

## **AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY NEWSLETTER ISSUE #7 MAY, 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.

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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](mailto:aehtnetwork@gmail.com) with 'member' in the subject line.

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

Best regards,  
**The African Economic History Network**

## News and Announcements

### African Economic History Conference in April 2013

The conference on **African Economic Development: Measuring Success and Failure** and the 4th meeting of the Network was held at Simon Fraser University, Vancouver on 18-20 April 2013. Over the course of the event, the following three themes were discussed: evaluating the data base, historical perspectives, and sources and methods in analysing long term African economic development. On April 19th, Morten Jerven launched his book *Poor Numbers. How We Are Misled by African Development Statistics and What to Do about It*, followed by A.G. Hopkins' keynote speech on New African Economic History the next day.

The papers are available on the [conference website](#).

The African Economic History Network would like to thank the members for attending the conference and making it a great success.

### The 8th 'New Frontiers in African Economic History' Workshop

The Department of Economic History of Lund University will organise a workshop with the theme of "Inequality and economic development in Africa in historical perspectives". This workshop will take place on 6-7 December 2013 with two themes:

**Theme 1: Inequality and economic development in Africa**

**Theme 2: PhD-research**

The papers from the conference, with a particular focus on the relationship between inequality and growth, will be compiled into an edited volume or a special issue. The deadline for abstract submission is June 14th, 2013. The abstracts can be submitted to [jens.Andersson@ekh.lu.se](mailto:jens.Andersson@ekh.lu.se). For further inquiry, please contact the main organiser of the workshop, Erik Green at [Erik.Green@ekh.lu.se](mailto:Erik.Green@ekh.lu.se).

### Working Papers Series

The network has published a new working paper. The new working paper as well as previous papers can be found [here](#).

Gareth Austin, "Vent for surplus or productivity breakthrough? The Ghanaian cocoa take-off, c. 1890-1936", African Economic History Network, Working Paper No 8. Download here: [AEHNWP 8](#)

If you have a paper you would like to submit for our consideration please send us an email. For questions regarding the WPS please contact Erik Green at [Erik.Green@ekh.lu.se](mailto:Erik.Green@ekh.lu.se).

## NEW ABSTRACTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

### Articles

#### **Mina Balamoune-Lutz and Sylvain Boko. Trade, Institutions, Income and Human Development in African Countries**

Analysing panel data for the period 1975–2001 from a large group of African countries, we find that trade and institutions (political rights, civil liberties and the rule of law) exert little influence on human development in the form of literacy. Interestingly, income appears to be, by far, the primary determinant of human development, measured by literacy and life expectancy, but with strong diminishing returns. Income also positively affects institutions, although there is a threshold effect, in the cases of political rights and civil liberties. Finally, the paper finds that trade and literacy exercise positive and negative effects, respectively, on political rights.

Mina Balamoune-Lutz and Sylvain Boko, 2013. ["Trade, Institutions, Income and Human Development in African Countries"](#), *Journal of African Economies*, 22 (2): 323-345.

#### **Claire Delpeuch and Anneleen Vandeplass. Revisiting the "Cotton Problem" -- A Comparative Analysis of Cotton Reforms in Sub-Saharan Africa**

The cotton sector has been among the most regulated in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), and still largely is in West and Central Africa (WCA), despite repeated reform recommendations by international donors. On the other hand, orthodox reforms in East and Southern Africa (ESA) have not always yielded the expected results. This paper uses a stylized contracting model to investigate the link between market structure and equity and efficiency in SSA cotton sectors; explain the outcomes of reforms in ESA; and analyze the potential consequences of reforms in WCA. We illustrate our arguments with empirical observations on cotton sector performance.

Claire Delpeuch and Anneleen Vandeplass, 2013. ["Revisiting the "Cotton Problem" -- A comparative Analysis of Cotton Reforms in Sub-Saharan Africa"](#), *World Development*, 42: 209-221.

#### **Katherine M. De Luna. Hunting Reputations: Talent, Individuals, and Community in Precolonial South Central Africa**

The familiar mystique of African hunters was not a foregone conclusion to the practitioners, dependents, and leaders who created it. Late in the first millennium, Botatwe farmers' successful adoption of cereals and limited cattle sustained the transformation of hunting from a generalist's labor into a path to distinction. Throughout the second millennium, the basis of hunters' renown diversified as trade intensified, new political traditions emerged, and, eventually, the caravan trade and mfecane ravaged established communities. The story of

Botatwe hunters reveals alongue durée history of local notables and the durability of affective, social dimensions of recognition in the face of changes in the material, political, and technological basis sustaining such status.

Katherine M. De Luna, 2013. "[Hunting reputations: Talent, individuals, and community in precolonial South Central Africa](#)", *The Journal of African History*, 53 (3): 279-299.

### **James Fenske. Rubber will not keep in this country": Failed development in Benin, 1897–1921**

Although Nigeria's Benin region was a major rubber producer in 1960, the industry faltered before 1921. I use labor scarcity and state capacity to explain why rubber did not take hold in this period. The government was unable to protect Benin's rubber forests from over-exploitation. Plantations found it difficult to recruit workers, and the government was unwilling to allow expatriates to acquire land. Colonial officials promoted the development of "communal" plantations, but these suffered due to labor scarcity and a state that was short on staff and equipment, and dependent on local chiefs.

James Fenske, 2013. "[Rubber will not keep in this country":Failed development in Benin, 1897-1921](#)", *Explorations in Economic History*, 50 (2): 316-333.

### **Johan Fourie. The remarkable wealth of the Dutch Cape Colony: measurements from eighteenth-century probate inventories**

How comfortable was the life of the average settler in the Dutch Cape Colony of the eighteenth century? The generally accepted view is of a poor, subsistence economy, with little progress being made in the 143 years of Dutch rule (1652–1795). This article shows that new evidence from probate inventory and auction roll records contradicts earlier historical accounts. These documents bear witness to a relatively affluent settler society, comparable to some of the most prosperous regions of eighteenth-century England and Holland. This detailed picture of the material wealth of the Colony should inspire a revision of the standard accounts. The causes and consequences of this prosperity are also considered briefly.

Johan Fourie, 2013. "[The remarkable wealth of the Dutch Cape Colony: measurements from eighteenth-century probate inventories](#)", *The Economic History Review*, 66 (2): 419-448.

### **Hyacinth E. Ichoku, William M. Fonta and John E. Ataguba. Political Economy and History: Making Sense of Health Financing in Sub-Saharan Africa**

This paper demonstrates that fundamental to lack of progress towards universal coverage in sub-Saharan Africa is an elitist post-colonial political economy that dominates the social organisation in the sub-region. Too often, it seems that analyses of these issues ignore history and take no or little account of these post-colonial influences that today still have a

bearing on policy in various sectors, especially in health care. We conclude that the achievement of this objective has to be a long-term process but one that cannot forget history. Various influences are, however, already moving societies in the right direction.

Hyacinth E. Ichoku, William M. Fonta & John E Ataguba, 2013. [“Political Economy and History: Making Sense of Health Financing in Sub-Saharan Africa”](#), *Journal of International Development*, 25 (3): 297-309.

### **Leandro Prados de la Escosura. Human development in Africa: A long-run perspective**

Long-run trends in Africa's wellbeing are provided on the basis of a new index of human development, alternative to the UNDP's HDI. A long-run improvement in African human development is found that it falls short of those experienced in other developing regions. A closer look at Africa reveals the distinctive behaviour north and south of the Sahara, with Sub-Saharan Africa falling behind other developing regions and North Africa catching up. Education has been human development's driving force over time. Since the late 1980s, stagnating life expectancy largely due to the spread of HIV/AIDS and the arresting effect of economic mismanagement and political turmoil on growth, help to explain Africa's falling behind. Human development advancement since the mid-twentieth century is positively associated to being a coastal and resource-rich country and negatively to political–economic distortions. The large country variance of the recovery during the last decade suggests being cautious about the future's prospects.

Leandro Prados de la Escosura, 2013. [“Human development in Africa: A long-run perspective”](#), *Explorations in Economic History*, 50 (2): 179-204.

### **B.H.M. Tchereni, T.J. Sekhampu and R.F. Ndovi. The Impact of Foreign Debt on Economic Growth in Malawi**

This study analysed the impact of foreign debt on economic growth in Malawi using time series. Data for the period 1975–2003 from the Reserve Bank of Malawi, the IMF and the National Statistical Office was regressed in basic time series analysis. The dependent variable was economic growth and independent variables included level of foreign debt as the main variable. Other variables considered are the inflation rate, exchange rate and the prime lending rate, private and public investment. The results show a statistically insignificant and negative relationship between foreign debt and economic growth for the case of Malawi. The country should strive to provide incentives to local manufacturers who would want to export rather than relying on borrowing for growth inducement. Of interest was the relationship between inflation and economic growth which was positive.

B.H.M. Tchereni, T.J. Sekhampu & R.F. Ndovi, 2013. [“The Impact of Foreign Debt on Economic Growth in Malawi”](#), *African Development Review*, 25 (1): 85-90.

**Walter E. A. Van Beek. Intensive slave raiding in the colonial interstice: Hamman Yaji and the Mandara mountains (North Cameroon and North-Eastern Nigeria)**

A rare document, the diary of a slave raider, offers a unique view into the sociopolitical situation at the turn of the nineteenth century in the colonial backwater of North Cameroon. The Fulbe chief in question, Hamman Yaji, not only kept a diary, but was by far the most notorious slave raider of the Mandara Mountains. This article supplements the data from his diary with oral histories and archival sources to follow the dynamics of the intense slave raiding he engaged in. This frenzy of slaving occurred in a 'colonial interstice' characterized by competition between three colonial powers – the British, the Germans and the French, resilient governing structures in a region poorly controlled by colonial powers, and the unclear boundaries of the Mandara Mountains. The dynamics of military technology and the economics of this 'uncommon market' in slaves form additional factors in this episode in the history of slavery in Africa. These factors account for the general situation of insecurity due to slave raiding in the area, to which Hamman Yaji was an exceptionally atrocious contributor. In the end a religious movement, Mahdism, stimulated the consolidation of colonial power, ending Yaji's regime, which in all its brutality provides surprising insight in the early colonial situation in this border region between Nigeria and Cameroon.

Walter E. A. Van Beek, 2013. ["Intensive slave raiding in the colonial interstice: Hamman Yaji and the Mandara mountains \(North Cameroon and North-Eastern Nigeria\)"](#), *The Journal of African History*, 53 (3), 301-323.

**Robert D. Woodberry. The Missionary Roots of Liberal Democracy**

This article demonstrates historically and statistically that conversionary Protestants (CPs) heavily influenced the rise and spread of stable democracy around the world. It argues that CPs were a crucial catalyst initiating the development and spread of religious liberty, mass education, mass printing, newspapers, voluntary organizations, and colonial reforms, thereby creating the conditions that made stable democracy more likely. Statistically, the historic prevalence of Protestant missionaries explains about half the variation in democracy in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Oceania and removes the impact of most variables that dominate current statistical research about democracy. The association between Protestant missions and democracy is consistent in different continents and subsamples, and it is robust to more than 50 controls and to instrumental variable analyses.

Robert D. Woodberry, 2012. ["The Missionary Roots of Liberal Democracy"](#), *American Political Science Review*, 106 (2): 244-274.

**Working Papers**

**Gareth Austin. Vent for surplus or productivity breakthrough? The Ghanaian cocoa take-off, c. 1890-1936**

Through a case-study of cocoa-farming in Ghana, this paper takes up the longrunning but recently neglected debate about the 'cash crop revolution' in tropical Africa during the early colonial period. It focuses on the supply side, using quantitative evidence as far as possible, to test the much criticised but never superseded 'vent-for-surplus' interpretation of the export expansion as a substitution of labour for leisure. The paper argues that while the model captured certain features of the case, such as the application of labour to underused land, its defining claim about labour is without empirical foundation. Rather, the evidence points to a reallocation of resources from existing market activities towards the adoption of an exotic crop, entailing a shift towards a new, qualitatively different and more profitable kind of production function. This innovation is best understood in the context of the long-term search of African producers for ways of realising the economic potential of their resource of relatively abundant land, while ameliorating the constraints which the environment put upon its use.

Gareth Austin, 2013. "[Vent for Surplus or Productivity Breakthrough? The Ghanaian Cocoa Take-Off, c. 1890-1936](#)", *AEHN Working Paper Series* No. 8/2012.

### **Timothy Besley and Marta Reynal-Querol. The Legacy of Historical Conflict Evidence from Africa**

This paper exploits variation between and within countries to examine the legacy of recorded conflicts in Africa in the pre-colonial period between 1400 and 1700. There are three main findings. First, we show that historical conflict is correlated with a greater prevalence of post-colonial conflict. Second, historical conflict is correlated with lower levels of trust, a stronger sense of ethnic identity and a weaker sense of national identity across countries. Third, historical conflict is negatively correlated with subsequent patterns of development within countries.

Timothy Besley and Marta Reynal-Querol, 2013. "[The Legacy of Historical Conflict Evidence from Africa](#)". *ERSA Working Paper* 312.

### **Stephen Broadberry and Leigh Gardner. Africa's Growth Prospects in a European Mirror: A Historical Perspective**

The relatively rapid growth rates achieved by many African countries in the last decade have raised hopes that the continent is finally on a path to economic convergence with Asia and Latin America, but history suggests that such optimism could be misplaced. Previous periods of rapid growth across Africa have often been followed by phases of economic decline which have erased many of the gains countries have achieved in per capita income. The continent's transition to modern economic growth will thus require a break in the boom-and-bust pattern which has characterized its economic performance during much of the 20th century. European experience since the Middle Ages suggests that the pattern of growth based on increasing demand for export staples, followed by economic reversals, has often resulted in limited overall gains in per capita income. This pattern was only broken following the introduction of significant institutional change. Placing Africa's recent economic performance in a wider historical perspective highlights the fact that the continent's level of

per capita income is comparable to pre-industrial Europe and that the institutional changes needed to ensure sustained economic growth have yet to take place. Growth reversals remain a serious threat to Africa's future prosperity, and therefore it is incumbent on policymakers to focus a great deal more on the introduction of measures that can encourage the development of a robust civil society

Stephen Broadberry and Leigh Gardner, 2013. "[Africa's Growth Prospects in a European Mirror: A Historical Perspective](#)", *The CAGE-Chatham House Series*, No. 5/ Feb 2013.

### **Stan Du Plessis. Pearls worth Rds4000 or less: Reinterpreting eighteenth century sumptuary laws at the Cape**

Governor Ryk Tulbagh promulgated sumptuary laws at the Cape in 1755. Umbrellas could no longer be carried freely by all classes, silk dresses of a certain length could not be worn by ladies without regard to rank, and the value of pearl necklaces was strictly limited. These laws have often been interpreted as an attempt to maintain a social hierarchy (e.g. Ross 1990), a "defence against emulation" in the words of De Vries (2008). But the standard explanation leaves something to be desired: it does not engage with the economic motivation for sumptuary laws that influenced similar regulations in Europe and Asia at the time, nor does it explain why the VOC would legislate in the Cape what the Dutch never tolerated at home, and it seamlessly extrapolates the explanation for laws in Batavia to a different social and economic setting in the Cape. An alternative interpretation of Tulbagh's sumptuary laws is developed in this paper, which draws on evidence from the Cape and from Batavia. Their economic causes are sought in the East, where the laws originated, while their social reception and their impact are sought in the records of the Cape. In this way the paper provides a new interpretation of the causes underlying the sumptuary laws of 1755 and their role as instruments of economic and social policy.

Stan Du Plessis, 2013. "[Pearls worth Rds4000 or less: Reinterpreting eighteenth century sumptuary laws at the Cape](#)", *ERSA Working Paper* 336.

### **Andreas Exenberger and Simon Hartmann. How Does Institutional Change Coincide with Changes in the Quality of Life? An Exemplary Case Study**

This paper provides a framework to assess correlations between the change of institutional functions (political centralization, plurality, rule of law, security of property, economic liberty, measured by 12 indicators) and improvements in human development (income, education, health) and violence limitations (conflict-related death tolls) to separate effective from ineffective institutional change. We apply this framework to a low-end institutional environment and provide a century case study of today's Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Major results are threefold: first, we provide a thick description of institutional development in the Congo in a colonial and post-colonial and hence long-run setting; secondly, we identify periods of institutional change with distinctly different degrees of effectiveness; and thirdly, we are able to provide qualitative information on the questions of perspective (we follow a non-elitist approach), institutional connections, and timing of effects. Finally we propose extension of the framework, especially with respect to in-depth studies of critical transition periods, and its application to comparative case studies.



Andreas Exenberger and Simon Hartmann, 2013. "[How Does Institutional Change Coincide with Changes in the Quality of Life? An Exemplary Case Study](#)", *University of Innsbruck Working Papers in Economics and Statistics* 2013-09.

### **Rémi Jedwab. Urbanization without Structural Transformation Evidence from Consumption Cities in Africa**

Africa has recently experienced dramatic urbanization. Standard theories of structural transformation cannot explain this result, as it was not driven by a green revolution or an industrial revolution, but by natural resource exports. I explain how the Engel curve implies that resource windfalls are disproportionately spent on urban goods and services, which gives rise to "consumption cities". I illustrate this theory using both cross-country evidence and within-country evidence from Ivory Coast and Ghana using new data spanning one century and two identification strategies (an instrumental variables strategy and a fixed effects approach). I find a strong causal effect of the production of cocoa, a rural based natural resource, on the growth of cities. I discuss the implications of urbanization without structural transformation for long-run growth.

Rémi Jedwab, 2013. "[Urbanization without Structural Transformation: Evidence from Consumption Cities in Africa](#)", *Department of Economics, George Washington University*.

### **Martine Mariotti. Towards an African Wage Series**

As is well known, any economic analysis on the apartheid era relies heavily on anecdotal evidence, the evidence provided by various commissions, highly aggregated data, data from small studies and various surveys conducted by the Central Statistical Service that exist for a time and are then discontinued. While these different sources serve to give us a pretty clear picture of the social and economic circumstances of Africans, it would still be instructive to know more accurately how the economic circumstances of the African population changed over the twentieth century. Furthermore, much of the available data exists only in hard copy and researchers first have to digitise any data before being able to analyse it. To that end I think it is time to begin a project collecting and digitising African wages across a number of sectors in the economy and especially for different job types. The following is a brief overview of some of the possible sources of data.

Martine Mariotti and Stellenbosch University, 2013. "[Towards an African Wage Series](#)", *ERSA Economic History workshop on Apartheid*, Cape Town March 2013.

### **Lamar Pierce and Jason Snyder. The Historical Roots of Firm Access to Finance: Evidence from the African Slave Trade**

We examine how the historical slave trade in Africa is linked to the present day business environment. We show that: (1) The slave trade is strongly linked to present day levels of

firm access to finance; (2) Among all the business obstacles a firm faces (e.g., enforcing contracts, tax rates) the slave trade only affects access to finance; and (3) The historical presence of the slave trade not only erodes access to formal credit, but also reduces the supply of trade credit from suppliers and customers thought to substitute for formal channels. These results provide a firm-level mechanism to explain the link between the slave trade in Africa and present day GDP. The results also suggest a causal link between culture and finance, and imply that cultural impediments are the binding constraint on firm performance.

Lamar Pierce and Jason Snyder, 2013. "[The Historical Roots of Firm Access to Finance: Evidence from the African Slave Trade](#)", *SSRN Working Paper*.

### **Warren Whatley. The Gun-Slave Cycle in the 18th century British slave trade in Africa**

The trans-Atlantic slave trade is considered by many to have been a major shock to Africa, one that transformed African economies and contributed to long-term poverty. In this paper I combine data from the Transatlantic Slave Trade Database and the Anglo-African Trade Statistics to document some of the ways West Africans responded to the demand and technology shocks of the slave trade – how they responded to the growing international demand for African people as slaves and the introduction of the new gunpowder technology called the flintlock. I find that the early interaction of these two shocks – the gun-slave cycle – initiated a vicious cycle, a “raid or be raided” arms race. In the process, large numbers of Africans were victimized and sold into the Middle Passage.

Warren Whatley, 2012. "[The Gun-Slave Cycle in the 18th century British slave trade in Africa](#)", *MPRA Working Paper 44492*.

## **UPCOMING EVENTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY**

**Call for Abstracts: The 8th ‘New Frontiers in African Economic History’ Workshop  
“Inequality and economic development in Africa in historical perspectives”  
Department of Economic History, Lund University  
6-7 December 2013**

**Deadline for abstracts: 14 June 2013**

The relationship between economic development and economic growth is a fundamental question in economic history. A vast body of scholarly work argues that high levels of inequality are detrimental to long-term growth (e.g. Deininger and Olinto 1999; Barro 2000; North, Wallis and Weingast 2009; Acemoglu and Robinson 2012). However, as shown in world economic history the causality between economic growth and inequality is far from clear and varies over time (see Kuznets 1955, the Brenner debate 1976). Not only levels, but types of inequality matter. Questions such as who are the property holders, which sectors are they involved in, does the society contain a class of landless etc. are crucial for investigating the causal mechanisms between inequality and economic development. The conventional view in African economic history is that inequality was more widespread in commercial areas and settler colonies.

In the latter inequality created growth impeding institutions (e.g. Arrighi 1969, Bowden et al. 2008, Leander and Robinson 2012), while increased inequality in the commercial areas is seen as an outcome of the growth processes (e.g. Hopkins 1973, Mandala 1990). It thus looks as if the relationship between inequality and growth can be both positive and negative depending on the type of economy. We know very little about inequality in non-commercial areas, especially during the pre-colonial and colonial times (van de Walle, N., 2009). The 8th 'Frontiers in African Economic History' workshop aims at increasing our knowledge and understanding of inequality and economic development in Africa – past and present.

### **Theme 1: Inequality and economic development in Africa**

The aim of the session is to fill our gap in knowledge about the origins and evolution of inequality and economic development in Africa. The workshop invites papers that discuss inequality and economic development in pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial Africa, from a wide range of perspectives and geographical settings. We especially welcome papers that try to detect the causal mechanisms between inequality and economic development.

### **Theme 2: PhD-research**

The aim of the session is to give an opportunity for PhD-students to discuss their research in progress with scholars with a vast and divergent experience of doing research in African economic history. We invite PhD-students to present their research in progress or their research ideas. We welcome all kinds of papers as long as they deal with African economic history.

### **Outcomes**

In order to document the workshop and contribute to the debate more broadly, we are aiming to compile papers that have a particular focus on the relationship between inequality and growth into an edited volume or a special issue. We have contacted publishers and journals and will update the participants as the work proceeds.

The deadline for abstract submissions is 14 of June 2013. The abstracts should be submitted to [jens.Andersson@ekh.lu.se](mailto:jens.Andersson@ekh.lu.se)

**Additional Information:** please contact

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## **ABH Conference: Does Africa need Business History? 28 – 29 June 2013**

The Association of Business Historians is pleased to announce that its 2013 meeting. This year's conference theme of "Business History in the 21st Century" is intentionally forward-looking and welcomes innovative approaches to conducting business history in the new millennium.

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.

Conference programme is to be announced.

**Additional Information:** please contact Grietjie Verhoef ([gverhoef@uj.ac.za](mailto:gverhoef@uj.ac.za)) or Stephanie Decker ([s.decker@aston.ac.uk](mailto:s.decker@aston.ac.uk)) or visit <http://www.abh-net.org/>

### **APSA Africa Workshop: “Religion and Politics in Comparative Perspective” Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso 1-12 July 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.

**Additional Information:** please visit <http://www.apsanet.org/~africaworkshops/> or contact [africaworkshops@apsanet.org](mailto:africaworkshops@apsanet.org)

### **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).

**Additional Information:** please visit <http://www.birmingham.ac.uk/schools/historycultures/departments/cwas/events/2013/fifty/calls.aspx>

### **Colonial and Postcolonial Urban Planning in Africa Lisbon, Portugal 5-6 September 2013**

The Conference – Colonial and Postcolonial Urban Planning in Africa – aims to re-examine the history of colonial urban planning in Africa and its legacies in the post-independence period, to learn from contemporary African scholarship, and to discuss how postcolonial urban planning cultures can actually address these urban challenges and contribute effectively for the development of sustainable cities in Africa.

The Conference will explore two key themes in the history of urban planning in Africa:

- Theme I - 19th and 20th Century Colonial Urban Planning in Africa
- Theme II - Postcolonial Urban Planning in Africa.

We welcome country and cross-country approaches, studies of individual cities, and the comparison of African cities with one another.

**Additional Information:** please visit <https://sites.google.com/site/cpcup2013conference/>

### **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](mailto:elorantaj@appstate.edu).

## **Perspectives on Historical and Contemporary Ransoming Practices York University, Toronto October 25-26, 2013**

We are inviting proposals for a two-day Workshop on historical and contemporary ransoming practices in Africa, Europe, and Asia, to be held at the Harriet Tubman Institute for Research on the Global Migrations of African Peoples, York University, Toronto, on October 25-26, 2013. This Workshop is in accordance with the mandate of the UNESCO Slave Route Project to establish a Research Network for the study of slavery in the Mediterranean, Middle East and Indian Ocean. Selected papers will be published in a special issue of the journal, *African Economic History*, and as an edited volume to be published in the Harriet Tubman Series on the African Diaspora, Africa World Press. For purposes of the Workshop, ransoming is defined as the making of payments (in cash or kind) for the return of a captive or hostage. Ransoming is differentiated from redemption in that whereas a ransomed captive returns home, a redeemed slave usually remains in his/her former owner's society in a subservient position. The purpose of this Workshop is to promote dialogue across regional and disciplinary divides between scholars working on different aspects of ransoming. In particular we are seeking to promote scholarship on ransoming that covers roughly the time period from the 16<sup>th</sup> through 21<sup>st</sup> centuries and that will provide a better understanding of the practices of ransoming and the role of ransoming in the economics of captivity and enslavement; the formation, exploitation, and alteration of social, ethnic, and religious identity; and of interactions of individuals across physical, social, ethnic, and religious boundaries. The co-chairs of the workshop are Jennifer Lofkrantz, Department of History, SUNY-Geneseo, Olatunji Ojo, Department of History, Brock University, and Paul Lovejoy, Tubman Institute and Department of History, York University. Enquiries can be made to either Jennifer Lofkrantz, [lofkrantz@geneseo.edu](mailto:lofkrantz@geneseo.edu), or Tunji Ojo, [oojo@brocku.ca](mailto:oojo@brocku.ca).

**The 13th African Studies Conference: “Society and Politics in Africa: Traditional, Transitional, and New”  
27-29 May 2014**

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 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](mailto:conf2014@gmail.com); tel.: [+ 7 495 690 2752](tel:+74956902752)) – prospective international participants, or to the attention of Dr. Natalia Zherlitsyna, Secretary, Research Council for the Problems of African Countries ([ns\\_inafr@mail.ru](mailto:ns_inafr@mail.ru); tel.: [+ 7 495 690 6025](tel:+74956906025)) – prospective Russian participants.

**Additional Information:** please visit <http://www.inafran.ru/en/node/148>

## **FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES AND VACANCIES**

### **Cambridge University, The Faculty of Economics Temporary Teaching Associate**

The Faculty of Economics, based in central Cambridge, seeks applications for a Temporary three-year Teaching Associate which is available from 1 October 2013. The Faculty is interested in applicants able to contribute to its teaching programme in Economic History, in particular, British economic history, ideally from the 18th and 19th century, and quantitative economic history. The post is to provide replacement cover for the holder of a British Academy/Wolfson Research Professorship.

All appointments will be subject to the Statutes and Ordinances of the University of Cambridge. All applicants must complete and sign a CHRIS/6 application cover sheet (Parts I and III only) which can be downloaded from the Faculty website at <http://www.econ.cam.ac.uk>. Applications should include: a completed and signed application cover sheet (CHRIS/6); a *curriculum vitae*; the names and full addresses (including fax, telephone and e-mail) of three referees; and information on teaching and research interests.

These should be sent by email attachment to the Secretary of the Appointments Committee [econappt@hermes.cam.ac.uk](mailto:econappt@hermes.cam.ac.uk) **no later than 10 May 2013**. The CHRIS/6 cover sheet and further details can be found at <http://www.econ.cam.ac.uk>

**Deadline to apply:** 10 May 2013

**Additional Information:** please visit <http://www.econ.cam.ac.uk>

## **London School of Economics Fellow in International Political Economy**

The Department of International Relations proposes to appoint a LSE Fellow in International Political Economy from 1st September 2013 (13 months fixed-term, until 30th September 2014). The Department is seeking to appoint a candidate with expertise in the international political economy of finance. The successful candidate will be someone with relevant teaching experience and a promising research profile.

### **Duties/Responsibilities**

#### **Teaching**

- o Contributing to the scholarship and intellectual life of the School by conducting teaching which will enhance the School's high reputation as a research-led teaching institution
- o Supervising, teaching and examining undergraduate and masters level students through lectures, classes, seminars, course work and tutorials, especially in IR450 International Political Economy and IR451 Politics of Money in the World Economy.
- o Acting as academic adviser to undergraduate and MSc students and providing pastoral care
- o Providing guidance to MSc academic advisees for their end of year 10,000-word dissertation, and referring advisees to colleagues with relevant expertise where appropriate
- o Holding regular office hours (at least 2 per week)
- o Marking practice essays, assessed essays and examination papers during the academic year; and marking dissertations
- o Proof-reading examination papers and organising examination script distribution and collation of marks to/from markers and other examination-related duties, as required
- o Participating in regular departmental and teaching meetings, with academics and administrators involved in the course(s)
- o Identifying learning needs of students and defining appropriate learning objectives.

#### **Research**

- o Developing a research programme and publication record – eg through publication(s) arising from the PhD.

#### **Administration**

- o Managing academic administration arising from teaching responsibilities.

For further details of the post, please contact Dr. Jeffrey Chwioroth: [J.M.Chwioroth@lse.ac.uk](mailto:J.M.Chwioroth@lse.ac.uk) .

**Deadline to apply:** 13 May 2013

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

## **London School of Economics Post-doctoral Research Assistant, "Green growth: What can be learnt from economic history?"**



The Grantham Research Institute is pleased to invite applications to the above post, at post-doctoral level. The research programme's objective is to investigate aspects of past transformations of economies' structures with a view to informing the debate about the pre-conditions and prospects for 'green growth.' It is part of the Grantham Research Institute's larger research programme on 'Green growth and a new Industrial Revolution' supported by the Global Green Growth Institute.

The programme will initially comprise work on two projects: 'Historical Evidence of Policy Related to Green Growth' and 'Ensuring Energy Service Access to the Poor in the 19th and Early 20th Centuries'. You will be required to identify appropriate methods of investigation or analysis according to data and objectives and construct analytical and empirical models to investigate aspects of structural change in economies in the past.

The full job description, including summaries of the two projects, is available at [www.lse.ac.uk/Jobs](http://www.lse.ac.uk/Jobs) at LSE

You should be working towards a PhD in Economic History or in Economics, Environmental Economics, Econometrics, or a related field and should have an enthusiasm to undertake historical research. A strong background in quantitative methods is essential. The other criteria to be used when shortlisting for this post can be found on the Person Specification document. You will be expected to play an active intellectual role in the life of the Grantham Research Institute, including collaborating with other research programmes and with staff at other universities.

**Deadline to apply:** 30 May 2013

**Additional Information:** please visit

<http://www2.lse.ac.uk/intranet/staff/humanResources/joiningLSE/recruitingContracting/jobsAtLSE/Home.aspx>

### **Robert S McNamara Fellowship Program**

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.

**Deadline to apply:** 31 July 2013

**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](mailto: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)

### **Connecticut College, History Visiting Instructor/ Assistant Professor, African History**

The Department of History at Connecticut College seeks to hire a visiting instructor or visiting assistant professor in African History to fill a one-year sabbatical replacement for 2013-2014. Teaching responsibilities include one introductory course per semester, if possible, or both an introductory and intermediate-level class in the spring term of 2014. Candidates with expertise in early African history (Africa before 1850) preferred, but other periods will be considered. Specialization open. PhD completed preferred, ABD considered.

Connecticut College is a private, highly selective institution with a demonstrated commitment to outstanding faculty teaching and research. Recognizing that intellectual vitality and diversity are inseparable, the College has embarked on a significantly successful initiative to diversify its faculty, student body and curriculum. The College seeks creative scholars excited about working in a liberal arts setting, with its strong focus on engaged teaching, participation in shared governance, and active involvement in an institution-wide advancement of diversity. Applications will be considered immediately and until the position is filled, no later than September 1, 2013.

Please send cover letter, c.v., and sample syllabi to Professor Monique Bedasse, Department of History, Connecticut College, 270 Mohegan Avenue, New London, CT 06320 or electronically to [Monique.Bedasse@conncoll.edu](mailto:Monique.Bedasse@conncoll.edu)

**Deadline to apply:** 16 August 2013

**Additional Information:** please visit <http://www.univjobs.com/college/ct-com.html>

## **The American University in Cairo African History**

The History Department at the American University in Cairo invites applications for a one-year replacement position in Sub-Saharan African history (19th – 20th century), for academic year 2013-2014. Regional and thematic specializations are open but preference will be given to Africanists whose teaching interests include world history, especially modern Europe.

The successful candidate will teach six courses per year including surveys in colonial and postcolonial Africa as well as upper-division undergraduate courses in her or his field of specialization.

**Requirements:** ABD or PhD by September 1, 2013, with evidence of teaching experience.

### **Application Instructions:**

All applicants must submit the following documents: a current C.V; a letter of interest; a statement of teaching philosophy; and a completed Personal Information Form.

Also, please ask at least three referees familiar with your professional background to send reference letters to [hussref@aucegypt.edu](mailto:hussref@aucegypt.edu)

**Deadline to apply:** 16 August 2013

**Additional Information:** please visit <http://www.Click2Apply.net/gnwk68r>