

## **AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY NEWSLETTER ISSUE #14 JULY, 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](mailto: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](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

### **The 2014 African Economic History Workshop on African Economic Development in the Long Run in October**

A website for the has now been launched ( <http://aehworkshop2014.weebly.com> ). On the site you will find the programme as well as directions to the conference venue. Papers should be submitted by 13 October to be posted on the conference website.

Please feel free to e-mail Leigh Gardner ([l.a.gardner@lse.ac.uk](mailto:l.a.gardner@lse.ac.uk)) with any questions and we look forward to the workshop at LSE in October.

### **Working Papers Series**

The network has published two new working papers:

Felix P. Meier zu Selhausen. [Missionaries and female empowerment in colonial Uganda: new evidence from Protestant marriage registers, 1880-1945](#) *African Economic History Working Paper #15*

Ewout Frankema, Erik Green and Ellen Hillbom , [Success and Failure of European Settler Farming in Colonial Africa](#), *African Economic History Working Paper #15*

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

### **Economic History of Developing Regions: Online submission system launched**

We are pleased to announce the launch of a new online submission system for Economic History of Developing Regions. Papers can be submitted via the new site at <http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/ehdr>. Economic History of Developing Regions welcomes papers on the economic history of Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, the Caribbean and Eastern Europe. To submit a paper, authors should register on the site and follow the instructions. Since 2010, Economic History of Developing Regions has become one of the leading outlets for the publication of a growing body of research on the economic history of regions outside Europe and North America. We also welcome comparative research.

We invite you to submit your papers using the link above. For further information, please contact us at the e-mail addresses below.

Johan Fourie (Stellenbosch University) [johanf@sun.ac.za](mailto:johanf@sun.ac.za)

Leigh Gardner (London School of Economics and Political Science) [l.a.gardner@lse.ac.uk](mailto:l.a.gardner@lse.ac.uk)  
Editors, Economic History of Developing Regions

# NEW ABSTRACTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

## Articles

### **Julius A. Agbor, Johannes W. Fedderke and Nicola Viegi. How Colonial Education Practices Helped Shape the Pattern of Decolonization in West Africa**

This paper argues that the pattern of decolonization was a logical consequence of the nature of human capital transfers from the colonizers' to the elites of the former colonies, and this shaped the strategic interaction between these two groups. Where the educational ideology emphasized assimilation, the system tended to produce elites that depended highly on the colonizer for their livelihood, hence necessitating a continuation of the imperial relationship even after independence. On the contrary, where the ideology emphasized the strengthening of the 'solid elements' of the countryside, the system tended to produce elites that were quite independent of the colonizer and consequently had little to lose from a disruption of the imperial relationship at independence. The results of the model shed light into why the French decolonization process in West Africa was generally smooth and transitioned from colonialism to neo-colonialism whereas British decolonizations in West Africa were generally antagonistic, culminating in complete independence from England. The unique contribution of the paper is in providing an alternative explanation of 20th century decolonization, anchored on human capital transfers, an approach that unifies both the Eurocentric and Afrocentric perspectives

Julius A. Agbor, Johannes W. Fedderke and Nicola Viegi, 2014. "[How Colonial Education Practices Helped Shape the Pattern of Decolonization in West Africa](#)", *International Journal of Development and Conflict*, 4(2014): 1-23.

### **Gareth Austin. Vent for surplus or productivity breakthrough? The Ghanaian cocoa take-off, c. 1890–1936**

Through a case study of cocoa-farming in Ghana, this article takes up the long-running but recently neglected debate about the 'cash crop revolution' in tropical Africa during the early colonial period. It focuses on the supply side, to test the much criticized but never superseded 'vent-for-surplus' interpretation of the export expansion as a substitution of labour for leisure. The article argues that while the model captured certain features of the case, such as the application of labour to underused land, its defining claim about labour is without empirical foundation. Rather, the evidence points to a reallocation of resources from existing market activities towards the adoption of an exotic crop, entailing a shift towards a new, qualitatively different and more profitable kind of production function. This innovation is best understood in the context of the long-term search of African producers for ways of realizing the economic potential of their resource of relatively abundant land, while ameliorating the constraints which the environment put upon its use.

Gareth Austin, 2014. "[Vent for surplus or productivity breakthrough? The Ghanaian cocoa take-off, c. 1890–1936](#)", *The Economic History Review*, online version.

**Emmanuel Akyeampong and Hippolyte Fofack. The Contribution of African Women to Economic Growth and Development in the Pre-Colonial and Colonial Periods: Historical Perspectives and Policy Implications Part I: The Pre-Colonial and Colonial Periods**

Bringing together history and economics, this paper presents a historical and processual understanding of women's economic marginalization in sub-Saharan Africa from the pre-colonial period to the end of colonial rule. It is not that women have not been economically active or productive; it is rather that they have often not been able to claim the proceeds of their labor or have it formally accounted for. The paper focuses on the pre-colonial and colonial periods and outlines three major arguments. First, it discusses the historical processes through which the labor of women was increasingly appropriated even in kinship structures in pre-colonial Africa, utilizing the concepts of "rights in persons" and "wealth in people". Reviewing the processes of production and reproduction, it explains why most slaves in pre-colonial Africa were women and discusses how slavery and slave trade intensified the exploitation of women. Second, it analyzes how the cultivation of cash crops and European missionary constructions of the individual, marriage, and family from the early decades of the 19th century sequestered female labor and made it invisible in the realm of domestic production. Third, it discusses how colonial policies from the late 19th century reinforced the "capture" of female labor and the codification of patriarchy through the nature and operation of the colonial economy and the instrumentality of customary law.

Emmanuel Akyeampong and Hippolyte Fofack, 2014. ["The Contribution of African Women to Economic Growth and Development in the Pre-Colonial and Colonial Periods: Historical Perspectives and Policy Implications Part I: The Pre-Colonial and Colonial Periods"](#), *Economic History of Developing Regions*, online version.

**Neilesh Bose. New Settler Colonial Histories at the Edges of Empire: "Asiatics," settlers, and law in colonial South Africa**

The history of Indians in colonial South Africa betrays a long history of settlement, from at least the mid-seventeenth century, regulated by inter-imperial spaces of negotiation, first via the regulation of religion and custom in the 1795–1814 period and then via the regulation of mobile laborers a century later in the high era of legal intervention from 1885–1914. During the latter period, Indians were still categorized as "Asiatic," even though many Indians began to identify as Indians in the context of political protest against discrimination. In this essay, I argue that a history of law governing "Asiatics" in colonial South Africa reveals important processes of settler colonialism in the British Empire that situate Indians as settlers in a complex landscape of power. Because of their ever-increasing settlements and attachments to land, legal regimes sought to control their movement and residence. Through a brief review of early Indian migration into the Cape region from the mid-seventeenth century through the early nineteenth century assumption of power by the British Empire, I discuss how Indians, though still categorized in a blanket "Asiatic" category by the colonial state, as in previous time periods, were increasingly monitored and controlled because of their expanding settlements from 1885 to 1914. Such a process shows how Indians of South

Africa fit into contemporary frameworks of settler colonialism, particularly those developed by Lorenzo Veracini, and the concept of an “exogenous others,” or settlers who were blocked from indigenization in the process of empire. If extended into larger histories of “settler colonies” in the British Empire, such a new vantage point will allow histories of the British Empire that transcend narrow strictures of race, ethnicity, or community.

Neilesh Bose, 2014. [“New Settler Colonial Histories at the Edges of Empire: “Asiatics,” settlers, and law in colonial South Africa”](#), *Journal of Colonialism and Colonial History*, 15(1).

### **David Chambers and Rui Esteves. The first global emerging markets investor: Foreign & Colonial Investment Trust 1880–1913**

The Foreign and Colonial Investment Trust is the oldest surviving closed end fund, having been established in 1868. Its early success and emulation were related to its identification of a missing market – the provision of a wholesale diversified vehicle for the investing public. This paper is a micro-study of this leading investment trust during the First Era of financial globalisation. The history of this flagship fund over more than three decades provides an insight into the relative success of this financial innovation as well as into the risk and returns of investing in emerging markets over a century ago.

David Chambers and Rui Esteves, 2014. [“The first global emerging markets investor: Foreign & Colonial Investment Trust 1880–1913”](#), *Explorations in Economic History*, 52(April 2014):1-21.

### **Ewout Frankema and Morten Jerven. Writing history backwards or sideways: towards a consensus on African population, 1850–2010**

This article aims to make an empirical and theoretical contribution towards the creation of a continent-wide dataset on African population extending into the pre-1950 era. We investigate the reliability and the validity of the current population databases with the aim of working towards a consensus on the long-term series of African total population with a reliable 1950 benchmark. The cases of Kenya, Nigeria, and Ghana are explored to show the uneven coverage of census taking in colonial and post-colonial Africa and to demonstrate the need for an upward adjustment of the conventional 1950 benchmark. In addition, we discuss the advantages and disadvantages of Manning's approach of projecting population growth estimates backwards in time by adopting the available Indian census data as African ‘default growth rates’, and we propose an alternative approach by incorporating the demographic experiences of tropical land-abundant countries in South-East Asia.

Ewout Frankema and Morten Jerven, 2014. [“Writing history backwards or sideways: towards a consensus on African population, 1850–2010”](#), *The Economic History Review*.

### **Leigh A. Gardner. The rise and fall of sterling in Liberia, 1847–1943**

Recent research on exchange rate regime choice in developing countries has revealed that a range of factors, from weak fiscal institutions to high costs of borrowing in their own

currencies, limits the range of options available to these countries. This article uses the case of Liberia to illustrate that new states in Africa during the gold standard era faced similar limitations, even in the absence of formal colonial rule. The rapid depreciation of the Liberian dollar in the nineteenth century led to the adoption of sterling as a medium of exchange and store of value. This initially made it easier for Liberia to service its sterling-denominated debt and for Liberians to purchase imports from Britain. However, as economic relations with the US deepened during the twentieth century, instability in the pound–dollar exchange rate created serious dislocations in the Liberian economy, ultimately leading to the official adoption of the US dollar in 1943. The story of Liberia illustrates the long-standing challenges of globalization for peripheral economies and suggests the need for a reassessment of the origins and impact of colonial monetary regimes.

Leigh A. Gardner, 2014. [“The rise and fall of sterling in Liberia, 1847–1943”](#), *The Economic History Review*, online version.

### **Karin Hofmeester, Jan Lucassen and Filipa Ribeiro da Silva. No Global Labor History without Africa: Reciprocal Comparison and Beyond**

This introduction explains why it is important to include the history of labor and labor relations in Africa in Global Labor History. It suggests that the approach of the Global Collaboratory on the History of Labour Relations 1500–2000 – with its taxonomy of labor relations – is a feasible method for applying this approach to the historiography on labor history in Africa. The introduction ends with an analysis of four case studies that are presented in this special section, with a specific focus on shifts in labor relations and how they could be explained.

Karin Hofmeester, Jan Lucassen and Filipa Ribeiro da Silva, 2014. [“No Global Labor History without Africa: Reciprocal Comparison and Beyond”](#), *History in Africa*, 41(June 2014):249-276.

### **Morten Jerven. A West African experiment: constructing a GDP series for colonial Ghana, 1891–1950**

There has been a recent surge in research on long-term African development. For this research agenda to be fruitful and its theories tested, it is crucial to have consistent estimates of economic change. However, there is a lack of reliable time series data for the colonial period in Sub-Saharan Africa. This article contributes new time series data for the Gold Coast and Ghana between 1890 and 2010 and in particular a new GDP time series for Ghana for the years 1891–1957. The series implies a sustained period of economic expansion from the late nineteenth century. This suggests a revision of some prevalent truths about the history of economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa, and points the way forward for expanding the database to cover the colonial period for other African economies.

Morten Jerven, 2014. [“A West African experiment: constructing a GDP series for colonial Ghana, 1891–1950”](#), *The Economic History Review*, online version.

**Paul J. Lane. The Archaeological Potential for Reconstructing the History of Labor Relations in East Africa, c. 1500–1900**

Previous studies of past labor relations in different parts of Africa have relied almost entirely on documentary sources. While such records can provide valuable insights into the range of different labor categories that have existed and the relative proportions of the population involved, for much of the continent they are severely restricted in a temporal sense. Thus, for many areas suitable documentary materials covering the periods prior to 1850 are scarce; as is the case, for example, for much of East Africa. To extend scholarly understanding of the nature of labor relations prior to this date, alternative sources need to be utilized. This paper presents a brief overview of the potential scope for utilizing archaeological data, with specific reference to mainland Tanzania. The paper also highlights the many limitations of archaeological data and offers some thoughts on how these might be addressed from both a conceptual and methodological perspective. The paper concludes with an appeal for more studies oriented toward investigation of the archaeological remains of the last five hundred years and greater dialogue between the region's historians and archaeologists.

Paul J. Lane, 2014. "[The Archaeological Potential for Reconstructing the History of Labor Relations in East Africa, c. 1500–1900](#)", *History in Africa*, 41(June 2014):277-306.

**Jongikhaya Mvenene. A social and economic history of the African people of Gcalekaland, 1830-1913**

This article examines the history of the people of Gcalekaland from the nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. Primacy is given to factors which led to abject poverty and the subjection of the Gcaleka kingdom by the colonial governing authorities, such as the social and economic consequences of the wars of dispossession; the interference of the colonial government and the missionaries in the relations between amaGcaleka and amaMfengu; the rinderpest of 1896-97; the South African War of 1899-1902; and the Natives Land Act of 1913. All these factors contributed to the demise of the House of Gcaleka.

Jongikhaya Mvenene, 2014. "[A social and economic history of the African people of Gcalekaland, 1830-1913](#)", *Historia*, 59(1):59-71.

**Karin Pallaver. Labor Relations and Population Developments in Tanzania: Sources, Shifts, and Continuities from 1800 to 2000**

This article analyzes trends in demography and labor relations in Tanzania for four cross-sections: 1800, 1900, 1950, and 2000. It discusses the quality and nature of the sources available on demography and labor relations in Tanzania for the aforementioned cross-sections. Subsequently, it reconstructs the main trends in the population size and composition, and connects them to the major shifts in labor relations in relation to the major historical events that took place in Tanzania over the last two centuries.

Karin Pallaver. "[Labor Relations and Population Developments in Tanzania: Sources, Shifts, and Continuities from 1800 to 2000](#)", *History in Africa*, 41(June 2014): 307-335.

### **Rory Pilosof. Labor Relations in Zimbabwe from 1900 to 2000: Sources, Interpretations, and Understandings**

This article looks at the shifts and continuities in labor relations in Zimbabwe from c. 1900–2000. It does so by looking at three cross sections (1904, 1951, and 2002) to examine the changes that have taken place. By exploring the continuities (subsistence agriculture) and shifts (limited industrialization and urbanization) of labor relations over this period, it is hoped that the article provides a comprehensive account of the rapid and radical changes Zimbabwe underwent during the twentieth century and the impacts these have had on the peoples and economies within the southern African nation.

Rory Pilosof, 2014. "[Labor Relations in Zimbabwe from 1900 to 2000: Sources, Interpretations, and Understandings](#)", *History in Africa*, 41(June 2014):337-362.

### **Klas Rönnbäck. 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 Rönnbäck, 2014. "[The Idle and the Industrious – European Ideas about the African Work Ethic in Precolonial West Africa](#)", *History in Africa*, 41(June 2014):117-145.

### **Jelmer Vos. Work in Times of Slavery, Colonialism, and Civil War: Labor Relations in Angola from 1800 to 2000**

In Angola, a trend towards labor commodification, set in motion under the impact of the nineteenth-century produce trade and colonial rule, has been reversed in the decades since independence. Angolans have always worked mainly in the reciprocal sphere, but with the growing commercialization of the economy after the abolition of the slave trade, self-employment has also become a constant in Angolan labor history. By 2000, the rural population was thrown back to subsistence farming, while the larger part of the urban population has tried to survive by self-employment in the informal economy. Wage labor, widespread under colonialism, has become less common.



Jelmer Vos, 2014. [“Work in Times of Slavery, Colonialism, and Civil War: Labor Relations in Angola from 1800 to 2000”](#), *History in Africa*, 41(June 2014):363-385.

## Working Papers

### **Ewout Frankema, Erik Green and Ellen Hillbom. Success and Failure of European Settler Farming in Colonial Africa**

This paper ties into a new literature that aims to quantify the long-term economic effects of historical European settlement, arguing for the need to properly address the role of indigenous agency in path-dependent settlement processes. We conduct three comparative case studies in West, East and Southern Africa, showing that the successes of European settler farming were often of a temporary nature and that they critically depended on colonial government policies arranging access to local land and labour resources. Further, we argue that these policies were shaped by the clashing interests of African smallholders and European planters, in which colonial governments did not necessarily abide to settler demands, as is often assumed

Ewout Frankema, Erik Green and Ellen Hillbom. [“Success and Failure of European Settler Farming in Colonial Africa”](#), *AEHN Working Paper #16*.

### **Margaret S. McMillan, Kenneth Harttgen. What is driving the ‘African Growth Miracle’**

We show that much of Africa’s recent growth and poverty reduction can be traced to a substantive decline in the share of the labor force engaged in agriculture. This decline has been accompanied by a systematic increase in the productivity of the labor force, as it has moved from low productivity agriculture to higher productivity manufacturing and services. These declines have been more rapid in countries where the initial share of the labor force engaged in agriculture is the highest and where commodity price increases have been accompanied by improvements in the quality of governance.

Margaret S. McMillan, Kenneth Harttgen, 2014. [“What is driving the ‘African Growth Miracle’”](#), *NBER Working Paper No. 20077*.

### **Samuel Aniegye Ntewusu. The road to development: The construction and use of ‘the Great North Road’ in Gold Coast Ghana**

This article is a historical study of a ‘motor road’ linking the north of the Gold Coast (present day Ghana) to the South. Historians concerned with routes and trade in nineteenth century Gold Coast usually end their accounts at the onset of colonial rule. While studies that concentrate on transport development in modern periods make little reference to the motor road linking Kumasi to Tamale and beyond. Difficulty in communication between the north and the south of Gold Coast, led to the construction of the Great North Road. Northern labourers, the majority of them Dargarti, Frafra, Vagla, Kanjarga (Builsa) among others

played a critical role in the road construction. Women also played an important part in the construction as they ensured that food was prepared for the labourers without which it would have been impossible for work to go on.

In 1920, the road was completed and the first motor vehicle driven by the then Governor Guggisberg arrived in Tamale in April of that year. The Great North road aside facilitating the work of administrators, also played a significant role in moving a variety of trade goods such as cattle, goats, fowls, Shea butter, corn, groundnuts and migrants to the south. The north also received southern goods especially salt and beer and other European products such as soap, sugar, cloths, bicycles among others. The opportunities offered by the road in terms of ease of travel and trade encouraged the development of settlements on the road and the urban expansion of Salaga and Tamale.

Samuel Aniegye Ntewusu, 2014. ["The road to development: The construction and use of 'the Great North Road' in Gold Coast Ghana"](#), *ASC Working Paper 114/2014*.

## UPCOMING EVENTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

### **UNU-WIDER Development Conference 2014: Call for Papers**

#### **Conference name: Inequality - measurement, trends, impacts, and policy**

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/)

## **Fourth European Congress on World and Global History 4-7 September 2014**

Under the theme “Encounters, Circulations and Conflicts” the next ENIUGH congress seeks to:

- Challenge the problematic opposition of centres and peripheries, which is still influential in historical research,
- Analyse the multitude of places and centres from where history is written and the plurality of the languages in which historical artefacts are conveyed
- Stimulate a discussion on the meaning and relevance of relations, comparisons, transfers, and entanglements between states, peoples, communities, and individuals in a ‘long durée’ perspective
- Address the destructive effects of international and global connectivity, given the centenary of the beginning of the First World War
- and to integrate the historical interactions between man and environment, including cultural and economic processes as well as the various aspects of material and social life.

Generally, our intention is to transcend the confines of national history writing. While the majority of the contributions deals with particular historical subjects, some concentrate on questions of theory and methodology. In addition to the panels in the thematic sessions, roundtables and special events offer room for joint discussions. We look forward to welcoming to Paris historians interested in transnational and global history, from Europe as well as from non-European countries, and representing various disciplines involved in the field, ranging from political science to archeology, from economic to art history.

**Additional information:** Please visit <http://www.uni-leipzig.de/~eniugh/congress/programme/>

### **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.

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

### **African Economic Development over the Long Run 25-26 October, 2014**

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.

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. Papers will 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 is hosted by the Economic History Department at the London School of Economics and Political Science with the support of the Economic History Society.

**Additional information:** Please visit <http://aehworkshop2014.weebly.com/programme.html> or Contact: Dr Leigh Gardner, Department of Economic History, London School of Economics and Political Science [l.a.gardner@lse.ac.uk](mailto:l.a.gardner@lse.ac.uk)

## **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

### **Saint Cloud State University, History Assistant Professor of African History**

**Date of appointment:** August 20, 2014

**Description:** Assistant professor in Department of History

**Responsibilities:** The successful candidate will teach undergraduate classes in the History of Africa and the department's course on Democratic Citizenship (geographic area is open). Ability to teach and/or perform effectively, scholarly achievement or research, continued preparation and study, contribution to student growth and development, and service to the university and community must be demonstrated.

#### **Qualifications and**

##### **Experience:**

**Required:** ABD in African History; Demonstrated ability to teach effectively; Evidence of ongoing scholarly activity; Demonstrated ability to teach and work with persons from culturally diverse backgrounds.

**Preferred:** Ph.D. in African History; Experience in Oral History

**Application Procedures:** To apply for this position, please continue the process via this website or directly at <http://agency.governmentjobs.com/stcloudstate/default/cfm> .

**Application information and deadline:** Only completed applications will be considered. The completed application must include a letter of application, vita, unofficial graduate transcripts (for initial screening), contact information for three current professional references, and sample syllabi. Finalists will be asked for student evaluations, sample of scholarship, and official graduate transcripts.

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

**Additional Information:** Please visit <http://agency.governmentjobs.com/stcloudstate/default/cfm>

## **ASA Presidential Fellows Nominations**

The ASA Presidential Fellows Program provides opportunities for scholars and practitioners with a scholarly interest in Africa to travel to attend the ASA Annual Meeting, visit institutions of higher learning in the United States, engage with academics working on Africa-related issues, take courses and to explore opportunities for collaborative ventures.

Possible candidates must be nominated for this fellowship by a current ASA member. You can find more information about the nomination procedures and eligibility requirements on the ASA website. To nominate, please use the nomination form, also available on the ASA website.

**Deadline to apply:** 31 July 2014

**Additional Information:** If you have any questions, please contact the ASA Secretariat at [members@africanstudies.org](mailto:members@africanstudies.org).

## **Brown University, History Assistant Professor, African History**

The department of History at Brown University invites applications for a tenure-track appointment at the rank of Assistant Professor in the area of African history. Research interests may be in any region exclusive of Lusophone or Anglophone southern Africa. The successful candidate will be able to offer graduate and undergraduate courses that cross regional and chronological divisions. The appointment will begin on July 1, 2015 or as soon as possible thereafter. Ph.D. or equivalent is required by time of appointment.

Interested candidates should send a letter of application, curriculum vitae, and three letters of reference via Interfolio <https://apply.interfolio.com/25172>. Queries may be addressed to Nancy J. Jacobs, Chair, African History Search, at [Nancy\\_Jacobs@brown.edu](mailto:Nancy_Jacobs@brown.edu). Review of applications will begin October 1, 2014. To ensure full consideration applications should submit materials by that date. Brown University is committed to fostering a diverse and inclusive academic global community; as an EEO/AA employer, Brown considers applicants for employment without regard to, and does not discriminate on the basis of, gender, race, protected veteran status, disability, or any other legally protected status.

**Deadline to apply:** 29 September 2014

**Additional Information:** Please contact [Nancy\\_Jacobs@brown.edu](mailto:Nancy_Jacobs@brown.edu)