

AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY NEWSLETTER ISSUE #12 MARCH, 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.

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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

NEW ABSTRACTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Articles

Inge Amundsen. Drowning in Oil: Angola's Institutions and the "Resource Curse"

Institutional factors are increasingly highlighted to explain the "resource curse" or, why some countries with rich natural resources have little long-term economic and political development. This paper makes the analytical distinction between institutions of extraction (institutions enabling and protecting rents extraction) and institutions of redistribution (institutions of power and revenue sharing). The paper uses Angola to illustrate that the former are protected and buttressed to enable rents-appropriation, whereas the latter are side-lined and impaired to prevent power and wealth redistribution. The strengths of the former and the weaknesses of the latter have led to monopolization, elite predation, and usurpation. Angola also strengthens the hypothesis that countries are cursed only when the oil boom appears before accountable and democratic state institutions are established and consolidated.

Inge Amundsen, 2014. ["Drowning in Oil: Angola's Institutions and the "Resource Curse"](#), *Comparative Politics*, 46(2): 169-189.

Corey Ross. The plantation paradigm: colonial agronomy, African farmers, and the global cocoa boom, 1870s–1940s

This article investigates the powerful normative role of plantation-oriented agricultural practices in what was arguably the premier indigenous crop revolution of the colonial era: the West African cocoa boom. It traces the links between the extraordinary growth of cocoa production in the region – above all in the Gold Coast – and the longer experience of cocoa estates in other parts of the world, in particular the Caribbean, which served as a key reference point for the expanding global cocoa frontier in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In spite of the manifest competitive success of African farmers' extensive agricultural practices during this period, most outside observers retained a strong partiality towards intensive production techniques under centralized European management. This article emphasizes the role played by the transcontinental exchange of ideas in sustaining the cultural authority of such cultivation techniques long after their commercial viability came into question.

Corey Ross, 2014. ["The plantation paradigm: colonial agronomy, African farmers, and the global cocoa boom, 1870s–1940s"](#), *Journal of Global History*, 9(1), 49-71.

Working Papers

Achyuta Adhvaryu and James Fenske. Conflict and the Formation of Political Beliefs in Africa

We test whether living through conflict in childhood changes political beliefs and engagement. We combine data on the location and intensity of conflicts since 1945 with nationally representative data on political attitudes and behaviors from 17 sub-Saharan African countries. Exposure from ages 0 to 14 has a very small standardized impact on later attitudes and behaviors. This finding is robust to migration and holds across a variety of definitions, specifications, and sources of data. Our results suggest that at the population level in Africa, conflict does not alter political beliefs, though the most exposed sub-populations may experience large, lasting effects.

Achyuta Adhvaryu and James Fenske, 2014. [“Conflict and the Formation of Political Beliefs in Africa”](#), *HiCN Working Paper 164*.

David Booth and Frederick Golooba-Mutebi. How the international system hinders the consolidation of developmental regime in Africa

The international system may not play a primary role in shaping the destinies of countries, but there are sound practical reasons for examining how global forces help to shape political and economic incentives in developing nations. While recent studies have tackled this issue for states that are already failing, there has been little discussion of how it affects countries with regimes that are struggling to sustain successful processes of national development. This paper addresses that gap with reference to two types of regime, represented respectively by Rwanda and Kenya. It begins with the question of what should count as a developmental regime in the contemporary African context. It then argues that previous discussion of international constraints has placed too much emphasis on the limited ‘policy space’ for developing countries afforded by international trade agreements and the conditionalities of the big concessional lenders. More important are hindrances to the kind of political settlement that favours a learning- oriented approach to policy making and delivery. A common theme across the two types of regime is the negative influence of what the paper calls naïve liberalism.

David Booth and Frederick Golooba-Mutebi, 2014. [“How the international system hinders the consolidation of developmental regime in Africa”](#), *Africa Power and Politics Working Paper #4*.

Denis Cogneau, Kenneth Hounbedji and Sandrine Mesplé-Somps. The fall of the elephant: Two decades of poverty increase in Côte d'Ivoire (1988-2008)

At the end of 1980s, Côte d'Ivoire entered a deep macroeconomic crisis that put an end to the often praised "Ivorian miracle". After the death of the founding father Houphouët-Boigny, unrestrained political competition added to bad economic conditions and led to the nightmare of civil war. Drawing from a series of five household surveys covering two decades (1988-2008), we tell the story of this descent into hell from the standpoint of poverty and living standards. In 2008, after five years of civil war and another episode yet to come (2010-11), extreme 1.25 USD poverty headcount had reached a historical record in poverty, with northern areas deeply impoverished by the partition.

Denis Cogneau, Kenneth Hounbedji and Sandrine Mesplé-Somps, 2013. ["The fall of the elephant: Two decades of poverty increase in Côte d'Ivoire \(1988-2008\)"](#), *Paris School of Economics Working Paper #11*.

Yannick Dupraz. British and French Colonial Education in Africa: A Discontinuity Analysis at the Border between French and English speaking Cameroon Preliminary

It has been argued that British colonial legacy was more favorable to growth than others, and that the identity of the colonizer could explain present day differences in development. One aspect of the British colonial legacy was education: in sub-Saharan Africa, at the time of independences, countries colonized by the British had more average years of education than the ones colonized by the French and the difference persisted up to quite recently. Cross country literature is flawed by the problem of selection: maybe the British colonized the richer, more education-oriented areas. In this paper, I use the division of German Kamerun between a French and a British part after WWI to identify the causal effect of different education policies on education. I first document the different colonial education policies undertaken in French and British Cameroon. Then, using Cameroonian census data, I undertake spatial discontinuity analysis at the border between former French and British Cameroon. I find a discontinuity favoring the British side for cohorts born in the interwar period. However, in the late colonial period, the discontinuity inverses, favoring the French side. This is consistent with the surge in education expenditure in French Cameroon in the last decade of colonization.

Yannick Dupraz, 2013. ["British and French Colonial Education in Africa: A Discontinuity Analysis at the Border between French and English speaking Cameroon Preliminary"](#), LSE EH 590 Workshop.

James Fenske and Namrata Kala. 1807: Economic shocks, conflict and the slave trade

Suppression of the slave trade after 1807 increased the incidence of conflict between Africans. We use geo-coded data on African conflicts to uncover a discontinuous increase in conflict after 1807 in areas affected by the slave trade. In West Africa, the slave trade declined. This empowered interests that rivaled existing authorities, and political leaders resorted to violence in order to maintain their influence. In West-Central and South-East

Africa, slave exports increased after 1807 and were produced through violence. We validate our explanation using Southwestern Nigeria and Eastern South Africa as examples.

James Fenske and Namrata Kala, 2014. ["1807: Economic shocks, conflict and the slave trade"](#), *CSAE Working Paper WPS/2014-02*.

Leander Heldring. State Capacity and Violence: Evidence from the Rwandan genocide

Exploiting local variation in state capacity within Rwanda I investigate the link between state capacity and violence. Using a disaggregated measure of the intensity of the 1994 Rwandan genocide, I establish that greater local state capacity led to greater conflict intensity. I proxy modern state capacity with its precolonial counterpart, measured by the total time a district was incorporated in the precolonial kingdom. This 'duration of incorporation' measures the cumulative effect of the centralizing forces in the kingdom and acts as a proxy for state capacity. Since the kingdom expanded through conquest and consolidated through patronage relations revolving around cattle, I instrument the duration of incorporation with the geographical suitability for cattle. This strategy confirms the main result. State capacity, while usually associated with greater public good provision and higher GDP, played a central role in the mass killings in Rwanda.

Leander Heldring, 2014. ["State Capacity and Violence: Evidence from the Rwandan genocide"](#), *CSAE Working Paper WPS/2014-08*

Remi Jedwab, Luc Christiaensen and Marina Gindelsky. Rural Push, Urban Pull and... Urban Push? New Historical Evidence from Developing Countries

Standard models explain urbanization by rural-urban migration in response to an (expected) urban-rural wage gap. The Green Revolution and rural poverty constitute rural push factors of migration. The Industrial Revolution and the urban bias are urban pull factors. This paper offers an additional demographic mechanism, based on internal urban population growth, i.e. an urban push. Using newly compiled historical data on urban birth and death rates for 7 countries from Industrial Europe (1800-1910) and 33 developing countries (1960-2010), we show that many cities of today's developing world are "mushroom cities" vs. the "killer cities" of Industrial Europe; fertility is high, while mortality is much lower. The high rates of urban natural increase have then accelerated urban growth and urbanization in developing countries, with urban populations now doubling every 18 years (15 years in Africa), compared to every 35 years in Industrial Europe. This is further found to be associated with higher urban congestion, possibly mitigating the benefits from agglomeration and providing further insights into the phenomenon of urbanization without growth. Both migration and urban demographics must be considered in debating urbanization.

Remi Jedwab, Luc Christiaensen and Marina Gindelsky, 2014. ["Rural Push, Urban Pull and... Urban Push? New Historical Evidence from Developing Countries"](#), *George Washington University*.

Remi Jedwab, Edward Kerby and Alexander Moradi. History, Path Dependence and Development: Evidence from Colonial Railroads, Settlers and Cities in Kenya

Little is known about the extent and forces of urban path dependence in developing countries. Railroad construction in colonial Kenya provides a natural experiment to study the emergence and persistence of this spatial equilibrium. Using new data at a fine spatial level over one century shows that colonial railroads causally determined the location of European settlers, which in turn decided the location of the main cities of the country at independence. Railroads declined and settlers left after independence, yet cities persisted. Their early emergence served as a mechanism to coordinate investments in the post-independence period, yielding evidence for how path dependence influences development.

Remi Jedwab, Edward Kerby and Alexander Moradi, 2014. "[History, Path Dependence and Development: Evidence from Colonial Railroads, Settlers and Cities in Kenya](#)", *CSAE Working Paper WPS/2014-04*.

UPCOMING EVENTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

The 2014 Epstein Lecture 6 March 2014

- Speaker: Ewout Frankema (Wageningen)
- Title: Is Africa Growing out of Poverty?
- Time: 6 pm, Thursday March 6
- Venue: NAB.2.04 (New Academic Building)

The lecture will be followed by a drinks reception on the 8th Floor of the New Academic Building. The lecture is free and as always Economic History alumni are particularly welcome to attend. If you wish to come please RSVP to Helena Ivins, at eh.alumni@lse.ac.uk

The annual Epstein Lecture Series is held in memory of Professor Larry Epstein (1960-2007), former Head of the Economic History Department. It was Professor Epstein's wish to institute a lecture series as a platform for the work of up-and-coming scholars in the field of 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)

Socio-Economic & Political Forum: Africa's Development & Democracy
Abuja, Nigeria
14 March 2014

13-

Deadline for registration: 28 February 2014

In Africa's onward march toward realizing ubiquitous development at both human and societal levels, it is often argued that such a goal is achievable (only?) via the path of democracy. Also, the checkered history of Africa's development has often been used as a *raison d'être* for new probes to be launched by scholars, professionals and leaders of all

stripes into past, present and future development efforts or agenda for a 'betrayed' continent. The real issue here concerns not so much the question of how to relate Africa's development to her democratic aspirations; but whether and to what extent both phenomena share the same conditions for their realization.

Many questions loom large before us: does democracy guarantee and foster development—which comes first, or do they come together? Can development be achieved outside of a democratic set-up—what sustains both for a 'besieged' continent? What (kind of) development is achievable outside of a democratic framework? Is a 'democratic society' feasible under, or compatible with, the present configurations of (traditional) African communities? What societies become 'democratized', and under what conditions does democratization 'happen'? Is one woman's democracy another man's gerontocracy? What cultural, religious and social impulses gave rise to democracy in the first instance, and how were these navigated or negotiated in the course of its development? What social/political and religious/cultural foundations are needed for development and democracy in Africa, and what kinds of institutions may be built on them to ensure that democracy flourish and continue well into the future? How can we deal with or balance the problématique of developmental time and democratic space for a once-trusting but wary citizenry? And what transformations can we truly realize within the 'new social order' we are being called upon to create so as to make Africa a continent that is second to none?

The stalling condition of Africa's development and democracy would seem more urgent now than ever. In view of all these issues, what is one to make of 'African democracy', especially so, when democracies of western nations have continued to be subjected to very severe debates, criticisms and widespread 'contestation'? What determines participation and representation in a democracy and what measures prevent the African 'experiment' from failing before it matures?

The present scenario of our world today is not unconnected to the forces of globalization which have been unleashed and now exert their 'powers' over all and sundry. Pivotal issues for Africa concern not just 'globalization' per se—another contested movement (!); or its so-called 'futures' (read: 'sutures') for a 'belated' continent, which is now in frantic search of a 'path' for achieving 'rapid' modernization or 'fast track' development. Rather, the issues concern the major structural foundation of development and function of democracy to achieve the goals of a new continent.

What new cultural mind-set, religious belief/behavior and economic framework are supportive of Africa's development and democracy, and how can we foster the social institutions which would make them achievable? These 'determinants' should necessarily shape a new political class, structure and culture that will cut across the full spectrum of emergent African society: where democratic 'values' and education in the 'virtues' work and reinforce each other; where the 'real job of politics' is shared within a 'new social ordering of society' via the responsibility of a democratic citizenship; where social institutions and networks at all levels of the society and government are meaningfully linked via productive labor, which rewards all citizens and their contributions; and whose selfless leaders guarantee a virile and buoyant economy which is prudently managed by those entrusted with such 'sacred' task, as of individuals who must give account of their full stewardship. This forum engages with these ideals, issues and their implications for Africa in the new century.

Please, contact our director Dr. Randee Morphe at hokmahouse@gmail.com if you will attend, for your invitation letter. (note: seminar will run from 13:00hrs to 13:00hrs)

Additional information: Please visit www.hokmahouse.org

2014 Call for Applications
APSA Africa Workshop in Maputo, Mozambique
Deadline: 14 March 2014

APSA and the Higher Institute of Public Administration (ISAP) are pleased to announce a call for applications from individuals who would like to participate in a workshop on "Distributive Goods and Distributive Politics." The two-week workshop will be held from June 30th to July 11th 2014 in Maputo, Mozambique. The organizers, with a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, will cover all the costs of participation (including travel, lodging, meals, and materials) for up to 26 qualified applicants. The workshop will be conducted in English.

The deadline for applications is March 14, 2014. Program information and application instructions can be found online at www.apsanet.org/africaworkshops .

The 2014 workshop is the seventh in APSA's annual Africa Workshop program; previous workshops have been held in Botswana, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, and Tanzania. By bringing together up to 22 Africa-based scholars, as well as four advanced PhD students from US-based universities, the program aims to support political science research and teaching in Sub-Saharan Africa and strengthen research networks linking US scholars with their colleagues overseas. While the event primarily caters to political scientists, it is also open to scholars from any social science discipline with research relevant to the workshop theme. Since 2008, approximately 170 African and US-based scholars have taken part in the workshop series. APSA, with support from the Mellon Foundation, covers all costs associated with participation.

The 2014 workshop will be led by Anne Pitcher (University of Michigan, USA), Rod Alence (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa), Brian Min (University of Michigan, USA), Carlos Shenga (Higher Institute of Public Administration, Mozambique) and Sylvia Croese (Stellenbosch University, South Africa). Participants at this year's workshop will explore the theme of distributive politics — the study of how governments allocate goods and services and how these allocations affect political outcomes. The primary goal of the workshop is to support participants in publishing their research.

Additional Information: Please contact Andrew Stinson, International Workshops Coordinator, American Political Science Association at apsa@apsanet.org or visit www.apsanet.org/africaworkshops

New Frontiers in African Economic History' Workshop

**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, portorage, 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.

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

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 Panels: Nordic Africa Days 2014
Uppsala, Sweden, 26-27 September 2014**

Misbehaving States and Behaving Citizens? Questions of Governance in African States Keynote Speakers: Dr Mo Ibrahim and Dr Morten Jerven

Call for Panels

The Nordic Africa Days (NAD) is the biannual conference of the Nordic Africa Institute organised for the past 15 years in the Nordic Countries, with participants representing the state of the art in African Studies and Africa related knowledge production.

The Nordic Africa Days 2014 has a thematic focus on different assumptions of governance. It cuts across research topics covering most African developments and processes, including, but not restricted to, conflict, security and democratic transformations; rural and agrarian changes, properties and resources; urban dynamics; and African international links in the global world. It is thus clearly multidisciplinary. This theme goes beyond the common reading of governance in political science or international relations. It aims to connect the formal state with other non-state forms of governance. Often, the state is discussed as an evil entity

preying on its ethical citizens. Citizens are then described as the victims of state power. But are states not run by the same people that, looking at it from the opposite angle, are viewed as victims?

The conference is particularly inviting panels discussing governance in different ways. The suggested panels should not just be looking at the state structures and sub-national government levels, but also at the formulation and governance in alternative structures such as ethnic and religious groups and socio-economic networks, which may at times compete and at times cooperate with state orchestrated governance. Contributions focusing on measuring and assessing governance and discussing criteria for governance and leadership are also especially encouraged. Although NAD 2014 has a special focus on the topic of governance it is thematically open and proposals for panels within other subject areas are welcome as well.

PhD candidates and other young scholars are strongly encouraged to participate in the conference. The conference aims to be a forum for academic exchange and intellectual development, where contributions from a new generation of researchers are important and welcome. The conference also provides a venue for dialogue between Africa specialists within academic and policy arenas.

Additional information: Please visit <http://www.nai.uu.se/events/nad-2014/#sthash.dsaf2A86.dpuf>

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)

CALL FOR PROPOSALS

57th Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association

RETHINKING VIOLENCE, RECONSTRUCTION, AND RECONCILIATION

JW Marriott Indianapolis Hotel, Indianapolis, IN

November 20-23, 2014

DEADLINE FOR PROPOSAL SUBMISSION: March 15, 2014

ABOUT THE MEETING

We are soliciting proposals for papers, panels, and roundtables. Presentations may focus on the theme of “Rethinking Violence, Reconstruction, and Reconciliation” or on broader social science, humanities, and applied themes relating to Africa. We strongly encourage the submission of formed panels. You can find more information on the theme and the guidelines for proposals at the ASA website.

HOW TO SUBMIT A PROPOSAL

Instructions for submitting proposals can be found online on the ASA website.

PLEASE NOTE: If your proposal is accepted, the conference pre-registration fee must be paid by May 1, 2014 by ALL participants. Payment of the pre-registration fee will result in a final acceptance. Failure to pay the pre-registration fee by May 1, 2014, will result in an automatic rejection.

JOIN THE ASA OR RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP

Join the ASA or renew your membership . ASA membership can be purchased through Cambridge University Press. If you have any difficulties registering, please contact Cambridge at usmemberservices@cambridge.org.

ABOUT THE AFRICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

Established in 1957, the African Studies Association is the largest organization in the world devoted to enhancing the exchange of information about Africa. Our members include scholars, students, teachers, activists, development professionals, policy makers, donors and many others. We encourage interdisciplinary interactions with Africa. We provide access to pathbreaking research and key debates in African studies. We bring together people with scholarly and other interests in Africa through our annual meeting and seek to broaden professional opportunities in the field of African studies. The organization publishes two leading interdisciplinary journals on Africa, African Studies Review and History in Africa and promotes an informed understanding of Africa to the public and in educational institutions as well as to businesses, media, and other communities that have interests in Africa.

For general questions regarding the meeting and/or registration please contact members@africanstudies.org . For questions regarding the submission process, guidelines, or program theme please contact asameeting2014@gmail.com .

We welcome your participation in this exciting conference and in the ASA!

OPPORTUNITIES IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

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

Bard Graduate Center, Decorative Arts, Design History, Material Culture Research Fellowship

New Fellowship Program. The Bard Graduate Center invites applications for a new funded research fellowship program. Scholars from university, museum and independent backgrounds are invited to apply. Candidates must already have a PhD or equivalent professional experience. The fellowship is open to both collections-based research at the BGC or elsewhere in New York, and to writing or reading projects in which being part of the BGC's dynamic research environment is intellectually valuable. The stipend rate is \$3,500 per month and housing costs are assumed by the BGC. Both long- and short-term fellowships are available (for example, 6, 4, 2 or 1 month), with a one-month minimum. The timing of dates will be negotiated with individual awardees. Fellows would work in a Research Center alongside 12 other postdoctoral fellows.

The BGC is a graduate research institute devoted to study of the decorative arts, design history, and material culture, drawing on methodologies and approaches from art history, economic and cultural history, history of technology, philosophy, anthropology, and archaeology. It offers MA and PhD degrees, possesses a specialized library of 60,000 volumes exclusive of serials, publishes *West 86th: A Journal of Decorative Arts, Design History and Material Culture*, *Cultural Histories of the Material World* (University of Michigan Press) and the catalogues which accompany the four exhibitions it presents every year in its Gallery space. Over 50 research seminars, lectures and symposia are scheduled annually and are livestreamed around the world on the BGC's YouTube channel. Applicants should send a detailed description of their project, explain why the BGC is an appropriate research affiliation, and indicate the preferred length of such a fellowship. Two letters of reference should be sent directly by the referees.

All materials should be sent by April 15, 2014 to Research Fellowship Applications, attn: Elena Pinto Simon, Bard Graduate Center, 38 W. 86th Street, New York, NY 10024.

Additional information: please visit www.bgc.bard.edu

Application deadline: 15 April 2014

**CUNY New York City College of Technology
Social Sciences
Assistant Professor -- World History**

FACULTY VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

New York City College of Technology of the City University of New York (CUNY), a comprehensive college of nearly 17,000 students in downtown Brooklyn, offering associate and baccalaureate degrees, invites applications for a tenure-track position in World History at the Assistant Professor level, to begin during the 2014-2015 academic year.

History is located in the Social Science Department, an interdisciplinary department offering courses in the following disciplines: Anthropology, Economics, Geography, Government, Psychology, Philosophy and Sociology. The position requires a commitment to teaching, scholarly research resulting in publications and presentations, sustained service to the department and college, and academic advisement. The candidate hired will be expected to participate actively in College/University-wide initiatives and function collaboratively in department level efforts, playing an active role in the creation/development/assessment of department curricula.

Performs teaching, research, and guidance duties in area(s) of expertise. Shares responsibility for committee and department assignments including administrative, supervisory, and other functions.

QUALIFICATIONS

Candidates must have a Ph.D. in History in hand by the date of appointment in August 2014 with two years of College level teaching experience. The preferred candidate would have expertise or specialization in the history of the Middle East, South Asia, or Islamic peoples. Candidates with a sub-specialty in the history of science are especially encouraged to apply. Courses to be taught include both halves of a World History survey and advanced courses in the area of specialization. The position offers opportunities for interdisciplinary work and collaboration with faculty in the Schools of Arts & Sciences, Professional Studies, and Technology & Design. Research and publication are required for tenure and promotion. Also required are the ability to teach successfully, demonstrated scholarship or achievement, and ability to cooperate with others for the good of the institution.

COMPENSATION

CUNY offers faculty a competitive compensation and benefits package covering health insurance, pension and retirement benefits, paid parental leave, and savings programs. We also provide mentoring and support for research, scholarship, and publication as part of our commitment to ongoing faculty professional development.

HOW TO APPLY

Visit www.cuny.edu, access the employment page, log in or create a new user account, and search for this vacancy using the Job ID or Title. Select "Apply Now" and provide the requested information. Candidates should provide a CV/resume and statement of scholarly interests.

CLOSING DATE

Applications will be accepted until the position is filled. Review of resumes may begin 1/31/14.

JOB SEARCH CATEGORY

CUNY Job Posting: Faculty

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

We are committed to enhancing our diverse academic community by actively encouraging

people with disabilities, minorities, veterans, and women to apply. We take pride in our pluralistic community and continue to seek excellence through diversity and inclusion. EO/AA Employer.

Further information: Visit www.cuny.edu, access the employment page, log in or create a new user account, and search for this vacancy using the Job ID or Title. Select "Apply Now" and provide the requested information. Candidates should provide a CV/resume and statement of scholarly interests.

Application deadline: 15 April 2014

**Trent University, History
Assistant Professor in World History
Nine-month limited term appointment**

Asia, Africa, Middle East, Atlantic World, or World expansion/exploration (Oshawa campus): The Department of History at Trent University invites applications for a nine month limited term position, subject to budgetary approval. The successful candidate will teach a first year introduction to world history, a second year survey course (for example, Asian History, African History, History of the Middle East, Atlantic world, or World expansion, depending on the specialty of the candidate), and a more specialized third year course. Area and theme of specialization are open. Trent in Oshawa is a rapidly growing satellite program that has recently moved to a new campus.

This position will be effective from 1 August 2014, subject to budgetary approval, and is at the assistant professor level for which a PhD in History is expected by the time of appointment. The Department of History combines strong research with an emphasis on high quality teaching.

We ask that all application materials be sent electronically. Please send applications, including curriculum vitae and copies of teaching evaluations if available, to historyjobs@trentu.ca and arrange to have three letters of reference sent to the same email address. **The application deadline is Wednesday, April 30, 2014.**

Trent University is actively committed to creating a diverse and inclusive campus community and encourages applications from qualified candidates from the following groups: women, persons with disabilities, visible minorities, and Aboriginal persons.

In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, priority will be given to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

Additional information: Please visit <http://www.trentu.ca/history/>

Application deadline: 30 April 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

CALL FOR APPLICATIONS

**The African Guest Researchers' Scholarship Programme 2015
The Nordic Africa Institute in Uppsala, Sweden**

The purpose of the programme

One important task of the Nordic Africa Institute is to establish and maintain relations with African research communities. This is inter alia carried out through a Guest Researchers' Scholarship Programme, the aim of which is to provide opportunities for African scholars to pursue their own research projects, thereby indirectly strengthening the academic milieu in African countries, and promoting scholarly exchange with Nordic research communities.

Who can apply?

The Guest Researchers' Scholarship Programme is directed at scholars in Africa engaged in research on/about the African continent and with a proven track record of extensive research experience. The applicant should be placed at or affiliated with an African university or other African research institution. We would especially like to encourage women to apply for these scholarships.

Applications are invited from scholars with research projects related to current thematic research clusters at the Institute:

1. [Agrarian Change, Property and Resources](#)
2. [Conflict, Displacement and Transformation](#)
3. [African International Links](#)
4. [Urban Dynamics](#)

[Please see this website for more details on the research clusters.](#)

Applicants are requested to identify within what cluster their project fits best and to motivate the identification.

The scholarship and facilities

The Guest Researchers' scholarship includes a return air-fare (economy class), accommodation, a subsistence allowance of SEK (Swedish kronor) 300 (approx. USD 45) a day plus an installation grant of SEK 2,500 (approx. USD 380), a shared office and free photocopying facilities up to a maximum of 1,000 copies. Guest Researchers have access to a computer/MS Word at the office and have to do their own typing.

The maximum duration of the stay is 90 days. To be entitled to a refund of the travel costs, the Guest Researcher has to stay for at least two months.

Please note that most academic institutions in the Nordic countries, including the Nordic Africa Institute, are closed or at least running at a reduced capacity during the periods 15 June–15 August and 15 December–15 January. Applicants are thus asked not to choose these periods for their visit.

The Institute's library is specialized in literature on contemporary Africa and focuses on Social Sciences. Guest Researchers also have access to the Uppsala University Library, including their online resources, and to the Library of the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences.

Additional activities

Guest Researchers have the possibility to present their research at the Nordic Africa Institute and at other institutions in the Nordic countries.

The application should contain

- a completed application form (2 copies)
- a short motivation of your selection of NAI research cluster (2 copies)
- an up-to-date curriculum vitæ (2 copies)
- a short abstract of the research project to be carried out at the Nordic Africa Institute (2 copies)
- a well elaborated research proposal outlining the main features of the research topic. The proposal should focus on the project to be carried out at the Nordic Africa Institute and include the expected results. Length of the proposal: 5 pages (2 copies)
- copies of and/or references to the applicant's publications; the two most important articles related to the research project to be pursued at the Nordic Africa Institute (2 copies of each)

- a signed letter of support from the applicant's Head of Department or other senior scholar in the same field.

Please note that incomplete applications will not be considered.

Submission of applications

Applications can be sent by post/airmail or by email. Applications sent by email should contain only 1 copy of each document.

Applications sent by post/airmail should be addressed to

The Nordic Africa Institute
The Programme Officer
The African Guest Researchers' Scholarship Programme (AGRP)
P.O. Box 1703
SE-751 47 Uppsala, Sweden.

Applications sent by email should be addressed to

Inga-Britt Isaksson Faris, Programme Officer, email inga-britt.faris@nai.uu.se

Please note: On the subject line of your email, write: "APPLICATION African Guest Researchers' Scholarship." Applications sent by email should only contain 1 copy of each document.

Scanned versions of signed support letters can also be sent to the above email address.

Further information: Please contact Inga-Britt Isaksson Faris, email inga-britt.faris@nai.uu.se, phone +46 18 471 52 47 (direct), or +46 18 471 52 00 (exchange). See more at: <http://www.nai.uu.se/scholarships/african/#sthash.9efZ86U3.dpuf>

Application deadline: 1 April 2014