

AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY NEWSLETTER

ISSUE #22 NOVEMBER, 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
 - 5 New Journal Articles
 - 7 New Working Papers
3. Upcoming Events in African Economic History
 - 3 Upcoming conferences
4. Opportunities in African Economic History
 - 3 Vacancies

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

AEHW2015 - The 10th New Frontiers in African Economic History Workshop Is Africa Growing out of Poverty? Africa's Economic Transition in Historical Perspective

The workshop took place last week. There were a record number of submitted paper proposals. The papers selected for presentation are available on the [conference website](#). It was resolved that the next meeting, henceforth the Annual Meetings in the African Economic History Network, will be organized in October 2016 at Sussex.

Working Papers Series

A number of AEHN working papers have been recently published:

Kleoniki Alexopoulou & Dacil Juif, 2015. "[Colonial Origins of the Threefold Reality of Mozambique: Fiscal Capacity and Labour Systems](#)", AEHN Working Paper #21.

Jens Anderson, 2015. "[Fiscal capacity and state formation in francophone West Africa 1850-2010](#)", AEHN Working Paper #22.

Gareth Austin, 2015. "[Is Africa Too Late for 'Late Development'? Gerschenkron South of the Sahara](#)", AEHN Working Paper #23.

Marlous van Waijenburg, 2015. "[Financing the African Colonial State: The Revenue Imperative and Forced Labor](#)", AEHN Working Paper #24.

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.

Bibliography on Economic Maritime History of Northwest Africa

Daniel Castillo Hidalgo has published the 1.0 version of the bibliography on Economic Maritime History of Northwest Africa during the colonial age. The [open access document](#) is available here: https://www.academia.edu/16572262/Northwest_African_Ports-West_African_Maritime_History_Bibliography._Author_list_v.1.0_

NEW ABSTRACTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Articles

Jutta Bolt and Ellen Hillbom. Potential for Diversification? The Role of the Formal Sector in Bechuanaland Protectorate's Economy, 1900–65

While Botswana since independence has experienced impressive economic growth and development this progress has not been accompanied by economic diversification and endogenous growth. In this article we focus on the colonial period and investigate to what extent the formal sector of Bechuanaland Protectorate (colonial Botswana) had the potential to constitute the basis for a diversification of the dominating cattle economy away from its dependency on exporting a single natural resource good – beef. We base our study on colonial archive sources and anthropological evidence which we use to: examine labour market structures; estimate welfare ratios and surplus; and discuss government spending. We find that the demand for skilled labour and human capital development was low throughout the colonial period and that the private sector generally lacked the economic strength and dynamics to develop alternative and/or complementary sectors. Further, we find no evidence of demand driven diversification, neither stemming from private sector consumption and investments, nor from government spending on economic activities outside the cattle sector, infrastructure and human capital development.

Jutta Bolt & Ellen Hillbom, 2015. ["Potential for Diversification? The Role of the Formal Sector in Bechuanaland Protectorate's Economy, 1900–65"](#), *Economic History of Developing Regions*, 30(2): 95-124.

James Brennan. The Cold War battle over global news in East Africa: decolonization, the free flow of information, and the media business, 1960–1980

This article examines the news business in Africa during decolonization. While UNESCO stimulated enormous discussion about creating independent 'third world' alternatives for news exchange, African countries such as Kenya and Tanzania sought to secure informational sovereignty by placing international news agencies within their control. Reuters and other international news agencies, in turn, adapted to decolonization by reinventing themselves as companies working to assist new nation-states. In the subsequent contest over news distribution, the Cold War, and inter-agency competition, Africa became a battleground for disputes between Reuters' capitalist vision of news as a commercial product and UNESCO's political conception of news. Ironically, decolonization enabled Reuters to gain greater control over information supply across Africa, because African leaders viewed the capitalist model of news as better suited to their diplomatic goals and political views.

James Brennan, 2015. ["The Cold War battle over global news in East Africa: decolonization, the free flow of information, and the media business, 1960–1980,"](#) Journal of Global History, 10(2):333-356.

Vishnu Padayachee and Bradley Bordiss. How Global Geo-Politics Shaped South Africa's Post-World War I Monetary Policy: The Case Of Gerhard Vissering And Edwin Kemmerer In South Africa, 1924–25

The purpose of this paper is to highlight using international archives, the extent to which America's attempts to anchor its increasingly dominant global economic power and specifically the struggle between London and New York as the centre of global finance, impacted on the nature and character of the monetary policy advice given by these two international experts, as evident in their work on the Kemmerer-Vissering Commission. We show that Kemmerer, a representative of the rising new global economic powerhouse, the United States of America, and Vissering, a representative of a far less significant global player, the Netherlands, also with somewhat closer historical ties to Britain, were in fact instruments of these global dynamics, as they went about their work on the Commission. This global aspect of the narrative of the Kemmerer-Vissering report has not been highlighted by previous research.

Vishnu Padayachee & Bradley Bordiss. ["How Global Geo-Politics Shaped South Africa's Post-World War I Monetary Policy: The Case Of Gerhard Vissering And Edwin Kemmerer In South Africa, 1924–25,"](#) Economic History of Developing Regions, 30(2): 182-209.

Klas Ronnback. The Transatlantic Slave Trade and Social Stratification on the Gold Coast

The paper is concerned with the impact of the transatlantic slave trade on African economies. It focuses upon the case of the Gold Coast, studying quantitatively the impact on the social stratification of Gold Coast societies. The paper argues that the demand for provisions from the external slave trade was too small to have any substantial direct positive linkage effects for the development of commercial agriculture in the rural part of the Gold Coast. Some labourers in the coastal European enclaves experienced an initial temporary boom in living standards, but soon a period of decline took precedent. Only a small group of highly privileged, key employees were able to gain consistently from their positions working for the European slave traders.

Klas Ronnback, 2015. ["The Transatlantic Slave Trade and Social Stratification on the Gold Coast",](#) Economic History of Developing Regions, 30(2): 157-181.

Alan Whitworth. Explaining Zambian Poverty: A History of (Nonagriculture) Economic Policy Since Independence

Despite abundant resources, Zambia has some of the worst poverty in Africa. Much of the 1960s copper boom was wasted on an extraordinary expansion of the role of the state and attempting to industrialise. Public service wages and subsidies were no longer affordable

once copper prices and tax collapsed in the mid-1970s. Choosing to borrow rather than cut expenditure, fiscal deficits and debt became unsustainable as prices continued falling. Expenditure on basic services collapsed. The 1990s reforms stemmed the fiscal haemorrhage. Privatisation of the mines triggered a period of sustained rapid growth, boosted by rebounding copper prices. Along with debt relief, this brought macrostability and significant fiscal space. Although expenditure on basic services increased, much of the proceeds of the second copper boom were again wasted on uneconomic roads, agriculture subsidies and public service wages. Poverty reduction was limited to the urban population.

Alan Whitworth, 2015. "[Explaining Zambian Poverty: A History of \(Nonagriculture\) Economic Policy Since Independence,](#)" *Journal of International Development*, 27(7): 953-986.

Working Papers

Kleoniki Alexopoulou and Dacil Juif. Colonial Origins of the Threefold Reality of Mozambique: Fiscal Capacity and Labour Systems

The question whether institutions in Africa were shaped by the metropolitan identity of the colonizer or by local conditions is lively debated in the African economic history literature. In this paper we contribute to this debate by revealing regional differences in tax capacity in the Portuguese colony of Mozambique. Samir Amin (1972) divided the African continent into three different "macro-regions of colonial influence": Africa of the colonial trade or peasant economy, Africa of the concession-owning companies and Africa of the labour reserves. Interestingly, we argue that Mozambique encompassed all three different "macro-regions" in one sole colony. In regression analysis we find differences in "tax capacity" along this threefold categorization. We use a newly compiled dataset that includes government revenue (direct/indirect taxes) raised on a district level between 1930 and the 1973, derived from the statistical yearbooks and national accounts of Mozambique. Focussing on one country has the advantage over cross country comparisons that one can keep the metropolitan identity constant. We conclude that the tax system developed as a response to the local conditions. and the differences between the three regions were exacerbated during colonial times.

Kleoniki Alexopoulou & Dacil Juif, 2015. "[Colonial Origins of the Threefold Reality of Mozambique: Fiscal Capacity and Labour Systems](#)", AEHN Working Paper #21.

Jens Anderson. Fiscal capacity and state formation in francophone West Africa 1850-2010

This study contributes to African state and fiscal history by presenting a detailed comparison of the evolution of fiscal capacity in four countries in francophone West Africa – Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger and Senegal - over both the colonial and independent periods. While common patterns and persistence can be observed it is instead the unique fiscal pathways of the

individual countries that stand out. These pathways can only be understood by analyzing how the underlying economic and political factors of each country develop over time. The importance of the colonial heritage in the development of fiscal capacity for individual countries should therefore not be overemphasized

Jens Anderson, 2015. "[Fiscal capacity and state formation in francophone West Africa 1850-2010](#)", AEHN Working Paper #22.

Gareth Austin. Is Africa Too Late for 'Late Development'? Gerschenkron South of the Sahara

This essay presents an economic history perspective on prospects for industrialization in Sub-Saharan Africa. The Gerschenkron-Amsden 'late development'/'late industrialization' approach has valuable insights for Africa, but is best set within Sugihara's longer-term, non-Eurocentric framework of very long-term 'paths' of development, which respond to particular factor endowments with characteristic choices of technique and institution. Most of Africa has been labour-scarce until relatively recently, and accordingly showed a preference for land-extensive development, seeking to maximize returns to labour rather than land. The same resource conditions suggest that Africa was never likely to have moved directly from handicrafts to modern manufacturing without an intervening phase of specialization in primary products. But Africa's resource ratios have changed radically in recent decades, towards labour abundance plus much greater human capital formation. This greatly increases the chance that industrialization, initially labour-intensive, can take off in at least some African economies, with state support.

Gareth Austin, 2015. "[Is Africa Too Late for 'Late Development'? Gerschenkron South of the Sahara](#)", AEHN Working Paper #23.

Willem Boshoff and Johan Fourie. When did globalization begin in South Africa?

Economic globalization is defined as the co-movement of prices across a large number of countries (O'Rourke and Williamson, 2002). This research note identifies the period when South African prices began to move in unison with those of the country's lead trading partner or, in other words, when South Africa globalized. We find that South African wheat prices started reflecting UK trends soon after the discovery of diamonds and gold in the interior of the country. The mineral revolution, it seems, was responsible for integrating the broader South African economy – here proxied by agricultural prices – into the global economy. We further show that this integration was not confined to Cape Town; the coming of the railways ensured that markets in the larger Western and Eastern Cape and, importantly, the town of Kimberley, were well integrated with those in Cape Town. We therefore establish the start of South Africa's globalization in the 1870s.

Willem Boshoff & Johan Fourie. "[When did globalization begin in South Africa?](#)", Stellenbosch Working Paper Series No. Wp10/2015.

Yves Jégourel. A chequered African history of commodity markets, part one: bauxite and aluminium

The African endowment in mineral resources is well known and has often been a mixed blessing, according to the so-called “natural resources curse”. Bauxite, an ore that serves as a feedstock for aluminium production, is particularly present in Guinean soil but, notwithstanding its efforts to do so, this country has not yet succeeded in transforming this red treasure into a real source of social and economic development. Despite the difficult economic context and a long road ahead, there are a number of reasons to expect improvements on this front.

Yves Jégourel, 2015. [“A chequered African history of commodity markets, part one: bauxite and aluminium”](#), OCP Policy Centre, PB-15/21.

Meier zu Selhausen, Felix, Marco H.D. van Leeuwen, and Jacob Weisdorf. *Social Mobility among Christian Africans: Evidence from Ugandan Marriage Registers, 1895-2011*

Did colonialism provide or prevent social mobility? We use Christian marriage registers from colonial and post-colonial Uganda to investigate long-run trends in African intergenerational social mobility. We find that the colonial era brought greater and much more equal opportunities for upward mobility among the sampled population than was the case in pre-colonial times. In urban areas the colonial labour market was the main ladder for upward mobility, and missionaries provided the education and social reference needed to climb it. In rural areas the absence of a broad colonial labour market made social mobility less common and mostly linked to employment in mission schools and hospitals. We find that the rigid precolonial power structures gradually dissolved and were substituted by a society in which aptitude outperformed ascription in attaining high social status. This continued throughout the post-colonial period despite extended episodes of political turmoil. Our data strongly reject the ‘buffer zone’ hypothesis that sons of blue-collar fathers were prevented from entering into white-collar work.

Meier zu Selhausen, Felix, Marco H.D. van Leeuwen & Jacob Weisdorf, 2015, [“Social Mobility among Christian Africans: Evidence from Ugandan Marriage Registers, 1895-2011”](#), CAGE Working Paper no. 239.

Marlous van Waijenburg. *Financing the African Colonial State: The Revenue Imperative and Forced Labor*

Recent studies on colonial public finance have pointed to the severe constraints to fiscal capacity building Sub-Saharan Africa, and to the inclination of colonial governments to avoid direct taxes when revenue from trade became sufficiently available. Although fiscal revenue was indeed a central pillar of the colonial state formation process, contributions from a widely used but implied source of government ‘income’ – that of forced labor (or ‘labor taxes’) – have so far been left out of the picture. Exploiting data on labor corvée schemes in French Africa between 1913-1937 (the prestations), this is the first paper to provide estimates of how much this in-kind form of revenue may have enhanced colonial budgets. I show that in most places labor taxes constituted the most important component of early colonial state income. My results imply that studies on historical fiscal capacity building efforts need to make a greater effort to estimate and integrate this significant source of state income into their analysis.

Marlous van Waijenburg, 2015. ["Financing the African Colonial State: The Revenue Imperative and Forced Labor"](#), AEHN Working Paper #24.

UPCOMING EVENTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

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
Traditional Governance and Indigenous Peoples
15-17 June, 2015
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) 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 2nd 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, Junior Research Fellow, Chair of International Relations and Conflict Management, Department of Politics and Public Administration at florian.kern@uni-konstanz.de

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

Conflict and Development: Perspectives from History, Economics, and Politics
Feb. 19, 20, and 21 2016
Irvine, California

Conference Organizers: Dan Bogart, UC Irvine, and Stergios Skaperdas, UC Irvine
Conflict is endemic in the world. Its financial toll is enormous to say nothing of the human costs. Some economists have estimated that the total costs of conflict and enforcement of contracts represent at least 10% of national income. Historical studies have shown that regions plagued by severe conflict in the past are often more poor today. One view is that conflict breeds political and social institutions that stifle development. However, there is an argument that in Europe war helped to foster the development of strong fiscal states, which subsequently aided in economic development through infrastructure and enforcement of property rights. An historical perspective thus has much to offer in terms of understanding the effects of conflict. The tools of political science also illuminate how the state is organized and responds to pressures brought by conflict. This conference aims bring together scholars from several disciplines to shed light on conflict and development.

We invite proposals for papers on the main theme of the conference. We also especially encourage graduate students from the University of California to propose papers as well as specialists in the area of conflict in any university. The due date for proposals is Oct. 1, 2015.

Please send a two-page paper proposal to Dan Bogart, dbogart@uci.edu and Lauren Thomas, lhthomas@ucdavis.edu.

Additional Information: Please contact Dan Bogart, dbogart@uci.edu and Lauren Thomas, lhthomas@ucdavis.edu

OPPORTUNITIES IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

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
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

University of Minnesota -- Duluth, History Assistant Professor in Sub-Saharan African History

The Department of History at the University of Minnesota Duluth invites applicants for a tenure-track assistant professorship in sub-Saharan African history to begin August 22, 2016. The candidate must provide evidence of the ability to teach courses in both pre-colonial and modern Africa. Required qualifications include: Ph.D. in History or equivalent, demonstrated ability in relevant languages, demonstrated teaching experience, demonstrated potential for research and publication, excellent written communication skills, and an ability to work with people of diverse backgrounds and experiences. For a complete position description and information on how to apply online, visit: <http://www1.umn.edu/ohr/employment> and search for job opening 305464. Complete applications will be reviewed beginning December 1, 2015.

Deadline to apply: December 1, 2015

Additional

Information: Please send inquiries to Terry Estep at hists@d.umn.edu

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Program in Science, Technology and Society Assistant, Associate, or Full Professor

MIT's Program in Science, Technology, and Society invites applications for a tenure-track faculty position, at a rank of assistant, associate, or full professor. We seek an STS scholar with expertise in one of more of the following research areas: (1) science, technology, and society in Africa, Latin America, and/or Asia; (2) science, technology, and public policy and/or security. Graduate and

undergraduate teaching, and advising are expected. Interest in establishing scholarly connections at MIT beyond the STS Program are desirable.

Candidates must hold a Ph.D by the start of employment. The offer is contingent upon completion of the degree by the start date of employment. Candidates must be able to demonstrate excellence in research and teaching. The appointment is anticipated to begin in academic year 2016-2017.

MIT is an Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action employer and strongly encourages the applications of women and members of minority groups.

Applications consisting of a cover letter, current curriculum vita, statement describing current and future research plans, a statement of teaching philosophy, and three letters of recommendation should be submitted via the Academic Jobs Online website at <https://academicjobsonline.org/>. Please no hard copy submissions.

Applications will be reviewed beginning October 15, 2015. The process will continue until the position is filled.

Deadline to apply: December 16, 2015

Additional Information: Please contact Paree Pinkney, ppinkney@mit.edu

