

AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY NEWSLETTER ISSUE #6 MARCH, 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:

1. Network News and Announcements
2. New Abstracts in African Economic History
 - 9 New Journal Articles
 - 12 New Working Papers
3. Upcoming Events in African Economic History
 - 12 Upcoming conferences
4. Opportunities in African Economic History
 - 4 Vacancies
 - 2 Funding opportunities

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

The African Economic History Network co-sponsors the conference, **African Economic Development: Measuring Success and Failure**, organized by [Morten Jerven](#) at the School for International Studies, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, Canada. This will also be the 4th meeting of the African Economic History Network.

The conference takes place in April 18 – 20, 2013 at Simon Fraser University, Harbour Centre and runs over three days with three specific themes:

April 18, Day 1: Statistical Tragedy in Africa? Evaluating the Data Base for African Economic Development

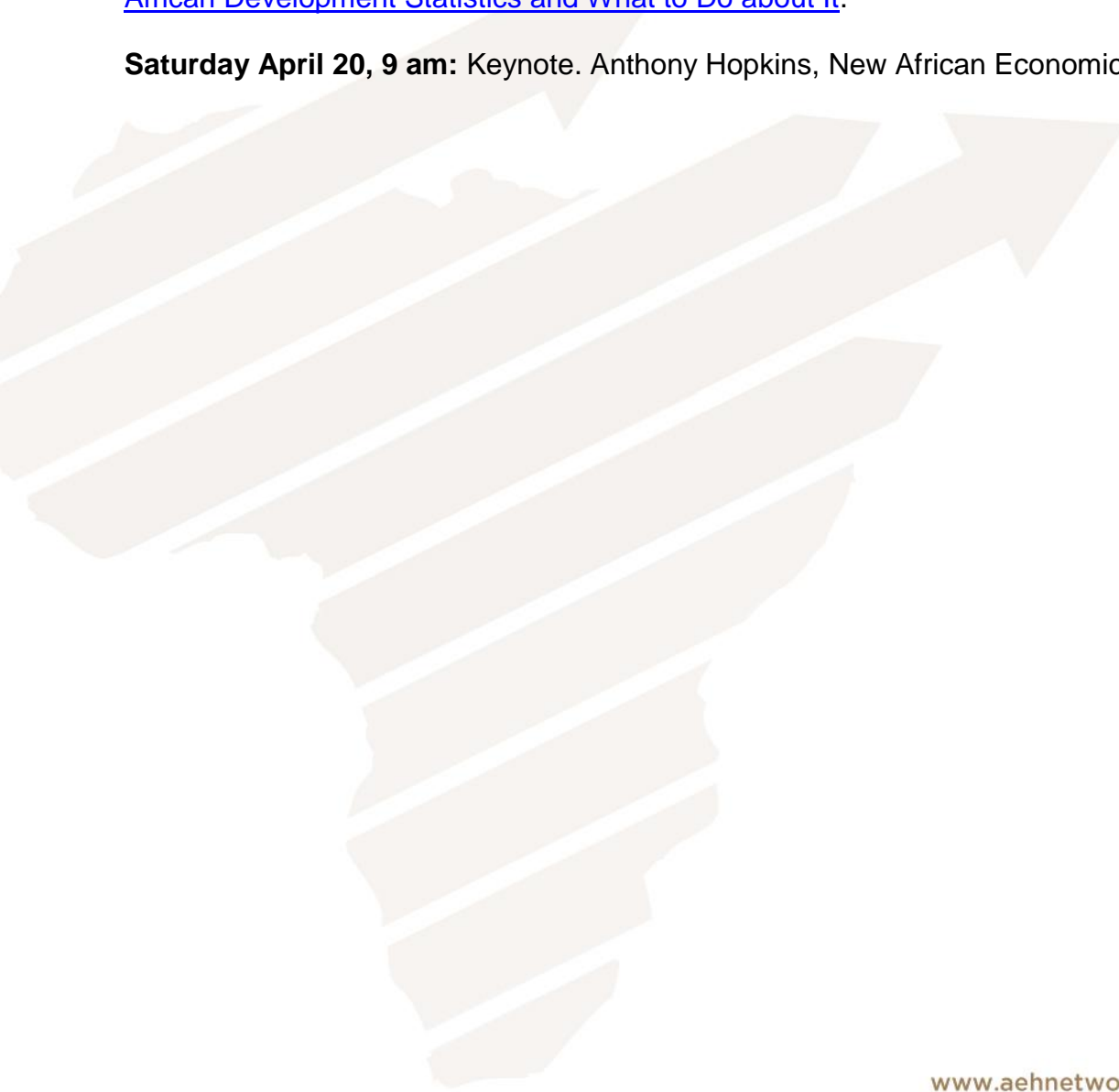
April 19, Day 2: Measurement, Planning and the State in Sub-Saharan Africa: Historical Perspectives

April 20, Day 3: New African Economic History: Sources and Methods in Analyzing Long Term African Economic Development

Special Events:

Friday April 19, 6 pm: Book launch. Morten Jerven, [Poor Numbers. How We Are Misled by African Development Statistics and What to Do about It.](#)

Saturday April 20, 9 am: Keynote. Anthony Hopkins, New African Economic History.



NEW ABSTRACTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Articles

Sara Berry. Questions of Ownership: Proprietorship and Control in a Changing Rural Terrain – A Case Study from Ghana

Using a case study of a rural town in the Ashanti Region, this article explores transformations in enterprise, property relations and informal governance that have occurred since Ghana embarked on a period of neo-liberal economic and political restructuring in the mid-1980s. Rather than a linear move away from state-controlled markets and authoritarian rule toward privatization and democratic decentralization, Ghana has witnessed a proliferation of authorities and economic enterprises, both formal and informal, that defy clear-cut distinctions between public and private property and institutions. In the town described here, as in many other localities in Ghana, chiefs have figured prominently as both instigators and examples of transformations in economic and governing practices and institutions.

Sara Berry, 2013. ["Questions of Ownership: Proprietorship and Control in a Changing Rural Terrain – A Case Study from Ghana"](#), *Africa*, 83 (1): 36-56.

Jacob Gerner Hariri. The Autocratic Legacy of Early Statehood

This article documents that precolonial state development was an impediment to the development of democracy outside Europe, because indigenous state institutions constrained the European colonial endeavor and limited the diffusion of European institutions and ideas. Some countries were strong enough to resist colonization; others had enough state infrastructure that the colonizers would rule through existing institutions. Neither group therefore experienced institutional transplantation or European settlement. Less developed states, in contrast, were easier to colonize and were often colonized with institutional transplantation and an influx of settlers carrying ideals of parliamentarism. Using OLS and IV estimation, I present statistical evidence of an autocratic legacy of early statehood and document the proposed causal channel for a large sample of non-European countries. The conclusion is robust to different samples, different democracy indices, an array of exogenous controls, and several alternative theories of the causes and correlates of democracy.

Jacob Gerner Hariri, 2012. ["The Autocratic Legacy of Early Statehood"](#), *American Political Science Review*, 106 (3): 471-494

Christian Lund. The Past and Space: On Arguments in African Land Control

The contemporary construction of the past is crucial for the successful vindication of political rights in Africa. Often, however, more than a single past proves potentially valid as a claim to land and office. When arguments of the past, furthermore, intertwine with competing projections of legitimate forms of

land control, complex combinations of claims emerge. The ubiquity of 'the past' in African politics and the increasing competition over space suggest that the naturalness with which some refer to the past and others conceive of space should be under constant scrutiny. Based on work in northern Ghana, the article argues that the contemporary construction of the past, as either tradition or history, and the competing projections of land control, as either property or political territory, interdigitate in complex ways. This affords certain rhetorical or discursive combinations that competing social elite groups instrumentalize. Each group sees its interests best served by a particular reading of the past and a particular conception of space.

Christian Lund, 2013. ["The Past and Space: On Arguments in African Land Control"](#), *Africa*, 83 (1): 14-35.

Patric Manning. Historical datasets on Africa and the African Atlantic

Economists are turning to Africa as an empirical field for exploring current theory arguing that historical factors—even over several centuries—may influence current levels of wealth and poverty. To facilitate such exploration this brief note identifies and discusses some of the main categories of historical data available for economic analysis of the African past. Because most early data come from European sources, the available data focus especially on African commercial and demographic links across the Atlantic.

Patric Manning, 2012. ["Historical datasets on Africa and the African Atlantic"](#), *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 40 (4): 604-607.

Martine Mariotti. Estimating the Substitutability of African and White Workers in South African Manufacturing, 1950-1985

In this paper I estimate the elasticity of substitution between African and white workers in the South African manufacturing industry during Apartheid. I find that the elasticity of substitution remained fairly high despite changes in the technology used in manufacturing, despite changes in the allocation of jobs to African and white workers, and despite the increasing skill differential between white and African workers. The elasticity of substitution for production workers declined from 9.81 in 1950 to 4.64 by 1985. This result shows that African and white workers were substitutes throughout Apartheid notwithstanding legislation restricting the types of jobs that African workers could do.

Martine Mariotti, 2012. ["Estimating the Substitutability of African and White Workers in South African Manufacturing, 1950-1985"](#), *Economic History of Developing Regions*, 27 (2): 47-60.

Glenn H. McKnight. Harry Johnston's New Boot: The Uganda Agreement and Ideas of Development

As an early development practitioner, Harry Johnston came to Uganda intending to develop a socially responsible capitalism – his 'new boot' for the Baganda. He negotiated this intent into the 1900 Uganda Agreement and expected that, once implemented, these conditions would lead naturally to the desired ends. What happened was something quite different. Baganda chiefs negotiated their own goals into the Agreement, and their actions, along with those of Baganda farmers and workers, produced very different results than that which Johnston envisioned. In effect, his intent to develop was subsumed by the contingent process of development. While interesting in itself, this story informs recent development debates. Some post-development theorists, while attempting to provide

a practical alternative to modernist development, appear to incorporate assumptions similar to those under which Johnston operated. However, if these laudable attempts are to succeed, they must learn from Johnston's experience and account for development's contingent nature.

Glenn H. McKnight, 2013. "[Harry Johnston's New Boot: The Uganda Agreement and Ideas of Development](#)", *Journal of Historical Sociology*: 1-30.

Moses Ochonu. African Colonial Economies: Land, Labour, and Livelihoods

In what ways and through what mechanisms and policy instruments did colonial regimes seek to draw Africans into the colonial economy as laborers, wage earners, taxpayers, and consumers of foreign manufactured goods? How successful were colonial efforts to reform access to agricultural land as a way of establishing a foundation for colonial agriculture, undermining preexisting but disfavored African land tenure practices, compelling taxation, and mobilizing African labor? This essay responds to these and related questions, surveying the main debates, key conceptual turns, and points of discussion on a critical aspect of colonial economic management in Africa: the commoditization of land and labor by colonial regimes and its consequences. The essay discusses the intertwinements of land and labor mobilization regimes, and the ways in which African maneuvers, initiatives, and strategies of self-preservation produced outcomes that confounded and at times defeated colonial intentions in matters of land and labor.

Moses Ochonu, 2013. "[African Colonial Economies: Land, Labour, and Livelihoods](#)", *History Compass*, 11(2), 91-103.

Philip Osafo-Kwaako and James Alan Robinson. Political Centralization in Pre-Colonial Africa

In this paper we investigate the empirical correlates of political centralization using data from the Standard Cross-Cultural Sample. We specifically investigate the explanatory power of the standard models of Eurasian state formation which emphasize the importance of high population density, inter-state warfare and trade as factors leading to political centralization. We find that while in the whole world sample these factors are indeed positively correlated with political centralization, this is not so in the African sub-sample. Indeed, none of the variables are statistically related to political centralization. We also provide evidence that political centralization, where it took place, was indeed associated with better public goods and development outcomes. We conclude that the evidence is quite consistent with the intellectual tradition initiated in social anthropology by Evans-Pritchard and Fortes in the 1940s which denied the utility of Eurasian models in explaining patterns of political centralization in Africa.

Philip Osafo-Kwaako and James Alan Robinson, 2013. "[Political Centralization in Pre-Colonial Africa](#)", *Journal of Comparative Economics*, Article in Press: 1-28.

Steven Pierce. Pointing to Property: Colonialism and Knowledge About Land Tenure in Northern Nigeria

Colonial contact created many African 'traditions' that are in fact novel; part of this process involved translation, in which cultural accommodations were determined not just by the political interests of negotiators but by the challenges of moving between languages and conceptual universes. This article focuses on the cultural translation of land tenure and property in colonial northern Nigeria, as

legal paradigms and principles of governance. Beginning in the early colonial period, Western paradigms came to shape the ways colonial authorities understood indigenous landholding, which in turn influenced how they governed small-scale farmers. The article traces how different intellectual traditions came together to create a 'traditional' system of land tenure with very little purchase on past practices, and a somewhat attenuated relationship with the lives of ordinary farmers.

Steven Pierce, 2013. ["Pointing to Property: Colonialism and Knowledge About Land Tenure in Northern Nigeria"](#), *Africa*, 83 (1): 142-163.

Working Papers

Daron Acemoglu, Tristan Reed and James A. Robinson. Chiefs: Elite Control of Civil Society and Economic Development in Sierra Leone

The lowest level of government in sub-Saharan Africa is often a cadre of chiefs who raise taxes, control the judicial system and allocate the most important scarce resource - land. Chiefs, empowered by colonial indirect rule, are often accused of using their power despotically and inhibiting rural development. Yet others view them as traditional representatives of rural people, and survey evidence suggests that they maintain widespread support. We use the colonial history of Sierra Leone to investigate the relationships between chiefs' power on economic development, peoples' attitudes and social capital. There, a chief must come from one of the ruling families recognized by British colonial authorities. Chiefs face less competition and fewer political constraints in chiefdoms with fewer ruling families. We show that places with fewer ruling families have significantly worse development outcomes today - in particular, lower rates of educational attainment, child health, and non-agricultural employment. But the institutions of chiefs' authority are also highly respected among villagers, and their chiefdoms have higher levels of "social capital," for example, greater popular participation in a variety of "civil society" organizations and forums that might be used to hold chiefs accountable. We argue that these results are difficult to reconcile with the standard principle-agent approach to politics and instead reflect the capture of civil society organizations by chiefs. Rather than acting as a vehicle for disciplining chiefs, these organizations have been structured by chiefs to control society.

Daron Acemoglu, Tristan Reed & James A. Robinson, 2013. ["Chiefs: Elite Control of Civil Society and Economic Development in Sierra Leon"](#), *NBER Working Paper* No.18691.

Dirk Bezemer, Jutta Bolt and 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, 2013. ["Slavery, Statehood and Economic Development in Sub-Saharan Africa"](#), *AEHN Working Paper* No. 06.

Cristina Bodea. The Origins of Social Contracts: Attitudes toward Taxation in Urban Nigeria

How do social contracts come into being? This paper argues that norm adoption plays an important and neglected role in this process. Using novel data from urban Nigeria, we examine why individuals adopt norms favoring a citizen obligation to pay tax where state enforcement is weak. We find that public goods delivery by the state produces the willingness to pay tax, but community characteristics also have a strong and independent effect on both social contract norms and actual tax payment. Individuals are less likely to adopt pro-tax norms if they have access to community provision of security and other services. In conflict-prone communities, where "self-help" provision of club goods is less effective, individuals are more likely to adopt social contract norms. Finally, we show that social contract norms substantially boost tax payment. This paper has broad implications for literatures on state formation, taxation, clientelism, and public goods provision.

Cristina Bodea, 2013. ["The Origins of Social Contracts: Attitudes toward Taxation in Urban Nigeria"](#), *CSAE Working Paper WPS/2013-02*.

Julia Cagé and Valeria Rueda. The Long-Term Impact of the Printing Press in Sub-Saharan Africa

Protestant missionaries introduced the printing press in sub-Saharan Africa in the XIXth century, contributing to the development of a written tradition in the region. We build a novel geocoded dataset that locates protestant missions in 1903. This dataset provides information on the amount and nature of the investments conducted at each mission station prior to 1903 and on the characteristics and geographic environment of each station. Among protestant missions, we identify in particular those that imported the printing press. This paper develops a variety of empirical strategies to deal with potential endogenous selection determining printing press location among mission stations. Using contemporary individual-level survey data we find that an increase in the distance to the printing press has a negative causal impact on the probability of reading the news nowadays on a regular basis within regions close to protestant missions. We finally use distance to the location of the printing press as an instrument for the impact of newspaper readership on political participation.

Julia Cagé and Valeria Rueda, 2013. ["The Long-Term Impact of the Printing Press in Sub-Saharan Africa"](#), *Harvard University, Paris School of Economics and Sciences Po Paris*.

Carolina Castilla. Ties That Bind: The kin system as a mechanism of income-hiding between spouses in rural Ghana

I present a model of intra-household allocation to show that when income is not perfectly observed by both spouses, hiding of income can occur even when revelation increases bargaining power. I draw data from Ghana and exploit the variation in the degree of asymmetric information between spouses, measured as the difference between the husband's own reporting of farm sales and the wife's reporting of his farm sales, to test whether the allocation of resources is consistent with hiding.

Findings indicate that allocations are suggestive of men hiding farm sales income in the form of gifts to extended family members.

Carolina Castilla, 2013. ["Ties That Bind: The kin system as a mechanism of income-hiding between spouses in rural Ghana"](#), *WIDER Working Paper No. 2013/007*.

Landro Prados de la Escosura. World Human Development: 1870-2007

How has wellbeing evolved over time and across regions? How does the West compare to the Rest? What explains their differences? These questions are addressed using an historical index of human development. A sustained improvement in wellbeing has taken place since 1870. The absolute gap between OECD and the Rest widened over time, but an incomplete catching up –largely explained by education- has occurred since 1913 but fading away after 1970, when the Rest fell behind the OECD in terms of longevity. As the health transition was achieved in the Rest, the contribution of life expectancy to human development improvement declined. Meanwhile, in the OECD, as longevity increased, healthy years expanded. A large variance in human development is noticeable in the Rest since 1970, with East Asia, Latin America and North Africa catching up to the OECD, while Central and Eastern Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa falling behind.

Landro Prados de la Escosura, 2013. ["World Human Development: 1870-2007"](#), EHES Working Paper No. 34.

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 WPS/2012-23*.

James Fenske. African Polygamy: Past and Present

Motivated by a simple model, I use DHS data to test nine hypotheses about the prevalence and decline of African polygamy. First, greater female involvement in agriculture does not increase polygamy. Second, past inequality better predicts polygamy today than does current inequality. Third, the slave trade only predicts polygamy across broad regions. Fourth, modern female education does not reduce polygamy. Colonial schooling does. Fifth, economic growth has eroded polygamy. Sixth and seventh, rainfall shocks and war increase polygamy, though their effects are small. Eighth, polygamy varies smoothly over borders, national bans notwithstanding. Finally, falling child mortality has reduced polygamy.

James Fenske, 2012. ["African Polygamy: Past and Present"](#), *CSAE Working Paper WPS/2012-20*

Johan Fourie. The Wealth of the Cape Colony

The stylized view of the Dutch Cape Colony (1652-1795) is of a poor, subsistence economy, with little progress in the first 143 years of Dutch rule. New evidence from probate inventory and auction roll records show that previous estimates about wealth at the Cape are inaccurate. In contrast to earlier historical accounts, the inventories reveal evidence of an affluent, market-integrated settler society, comparable to the most prosperous regions in eighteenth century England and Holland.

Johan Fourie, 2012. ["The Wealth of the Cape Colony"](#), *Economic Research Southern Africa Working Paper No 268*.

Joseph Fransis. How (Not) to Measure the Periphery's Terms of Trade in the Nineteenth Century

Economic historians continue to use a methodology that introduces a systematic downward bias into their estimates of the periphery's terms of trade in the nineteenth century. By depending heavily on price series drawn from core countries, they fail to take into account the effects of falling trade costs on relative prices in the periphery. Were the terms of trade measured in local prices from the peripheral countries themselves, the periphery's terms of trade boom of the nineteenth century would be recognized as far longer, greater and more widespread than is generally supposed.

Joseph Fransis, 2012. ["How \(Not\) to Measure the Periphery's Terms of Trade in the Nineteenth Century"](#), *LSE History Economic History Workshop EH590*.

Augustin Kwasi Fosu. Growth of African economies: Productivity, policy syndromes, and the importance 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, 2013. ["Growth of African economies Productivity, policy syndromes, and the importance of institutions"](#), *WIDER Working Paper No.2013/005*.

Alexander Moradi, Gareth Austin and Jorg Baten. Heights and Development in a Cash-Crop Colony: Living Standards in Ghana, 1870-1980

While Ghana is a classic case of economic growth in an agricultural- export colony, scholars have queried whether it was sustained, and how far its benefits were widely distributed, socially and

regionally. Using height as a measure of human well-being we explore the evolution of living standards and regional inequality in Ghana from 1870 to 1980. Our findings suggest that, overall, living standards improved during colonial times and that a trend reversal occurred during the economic crisis in the 1973-83. In a regression analysis we test several covariates reflecting the major economic and social changes that took place in early twentieth-century Ghana including railway construction, cocoa production, missionary activities, and urbanization. We find significant height gains in cocoa producing areas, whereas heights decreased with urbanization.

Alexander Moradi, Gareth Austin & Jorg Baten, 2013. ["Heights and Development in a Cash-Crop Colony: Living Standards in Ghana, 1870-1980"](#), *AEHN Working Paper No.7.*

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.

Panel Proposals: The 13th African Studies Conference: "Society and Politics in Africa: Traditional, Transitional, and New." 27-29 May 2014

Submission deadline: April 1, 2013

On May 27-29, 2014 in Moscow the Research Council for the Problems of African Countries and the Institute for African Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences hold the 13th African Studies Conference titled "Society and Politics in Africa: Traditional, Transitional, and New." The Conference will take place at the Institute for African Studies and the Institute for Linguistics of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The working languages are Russian and English.

The Organizing Committee would like to encourage you to submit panel proposals, focusing on any particular topics related to the Conference's umbrella theme. **The deadline for panel proposals submitting is April 1, 2013.** The Organizing Committee will be glad to consider any panel proposals (within 500 words in English or both English and Russian) received by this date. The information to be submitted alongside with the proposal includes the proposed panel convenor(s)' full name(s), title(s), institutional affiliation(s), full mail and e-mail addresses, telephone and fax #. The list of prospective papergivers with their particulars is desirable.

The Organizing Committee will inform the applicants about the results of their panel proposals' consideration by April 15, 2013. Besides that, the Organizing Committee reserves the right to establish one or more Free Communication panels. The list of all the Conference participants is to become known by December 1, 2013 due to the activities of both the Organizing Committee and

panel convenors. None of the proposals may be accepted or rejected on the basis of its submitter(s)' previous academic credentials, ethnic or national origin, sex, or otherwise, but only on the basis of the proposal's relevance to, and importance for, the Conference's general theme.

In the case the proposal is accepted, the Organizing Committee will send you in the beginning of 2014 the list of documents necessary to support your and your panel participants' visa application process at the Russian Consulates or Embassies in the respective countries.

The conference registration fee in Russian rubles, equivalent to \$150 (\$75 in rubles for students) is to be paid in cash onsite upon arrival. The registration fee includes the visa application support (Official Invitation), the Conference Book of Abstracts, stationary items, reception and coffee-breaks. The fee for an accompanying person, equivalent to \$50 in rubles, includes the visa application support (Official Invitation) and reception.

The Organizing Committee can assist in booking accommodation, but independent reservation is encouraged. Please note that early hotel reservation is strongly recommended, as the Conference is to take place in tourist high season.

All the correspondence should be sent by e-mail for the Conference Organizing Committee, to the attention of Mrs. Natalia Bondar, Head, Center of Information and International Relations, Institute for African Studies (conf2014@gmail.com; tel.: + 7 495 690 2752) – prospective international participants, or to the attention of Dr. Natalia Zherlitsyna, Secretary, Research Council for the Problems of African Countries (ns_inafr@mail.ru; tel.: + 7 495 690 6025) – prospective Russian participants.

Session Proposal: ABH Conference: Does Africa need Business History? 28 – 29 June 2013

Submission deadline: 1 April 2013

There is a lack of systematic Business History programmes in Africa and most of the research on business in Africa is conducted by scholars outside Africa. In the only recent review of Business History in Africa, Robert Tignor (2007) noted "...that relatively little work has been done on uncovering the history of these firms or of the people who founded and ran them." Tignor's historiographical overview identifies a small number of studies focussing primarily on British or other European business enterprises' operations in Africa. While much was published on Africa's economic development (Hopkins 1973 , Hopkins 1976 , Hopkins 1987 , Acemoglu, Johnson et al. 2001 , Austin 2008 , Jerven 2011), a glaring methodological divide between economic historians and business historians is evident.

In what has been dubbed an "African Renaissance", private business has emerged slowly in the 1990s, leading to a growing number of world class African businesses, such as the Dangote Group, a cement manufacturer in Nigeria, or Real Africa Investments in South Africa. Despite this development few business histories (Forrest 1995) were produced on African businesses (Teagarden 2011). The focus remained primarily on inward European business developments, with only very little African business history produced in Africa .

The aim of this call for papers is bring together scholars of African Business History to start a concerted effort to develop African Business History, to understand the business strategies of how business in Africa evolved. As business has now emerged as one of the drivers of economic development in Africa, they require a systematic exploration of their establishment, growth and business strategies. Where governments are failing (such as Zimbabwe, Ivory Coast, Ethiopia) private business is beginning to move in to supply goods and services to a growing middle class. Business enterprises in Africa are expanding their networks beyond the former colonial and

decolonisation paradigm. Regions are increasingly dominated by countries with large markets, such as Kenya and Nigeria in East and West Africa respectively, while South Africa is becoming a significant investor throughout the continent. Now investors, such as China, India and Brazil are actively seeking investment opportunities alongside more established European and North American investors. Issues of colonialism and neo-colonialism have not lost their relevance; however a better historical understanding of various foreign business models would allow a more rational comparison and discussion of these issues.

The onset of globalisation in the neo-liberal macro-economic environment of the late 1980s, generated a new class of African entrepreneurs, who have developed networks and alliances with other businessmen/women inside and outside of Africa to give birth to business ventures of true African origin. The institutional inefficiencies in many African states led these business entrepreneurs to forge links across such inefficiencies and locate themselves in market from where business development could succeed. Refer is made to the development of eg. The Black Like Me cosmetics business of a South African black businessman. One can also explore the expansion of MTN, the telecommunications company, with a substantial Black ownership, into Africa, especially West Africa. Furthermore the expansion of insurance business by Sanlam into Africa developed from the basis of a local South African financial services company. The expansion into African markets by all the South African banking groups such as Standard Bank, ABSA, FirstRand – all with substantial black ownership and management, offers an opportunity to explore the role of culture, language and entrepreneurship on African soil.

Business, as noted by Tignor (2007: 107) is no longer contained by the nation-state as unit of analysis, but the emergence of the 'new' African business elite and business enterprises is taking place through vital networks with local business entrepreneurs, collaboration between business people from different ethnic and cultural origins in Africa and in their global market.

If you would like to contribute to our session in terms of research or think-pieces on how to take the field further, please email your proposal to either Grietjie Verhoef (gverhoef@uj.ac.za) or Stephanie Decker (s.decker@aston.ac.uk) by 1 April 2013.

Call for papers: Crossroads in African Studies Conference 4-6 September 2013

The conference 'Crossroads in African Studies', will take place in Birmingham on 4-6 September 2013. This Conference will coincide with CWAS's fiftieth anniversary and will launch a new annual lectures series, the Fage Lectures, named after CWAS founder Professor John Fage. To mark the occasion, the first Fage Lecture will be a double event focusing on Africa's role in the world economy in the *longue durée*, and featuring two lectures by Professor Gareth Austin (CWAS alumnus and currently Professor of International History at the Graduate Institute, Geneva) and Professor A.G. Hopkins (former Lecturer in African Studies at CWAS, and currently Walter Prescott Webb Professor of History and Ideas at the University of Texas at Austin). The deadline for submission of abstracts and panel proposals is 15 April 2013.

Additional Information: please visit

<http://www.birmingham.ac.uk/schools/historycultures/departments/cwas/events/2013/fifty/calls.aspx>

Economic History Association 2013 Annual Meeting Washington D.C 20-22 September 2013

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.

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: please visit <http://eh.net/eha/meetings/2013-meeting> or contact Meetings Coordinator Jari Eloranta at: elorantaj@appstate.edu.

Call for Applications: 2013 APSA Africa Workshop: "Religion and Politics in Comparative Perspective"
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
1-12 July 2013

Submission deadline: 15 March 2013

APSA is pleased to announce that the 6th annual Africa Workshop will take place in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso in cooperation with the Institute for Governance and Development (IGD). The two-week program will be held from July 1-12 at the IGD's Center for Democratic Governance (CDG), on the theme of "Religion and Politics in Comparative Perspective." The organizers, with a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, will cover all the costs of participation (including travel, lodging, meals, and materials) for up to 26 qualified applicants. The workshop will be conducted as a dual-language program with both English and French as working languages.

The workshop leaders are Einas Ahmed (Centre d'Études et Documentation Économiques, Juridiques et Sociales, Sudan), Augustin Loada (University of Ouagadougou and IGD, Burkina Faso), Mahaman Tidjani-Alou (University Abdou Moumouni, Niger), Leonardo Villalón (University of Florida, USA), and Kenneth Wald (University of Florida, USA).

Workshop Fellows

The workshop is targeted at university and college faculty in the social sciences residing in Africa who are in the early stages of their academic career. APSA welcomes applications from scholars who have completed their Ph.D as well as those who are working towards completion. Up to four advanced U.S. Ph.D. students will also be accepted. All Workshop Fellows must be actively engaged in a research project in political science or an area of inquiry related to politics. Fellows should be working on a manuscript, paper, book chapter, or article that can be developed during the workshop into an eventual publication. The 2013 workshop will be a dual-language program; both French-speaking and English-speaking scholars are welcome to apply. Bi-lingual fluency is not required but participants should command a professional fluency in one of workshop's two working languages.

Workshop Theme

For two weeks, workshop fellows will study a series of interrelated theoretical and methodological themes under the banner of "Religion and Politics in Comparative Perspective." After collaborative examination of the theoretical traditions and key concepts in the study of religion as a political factor, participants will present their own research. Discussion will focus on four key themes: 1) the relationship between religion and the state; 2) the role of religion on individual political behavior; 3) the impact of religion on the politics of gender, sexuality, and family law; and 4) the politics of inter-religious relations. Within these discussions, participants will compare and contrast the experience of the United States (and more broadly of the West) with Africa, as well as the distinct roles of religion in the Anglophone and Francophone state traditions. The workshop will interrogate potential differences of political culture within specific religious traditions: notably Christianity and Islam, but also Judaism and traditional African religious.

Applications

To submit an application for participation in the workshop, first review the eligibility requirements on APSA's Africa Workshop website and then follow the web link to the online 2013 Application Form. If preferred, a copy of the Application Form in Microsoft Word can be e-mailed to you upon request. Complete applications, including all necessary supporting documents, should be uploaded through the online application form, or sent to APSA electronically by **March 15, 2013**; please email all materials directly to africaworkshops@apsanet.org. The final list of selected Workshop Fellows will be announced in early April.

Additional Information: please visit <http://www.apsanet.org/~africaworkshops/> or contact africaworkshops@apsanet.org

2013 Development Studies Association Annual Conference University of Birmingham 16th November 2013

The DSA Annual Conference 2013 will be co-hosted by the University of Birmingham's International Development Department and will also be celebrating their 50th Anniversary. It will take the form of a one day Conference with an open call for panels and papers, reflecting a more democratic process of bringing together current research and thinking on development related issues. □□The International Development Department is delighted to be hosting the DSA conference on the eve of its 50th anniversary in January 2014. As IDD marks this anniversary, many other development studies departments in the UK have also, or are about to, celebrate similar anniversaries. It is hoped that you'll join us in marking this occasion by coming along to the key note address on Friday 15th November and for dinner after that. The conference provides a further occasion as we consider post-2015 deliberations to reflect on the direction and contribution of the UK development studies sector to international development theory and practice. Attendance is free for this Keynote Lecture but there will be a charge for dinner and you will need to arrange your own accommodation if you are staying on for the DSA Conference on Saturday.

The deadline for submission of panel proposals is 15th April 2013

Further Information

For further information regarding assessment criteria, themed panels, and fees please visit the website at: http://www.devstud.org.uk/events/conference/2013_dsa_annual_conference-47.html

Information, queries and submissions should be directed to Frances Hill at conference@devstud.org.uk

**56th Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association: Mobility, Migration and Flows
Baltimore, Maryland
21-24 November 2013**

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.

Deadline for Proposals: March 15, 2013

The African Studies Association (ASA) invites proposals for panels, papers, and roundtables that examine current scholarship and debates in all areas of African Studies. The Program Committee welcomes submissions from Africanist professionals and scholars at all stages in their careers. Proposals are particularly encouraged that focus on this year's theme of "Mobility, Migration and Flows."

An overview of the workshop theme can be found [here](#) and a detailed guidelines for submissions of proposals can found [here](#)

Please note: If your proposal is accepted, the conference pre-registration fee must be paid by May 1, 2013 by ALL participants. Payment of the pre-registration fee will result in a final acceptance. Failure to pay the pre-registration fee by May 1, 2013, will result in an automatic rejection.

Further Information

Any inquiries should be directed to: asameeting2013@gmail.com

**Call for Panels: Fourth European Congress on World and Global History
Ecole normale supérieure Paris
11-14 September 2014**

Proposal deadline: 31 March 2013

After the successful congresses of the European Network in Universal and Global History in Leipzig (2005), Dresden (2008) and London (2011), the next ENIUGH-congress will take place in Paris at the École normale supérieure and supported by the Labex TransferS. Under the theme "Encounters, Circulations and Conflicts", the problematic opposition of centres and peripheries, which is still influential in historical research, will be challenged. The multitude of places and centres from where history is written and the plurality of the languages in which historical artefacts are conveyed will be analysed. We hope to stimulate a discussion on the meaning and relevance of relations, comparisons, transfers, and entanglements between states, peoples, communities, and individuals in a 'long durée'-perspective.

We especially aim to involve colleagues from former colonies. In addition, the centenary of the beginning of the First World War provides the opportunity to address the destructive effects of international and global connectivity. We further seek to integrate the historical interactions between man and environment, including cultural and economic processes as well as the various aspects of material and social life.

The history of empires belongs to core topics, as do large-scale crises and the consequences of political, technological, and ideological revolutions.

Generally, our intention is to transcend the confines of national history writing. While the majority of the contributions will deal with particular historical subjects, some will concentrate on questions of theory and methodology. In addition to the panels in the thematic sessions, roundtables and plenaries will offer room for joint discussions. We look forward to welcoming to Paris historians interested in transnational and global history, from European as well as from non-European countries, and representing various disciplines involved in the field, which range from political science to archaeology, from economic to art history.

Conference languages will be English, French and German.

Proposals: We invite proposals for panels comprising 3-5 participants, or double-panels with 5-7 participants, in both cases including commentators. In addition to the names, affiliations and e-mail addresses of the participants, proposals should include titles and abstracts of the panel as a whole (200-600 words) and of each individual paper (100-300 words).

Please note that, at this stage, it is only proposals for whole panels, rather than for isolated papers, that are sought. After the Steering Committee of ENIUGH and the Paris Programme Committee have selected panels in May 2013, there will be a second Call, inviting proposals for individual papers which either can take up vacant slots in the already-accepted panels or form additional panels.

All proposals must be received by 31 March 2013 and submitted electronically through the congress website: <http://www.eniugh.org/congress/call-for-panels>

Additional Information: please visit <http://www.uni-leipzig.de/~eniugh/congress/home/call-for-panels-english/>

Call for papers: CfP Economic History Network ESSHC 2014
Vienna, Austria
23-26 April 2014

Submission deadline: 15 May 2013

The Economic History Network of the European Social Science History Conference invites session and paper proposals for the European Social Science History Conference, Vienna, Austria, 23-26 April 2014. The deadline for sending in paper and session proposals is 15 May 2013.

Session and paper proposals can be submitted to the network chairs or to the conference site. Please note that the network chairs are especially eager to see complete session proposals, as we find that this is conducive to intellectual coherence in sessions. However, promising single paper submissions will be given every consideration, and we will try to find them compatible sessions for inclusion. We think intergenerational exchange of ideas is important, so we invite both established senior academics and young aspiring researchers.

Note: make sure you fill in the pre-registration form, including a 100-500 word abstract of your proposed paper before 15 May 2013 at the ESSHC-site.

The new conference website is now online: <http://esshc.socialhistory.org>

Possible topics for sessions (looking for papers and/or organizers):

- Informal empire in the Early Modern Period
- Startup industries and their precedents & technology history
- Non-market coordination in the political economy
- Investment in social overhead capital (understanding 'social sector' spending, either about its motivation, its economic impact, or its many varied manifestations across different historical contexts.)
- Business history and changing business systems
- Innovations during the interwar years and the economic impact of the Depression of the 1930s
- The role of 'agency' in economic history

We are open for suggestions for other sessions.

How to propose a paper:

Fill out the pre-registration form on the website. Include an abstract of your paper (100 - 500 words).

How to organise a panel session:

Gather three or four speakers who each will present a paper on a related topic, a commentator who will introduce the discussion with a prepared comment on the papers and a chair. Sessions can be initiated with one empty slot for an additional young researcher to encourage mingling and advertising new research. The roles of the session organizer, chair and commentator can be fulfilled by the same or by different persons. Confirm participation and arrange with these individuals the (date of) exchange of papers and the way the session will be conducted. If possible, have one or more substitute speakers at hand in case of withdrawal of one of the speakers. Submit the proposal for a session with a pre-registration form for each individual speaker. The deadline for this is May 1, 2011, but please send your form as early as possible. Contact the speakers regularly; to make sure that the preparation of the session is progressing, as you would want it to be. The aim of the ESSHC is bringing together scholars interested in explaining historical phenomena using the methods of the social sciences. The conference is characterized by a lively exchange in many small groups, rather than by formal plenary sessions. The conference welcomes papers and sessions on any historical topic and any historical period. It is organized in 28 networks, which all cover specific themes. The conference language is English.

The ESSHC is a flourishing and growing international conference, but economic history should have more exposure. Our Economic History Network will accomodate about 48 papers in 12 sessions.

World Economic History Congress (WEHC) to be held in Kyoto, Japan, from August 3rd to 7th, 2015.

The International Economic History Association (IEHA) just announced its first call for session. It is now open at our online submission page, https://www.kansai-lin.jp/wehc2015/session_form.php. The first round for submission of session proposals is from 1st March to 1st September, 2013. Please find the guidelines at http://www.wehc2015.org/scientificprogramme-call_for_sessions.html, and submit your proposal by the deadline.

FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES AND VACANCIES

The African Guest Researchers' Scholarship Programme 2014

Nordic Africa Institute in Uppsala, Sweden

Deadline: Applications must be in by 1 April 2013

This scholarship programme is directed at scholars in Africa, engaged in research on the African continent. Female researchers are especially encouraged to apply for these scholarships.

The purpose of the programme

One important task of the Nordic Africa Institute is to establish and maintain relations with African research communities. This is inter alia carried out through a Guest Researchers' Scholarship Programme, the aim of which is to provide opportunities for African scholars to pursue their own research projects, thereby indirectly strengthening the academic milieu in African countries, and promoting scholarly exchange with Nordic research communities.

Who can apply?

The Guest Researchers' Scholarship Programme is directed at scholars in Africa engaged in research on/about the African continent and with a proven track record of extensive research experience. The applicant should be placed at or affiliated with an African university or other African research institution. We would especially like to encourage women to apply for these scholarships.

Applications are invited from scholars with research projects related to current thematic research clusters at the Institute:

1. [Agrarian Change, Property and Resources](#)
2. [Conflict, Displacement and Transformation](#)
3. [Globalization, Trade and Regional Integration](#)
4. [Urban Dynamics](#)

[Please see this website for more details on the research clusters.](#)

Applicants are requested to identify within what cluster their project fits best and to motivate the identification.

Additional Information: please visit

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

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

Robert S McNamara Fellowship Program

Deadline: 31 July 2013

Grants of up to \$25,000 are available to young researchers from developing countries working on their doctoral thesis as visiting scholars through the RSM Fellowship Program .

They are specifically looking for doctoral candidates whose field of research for their master's degree was related to development in fields such as economics, health, education, agriculture, environment, natural resource management, or other development-related subject, among other criteria .

Research grants cover residence costs for a 5 to 10 month period in a renowned university or research center.

Additional Information: please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/scholarships/>

University of Pennsylvania, The Lauder Institute Postdoctoral Researcher in East Asia or Africa

This post-doctoral position involves undertaking research, coordinating teams of student-researchers, and teaching a small semester-long seminar. The stipend for the academic year will be \$42,000.

Minimum Requirements: (1) Completed PhD or doctorate by the time of appointment. (2) Field open to any social-science discipline, e.g. anthropology, economics, history, political science, or sociology. (3) Empirical research focus on either East Asia (preferably China or Japan), or Africa.

Preferred Qualifications: Fluency in foreign languages.

Documents Required: A brief letter summarizing the applicant's qualifications for the position, a current CV, and three letters of recommendation.

Deadline to apply: Applications will be considered beginning February 15, 2013.

Additional Information: please contact Director, Lauder Institute, c/o kanorton@wharton.upenn.edu or visit <http://lauder.wharton.upenn.edu/>

University of Akron, History Sub-Saharan African History

The Department of History at the University of Akron invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professorship in Sub-Saharan African History, specialization open. Teaching responsibilities include courses in colonial and post-colonial African history (and possibly pre-colonial as well) and classes in field of specialty. The successful candidate will also contribute to the History Department's World Civilization program (teaching World Civ: Africa) and the Humanities program (teaching Humanities in the World, 1300-present), and will also be active in the university's Program in Pan-African Studies. Ph.D. in History or related field must be completed before the appointment start date. Must demonstrate (1) the ability to provide instructional excellence in undergraduate and graduate courses; (2) an active, strong, and compelling research agenda; (3) a commitment to department and university service; (4) a willingness to enhance the department's online/distance-learning course offerings. Ph.D. should be completed by June 15, 2013. Salary is commensurate with background and experience.

The Department of History at the University of Akron is a vibrant community of scholar-teachers, graduate students, and undergraduate majors. The department operates Master's and Ph.D. programs, and maintains a 4-million dollar endowment for scholarships for graduate and undergraduate students. Additional information about the department and its programs can be found at: <http://www.uakron.edu/history/> and on facebook at: <https://www.facebook.com/UofAHistory>. The University of Akron is a state-assisted metropolitan university in northeastern Ohio with approximately 29,000 students.

Deadline to apply: review of application begins on March 1, 2013

Additional Information: please visit <http://www.uakron.edu/jobs> (job ID# 7718)

European University Institute, Max Weber Programme Director of the Max Weber Post-Doctoral Programme

The European University Institute seeks to appoint an academic of recognised international standing, with a distinguished record of scholarly publications and experience in postgraduate and/or post-doctoral teaching and supervision, as **Director of the Max Weber Post-Doctoral programme**.

The Max Weber Programme is one of the largest post-doctoral programmes in the social sciences and humanities, preparing promising junior scholars for their future international academic careers. The post-doctoral fellows share a common programme of training in research, teaching and other professional development skills while leaving ample time for their individual research agendas. The programme operates in close association with the departments (Economics, History and Civilisation, Law, and Social and Political Sciences) and, as appropriate, with the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (RSCAS) of the European University Institute.

The Director of the Programme will lead the development of this innovative post-doctoral training programme. The Director will also be expected to play a leadership role in building the Institute's programme on academic career development for doctoral and post-doctoral researchers in a context of academic, linguistic and cultural mobility.

The Institute is looking for candidates of senior professorial status. Candidates should have an active research profile as well as experience in teaching and supervising postgraduate and/or post-doctoral students, an outstanding academic record and managerial experience in the field of higher education and/or advanced research. Knowledge of at least 2 European languages is a requirement.

The successful candidate will be expected to take up a full-time position in September 2013 or as soon as possible thereafter.

The contract is for 5 years, renewable for 3 years. The Institute is an equal opportunity employer.

Interested applicants should consult www.eui.eu/vacancies for further details, and may contact the Director of the Academic Service, Dr Andreas Frijdal (andreas.frijdal@eui.eu Tel: +39 055 4685 332) for more information.

Deadline to apply: 27 March 2013

Additional Information: please visit www.eui.eu/maxweberprogramme

Pennsylvania State University, African Studies Program Two-year Visiting Professor Position

The African Studies Program at The Pennsylvania State University invites applications for a two-year Visiting Assistant Professor position in African Studies (non-tenure track). We seek candidates with a proven record of research in environment and development in Africa, a record of excellence in teaching, a strong evidence of interest in cross-disciplinary approaches to African Studies, and who will contribute to the development of the African Studies Program.

Candidates must have earned a Ph.D. in the social or environmental sciences with an emphasis on an African region or set of countries by August 2013. The teaching load is three courses per semester and the ideal candidate should be comfortable teaching across the disciplines, primarily at the undergraduate and graduate level. Courses include African Environments, Introduction to Contemporary Africa, and Environment and Poverty in Africa. The ideal candidate should be able and willing to teach other topics in the African Studies curriculum, which cover an undergraduate BA (major and minor) and graduate courses in a new dual-title doctoral degree, currently with the Departments of Comparative Literature, Geography, and Political Science.

The African Studies Program (<http://afr.la.psu.edu/>) is home to a very diverse and active faculty who teach, conduct research, and publish in the areas of African history, politics, culture, economics, geography, linguistics, and health.

The salary/benefit package is competitive, and the position begins in the fall 2013. Applications received by March 18, 2013 will receive first consideration; but applications will be reviewed until the position is filled. Electronic submission is strongly preferred. Applicants should submit a cover letter explaining their research and teaching experience, current CV, statement of teaching philosophy, and a recent publication or writing sample to www.la.psu.edu/facultysearch/. Please arrange to have three confidential letters of reference sent to Staci Kelly at szk3@psu.edu. If the application and letters of reference cannot be submitted electronically, they may be mailed to the Search Committee Chair, African Studies Program, The Pennsylvania State University, 133 Willard Building, University Park, PA 16802. 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: 22 April 2013

Additional Information: please contact szk3@psu.edu

