

## **AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY NEWSLETTER ISSUE #21 SEPTEMBER, 2015**

Your bi-monthly update from the African Economic History Network

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

### In this issue:

1. Network News and Announcements
2. New Abstracts in African Economic History
  - 8 New Journal Articles
  - 2 New Working Papers
3. Upcoming Events in African Economic History
  - 7 Upcoming conferences
4. Opportunities in African Economic History
  - 5 Vacancies
  - 1 Opportunity

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 10<sup>th</sup> New Frontiers in African Economic History Workshop

The 10th New Frontiers in African Economic History Workshop is taking place at Wageningen University on 30-31 October, 2015. This year's theme is "Is Africa Growing Out of Poverty? Africa's Economic Transition in Historical Perspective". For additional information please visit <http://www.wageningenur.nl/en/Expertise-Services/Chair-groups/Social-Sciences/Rural-and-Environmental-History-Group/AEHW2015-The-10th-New-Frontiers-in-African-Economic-History-Workshop.htm>.

### Update on *African Economic History*

*African Economic History*, journal published by the University of Wisconsin Press and the African Studies Program, University of Wisconsin, in collaboration with the Harriet Tubman Institute for Research on Africa and its Diasporas, York University, will soon be up to date. The journals can be accessed from [the University of Wisconsin Press website](#). There are three issues for 2012, 2013 and 2014.

*African Economic History* vol. 40, 2012, special issue includes documents on slavery in West Africa. The documents relate to the legal dimensions of slavery and the efforts of colonial regimes, particularly British and French, to understand the local context of slavery and then to reform the institution in ways that would not interfere with the establishment of colonial rule. These aims usually involved various attempts to redefine the legal status of slavery without specifically challenging the control of masters over slaves, although the intention was to implement changes that would result in the eventual ending of slavery. The documents include Eugène Daumas and Ausone de Chancel, *Code de l'esclavage chez les Musulmans* (1848); Letters Found in the House of Kosoko, King of Lagos (1851); The Southern Nigeria Native House Rule Ordinance (1901); Slavery Documents from the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, including Frederick Lugard's Slavery Proclamation, Kano (1903), Memorandum No. 6 — Slavery Questions (1905), and Memorandum No. 22—The Condition of Slaves and the Native Law Regarding Slavery (1906); as well as Native Courts Byelaws, Sokoto Province (1917), Memorandum of the Advisory Council, Sokoto, on Concubinage and Dowry (1931); and Memorandum on Status of Slavery, Northern Provinces, 1936.

*African Economic History* vol. 41, 2013, includes articles by Bruce Hall on Saharan Commerce and Islamic Law with respect to Usury (*ribā*); Yacine Daddi Addoun, Jamie Bruce Lockhart and Paul E. Lovejoy on Accounting in the Central Sudan in the Early 19th Century; Idrissou Alioum on the discourse on slavery in Yaoundé, northern Cameroon; Adam Mahamat on eunuchs in the basin of Lake Chad; Olatunji Ojo on the Atlantic slave trade and the ethics of slavery in Yorubaland; Richard Anderson on Enlistment, Forced Migration and "Liberation" of Liberated Africans of Sierra Leone; David Lishilinimle Imbua on Mary Slessor and the Abolition of Twin Killing at Calabar; Philip J. Havik on Public Accounts and Fiscal Extraction in Portuguese Africa; and Alfred Tembo on rubber production in Northern Rhodesia during World War II

The latest, *African Economic History* vol. 42, 2014, special issue focuses on the past and present practices of ransoming in Africa. The expectation of ransom, and therefore the study of ransoming, highlights the relationship between captivity, enslavement, and slavery. All societies had norms regarding who could be legally, and therefore who was illegally, taken captive and enslaved. They also had a desire to protect from captivity and enslavement individuals they considered to be "insiders;" whether that status was based on citizenship, ethnicity, religion, or racial identity. Contributions include Daniel Hershenzon on Exchanging Muslim and Christian Slaves across the Mediterranean; Gillian Weiss on Ransoming "Turks" from France's Royal Galleys; Suzanne Schwarz on Ransoming Practices and "Barbary Coast" Slavery; Jennifer Lofkrantz on West African Discourses

on Identity, Captivity, and Ransoming; Olatunji Ojo on Ransoming White Captives in Anglo-Asante Relations; Roy Doron on Biafra and AGIP Oil Workers; Amy Niang on the Political Economy of Ransoming in the Sahel; Akachi Odoemene on Ransoming in Nigeria since the Late Twentieth Century; and Awet T. Weldemichael on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia.

Manuscripts in either English or French may be submitted to the editors of African Economic History: Paul E. Lovejoy, York University ([plovejoy@yorku.ca](mailto:plovejoy@yorku.ca)); Mariana Candido, Notre Dame University ([mcandido@nd.edu](mailto:mcandido@nd.edu)); and Jennifer Lofkrantz, St. Mary's College ([jal21@stmarys-ca.edu](mailto:jal21@stmarys-ca.edu)).

### **Papers from the World Economic Congress**

The 17th World Economic History Congress took place on 3-7 August, 2015 in Kyoto, Japan. The papers from the conference are now available online. Panels include:

- The Maddison Project: Measuring Economic Performance Across Time and Space
- Ancient Economic Development from Multiple Perspectives: Ecology, Institutions, and Evolution
- The persistence of health and wealth over two centuries: Intergenerational social mobility in colonial South Africa
- African Capitalism: Historical Perspectives
- The Power of the Purse: Public Finance and Human Development in the Developing World
- An Undervalued Comparison. Growth, Inequality and Institutions in Africa and Latin America since 1492

To access the papers from the conference, please visit [https://www.kansai-lin.jp/wehc2015/program\\_list.php](https://www.kansai-lin.jp/wehc2015/program_list.php).

### **Working Papers Series**

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).

# NEW ABSTRACTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

## Articles

### **Gareth Austin. African Economic History in Africa**

This paper reviews the state of research in African economic history in tropical Africa, reaching a more pessimistic conclusion than Green and Nyambara. The subject has seen a renaissance in recent years but relatively few of the publications have come from authors based at universities between the Zambezi and the Sahara (the 'sub-region'). This discrepancy is not new, except in degree. It is partly attributable to resource constraints. But it also reflects both intellectual priorities and the way disciplines are organized. Economics departments in the sub-region have shown little interest in history, especially recently; while history departments are often wary of both quantitative methods and economic theory, reflecting a frequently strong institutional divide between humanities and social sciences. Further, while it is true that economic historians in tropical Africa have been less enamoured with mainstream theory and cliometrics than many of their colleagues elsewhere, on both sides this partly reflects insufficient awareness of others' publications. The paper proceeds to suggest ways in which economic historians inside and outside tropical Africa can collaborate to overcome segmentation in intellectual markets, which is desirable anyway and would probably lead to more contributions to international economic history journals from scholars based in the sub-region.

Gareth Austin, 2015. "[African Economic History in Africa](#)", *Economic History of Developing Regions*, 30(1): 79-94.

### **Biniam Bedasso. Ethnicity, Intra-Elite Differentiation and Political Stability in Kenya**

Politics in Kenya remains vulnerable to ethnic tensions despite its openness and vibrancy, but it can also be argued that Kenyan politics is becoming increasingly mature. This article explains the political economy dynamics behind the first two orderly presidential successions in post-colonial Kenya. It proposes a conceptual framework that shows how instrumental ethnicity plays out in a quasi-differentiated society in which ethnic organizations are the key conduits for the flow of rents between political and economic elites. More specifically, it shows how the internal fragmentation of ethnic groups intensifies the structural uncertainties that are commonly associated with intra-elite pacts in weakly institutionalized polities. It is argued that the 1978 and 2002 presidential successions in Kenya were orderly, paradoxically, because some of the crucial political and ethnic organizations were fragmented to the extent that they created conditions of great uncertainty for the elite. In this context, the rule of law was upheld as a last-ditch strategy to mitigate uncertainties in the face of rampant fragmentation. This shows that ultimately elite fragmentation can generate political stability provided that there is enough at stake for the elites.

Biniam Bedasso, 2015. "[Ethnicity, Intra-Elite Differentiation and Political Stability in Kenya](#)", *African Affairs*, 114 (456): 361-381.

### **Erik Green and Pius Nyambara. The Internationalization of Economic History: Perspectives from the African Frontier**

In an interesting and thought-provoking paper recently published by the *Economic History of Developing Regions*, Johan Fourie and Leigh Gardner ask why relatively few papers from developing countries have been published in top-ranked economic history journals. They provide a number of tentative answers of which differences in academic traditions between regions seem to be an important one. In this paper, we contribute to this discussion by putting the identified puzzle in the broader context of the development of economic history in the Western world and African universities. We fear that the silence from African scholars in top-ranked economic history journals might lead economic historians in the Western world to believe that little economic history research is taking place at African universities. The paper shows that economic history research at African universities is not only strong, but remained vibrant even when African economic history was on the decline at universities elsewhere. The lack of visible output in major economic history journals is thus not a sign of weakness. Instead it is an effect of the increased methodological specialization of economic history in the Western world. There is a danger that this specialization may led to regional isolation and we thus urge economic historians in the Western world to further engage in the work by African scholars.

Erik Green & Pius Nyambara, 2015. ["The Internationalization of Economic History: Perspectives from the African Frontier"](#), *Economic History of Developing Regions*, 30(1): 68-78.

### **Lorraine Greyling and Grietjie Verhoef. Slow Growth, Supply Shocks and Structural Change: The GDP of the Cape Colony in the Late Nineteenth Century**

The trajectory of South African economic development starts in the colonial economies. No systematic data exists on the Gross Domestic Product of the territories that formed the Union of South Africa in 1910. A comprehensive project to reconstruct nineteenth-century Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the different territories can now report for the first time on actual Cape Colony GDP data. This paper presents the findings of reconstructed Cape Colony GDP according to the SNA. It confirms earlier estimates, refines very tentative projections of Cape Colony GDP during the nineteenth century and offers new insights into the nature and direction of the settler economy in the nineteenth century. It also pioneers data on the Cape Colony GDP and is the first in a series outlining nineteenth-century GDP of the territories that formed the Union of South Africa in 1910.

Lorraine Greyling & Grietjie Verhoef, 2015. ["Slow Growth, Supply Shocks and Structural Change: The GDP of the Cape Colony in the Late Nineteenth Century"](#), *Economic History of Developing Regions*, 30(1) 23-43.

### **Mark McGranaghan. 'Hunters-With-Sheep': The !xam Bushmen of South Africa Between Pastoralism and Foraging**

The ability of hunting and gathering populations to adopt herding forms of subsistence constitutes the crux of a long-standing debate in southern African archaeological and anthropological scholarship concerning the spread of livestock to the subcontinent. This article takes as a detailed case study the subsistence strategies of the nineteenth-century !Xam Bushmen of the Northern Cape (South Africa), extracted from a transcription of the entirety of the Bleek–Lloyd Archive. It focuses on !Xam characterization of and relationships with the various domesticated species that shared their Karoo landscape, and asks whether these relationships differ markedly from their conceptions of non-domesticated animals. Turning to the wider context of hunter-gatherer engagements with domesticates, the article concludes by proposing that, for the !Xam, domesticated fauna were part of a spectrum of differentiated resources, and did not entail an interaction with a wholly alien suite of new demands.

Mark McGranaghan. [“Hunters-With-Sheep’: The !xam Bushmen of South Africa Between Pastoralism and Foraging”](#), *Africa*, 85(3): 521-545.

### **Nonso Obikili. Social Capital and Human Capital in the Colonies: A Study of Cocoa Farmers in Western Nigeria**

I examine the relationship between social and human capital in colonial Western Nigeria. Using data on expenditure of cocoa farmers in 1952, I show that farmers in towns with higher social spending individually spend more on education. The relationship holds after controlling for various characteristics of the farmers and the towns. Thus I highlight the importance of social capital in generating human capital. I also show that this relationship is not limited to contemporary African development but was already present during the colonial era.

Nonso Obikili, 2015. [“Social Capital and Human Capital in the Colonies: A Study of Cocoa Farmers in Western Nigeria”](#), *Economic History of Developing Regions*, 30(1): 1-22.

### **Martin S. Shanguhya. British War-Effort Programme and the Making of the Land Degradation Narrative in Colonial Western Kenya**

Most of the scholarship on colonial environmental policies in Africa focuses on how African communities were cast as culprits for environmental problems that plagued rural Africa. This interpretation overlooks ways in which colonial policies led to problems such as land degradation. This article demonstrates how exigencies of the Second World War elicited British colonial agricultural and labor policies amongst the Abaluyia community in western Kenya that exacerbated soil erosion. The analysis contributes to our understanding of how colonial economic policies and international crises contributed to the evolution of the colonial degradation narrative within the British Empire, and Africa in particular.

Martin S. Shanguhya, 2015. [“British War-Effort Programme and the Making of the Land Degradation Narrative in Colonial Western Kenya”](#), *Journal of Colonialism and Colonial History*, 16(2).

### **Martijn van der Burg. The Age of Revolutions at the Cape of Good Hope, 1780-1830: Contradictions and Connections**

This paper considers the Age of Revolutions at the Cape of Good Hope, which in this period was transformed from an early modern Dutch settlement into a British Crown Colony. It examines the successive regime changes and the associated reforms, and places them in their ideological context. It will be argued, firstly, that British and Dutch actions were not always consistent with their own principles. Secondly, it argues that international revolutionary calls for reform, as well as reactionary responses, reverberated at the Cape. In these ways this paper contributes to the lively debate on the interconnected nature of colonial Empires.

Martjin van der Burg, 2015. ["The Age of Revolutions at the Cape of Good Hope, 1780-1830: Contradictions and Connections"](#), *Journal of Colonialism and Colonial History*, 16(2).

## Working Papers

### **Rabah Arezki, Sambit Bhattacharyya and Namera Mamo. Resource Discovery and Conflict in Africa: What Do the Data Show?**

The empirical relationship between natural resources and conflict in Africa is not very well understood. Using a novel geocoded dataset on resource discovery and conflict we are able to construct a quasi-natural experiment to explore the causal effect of (giant and major) oil and mineral discoveries on conflict in Africa at the grid level corresponding to a spatial resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 degree covering the period 1946 to 2008. Contrary to conventional wisdom, we find no evidence of natural resources triggering conflict in Africa after controlling for grid-specific fixed factors and time varying common shocks. Resource discovery appears to have improved local income measured by nightlights which could be reducing the conflict likelihood. We observe little or no heterogeneity in the relationship across resource type, size of discovery, pre and post conclusion of the cold war, and institutional quality. The relationship remains unchanged at the regional and national levels.

Rabah Arezki, Sambit Bhattacharyya & Namera Mamo, 2015. ["Resource Discovery and Conflict in Africa: What Do the Data Show?"](#), *CSAE Working Paper WPS/2015-14*.

### **Gareth Austin, Ewout Frankema and Morten Jerven. Patterns of Manufacturing Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa: From Colonization to the Present**

This paper reviews the 'long twentieth-century' development of 'modern' manufacturing in Sub-Saharan Africa from colonization to the present. We argue that classifying Africa generically as a 'late industrializer' is inaccurate. To understand the distinctively African pattern of manufacturing growth, we focus our discussion on the dynamic interplay between the region's specific endowment structures, global economic relationships and government

policies. We conclude that the case of Sub-Saharan Africa is best characterized as interrupted industrial growth instead of sustained convergence on world industrial leaders. This is partly because, until very recently, the factor endowments made it very costly for states to pursue industrialization; and partly because successive rulers, colonial and post-colonial, have rarely had both the capacity to adopt and the dedication to sustain policies that modified the region's existing comparative advantage in primary production, by using their fiscal and regulatory powers effectively to promote industrialization.

Gareth Austin, Ewout Frankema & Morten Jerven, 2015. "[Patterns of Manufacturing Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa: From Colonization to the Present](#)", *CGEH Working Paper Series* No. 71.

## UPCOMING EVENTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

### **Development Studies Association Annual Conference Global Development as Relationship: Dependence, Interdependence or Divide? University of Bath, UK 7-8 September 2015**

The Development Studies Association Conference in 2015 takes as its theme the forms of relationship that are valued, enacted and denied through current processes of international development. Ebola, political violence, migration, trade and climate change all assert our global interdependence, while structures of governance still tend to assume the predominance of nation state sovereignty. Contemporary growth processes have generated prosperity for many, great wealth for some and exceptional inequality. Their neo-liberal thrust valorises independence and generates increasing populations whose labour appears either surplus or highly insecure, and so rely on forms of social dependence to secure a basic livelihood. Alongside these non-inclusive growth processes new communication technologies have become an important means through which relationships are enacted, reconfiguring notions of nationality, community, neighbourhood, family and personal identity.

The conference is particularly keen to invite panels which address this theme, for example:

**Theory:** Is there a new grand narrative? Can a focus on relationality support a new conception of global transformation which supersedes both modernization and dependency with a genuinely planetary vision?

**Processes:** What kinds of social, economic, cultural, political and environmental processes are driving and being generated through the dynamics within global and local relationships? What forms of agency are evident and what are the structural constraints? How are policy and governance implicated in the formation, mediation and rupture of relationships?

**Methods:** What kinds of methodologies and methods are required to explore the forms of relationship which characterise current development processes? Can measures and metrics capture relationality or are mixed methods essential? What is the role for critical theory in developing new methodologies? Is the co-production of knowledge essential for development policy and action?



**Scholarship and practice:** What kinds of relationship exist between scholars of development and different development actors? How do these affect the kinds of knowledge that are produced, both within and about development? Does the generation of 'evidence' require a positivist framing of research or can constructivist scholarship influence policy and practice?

**Policies:** Are the Sustainable Development Goals a shift towards recognising the relationality of all public action or simply a license for continued neo-liberal growth? Does 'inclusive growth' need to better engage with the relationality of growth processes and outcomes? Is the global rise of social protection programmes evidence of our interdependence?

In addition we welcome applications for panels or papers on other topics from:

- (i) Panels convened by DSA study groups
- (ii) Panels convened by research programmes/networks
- (iii) Papers from individuals (that have reached working paper standard).
- (iv) Poster presentations (also, this may be offered to papers that cannot be fitted in the presentations timetable).

### **Abstract submission**

All proposals for **panels, individual or jointly authored papers** and **posters** must be submitted by **Tuesday 5th May**

To this end, please click [HERE](#) for detailed instructions on the submission process and deadlines.

#### **Key dates:**

- o All abstracts should be submitted (including complete panel proposals) by **Tuesday 5th May**
- o All abstracts should be submitted to [DSA2015@bath.ac.uk](mailto:DSA2015@bath.ac.uk) and follow the abstract submission guidelines [LINK].
- o Authors of standalone papers will be notified by **Friday 29th May 2015**.
- o Registration deadline for presenters: **Friday 3rd July 2015**

#### **Themed Panels**

Panels can be arranged by an individual, a DSA Study Group, or a group of Panel Convenors. We can offer each Panel a maximum of two sessions (subject to negotiation). Panel Convenors will be expected to take ownership of their Panels in terms of quality, ensuring panellists register for the conference by **3rd July** and post conference publication. The latter could take several forms and we strongly encourage submission to the Journal of International Development - see below.

Panels should also have a Panel Concept Note which specifies the theme and rationale and provides an overview of its (proposed) content.

#### **Key dates:**

- o Complete panel proposals which include a full set of abstracts should be submitted by **Tuesday 5th May**
- o All abstracts should be submitted to [DSA2015@bath.ac.uk](mailto:DSA2015@bath.ac.uk) and follow the abstract submission guidelines [LINK].
- o Panel convenors will be notified by **Friday 22nd May 2015**.
- o Registration deadline for presenters: **Friday 3rd July 2015**

Please see the detailed submission guidelines available which can be downloaded from

#### **Individual or Jointly Authored Papers and Posters**

In addition to 'themed' panel sessions, there will be '**open' parallel streams**. We will attempt to group papers for a best thematic fit as far as possible. Abstracts for this category of papers will be quality reviewed by the Conference Review Team.

Poster presentations are encouraged. Poster opportunities may also be offered to papers that cannot be fitted in the open sessions timetable.

**Additional Information:** Please visit <http://www.devstud.org.uk/events/conference/registration>

**Annual Meeting of the Economic History Association  
Nashville, Tennessee  
11-13 September, 2015**

The theme for EHA 2015 is “diversity” in economic history. Diversity refers to differences in economic outcomes by race, ethnicity or tribal group, religion, location within countries (for example, urban vs. rural, or North vs. South), gender, and other attributes and how these evolve over the course of economic development. Papers documenting these differences in historical settings have been selected as part of the program, as are papers that measure the impact of various institutions or government policies (for example, the Civil Rights Movement in the United States) or that examine long run trends in economic inequality more broadly construed.

The Program Committee (Martha Bailey, University of Michigan (chair), together with Tomas Cvrcek, Theresa Gutberlet, and Suresh Naidu) has finished making their selections and all the submitters have been told of the selection. Individuals who presented or co-authored a paper given at the 2014 meeting are not eligible for inclusion in the 2015 program. Moreover, those that have been accepted as part of the program need to send the Meetings Coordinator Jari Eloranta an updated abstract by July 15.

Paper and session submissions are now closed.

Graduate students are encouraged to attend the meeting. The Association offers subsidies for travel, hotel, registration, and meals, including a special graduate student dinner. A poster session welcomes work from dissertations in progress. Applications for the poster session are now closed. The decisions will be forthcoming in mid-June latest. Those students wishing to just attend the meetings need to contact the Meetings Coordinator.

The dissertation session, convened by Marianne Wanamaker (University of Tennessee) and Eric Chaney (Harvard University), will honor six dissertations completed during the 2014-2015 academic year. The submission deadline has now passed and no more submissions will be accepted. The Alexander Gerschenkron and Allan Nevins prizes will be awarded to the best dissertations on non-North American and North American topics respectively. Dissertations must be submitted as a single PDF file. Files of less than 5 MB in size may be sent directly to the conveners as an email attachment. All dissertation competition submitters will be notified whether they were selected as finalists in mid-July.

**Additional Information:** Please visit <http://eh.net/eha/conference-program-2015/>

**The 10<sup>th</sup> New Frontiers in African Economic History Workshop  
“Is Africa Growing out of Poverty? Africa’s Economic Transition in Historical  
Perspective”  
Wageningen University  
30-31 October, 2015**

Rapid economic growth in Africa over the past two decades has provoked intense public and academic debate about the nature and sustainability of Africa’s economic transition. Is this simply

another commodity boom, or is current growth rooted in a more profound transformation of the African social and political fabric? Does it lead to greater inequalities within and between African countries? And to what extent is current growth related to institutional reforms and improved state capacity? Historical reflection on such questions is extremely valuable. Taking the long-term perspective allows us to assess these developments in the context of previous episodes of African growth and contraction and to adopt wider spatial and comparative perspectives.

The programme committee of the **10<sup>th</sup> New Frontiers in African Economic History Workshop** launches a broad call for papers presenting frontier research in the field African Economic History and a special call for papers that place the current rise of Africa in a long-term historical comparative perspective. The committee also specifically encourages **scholars from Africa** to come over and present their work. There are travel and accommodation funds available for scholars without access to alternative sources of funding conditional upon having a paper accepted for presentation.

**Programme committee:**

Gareth Austin (Graduate Institute, Geneva), Ewout Frankema (Wageningen University, Utrecht University), Leigh Gardner (LSE), Erik Green (Lund University), Morten Jerven (Simon Fraser, Vancouver), Chibuikwe Uche (Leiden University).

**Local organisation committee (Wageningen University):**

Kleoniki Alexopoulou, Angus Dalrymple-Smith, Ewout Frankema, Katherine Frederick, Michiel de Haas, Dacil Juif, Kostadis Papaioannou, Sandra van der Brink-Vermeulen, Carry Vleeming, Pieter Woltjer.

**Additional Information:** Please visit <http://www.wageningenur.nl/en/Expertise-Services/Chair-groups/Social-Sciences/Rural-and-Environmental-History-Group/AEHW2015-The-10th-New-Frontiers-in-African-Economic-History-Workshop.htm>

**African Studies Association 58th Annual Meeting  
The State and the Study of Africa  
19-22 November 2015  
San Diego, California**

The theme of this year's Annual Meeting is The State and the Study of Africa. The apparatus of African statecraft was assembled in haste. The entirety of Uganda's legal code had to be pushed through the National Assembly in the space of the six weeks leading up to independence on October 1962. Prime Minister Milton Obote was tinkering with the wording of the national anthem up to the deadline set by the printers of the program for the independence celebrations. The Gold Coast politician Kwame Nkrumah was imprisoned by the colonial administration in 1950. When Nkrumah's Convention People's Party won the general election of February 1951, Nkrumah was released from his prison cell and formed a government the following day. Guinea voted for independence on 28 September 1958, and became an independent nation four days later. Departing French administrators stripped government offices of telephones, file cabinets and other accoutrements of bureaucracy, and sternly warned the United States and other powers against granting aid to the new country.

Once ex-colonies were baptized in the waters of independence, all of the contingencies were washed away. African states immediately set about building the nation. Here universities played a critically important role. Federated structures of university governance were dispensed with, and national universities were constituted in their place. The curriculum was overhauled, and new courses on African literature, African history, African philosophy, and African religion were launched. It was at this time that the infrastructure for academic research in African Studies was constituted. The accumulated paperwork of colonial governments was organized, catalogued and repurposed, and the

National Archives of Senegal, Nigeria, Tanzania, Kenya and other places were opened in the 1960s. Likewise the archaeological and ethnological exhibitions assembled in colonial times were reorganized and relabeled: thus the Coryndon Museum became the National Museum of Kenya; the King George V Memorial Museum became the National Museum of Tanzania; the Nyasaland Museum became the Museum of Malawi; and the antiquities collection in Jos became the National Museum of Nigeria. New book series were launched, and new literary canons were defined. The Library of Congress accordingly opened up new classifications: DT for African history; BL 2400 for African religion; JQ 1870 for African politics; PL 8000 for African literature.

Today the nation no longer has the same grip on scholars' research agendas. But even if nationbuilding is no longer our *métier*, it seems that scholars cannot do without the state. It is the state and its institutions that generate our data. The temporal and geographic coordinates of the state are hard-coded into our research methods. Scholars of health science, economics, and political science rely on the statistics and reports that government bureaucracies generate in order to assemble the numbers on which the quantitative method relies. Historians rely on the state's archives for their source material, and the state's temporal categories organize historians' professional specialties (university posts in African history are conventionally defined as pertaining to "pre-colonial," "colonial," or "post-colonial" Africa). In development studies, public health, and environmental studies scholars pursue research agendas that are driven by the requirements of policy-making, and there is a substantial overlap between consultancy work and academic scholarship. The study of African literature, art, religion and philosophy are not so immediately bonded to the protocols of statecraft. It has been difficult therefore for the humanities to find a voice with which to speak in public life. In many African universities the humanities are in grave danger, scorned by politicians and bereft of funding.

It is time to look at what is foreclosed in the tight embrace between the sovereign state and the university. We need a scholarship of idiosyncrasy, anachronism, and the out-of-place. We need histories that explore the paths not taken, utopias, and visions of community foreclosed by national independence. We need a political science that takes seriously the arenas of life— borderlands, informalities, refugees and migrant populations—that lie outside the standard deviation. We need an economics that reaches outside government data sets and explores the generation of value as a subject of research. We need new ways of thinking about archives management, museology and other infrastructures of cultural preservation. We need a scholarship of development and public health that is not beholden to the encompassing demands of consultancy work. We need a humanities that re-engages the African state.

The African Studies Association welcomes scholars to San Diego. Our aim is to rethink the place of the state—as a subject of analysis, as an engine of data, as an arbiter—in the field of African Studies.

**Additional Information:** Please visit <http://www.africanstudies.org/images/2015PrelimProgram.pdf>

### **Call for Paper**

### **Working Group in African Political Economy (WGAPE) Special Meeting**

**7-9 January, 2016**

**NYU-Abu Dhabi**

The [Working Group in African Political Economy \(WGAPE\)](#) brings together faculty and advanced graduate students in Economics and Political Science who combine field research experience in Africa with training in political economy methods. It is co-led by Daniel Posner (Department of Political Science, UCLA), Edward Miguel (Department of Economics, UC Berkeley), and Brian Dillon (Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington). We are collaborating with partners at

NYU -- Abu Dhabi, J. Andrew Harris and Peter van der Windt to host a special WGAPE meeting with a research discussions component and training module. We look forward to inviting a larger group of African scholars who can benefit from these meeting objectives. Thanks to NYU-AD, WGAPE will be able to provide funding for travel, accommodation, and related expenses to accepted WGAPE participants.

WGAPE meetings are held in four regional sub-groups each fall and in a national meeting each spring. **This call for papers is for a special, supplementary WGAPE meeting, which will be held January 7-9, 2016 at New York University – Abu Dhabi.**

This meeting will expand upon the WGAPE model to include both research discussion sessions on papers in progress, as in previous years (see an [archive of papers](#) from past WGAPE meetings), and a short training workshop to expose African/developing country scholars to the newest tools and approaches to conducting rigorous research on political economy of Africa.

1) Our **research discussion sessions** are built around in-depth discussions of papers that are circulated and expected to be read in advance. Presenters provide little more than a few brief, orienting comments before the floor is opened for discussion. WGAPE is more a forum for presenting work in progress than polished, finished projects and provides an unparalleled opportunity for useful feedback.

2) Our short **training workshop** component will provide African/developing country scholars a chance to learn experimental methods in studying topics relevant to political economy of Africa, best research practices, and resource module to guide scholars to data sources, training materials, and networking fora.

This call is broken into two tracks. Please review the following carefully.

### **1) Paper Submissions for research discussion sessions**

We invite paper submissions which reflect WGAPE's broad research agenda on core issues within the political economy of African development, including ethnic politics, civil conflict and violence, decentralization and democratization, and corruption and local governance. Experimental research with field data will be given priority. Graduate students and junior faculty are particularly encouraged to apply. Each submission that is selected will receive one-hour discussion slot at the meeting.

We invite two types of paper submissions:

- a) Full paper submissions. These submissions can be works in progress.
- b) Research design submissions. These submissions should describe a fully planned research study on topics relevant to WGAPE, as listed above. A suggested format for these submissions is the Pre-Analysis Plan, [detail and examples here](#). This document details the statistical analyses that will be conducted for a given research project before the researchers conduct the study and look at the data. Hypotheses, outcomes, control variables, and regression specifications are all written in as much detail as possible.

Anyone submitting to this category must provide the following materials:

- a) Paper submission in PDF / Word format
- b) Most up-to-date Curriculum Vitae or Resume with contact information, including country of current location.

### **2) Application to attend as a non-presenting participant in the workshop and training module**

This year, we invite junior scholars to apply to attend the workshop as participants. We highly encourage African scholars/developing country scholars to apply. NYU-Abu Dhabi will cover all costs of travel, visa, and accommodation for this purpose. We ask that you submit the following materials to apply:

- a) Most up-to-date Curriculum Vitae or Resume with contact information, including country of current location

- b) The name, title, and contact information of one reference (from a current/previous collaborator or advisor) that would be able to comment on your research interests and future research trajectory
- c) A sample of the applicant's academic writing that relates, even if only loosely, to the topics relevant to WGAPE, as listed above.

**To submit your materials:**

- All materials must be uploaded to <http://cega.submittable.com/submit/44834> by 11:59pm PT on **October 18th, 2015**.
- Please indicate which of the two tracks your submission is for.
- Successful applicants will be notified by **November 6<sup>th</sup>, 2015** and will be invited to attend the full symposium.

**Participant costs and travel:**

Thanks to NYU-AD, WGAPE will be able to provide funding for travel, accommodation, and related expenses to accepted WGAPE participants. Visas and travel will be arranged by NYU-AD.

**Additional Information:** For further information, please contact Elisa Cascardi (CEGA) at [wgapeworkshop@gmail.com](mailto:wgapeworkshop@gmail.com).

**Call for Paper and Discussants  
The 12th North Eastern Workshop on Southern Africa  
15-17 April, 2016  
Michigan State University**

This is a call for papers and discussants for the twelfth North Eastern Workshop on Southern Africa (NEWSA). We encourage scholars from all disciplines who are currently working on southern Africa (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe) to submit proposals. The meeting will be held at the Bishop Booth Conference Center in Burlington, Vermont (USA), **April 15-17, 2016**. Located on 130 acres of forest with its own secluded beach, the center is an ideal location for scholarly conversation.

The NEWSA conference is organized around intensive discussion of pre-circulated papers. There are also many opportunities for informal conversation about work in progress. Drawing on the successful precedents of the former Southern African Research Program at Yale and the Canadian Research Consortium on Southern Africa, this program is designed to give southern Africanists the opportunity for close and intensive discussion of work across a wide variety of scholarly fields. We aim to prioritize scholarship, regardless of discipline or topic, that is evidence-based and grounded in analysis of African discourses and concepts, and which elucidates local worldviews and experience.

We encourage the presentation of previously unpublished work, and submissions from graduate students and junior faculty in particular. However, we are unlikely to accept any papers submitted from graduate students unless the writer has completed significant fieldwork that informs the analysis. We especially encourage participation from professionals, scholars and graduate students in Africa, as well as those located in Europe, Canada, and the United States.

There are multiple ways to participate in the NEWSA conference. Participants may: (a) present a paper (b) propose a panel of three papers, or (c) serve as a discussant.

Because of the high demand for participation relative to the size of the conference facility, and our desire to maintain the workshop atmosphere, we can only allow attendees who are presenting papers or serving as discussants.

If you wish to give a paper, your proposal should include your name, academic affiliation and status, paper title, and abstract. Your abstract should explain the argument you intend to make, the source of your evidence (e.g., archival, fieldwork, survey), and the contribution your paper makes to understanding significant problems in southern Africa, to furthering conceptual debates, and/or to producing new knowledge in Southern African Studies. The maximum length for the abstract is 500 words.

If you wish to organize your own three-paper panel, your proposal should include all the authors' names, titles and abstracts for all three papers, as well as a brief rationale for how the papers complement each other. The organizers will be happy to negotiate alternative panel formats (such as open discussions of a current issue). We also reserve the right to accept only some papers within a panel. You may choose to include a discussant, or leave it to us to provide one.

If you wish to serve as a discussant, your proposal should indicate the areas of southern African studies on which you are most prepared to comment. Once the conference participants are selected and organized into panels, each panel will be assigned a discussant. Discussants read the pre-circulated papers by the participants in their session, and at the conference give a 10-15 minute constructive criticism/comment on the papers individually and collectively. Discussants also coordinate discussion of the papers amongst those attending the panel.

The deadline for paper and/or panel proposals, or to volunteer as a discussant, is **August 30, 2015**. Please send proposals in **MSWord or RTF format** to [newsa2016@gmail.com](mailto:newsa2016@gmail.com) (**No PDF files please**).

Completed papers, not to exceed 8000 words, will be due **March 21, 2016**, so that the papers can be pre-circulated on a conference website ahead of the meeting.

**Additional Information:** Please visit <http://newsa.history.msu.edu/call-for-papers/>

**Call for Paper**  
**Traditional Governance and Indigenous Peoples**  
**15-17 June, 2016**  
**University of Konstanz, Germany**

In many states, ethnic groups and indigenous communities organize collective decision-making, service provision and jurisdiction according to traditional rules of governance. Traditional governance entails, for example, the selection of chiefs and elders, or rules and procedures for decision-making, customary law and dispute settlement, land allocation, marriage, and inheritance. These contemporary traditional forms of governance co-exist with political actors, as well as the institutions and laws of the state. There is great regional variation, however: while large shares of the population recognize and apply traditional forms of governance in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia or Latin America, traditional or indigenous governance is practiced by minorities in North America or Australia.

In the workshop, we will explore ongoing empirical research on contemporary traditional governance, indigenous institutions, and related political and socio-economic consequences. Participants will have the opportunity to discuss their work extensively in a small group of 25 to 35 colleagues.

**Workshop themes**

We plan to structure the workshop according to three themes. Please keep in mind that these themes are subject to change depending on the received proposals. Proposals on other topics related to contemporary traditional governance are also most welcome. The workshop is open to scholars from across the social sciences.

## **Democracy and legal status**

Under this theme, we invite papers with a focus on how traditional governance relates to democratic institutions and state administrations. Scholars might e.g. study the attitudes of populations towards traditional governance and democracy, the political participation of indigenous groups, the effects of traditional governance structures on electoral outcomes, the relationship of political candidates and indigenous leaders, or analyze and compare traditional actors and state representatives with respect to levels of accountability or approaches to representation. Furthermore, analyses of federal reforms and decentralization involving traditional institutions, or works on constitutional frameworks and legal pluralism, and the integration of customary law may be presented.

## **Development and public goods and services**

Under this theme, contributions may concentrate on how traditional governance affects socio-economic development on the local, regional, and national level. Studies might e.g. tackle questions of public goods provision by traditional authorities, or analyze the relationship of NGOs or aid organizations with structures of traditional governance. We also welcome analyses of traditional forms of land administration, natural resource governance, or social protection, and related effects on the well-being of traditionally governed communities.

## **Peace, security and dispute resolution**

Under this theme, scholars may present their work on how traditional governance relates to levels of internal peace and conflict on the sub-national or national level. For instance, these works may focus on how civil war and ethnic conflict interrelate with existing institutions of traditional governance, or how traditional institutions contribute to security, public order, and criminal justice. Further, papers may examine and compare the role of traditional governance in post-conflict environments and state-building, e.g. with an emphasis on traditional forms of dispute resolution.

## **How to apply**

Paper proposals will be accepted for one of two formats:

Format 1: Panel presentations of approximately 20 minutes per participant;

Format 2: Poster session presentations.

To apply, please send your name(s), affiliation, paper title, and abstract (about 200 words) outlining your research to Mr. Florian G. Kern ([florian.kern@uni-konstanz.de](mailto:florian.kern@uni-konstanz.de)) by **December 1, 2015**. Papers will be accepted – either for presentation or for the poster session – until January 10, 2016.

## **Location and reimbursement**

The workshop will be held in the premises of the University of Konstanz overlooking beautiful Lake Constance. The most convenient way to reach Konstanz is via the international airport of Zurich, Switzerland, which serves many direct flights from across the globe. About one hour of train ride will bring you directly from the airport to the city of Konstanz where your hotel is located.

Reimbursement for contributors includes travel expenses (economy airfare and 2<sup>nd</sup> class train ride) and hotel accommodation for up to three nights.

## **Contact**

For further questions please do not hesitate to contact: [Mr. Florian G. Kern](mailto:Mr. Florian G. Kern), Junior Research Fellow, Chair of International Relations and Conflict Management, Department of Politics and Public Administration at [florian.kern@uni-konstanz.de](mailto:florian.kern@uni-konstanz.de)



**Additional Information:** Please visit <http://www.tradgov-workshop.uni-konstanz.de/>

## OPPORTUNITIES IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

### **City University of New York, Hunter College Open-rank, Africa and the World**

The Department of History at Hunter College, CUNY invites applications for an open-rank professorship in Africa and the World, with any chronological focus, with an anticipated starting date on or about September 1, 2016. The department is especially interested in scholars who address the history of Africa and Africans in innovative regional, global or comparative contexts. Review of applications will be in September 2015 and will continue until the position is filled. To learn more about the department, visit us at <http://hunter.cuny.edu/history>. Ph.D. in history is required at the time of appointment. We seek candidates with a strong record of scholarship, demonstrated teaching abilities, and a commitment to service. Compensation provided commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Applications must be submitted on-line by accessing the CUNYfirst jobs portal: <http://www.cuny.edu/employment/jobsearch.html>. Search job number 12532.

Separately, please have three referees send their letters to:

African History Search Committee, History Department

Hunter College, 695 Park Avenue

New York, NY 10065

- OR -

Email to: [history.search@hunter.cuny.edu](mailto:history.search@hunter.cuny.edu)

**Deadline to apply:** 30 September 2015

**Additional Information:** please visit <http://hunter.cuny.edu/history>

### **Yale University, Department of History Colonial and/or West or East African History**

The Yale University Department of History intends to make a tenure-track assistant professor appointment in colonial and/or post-colonial West or East African history, beginning on July 1, 2016. The successful candidate will be expected to teach courses in 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century history, emphasizing East or West Africa, to complement the Department's existing strengths in pre-colonial, Equatorial and Southern African history. Applications are invited from historians with strong potential for achievement in scholarship, undergraduate and graduate teaching, and intellectual leadership.

We welcome applications from historians who already hold teaching positions, as well as recent PhDs and those who expect their PhD by the time of appointment. Yale University is an Affirmative Action/ Equal Opportunity Employer. Yale values diversity among its students, staff, and faculty and strongly welcomes applications from women, underrepresented minorities, protected veterans, and persons with disabilities. Submit letter of application, C.V., statement of research interests, a teaching statement or sample syllabus, a chapter length writing sample prepared for blind reading, and three letters of reference at <http://apply.interfolio.com/30176>. The review of applications will begin on September 15, 2015.

**Deadline to apply:** September 15, 2015

**Additional Information:** Please visit <http://apply.interfolio.com/30176> or contact [dana.lee@yale.edu](mailto:dana.lee@yale.edu)

### **Study Scholarships and Scholarships for PhD Candidates 2016 Nordic Africa Institute in Uppsala, Sweden**

The Study Scholarship is intended for a one month visit at the Nordic Africa Institute (NAI) and the PhD Scholarship for a one or two month stay. The main aim of the scholarships is to facilitate use of our library, which is focused on contemporary Africa and Social Sciences. Both scholarships cover travelling expenses from a Nordic country to Uppsala, and return. The scholarship holders are offered a shared office at NAI and free accommodation at a centrally located hostel.

**Deadline to apply:** October 1, 2015

**Additional Information:** Please visit [www.nai.uu.se/scholarships/study/](http://www.nai.uu.se/scholarships/study/) or [www.nai.uu.se/scholarships/phd\\_candidates/](http://www.nai.uu.se/scholarships/phd_candidates/). Further inquiries can be directed to [marie.karlsson@nai.uu.se](mailto:marie.karlsson@nai.uu.se)

### **Virginia Military Institute, History Assistant Professor, African/ World History**

The Virginia Military Institute seeks an Africa-centered teacher-scholar who can offer upper level surveys and specialized seminars. The most attractive candidates will be those who have a well-developed subfield in environmental history, gender history, or the history of science and technology.

The departmental teaching load is 3 sections per semester, two of which are normally in the required World History program. The most attractive applicants will be those who are genuinely interested in participating in both halves of this vibrant Core Curriculum course, while also demonstrating active research interests in their particular fields.

Maximum enrollment in History courses is set at 22 students, with some sophomore-, junior- and senior-level seminars capped at lower numbers.

Minimal requirements include an earned Ph.D. in history by May 2016. Teaching experience is essential. Letters of recommendation that can comment concretely on teaching will be most helpful. If the doctorate is not presently in hand, applicants should specifically address when the defense will be held and the dissertation completed. Closing date: 16 October 2015. Initial interviews will be held via "Skype," with follow-up interviews planned for the AHA Convention in Atlanta.

About VMI: VMI is a public, four-year, undergraduate military college of approximately 1,700 students, about half of whom accept commissions in the armed forces upon graduation. Teaching

excellence in a liberal arts setting is our first priority. Faculty members wear uniforms and adhere to military customs, but military experience among faculty is neither required nor expected. The school is the principal institutional sponsor of The Journal of Military History. We are located in Lexington, adjacent to Washington and Lee University, in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley region. For more information about VMI and the Department of History, please visit our Web site at <http://www.vmi.edu>

Applicants should go to: <http://virginiajobs.peopleadmin.com/postings/17725> to complete the application form and to submit the following: letters of interest, curricula vitae, unofficial transcripts of all graduate work completed, and sample syllabi for a one- or two-semester undergraduate survey of African history. However, applicants should also have three letters of recommendation, and samples of scholarship not readily available on-line sent directly to: Search Committee, Department of History, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, VA 24450. Please do not mail hard copies of letters of interest, curricula vitae or application forms directly to the department.

In a continuing effort to enrich its academic environment and provide equal educational and employment opportunities, VMI encourages women, minorities, disabled individuals and veterans to apply.

**Deadline to apply:** October 16, 2015

**Additional Information:** Please visit contact Dr. Eric W. Osborne at [osborneew@vmi.edu](mailto:osborneew@vmi.edu)

### **University of Colorado-Boulder, History Assistant Professor, History of West or Central Africa**

The History Department at the University of Colorado Boulder invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professor position in the history of West or Central Africa. Candidates whose work connects to the Atlantic World and who can teach the pre-1800 African survey are especially encouraged to apply.

Applications are accepted electronically at <https://www.jobsatcu.com>, posting F02599. Applicants are required to submit a letter of interest, a current CV, a syllabus for a Pre-1800 African Survey class, and three confidential letters of recommendation. Quicklink: <https://www.jobsatcu.com/postings/103181>

Review of applications will begin October 25, 2015, and continue until the position is filled.

Contact: Professor Myles Osborne: [myles.osborne@colorado.edu](mailto:myles.osborne@colorado.edu)

**Deadline to apply:** October 25, 2015

**Additional Information:** Please visit <https://www.jobsatcu.com/postings/103181>

### **Chapman University, History Assistant Professor of African History**

Chapman University seeks applications for a faculty position in the History Department, Wilkinson College of Humanities and Social Sciences in August 2016.

Chapman University, located in the heart of Orange County, California, offers traditional undergraduate programs in the arts and sciences and select pre-professional and graduate

programs. Ranked in the top tier of western universities by U.S. News and World Report, Chapman has gained national recognition with its commitment to excellence through research and innovative teaching. More information about the History Department and Wilkinson College of Humanities and Social Sciences is available at <http://www.chapman.edu>.

A Ph.D. from an accredited institution, whose scholarly work promises to make a significant contribution, evidence of effective and innovative teaching, and commitment to a student-centered learning environment and cultural diversity are required.

The History Department seeks a tenure track Assistant Professor in African history. The department is interested in historians who address the history of Africa and Africans in innovative regional, global or comparative contexts, and who can teach lower-division surveys of African history and upper-division seminar courses in their areas of interest.

The successful candidate will also contribute to the Department's new Masters of Arts in War & Society on a regular basis. The MA in War and Society expands the study of warfare beyond its military, diplomatic, and political dimensions by examining the social and cultural aspects of how societies go to war, experience war, and its consequences.

To apply submit a letter of application, curriculum vitae, and contact information for three professional references to:

Alexander R Bay at [slaird@chapman.edu](mailto:slaird@chapman.edu)

Search Committee Chair, History

Please use "History Position" in the subject line. Short-listed candidates will be asked to submit additional materials. Application review begins October 1 and will continue until the position is filled.

**Deadline to apply:** November 9, 2015

**Additional Information:** Please visit <https://webfarm.chapman.edu/jobs/job.aspx?id=720> or contact Alexander R Bay at [slaird@chapman.edu](mailto:slaird@chapman.edu)