

AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY NEWSLETTER ISSUE #24 MARCH, 2016

Your bi-monthly update from the African Economic History Network

The AEHN newsletter brings you up to date with current and forthcoming events in African Economic History. It gives you a chance to publicise your new research and opportunities to the right audience.

In this issue:

1. Network News and Announcements
2. New Abstracts in African Economic History
 - 7 New Journal Articles
 - 2 New Working Papers
 - 6 New Books
3. Upcoming Events in African Economic History
 - 5 Upcoming conferences
4. Opportunities in African Economic History
 - 3 Vacancies
 - 4 Opportunities

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

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

Best regards,
The African Economic History Network

News and Announcements

Working Papers Series

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.

The Latest Issue of the International Journal of African Historical Studies

IJAHS 48(3) includes:

- * Introduction. Wealth in Pluralities: Intersections of Money, Gender, and Multiple Values across African Societies<<http://www.bu.edu/phpbin/ijahs/publications/?pid=596>>, pp. 387—392, by Charlotte Walker-Said and Andrea Felber Seligman
- * Wealth, Law, and Moral Authority: Marriage and Christian Mobilization in Interwar Cameroon<<http://www.bu.edu/phpbin/ijahs/publications/?pid=597>>, pp. 393—424, by Charlotte Walker-Said
- * Emigration and Notions of Wealth: Cosmopolitanism and Its Limits in the Malian Trade Diaspora (Lagos 1960–2010)<<http://www.bu.edu/phpbin/ijahs/publications/?pid=598>>, pp. 425—448, by Bennett Eason Cross
- * Wealth Not by Any Other Name: Inland African Material Aesthetics in Expanding Commercial Times, ca. 16th–20th Centuries<<http://www.bu.edu/phpbin/ijahs/publications/?pid=599>>, pp. 449—469, by Andrea Felber Seligman
- * “The African Native Has No Pocket”: Monetary Practices and Currency Transitions in Early Colonial Uganda<<http://www.bu.edu/phpbin/ijahs/publications/?pid=600>>, pp. 471—499, by Karin Pallaver

NEW ABSTRACTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Articles

Toby Green. Africa and the Price Revolution: Currency Imports and Socioeconomic Change in West and West-Central Africa During the Seventeenth Century

The past decade has seen much ink spilled on global interconnections in the early modern economy, especially those linking European and Asian economies. But this Eurasian concentration has excluded Africa from the discussion. This article addresses this absence by showing that West and West-Central Africa were integral to the global price revolution of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Considering evidence from West and West-Central Africa reveals how the price revolution was a genuinely global phenomenon, with increasing imports of locally-used currencies that created inflation in line with the inflation of gold and silver in Europe and Asia. The article argues that the coexistence of exchangeable value and other social uses of currencies also contributed to a relative depreciation in Africa's global economic strength. Also related to this phenomenon were the rise of an export slave trade and changes in the production and distribution of West and West-Central African cloth industries.

Toby Green, 2016. "[Africa and the Price Revolution: Currency Imports and Socioeconomic Change in West and West-Central Africa During the Seventeenth Century.](#)" *The Journal of African History*, 57(1): 1-24.

Chris Landsberg and Costa Georghiou. The Foreign Policy and Diplomatic Attributes of a Developmental State: South Africa as Case Study

With South Africa having declared itself a developmental state, this paper posits that if a developmental state is one that drives development, then the foreign policy of such a state should pursue development as one of its most important goals. Similarly the diplomatic corps of such a state should prioritise economic, commercial, para- and public diplomacy as drivers of diplomacy. In answering the question, 'What should be the foreign policy and diplomatic attributes of a developmental state?', the authors, through an exploratory approach, seek to analyse how well the state has fared in achieving this objective. To be a successful developmental state, a strategic capacity should exist and a clear strategic conception of the state's national interest should be formulated. Old paradigms about the role and functions of the diplomatic corps are challenged and a meritocratic diplomatic corps is strongly advocated to support the state's declared developmental goals.

Chris Landsberg & Costa Georghiou, 2016. "[The Foreign Policy and Diplomatic Attributes of a Developmental State: South Africa as Case Study.](#)" *South African Journal of International Affairs*, 22 (4): 479-495.

Nonso Obikilli. The Impact of the Slave Trade on Literacy in West Africa: Evidence from the Colonial Era

Recent studies have highlighted the importance of Africa's history of slave exporting to its current economic development. In this article, I show that differences in investment in education may be one of the channels through which that history has affected current development. I combine data on literacy rates of administrative districts from the colonial censuses of Nigeria and Ghana from the 1950s with data on slave exports of different ethnic groups. I find a negative and significant

relationship between slave export intensity before the colonial era and literacy rates during the colonial era. I also use contemporary data on literacy rates to show that this negative relationship is still present and significant. Thus, I show the effect of the slave trades on development outcomes predates modern independent African countries and still persists.

Nonso Obikilli. [“The Impact of the Slave Trade on Literacy in West Africa: Evidence from the Colonial Era.”](#) *Journal of African Economies*, 25 (1): 1-27.

Kostadis J. Papaioannou. Climate shocks and conflict: Evidence from colonial Nigeria

This paper offers a historical micro-level analysis of the impact of climate shocks on the incidence of civil conflict in colonial Nigeria (1912–1945). Primary historical sources on court cases, prisoners and homicides are used to capture conflict. To measure climate shocks we use the deviation from long-term rainfall patterns, capturing both drought and excessive rainfall. We find a robust and significant curvilinear (U-shaped) relationship between rainfall deviations and conflict intensity, which tends to be stronger in agro-ecological zones that are least resilient to climatic variability (such as Guinean Savannah) and where (pre-) colonial political structures were less centralized. We find evidence that the relationship is weaker in areas that specialize in the production of export crops (such as cocoa and palm oil) compared to subsistence farming areas, suggesting that agricultural diversification acts as an insurance mechanism against the whims of nature. Additional historical information on food shortages, crop-price spikes and outbreaks of violence is used to explore the climate–conflict connection in greater detail.

Kostadis J. Papaioannou, 2016. [“Climate shocks and conflict: Evidence from colonial Nigeria.”](#) *Political Geography*, 50 (January): 33-47.

Branwyn Poleykett and Peter Mangesho. Labour Politics and Africanization at a Tanzanian Scientific Research Institute, 1949-66

In this article we examine labour politics and unionization at a scientific research station: the former Institute of Malaria and Vector Borne Diseases (‘Amani’) in north-eastern Tanzania. Drawing on an analysis of an archive found at Amani, this paper approaches the process of decolonizing and Africanizing science and medical research from the perspective of African technicians. The technician cadre at Amani was drawn to scientific employment as it seemed to offer the promise of training, education and advancement. The union at Amani argued that African labour was crucial to the production of scientific knowledge at the station and that there ought to be a ‘ladder’ of promotion and progress that led from auxiliary scientific technician to independent researcher. The daily politics of the decolonization of science was conducted as everyday contentious labour relations and as increasingly vociferous claims upon the cultural power of science by African workers. Drawing attention to the social and spatial practices of African workers at Amani in the 1960s, we argue that Amani functioned not just within globalized networks of tropical medicine and scientific research but as a place bound both to local economies of labour and to larger geographies of African ambition and aspiration.

Branwyn Poleykett & Peter Mangesho, 2016. [“Labour Politics and Africanization at a Tanzanian Scientific Research Institute, 1949-66.”](#) *Africa*, 86(1): 142-161.

Luca Puddu. State Building, Rural Development, and the Making of a Frontier Regime in Northeastern Ethiopia, c. 1944-75

Combining a set of grey literature and primary sources, this article analyses the rise and fall of the sultanate of Awsa, northeastern Ethiopia, between 1944 and 1975. Ali Mirah exploited the typical

repertoires of a frontier regime to consolidate a semi-independent Muslim chiefdom at the fringes of the Christian empire of Ethiopia. Foreign investors in commercial agriculture provided the sultanate and its counterparts within the Ethiopian state with tangible and intangible resources that shaped the quest for statecraft in the Lower Awash Valley.

Luca Puddu, 2016. [“State Building, Rural Development, and the Making of a Frontier Regime in Northeastern Ethiopia, c. 1944-75.”](#) *The Journal of African History*, 57(1): 93-113.

Felix Meier Zu Selhausen and Jacob Weisdorf. A colonial legacy of African gender inequality? Evidence from Christian Kampala, 1895–2011

The colonial legacy of African underdevelopment is widely debated but hard to document. In this article, occupational statistics from Protestant marriage registers of historical Kampala are used to investigate the hypothesis that African gender inequality and female disempowerment are rooted in colonial times. We find that the arrival of Europeans in Uganda ignited a century-long transformation of Kampala involving a gender Kuznets curve. Men rapidly acquired literacy and quickly found their way into white-collar (high-status) employment in the wage economy built by the Europeans. Women took somewhat longer to obtain literacy and considerably longer to enter into white-collar and waged work. This led to increased gender inequality during the first half of the colonial period. However, gender inequality gradually declined during the latter half of the colonial era, and after Uganda's independence in 1962 its level was not significantly different from that of pre-colonial times. The data presented here also support Boserup's view that gender inequality was rooted in indigenous social norms: daughters of African men who worked in the traditional, informal economy were less well-educated, less frequently employed in formal work, and more often subjected to marital gender inequality than daughters of men employed in the modernized, formal economy created by the Europeans.

Felix Meier Zu Selhausen & Jacob Weisdorf, 2015. [“A colonial legacy of African gender inequality? Evidence from Christian Kampala, 1895–2011.”](#) *The Economic History Review*, 69 (1): 229-257.

Working Papers

Estian Calitz and Johan Furie. The Historically High Cost of Tertiary Education in South Africa

The #FeesMustFall-campaign's main objection was against the high and rising tuition fees of higher education in South Africa. This short note investigates this assertion from a historical perspective: Are university fees more expensive than a decade or a century ago? We document historical tuition fees at one of South Africa's premier universities – Stellenbosch University. The answer is an unequivocal yes.

Estian Calitz & Johan Furie. [“The Historically High Cost of Tertiary Education in South Africa.”](#) *Stellenbosch Working Paper Series* No. WP02/2016.

Kostadis J. Papaioannou and Michiel. Climate shocks, cash crops and resilience: Evidence from colonial tropical Africa

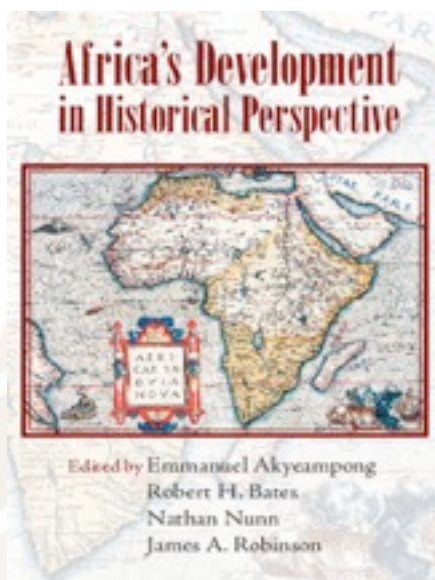
A rapidly growing body of research examines how weather variability, anomalies and shocks influence economic and societal outcomes. This study investigates the effects of weather shocks on African smallholder farmers in British colonial Africa and intervenes in the debate on the mediating effect of cash crops on resilience to shocks. We employ a dual research strategy, involving both qualitative and econometric analysis. We analyse original primary evidence retrieved from annual administrative

records and construct a panel dataset of 151 districts across West, South-central and East Africa in the Interwar Era (1920-1939). Our findings are twofold. First, we qualitatively expose a range of mechanisms leading from drought and excessive rainfall to harvest failure and social upheaval. We then test the link econometrically and find a robust U-shaped relation between rainfall deviation and social upheaval, proxied by annual imprisonment. Second, we review a long-standing and unsettled debate on the impact of cash crop cultivation on farmers' resilience to environmental shocks and find that cash crop districts experienced lower levels of social tension and distress in years of extreme rainfall variability.

Kostadis J. Papaioannou and Michiel de Haas, 2016. ["Climate shocks, cash crops and resilience: Evidence from colonial tropical Africa."](#) *Centre for Global Economic History (CEGH) #76.*

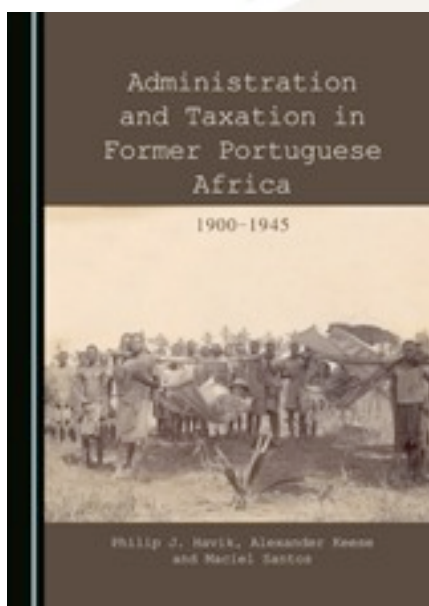
Books

Emmanuel Akyeampong, Robert H. Bates, Nathan Nunn and James Robinson (eds.), 2014. [Africa's Development in Historical Perspective.](#) New York: Cambridge University Press



This edited volume addresses the root causes of Africa's persistent poverty through an investigation of its longue durée history. It interrogates the African past through disease and demography, institutions and governance, African economies and the impact of the export slave trade, colonialism, Africa in the world economy, and culture's influence on accumulation and investment. Several of the chapters take a comparative perspective, placing Africa's developments aside other global patterns. The readership for this book spans from the informed lay reader with an interest in Africa, academics and undergraduate and graduate students, policy makers, and those in the development world.

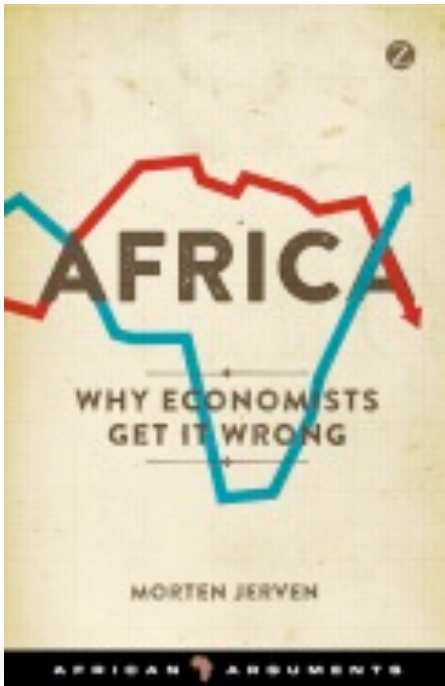
Philip J. Havik, Alexander Keese and Maciel Santos, 2015. [Administration and Taxation in Former Portuguese Africa, 1900-1945.](#) Newcastle: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.



This book addresses a notable gap in the knowledge of Portuguese colonial administration and the policies implemented in the main territories of its "third" African empire: Angola, Mozambique and Guinea. In recent years, the question of colonial taxation has become a topic in the academic debate on colonial empires and has led to a comparative, long-term focus on its impact in African societies. Given that former Portuguese colonies in Africa have been largely absent from this debate, this book offers new perspectives on taxation and colonial rule, and the first detailed and comprehensive study of fiscal administration. Besides dealing with the economic and financial aspects of empire, the book interprets the social experience of African populations through their interaction with colonial institutions. Based on a thorough and probing qualitative and quantitative analysis of published and

unpublished data, it places taxation in a broad social context for the period between the full military control of the territories and the end of WW II. Thus, whilst engaging with ongoing debates on comparative African economic and political history, the book provides a key contribution to research on African social change.

Morten Jerven, 2015. [Africa: Why Economists Get it Wrong](#). London: Zed Books.



Not so long ago, Africa was being described as the hopeless continent. Recently, though, talk has turned to Africa rising, with enthusiastic voices exclaiming the potential for economic growth across many of its countries. What, then, is the truth behind Africa's growth, or lack of it?

In this provocative book, Morten Jerven fundamentally reframes the debate, challenging mainstream accounts of African economic history. Whilst for the past two decades experts have focused on explaining why there has been a 'chronic failure of growth' in Africa, Jerven shows that most African economies have been growing at a rapid pace since the mid nineties. In addition, African economies grew rapidly in the fifties, the sixties, and even into the seventies. Thus, African states were dismissed as incapable of development based largely on observations made during the 1980s and early 1990s. The result has been misguided analysis, and few practical lessons learned.

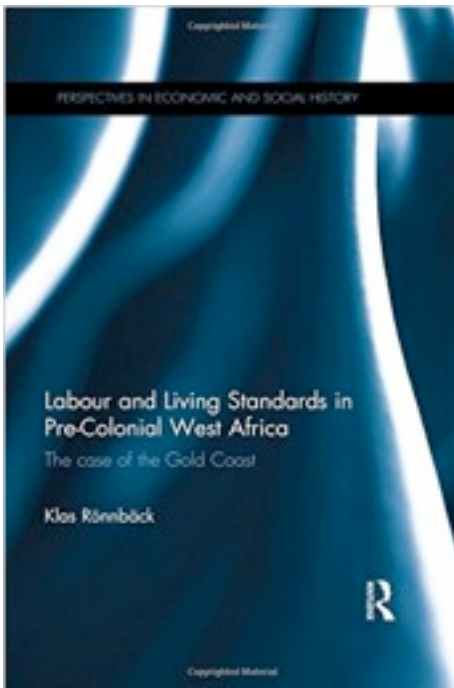
This is an essential account of the real impact economic growth has had on Africa, and what it means for the continent's future.

Morten Jerven, 2015. [Measuring African Development](#). London: Zed Books. London: Routledge.



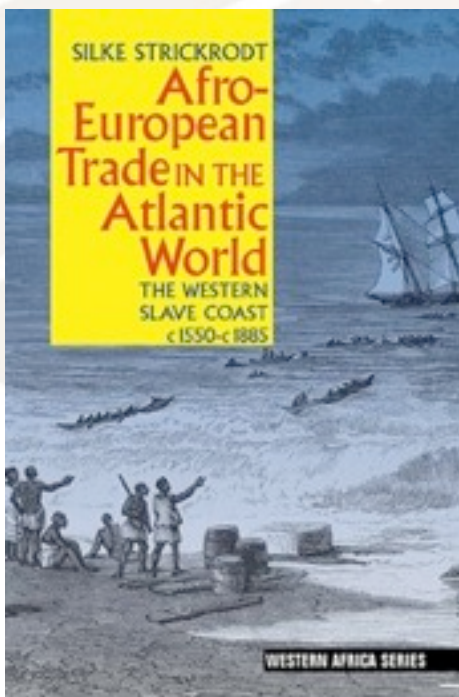
The chief economist for the World Bank's Africa region, Shanta Devarajan, delivered a devastating assessment of the capacity of African states to measure development in his 2013 article "Africa's Statistical Tragedy". Is there a "statistical tragedy" unfolding in Africa now? If so, it becomes important to examine the roots of the problem as far as the provision of statistics in poor economies is concerned. This book, on measuring African development in the past and in the present, draws on the historical experience of colonial French West Africa, Ghana, Sudan, Mauritania and Tanzania and the more contemporary experiences of Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The authors each reflect on the changing ways statistics represent African economies and how they are used to govern them.

Klas Rönnbäck, 2015. *Labour and Living Standards in Pre-Colonial West Africa: The case of the Gold Coast (Perspectives in Economic and Social History)*. London: Routledge.



Sub-Saharan Africa is the poorest region in the world. But its current status has skewed our understanding of the economy before colonization. Rönnbäck reconstructs the living standards of the population at a time when the Atlantic slave trade brought money and men into the area, enriching our understanding of West African economic development.

Silke Strickrodt, 2016. *Afro-European Trade in the Atlantic World: The Western Slave Coast, c. 1550- c. 1885*. Marlesham, Suffolk: Boydell & Brewer.



From 1550 to colonial partition in the mid-1880s, trade was key to Afro-European relations on the western Slave Coast (the coastal areas of modern Togo and parts of what are now Ghana and Benin). This book looks at the commercial relations of two states which played a crucial role in the Atlantic slave trade as well as the trade in ivory and agricultural produce: Hula, known to European traders as Grand Popo (now in Benin) and Ge, known as Little Popo (now in Togo). Situated between the Gold Coast to the west and the eastern Slave Coast to the east, this region was an important supplier of provisions for Europeans and the enslaved Africans they purchased. Also, due to its position in the lagoon system, it facilitated communication along the coast between the trading companies' headquarters on the western Gold Coast and their factories on the eastern Slave Coast, particularly at Ouidah, the Slave Coast's major slave port. In the 19th century, when the trade at more established ports was disrupted by the men-of-war of the British anti-slave trade squadron, the western Slave Coast became a hot-spot of illegal slave trading. Providing a detailed reconstruction of political and commercial developments in the western Slave coast, including the transition from the slave trade to legitimate commerce, this book also reveals the region's position in the wider trans-Atlantic trade network and how cross-cultural partnerships were negotiated; the trade's impact on African coastal "middlemen"

communities; and the relative importance of local and global factors for the history of a region or community.

UPCOMING EVENTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

European Social Science History Conference 30 March - 2 April 2016

The preliminary [program](#) for the 2016 conference is now online.
Panels of interest include:

J-1- ECO01 : [A Comparative Historical Analysis of Occupational Structure Across Sub-Saharan Africa I. Southern Africa](#)

Aula 7, Nivel 0

Networks: [Africa](#) , [Economic History](#)

Chair: Gareth Austin

Organizers: Gareth Austin, Leigh Shaw-Taylor

Discussants: -

Johan Fourie , Omphile Ramela : A Skill Divergence? Occupational Structures and South Africa's Mineral Revolution

Erik Green : The Occupational Structure of Malawi, 1945-2010: Moving beyond Path Dependency

Filipa Ribeiro da Silva : The Occupational Structure of Mozambique, 1900-2000: Continuities and Changes

T-1 - ECO13 : [Wealth and Income Inequality in Preindustrial Europe and Beyond](#)

Salon de Grados, Nivel 1

Network: [Economic History](#)

Chair: Carlos Santiago-Caballero

Organizer: Guido Alfani

Discussant: Wouter Ryckbosch

Guido Alfani : Economic Inequality in England: a Long-term Perspective (1290-1750 ca.)

Hulya Canbakal : Composition of Wealth and Factors of Inequality in Central Ottoman Lands, 1540-1840

Matteo Di Tullio : Long-term Trends in Wealth Inequality in Mediterranean Europe: Catalonia, Provence and Liguria compared

Federico Tadei : Income Inequality in Colonial Africa

J-2 - ECO02 : [A Comparative Historical Analysis of Occupational Structure Across Sub-Saharan Africa II. Western and Eastern Africa.](#)

Aula 7, Nivel 0

Networks: [Africa](#) , [Economic History](#)

Chair: Leigh Shaw-Taylor

Organizers: Gareth Austin, Leigh Shaw-Taylor

Discussant: Andreas Eckert

Gareth Austin : Occupational Structure and Urbanization in Modern Ghanaian History: a Preliminary Exploration

Michiel de Haas , Ewout Frankema : The Occupational Structure of Belgian Congo, Zaïre and DRC, 1920-present

Karin Pallaver : "Counting Huts, Heads and Labourers: Sources on Size and Structure of the Labour Force in Kenya and Tanzania (1921-2012)"

Marlous van Waijenburg : Occupational Structural in French West Africa since 1850

J-4 - ECO07 : [From Natural Resources to Human Capital: the Historical Development of Institutions for Knowledge and Skill Transfers in Sub-Saharan Africa](#)

Aula 7, Nivel 0

Networks: [Africa](#) , [Economic History](#)

Chair: Stefano Bellucci

Organizers: Ewout Frankema, Dacil Juif, Marlous van Waijenburg

Discussant: Gareth Austin

Joerg Baten , Gabriele Cappelli : Colonial Influence or African Agency? Numeracy Across West African Regions, c. 1770 – 1900

Ewout Frankema , Marlous van Waijenburg : Here has all the Education Gone. The 'Free-fall' of Skill Premiums in Africa and Southern Asia in the Long 20th Century

Dacil Juif : Resource Curse or Blessing? The Impact of Mining Activities on Human Capital Formation in Zambia and Congo

Felix P. Meier zu Selhausen , Shane Doyle & Jacob Weisdorf : The Returns to Religious Conversion: Lessons from Ugandan Hospital Registry, 1908-1970

J-1 - ECO01 : A Comparative Historical Analysis of Occupational Structure Across Sub-Saharan Africa I. Southern Africa

Aula 7, Nivel 0

Networks: [Africa](#) , [Economic History](#)

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See <https://esshc.socialhistory.org/esshc-user/programme?day=53> for more information.

**Centre of African Studies & Global Development Academy
Decolonizing the Academy Conference
21-22 April 2016, Edinburgh**

The University of Edinburgh, Centre of African Studies and the Global Development Academy hope you will join them in revisiting these key debates in African Studies, and beyond, as they seek to blaze new trails and engage old struggles. Our 21st century generation of scholars is technologically savvy, increasingly interconnected, and yet, faced with persistently rigid political and institutional structures. Panels will address a range of thematic topics and active approaches to *decolonizing the academy*. We are soliciting papers that engage with issues of agency, legitimacy, and representation; empirical and analytical findings, research methods, and academic practice; and structural and institutional opportunities and obstacles.

For further information, please visit their [website](#)

**International Workshop on Inequality and Middle Class Development in Africa
Cape Town, 5-6 May 2016**

The [GIGA](#) German Institute of Global and Area Studies, in cooperation with the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation ([IJR](#)) and the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit ([SALDRU](#)) at the University of Cape Town, invites submissions for a two-day workshop on *Inequality and Middle Class Development in Africa*.

The changing skylines of Africa's capitals, the suits and ties of its dealmakers, the chauffeured cars, and the growing visibility of global brands in many of its capitals exemplify Africa's good news growth story of the past decade. The one-sided image of the "old Africa" is making way for a more nuanced view that sees opportunity in countries that offer greater political stability and increased openness to investors from around the world than ever before. The continent's rising middle class has emerged as a central protagonist in this narrative. Yet, when reading the reports by management consultants, investor advisory groups and some academic studies, it seems that the historic role played by the middle class in the developed North as the backbone of democracy and economic growth has frequently been superimposed to the African context without substantial knowledge about this emergent middle. Empirical evidence on which to substantiate these ideas remains scarce, not least because of severe data limitations and ambiguities in the understanding and measurement of this group. Critical voices have raised concerns about Africa's rising inequality, which is rather slowing the number of poor moving into the ranks of a middle class.

Conference themes

Against the background of a renewed interest in the impact of the distribution of income and wealth on socioeconomic development, this workshop invites scholars and practitioners to deliberate on the understanding of middle class formation and segmentation and to discuss the potential of the middle class to foster inclusive growth and play a transformative socio-political role in their respective countries. In particular, the workshop will address the following overarching and interrelated themes:

- 1. Measurement of social class and economic inequality:** approaches to defining and measuring the middle class within the African context.
- 2. Economic development:** Economic behavior of the middle class and its effects on economic growth.
- 3. Labor market:** the role of labor market characteristics and dynamics for income inequalities, social mobility and middle class formation.
- 4. Political attitudes and behavior:** political thinking and engagement of the middle class and its role for democracy.

Other papers of relevance to inequality and middle class development are also welcome.

Confirmed Speakers

Two **keynote lectures** will be delivered by:

[PROF. MTHULI NCUBE](#) from the Blavatnik School of Government, at the University of Oxford. Prof. Ncube, a former Chief Economist and Vice President of the African Development Bank has published several influential books and articles on economic growth and policy, the emerging middle classes, financial markets, and regional integration and trade in Africa.

[PROF. STEPHAN KLASSEN](#), Head of Chair of Development Economics, and Head of Ibero-America Institute for Economic Research at the University of Göttingen. Prof. Klassen has published several leading articles mostly on issues of poverty, inequality, environment, and gender.

Call for Papers

BSPS Annual Conference

12-14 September 2016, University of Winchester

The 2016 BSPS Conference will be held at the University of Winchester, 12-14 September. All Conference sessions will be held on site, where Conference catering and high-standard accommodation will also be available at very reasonable rates. Booking forms will be available from early May, together with a provisional timetable.

There will be a full programme of simultaneous strand sessions of submitted papers. Proposals or abstracts for papers and posters are invited across the entire demographic and population studies

spectrum. Presenters are requested to submit ongoing work with incomplete analyses and findings as posters rather than papers. Oral presentations should include results. For organisational purposes, strand organisers have been allocated to specific themes: email queries may be addressed to the strand or session organiser shown below. Submissions of both quantitative and qualitative papers are welcome.

Some sessions within strands have been suggested and these will be organised by the person named as session organiser, within an overall strand and in conjunction with the overall strand organiser. Sessions within strands are shown beneath the overall strand title.

Training sessions & workshops: Suggestions for and offers to organise would be very welcome.

THERE WILL BE TWO PLENARY SESSIONS ON THE THEME OF DEMOGRAPHY & EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY.

PAPERS ON POLICY ISSUES & IMPLICATIONS & EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY WOULD BE PARTICULARLY WELCOME IN 2016, ACROSS ALL STRANDS, & TO FIT WITH THE PLENARY THEME. BSPS ANTICIPATES EITHER SESSIONS WITHIN STRANDS OR COHESIVE SESSIONS ON THIS THEME.

Information updates on the Conference will be posted to the BSPS website as available. See: <http://www.lse.ac.uk/socialPolicy/Researchcentresandgroups/BSPS/annualConference/Home.aspx>

**VI Annual Meeting of the African Economic History Network
New Approaches to African Economic History: History, Methods and Interdisciplinarity
The University of Sussex, Brighton, UK
Friday 21 - Saturday 22 October 2016**

How can different disciplines and methodological approaches contribute to understanding long-term African economic development? Traditionally, the historiography of Africa's social and economic past has been shaped and enriched by a cross-fertilization of disciplines. Due to the lack of written records and the paucity of reliable quantitative evidence for a considerable part of the continent's history, African economic historians engage in productive dialogue with historians, anthropologists, sociologists and economists. The conference will devote particular emphasis to papers and contributions that bring issues of methodology and interdisciplinarity to the fore.

Keynote speaker: Professor Paul Lovejoy (York University, Toronto, Canada).

Call for papers

The organising committee of the **VI Annual Meeting of the African Economic History Network (AEHN)** launches a call for papers presenting frontier research in the field of African Economic History, with particular attention to innovative methods for evaluating Africa's social and economic development in historical and comparative perspectives, both at the micro and macro level. The committee also specifically encourages scholars from Africa to present their work.

The committee solicits both individual papers and proposals for sessions consisting of 3-4 papers. Session organisers and prospective chairs should send session titles along with the names and contact details of presenters, and titles and abstracts for each of the proposed papers.

Presenters should submit paper title and an abstract of no less than 500 words, or full papers.

Paper and panel proposals are to be submitted to: aehn2016@sussex.ac.uk

Deadline for submissions: 15 May 2016

Decisions on submissions can be expected at the end of May 2016.

Local organising committee:

Alexander Moradi, Felix Meier zu Selhausen, Gerardo Serra

Enquiries should be addressed to: aehn2016@sussex.ac.uk

OPPORTUNITIES IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Post doctoral fellow in Economic History, UNamur

The Centre for Research in Development Economics (CRED) at University of Namur invites applications for a two year postdoctoral research scholar position to begin in July 2016.

The succesful candidate will take part in a research project led by Guilhem Cassan (UNamur) and Lakshmi Iyer (HBS) on the political economy of late colonial India, focusing in particular on the consequences of the "constitutional" reforms of 1919 and 1935.

Familiarity with archive work, econometric analysis, and availability to travel to the UK and India for archive work are required.

Application requirements:

- Letters of reference
- CV
- Job Market Paper
- Cover Letter

Qualification:

Phd or equivalent level at the time of the beginning of the contract.

The wage is comparable to leading European post docs. Travel costs incurred during the post doc will be covered.

Deadline for application: 1st of march 2016.

Please send your application to Guilhem Cassan (guilhem.cassan@unamur.be) or via the Job Openings for Economists platform (starting on the 1st of february).

Post-Doc Position in Economic History at the University of Tuebingen, Germany

We are looking for a post-doctoral scholar with a background in economics or similar fields. Active research using new and innovative evidence and methods will be central for this position. You will have the opportunity to write and publish articles and present your studies at international conferences. The salary is based on E 13 TV-L 100% (currently 43158.25 € gross per year). A doctorate or Ph.D. in economics is required.

Duration: 3 years. After a careful evaluation of publication progress and other fields of academic achievements, the position can be prolonged for another 3 years (no tenure track option). Starting date: May 1st, 2016 (later dates can be discussed. Legal constraints might also lead to a later starting date.)

You will become a member of a motivated and internationally oriented research team. We can provide contacts all over the world in order to promote your interaction with other researchers in your field of interest.

Please comment in your letter on the following issues:

- A. Did you obtain own practical experience with recent econometric methods (IV regressions etc.)?
- B. Are you able to work independently, especially writing text for English-language journal articles? Please include 5 pages from your doctoral thesis or similar.
- C. Would you like to present your research at international conferences?
- D. We have a set of research projects that mostly cover the economic history of the past two centuries. You might want to interact productively with one or more of these projects. Please let us know which ones would be close to your own preferences, and how you might be able to contribute:
Project 1: Social mobility and marriage behavior. Which difference did human beauty make in various societies?
Project 2: Determinants and effects of numeracy development in South and South-east Asia (alternative geographical scope: Africa, Middle East, Latin America, Early Modern Europe)
Project 3: Human Health and welfare over the past millennia, archaeological sources for economic history
Project 4: Violence, civil war, and homicide in global economic history
Project 5: Determinants and effects of health and income inequality

Your work will consist of research, teaching, and related work. Teaching requirements are 4 hours per week for seven months per year (typically one seminar and one lecture per semester), you will also perform some scholarly editorial work and similar activities. In research, one aim is to develop a publication record that is sufficient to be eligible for applications to professorial positions.

For working at our department German language skills are not required.

Your regular presence at the department at Tuebingen University is expected. Although Tuebingen is a small city not far away from Stuttgart, it offers a broad range of cultural, sportive and other opportunities. A room in Tuebingen costs around 300€ per month, when you look early enough. Of course, the University of Tuebingen is one of Germany's leading research universities, so the intellectual climate is attractive in economics as well as in other disciplines.

Applications will be accepted until February 5th, 2016 (later applications at own risk), or until the position will be filled. The University of Tuebingen seeks to increase the proportion of women in the field of teaching and research and therefore strongly encourages suitably qualified female scholars to apply. Disabled applicants will be preferred if they have the same qualifications as non-disabled applicants.

Please send (pdfs via email attachment) letter of application, curriculum vitae, short response to the questions above, copies of key documents (Please include your grades in school and university in your application and, if you have, please add grade averages of your cohort so that we can see whether you received grades among the top 20 percent of your cohort or so), and a 5 pages excerpt of your doctoral thesis or similar to:

Professor Dr. Jörg Baten, Tuebingen University
Department of Economics, Chair of Economic History
Melanchthonstraße 30, 72074 Tuebingen, joerg.baten@uni-tuebingen.de

Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, African Studies and Middle East Studies Tenure-Track Faculty Position in African Studies and Middle East Studies

This tenure-track position will be shared by the Inter-University Program in African Studies and the Department of Middle East Studies. Successful candidates with a proven record of excellence in research and teaching will be expected to actively engage in research, supervise graduate students, and take part in academic activity in both the African Studies program and in the Department of Middle East Studies, in addition to teaching undergraduate and graduate courses. Candidates must be qualified to teach in Hebrew.

Requirements: Candidates must hold a Ph.D. in one of the following fields of African Studies: Study of Islam in Africa, History of the Horn of Africa, or History of the Sahel.

Applications should be sent by **March 6, 2016** to Dr. Lynn Schler at africa@bgu.ac.il and include the following documents:

Curriculum Vitae (including contact details) and list of publications; short description of current and future research plans; list of 3 proposed courses and two full syllabi; Letter of Intent stating willingness to begin teaching in the Fall of 2016; 3 recent publications and/or writing samples; and 3 Letters of Recommendation sent by the referees directly to the above e-mail address.

Deadline to apply: 6 March 2016

Additional Information: please see <http://www.bgu.ac.il>

Dickinson College, History Department Visiting Assistant Professor, African History

The History Department at Dickinson College seeks to hire a one-year Visiting Assistant Professor for the academic year 2016-17. The successful candidate will teach five courses in the history of Africa. The candidate's area and period of specialization is open; however, we encourage applicants with training in one or more of the following geographical areas: West Africa, Saharan/North Africa, or Ethiopia.

Applications must be submitted online at <https://jobs.dickinson.edu>. Please submit a cover letter, curriculum vitae, three letters of recommendation, and a sample syllabus no later than 15 March 2016.

The College is committed to building a representative and diverse faculty, administrative staff, and student body. We encourage applications from all qualified persons.

Deadline to apply: 15 March 2016

Additional Information: please see <https://jobs.dickinson.edu>

Visiting Research Fellowship: Nigerian Academics

The Centre of African Studies of the University of London invites applications from Nigerian academics to take part in a scheme of collaborative research funded by the Leventis Foundation.

The Leventis Research Co-operation Programme is devised to assist younger scholars develop their research interests in collaboration with their counterparts in London. Applicants are invited to apply to spend three months as visitors of the Centre of African Studies in order to pursue their research in libraries and archives and to participate in the intellectual life of the Centre.

Deadline to apply: 31 March 2016

Additional Information: please contact cas@soas.ac.uk.

Mo Ibrahim MSc and PhD Scholarship

The Centre of African Studies offers 3 MSc and 1 PhD scholarship to African residents as part of the Governance for Development in Africa Initiative funded by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation.

Find more information on how to apply to the MSc scholarships [here](#).

Find more information on how to apply to the PhD scholarship [here](#).

Deadline to apply: 30 April 2016

Additional Information: please contact cas@soas.ac.uk.

Sam Houston State University, History Visiting Assistant Professor

The Department of History at Sam Houston State University seeks a Visiting Assistant Professor of History to teach courses in the history of Africa for the academic year 2016-17. Preference will be given to candidates whose scholarship and teaching demonstrate connections between the history of Sub-Saharan Africa and the history of the rest of the world. Course load is 4/4.

Ph.D. required by the time of appointment. Position will begin August 2016 and end May 2017.

Please go to <https://shsu.peopleadmin.com/> to view the job posting. To apply, upload a letter of application addressed to Dr. Thomas Cox. Include a CV, unofficial transcripts, a writing sample of chapter length, and two sample syllabi (one undergraduate, one graduate course). Submit the writing sample and syllabi as one file to the "Writing Sample" link. In addition, three letters of recommendation are to be sent to: historysearch@shsu.edu. Review of applications will begin on April 4, 2016 and continue until the position is filled.

Sam Houston State University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Plan Employer and Smoke/Drug-Free Workplace. All qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, creed, ancestry, marital status, citizenship, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, veteran status, disability status, sexual orientation, or gender identity. Sam Houston State University is an "at will" employer. Security sensitive positions at SHSU require background checks in accordance with Education Code 51.215. Sam Houston State University takes seriously the initiative to make the needed extra efforts to remedy the areas of underutilization in our Affirmative Action Plan.

Deadline to apply: 22 May 2016

Additional Information: please see <http://shsu.peopleadmin.com/postings/14557>