

AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY NEWSLETTER ISSUE #5 JANUARY, 2013

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:

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Do you want to become a member of the network and receive this monthly email? Send a message to the African Economic History Network at aehtnetwork@gmail.com with 'member' in the subject line.

Anything we missed? Want to publicise your own research, events or organizing a panel for an upcoming conference? Send a message to aehtnetwork@gmail.com and we will include your news in our bi-monthly round up in March.

Best regards,
The African Economic History Network

News and Announcements

African Economic History Conference in April 2013

The African Economic History Network will co-organize a conference on “African Economic Development: Measuring Success and Failure” to be held at Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, Canada 18-20 April 2013.

The conference runs over three days with three specific themes:

Day 1: Statistical Tragedy in Africa? Evaluating the Data Base for African Economic Development

Day 2: Measurement, Planning and the State in Sub-Saharan Africa: Historical Perspectives

Day 3: New African Economic History: Sources and Methods in Analyzing Long Term African Economic Development

There will be some funds available for travel and accommodation for accepted paper presenters. A call for papers will be circulated later this month. In the meantime, for specific questions, please contact Morten Jerven (mjerven@sfu.ca)

New Book

Morten Jerven's book, [*Poor Numbers. How We Are Misled by African Development Statistics and What to Do about It*](#) is forthcoming with Cornell University Press in 2013, and is now available on [pre-order](#).

In the most recent issue of [Econtalk](#), Morten Jerven discusses his book with Russ Roberts – listen to the podcast [here](#).

Working Papers Series

The network has published further two new working papers. The new working paper as well as previous papers can be found on [our website](#) as well as in this current newsletter:

Leander Heldring, James A. Robinson, “Colonialism and development in Africa”, African Economic History Network, Working Paper No 5. Download here: [AEHNWP 5](#)

Dirk Bezemer, Jutta Bolt, Robert Lensink, “Slavery, Statehood and Economic Development in Sub-Saharan Africa”, African Economic History Network, Working Paper No 6.. Download here [AEHNWP 6](#)

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

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.

NEW ABSTRACTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Articles

Mamadou Diawara & Ute Roschenthaler. Green tea in the Sahel: The social history of an itinerant consumer good

Since the liberalisation of the market in the 1990s, the amount of green tea imported from China to the Sahel has dramatically increased. This article traces some of the stages in the development of green tea from its introduction in the early nineteenth century by Moorish traders from Morocco to a mass consumer good in the Sahel and the adjoint Savannah regions. Having started as a beverage with medicinal and vitalising properties, it was adopted by the aristocratic urban elite in Sahelian trading towns, and much later via the pastoralists by the general population, while spreading out further south. The gradual democratisation of green tea is related to the changing norms of tea consumption, of family authority, and to different stages in the packaging, naming and presentation of tea, together with sugar. Green tea has become the most popular drink in cities such as Bamako, where it remains strongly associated with its Moorish introduction.

Mamadou Diawara & Ute Roschenthaler, "[Green tea in the Sahel: The social history of an itinerant consumer good](#)", *Canadian Journal of African Studies*, 46 (1) : 39-64.

Morten Jerven. Comparability of GDP estimates in Sub-Saharan Africa: The effect of Revisions in Sources and Methods Since Structural Adjustment

The unreliability of African income estimates was highlighted when Ghana announced that GDP estimates were revised upwards by 60.3 percent in November 2010. Similar revisions are to be expected in other countries. Many statistical offices are currently using outdated base years. It is argued that with the current uneven application of methods and poor availability of data, any ranking of countries according to GDP levels is misleading. The paper emphasizes the challenges for "data users" in light of these revisions. GDP data are disseminated through international organizations, but without any detailed data descriptions. It is argued that many statistical offices in Sub-Saharan Africa struggled to recover from the structural adjustment period, and the offices have not had the capacity to handle other challenges such as providing data to monitor the Millennium Development Goals. Currently, neither data users nor data producers are getting the assistance they need.

Morten Jerven, 2013. "[Comparability of GDP estimates in Sub-Saharan Africa: The effect of Revisions in Sources and Methods Since Structural Adjustment](#)", *Review of Income and Wealth*, Early View. DOI: 10.1111/roiw.12006

Morten Jerven. Briefing: For Richer, For Poorer: GDP Revisions and Africa's Statistical Tragedy

On 5 November 2010, Ghana Statistical Services announced that it was revising the GDP estimates upwards by over 60 percent, suggesting that in previous GDP estimates economic activities worth

about US\$13 billion had been missed. After the revision a range of new activities were accounted for, and as a result Ghana was suddenly upgraded from a low-income country to a lower-middle-income country. In the fall of 2011 Nigeria also announced a forthcoming upward revision of its GDP. Without presenting the public with any facts or figures, nor a date for the revision, it was announced by the director of the Nigerian Bureau of Statistics that Nigeria soon would join Ghana in escaping poverty according to official statistics.

Morten Jerven, For Richer, For Poorer: GDP Revisions and Africa's Statistical Tragedy, *African Affairs*. (2013) 112(446): 138-147

Aurelien Mauxion. Moving to Stay: Iklan Spatial Strategies Towards Socioeconomic Emancipation in Northern Mali, 1898-1960.

This article explores the strategies of emancipation of former Tuareg slaves (iklan) in the Gao region of northern French Sudan (present-day Mali) during the late 1940s and 1950s. In the wake of the war effort and shifting colonial policy, and in spite of colonial tolerance toward vestiges of slavery, iklan engaged in local and long-distance migrations aimed at achieving emancipation. The article argues that the most successful spatial strategies were new migratory patterns in the Gao region through which iklan appropriated productive resources (herds and pastures) that were previously controlled by their ex-masters. More than labor migrations to cities, these local trajectories destabilized Tuareg hierarchies, forcing colonial administrators to address demands of the iklan emancipation movement.

Aurelien Mauxion, 2012. "Moving to Stay: Iklan Spatial Strategies Towards Socioeconomic Emancipation in Northern Mali, 1898-1960", *The Journal of African History*, 53 (2): 195-213.

Julian May. Smoke and mirrors? The science of poverty measurement and its application

Measures of poverty are much used, but also much criticised as having limited value in debates on public resource allocation. Some argue that the measures are too conservative and do little more than complicate important issues of inequality and injustice. However, poverty measurement can be sensitive to these concerns if grounded in the field's well-developed theoretical foundation. In South Africa, poverty measures over more than 50 years have consistently taken into account distributional issues and the causes and implications of deprivation, and most South African analyses of poverty have recognised and incorporated the multi-dimensional nature of poverty. Recognising different perceptions of aggregation, time horizon and the role of states and markets is perhaps more important than methodology when assessing what poverty measures can contribute. With proper theorisation, and attention paid to the purpose of poverty diagnostics, measurement is more than sleight-of-hand and can provide both a tool for advocacy and a means to implement policies that promote greater social justice.

Julian May, 2012. "Smoke and mirrors? The science of poverty measurement and its application", *Development South Africa*, 29 (1): 63-75.

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.

Linda A. Newson. Africans and Luso-Africans in the Portuguese Slave Trade on the Upper Guinea Coast in the Early Seventeenth Century

Using previously unknown account books, found in archives in Peru, of three New Christian Portuguese slave traders on the Upper Guinea Coast, this article examines the extent and nature of African and Luso-African involvement in the Atlantic trade during the early seventeenth century. Beads, textiles, and wine that figured most prominently among Portuguese imports were traded predominantly by Luso-Africans. Meanwhile, slaves were delivered in small numbers by people from a diverse range of social backgrounds. This trade was not a simple exchange of imported goods for slaves, but was a complex one that built on pre-European patterns of exchange in locally-produced commodities.

Linda A. Newson, 2012. ["Africans and Luso-Africans in the Portuguese Slave Trade on the Upper Guinea Coast in the Early Seventeenth Century"](#), *The Journal of African History*, 53 (1): 1-24.

Karin Pallaver. Muslim Communities, Long-Distance Traders and Wage Labour along the Central Caravan Road. Tanzania 19th century.

This paper focuses on the areas of the interior of present-day Tanzania in the 19th century. The first sections are devoted to the analysis of the characteristics that can be considered as peculiar for the understanding of capitalism in the area: the development of trade and urban life, the emergence of a class of wage labourers and the influence of local political authorities on trade. A final section provides an overview of the available evidence on the earliest conversions to Islam in the interior, with special reference to the most important urban centres that developed along the central caravan road, connecting Bagamoyo, on the coast, to lakes Tanganyika and Victoria.

Karin Pallaver, 2012. ["Muslim Communities, Long-distance Traders and Wage Labour along the Central Caravan Road: Tanzania, 19th century"](#), *Storicamente*, 20 (8): 1-10.

Richard Waller. Pastoral Production in Colonial Kenya: Lessons from the Past?

This article examines the troubled course of attempts to modernize and control pastoral production in Kenya over the last hundred years. It begins with an overview of changes in pastoralism to provide context and then gives more detailed consideration to the failure of colonial attempts to manage livestock resources. Finally, it discusses recent developments in relation to the past. It argues that study of pastoralism's past offers valuable lessons and provides insights into its present and possible future.

Richard Waller, 2012, "[Pastoral Production in Colonial Kenya: Lessons from the Past?](#)", *African Studies Review*, 55 (2): 1-28.

Working Papers

Marcella Alsan. The Effect of the TseTse Fly on African Development

The TseTse fly is unique to the African continent and transmits a parasite harmful to humans and lethal to livestock. This paper tests the hypothesis that the presence of the TseTse reduced the ability of Africans to generate an agricultural surplus historically by limiting the use of domesticated animals and inhibiting the adoption of animal-powered technologies. To identify the effects of the fly, a TseTse suitability index (TSI) is created using insect physiology to model insect population dynamics. African ethnic groups inhabiting TseTse-suitable areas were less likely to use draft animals and the plow, more likely to practice shifting cultivation and indigenous slavery, and had a lower population density in 1700. As a placebo test, the TSI is constructed worldwide and does not have similar explanatory power outside of Africa, where the fly does not exist. Current economic performance is affected by the TseTse through its effect on precolonial institutions.

Marcella Allan, 2012, "[The Effect of the TseTse Fly on African Development \(Job Market Paper \)](#)", *Harvard Lab for Economic Analysis and Policy*.

Emmanuel Akyeampong and Hippolyte Fofack . The contribution of African women toeconomic growth and development: historical perspectives and policy implications -- Part I: the pre-colonial and colonial periods

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

Emmanuel Akyeampong and Hippolyte Fofack, 2012. "[The contribution of African women toeconomic growth and development: historical perspectives and policy implications -- Part I: the pre-colonial and colonial periods](#)", *The World Bank Policy Research and Working Paper Series* No. 6051.

Sanghamritra 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.

Sanghamritra Bandyopadhyay & Elliott Green, 2012. ["Pre-Colonial Political Centralization and Contemporary Development in Uganda"](#), *STICERD Economic Organisation and Public Policy Discussion Paper Series* 2012-08.

Dirk Bezemer, Jutta Bolt, Robert Lensink. Slavery, Statehood and Economic Development in Sub-Saharan Africa.

This paper addresses the long-term impact of Sub-Saharan Africa's indigenous systems of slavery on its political and economic development, based on an analytical survey of the literature and data collected from anthropological records. We develop a theory to account for this based on the framework proposed by North et al. (2009), where indigenous slavery may have impeded the transition from a 'limited access state' centred around personal relations to an 'open access state' based on impersonal rule of law and widely shared access to public and private organisations. In a quantitative analysis we find that indigenous slavery is robustly and negatively associated with the quality of governance and with current income levels.

Dirk Bezemer, Jutta Bolt, Robert Lensink, ["Slavery, Statehood and Economic Development in Sub-Saharan Africa"](#), African Economic History Network, Working Paper No 6.

Jeanne Cilliers & Johan Fourie. New estimates of settler life span and other demographic trends in South Africa, 1652–1948

To date very little has been known about the demography of European settlers in South Africa, since descriptions have only been based on Ross's 1975 calculations of a small sample of 300 observations in the Cape Colony. In this paper we provide a broader and deeper account, using a dataset drawn from the Genealogical Institute of South Africa (2008) that includes information on 401,602 observations of settlers in South Africa and spans the period 1652 to 1948. We estimate useful descriptive statistics on key demographic indicators: population dynamics, age distribution,

longevity, marriage patterns, and dependency burdens. These shed new light on the development and demographic transition of the South African settler population and enable international comparisons.

Jeanne Cilliers & Johan Fourie, 2012. "[New estimates of settler life span and other demographic trends in South Africa, 1652–1948](#)", *Universiteit Stellenbosch University Working Paper* 2012-20.

James Fenske. Ecology, trade and states in pre-colonial Africa

State capacity matters for growth. I test Bates' explanation of pre-colonial African states. He argues that trade across ecological boundaries promoted states. I find that African societies in ecologically diverse environments had more centralized states. This is robust to reverse causation, omitted heterogeneity, and alternative interpretations of the link between diversity and states. Ecological diversity also predicts states outside of Africa. I test mechanisms connecting trade to states, and find that trade supported class stratification between rulers and ruled. I underscore the importance of ethnic institutions and inform our knowledge of the effects of geography and trade on institutions.

James Fenske, 2012. "[Ecology, trade and states in pre-colonial Africa](#)", *CSAE Working Paper Series* 2012-18.

James Fenske. Imachi Nkwu: Trade and the commons

The conventional view is that an increase in the value of a natural resource can lead to private property over it. Many Igbo groups in Nigeria, however, curtailed private rights over palm trees in response to the palm produce trade of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. I present a simple game between a resource owner and a thief. An increase in the resource price leads the owner to prefer a communal harvesting arrangement that simplifies monitoring, leaving the thief no worse off. I use this model along with colonial court records to explain property disputes in interwar Igboland.

James Fenske, 2012. "[Imachi Nkwu: Trade and the commons](#)", *CSAE Working Paper Series* 2012-19.

James Fenske. The Battle for Rubber in Benin

At the start of the Second World War, British policies restricted rubber planting in Nigeria's Benin region. After Japan occupied Southeast Asia, Britain encouraged maximum production of rubber in Benin. Late in the war, officials struggled with the planting boom that had occurred. The war was a period of both continuity and change. Producers gained experience and capital. Forestry policies restricting planting survived, and output quality continued to occupy officials after the war. The colonial state was hindered by a lack of knowledge and resources, and by its pursuit of conflicting objectives in giving incentives to both producers and traders.

James Fenske, 2012. "[The Battle for Rubber in Benin](#)", *Oxford University Economic and Social History Series* No. 107.

James Fenske and Namrata Kala. Climate, ecosystem resilience and the slave trade

African societies exported more slaves in colder years. Lower temperatures reduced mortality and raised agricultural yields, lowering slave supply costs. Our results help explain African participation in the slave trade, which predicts adverse outcomes today. We use an annual panel of African temperatures and port-level slave exports to show that exports declined when local temperatures were warmer than normal. This result is strongest where African ecosystems are least resilient to climate change. Cold weather shocks at the peak of the slave trade predict lower economic activity today. We support our interpretation using the histories of Whydah, Benguela, and Mozambique.

James Fenske and Namrata Kala, 2012. ["Climate, ecosystem resilience and the slave trade"](#), *CSAE Working Paper Series* 2012-23.

Johan Fourie & Jan Luiten van Zanden. GDP in the Dutch Cape Colony: The national accounts of a slave-based society

New estimates of GDP of the Dutch Cape Colony (1652-1795) suggest that the Cape was one of the most prosperous regions during the eighteenth century. This stands in sharp contrast to the perceived view that the Cape was an "economic and social backwater", a slave economy with slow growth and little progress. Following a national accounts framework, we find that Cape settlers' per capita income is similar to the most prosperous countries of the time – Holland and England. We trace the roots of this result, showing that it is partly explained by a highly skewed population structure and very low dependency ratio of slavery, and attempt to link the eighteenth century Cape Colony experience to twentieth century South African income levels.

Johan Fourie & Jan Luiten van Zanden, 2012. ["GDP in the Dutch Cape Colony: The national accounts of a slave-based society"](#), *Utrecht University: Centre for Global Economic History working papers* No 30.

Leigh Gardner. The rise and fall of sterling in Liberia, 1870-1943

Recent research on exchange rate regime choice in developing countries has revealed that a range of factors, from weak fiscal institutions to the inability to borrow in their own currencies, limits the range of options available to them. This paper uses the case of Liberia to illustrate that new states in Africa during the gold standard era faced similar limitations, even in the absence of formal colonial rule. The rapid depreciation of the Liberian dollar in the nineteenth century led to the adoption of sterling as a medium of exchange and store of value. This initially made it easier for Liberia to service its sterling-denominated debt and for Liberians to purchase imports from Britain. However, as economic relations with the United States deepened during the twentieth century, instability in the pound-dollar exchange rate created serious dislocations in the Liberian economy, ultimately leading the official adoption of the U.S. dollar in 1943. The story of Liberia illustrates the long-standing challenges of globalization for peripheral economies and suggests the need for a reassessment of the origins and impact of colonial monetary regimes.

Gardner, Leigh A, 2012. ["The rise and fall of sterling in Liberia, 1870-1943"](#), *Modern and comparative economic history seminar*, 15th November 2012, London School of Economics and Political Science.

Douglas Gollin, Rémi Jedwab & Dietrich Vollrath. Urbanization without Structural Transformation: Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa

In most economies across space and time, urbanization has been accompanied by structural transformation. Standard theories of structural change understand the process of urbanization as driven to some degree by productivity growth in agriculture (Green Revolutions) or in non-agriculture (Industrial Revolutions). Present-day African economies appear to be anomalous with respect to this theoretical framework, however. Rapid urbanization has taken place across Africa in spite of very low growth in productivity in either agriculture or industry. This paper explores the forces driving African urbanization. We argue that a key part of the explanation is the reliance of many African countries on exports of natural resources. With non-homothetic preferences, the ensuing resource rents are disproportionately spent on urban goods and services. This drives urbanization through the rise of “consumption cities”. By contrast, the urbanization process in much of Asia took place through the rise of “production cities” that export manufactured goods to the rest of the world. We develop a new model of structural transformation and trade that investigates the different development trajectories of economies that have comparative advantages in tradable manufactured goods or, alternatively, natural resource exports. We argue that this model may help to explain Africa’s urbanization without development.

Douglas Gollin, Rémi Jedwab & Dietrich Vollrath, 2012. [“Urbanization without Structural Transformation: Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa”](#).

Leander Heldring & James A. Robinson. Colonialism and Economic Development in Africa

In this paper we evaluate the impact of colonialism on development in Sub-Saharan Africa. In the world context, colonialism had very heterogeneous effects, operating through many mechanisms, sometimes encouraging development sometimes retarding it. In the African case, however, this heterogeneity is muted, making an assessment of the average effect more interesting. We emphasize that to draw conclusions it is necessary not just to know what actually happened to development during the colonial period, but also to take a view on what might have happened without colonialism and also to take into account the legacy of colonialism. We argue that in the light of plausible counter-factuals, colonialism probably had a uniformly negative effect on development in Africa. To develop this claim we distinguish between three sorts of colonies: (1) those which coincided with a pre-colonial centralized state, (2) those of white settlement, (3) the rest. Each have distinct performance within the colonial period, different counter-factuals and varied legacies.

Leander Heldring & James A. Robinson, 2012. [“Colonialism and Economic Development in Africa”](#), *AEHN Working Paper* No. 05.

Leandro Prados de la Escosura. Output per head in pre-independence Africa : quantitative conjectures

GDP figures for Africa are unreliable. More dependable information can be found in government expenditure and international trade records. These records, though, provide little insight into non-market output. In this paper an attempt is made to draw explicit conjectures on real output per head in preindependence Africa on the basis of trade data so that conjectures can be established about Africa’s long-run growth. Two alternative approaches are considered. One estimates per capita GDP by assuming no increase in output per head outside the tradable sector, for which the purchasing

power of per capita exports is accepted as a proxy. Another approach establishes an econometric association between real per capita GDP and the income terms of trade per head for 1950-1990 and, on the basis of the prediction equation's parameters and the values of the RHS variables, infers real output per head for 1870-1938. Trends in real output per head are then drawn for Africa (and its main regions). By comparing these trends with those from other developing regions, some conjectures about Africa's relative position over time are put forward. It emerges that economic growth started earlier than usually assumed and there is continuity in growth before and after colonial independence. Sub-Saharan Africa's retardation is a gradual process, as growing and falling behind took place simultaneously. But it is in the period 1975-1995 when the worst setback in modern Africa's history took place.

Leandro Prados de la Escosura, 2012. ["Output per head in pre-independence Africa: quantitative conjectures"](#), *Departamento de Historia Económica e Instituciones Working Papers in Economic History*, wp12-11.



UPCOMING EVENTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Economic History Society Annual Conference

University of York, United Kingdom

5-7 April 2013

Residential accommodation for delegates will be in single ensuite rooms (i.e. exclusive bathroom facilities for each delegate) on the campus of the University of York.

- [Online booking](#) now open.
- Call for New Researcher papers. The deadline has now passed.
- Call for Academic papers and sessions. The deadline has now passed.

Tenth Conference of the European Historical Economics Society (EHES)

Call for Papers

The Tenth European Historical Economics Society Conference will be held at the London School of Economics, **Friday-Saturday, 6-7 September 2013.**

The Conference Programme Committee consisting of Stephen Broadberry (London School of Economics), Herman de Jong (University of Groningen), Giovanni Federico (European University Institute) and Sybille Lehmann (Hohenheim University) invites proposals for individual papers on any aspect of European or global economic history covering a wide range of periods, countries and regions.

The Society encourages submissions from young scholars. There will be 10 bursaries of €500 each to help PhD students cover the costs of travel and accommodation. Further details are available on the EHES website.

For each proposed paper, an abstract not exceeding 500 words together with the institutional affiliation and e-mail address of the authors should be uploaded by 6 February, 2013 via the Society's website (www.ehes.org)

All submissions will be acknowledged. Notices of acceptance will be sent to corresponding authors by 6 April, 2013.

Additional Information

please visit <http://www2.lse.ac.uk/economicHistory/10th-EHES-Conference-Call-for-Papers.aspx>

World Economic Forum on Africa 2013

Cape Town, South Africa

8-10 May 2013

With an expected annual growth of 5% in 2012-2013, sub-Saharan Africa continues its transformative journey from a developing continent to a hub of global growth. According to the World Bank, almost half of Africa's countries have attained middle-income status. At the same time, the continent's positive outlook is threatened by fluctuating commodity prices, rising inequality and youth

unemployment. To build on its achievements, Africa's leaders need to strengthen the continent's competitiveness, foster inclusive growth and build resilience in a volatile global environment. Accelerating economic diversification, boosting strategic infrastructure and unlocking talent are critical success factors in this new leadership context.

Under the theme "Delivering on Africa's Promise", the 23rd World Economic Forum on Africa will provide an important platform for regional and global leaders from business, government and civil society to deepen the continent's integration agenda and renew commitment to a sustainable path of growth and development by addressing the following themes:

- 1 Accelerating Economic Diversification
- 2 Boosting Strategic Infrastructure
- 3 Unlocking Africa's Talent

Additional Information

Website : <http://www.weforum.org/events/world-economic-forum-africa-2013>

Conference Overview: http://www3.weforum.org/docs/AF13/WEF_AF13_Overview.pdf

Economic History Association 2013 Annual Meeting Washington D.C

The Program Committee (Stephen Broadberry, London School of Economics (chair), together with Chris Meissner, Peter Coclanis, and Carol Shiue) welcomes submissions on all subjects in economic history, though some preference will be given to papers that specifically fit the theme. Papers should be submitted individually, but authors may suggest to the Committee that three particular papers fit well together in a panel.

Papers should in all cases be works in progress rather than accepted or published work. Submitters should let the program committee know at the time of application if the paper they are proposing has already been submitted for publication. Individuals who presented or co-authored a paper given at the 2012 meeting are not eligible for inclusion in the 2013 program.

Papers and session proposals should be submitted online:

<http://www.eh.net/eha/meetings/submissions>. **The submission system is now open.** Paper proposals should include a 3-5 page précis and a 150-word abstract suitable for publication in the Journal of Economic History. Papers should be submitted by 31 January, 2013 to ensure consideration.

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 due no later than 21 May 2013 online: <https://www.eh.net/eha/node/add/posters>. The poster submission system will open on March 1, 2013. The dissertation session convened by Ian Keay (Queen's University) and Dan Bogart (UC Irvine) will honor six dissertations completed during the 2012-2013 academic year. The submission deadline is June 11, 2013. The Alexander Gerschenkron and Allan Nevins prizes will be awarded to the best dissertations on non-North American and North American topics respectively.

Additional Information

For further information, check <http://eh.net/eha/meetings/2013-meeting>, which also includes information on travel options to the Washington D.C. area; or contact Meetings Coordinator Jari Eloranta at: elorantaj@appstate.edu.

FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES AND VACANCIES

University of Massachusetts-Amherst Assistant Professor, Afro-American Studies and Economics

The W.E.B. Du Bois Department of Afro-American Studies and Economics Department invite applications for a tenure-track position starting Fall 2013 at the Assistant level. Depending on qualifications, the scholar will be appointed to a tenure-track position in either Afro-American Studies or Economics with an adjunct appointment in the other department. Teaching, graduate-advising responsibilities, and service will be divided between the two departments.

We seek expertise relating to: (1) household, labor market, or neighborhood outcomes with an emphasis on racial stratification and discrimination; (2) Economics of Identity; (3) Health or Environmental Disparities. Scholars from economics and closely related disciplines are encouraged to apply. A Ph.D. by the time of appointment is required. Candidates will be judged on their scholarly research as well as teaching. See

<http://www.umass.edu/afroam/> and <http://www.umass.edu/economics/> for more information.

To apply electronically (strongly encouraged), submit cover letter, CV, three letters of reference, a recent research paper, sample syllabi, and, if possible, evidence of teaching effectiveness at <https://academicjobsonline.org/ajob/jobs/2346>. Letters of reference and complete applications also can be submitted by postal mail to Afro-Am/Econ Joint Search, Department of Economics, Thompson Hall, 200 Hicks Way, University of Massachusetts Amherst, Amherst, MA 01003. Review of applications will begin on 10 December 2012, and will continue until the position is filled.

Deadline to apply: January 2, 2013

Additional Information: <https://academicjobsonline.org/ajob/jobs/2346> or hiring@econs.umass.edu

Brown University, Africana Studies and History Assistant Professor of African History

The departments of Africana Studies and History at Brown University invite applications for a tenure-track appointment at the rank of Assistant Professor in the area of African history. Regional, thematic, and chronological specializations are open, but preference may be given to candidates whose research and teaching interests complement the strengths of the departments of Africana Studies and History. The appointment will begin on July 1, 2013, or as soon as possible thereafter. Ph.D. or equivalent is required by time of appointment.

Interested candidates should submit a letter of application, a curriculum vitae, a brief statement of current and future research and teaching interests, and three letters of recommendation online at <http://www.interfolio.com/apply/13400>. To apply through the mail, please write to African-History-Search@Brown.edu for more information. Review of applications will begin October 31, 2012, and will continue until the position is filled.

Deadline to apply: January 7, 2013

Additional Information: please visit <http://www.jjay.cuny.edu>

State University of New York - Oneonta
Assistant Professor, Colonial America and the Atlantic World to 1800

The Department of History at SUNY Oneonta invites applications for a tenure track position, as an Assistant Professor of Colonial America and the Atlantic World to 1800, beginning August 2013. The initial appointment will be for two years. Expectations include teaching 21 credit hours a year, research, student advisement, college service, and continuing professional development. SUNY Oneonta is a comprehensive, public, liberal arts and sciences college with 6,000 students. The College is ranked as one of the 50 best regional universities in the North by U.S. News & World Report. The History Department's thirteen full-time faculty possess notable teaching, service, and research strengths, the latter enriched by dedicated funds for Department members. The approximately 110 majors and other interested undergraduates taking upper-division history courses enjoy strong student-faculty collaboration that often continues long after graduation. To learn more about the College or the Department please visit www.oneonta.edu or www.oneonta.edu/academics/history. Preference will be given to candidates who have experience with diverse populations, and/or teaching pedagogies and/or multicultural teaching experience.

Deadline to apply: January 8, 2013

Additional Information: For a complete description of this position go to:
<http://oneonta.interviewexchange.com/candapply.jsp?JOBID=35475>.

City University of New York - John Jay College, Department of African Studies
Assistant Professor, African Studies

The Department of Africana Studies at John Jay College invites applications for one tenure-track Assistant Professor for fall 2013 with a specialization in African-related law, governance-government, and humanities, broadly interpreted. Candidates are expected to bring enthusiasm and demonstrated commitment to teaching and to develop and maintain an active research and publication agenda. The successful candidate will be expected to teach in the college's new undergraduate general education program, in addition to teaching advanced level undergraduate courses in areas such as ethnicity and race, Africana Studies, and his/her area of expertise.

QUALIFICATIONS

Applicants should possess a doctorate in a humanities or social science discipline with an emphasis on Africa. Also required are the ability to teach successfully, demonstrated scholarship or achievement, and ability to cooperate with others for the good of the institution. Individuals with doctoral or terminal degrees in history, anthropology, philosophy, and the arts - and candidates with legal, philosophical, social scientific, or general humanistic training - are encouraged to apply.

All applications and supporting materials must be submitted electronically in PDF format by the closing date to afrijob2@jjay.cuny.edu

Requested supporting materials:

- 1) A succinctly written and informative letter of application
- 2) Curriculum Vitae

- 3) Syllabus of a relevant African/Africana Studies course
- 4) Three letters of reference

Referees are encouraged to send their referrals directly to the email above, specifying the name of the candidate they are recommending in the "subject" line of the email.
Please note that initial interviews may be conducted via SKYPE.

Deadline to apply: January 14, 2013

Additional Information: please visit <http://www.jjay.cuny.edu> and inquiries should be directed to:

Professor C. Jama Adams
Chair, Department of Africana Studies
John Jay College CUNY
524 West 59th Street
NY, NY 10019
212-237-8761

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

Ghent University, History Department

Doctor-assistant in social-economic history

At the Faculty of Arts and Philosophy of Ghent University, there is now a vacancy for a temporary assignment with a duration of three years (non-renewable).

Candidates must: hold a PhD degree with doctoral thesis or a degree recognized as equivalent at the date of recruitment; have a PhD dissertation in the field of social-economic history; have a publication record in peer reviewed book(s) or scholarly journal(s) with wide dissemination in the area of social-economic history; have conducted research on one or more aspects of social-economic history within the period starting from the Middle Ages up to the early 20th century. Proven experience with the use of historical statistics is considered as an asset.

Date of recruitment: as soon as possible beginning 2013

Candidates must send their application, including (1) a CV, (2) an official copy of the required qualification(s), (3) a vision text (max. 1,500 words) outlining the candidates' future plans regarding research, education and scientific services and (4) a clear research and publication plan by registered mail on 3 January 2013 at the latest to the following address:

Directie Personeel en Organisatie van de Universiteit Gent
Sint-Pietersnieuwstraat 25
9000 Gent, Belgium

Deadline to apply: February 21, 2013

Additional Information: please visit <http://www.ugent.be/lw/geschiedenis/en> or contact erik.thoen@UGent.be

University of Nigeria, Department of History and International Studies

Tenure-track Position in History

The Department of History and International Studies at the University of Nigeria, Nsukka invites applications for a tenure-track or full time appointment at the rank of Visiting Associate Professor to begin August 1, 2013. Regional, thematic, and chronological specializations are open, but preference will be given to those individuals whose research interests include 20th century African or North American history. The appointment will be for a minimum of 1 year with a possible future commitment of 3-5 years thereafter.

Candidates must possess a Ph.D. or equivalent in History, African Studies, or a related discipline at the time of appointment. The successful candidate must demonstrate a strong commitment to both research and undergraduate teaching. Salary is competitive and commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Applicants should submit a covering letter, curriculum vitae, one sample of research (e.g., a publication or conference presentation), and a teaching dossier (including course outlines and course evaluations if available) as well arrange for three letters of reference to be sent to:

Dr. Egodi Uchendu , Ph.D
c/o Department of History and International Studies
The University of Nigeria

Nsukka, Nigeria

P: +234 (0) 8039617898

E: egodi.uchendu@unn.edu.ng

Applications received by **February 15, 2013**, will receive first consideration; but applications will be reviewed until the position is filled.

Deadline to apply: August 31, 2013

Additional Information: please visit <http://unn.edu.ng/>

Calling for candidates to contribute chapters on the history of economic thought in various African regions in *The Routledge 'Handbook to the History of Global Economic Thought'*

This new handbook will provide an original country-based overview of the development of economic thought on an international scale, and also a guide to national currents in economic ideas that will be of use to students, academics, policy-involved professionals and to interested general readers across the globe. While specific nation-state histories of economics consider economists who have originated from a given country, the handbook will also consider whether economics itself has national features and/or cultures in more general and comparative terms. It will encompass all countries/national grouping across the entire globe, i.e. its coverage will be fully comprehensive. The volume will be divided into five basic sections: Europe, America and the New World, the Middle East, Asia, and Africa.

The proposed four separate chapters for Africa are: Southern Africa (South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe), Eastern and Central Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, CAR, Chad, DR Congo), Western Africa (Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Ivory Coast), sometime Marxist States (Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Benin). The word allotments are 7,500 words each for Western Africa and for Eastern and Central Africa, 5,000 each for the other two.

The main focus must be on history of economic/business thought not economic history, and contributions must be comprehensive and non-partisan in approach (i.e. not strongly Marxist or neo-Conservative for example): hence they must cover all the different traditions in economics in a scholarly fashion. The time period required is a long-sweep history and not just contemporary, but there is some flexibility here. There is also some flexibility regarding geographical coverage, accepting that any such divisions have some arbitrary components to them.

Potential candidates should have some type of track record in this field, and thus can send me examples of work that they have already published on related themes, before they are formally accepted as contributors.

Additional Information

If anyone is interested, please get in touch with Dr. Vincent Barnett by email: vbarnett@inbox.com

CALL FOR APPLICATIONS:

The African Guest Researchers' Scholarship Programme 2014

at the Nordic Africa Institute in Uppsala, Sweden

Deadline: Applications must be in by 1 April 2013

For information, including directions for application and application form, please visit:

www.nai.uu.se/scholarships/african/<<http://www.nai.uu.se/scholarships/african/>>

Inquiries: inga-britt.faris@nai.uu.se

With kind regards,
Inga-Britt Isaksson Faris

Research Administrator
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