



## **AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY NEWSLETTER ISSUE #13 MAY, 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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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](mailto: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

### Announcement

The [Canadian Journal of Development Studies](#) has just published an exciting new special issue titled 'Measuring African Development: Past and Present', guest edited by Morten Jerven. This special issue on measuring African development in the past and in the present draws on the historical experience of colonial French West Africa, Ghana, Sudan, Mauritania and Tanzania and the more contemporary experiences of Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The authors each reflect on the changing ways statistics represent African economies and how they are used to govern them. The special issue [is free to read until May 30th 2014](#).



# NEW ABSTRACTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

## Articles

### **Felicitas Becker. The bureaucratic performance of development in colonial and post-colonial Tanzania**

This article examines change and continuity in development measures concerning cassava in a poor Tanzanian region over a period of 80 years. It shows ambivalent and dubious ways of reasoning about the causes of and solutions to poverty related to these measures, and argues that the persistence of such problematic arguments is understandable if one considers their political usefulness. Local officials have always had to safeguard their own viability in the eyes of their superiors in the administration, as well as those of local audiences. For them, “development” has become a focus of political performances that serve to reinforce their legitimacy.

Felicitas Becker, 2014. [“The bureaucratic performance of development in colonial and post-colonial Tanzania”](#), *Canadian Journal of Development Studies*, 35(1): 61-76.

### **Vincent Bonnacase. Des revenus nationaux pour l'Afrique? La mesure du développement en Afrique occidentale française dans les années 1950**

This article investigates the methods used for producing the first national revenues in French West Africa during the 1950s, their significance today and the controversial usages which they have led to. The article demonstrates that these figures, highly uncertain in terms of how they were calculated and conceived, were nevertheless rapidly used by different actors to different ends, be it for colonial policy or for comparing international levels of development.

Vincent Bonnacase, 2014. [“Des revenus nationaux pour l'Afrique? La mesure du développement en Afrique occidentale française dans les années 1950”](#), *Canadian Journal of Development Studies*, 35(1): 28-43.

### **Roy Carr-Hill. Measuring development progress in Africa: the denominator problem**

In developing countries, assessments of progress towards development goals are based increasingly on household surveys. Typically, they omit by design: the homeless; those in institutions; and mobile, nomadic or pastoralist populations. Moreover, in practice household surveys typically underrepresent: those in fragile, disjointed households; slum populations and areas posing security risks. Those six subgroups constitute a large fraction of the “poorest of the poor”. These “missing” poor are estimated to constitute about 11 per cent of the population of sub-Saharan Africa. Their omission from the sampling frames of household surveys leads to substantial biases in the assessment of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals.

Roy Carr-Hill, 2014. ["Measuring development progress in Africa: the denominator problem"](#), *Canadian Journal of Development Studies*, 35(1): 136-154.

**Christopher Cramer, Deborah Johnston, Bernd Mueller, Carlos Oya and John Sender. How to do (and how not to do) fieldwork on Fair Trade and rural poverty**

The Fair Trade, Employment and Poverty Reduction (FTEPR) project investigated poverty dynamics in rural Ethiopia and Uganda. When designing fieldwork to capture poor people often missing from standard surveys, several methodological challenges were identified and, in response, four decisions were made. First, FTEPR focused on wage workers rather than farmers and improved on standard questionnaires when collecting labour market information. Second, researchers adopted contrastive venue-based sampling. Third, sampling was based on clearly identifiable "residential units" rather than unreliable official registers of "households". Fourth, an economic definition of "household" was used rather than the more common definition based on residential criteria.

Christopher Cramer, Deborah Johnston, Bernd Mueller, Carlos Oya and John Sender. ["How to do \(and how not to do\) fieldwork on Fair Trade and rural poverty"](#), *Canadian Journal of Development Studies*, 35(1): 170-185.

**Johan Fourie. The Quantitative Cape: A Review of the New Historiography of the Dutch Cape Colony**

The digitisation and transcription of rich archival sources and the use of statistical techniques combined with modern computing power have, over the last decade, enabled social scientists to reinterpret eighteenth-century Cape history. This review article summarises the main findings from the burgeoning literature, assesses whether these new studies refute or support earlier hypotheses, shows how new quantitative evidence can inform our understanding of the process of economic development, and appeals to historians and economists to learn each other's languages.

Johan Fourie, 2014. ["The Quantitative Cape: A Review of the New Historiography of the Dutch Cape Colony"](#), *South African Historical Journal*, 66(1): 142-168.

**Robert Hitchcock, Maria Sapignoli and Wayne A. Babchuk. Settler colonialism, conflicts, and genocide: interactions between hunter-gatherers and settlers in Kenya, and Zimbabwe and northern Botswana**

Violent and non-violent conflicts and interactions between hunter-gatherers and settlers took place in a number of areas in eastern and southern Africa during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Foragers had to cope with the incursions of settlers in their territories, which resulted in significant competition over land and natural resources. This paper examines two such cases: (1) Kenya, looking specifically at conflicts between settlers and local foraging peoples (e.g. Ogiek, 'Dorobo', Mukogodo, Boni, Waata, Dahalo, and Aweer, among others) and (2) western Zimbabwe and north eastern Botswana (Tshwa San) and the Zambezi Valley (Doma) of Zimbabwe. In these cases, lands populated by indigenous hunter-

gatherers were taken over by settlers, ranchers, state institutions, and private companies. Conflicts between the groups occurred, although there was variation in the degree to which relationships were characterized by violence. Settler colonialism had diverse impacts. Not all of the situations involved deadly conflict; some also involved coercion, collaboration, and co-optation. In some instances, settlers and immigrant pastoralists and agriculturalists negotiated with hunter-gatherers to enable them to gain entry to their areas. Some of the questions addressed in this paper include: (1) whether the interactions between hunter-gatherers and settlers can be characterized as cases of either physical or cultural genocide, neither, or both; (2) the role of the state in favoring certain groups (e.g. settlers) at the expense of others; (3) the effectiveness of strategies employed by hunter-gatherers to resist or go along with the agendas of settlers, ranchers, and companies; and (4) the importance of reconciling competing agendas of these different groups.

Robert Hitchcock, Maria Sapignoli and Wayne A. Babchuk, 2014. "[Settler colonialism, conflicts, and genocide: interactions between hunter-gatherers and settlers in Kenya, and Zimbabwe and northern Botswana](#)", *Settler Colonial Studies*, published online.

### **Johannes Hoogeveen, Kevin Croke, Andrew Dabalén, Gabriel Demombynes and Marcelo Giugale. Collecting high frequency panel data in Africa using mobile phone interviews**

As mobile phone ownership rates have risen in Africa, there is increased interest in using mobile telephony as a data collection platform. This paper draws on two pilot projects that use mobile phone interviews for data collection in Tanzania and South Sudan. In both cases, high frequency panel data have been collected on a wide range of topics in a manner that is cost effective, flexible and rapid. Attrition has been problematic in both surveys, but can be explained by the resource and organisational constraints that both surveys faced. We analyse the drivers of attrition to generate ideas for how to improve performance in future mobile phone surveys.

Johannes Hoogeveen, Kevin Croke, Andrew Dabalén, Gabriel Demombynes and Marcelo Giugale, 2014. "[Collecting high frequency panel data in Africa using mobile phone interviews](#)", *Canadian Journal of Development Studies*, 35(1): 186-207.

### **Wim Marvoet and Tom De Herdt. Reliable, challenge or misleading? A qualitative account of the most recent national surveys and country statistics in the DRC**

This paper presents a comprehensive assessment of the national information architecture in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) between 1970 and 2010. In general, "the numbers" can be qualified as poorly reliable, though an important distinction should be made between aggregate country statistics and microlevel survey data. Whereas the latter inherently contain the purer and less manipulated pieces of information, the former have proven to be the result of an obscure blend of aggregation, estimation, permutation and negotiation, often with a weak informational basis. By contrast, survey data in the DRC are intrinsically of good quality and collected increasingly, although too many concerns remain about the poor accessibility of primary datasets, the fragmented metadata and the problematic sampling base to claim representativeness.

Wim Marvoet and Tom De Herdt, 2014. [“Reliable, challenge or misleading? A qualitative account of the most recent national surveys and country statistics in the DRC”](#), *Canadian Journal of Development Studies*, 35(1): 97-119.

### **Hanaan Marwah. What explains slow sub-Saharan African growth? Revisiting oil boom-era investment and productivity in Nigeria's national accounts, 1976–85**

Scholars have struggled to understand the role of investment in the slow growth of post-Independence sub-Saharan Africa. Existing research has largely relied on national accounting data, which suggests low returns on investment in the region. This article uses data gathered during fieldwork to investigate the quality of the investment data in the national accounts of Nigeria, Africa's most populous economy. It proposes a new investment series which can be compared to those in Nigeria's national accounts for 1976–85. It provides an alternative view of investment and productivity during the country's crucial oil boom period, when Nigeria had significant funding available for investment but this investment did not result in long-term economic growth. Data are drawn from construction surveys, publicly listed and privately held construction company financial records, and industry publications. The new series suggests that for many years of the oil boom, approximately two-thirds of what was recorded as having been investment in Nigeria's national accounts was not investment at all. Much of this was ‘ghost construction’, projects paid for but never completed. This indicates that actual investment was far more productive than has previously been appreciated.

Hanaan Marwah, 2014. [“What explains slow sub-Saharan African growth? Revisiting oil boom-era investment and productivity in Nigeria's national accounts, 1976–85”](#), *The Economic History Review*, Online Publication.

### **Klas Ronnback. The Idle and the Industrious -- European Ideas about the African Work Ethic in Precolonial West Africa**

There is a growing interest in the historical attitudes to work globally. This paper studies the stereotype of the “lazy African” in European travel accounts from precolonial West Africa. This was one of the central aspects in the European construction of an African “other” during this period, and came to be used as a justification for much European oppression in Africa in both precolonial and colonial times. It is argued in the paper that the stereotype has existed for much longer than suggested in previous literature in the field. Previous studies have also made over-simplified statements about the stereotype, since it overlooks a most significant trend among European writers, who described not only idleness, but also industriousness, among the Africans they wrote about. By the late eighteenth century, finally, the development of an anti-slavery ideology was followed by a challenge to the whole stereotype.

Klas Ronnback, 2014. [“The Idle and the Industrious -- European Ideas about the African Work Ethic in Precolonial West Africa”](#), *History in Africa*, published online.

### **Boris Samuel. Economic calculations, instability and (in)formalisation of the state in Mauritania, 2003–2011**

This article describes the transformations of the state in Mauritania in 2003–2011 in terms of the concrete practices of economic policy management. It questions the relationship to the state in a context of massive informality and where circumvention of the rules and misappropriation are major political repertoires. Nevertheless, my observations suggest that it is useful to study the rules and formal procedures in concrete terms in order to decode the way that they structure power relations in Mauritania, and that this analysis can be used to investigate the transformations of the state. I propose a reinterpretation of Mauritania's political trajectory seen through the prism of the concrete practices of economic management. This reveals that, despite major deception in relation to macroeconomic figures revealed in 2005, technocratic activity continued in an “ocean of transgression”.

Boris Samuel, 2014. [“Economic calculations, instability and \(in\)formalisation of the state in Mauritania, 2003–2011”](#), *Canadian Journal of Development Studies*, 35(1): 77-96.

### **Gerardo Serra. An uneven statistical topography: the political economy of household budget surveys in late colonial Ghana, 1951–1957**

This paper reconstructs the history of household budget surveys in late colonial Ghana. It is argued that the household budgets institutionalised an “uneven statistical topography”. This unevenness comprises a spatial and a conceptual dimension. The former refers to the choice of the sampling locations, closely mirroring the uneven will of the state to exercise control over different parts of the country. The latter refers to the fact that household budget surveys incorporated different cognitive tools and served different aims depending on what the government envisaged as its political and economic agenda in the surveyed areas.

Gerardo Serra, 2014. [“An uneven statistical topography: the political economy of household budget surveys in late colonial Ghana, 1951–1957”](#), *Canadian Journal of Development Studies*, 35(1): 9-27.

### **Katharina Welle. Monitoring performance or performing monitoring? Exploring the power and political dynamics underlying monitoring the MDG for rural water in Ethiopia**

Performance monitoring, most prominently exemplified in the Millennium Development Goals, is often perceived as providing objective results. Using the case of access to rural water supplies in Ethiopia, this article explores the power and political dynamics inherent in sector performance monitoring. It traces how the framing of access via employing different calculation methods led to divergent portrayals of water access in Ethiopia's Southern Region (23.7%–54%). While acknowledging that powerful actors can choose monitoring results to serve a particular end, such as a positive policy picture of access, this article illuminates the plural character of monitoring processes and their potential for a more reflective practice.

Katharina Welle, 2014. [“Monitoring performance or performing monitoring? Exploring the power and political dynamics underlying monitoring the MDG for rural water in Ethiopia”](#), *Canadian Journal of Development Studies*, 35(1): 155-169.

### **Dwayne Woods. The use, abuse and omertà on the “noise” in the data: African democratisation, development and growth**

This article explores how “noisy” data are used by political scientists researching and publishing on Africa. It posits that the overwhelming evidence that most data on sub-Saharan Africa are “noisy” requires that the use of such data should always take account of this fact. The key analytical question addresses the nature and source, often unknown, of the “noise”, and whether or not the errors are randomly distributed such that they do not lead to biased inferences. This critical assessment is done with a survey of several articles and their use of various international and national datasets concerning Africa.

Dwayne Woods, 2014. [“The use, abuse and omertà on the “noise” in the data: African democratisation, development and growth”](#), *Canadian Journal of Development Studies*, 35(1): 120-135.

### **Alden Young. Measuring the Sudanese economy: a focus on national growth rates and regional inequality, 1959–1964**

What effect did the adoption of national income accounting as a planning technique have on economic policy-making in Sudan during the first half of the 1960s? This article draws on extensive archival evidence from the World Bank Archives, the British National Archives and the National Records Office in Khartoum, Sudan. The main conclusion is that national income accounting heightened planners' awareness of income inequality between Sudan and other states, but lessened their awareness of regional inequality within Sudan. This article takes the Ten Year Plan of Economic and Social Development, 1961/62–1970/71 as a case study for how policy-makers implement plans that magnify inequality in the name of development. The conclusion offers some suggestions for the connection between growing regional inequality and the October 1964 coup.

Alden Young. [“Measuring the Sudanese economy: a focus on national growth rates and regional inequality, 1959–1964”](#), *Canadian Journal of Development Studies*, 35(1): 44-60.

## **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*.

### **A.B. Atkinson. The colonial legacy: Income inequality in former British African colonies**

This paper examines the distribution of top incomes in 15 former British colonies in Africa, drawing on evidence available from income tax records. It seeks to throw light on the position of colonial elites during the period of British rule. Just how unequal were incomes? How did the position of the rich in the colonies compare with that of the rich in the United Kingdom? It investigates how income concentration evolved in the last years of colonial rule, as the British government became more concerned with development, and establishes the degree of inequality at the time of independence in the late 1950s and early 1960s. What was the colonial legacy? How far did colonial inequality persist post-independence?

A.B. Atkinson, 2014. [“The colonial legacy: Income inequality in former British African colonies”](#), *WIDER Working Paper 2014/045*.

### **Jutta Bolt and Erik Green. Was the wage burden too heavy? Profitability and wage shares of settler agriculture in colonial Malawi, c 1900-1960**

The historical role of European farming in southern and central Africa is a delicate matter that has received a great deal of attention among scholars over the years. Going through this vast literature a striking consensus emerges: success or failure of European farming in southern Africa was to a large extent depending on their access and control over labour. These propositions have so far never been systematically and empirically tested. This paper is an attempt to do that by analyzing the ‘wage-burden’ European settler farmers faced. The wage-burden is identified by measuring wage shares (total amount paid in the form of wages as a share of total profits) on European farms in colonial Africa. Based on archival documents we construct time-series for value of output, transportation costs, investments and wage shares for European tobacco and tea farms in colonial Malawi. Our estimates show that the wage burden decreased significantly after 1930s, i.e. the European farmers were able to capture a larger part of the rent over time. We argue that the developments cannot be explained by domestic colonial policies, but changes in regional migration patterns, which had a significant impact on the supply of farm labour.

Jutta Bolt and Erik Green, 2014. [“Was the wage burden too heavy? Profitability and wage shares of settler agriculture in colonial Malawi, c 1900-1960”](#), *Lund Papers in Economic History 134*.

### **Stephen Broadberry and Leigh Gardner. African Economic Growth In A European Mirror: A Historical Perspective**

New research on historical national accounting has provided a more comprehensive picture of European economic performance from the medieval period through industrialization and the transition to modern economic growth. These data confirm anecdotal arguments that pre-industrial economies were not stagnant but rather experienced periods of growth followed by reversals which erased gains in living standards. They also provide a framework for

comparing the absolute level of economic development in different times and places, using a common unit of account. These data are used here to re-assess the economic performance of African economies during the twentieth century. While African economies have been growing rapidly in recent decades, levels of per capita income remain low and this growth has not always been accompanied by the institutional and structural change witnessed in Europe during the transition to modern economic growth. As a result, growth reversals continue to pose a serious threat to African prosperity, and measures of structural change and institutional quality should be given more weight in assessing the extent to which individual countries have moved closer to achieving sustained economic growth.

Stephen Broadberry and Leigh Gardner, 2014. [“African Economic Growth In A European Mirror: A Historical Perspective”](#), *LSE Department of Economic History Working Papers* No.202-April 2014.

### **Taryn Dinkelman and Martine Mariotti. What are the long run effects of labor migration on human capital? Evidence from Malawi**

Circular labor migration is a core feature of low-income labor markets. Yet, evidence on how this migration affects education investments in sending communities is limited due to lack of high quality data and challenging identification issues. This is especially true in Africa, where children can substitute for migrant adult labor. In this paper, we estimate the net effect of international migration on human capital accumulation of children by exploiting two large migrant labor shocks in sending communities in Malawi. An international mine labor treaty signed in 1967 initiated a 300% increase in the flow of Malawians to South Africa. Seven years later, a mining plane crash prompted the Malawian government to halt and reverse this expansion until 1977. Our strategy compares differences in long run human capital accumulation across high and low shock areas, among cohorts eligible and ineligible for primary school during the shock years. We use historical locations of mining recruiting stations to construct measures of district-level exposure to this rapid expansion and contraction of foreign employment and earnings. We match this spatial variation in migration costs to cohort-specific education outcomes from newly digitized 1977 and 1998 Census data. Both shocks to migration had large, positive impacts on education. Age eligible cohorts with the highest shock exposure attained 10 to 15% more schooling and the share with any primary schooling rose by 5 to 8%. Neither school supply-side interventions nor internal migration dynamics account for our results. These long run effects are only apparent in districts without agricultural estates, where child labor is less substitutable for missing male labor.

Taryn Dinkelman and Martine Mariotti, 2014. [“What are the long run effects of labor migration on human capital? Evidence from Malawi”](#).

### **Johan Fourie and Erik Green. The Missing People: Accounting for Indigenous Populations in Cape Colonial History**

Because information about the livelihoods of indigenous groups is often missing from colonial records, their presence usually escapes attention in quantitative estimates of colonial economic activity. This is nowhere more apparent than in the eighteenth-century Dutch Cape Colony, where the role of the Khoesan in Cape production, despite being frequently acknowledged, has been almost completely ignored in quantitative investigations. Combining household-level settler data with anecdotal accounts of Khoesan labour, this paper explores the effect of including Khoesan farm labour estimates in earlier calculations

of slave productivity, societal inequality, and GDP growth in the Dutch East India Company period.

Johan Fourie and Erik Green, 2014. [“The Missing People: Accounting for Indigenous Populations in Cape Colonial History”](#), *Economic Research Southern Africa Working Paper No. 425*.

### **Felix Meier zu Selhausen and Jacob Weisdorf. The Colonial Legacy of African Gender Inequality: Evidence from Ugandan Marriage Registers, 1895-2011**

Gender discrimination in colonial African labour markets is heavily debated but hard to document. We use hitherto unexplored historical data from Protestant marriage registers in Kampala to investigate the female segregation hypothesis, i.e. the idea today’s marginalization of African women is rooted in colonial times. We find that mission education along with the job opportunities offered by the colonial cash economy ignited a century-long transformation of Kampala, from a rural society to one of urban modernity, and that this involved a gender Kuznets curve. That is, men quickly acquired literacy through mission education and rapidly found employment in waged and white-collar work. Women took somewhat longer to obtain literacy and considerably longer to enter into waged and white-collar work. This created a widening gap between men and women’s educational and occupational attainments during the early colonial era. But the literacy gender gap among the sampled individuals vanished before the colonizers, and women’s participation in waged and white-collar work gradually rose after 1950 to match men’s today.

Felix Meier zu Selhausen and Jacob Weisdorf, 2014. [“The Colonial Legacy of African Gender Inequality: Evidence from Ugandan Marriage Registers, 1895-2011”](#).

### **Felix Meier zu Selhausen and Jacob Weisdorf. Missionaries, Colonizers, and Gender Inequality in Africa: Evidence from Protestant Marriage Registers, 1895-2011**

European influences on Africa’s economic history are heavily debated but hard to document. We use hitherto unexplored data from Protestant marriage registers from historical Kampala to study the educational and occupational performances of Christianized Africans born between the pre-colonial period and today. We find that mission education along with the job opportunities offered by the colonial cash economy ignited a century-long transformation of Kampala, from a rural society to one of urban modernity, and that this involved a gender Kuznets curve. That is, men quickly acquired literacy through mission education and rapidly found employment in the wage economy built by the Europeans. Women took somewhat longer to obtain literacy and considerably longer to enter into waged and non-manual (high-status) work. This created a widening gap between men and women’s educational and occupational attainments during the early colonial era. But the literacy gender gap vanished before the colonizers, and women’s participation in waged and non-manual work gradually rose after 1950 to match men’s today.

Felix Meier zu Selhausen and Jacob Weisdorf, 2014. [“Missionaries, Colonizers, and Gender Inequality in Africa: Evidence from Protestant Marriage Registers, 1895-2011”](#).

### **Aldo Musacchio, Andre Martinez, Martina Viarengo. Colonial Institutions, Commodity Booms, and the Diffusion of Elementary Education in Brazil, 1889-1930**

We explain how the decentralization of fiscal responsibility among Brazilian states between 1889 and 1930 promoted a unequal expansion in public schooling. We document how the variation in state export tax revenues, product of commodity booms, explains increases in expenditures on education, literacy, and schools per children. Yet we also find that such improvements did not take place in states that either had more slaves before abolition or cultivated cotton during colonial times. Beyond path-dependence, our story emphasizes the interaction between colonial institutions and subsequent fiscal changes to explain radical changes in the ranking of states which persists until today.

Aldo Musacchio, Andre Martinez, Martina Viarengo, 2014. [“Colonial Institutions, Commodity Booms, and the Diffusion of Elementary Education in Brazil, 1889-1930”](#), NBER Working Paper No. 20029.

## UPCOMING EVENTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

**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.

**Additional Information:** please contact [kaparr@ship.edu](mailto:kaparr@ship.edu)

**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](mailto: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](mailto: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>

**UNU-WIDER Development Conference 2014: Call for Papers  
Conference name: Inequality - measurement, trends, impacts, and policy  
Deadline for extended abstracts: 15 May 2014**

Conference theme:

Many low- and middle-income countries are achieving good rates of economic growth, but high inequality remains a priority concern. Some countries meanwhile have low growth, high inequality, and pervasive poverty—often linked to their fragility. There is now an active debate on whether countries should set themselves goals for not only achieving absolute poverty reduction, but also lower inequality. But policy action needs to be better served by analysis and data.

The UNU-WIDER Development Conference 'Inequality – measurement, trends, impact, and policies' focuses in exploring the latest developments in the measurement of inequality in income, wealth, and human development, drawing also on advances in measurements in the advanced economies. It will also examine what we know about trends in inequality and discuss the impact of inequality on development, and the impact of development on inequality. And as the global development debate moves from the Millennium Development Goals to the post-2015 development agenda, the conference will draw out the implications of inequality for development policy and poverty reduction.

**Additional Information:** please visit [http://www.wider.unu.edu/events/2014-conferences/en\\_GB/inequality\\_2014\\_09/](http://www.wider.unu.edu/events/2014-conferences/en_GB/inequality_2014_09/)

### **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**

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.

**Paper proposals should be submitted to [nad2014@nai.uu.se](mailto:nad2014@nai.uu.se) no later than 15 May 2014.**

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

# OPPORTUNITIES IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

## **Lafayette College. History of Africa Instructor**

**Africa/World.** The Department of History at Lafayette College invites applications for a two-year visiting position in the history of Africa (including North Africa). The successful candidate will teach introductory world history courses and intermediate courses in African history. Specialists in African history with a demonstrated ability to teach world history preferred, but we also welcome applications from world history specialists with a teaching field in African history. Your application should include a letter of application, c.v., and three letters of recommendation. Please apply by uploading your materials to [apply.interfolio.com/24736](http://apply.interfolio.com/24736)

Review of materials will begin on April 10, 2014, and will continue until the position is filled. Questions may be directed to the head of the History Department, Professor Joshua Sanborn ([sanbornj@lafayette.edu](mailto:sanbornj@lafayette.edu)).

Located within 70 miles of New York and Philadelphia, Lafayette College is a highly selective undergraduate institution with an enrollment of 2400 students. Visiting faculty members receive competitive salaries and teach a 3-3 load. We are committed to creating a diverse community that is inclusive, responsive, and supportive of each member of the faculty, student body, and staff. All members of the College community share a responsibility for creating and maintaining a learning environment in which difference is valued, equity is sought, and inclusiveness is practiced. Lafayette College is an equal opportunity employer and encourages applications from women and minorities.

**Deadline to apply:** until position is filled

## **Connecticut College, History Visiting One-Year Professor of African History**

Connecticut College invites applications for a one-year visiting position in the History Department to teach two courses in the fall and three courses in the spring. All specializations in African history from pre-colonial to modern will be considered. Preference will be given to candidates who place their scholarship and teaching within a transnational context and demonstrate connections between Africa and the rest of the world as well as those who work on gender and sexuality studies. Responsibilities include a one-semester Introduction to African history, intermediate courses, and upper-level courses in his/her area of specialty. Ph.D. in History at time of appointment preferred; ABD in History is required. The successful candidate will demonstrate excellence in teaching and research relative to experience, as well as an awareness of the importance of diversity in education.

Connecticut College is a private, highly selective institution with a demonstrated commitment to outstanding faculty teaching and research. Recognizing that intellectual vitality and diversity are inseparable, the College has embarked on a significantly successful initiative to diversify its faculty, student body and curriculum. The College seeks creative scholars excited about working in a liberal arts setting, with its strong focus on engaged teaching, participation in shared governance, and active involvement in an institution-wide advancement of diversity.

We value the contributions visitors bring to our community and encourage their active engagements with their departments and all aspects of campus life during the course of their assignment. Visiting faculty are initially participating members of the faculty and voting members in their second and subsequent years; their presence is welcome at all faculty meetings.

Application letter, C.V., sample syllabi, and at least two letters of reference must be submitted electronically to: [apply.interfolio.com/24626](http://apply.interfolio.com/24626)

Please direct any questions to Professor James Downs, Chair, Search Committee, Department of History, Connecticut College, 270 Mohegan Av., New London, CT, 06320-4199. Review of applications will begin on April 8, 2014, and continue until the position is filled.

**Deadline to apply:** until position is filled

### **University of Florida, Anthropology, Geography, History, Political Science, or Sociology / Center for African Studies Senior faculty hires in Public Health and Social Change in Africa**

As part of the University of Florida's "Preeminence Initiative," the College of Liberal Arts & Sciences invites applications for two tenure-track nine-month positions at the rank of Associate or Full Professor in Anthropology, Geography, History, Political Science, or Sociology, with a focus on public health and social change in Africa. These hires are part of a new initiative intended to extend the University of Florida's long history of internationally recognized excellence in African Studies, its leading Center for African Studies, and growing linkages with the University's cluster of excellence in Public Health, Medicine, and Emerging Pathogens. We seek applicants with a demonstrated record of rigorous field research and scholarship, external grant funding, and excellence in teaching (especially training graduate students). Candidates should demonstrate a record of research involvement related to aspects of health and social change in Africa, an interest in program building, and the ability to work collaboratively across disciplinary boundaries with faculty and students in various departments and disciplines. The appointments will be made in the appropriate disciplinary department within the College of Liberal Arts & Sciences, with tenure in the department. There are extensive opportunities for collaboration with faculty at the University of Florida's College of Public Health and Health Professions, the College of Medicine, and the Emerging Pathogens Institute.

Further information and application instructions are available at: <http://jobs.ufl.edu/postings/49245>

**Deadline to apply:** 4 June 2014

### **Saint Mary's College, History Visiting Professor, Africa, Asia, Latin America, or Middle East**

The Department of History at Saint Mary's College invites applications for a one-year, visiting appointment for a teacher/scholar with a Ph.D. (ABD considered) in the history of Africa, Asia, Latin America or the Middle East. Teaching responsibilities include the World Civilizations survey and upper-level courses, preferably including women's history, in the area of specialty. Applicants must demonstrate excellence in teaching. Review of credentials will begin on May 15. Send letter of application, c. v., graduate transcripts, at least three letters of reference, and evidence of teaching excellence (e.g. teaching evaluations) to Dr. Bill Svelmoe, Department of History, Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame, IN 46556.



Saint Mary's College, the nation's premier Catholic women's college, was founded by the Sisters of the Holy Cross in 1844 and is located in Notre Dame, Indiana. Its mission is to educate women in the liberal arts tradition, focusing on intellectual vigor, religious sensibility, aesthetic appreciation, and social responsibility. Saint Mary's College is an Equal Opportunity Employer. In keeping with the College's mission, Saint Mary's is committed to increasing its racial and ethnic diversity at all levels – students, faculty, and staff – and seeks applications from candidates who share this commitment.

**Deadline to apply:** 15 June 2014

**Additional Information:** Please visit <https://www.saintmarys.edu/>

