



AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY NEWSLETTER ISSUE #9 SEPTEMBER, 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 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

NEW ABSTRACTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Articles

Robert Bates, Steven Block, Ghada Fayad and Anke Hoeffler. The New Institutionalism and Africa

After briefly reviewing the new institutionalism, this article uses the history of political reform in Africa to test its key tenet: that power, if properly organised, is a productive resource. It does so by exploring the relationship between changes in political institutions and changes in economic performance, both at the macro- and the micro level. The evidence indicates that political reform (Granger) causes increases in GDP per capita in the African subset of global data. And, at the micro level, it demonstrates that changes in national political institutions in Africa strongly relate to changes in total factor productivity in agriculture.

Robert Bates, Steven Block, Ghada Fayad and Anke Hoeffler, 2013. "[The New Institutionalism and Africa](#)", *Journal of African Economies*, 22 (4): 499-522.

Margunn Bech, Yusufu Lawi, Deodatus Massay, and Ole Rekdal. Changing Policies and Their Influence on Government Health Workers in Tanzania, 1967-2009: Perspectives from Rural Mbulu District

The article discusses the influence of government policies on government health workers in the rural Mbulu District of Tanzania from 1967 to 2009. Topics include the the impacts of socialism and neoliberal austerity measures on Tanzania's public health sector, the working conditions affecting public health workers, and the influence of the organizations World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) on economic liberalization and free market policies in Tanzania. The political history of Tanzania since independence is addressed.

Margunn Bech, Yusufu Lawi, Deodatus Massay, and Ole Rekdal, 2013. "[Changing Policies and Their Influence on Government Health Workers in Tanzania, 1967-2009: Perspectives from Rural Mbulu District](#)", *International Journal of African Historical Studies*, 46 (1):61-103.

Dieter von Fintel, Sophia Du Plessis and Ada Jansen. The Wealth of Cape Colony Widows: Inheritance Laws and Investment Responses Following Male Death in the 17th and 18th Centuries

Losing a household member is usually negatively associated with welfare, especially if that person is a breadwinner. Coping methods include disposal of assets to generate cash flow, while other households increase their labour supply. This paper considers a specific case in a pre-industrial society, presenting evidence where male mortality was associated with distinct benefits for widows. In the Cape Colony (during the Dutch East India Company occupation), Roman Dutch inheritance laws favoured widows, who were then able to set up

households independently of their children. Their sizable inheritances (relative to other heirs) enabled investment in production assets with otherwise prohibitively high fixed costs (in particularly slave labour and vineyards) and resulted in divestment from other non-productive assets. While the mortality shock would presumably have had negative impacts on income and subsistence crop levels, this was not the case in the Cape: instead, reconstructed asset portfolios set widows up for productive, slave intensive farming and subsequent status and affluence.

Dieter von Fintel, Sophia Du Plessis and Ada Jansen, 2013. ["The Wealth of Cape Colony Widows: Inheritance Laws and Investment Responses Following Male Death in the 17th and 18th Centuries"](#), *Economic History of Developing Regions*, 28 (1): 87-108.

Augustin Kwasi Fosu. Institutions and African Economies: An Overview

This article presents an overview of the current special issue 'Institutions and African Economies'. The findings include: (1) greater prevalence of democratic regimes improved both agricultural productivity and the overall growth of African economies, consistent with 'new institutionalism'; (2) higher institutional quality involving more binding constraints on the executive branch of government would raise economic growth via increased prevalence of 'syndrome-free' regimes; (3) in more democratic regimes, there is less corruption, but greater risk of conflict, from resource rents; (4) Nigeria represents a good illustrative case of the potentially corrosive nature of resource rents, with the policy implication that distributing the rents to the public might provide a solution to the resource-curse problem; and (5) while employment protection regulation does not appear consequential, greater difficulty in doing business results in less job growth in African manufacturing in the long term.

Augustin Kwasi Fosu, 2013. ["Institutions and African Economies: An Overview"](#), *Journal of African Economies*, 22 (4): 491-498.

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—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 versus factors of production and (ii) the role of institutions in mediating this impact, with special attention accorded to 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"](#), *Journal of African Economies*, 22 (4): 523-551.

Peter Rousseau and Alexandra D’Onofrio. Monetization, Financial Development, and Growth: Time Series Evidence from 22 Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa

Does financial development enable economic growth in developing countries? We find evidence for this in sub-Saharan Africa, a region where there is an urgent need to promote growth. Using a modern time series methodology and data for 22 countries over the period from 1960 to 2009, we find unidirectional links from financial development to measures of real activity for about two-thirds of them. In most cases the effects come from narrow money rather than more broadly-defined financial aggregates. This suggests that monetization plays a distinct role in capital accumulation and growth in many of these countries.

Peter Rousseau and Alexandra D’Onofrio, 2013. [“Monetization, Financial Development, and Growth: Time Series Evidence from 22 Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa”](#), *World Development*, 51: 132-153.

Xavier Sala-i-Martin and Arvind Subramanian. Addressing the Natural Resource Curse: An Illustration from Nigeria

Some natural resources—oil and minerals in particular—exert a negative and non-linear impact on growth via their deleterious impact on institutional quality. We show this result to be very robust. The Nigerian experience provides telling confirmation of this aspect of natural resources. Waste and poor institutional quality stemming from oil appear to have been responsible for its poor long-run economic performance. We propose a solution for addressing this resource curse which involves directly distributing the oil revenues to the public. Even with all the difficulties that will, no doubt, plague its actual implementation, our proposal will, at the least, be vastly superior to the status quo. At best, however, it could fundamentally improve the quality of public institutions and, as a result, durably raise long-run growth performance.

Xavier Sala-i-Martin and Arvind Subramanian, 2013. [“Addressing the Natural Resource Curse: An Illustration from Nigeria”](#), *Journal of African Economies*, 22 (4): 570-615.

Working Papers

Daron Acemoglu, Tristan Reed and James A. Robinson. Chiefs: Economic Development and Elite Control of Civil Society 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. We use the colonial organization of chieftaincy in Sierra Leone to study the effect of constraints on chiefs' power on economic outcomes, citizens' attitudes and social capital. A chief must come from one of the ruling families originally recognized by British colonial authorities. Chiefs face fewer constraints and less political competition 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, non-agricultural employment and asset ownership. We present evidence that variation in the security of property rights in land is a significant mechanism. Paradoxically we also show that in chieftaincies with fewer ruling families the institutions of chiefs' authority are more highly respected among villagers, and measured social capital is higher. We argue that these results 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 and James A. Robinson, 2013. ["Chiefs: Economic Development and Elite Control of Civil Society in Sierra Leone"](#), *MIT & Harvard University*.

Jutta Bolt and Ellen Hillbom. Social Structures and Income Distribution in Colonial sub-Saharan Africa: The case of Bechuanaland Protectorate 1936-1964

In this paper we quantify the level and inequality of incomes in colonial Bechuanaland building on social tables from 1936 to 1964. Based on information collected from the colonial archives and anthropological records, we construct four social tables for Bechuanaland Protectorate, one for each decade from 1930s onwards. This allows us to determine average income per social class, hence the distribution of income in society. We find first of all, that due to the development of a cattle export sector by the colonial government, cattle holdings became increasingly concentrated in the hands of the traditional elite. Combined with the more than quadrupling of the export prices for cattle, income became more and more concentrated in the hands of the large scale cattle holders. Secondly, we find that the people that worked for the colonial government, while representing a very small part of the population, received increasing salaries with the expansion of the colonial administration. Combined, European and African government officials earned around fifteen percent of total surplus income, despite the fact that they represented less than one percent of population.

Jutta Bolt and Ellen Hillbom, 2013. ["Social Structures and Income Distribution in Colonial sub-Saharan Africa: The case of Bechuanaland Protectorate 1936-1964"](#), *European Historical Economics Society*.

Margherita Bottero and Bjorn Wallace. Is There a Long-Term Effect of Africa's Slave Trades?

Nunn (2008) found a negative relationship between past slave exports and economic performance within Africa. Here we investigate these findings and the suggested causal pathway in further detail. Extending the sample period back in time we reveal that the coefficient on slave exports did not become significantly negative until 1970, and that it was close to zero in 1960. While one potential explanation for this temporal pattern could be decolonization, we analyse other episodes of slave raiding outside Africa, and find evidence that questions the validity of such suggestion. In addition, our reading of the historical and anthropological literature differs from that of Nunn. For instance, taking a global rather than African perspective we find that the African slave trades cannot without difficulties explain the patterns of ethnic fractionalization that we observe today.

Margherita Bottero and Bjorn Wallace, 2013. ["Is There a Long-Term Effect of Africa's Slave Trades?"](#), *Banca D'Italia Economic History Working Papers No.30*.

Sophia du Plessis, Eldridge Moses, and Dieter von Fintel. Agricultural Productivity in the Cape Colony: A Story of Networks or Property Rights?

This paper presents an alternative perspective on differences in agricultural productivity between groups of farmers at the Cape. We support the notion that network subscription (amongst the Huguenots) may have played some part in initial differences in agricultural productivity and the eventual domination of the wine industry by families of French origin. However, it is our contention that the evolution of property rights for farmers at the Cape must be considered alongside network subscription to explain the growth and changing composition of the agricultural sector in the eighteenth century. Increasing security felt by farmers due to changes in property rights significantly changed what and how farmers could produce. We specifically consider how changes in property rights affected diversification or specialisation of agricultural output and whether this ability to diversify (or specialise) allowed for some convergence in agricultural productivity between groups of farmers.

Sophia du Plessis, Eldridge Moses, and Dieter von Fintel. ["Agricultural Productivity in the Cape Colony: A Story of Networks or Property Rights?"](#), *Department of Economics, Stellenbosch University*.

Nonso Obikili. The Trans Atlantic Slave Trade and Local Political Fragmentation in Africa

I examine the possibility that the trans-Atlantic slave trades influenced the political institutions of villages and towns in precolonial Africa. Using anthropological data, I show that villages and towns of ethnic groups with higher slave exports were more politically fragmented during the precolonial era. I use instrumental variables to show that the relationship is at least partly causal. I argue this fragmentation promoted local chiefs and elite that were more absolutist and extractive. These new political formations were bad for development. Using more contemporary data I show that area with higher precolonial political fragmentation have a higher incidence of bribery. Thus I show a channel through which the slave trades negatively affected modern development.

Nonso Obikili, 2013. ["The Trans Atlantic Slave Trade and Local Political Fragmentation in Africa"](#), 1-37.

Grietjie Verhoef, Lorraine Greyling and John Mwamba. Savings and economic growth: a historical analysis of the relationship between savings and economic growth in the CAPE Colony economy, 1850-1909.

The sub-optimal savings propensity in South Africa the past three decades causes concern for the ability of the country to support its economic development. An historical analysis of the development of the savings' trends in South Africa may assist in understanding the

historical roots of the phenomenon. Apart from general descriptions of the nature of economic activity in the Cape Colony very little is known about the role financial sector development and savings played in the growing colonial economy. This paper explores the performance of the economy of the Cape Colony between 1850 and 1909, through the business cycles, financial sector stability, the nature and extent of economic activity and seeks to explain the relationship between savings and economic growth. The question is whether the general view that 'financial development is robustly growth promoting' can be substantiated in the last half of the nineteenth century Cape Colony? It contributes to the economic history literature on the colonial past of South Africa by using newly compiled data on the GDP of the Cape Colony during the last half of the nineteenth century. The paper finds that despite the expectations in the literature that financial deepening contributes to economic growth; the Cape Colony did not display such causal relationship between savings and economic growth in the period under review. The paper shows the different forms of savings in the colony and the trend of savings behavior in the period amidst the development of a relatively robust financial sector.

Grietjie Verhoef, Lorraine Greyling and John Mwamba, 2013. "[Savings and economic growth: a historical analysis of the relationship between savings and economic growth in the CAPE Colony economy, 1850-1909](#)", *MPRA Working Paper* 47819.



UPCOMING EVENTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

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>

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 papers: ECONOMIC HISTORY OF DEVELOPING REGIONS SPECIAL ISSUE: THE ECONOMICS OF APARTHEID

Deadline: 30 November 2013

ECONOMIC HISTORY OF DEVELOPING REGIONS SPECIAL ISSUE: THE ECONOMICS OF APARTHEID

Apartheid remains a contentious issue. It's political, social and economic causes remain open to debate; its consequences a popular vindication for the slow speed of convergence between white and black incomes nineteen years after South Africa became a democracy.

Building on the 9th ERSA Workshop, this special issue hopes to attract high quality contributions that use new data sources, techniques and results on the economic causes, characteristics and consequences of South Africa's apartheid regime.

Contributions should not exceed 8000 words and should adhere to the normal journal guidelines. As is standard practice, each submission will be reviewed by two anonymous referees. All submissions should be submitted to Johan Fourie (johanf@sun.ac.za) before November 30, 2013.

An ERSA Research Workshop

A country of migrants: Advances in South African economic history

North-West University Campus, Potchefstroom

3-5 December

South Africa is a country of migrants. From the Bantu migration, the arrival of Dutch settlers in the seventeenth century and British settlers in the nineteenth century to the internal movement of black tribes after the Mfecane, the Great Trek of settler farmers, and the inflow of African workers to the mines, South African history is characterised by a constant flux of people from outside and within the country's borders. This trend continues into the present: legal and illegal migration into South Africa has continued, mostly from war-torn and poverty-stricken regions elsewhere in Africa, settlers in search of a better life.

The economic causes and consequences of these past and present movements remain badly understood. This workshop aims to address this gap.

The workshop will also include a special meeting to discuss the current state and future direction of South African economic history. We invite all economists interested in longrun South African development, and historians interested in South Africa's economic past, to attend.

Date: 3-5 December 2012

Place: Potchefstroom (North-West University campus)

Number of participants: The number of participants will be limited to 15-20 delegates.

Funding: Travel expenses in South Africa will be covered and accommodation for the duration of the workshop will be provided by the ERSA Economic History Working Group.

Domestic Flights: To Lanseria or Johannesburg International Airport.

Requirements: Participants are required to submit an abstract of their current research, dataset they would like to use, or research idea they hope to work on in the near future, for inclusion in the workshop. An abridged CV must also be attached to their application. The abstract must be at least 300 words and set out the research field as well as main research questions.

Abstracts must be submitted by 12 October 2013. The ERSA Economic History Working

Group will select participants and inform them by 18 October 2013. Send all abstracts to: johanf@sun.ac.za.

Additional Information: please visit <http://www.econrsa.org/workshops>

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

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.

Additional Information: please contact

Erik Green, Associate Professor (main organiser)
Department of Economic History

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Jens Andersson, PhD-student (assistant)
Department of Economic History
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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; 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; tel.: [+ 7 495 690 6025](tel:+74956906025)) – prospective Russian participants.

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

BUSINESS HISTORY IN AFRICA – LAUNCH OF A NEW INITIATIVE

At the Association of Business Historians’ conference in Preston, Lancashire, 28 – 29 June 2013, a new initiative was launched to promote more research on the business history of Africa. At this initial meeting, four papers were presented that showed the variety of research in the field, but which also highlighted the challenge to create a more joined-up research agenda.

Kofi Takyi Asante, a PhD candidate from Northwestern University in the USA, presented his research on the role of African indigenous business leadership and the emergence of the colonial state in the Gold Coast. His paper “Collusion, Cooperation and Conflict: How Indigenous Gold Coast Merchants Shaped the Emergence of the State and Market Institutions, 1850-1950” offered insightful evidence on the entrepreneurial role of indigenous businessmen during the period of colonial settlement in the Gold Coast. The businessmen skilfully assessed market opportunities and aligned themselves with or in opposition to the colonial administration to serve their business strategies. The interesting

observation is that African entrepreneurs developed strategies to shape both economic and political institutions during colonialism.

Another aspect of business agency was highlighted in the paper by Sheryllyne Haggerty, from the University of Nottingham. In her paper “Baubles and Gewgaws? The Terms of Trade on the West African Coast in the Eighteenth Century” argued that African leaders skilfully managed their business interests during the slave trade. By considering what we know about the business practices of African traders, a complex picture emerges. For a long period of time, certain coastal areas were able to maintain control over crucial resources that protected their business activities and allowed them to manipulate the terms of trade. In this paper, as well as the paper by Asante, the entrepreneurial nature of African business emerged as a phenomenon requiring careful contextual analysis and reassessment.

Takai Tetsuhiko, from the University of Hokkaido in Japan, presented a richly illustrated paper on “Colonization & Decolonization of Business Archives: A case of Chambers of Commerce in Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Senegal and Madagascar” in which another dimension of business activities in colonial Africa was illustrated. This was the presence and activities of business organisations in a number of French African colonies. This paper highlighted the well organised structures of the business associations (or chambers of commerce) in the colonies, to which French as well as local businessmen belonged. Further work is needed in exploring the operation of these business associations, the collaboration and tension between businessmen in the colonies and the impact these associations had on the development of the African business communities in those French African colonies. This contribution was especially valuable, since it showed the preservation of the archives of those business associations in the African states, where primary research can be conducted. This is an important yet relatively under-explored source.

The paper by Suzanne McCoskey on “Cashing-in on the Promised Land? African-American Emigration to Liberia in Search of Economic Opportunity” similarly showed the importance of Africa’s relationship with the rest of the world for the development of business communities on the continent. This paper dealt with the uneven experiences of Afro-Americans immigrating to Liberia during the years of the establishment of the new independent state in West Africa. The relationship between indigenous people and immigrants posed challenges for the development of the Liberian economy. This paper offered a valuable starting point for further investigation into the emergence of the business community in Liberia.

The different perspectives that emerged from the papers suggest the need for a clearer research agenda for African Business History. While there are many areas of common interest, research does not always fully engage with issues central to the challenges of business activities on the continent. This is partly related to the lack of a dedicated academic community concerned with the subject. While Africa is marginal to business history, business is frequently marginal to African Studies. We hereby invite scholars engaged in research in related fields to join this conversation. The relationship between business and politics, the role of colonialism or its absence, tensions among different business communities and their networks in domestic and overseas markets should all form part of a new research agenda. It should address both the unique issues of doing business in Africa and the more general concerns common to developing and emerging economies. Research around the concepts of entrepreneurship, markets, conflict and collaboration in domestic and overseas markets, the interaction between private and state enterprise in the context of the colonial state as well as the newly independent African states are themes we feel merit further research. We are interested in the management of African business enterprise and management’s interaction with colonial administration, as well as with the new sovereign Governments after decolonisation. Are there sources and opportunities to consider the role of African economic activity for the pre-colonial period, as Haggerty’s paper suggest? What were the experiences of Africans working for foreign multinationals, or businessmen and women competing or collaborating with them? These and many other questions could fruitfully expand our knowledge about business in Africa, and highlight its long and varied history.

We would like to invite scholars to join this debate and contribute their unique view to our network to create an inclusive platform where we share our research in this fascinating and emerging area of research.

Additional Information:

Stephanie Decker at Aston Business School, Birmingham (s.decker@aston.ac.uk)

Grietjie Verhoef at the University of Johannesburg, South Africa. (gverhoef@uj.ac.za)

FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES AND VACANCIES

The Harvard Academy for International and Area Studies The Harvard Academy Scholars Program 2014-2015

The Academy Scholars Program identifies and supports outstanding scholars at the start of their careers whose work combines disciplinary excellence in the social sciences (including history and law) with a command of the language, history, or culture of non-Western countries or regions. Their scholarship may elucidate domestic, comparative, or transnational issues, past or present.

The Academy Scholars are a select community of individuals with resourcefulness, initiative, curiosity, and originality, whose work in non-Western cultures or regions shows promise as a foundation for exceptional careers in major universities or international institutions. Harvard Academy Scholarships are open only to recent PhD (or comparable professional school degree) recipients and doctoral candidates. Those still pursuing a PhD should have completed their routine training and be well along in the writing of their theses before applying to become Academy Scholars; those in possession of a PhD longer than 3 years at the time of application are ineligible.

Academy Scholars are appointed for 2 years by the Harvard Academy for International and Area Studies and are provided time, guidance, and access to Harvard University facilities. They receive substantial financial and research assistance to undertake sustained projects of research and/or acquire accessory training in their chosen fields and areas. Some teaching is permitted but not required. The Senior Scholars, a distinguished group of senior Harvard University faculty members, act as mentors to the Academy Scholars to help them achieve their intellectual potential.

Post-doctoral Academy Scholars will receive an annual stipend of \$65,000, and pre-doctoral Academy Scholars will receive an annual stipend of \$31,000. Applications for the 2014-2015 class of Academy Scholars are due by **October 1, 2013**. Finalist interviews will take place in Cambridge on **December 5**. Notification of Scholarships will be made in January, 2014.

Deadline to apply: 1 October 2013

Additional Information: please visit www.wcfia.harvard.edu/academy.

University of Pittsburg Assistant Professor/African History

The Department of History at the University of Pittsburgh seeks applicants for a tenure-stream assistant professor in African History beginning fall 2014, pending budgetary approval. Ph.D. should be completed by September 1, 2014. We invite applications from candidates working on any region, theme, or time period in African History. The successful candidate will be expected to teach African History surveys, specialized undergraduate courses including writing seminars, and graduate courses. We ask applicants to demonstrate how their research and teaching will contribute to one or more of the History Department graduate program's thematic fields: Atlantic History, Power and Inequality, Texts and Contexts, and World History (<http://www.history.pitt.edu/graduate/transnational-thematic-history.php>). African History at Pitt contributes to the departmental strengths in Atlantic History and World History, and collaborates with the University Center for International Studies, including its program in African Studies. Send letter of application, full CV, a single well-selected journal article or book or dissertation chapter, and three letters of recommendation to Patrick Manning, Africa History Search Committee, Department of History, 3702 Posvar Hall, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260. Deadline for applications is October 1, 2013. The University of Pittsburgh is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer and values equality of opportunity, human dignity and diversity.

Deadline to apply: 1 October 2013

Additional Information: Please visit <http://www.history.pitt.edu/graduate/transnational-thematic-history.php>

University of Toronto, The Department of Historical Studies Assistant Professor

The Department of Historical Studies at the University of Toronto invites applications for a tenure-stream position in African Studies at the rank of Assistant Professor. The appointment will commence July 1, 2014.

The candidate's research may focus on any aspect of African Studies with a historical orientation. Interests that complement and enhance existing departmental strengths would be an asset. Candidates must demonstrate evidence of excellence in and commitment to both research and teaching, with established or clear promise of distinguished publications in their field. The applicant must have their PhD by the date of their appointment.

The successful candidate will have the ability to teach a broad range of courses from the introductory to advanced levels about diverse aspects of African Studies, contributing to the undergraduate program on the Mississauga campus, and will hold a graduate appointment at the Department of History or other appropriate Department on the St. George campus of the University of Toronto. The successful applicant will join a vibrant intellectual community of world-class scholars at Canada's leading university. The Greater Toronto Area (GTA) is one of the most fascinating, diverse, and "livable" places in the world. Salary will commensurate with qualifications and experience.

All qualified applicants are encouraged to apply by clicking the link <http://www.jobs.utoronto.ca/faculty.htm> (Position #1300757). Applications should be addressed to Professor Shafique Virani, Chair, Department of Historical Studies, and must be submitted by October 7, 2013. The application must include a cover letter, curriculum vitae, sample of academic writing, statement of research interests, all academic transcripts, and a teaching dossier (i.e. all teaching evaluations; sample syllabi, assignments and/or tests; descriptions of teaching strategies and innovations, etc.). The U of T application system can accommodate up to five PDF/MS-Word attachments (10MB) per candidate profile; applicants may wish to combine attachments to accommodate this limit. Submission guidelines can be found at: <http://uoft.me/how-to-apply>.

Arrangements should be made for three letters of reference, at least one of which must comment on the applicant's teaching abilities, to be submitted by the deadline to historical.studies@utoronto.ca. Please include the candidate's name and "African Studies Search" in the subject line. Questions about this position may be addressed to the same email address.

Deadline to apply: 7 October 2013

Additional Information: <http://www.hrandequity.utoronto.ca/careers.htm>

Wheaton College, History Assistant Professor, Asian or African History

The History Department of Wheaton College (IL) seeks to appoint a tenure-track, assistant professor in Asian or African history beginning August 2014. Ph.D. required. Applicants should be prepared to teach both survey and upper-division courses in their field(s) of expertise; additional teaching fields are a plus. Standard teaching load is 3/3. Wheaton seeks a gifted teacher/scholar who shares the ideals of Christian liberal arts education and who can communicate a love for history to bright, motivated undergraduates. The successful candidate will have evidence of potential in teaching, research, and publication. To be assured full consideration, please send a letter of interest and c.v. by October 15 to history@wheaton.edu, attention Tracy McKenzie, chair.

Deadline to apply: 15 October 2013

Additional Information: please visit www.wheaton.edu

University of California-Davis, History Sub-Saharan African History

The Department of History at the University of California, Davis invites applications for a tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor level in Sub-Saharan African History. Teaching responsibilities include courses in the undergraduate and graduate programs and ongoing supervision of Ph.D. candidates in African and World History. All periods and specializations in Sub-Saharan African History are welcome, with a preference for West or Central Africa. Applicants must have completed the Ph.D. by the beginning of appointment service period and demonstrate promise of distinction in scholarship and teaching. Applicants should submit a letter of application, C.V., dissertation abstract, chapter-length writing sample, teaching portfolio, and three letters of recommendation. Applications will be accepted online. Please follow instructions as stated on the recruitment website. Apply at:

<https://recruit.ucdavis.edu/apply/JPF00097>

Deadline to apply: 15 October 2013

Additional Information: please visit <https://recruit.ucdavis.edu/apply/JPF00097>

University of Illinois- Urbana-Champaign, History West or Central African History

The Department of History at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign invites applications for a full-time tenure-track assistant or tenured associate professor position in the History of West or Central Africa, pre-colonial or colonial period, with a preference for pre-1900. All subfields invited to apply; department especially welcomes applicants working on Atlantic world exchanges. Position target start date is August 16, 2014. A PhD is required at the time of the appointment. Applicants at the assistant professor level must demonstrate a promising research agenda as well as a strong record of teaching. Applicants at the associate professor level must possess a strong record of publication and excellence in teaching; strong professional leadership is preferred. Salary competitive.

Please create your candidate profile through <https://jobs.illinois.edu>.

Applicants for Assistant Professor must submit application letter, curriculum vitae, a representative sample of written scholarly work (article, book chapter, or dissertation chapter), teaching materials, and the email addresses for three professional references. Applicants who have recently completed their PhD since 2012 or who will complete their PhD during 2014 will have their references contacted directly after submission of the application.

Applicants for Associate Professor must submit an application letter, curriculum vitae, and contact information for three references. After a review of the research record, the search committee may then contact the applicant about soliciting letters of reference.

Only applications submitted through the University of Illinois Job Board will be considered. To ensure full consideration, all materials must be submitted by the closing date of October 21, 2013; for Assistant Professor applicants- letters of reference must be received no later than October 28, 2013. For information about Illinois, visit our web page at www.history.illinois.edu. For questions about this search, contact Rhondda Chase at rrchase@illinois.edu.

Deadline to apply: 21 October 2013

Additional Information: Please contact

Rhondda Chase
Department of History
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
810 S Wright St
Urbana, IL 61801
217-300-6012, fax 217-333-2297
rrchase@illinois.edu

Mississippi State University, 19th and/or 20th Century African American History Assistant Professor

Nineteenth and/or Twentieth Century African American History. Assistant Professor. The Mississippi State University Department of History invites applications for a tenure-track appointment in 19th and/or 20th Century African American History, beginning August 2014. Successful applicant must be able and willing to enhance our longstanding concentration in the history of Race and Race Relations and participate in one or more of the department's three Nodes of Excellence: Agriculture, Rural and Environmental History; International Security/Internal Safety; and History of Science and Technology. Willingness to engage the university's African American Studies program a plus. Teaching responsibilities are two courses per semester. Offerings include undergraduate and graduate courses

in the area of expertise, a turn in the U. S. History survey course, and graduate seminars. Demonstrated ability to contribute to the department's vibrant intellectual life is especially favored.

A Ph.D. by time of appointment is required. Evidence of successful teaching and publications are preferred. Salary is commensurate with qualifications. Applications will begin to be scrutinized on November 1. Please include e-mail address to facilitate contact.

Contact:

Send letter of application, curriculum vitae, and three letters of recommendation to Professor Alan I Marcus, Head, Department of History, Mississippi State University, Mailbox H, Mississippi State, MS 39762. You may also apply and send your documentation via email at aimarcus@history.msstate.edu.

Candidates must complete the Personal Data Information Form at jobs.msstate.edu .

Deadline to apply: 31 October 2013

Additional Information: please visit www.history.msstate.edu

**Washington and Lee University, History
Assistant Professor, Sub-Saharan African History**

Sub-Saharan African History. The History Department of Washington and Lee University invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professorship in Sub-Saharan African history beginning September 2014. Period and area of specialization are open. The successful applicant will be expected to teach introductory surveys of African history and intermediate and advanced undergraduate courses related to their areas of specialization. They will participate as well in Washington and Lee's Africana Studies Program. The department requires successful completion of the Ph.D by June 2014.

Apply electronically at our portal: <http://jobs.wlu.edu/postings/1586>. After filling out a cover sheet, you will be prompted to upload a letter of application, resume, graduate transcripts, and three letters of recommendation (or a credentials file). Review of applications will begin November 1, 2013. Finalists will be interviewed at the AHA convention. Address your application letter (and any questions) to Professor David Bello (jobs@wlu.edu), Chair, African History Search Committee, Department of History, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, VA 24450. Washington and Lee and the Department of History are interested in candidates committed to high standards of scholarship and professional activities, and to the development of a campus climate that supports equality and diversity among its faculty, staff, and students. The University is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Deadline to apply: 1 November 2013

Additional Information: please contact David Bello (jobs@wlu.edu) or visit <http://jobs.wlu.edu/postings/1586>

**Harvard Business School, Business, Government and the International Economy
Tenure-Track Position: History**

Harvard Business School is seeking candidates with a Ph. D. in history for a tenure track position in the Business, Government, and the International Economy (BGIE) unit. We will consider candidates whose research interests and experience include economic history, history of economic policy and regulation, history of capitalism, or history of globalization. The search is open with regard to

methodological approach and focus area. Candidates may come directly from Ph.D. programs or from the faculties of other universities. The appointment will begin on July 1, 2014.

Requirements

All applicants should have excellent academic credentials and a demonstrated potential for conducting outstanding research. The School is particularly interested in applicants with interdisciplinary interests in social sciences and strong records of, or potential for, excellence in teaching.

Successful candidates will, at the outset, teach a required first-year MBA course on the economic, political, and social environment of global business. Starting salaries will be highly competitive.

Deadline to apply: 15 November 2013

Additional Information: <http://www.hbs.edu/units/bgje/open-positions.html>

University of Pennsylvania, History Professor/ Associate Professor with tenure

The History Department of the University of Pennsylvania seeks to hire a Professor or Associate Professor with tenure in economic history since 1700, who will also hold an endowed chair. The Department is particularly interested in historians who study global economic history from a comparative or transregional perspective. The successful candidate will have a proven record of teaching, research and publication at the highest level. Thematically, she or he may work on any area of economic or business history except for labor history and the history of banking systems. Geographically, the Department is looking for candidates specializing in any non-US domain. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the Department's program in transregional and global history as well as to work closely with Penn's established community of economic historians and other specialists at the School of Arts and Sciences, the Wharton School, the Huntsman Program and the Lauder Institute. The committee will begin considering applications on 15 November 2013 and will continue until the position is filled. Candidates are to apply online at <http://facultysearches.provost.upenn.edu/postings/16>. Include a letter of application, CV, teaching statement, and research statement. The University of Pennsylvania is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

Deadline to apply: 31 December 2013

Additional Information: Please contact Thomas Safley, Search Committee Chair at tsafley@history.upenn.edu