is a full-time, nine-month position, with an initial appointment of three years, and the possibility of renewal. The appointment will begin on September 16, 2014. A Ph.D., or foreign equivalent, by date of appointment is strongly preferred. This doctoral degree need not be in economics but applicants must demonstrate strong competencies in economics, through advanced degrees in related fields or through practice. Applicants should have at least one quarter or semester of full-time college teaching as instructor of record.

Applicants should submit a cover letter, CV, brief statement of teaching philosophy and experience, evidence of successful teaching (course evaluations), and three letters of recommendation (that address the applicant's teaching ability). The position is open until filled, but priority will be given to applications received before December 30, 2013.

Materials should be sent as PDFs with the subject heading "Economics Lecturer" by email to: jsis@uw.edu

Application deadline: 3 May 2014

