

AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY NEWSLETTER

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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

News and Announcements

Twitter account: Follow us for more frequent updates

The network has its own twitter account @AfEconHis – and you can see our twitter feed here: <https://twitter.com/AfEconHis>. We will continue with our bi monthly newsletter, but if you want something circulated (like a call for papers, a new paper or other relevant news) you can add us to your tweet, or email us (aehtnetwork@gmail.com) the content you want to circulate.

European Conference on African Studies in Paris, 2015

A timely reminder that the deadline for the paper proposal for [ECAS in Paris 2015 \(8-10 July\)](#) is on January 9th. We have compiled a list of the panels that looks most relevant for economic historians of Africa in the newsletter.

Special issue: The renaissance of African economic history

All the papers and abstracts were covered in the previous newsletter, but we would like to remind you of the special issue, published by the *Economic History Review*. See the table of contents [here](#).

Measuring African Development: Past and Present

A collection of the paper that were presented at the [conference in Vancouver April 18-20, 2013](#) are being published as a book by Routledge in January 2015. You can see the table of contents [here](#). These papers were also published by the *Canadian Journal of Development Studies* in [a special issue in 2014](#).

Working Papers Series

The network has published a new working paper:

Leigh Gardner. [The Curious Incident of the Francs in the Gambia: Floating Exchange Rates and the British Imperial Monetary System in the 1920s](#), *AEHN Working Paper* No. 19

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

NEW ABSTRACTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Articles

Stuart John Barton. Why Zambia Failed

Daron Acemoglu, James Robinson and others are explaining divergent economic histories with qualitative measures of institutional quality – including Acemoglu and Robinson’s popular inclusive/extractive dichotomy. While quantitative studies have sort to confirm these links using econometric proxies, few empirical accounts have shown how these proxies, or indeed the institutions they seek to represent actually influenced economic growth. This study helps fill that gap by testing whether evidence in Zambia’s post-colonial history supports a proposed econometric link between its institutional quality and its slow economic growth. Support for this link is found in foreign investors’ interpretation of declining institutional constraint on Zambia’s President as the potential for increased policy volatility, and as such an economic inducement to delay critical investment to Zambia’s capital constrained economy. These findings add weight to the institutional argument in general, as well as present one concrete example in history of a mechanism through which institutional quality affected economic growth.

Stuart John Barton, 2014. [“Why Zambia Failed”](#), *Journal of Institutional Economics*, November 2014.

Daniel Domingues da Silva, David Eltis, Philip Misevich and Olatunji Ojo. The Diaspora of Africans Liberated from Slave Ships in the Nineteenth Century

This article uses the extensive documentation of Africans liberated from slave vessels to explore issues of identity and freedom in the nineteenth-century Atlantic world. It tracks the size, origin, and movement of the Liberated African diaspora, offers a preliminary analysis of the ‘disposal’ of African recaptives in societies on both sides of the Atlantic, and assesses the opportunities Liberated Africans had in shaping their post-disembarkation experiences. While nearly all Liberated Africans were pulled at least partly into the Atlantic wage economy, the article concludes that recaptive communities in Freetown and its hinterland most closely met the aspirations of the Liberated Africans themselves while the fate of recaptives settled in the Americas paralleled those who were enslaved.

Daniel Domingues da Silva, David Eltis, Philip Misevich and Olatunji Ojo, 2014. [“The Diaspora of Africans Liberated from Slave Ships in the Nineteenth Century”](#), *The Journal of African History*, 55(3): 347-369.

Rudolf P. Gaudio. Trans-Saharan Trade: The Routes of ‘African Sexuality’

The idea that homosexuality is ‘un-African’ is widely regarded, at least among Western scholars, as a myth concocted during the colonial era. The evidence adduced to support this consensus is largely convincing, but it does not account for all the features of contemporary African leaders’ homophobic discourses. In particular, it does not account for differences between Christian and Muslim rhetorics with respect to a putative ‘African sexuality’. Historical, ethnographic, and literary evidence suggests these differences can be traced in

part to the trans-Saharan slave trade, which gave rise to racialized sexual tropes of blacks and Arabs that circulated and continue to circulate on both sides of the Sahara. In Nigeria and perhaps elsewhere, it seems that sexual stereotypes of Arabs and black Africans derived from both the trans-Saharan trade and European colonial rule have been respectively, if unevenly, mapped onto Muslims and Christians, in a way that hinders national integration. This is so even when the leaders of both groups seem to be in agreement, as when they join forces to condemn homosexuality. To ignore such religious, racial, and sexual contradictions is to ignore some of the major cultural faultlines within contemporary African nation-states and the continent overall.

Rudolf P. Gaudio, 2014. "[Trans-Saharan Trade: The Routes of 'African Sexuality'](#)", *The Journal of African History*, 55(3): 317-330.

Lindie Koortz. If neither capitalism nor communism, then what? DF Malan and the National Party's economic rhetoric, 1895–1954

DF Malan is known as the Afrikaner nationalist leader who led the National Party to victory in 1948 and instituted the policy of apartheid. While much research has been done on the relationship between Afrikaner nationalism, apartheid and Afrikaners' economic interests, this article seeks to understand the Nationalists' mode of thinking by tracing their economic rhetoric – in particular the rhetoric of DF Malan, as one of their chief ideologues. It finds that from an early age, Malan's economic thinking reflected the interests of his class, i.e., as a rural, Cape Afrikaner. This entailed a concern for the interests of farmers and a desire for state protection, which was also tied to anxiety about the rising poor white problem at a time of increasing social stratification in the wake of the Mineral Revolution. Malan expressed an ambivalent hostility to both capitalism and communism: he believed that capitalism (in particular, South African mining capital) created inequality, which in turn gave rise to socialism, the result being class divisions and social unrest. This clashed with his nationalist worldview and his religious beliefs. When Malan entered politics, he joined the National Party, which from the outset expressed the same ambivalence. In the decades that followed, both Malan and the party would shift their weight from anti-capitalism to anti-communism, as the political issues of the day dictated. This ranged from populist anti-mining rhetoric and the threat to expropriate land from private companies, to the communist bogeyman, which formed one of the key tenets of the 1948 election. It reveals a fluid attitude towards the chief economic ideologies of the day, as well as a somewhat vague and opportunistic approach to economic policy.

Lindie Koortz. 2014. "[If neither capitalism nor communism, then what? DF Malan and the National Party's economic rhetoric, 1895–1954](#)", *Economic History of Developing Regions*, 29(2): 170-196.

Waldo Krugell. The Spatial Persistence of Population and Wealth During Apartheid: Comparing the 1911 and 2011 Censuses

This article examines the spatial distribution of people and wealth in South Africa over the period 1911 to 2011. Economic development is typically characterized by agglomeration, but Apartheid policies tried to separate people and disperse economic activity. Zipf's Law is used to examine the balance of these forces. The results show that Apartheid's interventions could not stop agglomeration, which seems to have continued to the point of over-concentration

today. Wealth has become increasingly concentrated in places of initial white settlement and the large urban agglomerations.

Waldo Krugell, 2014. ["The Spatial Persistence of Population and Wealth During Apartheid: Comparing the 1911 and 2011 Censuses"](#), *Economic History of Developing Regions*, 29(2): 336-352.

Nicoli Nattrass. Deconstructing Profitability Under Apartheid: 1960-1989

This paper discusses trends in South African profitability between 1960 and 1989 (the last peak year before the release of Nelson Mandela in 1990). It is argued that where distributional conflict is a persistent feature of the economic historical landscape, or is claimed to be of central importance (as is the case with regard to the radical 'cheap labour' theory of capital accumulation and growth under apartheid), examining trends in profitability and the underlying forces behind it may be of some assistance to economic historians. Trends in the profit rate can be linked to institutional transformation, and deconstructing the profit rate can help isolate the relative importance of the profit share and productivity in shaping the rate of return for capitalists. The empirical analysis finds that there were different economic factors at work behind trends in profitability between 1960 and 1989, and that Marxist claims about cheap labour being the basis for supposedly rising profitability and growth under apartheid are not supported by the data. Rather, the paper highlights the role of falling capital productivity as the key determinant of falling profitability – developments which suggests that investment in the late apartheid period was misdirected in significant ways.

Nicoli Nattrass, 2014. ["Deconstructing Profitability Under Apartheid: 1960-1989"](#), *Economic History of Developing Regions*, 29(2): 245-267.

Roger Southall. The African Middle Class in South Africa 1910-1994

Contemporary interest in the black African middle class requires holistic attention to how this class has developed historically. In what follows, the origins of the African middle class are located in the efforts of Christian missionaries to create a literate, 'civilized' African elite. The resultant middle class was defined by its employment in professional, service and clerical spheres, and was noted for its orientation towards material improvement. However, confronted by racial barriers which stunted its opportunities for upward mobility, the African middle class played a key role in the establishment of the African National Congress (ANC). Although significant debate attends the extent to which middle-class leaders of the ANC connected with the masses during the inter-war years, there is strong backing for the claim that the radicalization of the movement in the 1950s saw middle-class elements move into political alliance with the black working class. Thereafter, however, the banning of the liberation movements 1960 led the African middle class to lapse into political quiescence, although some of them pursued the limited advances offered by the bantustan programme. In turn, these were to be overtaken by political developments of the 1980s alongside accompanying reformist efforts to promote a collaborationist middle class within African urban communities. Ironically, this paved the way for the African middle class to line up behind the ANC, and for the ANC to become a predominantly middle class formation after 1994.

Roger Southall, 2014. [“The African Middle Class in South Africa 1910-1994”](#), *Economic History of Developing Regions*, 29(2): 287-310.

Paul Stacey. ‘The Chiefs, Elders, and People Have for Many Years Suffered Untold Hardships’: Protests by Coalitions of the Excluded in British Northern Togoland, UN Trusteeship Territory, 1950-7

This article examines the use of tradition by minority groups whose territorial incorporation into British Northern Togoland under UN trusteeship was marked by political exclusion. This contrasts with the more typical pattern of productive and inclusive relations developing between chiefs and the administering authority within the boundaries of what was to become Ghana. In East Gonja, marginalized groups produced their own chiefs while simultaneously appealing to the UN Trusteeship Council to protect their native rights. The article contributes to studies on the limits of the ‘invention of tradition’ by showing the influence of external structures on African agency and organization. As the minority groups sought UN support on the basis of their native status, the colonial power affirmed alternative versions of tradition that were perceived locally as illegitimate and thereby rendered ineffective.

Paul Stacey, 2014. [“The Chiefs, Elders, and People Have for Many Years Suffered Untold Hardships’: Protests by Coalitions of the Excluded in British Northern Togoland, UN Trusteeship Territory, 1950-7”](#), *The Journal of African History*, 55(3): 423-444.

Servaas van der Berg. The Transition from Apartheid: Social Spending Shifts Preceded Political Reform

Given the nature of apartheid, social spending incidence figures were collected by race for many decades. An analysis of these figures shows an important structural break in racial patterns of social spending in the mid-1970s, with a major shift towards the black population. This left the post-apartheid government with much of the social spending shifts already accomplished, and relatively limited fiscal leeway. Nevertheless, it continued these shifts, with the result that South African social spending is now extremely well targeted.

Servaas van der Berg. [“The Transition from Apartheid: Social Spending Shifts Preceded Political Reform”](#), *Economic History of Developing Regions*, 29(2): 336-352.

Working Papers

Mark Dincecco, James Fenske and Massimiliano Gaetano Onorato. Is Africa Different? Historical Conflict and State Development

We show that the long-run consequences of historical warfare are different for Sub-Saharan Africa than for the rest of the Old World. We identify the locations of over 1,750 conflicts in Africa, Asia, and Europe from 1400 to 1799. We find that historical warfare predicts greater state capacity today across the Old World, including in Sub-Saharan Africa. There is no significant correlation between historical warfare and current civil conflicts across the rest of the Old World. However, this correlation is strong and positive in Sub-Saharan Africa. Thus, while a history of conflict predicts higher per capita GDP for the rest of the Old World, this positive consequence is overturned for Sub-Saharan Africa.

Mark Dincecco, James Fenske and Massimiliano Gaetano Onorato, 2014. [“Is Africa Different? Historical Conflict and State Development”](#), *CSAE Working Paper WPS/2014-35*.

Leigh Gardner. The Curious Incident of the Francs in the Gambia: Floating Exchange Rates and the British Imperial Monetary System in the 1920s

In 1922, the British colonial administration in the Gambia demonetized the French five franc coin, which had been legal tender since 1843. The cost of the demonetization was equal to a year's revenue, and undermined the stable fiscal position built up over previous decades. The floating exchange rates of the 1920s have long been a fruitful topic of research in European monetary history. Less attention has been paid to the impact of floating on colonial territories in the periphery. This paper uses the rather curious case of a British colonial administration paying to support the local value of the franc to illustrate that the 1920s are an equally useful period in the study of colonial monetary systems. A key aim of imperial governments was to ensure convertibility between colony and metropole, but local conditions in individual colonies often required compromises which went unnoticed until exchange rates became unstable.

Leigh Gardner, 2014. [The Curious Incident of the Francs in the Gambia: Floating Exchange Rates and the British Imperial Monetary System in the 1920s](#), *AEHN Working Paper No. 19*.

Meier zu Selhausen and J. Weisdorf, 2014. A Colonial Legacy of African Gender Inequality? Evidence from Christian Kampala, 1895-2011

The colonial legacy of African underdevelopment is widely debated but hard to document. We use occupational statistics from Protestant marriage registers of historical Kampala to investigate the hypothesis that African gender inequality and female disempowerment are rooted in colonial times. We find that the arrival of Europeans in Uganda ignited a century-long transformation of Kampala involving a gender Kuznets curve. Men rapidly acquired literacy and quickly found their way into white-collar (high-status) employment in the wage economy built by the Europeans. Women took somewhat longer to obtain literacy and considerably longer to enter into white-collar and waged work. This led to increased gender inequality during the first half of the colonial period. But gender inequality gradually declined

during the latter half of the colonial era, and after Uganda's independence in 1962 its level was not significantly different from that of pre-colonial times. Our data support Boserup's view that gender inequality was rooted in native social norms: daughters of African men who worked in the traditional, informal economy were less well educated, less frequently employed in formal work, and more often subjected to marital gender inequality than daughters of men employed in the modernized, formal economy created by the Europeans.

Meier zu Selhausen and J. Weisdorf, 2014. ["A Colonial Legacy of African Gender Inequality? Evidence from Christian Kampala, 1895-2011"](#), *CGEH Working Paper* 60.



UPCOMING EVENTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Call for Papers: Panel at the 6th European Conference on African Studies (ECAS), Paris, 8-10 July 2015

Deadline for Submission: 9 January 2015

How to submit: see <http://www.ecas2015.fr/how-to-submit-your-proposal/>

Panels of interest include:

[Brokering Africa's extraversion: Ethnography and governance in global flows of people and things](#) - Beuving Joost , Alpes Jill

[Material Culture of Politics: Contestation, Resistance, Revolt?](#) -- Dorman Sara
[African Capitalisms](#) - Bierschenk Thomas

[Beyond stigma: Mobilising around the issue of slavery in Africa](#)- Pelckmans Lotte , Hardung Christine

[Horn of Africa since the 1960s: External Factors in Political Instability, Insurgencies, and Uprisings](#)- Zahorik Jan , Ylönen Aleksi

[African Colonial Soldiers: Challenging the Limits of Their Historiography](#)- Zimmerman Sarah , Ruth Ginio Ben Gurion University, Richard Fogarty SUNY, Albany

[Land governance in conflict-affected settings](#)- van Leeuwen Mathijs , van der Haar Gemma

[Agribusiness production, social control and resistances in african rural areas. A focus on peasant and wage-work mobilizations](#)- Vadot Guillaume , Grassin Paul

[Domestic workers in Africa \(19th-21th centuries\). Historical and socio-anthropological perspectives](#)- Tisseau Violaine , Jacquemin Mélanie

[\(Post\)colonial power, environment and resistance\(s\) in Afrique, XXe-XXIe centuries](#)
-Tiquet Romain , Henriët Benoît

[Comparison of Political Cultures of Post-colonial Africa and Post-communist Europe](#)
- Skalnik Petr

[Labor policies and practices across the colonial and post-colonial eras](#)- Allina Eric , Keese Alexander

[Under what conditions does economic development become politically attractive? From political capture to political mobilization](#)- Mann Laura , Berry Marie

[Economics of statelessness: Business and state formation in the Somali territories](#)- Hagmann Tobias , Little Peter D.

[Economic failure, political success? Long-term histories of development in Africa](#)- Becker Felicitas
[Under what conditions does economic development become politically attractive? From resource bounties to fiscal constraints](#)- Akinyoade Akinyinka , Jones Will

Call for Papers/Abstracts
Africa Land Grabbing International Conference
2015 Workshop: Dschang, Cameroon
3-7 August

Deadline for Abstract Submission: 30 January 2015

Under the auspices of the Harvard Law School IGLP Doha - Santander Grants Program, an international conference: "Land Grabs in Africa: Economic Imperialism?" would hold on 3-7 August in Dschang, Cameroon. The Conference website is www.africaconferences.org. The conference aims to bring together scholars, practitioners, researchers and students from all areas of law, environmental sciences and other related disciplines. We welcome participation as presenter of one paper, chairing a session or mere attendee. The organizers are also coordinating a volume of collected articles on the same subject. *We encourage interested attendees to develop their presentations into Book Chapters (12-20 pages).*

While land grabbing is often synonymous with industrialized countries exploiting large chunks of land in developing countries, a new phenomenon of South-south imperialism has become prevalent and appears to be the new normal. This project investigates recent land acquisition patterns in Sub-Saharan Africa both by industrialized countries and other countries of the south such as Chinese and Indian investors; assessing the effects of these land deals on the proprietary rights of the African populace and the socio-economic impact on their livelihood. It is hoped that the conference / Book project would situate these land deals in the broader context of global public policy and economic hegemony. We anticipate that the analysis of these relatively new instruments of south-south economic hegemony may challenge the view that the third world is inherently anti-imperialistic, enriching the literature on third world approaches to international law while questioning the wisdom among African political elites of considering China and India as "third world friends".

We also welcome other analysis of the subject from a totally different lens.

Potential themes include but are not limited to:

- Land Deals and Food security
- Land tenures and Value of Land to African Communities
- When is a grab a grab or not a grab?
- Examining African land legislations in the light of land grabs
- Role of the media in the age of land grabs
- Consequences of land grabs to specific African Communities
- Activism and Human Rights response to African land Grabbing
- Land Deals: For development or Underdevelopment?
- Land grabbing for Biofuels
- Corruption and land grabbing Politics
- Land grabbing, FDI or capital flight?
- Gender and Land grabbing
- Neocolonialism: Is Africa up for grab?

Practical Information

* We would assist all conference participants with visa related issues. Cameroon accords visas at the port of entry to holders of holders of passports from certain countries.

* Participants would be lodged at [Teclaire Palace Hotel](#).

* Submit an abstract (email only) to: amin.forji@helsinki.fi, by the 30 January 2015.

* Decisions on accepted papers would be made by 15 February 2015.

Additional Information: Please visit <http://africaconferences.org/>

Economic History Society Annual Conference 2015
University of Wolverhampton, United Kingdom
March 27-29, 2015

New researcher sessions

The annual conference opens with papers presented by new researchers. They offer those completing (or who have recently completed) doctorates the opportunity to present their own work before professional colleagues and to benefit from informed comment. Preference will be given to proposals from speakers who have not participated in a new researcher session at a previous Economic History Society conference.

Academic sessions

The conference programme committee welcomes academic proposals on all aspects of economic and social history covering a wide range of periods and countries, and particularly welcomes papers of an interdisciplinary nature. Scholars are not expected to present a paper in more than one session and, when slots are limited, priority will be given to those who did not present in the academic sessions at the previous year's conference. Those currently studying for, or who have recently completed, a PhD should submit a proposal to the new researcher session.

Additional Information: Please visit <http://www.ehs.org.uk/events/economic-history-society-annual-conference-2015>

OPPORTUNITIES IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

St. Peter's University Tenure-Track Assistant Professor of History

The Department of History at Saint Peter's University invites applications for an Assistant Professor tenure-track position in the history of the modern British Empire whose research and teaching interests encompass a knowledge of the British Isles and the history of Africa and/or the Middle East. The successful applicant should have a demonstrated ability in teaching and a Ph.D. in history. The candidate will be expected to teach both sections of the core curriculum, specialized courses in British history and related offerings in African and/or Middle Eastern history. The successful applicant should also be willing to work in an urban environment and to promote the values of a Jesuit institution. Jersey City is a revitalized urban community that is a short 15-minute train ride to Manhattan.

Candidates should send a cover letter, a curriculum vitae, a teaching statement, a research statement, and three letters of recommendation electronically to hrdept@saintpeters.edu with the subject heading: History Search. Review of applications will begin on January 5 and will continue until the position is filled.

Deadline to apply: Review begins 5 January 2015

Additional Information: Please visit www.saintpeters.edu

University of Massachusetts - Amherst Mellon Postdoctoral Fellow in Longue Duree Global and Postcolonial studies

The University of Massachusetts-Amherst invites applicants for a Mellon Post-Doctoral Fellowship linked to the Sawyer Seminar, "Beyond Medieval and Modern: Rethinking Global Paradigms of Political Economy and Culture." We seek a humanist or social scientist studying global connectivities within alternative periodizations or mappings of world history, political economy, or culture. We especially welcome applications from scholars with knowledge of world historiography who: study periods before western European hegemony and/or regions outside of western Europe, and give attention to the role of these periods or places in the so-called "rise of modernity" after 1500. Start date: August 2, 2015. Salary: \$50,000 plus benefits. Scholar will participate in the full seminar series, which will host eminent scholars in postcolonial, world-system, gender, world history, and IR studies. **Priority deadline November 10, 2014.** Follow the Interview Exchange link below for more information.

Deadline to apply: 7 January 2015

Additional Information: Please visit

<http://umass.interviewexchange.com/jobofferdetails.jsp?JOBID=53122&CNTRNO=0&>

University of North Carolina- Chapel Hill, History Assistant Professor-African History

The History Department at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (<http://history.unc.edu>) invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professor position in African history, with any chronological focus, beginning as early as July 1, 2015. The department is especially interested in applicants specializing in the history of east, central or southern Africa. Ph.D. must be in hand by the time of appointment. Candidates for the position should demonstrate strong scholarly promise and a commitment to teaching. To apply, please follow this link

<https://unc.peopleadmin.com/postings/62208> and submit on-line a cover letter, CV, and sample of

your writing. At the time of application, candidates will also be required to identify the names, titles, and email addresses of professional references (four are required). The recommenders candidates identified will be contacted via email with instructions for uploading their recommendation letters. Review of applications will begin on December 15, 2014 and will continue until the position is filled. Some preliminary interviews will be held at the AHA annual meeting.

Deadline to apply: 1 February 2015

Additional Information: Please visit <http://History.unc.edu> or contact Lisa Lindsay (lalindsa@email.unc.edu)

Stanford University, Sohaib and Sara Abbasi Program in Islamic Studies 2015-16 Postdoctoral Fellowship on Islam in Africa

Stanford University's Sohaib and Sara Abbasi Program in Islamic Studies invites applications for a one-year postdoctoral position for a scholar working on Islam in Africa in any time-period and region and in any discipline. The fellow will teach one course in the Department of History, pursue his/her own research, participate in the activities of Stanford Center for African Studies and Stanford Global Studies Division, and contribute to the intellectual life on campus.

Candidates must have completed the Ph.D. by the time of appointment on September 1, 2015. The recipient may not be more than three years beyond the receipt of doctoral degree by the time of the appointment. Scholars trained in disciplines other than History (including, for example, Art History, Political Science, and Music) whose work engages in historical analysis are welcome to apply.

Application materials must be submitted online at <http://apply.interfolio.com/27224>. Please submit a cover letter, CV, two-page description of your research plans, drafts of two course syllabi, and a writing sample of no more than 30 pages. Applicants should arrange to have three letters of recommendation submitted directly to Interfolio. Compensation includes an annual salary of \$55,000 – \$60,000, health coverage, and a \$1,500 research fund. Review of applications will begin on February 27, 2015. Inquiries may be addressed to Dr. Burcak Keskin-Kozat (Associate Director of the Sohaib and Sara Abbasi Program) at burcak at stanford dot edu.

Stanford University is an equal opportunity employer and is committed to increasing the diversity of its faculty. It welcomes nominations of, and applications from, women, members of minority groups, protected veterans and individuals with disabilities, as well as others who would bring additional dimensions to the university's research and teaching missions.

Deadline to apply: 27 February 2015

Additional Information: Please visit https://www.stanford.edu/dept/islamic_studies/cgi-bin/web/2014/10/2015-16-postdoctoral-fellowship-on-islam-in-africa/

Maryland Institute College of Art, Humanistic Studies Full-time Appointment in Cultural Anthropology/ Asia or Africa

Position: Full-time appointment in Cultural Anthropology with a geographical focus on Asia or Africa. The Department of Humanistic Studies at the Maryland Institute College of Art invites applications for this full-time faculty position with a multi-year renewable contract in a non-tenure institution beginning August 1, 2015.

Job Description:

The department seeks applicants for a full-time, continuing position in Cultural Anthropology with a geographical focus on Asia (East, Southeast, or South) or Africa. Knowledge of at least one Asian or

African language is essential and significant research and field work experience in the region of focus is highly desirable. Because the position is within a multidisciplinary department teaching art students, the successful applicant must demonstrate conversancy across disciplines, and the ability to make their subject accessible to a broad audience of non-specialists.

Humanistic Studies is a multi-disciplinary department currently focusing on History, Philosophy, and Literature. The objective of this position is to expand the disciplinary breadth of the department, and to globalize and diversify existing curricular offerings. A commitment to excellence in teaching and an interest in teaching liberal arts/social science courses to art students are essential. The successful candidate must also be prepared to teach the department's first-year requirement "Critical Inquiry," a course emphasizing self-reflection and critical thinking through various modes of writing, reading, and visual response. The position requires a Ph.D. in Anthropology in hand by August 1, 2015.

The faculty position will teach eighteen credits per year (three courses per semester) at a professional art college internationally known for its dedication to teaching excellence, a rigorous liberal arts curriculum, and the importance of the fine arts. The candidate will be capable of teaching all levels of the undergraduate program, be proficient in traditional techniques and a broad understanding of new approaches in their field.

The interdisciplinary nature of the Department and College requires that faculty meaningfully contribute in a variety of areas that include: all aspects of departmental operations and institutional governance including advising, institutional and departmental committee service, and scheduled departmental and student activities during the school year. In addition to teaching, all full-time faculty are expected to pursue research and/or professional engagements that contribute to the educational mission of the department and college.

Requirements:

- PhD in Anthropology
- Knowledge of at least one Asian or African language
- Minimum 1 year of full-time teaching experience (*at the college-level beyond graduate assistantships is preferred*).
- Teach the department's first-year requirement "Critical Inquiry"
- Teach upper-division courses in their discipline
- Teach courses that support the departments major in Humanistic Studies
- Ability to make their subject accessible to a broad audience of non-specialists
- Pursue research and/or professional engagements that contribute to the educational mission of the department and college
- Candidate must successfully complete a full background check

Valued, but not required:

- Minimum 3 years of full-time teaching experience (*at the college-level beyond graduate assistantships is preferred*).
- Significant research and field work experience in the region of focus

Deadline to apply: 23 February 2015

Additional Information: Please visit www.mica.edu