

AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY NEWSLETTER ISSUE #4 NOVEMBER, 2012

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](#)
 - * New [Journal Articles](#) (10)
 - * New [Working Papers](#) (10)
3. [Upcoming Events in African Economic History](#)
 - * Upcoming conferences (4)
4. [Opportunities in African Economic History](#)
 - * Vacancies (10)
 - * Funding opportunities (1)

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

Working Papers Series

The network is proud to announce the launch of its Working Papers Series. Its aim is to disseminate new and exciting research within the network and beyond. The following four [new working papers can be found on our website](#) as well as in this current newsletter:

Jerven, Morten; Austin, Gareth; Green, Erik; Uche, Chibuike; Frankema, Ewout; Fourie, Johan; Inikori, Joseph E.; Moradi, Alexander and Hillbom, Ellen, "[Moving Forward in African Economic History: Bridging the Gap in Methods and Sources](#)", African Economic History Network, Working Paper No. 1

Green, Erik "[Land concentration, institutional control and African agency: Growth and stagnation of European tobacco farming in Shire Highlands, c 1900 – 1940](#)", African Economic History Network, Working Paper No. 2

Jerven, Morten "[Future challenges in measuring Africa's past: Lessons from estimating GDP for the Gold Coast, 1891-1954](#)", African Economic History Network, Working Paper No. 3

Denis Cogneau, Alexander Moradi. [Borders that Divide: Education and Religion in Ghana and Togo since Colonial Times](#), African Economic History Network, Working Paper No. 4

The network is currently issuing a call for papers. If you have a paper you would like to submit please send us an email. For any further question at this time regarding the WPS please contact Erik Green at Erik.Green@ekh.lu.se

Funding

If you or your organisation would like to know more about the activities of the AEHN and how best to support these, please [contact us](#) for more information. New grants are always welcome.

Data

The network has made new datasets available. The data is free to use but the principal investigator must be cited. Please contribute your datasets. The AEHN provides a unique opportunity to strengthening African economic history by providing primary data sets.

NEW ABSTRACTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Articles

Gareth Austin, Joerg Baten & Bas Van Leeuwen. The biological standard of living in early nineteenth-century West Africa: new anthropometric evidence for northern Ghana and Burkina Faso

West Africans are on average shorter than Europeans today. Whether this was already the case at the end of the Atlantic slave trade is an important question for the history of nutrition and physical welfare. We present the first study of changing heights for people born mostly in what are now northern Ghana and Burkina Faso during the early nineteenth century. The dataset, not used before for anthropometry, documents men born between 1800 and 1849. Mostly purchased from slave owners, they were recruited into the Dutch army to serve in the Dutch East Indies. We find that height development was stagnant between 1800 and 1830 and deteriorated strongly during the 1840s. In international comparison and after taking selectivity issues into account, these Ghanaian and Burkinabe recruits were notably shorter than north-western Europeans but not shorter than southern Europeans during this period.

Gareth Austin, Joerg Baten and Bas Van Leeuwen, 2012. "[The biological standard of living in early nineteenth-century West Africa: new anthropometric evidence for northern Ghana and Burkina Faso](#)", *The Economic History Review*, 65 (4): 1280-1302.

Cati Coe. How Debt Became Care: Child Pawning and Its Transformations in Akuapem, the Gold Coast, 1874–1929

Studies of slavery in Africa have noted the persistence of those relations in different forms, such as pawning, that allow social changes in power, status and wealth to be weathered more gradually. As pawning itself became less frequent, did other kinds of relationship take its place? Some scholars have argued that pawning was folded into marriage and fatherhood; others that there are continuities with fosterage and domestic servant arrangements today. This article examines the question of pawning's transformations in Akuapem, a region in south-eastern Ghana involved in forms of commercial agriculture that were heavily dependent on slave labour and the capital raised by pawning. Ultimately, it argues that debt became key to fatherhood and fosterage relations between children and adults, changing from a short-term exchange to more lifelong reciprocal relations of care.

Cati Coe, 2012. "[How Debt Became Care: Child Pawning and Its Transformations in Akuapem, the Gold Coast, 1874–1929](#)", *Africa*, 82 (2): 287-311.

José de Sousa & Julie Lochard. Trade and Colonial Status

Does colonisation explain differences in trade performance across developing countries? In this paper, we analyse the differential impact of British versus French colonial legacies on the current trade of African ex-colonies. We initially find that former British colonies trade more, on average, than do their French counterparts. This difference might be the result of the relative superiority of British institutions. However, a core concern is the non-random selection of colonies by the British. Historians argue that with Britain, trade preceded colonisation. Using an instrument based on colonisation history to control for this endogeneity, we find no evidence of a systematic difference between the British and French colonial legacies with respect to trade. This finding suggests that the apparent better performance of British ex-colonies might be instead explained by pre-colonial conditions.

José de Sousa and Julie Lochard, 2012. "[Trade and Colonial Status](#)", *Journal of African Economies*, 21 (3): 409-439.

Morten Jerven & Magnus Ebo Duncan. Revisiting GDP estimates in Sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons from Ghana

The upward revision of GDP in Ghana, announced in November 2010, attracted considerable attention in the media, in the development community, and from development scholars. This paper clarifies what caused this upward revision and discusses how the revision was handled. Many other countries have outdated base years and do not utilize data sources fully. They can learn from the Ghanaian experience and improve the accuracy of the most important metric for macroeconomic evaluations. This paper also offers a perspective on how the media and popular opinions are best managed in a careful and transparent process

Morten Jerven and Magnus Ebo Duncan, 2012. "[Revisiting GDP estimates in Sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons from Ghana](#)", *The African Statistical Journal* 15: 13- 22.

Priya Lal. Self-Reliance and the State: The Multiple Meanings of Development in Early Post-Colonial Tanzania

This article uses a key principle of the Tanzanian *ujamaa* project – self-reliance – as an analytical lever to open up the historical landscape of development politics in that national context during the 1960s and early 1970s. Throughout this period Tanzanians understood and experienced self-reliance in a variety of ways: as a mandated developmental strategy or a collective developmental aspiration, a condition of dignity or privation, a hallmark of national citizenship or a reflection of local survivalism, a matter of luxury or necessity. I trace these multiple meanings through three distinct but overlapping fields of inquiry: first, by cataloguing the plural ideological registers indexed by self-reliance within official development discourse *vis-à-vis* domestic and international politics; second, by illuminating a diverse range of rural elders' accounts of *ujamaa* villagization and self-reliance policy in the south-eastern region of Mtwara; and third, by examining the ambivalent position of self-reliance within public debates about regional development in relation to the national scale. In doing so, I expose the dialectical friction between competing constructions of citizenship and development at the heart of

ujamaa, and suggest new avenues forward for conceptualizing the afterlives of 'self-reliance' and the changing meaning of development in contemporary Tanzania and beyond.

Priya Lal, 2012. "[Self-Reliance and the State: The Multiple Meanings of Development in Early Post-Colonial Tanzania](#)", *Africa*, 82 (2): 212-234.

Martine Mariotti. Labour markets during apartheid in South Africa

Anecdotal evidence shows that despite extensive restrictions on the hiring of African workers, these workers were increasingly employed in semi-skilled occupations throughout the apartheid era. This article shows that White skill acquisition throughout the apartheid era reduced the supply of White semi-skilled workers and led to the removal of job reservation, the process of reserving skilled and semi-skilled jobs for Whites. Although job reservation declined, there is little evidence of a decline in racial segregation in the labour market. It is concluded that the transformation in the labour market was driven by White economic incentives rather than any evident change in White preferences regarding racial segregation.

Martine Mariotti, 2012. "[Labour markets during apartheid in South Africa](#)", *The Economic History Review*, 65 (3): 1100-1122.

Alexander Moradi. Climate, height and economic development in sub-Saharan Africa

Environmental conditions leave an imprint in the human body. The physical development of children is enhanced by a healthy environment, including high-quality nutrition in sufficient quantities. Deprivation, in contrast, stunts body growth. As a consequence, children suffering from chronic malnutrition fall short of their genetic growth potential and, on average, become shorter adults. This will reflect in a population's mean height. Insofar as nutrition and health are correlated with income, heights should be correlated with income. Numerous articles found richer individuals on average taller than the poor. One would expect to find the same relationship at country level.

Alexander Moradi, 2012. "[Climate, height and economic development in sub-Saharan Africa](#)", *Anthropology and Economic History*, 90 (2012): 1-4.

Maren Radeny & Erwin Bulte. Determinants of Rural Income: The Role of Geography and Institutions in Kenya

We revisit the debate about the root causes of income divergence, and ask whether geographical variables or institutions are the main determinants of income. Complementing earlier cross-country work, we focus on the local level and seek to explain within-country income differences. Analysing Kenyan household data, we find that certain geographical variables appear to be more important drivers of per capita income levels than local institutions. Once we control for geography, our measures of community-level institutions do not seem to explain within-Kenya differences in income.

Maren Radeny and Erwin Bulte, 2012. "[Determinants of Rural Income: The Role of Geography and Institutions in Kenya](#)", *Journal of African Economies*, 21 (2): 307-341.

Ryan Saylor. Probing the historical sources of the Mauritian miracle: sugar exporters and state building in colonial Mauritius

Scholars increasingly agree that the 'Mauritian Miracle' was enabled by the country's significant level of state capacity. This article probes Mauritius's state-building past to identify the early sources of Mauritian state capacity. Specifically, I find that the close collaboration between the island's export-oriented sugar planters, known as the Franco-Mauritians, and colonial officials accounts for the growth of Mauritian state capacity during the nineteenth century. Following the island's first major commodity boom, in 1825, sugar planters pressed colonial officials to 'regulate' the island's labour supply, improve its transportation infrastructure, and undertake research and development initiatives. These efforts collectively promoted the growth of state capacity and laid the groundwork for the country's relatively capable state. The influence of Mauritius's export-oriented coalition on state building may shed light on the country's comparative success to other African countries, where export-oriented coalitions have been rare both historically and in the contemporary era.

Ryan Saylor, 2012. "[Probing the historical sources of the Mauritian miracle: sugar exporters and state building in colonial Mauritius](#)", *Review of African Political Economy*, 39 (133): 465-478.

Dimitri van den Bersselaar. "Doorway to Success?": Reconstructing African Careers in European Business from Company House Magazines and Oral History Interviews

The largely literate African employees of European businesses during the colonial and postcolonial period have not been studied as a group, unlike miners, railway workers and colonial intermediaries. This group has nevertheless been of great importance. Many of its members became part of the core of the management of African-owned enterprises and organizations, others started their own businesses or became successful politicians. African employees of European business, alongside government employees, formed the basis of the rapidly growing middle classes during the period after the Second World War. They gave their children a Western-style education, often at well-respected schools. In many local communities the "manager" became a figure of respect. Many employees were elected to traditional office as chiefs. Such successes were not limited to those employees who made it into management. For example, a carpenter with a steady career with a European company could build and own several houses. These African employees domesticated capitalism in West Africa, mediated changes in consumption and the rise of a consumer society, and adopted European expectations of career progression and life cycle. Working for a European business, they also found themselves at important sites of contestation during colonial and postcolonial political struggles.

Dimitri van den Bersselaar, 2012. "[Doorway to Success?": Reconstructing African Careers in European Business from Company House Magazines and Oral History Interviews](#)". *History in Africa*, 38 (1) : 257-294

Working Papers

Sanghamitra Bandyopadhyay & Elliott Green. Pre-Colonial Political Centralization and Contemporary Development in Uganda

The importance of pre-colonial history on contemporary African development has become an important field of study within development economics in recent years. In particular Gennaioli and Rainer (2007) suggest that pre-colonial political centralization has had an impact on contemporary levels of development within Africa at the country level. We test the Gennaioli and Rainer (2007) hypothesis at the sub-national level with evidence from Uganda. Using a variety of datasets we obtain results which are striking in two ways. First, we confirm the Gennaioli and Rainer (2007) hypothesis that pre-colonial centralization is highly correlated with modern day development outcomes such as GDP, asset ownership and poverty levels, and that these correlations hold at the district, sub-county and individual levels. We also use an instrumental variable approach to confirm this finding using the distance from ancient capital of Mubende as an instrument. However, our second finding is that public goods like immunization coverage and primary school enrolment are not correlated with pre-colonial centralization. These findings are thus consistent with a correlation between pre-colonial centralization and private rather than public goods, thereby suggesting the persistence of poverty and wealth from the pre-colonial period to the present.

Sanghamitra Bandyopadhyay and Elliott Green, 2012. "[Pre-Colonial Political Centralization and Contemporary Development in Uganda](#)", *New Economic History Working Paper 2012-08*.

Denis Cogneau and Alexander Moradi. Borders that Divide: Education and Religion in Ghana and Togo since Colonial Times

The partition of German Togoland after WWI provides a natural experiment allowing to test what impact colonial policies really had. Using a data set of recruits to the Ghana colonial army 1908-1955, we find literacy and religious beliefs to diverge at the border between British and French mandated part of Togoland as early as in the 1920s. We attribute this to the different policies towards missionary schools. The divergence is only visible in the South where educational and evangelization efforts were strong enough. Using contemporary survey data we find that border effects originated at colonial times still persist today.

Denis Cogneau and Alexander Moradi, 2012. "[Borders that Divide: Education and Religion in Ghana and Togo since Colonial Times](#)", *African Economic History Working Paper Series 2012-04*.

Graham A. Davis. Replicating 'Sources of Slow Growth in African Economies'

The most cited paper ever published by the Journal of African Economies is Jeffrey Sachs and Andrew Warner's "Sources of Slow Growth in African Economies." The paper advises that despite decades of slow growth in Africa there should be considerable optimism regarding Africa's future; if it could have only managed policy and governance quality that equaled the average non-African developing economy its growth rate from 1965 to 1990 would have almost doubled. My attempt to purely replicate this conclusion fails. Adopting other developing country policies would have

increased African growth, but by only 0.05 percent points. Policy does have a strong influence on growth. Nevertheless, Africa grew more slowly than other developing countries not because of policy differences, which were in aggregate small, but because of its relatively unfavourable geography, changing demography and the poor health of its population. This change including now aligns the paper with the three other contemporaneous papers that investigated Africa's slow growth performance and find that poor policy was a minor factor.

Graham A. Davis, 2012. "[Replicating 'Sources of Slow Growth in African Economies'](#)", *Colorado School of Mines Working Paper* 2012-09.

Erik Green. Land Concentration, Institutional Control and African agency: Growth and Stagnation of European Tobacco Farming in Shire Highlands, c 1900 – 1940

The role of factor endowments and institutions as drivers of socio-economic change and development is a central theme in economic and agrarian history. The common approach is to identify either factor endowments or institutions as triggers of change. Meanwhile, institutions and factor endowments are interdependent and the puzzle is to identify the causality within the structure of interdependence. This paper is an attempt to relate factor endowments with institutions from a specific theoretical angle, following Griffin et al proposed hypothesis of the connections between land concentration and labour control. The paper discusses to what extent land concentration in the southern province of colonial Malawi during the early colonial period created specific institutions of labour control that determined agricultural growth on European controlled tobacco farms. The paper concludes that the European farmers' control of labour was severely restricted due to African farmers' (tenants as well as peasants) engagement in cash crop production. The labour contracts were therefore to a large extent designed to meet the demands of the Africans. Land concentration had little impact on European farmers' capacity to control labour. On the contrary, African agency played a significant role in shaping the institutional framework in which the European farmers operated in.

Erik Green, 2012. "[Land Concentration, Institutional Control and African agency: Growth and Stagnation of European Tobacco Farming in Shire Highlands, c 1900 – 1940](#)", *African Economic History Working Paper Series* 2012-02.

Morten Jerven. Future challenges in measuring Africa's past: Lessons from estimating GDP for the Gold Coast, 1891-1954

There has been a recent surge in research on long term African development. For this research agenda to be fruitful and its theories, it is crucial to have consistent estimates of economic change. This paper contributes with a new GDP time series for Ghana, 1891-1954. The series implies a sustained period of economic expansion from the late 19th century into the 1960s. This suggests a revision of some prevalent truths about the history of economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa. The paper discusses the potential of creating historical national accounts for other African economies across the colonial and post-colonial period.

Morten Jerven, 2012. "[Future challenges in measuring Africa's past: Lessons from estimating GDP for the Gold Coast, 1891-1954](#)", *African Economic History Working Paper Series* 2012-03.

Morten Jerven, Gareth Austin, Erik Green, Chibuike Uche, Ewout Frankema, Johan Fourie, Joseph E. Inikori, Alexander Moradi and Ellen Hillbom. Moving Forward in African Economic History: Bridging the Gaps in Methods and Sources

The field of African economic history is in resurgence. This paper reviews recent and on-going research contributions and notes strengths in their wide methodological, conceptual and topical variety. In these strengths there is also a challenge: different methodological approaches may also result in divisions, particularly on the quantitative versus qualitative axis. The African Economic History Network has recently been formed to bridge the gap between methods and sources and to facilitate intellectual exchanges among the widest possible range of scholars working on Sub-Saharan economic history. This paper outlines current research projects and calls for future research as well as suggesting promising lines of enquiry in the discipline.

Morten Jerven, Gareth Austin, Erik Green, Chibuike Uche, Ewout Frankema, Johan Fourie, Joseph E. Inikori, Alexander Moradi and Ellen Hillbom, 2012. "[Moving Forward in African Economic History: Bridging the Gaps in Methods and Sources](#)", *African Economic History Working Paper Series 2012-01*.

Augustin Kwasi Fosu. Growth of African Economies: Productivity, Policy Syndromes and the Impact of Institutions

Recent evidence from an exhaustive political-economy study of growth of African economies – the Growth Project of the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) - suggests that 'policy syndromes' have substantially contributed to the generally poor growth in sub-Saharan Africa during post-independence. The current article employs the unique data and insights generated by the Growth Project to further explore the importance of a 'syndrome-free' (SF) regime for growth in the region by examining: (i) the channels via which SF affects growth: total factor productivity (TFP) versus factors of production; and (ii) the role of institutions in mediating this impact, with special attention accorded the efficacy of the restraint on the executive branch of government in mitigating the potentially adverse effect of ethnicity.

Augustin Kwasi Fosu, 2012. "[Growth of African Economies: Productivity, Policy Syndromes and the Impact of Institutions](#)", *CSAE Working Paper WPS/2012-11*.

Stelios Michalopoulos and Elias Papaioannou. National Institutions and African Development: Evidence from Partitioned Ethnicities

We investigate the role of national institutions on regional development in a novel framework. We exploit the fact that the arbitrary political boundaries in the eve of African independence partitioned more than two hundred ethnic groups across different countries subjecting similar cultures, residing in homogeneous geographic areas, to different formal institutions. Using both a matching-type and a regression discontinuity approach we show that differences in countrywide institutional structures across the national border do not explain within-ethnicity differences in economic performance, as captured by satellite light density at night. Despite some evidence of heterogeneity, for the overwhelming majority of groups the relationship is economically and statistically insignificant. While our results do not necessarily generalize to areas far from the national borders, close to the capital

cities or to other parts of the world, they suggest that the cross-country positive correlation between formal national institutions and economic development has to be carefully interpreted.

Stelios Michalopoulos and Elias Papaioannou, 2012. "[National Institutions and African Development: Evidence from Partitioned Ethnicities](#)", *CEPR Discussion Paper No. DP9075*

Alexander Moradi & Remi Jedwab. Colonial Investments and Long-Term Development in Africa: Evidence from Ghanaian Railways

What is the impact of colonial public investments on long-term development? We investigate this issue by looking at the impact of railway construction on economic development in Ghana. Two railway lines were built by the British to link the coast to mining areas and the hinterland city of Kumasi. Using panel data at a fine spatial level over one century (11x11 km grid cells in 1891-2000), we find a strong effect of rail connectivity on the production of cocoa, the country's main export commodity, and development, which we proxy by population and urban growth. First, we exploit various strategies to ensure our effects are causal: we show that pre-railway transport costs were prohibitively high, we provide evidence that line placement was exogenous, we find no effect for a set of placebo lines, and results are robust to instrumentation and nearest neighbor matching. Second, transportation infrastructure investments had large welfare effects for Ghanaians during the colonial period. Colonization meant both extraction and development in this context. Third, railway construction had a persistent impact: railway cells are more developed today despite a complete displacement of rail by other means of transport. We investigate the various channels of path dependence, including demographic growth, industrialization or infrastructure investments.

Alexander Moradi & Remi Jedwab, 2012. "[Colonial Investments and Long-Term Development in Africa: Evidence from Ghanaian Railways](#)", 1-24.

Richard J. Reid. Violent Development: Toward an Economic History of Africa Warfare and Military Organization

The aim of this paper is deceptively simple: What has war achieved in Africa in the last two hundred years? What have the wagers of war aimed to achieve, even if they did not succeed? Why and in what ways has violence failed? This paper represents a preliminary attempt to explore what can broadly be termed the 'economic aspects' of both warfare and military organisation in Africa's modern history — to identify the economic drivers of conflict, as well as the material constraints upon it; to explore the ways in which warfare can be said to have facilitated 'development', broadly defined, as well as bringing about economic catastrophe, or at least severely inhibiting economic growth; and to highlight the degree to which participation in violence, notably as armed combatant, represented material aspiration and offered opportunities for both economic gain and social mobility. At root, it is argued here that the developmental aspects of warfare — viewed over the long term, and understood within local parameters — need to be appreciated alongside its unquestionably highly destructive elements. The paper uses as its timeframe the period since c.1800, a date which — give or take a decade or two on either side, variable from place to place — denotes the beginning of Africa's 'modern era'. In many ways the centerpiece of the thesis presented here is that across much of the continent the 'long' nineteenth century — stretching between the 1780s and the 1920s — witnessed a revolution in military affairs, ongoing aspects of which have had a profound influence on

postcolonial Africa. The paper aims to examine the economic dimensions of that revolution and its aftermath, and to place Africa's recent economic and military history in a longer-term context.

Richard J. Reid, 2012. "[Violent development: Toward an Economic History of Africa Warfare and Military Organization](#)", *ERSA Working Paper 310*.



UPCOMING EVENTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

55th Annual Meeting

Research Frontiers In The Study Of Africa

November 29th to December 1st, 2012

Program Overview

The ASA Annual Meeting is the largest gathering of Africanist scholars in the world. With an attendance of almost 2,000 scholars and professionals, the conference offers more than 200 panels and roundtables, scholarly and professional plenary and institutional events, awards and prizes, as well as discussion groups, an international exhibit hall, and an on-demand film to appreciate the teaching, research, and professional results of Africanist scholars and that of their colleagues. The Annual Meeting is held in cooperation with major colleges, universities and museums in different regions of North America and attracts participants from North and South America, Africa, Asia and Europe.

The program looks very interesting – here are a selection of topics that may interest members:

I-H-9 Roundtable — The Politics of Economic Development in Uganda: Contested Political and Economic Spaces

II-H-7 New Frontiers, Old Struggles in African Labor Studies: Theory and Methodology (Part I)

III-H-9 New Frontiers, Old Struggles in African Labor Studies: Empirical Case Studies (Part II)

II-H-8 African Poverty, Growth and International Capital Flows

III-H-10 Developmental States Inc.? The State in Africa Between Developmentalism and Entrepreneurship

IX-H-11 Development Revisited and Reframed

IX-H-12 Africa's Recent Economic Performance: Roots, Evidence, and New Patterns

X-H-13 Africa's Contribution to Development Theory

VI-K-18 New Directions for Africa's Economic History before Colonialism

XI-K-20 New Approaches to the Social and Economic History of Senegambia: Women's Economic, Social, Cultural Endeavors

The 2012 preliminary program is available [here](#).

2013 African Conference
University of Texas at Austin
March 28th to March 31st, 2013

Program Overview

For the past 13 years, the Africa Conference has encouraged an interdisciplinary dialogue about the African continent for scholars from around the world. This year's theme is Social Movements, Political Expression and Religion in Africa. The goal of this year's conference is to generate an interdisciplinary dialogue about the historical and contemporary roles of Africa in fostering social, cultural, and political change within the borders of its individual countries, throughout the continent, and around the world

Call for Papers

Submitted papers will be assigned to particular panels according to similarities in theme, topic, discipline, or geographical location. Additionally, selected papers will be published in book form.

The deadline for submitting paper proposals is November 30, 2012. Please submit all abstracts to: Toyin Falola: toyin.falola@mail.utexas.edu or Lady Jane Acquah and Ryan Groves: africaconference2013@gmail.com

Additional Information

For further information please visit the University of Texas at Austin website <http://www.utexas.edu/cola/orgs/2013africa-conference/>

Economic History Society Annual Conference
University of York
April 5th to April 7th, 2013

Program Overview

The Economic History Society holds their annual conference at the University of York in April. The *Economic History Society* exists to support research and teaching in economic and social history, broadly defined. It does this through publications, including the *Economic History Review* and a range of textbooks and study packs, through conferences and workshops, through the finance of research fellowships and research grants, and through bursaries and prizes for younger scholars.

Deadlines

Call for New Researcher papers. The deadline has now passed.

Call for Academic papers and sessions. The deadline has now passed.

Online booking. The online booking facility will open in early December 2012.

Additional Information

For more information please visit <http://www.ehs.org.uk/ehs/annualconferences/default.asp>

SAHS 24th Biennial Conference
University of Botswana
June 27th – 29th, 2013

Program Overview

The South African History Society will hold their annual conference "All for One, One for All?: Leveraging National Interests with Regional Visions in Southern Africa" 27-29 June 2013 in Gaborone, and hosted by the History Department at the University of Botswana.

Call for Abstracts and Paper and Panel Proposals

Abstracts of no more than 300 words should be sent to Prof. Fred Morton (rodger.morton@mopipi.ub.bw), by the 30 January 2013. Please include your full name, title, affiliation and email address.

Panel proposals should have abstracts and contact details for all participants as well as, if possible, a moderator/chair. Should you not be able to identify an available chairperson, we will undertake to appoint one.

Further details, including details of registration and conference fees, procedures for the annual student prize, as well as the special conference edition of the South African Historical Journal will be published over the next few weeks on the SAHS conference website:

<http://www.sahs.org.za/conf2013>.

Additional Information

For further information please visit <http://www.sahs.org.za/conf2013/?q=node/3092>
All enquiries to Ackson Kanduza (kandiuza@mopipi.ub.bw).

FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES AND VACANCIES

University of Massachusetts-Boston Assistant Professor of African History

The History Department of the University of Massachusetts Boston invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professor in 19th-21st century Sub-Saharan African History. The appointment may begin as early as February 2013. Area of specialization is open. We are favorable to candidates whose interests include transoceanic connections, including the Atlantic World, as well as the history of women and gender, environmental history, history of religion, urban history, and history of science, medicine and technology. Teaching responsibilities include a two-semester African History introductory survey and upper division and graduate courses in the candidate's areas of specialization.

Minimum Qualifications: Teaching experience preferred. PhD must have been awarded no later than December 2012. Candidates must demonstrate a strong commitment to scholarship and to teaching excellence in a diverse urban public university.

To apply, submit a c.v., letter of application describing research and teaching experience and future goals, and an article-length writing sample online:

<http://umb.interviewexchange.com/candapply.jsp?JOBID=34647>

Additionally, have three references send confidential letters to africa.history@umb.edu or mail to Prof. Benjamin Johnson, African History Search Chair, History Department, University of Massachusetts Boston, 100 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, MA 02125. Applications postmarked by October 22, 2012 will be assured full consideration. We will conduct first-round interviews in mid-November.

Deadline to apply: November 11, 2012

Additional Information: please visit <http://www.Click2Apply.net/fyhc4pc>

Pitzer College, Economic History Assistant Professor in Economics

Pitzer College invites applications for a full-time tenure track Assistant Professor in Economics to begin in academic year 2013-14. We are interested in applicants who specialize in the field of international economics and have demonstrated excellence in teaching and research. Additional work in the fields of environmental economics, health economics, financial economics, behavioral economics, industrial organization, and/or urban, rural and regional economics would be appealing. Of candidates who work in the identified areas of specialization, Pitzer College is open to candidates who draw on various perspectives including intellectual traditions of radical political economy. The teaching load is five courses per year over two semesters. The position requires teaching both introductory and upper-level courses.

Pitzer College has a strong institutional commitment to the principles of diversity in all areas and strongly encourages candidates from underrepresented social groups. We favor candidates who contribute to the College's distinctive educational objectives, which promote interdisciplinary perspectives, intercultural understanding, and concern with social responsibility and the ethical implications of knowledge and action. Pitzer College is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. For the successful applicant with relevant interest, affiliations are possible with the intercollegiate departments of Africana Studies, Asian American Studies, Chicana/o-Latina/o Studies, and/or Women's Studies.

To apply please follow the instructions located at www.pitzer.edu/facultyapply. Applications should include a cover letter and supporting materials describing the candidate's current teaching and research activities, evidence of teaching effectiveness, a curriculum vita, and three letters of recommendation. PhD by August 1, 2013 is preferred. Interviews will be held at the ASSA meetings in San Diego. We will begin reviewing applications on November 15, 2012. An equal opportunity-affirmative action employer. Due to the high number of applications we receive, we ask that you please e-mail your questions to Econ_Search@Pitzer.edu.

Deadline to apply: application review begins on November 15, 2012

Additional Information: please visit http://www.pitzer.edu/offices/dean_of_faculty/index.asp

University of Massachusetts- Boston

Assistant Professor in Nineteenth-Century European Imperialism/Colonialism

The History Department of the University of Massachusetts Boston invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professor of European imperialism/colonialism from the late-eighteenth century to the early-twentieth century. The appointment will begin September 1, 2013. Geographical regions and areas of specialization are open (but we prefer areas other than Italy and Spain). Research and additional teaching interests may include, but are not limited to, diplomatic, political, or economic history. We are also interested in candidates whose interests complement our interdisciplinary Atlantic World program.

Teaching responsibilities include introductory topical seminars, the Western or World Civilization survey, and upper division and graduate courses in the candidate's areas of specialization. Teaching experience preferred. A doctoral degree is required and must have been awarded no later than June 2013. Candidates must demonstrate a strong commitment to scholarship and to teaching excellence in an urban public university.

To apply, submit a c.v., letter of application, and three letters of recommendation online: <http://umb.interviewexchange.com/candapply.jsp?JOBID=34668>

Questions about the position and letters of recommendation sent separately from the application packet can be emailed to Empire.Colonial@umb.edu. The letters should include a statement on research areas and teaching experience. Applications must be received by November 16, 2012 to be assured consideration. We will interview candidates at the AHA in New Orleans.

Deadline to apply: November 16, 2012

Additional Information: please visit <http://www.Click2Apply.net/4kvtpd8>

**Florida International University, History/AADS Department
Assistant Professor, 19th-and/or 20th Century African History**

Florida International University invites applications for an assistant professor of 19th- and/or 20th-century African history. This is a joint appointment in the Department of History and the Program in African and African Diaspora Studies. The successful candidate will contribute a transnational and interdisciplinary perspective to the Department and Program.

Ability to teach broad surveys required, but candidate will also teach in subfields of interest in upper-division undergraduate courses and our vibrant graduate programs. Regional specialization is open but West Africanists are particularly encouraged to apply; topic of specialization is open but scholars of decolonization or historians with expertise in Africa and the Atlantic World will be of special interest.

This position is contingent upon funding. Please send three letters of recommendation, a CV, cover letter, and writing sample (the last document in .pdf format) to fiuafrica2012@gmail.com. We will begin reviewing applications December 1.

Deadline to apply: December 1, 2012

Additional Information: Hector Soliman-Valdez, Office Assitant 305-348-4264

IDRC Fellow and Post-Doctoral Research Fellow

The Center for Global Development is currently hiring for two research positions:

- CGD's 1-year post-doc is open to new PhD's working in any area of development. All of our past post-docs have gone on to tenure-track academic positions in economics or political science, including Stanford, Yale, Tufts, NYU, UCSD, and Maryland. Post-docs have broad freedom to focus on their own research.

<http://www.cgdev.org/section/about/employment/postdoc>

- For a visiting fellowship sponsored by Canada's IDRC for a developing-country researcher to spend up to 1 year at CGD in Washington. Candidates could be junior or senior researchers; looking for people with strong technical skills, able to work independently on a policy-related theme, and interested in engaging with a DC think tank.

<http://www.cgdev.org/section/about/employment/idrc>

Deadline to apply: December 3, 2012.

Additional Information: Please contact Justin Sandefur if you have any questions at Center for Global Development

College of William and Mary, History

Assistant History Professor in Sub-Saharan Africa before 1900

The Lyon G. Tyler Department of History at the College of William and Mary seeks applications for a tenure track position at the Assistant Professor level in **Sub-Saharan Africa before 1900, with a strong preference for scholars of early modern West or West-Central Africa**. The successful applicant will possess an excellent scholarly record and the ability to teach relevant survey, upper-level, and graduate courses. The ability to teach global history and engage with the Africana Studies program is also desirable. The teaching expectation is two courses per semester. The successful candidate will be expected to establish and maintain a strong program of research and publication and to contribute to the Ph.D. program in Atlantic/American history and the M.A. program in comparative and transnational history.

Candidates must apply online at <https://jobs.wm.edu>. Submit a curriculum vitae, a cover letter including statement of research and teaching interests, and a chapter-length or article-length sample of recent scholarship. Applicants will be prompted to submit online the names and email addresses of three references who will be contacted by us with instructions for how to submit a letter of reference. For full consideration, applications must be submitted by **October 15, 2012**. Applications received after the review date may be considered if needed. Applicants must hold a Ph.D. in history or a closely-related field at the time of appointment (August 10, 2013). Information on the faculty and degree programs in the Department of History may be found at <http://www.wm.edu/as/history/>. The College is an EO/AA Employer. The College of William & Mary conducts background checks on applicants for employment.

Deadline to apply: December 6, 2012

Additional Information: please visit <http://www.wm.edu/as/history/>

Queen's University Management School, Northern Ireland

Professor/ Senior Lecturer/ Lecturer

Queen's University Management School - which enjoys an international reputation as a top 20 UK management school and a first class research institute for the business sciences - has a bold ambition. We aim to grow into a global leading management school and we are seeking to reinforce our academic reputation by appointing academic leaders in economics and finance at Lecturer, Senior Lecturer/Reader and Professor level.

Our mission is to become a first class management school that endeavours to deepen understanding of how markets, trade networks, (international) business organisations and social institutions behave and to produce graduates who possess integrity, creativity and academic excellence.

Applications are now sought for the following position from outstanding individuals with the desire and potential to contribute to the further development of Queen's University Management School.

The successful applicant will be a committed teacher as well as have the potential to publish in journals of an international standard in any field of economics. Applicants for a senior post must have a track record of publications of an international standard.

While applicants from any field of economics are welcomed, preference may be given to applicants with expertise in macroeconomics, development economics, institutional economics, and/or economic history.

Please apply through Queen's recruitment website:

<http://www.qub.ac.uk/sites/QUBJobVacancies/AcademicOpportunities/Management/>

Anticipated interview date: 10 December 2012

Additional Information: please visit <http://www.jobs.ac.uk/job/AFJ246/professor-senior-lecturer-lecturer-in-economics/>

Informal enquiries for this post may be directed to Dr Graham Brownlow, email: graham.brownlow@qub.ac.uk or telephone: [+44 \(0\)28 9097 4589](tel:+44(0)2890974589).

Missouri State University, History Department African History

Missouri State University is seeking to hire a Tenure Track Assistant Professor of History in African History beginning August 2013. Candidates must complete their Ph.D. in African History or African Studies within one year of their initial appointment. The successful candidate must also demonstrate an ability to teach Continental Africa and World History. Submit a cover letter, academic vita, transcripts, three letters of recommendation and a syllabus for an upper level survey in Continental Africa and a survey in World History either to 1600 or from 1600. All applications must be completed on-line; no paper submissions will be accepted except for letters of recommendation which must be sent to the Chair of the search committee. Employment will require a criminal background check. Priority will be given to applications submitted by November 2, 2012. Review of the applicants will continue until finalists are identified. Missouri State University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. We encourage applicants from women, minorities and all interested and qualified persons.

Apply online at <https://jobs.missouristate.edu>.

Deadline to apply: December 13, 2012

Additional Information: please contact Thomas Dicke (Chair, African History Search Committee) at TomDicke@missouristate.edu or visit www.history.missouristate.edu

Pennsylvania State University, African Studies Program Assistant/Associate Professor of Political Economy of African Development

The African Studies Program and the Department of Political Science invite applications for a position in the Political Economy of African Development. Areas of emphasis include, but are not limited to post-colonial political economy, human rights, health, the environment, extractive industries and energy. This position is part of a college-wide initiative to enhance African Studies at The

Pennsylvania State University and strengthening intellectual ties between the Department of Political Science and the newly-created African Studies Program. We expect to make an appointment at the rank of assistant or associate professor. Candidates will be expected to teach undergraduate or graduate courses in African Studies and Political Science; and to contribute strongly to the development of the African Studies Program. Candidates should have the potential to publish in high-quality venues and to win external funding, have good teaching credentials, and a mastery of research methods. Candidates must have their Ph.D. in hand by August 15 2013. Faculty positions at Penn State involve substantial research support; in addition, junior positions offer significant release time.

The salary/benefit package is competitive, and the position begins in the fall 2013. Applications received by November 15, 2012, will receive first consideration; but applications will be reviewed until the position is filled. Electronic submission strongly preferred. Submit a cover letter explaining your research and teaching experience, current CV, samples of scholarly writing and teaching evaluations (with a key) to: www.la.psu.edu/facultysearch/. Candidates with fewer than four years since completion of the Ph.D. should also send an official graduate transcript. Please arrange to have three confidential letters of reference sent to Marie Carlson at mdc16@psu.edu. If the application and letters of reference cannot be submitted electronically, they may be mailed to Search Committee Chair, African Studies Program, The Pennsylvania State University, 133 Willard Building, University Park, PA 16802. For additional information contact Marie Carlson at mdc16@psu.edu. Employment will require successful completion of background check(s) in accordance with University policies. Penn State is committed to affirmative action, equal opportunity and the diversity of its workforce.

Deadline to apply: February 1, 2013

Additional Information: please visit www.la.psu.edu/facultysearch or contact Marie Carlson at mdc16@psu.edu

**Professor/Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Economics (Ref: 12/102321)
Queen's University Belfast, Northern Ireland**

Queen's University Management School - which enjoys an international reputation as a top 20 UK management school and a first class research institute for the business sciences - has a bold ambition. We aim to grow into a global leading management school and we are seeking to reinforce our academic reputation by appointing academic leaders in economics and finance at Lecturer, Senior Lecturer/Reader and Professor level.

Applications are now sought for the following position from outstanding individuals with the desire and potential to contribute to the further development of Queen's University Management School.

The successful applicant will be a committed teacher as well as have the potential to publish in journals of an international standard in any field of economics. Applicants for a senior post must have a track record of publications of an international standard.

While applicants from any field of economics are welcomed, preference may be given to applicants with expertise in macroeconomics, development economics, institutional economics, and/or

economic history.

Additional Information:

Informal enquiries for this post may be directed to Dr Graham Brownlow,
Email: graham.brownlow@qub.ac.uk or telephone: [+44 \(0\)28 9097 4589](tel:+44(0)2890974589).

Anticipated interview date: week commencing 10 December 2012.

Informal enquiries for this post may be directed to Dr Graham Brownlow,
email: graham.brownlow@qub.ac.uk or telephone: [+44 \(0\)28 9097 4589](tel:+44(0)2890974589).

Anticipated interview date: week commencing 10 December 2012.

**UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI
Economic History Professor**

B25 History of Economic Thought: Historical, Institutional, Evolutionary Nominations and applications are invited for the Friedrich A. Hayek Endowed Professorship in Economic History. This is a joint appointment in the Economics and History Departments, with Economics serving as the home department. The benefactor has been a lifelong advocate for economic education and free market principles and is particularly interested in the Austrian School of Thought in Economics, so candidates should be well versed in the Austrian literature. We seek an established scholar with recognized achievements in research and evidence of excellence in teaching.

Additional Information:

Initial starting date for the position is August, 2013, but the position will remain open until it is filled. An application should include a cover letter, curriculum vita, and at least three references with contact information.

The University of Missouri-St. Louis is an Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity employer committed to excellence through diversity. CONTACT: David C. Rose, Chair of the Search Committee, Economics Department – 408 SSB, University of Missouri-St. Louis, St. Louis, MO 63121-4400.