

AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY NEWSLETTER ISSUE #26 JULY, 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.

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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

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.

New working papers include:

Michiel de Haas & Ewout Frankema, 2016. "[Tracing the uneven diffusion of missionary education in colonial Uganda: European influences, African realities and the pitfalls of church record data](#)", *AEHN Working Paper No. 25*

Rebecca Simson, 2016. "[Patronage or Meritocracy? Public Sector Employment in Postcolonial Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda](#)", *AEHN Working Paper No. 26*

Morten Jerven, 2016. "[Capitalism in pre-colonial Africa: a review](#)", *AEHN Working Paper No. 27*

Morten Jerven, 2016. "[Historical patterns of economic growth in Africa: a review](#)", *AEHN Working Paper No. 28*

VI Annual Meeting of the African Economic History Network

New Approaches to African Economic History: History Methods and Interdisciplinarity

We are delighted to announce that the VI Annual Meeting of the African Economic History Network will be held at the University of Sussex, Brighton, UK on Friday 21 - Saturday 22 October 2016. Conference theme: New Approaches to African Economic History: History, Methods and Interdisciplinarity

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).

For more information please visit: <http://www.sussex.ac.uk/economics/newsandevents/events/aeahn2016>

Message from Dr. Alexander Moradi

Dear AEHN members,

In connection with the annual meetings at the University of Sussex would like to bring to your attention that the British Library for Development Studies (BLDS) holds a vast amount of African colonial and post-independence government publications. Some of the materials are catalogued ([here](#)), but not all.

Library staff is very helpful. BLDS is located on campus of Sussex University (Brighton). There will be a tour of the Library during the meetings.

All the best,

Alexander Moradi



NEW ABSTRACTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Articles

Tinashe Nyamunda. The State and black business development: The Small Enterprises Development Corporation and the politics of indigenisation and economic empowerment in Zimbabwe

Using the historical experiences of the Small Enterprises Development Corporation (SEDCO), a Zimbabwe statutory corporation created to finance and support viable small to medium enterprises (SMEs), the article examines the state's shifting black economic empowerment policies in the post-colonial period. SEDCO went through a decline following the creation of a SME ministry in 2002 and the subsequent passing of the Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Act in 2007, thus an analysis of its history is significant to unpacking the nature and trajectory of debates on black economic empowerment. The corporation's history is also examined in an effort to understand the state's changing interaction with the black businesspeople it had targeted as needing support to redress past disparities and to establish future national economic development. Here, the article examines issues on redressing the colonial legacy and economic justice, well aware of the Zimbabwean government's early 1980s moderate response to the interests of black businesspeople and how this moved radically towards black empowerment rhetoric to prop up its waning political support. This article shifts the academic focus from land reform, by using SEDCO's historical experiences to examine the "third chimurenga" (war of economic liberation) from an indigenisation and economic empowerment perspective.

Tinashe Nyamunda, 2016. ["The State and black business development: The Small Enterprises Development Corporation and the politics of indigenisation and economic empowerment in Zimbabwe"](#), *Historia*, 61(1): 41-65.

Oghenetoja Okoh. Who Controls Warri? How Ethnicity Became Volatile in the Western Niger Delta (1928-52)

The battle over who controls Warri has been underway for several generations. The most violent eruption of this struggle occurred between 1997 and 1999. This article traces the history of this struggle to the colonial period, during a time of administrative restructuring called reorganization, which began in 1928. Contrary to the recent popular and scholarly understanding of the Warri crisis as an outcome of crude oil politics, I argue that British colonial state intervention set in motion a deadly, ethnicized struggle over political and material resources, which has only been exacerbated by the zero-sum politics of the crude oil economy.

Oghenetoja Okoh, 2016. ["Who Controls Warri? How Ethnicity Became Volatile in the Western Niger Delta \(1928-52\)"](#), *The Journal of African History*, 57(2): 209-230.

John Straussberger. Storming the Citadel: Decolonization and Political Contestation in Guinea's Futa Jallon, 1945-61

This article examines how contestation between political parties, politicians, and their supporters shaped Guinea's decolonization from 1945 to 1961. The last region to resist the rise of Sékou Touré's PDG, the Fulbe-dominated Futa Jallon – as both a political space and representation of Fulbe culture

– was at the center of strategic and intellectual struggles over the shape of the postcolonial Guinean state and society. What resulted from contestation was the general belief that the Fulbe and the Futa Jallon were divergent from the rest of Guinea, a fragment in the making.

John Straussberger, 2016. "[Storming the Citadel: Decolonization and Political Contestation in Guinea's Futa Jallon, 1945-61](#)", *The Journal of African History*, 57(2): 231-249.

Julia Tischler. Education and the Agrarian Question in South Africa, c. 1900-40

During the first half of the twentieth century, deep structural changes occurred in the South African countryside. While farming became an important pillar of the national economy, more and more people left the land in search of better lives in towns and cities. This article examines agricultural education, an early avenue of state intervention in farming, to elucidate how officials and groups of farmers navigated the 'agrarian question' by trying to define the roles that men, women, blacks, and whites played in the sector's restructuring. I argue that agricultural planning was inextricable from ideologies and politics of segregation, a factor that historiography has not systematically taken into account. By comparing interventions in the Transkei and Ciskei with those in the Orange Free State, this article illuminates the interrelations between rural planning and segregation, as well as how they were complicated by delineations of class and gender.

Julia Tischler, 2016. "[Education and the Agrarian Question in South Africa, c. 1900-40](#)", *The Journal of African History*, 57(2): 251-270.

Working Papers

Estian Calitz and Johan Fourie. 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 and Johan Fourie, 2016. "[The historically high cost of tertiary education in South Africa](#)", *Stellenbosch Working Paper Series* No. WP02/2016

Michiel de Haas and Ewout Frankema. Tracing the uneven diffusion of missionary education in colonial Uganda: European influences, African realities and the pitfalls of church record data

The increasing use of missionary church records in studies of African human capital formation appears both promising and problematic. We engage with a recent article by Meier zu Selhausen and Weisdorf (2016) to show how selection biases in church record data may provoke overly optimistic accounts of European influences on Africa's schooling revolution. Confronting their dataset – drawn from the marriage registers of the Anglican 'Namirembe Cathedral' in Kampala – with Uganda's 1991 census, we show that trends in literacy and numeracy of people born in Kampala lagged half a century behind those who wedded in Namirembe Cathedral. We run a regression analysis on

decadal birth cohorts (1910s-1960s) showing that ethnic, gender and locational educational inequalities persisted throughout the colonial era. We argue that European influences on access to schooling, new labour market opportunities and women's emancipation in colonial Uganda were uneven and exclusionary, while being mediated and sustained through a political coalition of the British colonial administration with the Buganda Kingdom. We call for a more sensitive treatment of African realities in the evaluation of European colonial legacies.

Michiel de Haas & Ewout Frankema, 2016. [“Tracing the uneven diffusion of missionary education in colonial Uganda: European influences, African realities and the pitfalls of church record data”](#), *AEHN Working Paper No. 25*

Morten Jerven. Capitalism in pre-colonial Africa: a review

To what extent did capitalism come into being in Africa before 1850? If by capitalism we mean the production of goods for exchange by capitalists who combine their own capital and land with labor bought from free workers without land, then the accumulative historical evidence tells us that only to a limited extent had capitalism emerged before 1850, and it was most certainly not the dominant system of production in Africa (Iliffe 1983). This does not mean that there was no production for the market. Nor does it imply that there was no wage labor, or that exchanges of capital did not take place. Finally it does not mean that there was no economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa before 1850. As will be analyzed here, markets did exist, there were some wage labor and there were means of exchange that facilitated some economic growth, though growth mostly occurred on the extensive margin.

Morten Jerven, 2016. [“Capitalism in pre-colonial Africa: a review”](#), *AEHN Working Paper No. 27*

Morten Jerven. Historical patterns of economic growth in Africa: a review

The study of long term growth in Africa has recently been invigorated by the work of economists. To date, this literature has been motivated by explaining a divergence of income and has focussed on finding persistent factors that can explain a chronic failure of growth in Africa. This chapter reviews some periods of economic growth in the past two centuries, and suggest that there must be more to learn from studying these periods of economic change and accumulation, particularly because they were accompanied by significant changes in institutions, or how the economy and the society was organized. The African economic history literature does emphasise dynamism - as opposed to persistence, and diversity in outcomes across time and space - in contrast to the average stagnation that has prompted the economic literature. In sum, there is more to learn from studying the history of economic growth in the African past, than what can be gauged from a search for a root cause of African economic underdevelopment.

Morten Jerven, 2016. [“Historical patterns of economic growth in Africa: a review”](#), *AEHN Working Paper No. 28*

Rebecca Simson. Patronage or Meritocracy? Public Sector Employment in Postcolonial Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda

In many African countries the efficiency of public services deteriorated after independence as governments hired too many employees, allowed earnings to erode and performance standards to decline. Various explanations have been offered for this. Some have focused on the state's role as an employer of last resort of graduates from domestic colleges and universities and its effects on the

payroll. Others view public employment as an instrument of patronage, arguing that it was used to reward particular ethnic groups or regions for their political support. Using a binary logistic model this paper analyses the effect of merit-based criteria (education, age/experience) and ascriptive criteria (ethnicity or region of origin) on the probability of holding a public sector job in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. It finds that educational level, age and the developmental level of a respondent's place of birth have a large influence on an individual's likelihood to hold public sector employment, while ethnic identity has only a minor effect once other factors are controlled for. The findings support the first proposition that the state was a default employer of highly educated workers in the decades of independence and politicians thus exercised relatively little discretion over the allocation of skilled jobs. Moreover, graduates from peripheral and less developed regions of their respective countries were more likely to enter public employment than their counterparts from prosperous regions, suggesting that graduates from ethnically 'advantaged' backgrounds may in fact have a preference for private rather than public sector careers.

Rebecca Simson, 2016. "[Patronage or Meritocracy? Public Sector Employment in Postcolonial Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda](#)", *AEHN Working Paper No. 26*

UPCOMING EVENTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Call for Abstracts

2nd Annual Zimbabwe Historical Association (ZHA) Conference

Crossing Borders, Traversing Boundaries: Bridging the Gap between Research, Practice, and Theory

2-3 September 2016

Venue: Long Cheng Plaza Conference Room (154), cnr. S. Machel and Mutley Bend, Belvedere (next to the National Sports Stadium), Harare, Zimbabwe

The Zimbabwe Historical Association (ZHA) invites historians and scholars from related disciplines to the second annual conference to be held in Harare. This year's conference focuses on borders and boundaries. Borders and boundaries - geographic, political, or conceptual - remain important to the study of history. However, traditional boundaries are regularly transgressed, imperfectly administered, and unevenly acknowledged. At the same time, partly as a reaction to globalization and partly as a response to emerging regionalism and ethno-regionalist movements, a number of states have set in motion a process of rescaling in which they have devolved part of their power in governance to supra-state and sub-state regions. As a result, the complex roles of borders and boundaries have become more relevant than ever, necessitating a reconceptualization that sees them as processes, discourses, practices, even symbols, through which power functions.

This conference takes up these themes and threads, and also encourages other kinds of boundary-crossing-boundaries between disciplines; between families, the boundaries of races, the boundaries of nations, the boundaries of aboriginal/indigenous peoples and others, the boundaries of communities, the boundaries of law, or all of these borders. These pointers are meant as jumping-off points from which we invite submissions from any historical or disciplinary approach that considers the role of boundaries in the human lived experiences. The Conference Planning Committee therefore welcomes paper and panel proposals on all aspects of history, while especially encouraging submissions that reflect on this theme.

We call on Zimbabwean scholars from around the world to cast a critical look on the history of borders and boundaries and how these outputs might be taken to reflect on past epochs to enhance our understanding. Both individual papers and entire panels on all aspects of boundaries, borders, and, borderlands in all geographic areas and all time frames are welcome.

"Crossing boundaries" is to be understood literally as well as metaphorically; Topics may include but are not exclusively restricted to the following:

- Conceptualization of borders/boundaries as the sum of social, cultural, political, and economic processes
- Ethnic/National/State boundaries
- Literature as Experience of Crossing Boundaries in Zimbabwe and Southern Africa - How does literature negotiate boundaries, cultural awareness, or individual self-definition
- Redrawing boundaries, modifying ethnic categories expansion or limit?
- Ethnic conflict versus decentralization redesigning political arrangements, mapping out new borders
- Boundaries in literary criticism: world literature; comparative literature; national literature
- Boundaries (physical and discursive) and the material reality of cultural production
- Crossing language borders-multilingualism
- Social or class boundaries
- Migration processes and global/national/regional mobility; e.g. tourism, work migration, human trafficking
- Religious boundaries- from religion to fundamentalism
- Post-ethnic border performances
- Negotiating North-South divisions (Europe/Americas) and economic disparities
- Theories and realities of post-ethnicity
- De-territorialization and/or reterritorialization
- Topography and its influence on battle (War history), and the gradual conquest of distance by technology, population movement, and communications.
- The roles of transnationalism and transtemporalism in history
- Forging links between cultures and histories - fostering connections between communities that might otherwise be considered disparate in place, language, and/or time
- Cross fertilization of ideas, in terms of both research outcomes and the methodologies used to generate them

We expect that most papers will run for no more than 45 minutes including discussions. We also invite creative presentations (writing, film, drama, graphic arts, other media, etc.) on the themes covered.

We welcome proposals for integrated panels. Panel organizers should describe the theme of the panel and send abstracts with names and affiliations of all participants. A panel should consist of no more than three papers. (Address any proposals for special sessions or panels directly to the Organising Committee for more information). We also encourage submissions that discuss methodological, pedagogical and historiographical questions on the conference theme.

Abstracts of not more than 350 words should be sent to the Conference Planning Committee by 30 July 2016; please include contact information, and either an abridged CV or brief career/research statement (just a few lines). Papers will be, delivered in English.

Submission of Abstracts

Please submit your abstract via email to:

Eric Makombe: ericmakombe@gmail.com

Ushehwedu Kufakurinani: ushehwedu@gmail.com

Takesure Taringana: ttaringana@gmail.com

Submission deadline: July 15, 2016.

Conference Registration fees: \$30 members, \$45 non-members, \$15 undergraduate students.

N/B The conference registration fees will not cover accommodation or food.

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>

**Workshop Call: Growth, inequality and globalisation:
Economic History department, Lund University
11-12 of October 2016**

How poor countries may escape relative economic backwardness and catch up with the rich is one of the most intense and long-standing debates in the social sciences. Standard economic theory postulates that economically backward countries may seize the late-comer advantages by emulating well tried technologies and know-how coupled with comparative advantages.

Yet, the historical records show that where the universal economic growth models would predict convergence between the developed and the developing world there has instead been divergence. In economics, one solution is to turn to more experiment based evidence such as randomised controlled trials which rejects more process oriented approaches. This is problematic as it does not contribute to our understanding of the broad development issues and rejects historical evidence. Current fads in Economic history does not necessarily provide greater guidance. As it often offers too deterministic solutions based on a truncated appreciation of history.

The objective of this workshop is to identify the common lost grounds between Economic History and Development Economics and sketch a joint research agenda by adopting an alternative approach. A historical perspective based on empirical evidence which highlights the diversity in development may help in understanding the ongoing growth trajectories in the developing world today. With this aim, the workshop will focus on two intertwined core areas, inequality and industrialisation in the development process.

To this end we invite papers and research ideas which will serve as a basis for a discussion in order to find common grounds in our analysis and understanding development challenges the global south is facing today.

The workshop will span over one and a half days with two key note speeches from Branko Milanovic and Justin Lin. This is followed by participants' presentations of research and paper ideas with a subsequent discussion. The workshop is free of charge. Meals will be provided and some subsidy for travel and accommodation may be available.

Milanovic's key note address will be a joint event with the related workshop 'Development Under Dictatorship' held by Cristián Ducoing Ruiz, Montserrat López-Jerez and Sara Torregrosa-Hetland

The workshop is jointly organized by the Comparative Institutional Analysis group and the department of Economic History, Lund University. The organizing committee consists of

Tobias Axelsson
Martin Andersson
Andrés Palacio
Emelie Rohne Till

Please send any questions and your brief proposal (no more than one page) and your CV by June 20 to tobias.axelsson@ekh.lu.se.

**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
21 - 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

'OUT OF AFRICA': A History of Business, FDI and Globalisation of African Enterprises 1st World Congress on Business History / University of Bergen, 2016.

The African continent is largely missing from debates in business history with numerous methodological and archival challenges. Yet recent headlines extoll how business is coming to Africa, with 3 of the 10 fastest growing global cities. A continent of 54 countries, it is home to a billion consumers. Bypassing the constraints of legacy infrastructure, half of the population are under the age of 15 and adopting new technology. With this growth, African enterprises have also been globalising. No longer can the continent be merely seen as a source of commodities or a recipient of aid, but rather a rapidly expanding market with African business champions meeting rising demands. This change had led to a greater focus on the internationalisation of enterprises, the role of foreign direct investment and the historical roots of African enterprises.

Yet African businesses have not operated in a vacuum but were shaped by the first wave of globalisation, decolonisation and 50 years of independence. This lends their histories to comparative case studies with globalisation from Asia and Latin America. With unique opportunities and challenges, African businesses have adapted to diverse geographic, political and institutional settings. Multinationals from Africa are less well-known, such as MTN (ICT), Standard Bank (Finance) or Dangote (Industrials), but so are small and medium sized enterprises expanding operations outside of home borders. These businesses offers unique political, cultural, ethnic and migrant narratives from which business history scholarship can draw.

The main assumption of this panel is that a historical exploration of enterprises "Out of Africa" can shed light on the past development path of business in Africa, as well as informing current and future African business leaders. These include, but are by no means limited to the deeper understanding of patterns of internationalisation, the impact of macroeconomic and political context on African FDI, patterns of adaptation, organisation and management of African firms, entrepreneurial qualities of African business leaders, the state in business development, business groups, the impact of inward FDI on African business, culture and ethnicity in African business, etc.

By bringing together business and economic historians of Africa, this panel seeks to strengthen the study of business history in Africa. Collaborating with new and existing scholars from the field, and a rich sample of case studies from across Africa, the panel aims to publish special issues on African business history in the global context.

Expected Participants:

1. Same as Co-ordinating Organisers.
2. Chibuike Uche, [African Studies Centre](#), Leiden.
3. Tetsushi Sonobe, [National Graduate Research Institute for Policy Studies](#), Tokyo.

Call for Papers

The Road to Global Inequality, 1945-Present day: New Historical Perspectives Conference 304 November, 2016, at Aarhus University, Denmark

Deadline for abstracts: July 7th

Keynote speakers (confirmed)

- Göran Therborn (Cambridge, UK), author of *The Killing Fields of Inequality*
- Michael J. Thompson (William Paterson University, USA), author of *The Politics of Inequality: A Political History of the Idea of Economic Inequality in America*
- Ravinder Kaur (University of Copenhagen), author of *Since 1947: Partition Narratives among Punjabi Migrants of Delhi*
- Morten Jerven (Norwegian University of Life Sciences), author of *Africa: Why Economists Get it Wrong*

Special invited participants (confirmed)

- Pedro Ramos-Pinto (Cambridge, UK), head of the Inequality and History Network, Centre for History and Economics, Cambridge

About the conference

The present is characterized by a globalized economy, global inequality and poverty, and by very uneven protection of social and economic human rights. Immense human suffering and inequality of life conditions thus stand side by side with historically unprecedented wealth, technology, and productive capacities. This is a paradox that is well known. It continues, however, to define our contemporary world. The two-day conference 'The Road to Global Inequality, 1945-Present Day' will examine the post-second world war historical trajectories of this present. The aim of the conference is to explore and combine new or less developed historical themes and explanations of our current situation.

The conference will focus on the following six themes and their relation to inequality:

1. Decolonization and development: How have processes of decolonization influenced inequality? What roles have development, development thinking and development aid played?
2. Social and economic rights: Why have socioeconomic rights shown so little efficiency in relation to poverty and inequality reduction? What does the history of particular economic and social rights look like, and how might these histories help shed light on the history of global inequality? And, more broadly, how can legal histories shed new light on the history of global inequality?
3. International organizations: How have particular international organizations taken up the challenge of global inequality? What have they done which have hindered or promoted it?
4. Business, markets and states: How can we map the historical trajectories of business, markets and state-based approaches to poverty and inequality? How, when, and why has the institutional landscape changed in relation to poverty reduction strategies? What explains the recent couple of decades' increasing turn to the private sector and business in poverty reduction?
5. Intellectual histories of inequality: How have various actors conceptualized, legitimized or criticized international inequality, for example by arguing that inequality is inevitable, necessary, or even desirable?
6. Political and intellectual histories of debt, tax, and trade: How have debt, tax and trade been debated and conceptualized in international debates as determining features of the growth in inequality? What alternative approaches to handling these three areas featured in the global domain?

While the main focus on the conference will be on the time after 1945, we welcome paper proposals that move into the pre-1945 era as well.

Organization

The conference is organized by Christian Olaf Christiansen, Associate Professor at the School of Culture and Society, Aarhus University (author of *Progressive Business: An Intellectual History of the Role of Business in American Society*) and Steven L. B. Jensen, Post.Doc. at the Danish Institute for Human Rights, Copenhagen (author of *The Making of International Human Rights: The 1960s, Decolonization and the Reconstruction of Global Values*). The conference is funded by the Danish Council for Independent Research and its Sapere Aude program.

Dates

- July 7th (7/7): deadline for 1-page abstract (max 500 words) + 1-page CV (max 500 words). Please submit to globalinequality@cc.au.dk. All people will be notified shortly hereafter, and the conference webshop will be opened (please follow link on the conference website).
- October 21st: deadline for submission of a 5-7 pages short paper (max 3500 words).
- November 3rd-4th: Two days conference in Aarhus, Denmark

Conference fee

950 DKR (ca. 130 euro/145 USD); Ph.D.-students: 650 DKR (ca. 90 euro/100 USD). Conference fee includes conference material, lunches and the conference dinner on Thursday, November 3rd). We expect all participants to join us both days as well as for the conference dinner. We do not offer to help pay for travel or accommodation. We welcome participation of people who are not giving papers at the conference.

Practical information

For more information about payment, accommodation and other practical information, please see our conference website: <http://conferences.au.dk/globalinequality2016/>. Social media: keep an eye out for #globalinequality16 on twitter. We look forward to seeing you in Aarhus in November 2016!

Symposium

Global Histories of Taxation and State Finances Since the Late 19th Century Basel December 1-3, 2016

Organization: Vanessa Ogle (University of Pennsylvania), in cooperation with the Institute for European Global Studies at the University of Basel, funded by the universities of Basel, Heidelberg, and Sydney

Taxation has wide-ranging implications for global as well as domestic orders, ranging from budgets and public finances to inequality, the social fabric of societies, and worldwide competition for corporate profits. Since the global financial crisis of 2008 in particular, taxation and the reform of tax systems have become talking points in many parts of the North Atlantic world. Tax reform is often said to be required for fostering a more attractive business climate through reducing the tax burden and thus increasing tax competitiveness. Other voices focus on government revenues in times of empty coffers and instead call for higher tax rates especially for top earners. Thomas Piketty and his *Capital in the Twenty-First Century* as well as the Occupy movement in the United States have galvanized attention on the connections between taxes and inequality. Outrage at the rise of the “One Percent” is accompanied by calls for shutting down tax havens available mostly to the super rich. Whether in the United States or Britain, however, multinationals such as Google and Apple successfully play the inversion game by splitting up into multiple units and reincorporating in lower-tax countries for the purpose of obtaining better tax conditions.

The current interest in taxation is welcome, but many of the issues raised more recently have long histories that deserve to be studied in their own right. This international symposium calls on historians and historically-minded sociologists, legal scholars, and political scientists with different geographical specializations to engage with the topic of taxation from a wide variety of angles. Contributions on histories of taxes and state finances beyond Europe and North America are explicitly encouraged. Commentators and session chairs will be drawn from the universities of Basel, Heidelberg, and Sydney as well as from the United States, Britain, and Switzerland. Currently, Patricia Clavin (Oxford University), Marc Flandreau (Graduate Institute Geneva/University of Pennsylvania), Madeleine Herren-Oesch (University of Basel), Monica Prasad (Northwestern University), Glenda Sluga (University of Sydney), Jacob Soll (University of Southern California), and Roland Wenzlhuemer (University of Heidelberg), have agreed to serve as chairs and commenters. While limited travel and accommodation support is available, interested presenters are encouraged to explore their own funding opportunities.

Possible contributions may address but are not limited to the following topics and questions:
- Acceptance of and support for high taxation levels throughout the 20th century

- Anti- or low-tax movements
- Taxation and inequality
- Transitions from colonial to post-colonial tax and revenue systems, from tariffs to income and other taxes
- Tax evasion, tax avoidance, tax havens
- “Tax density” and difficulties of collecting revenue and enforcing taxation
- Taxes and “social contracts” in authoritarian and dictatorial regimes
- Multilateral, bilateral, and other efforts to combat tax avoidance
- Accounting standards and corporate/multinational tax avoidance
- “Race to the bottom” dynamics of global competition for corporate tax profits
- Historically different concepts for allocating business profits among tax jurisdictions: country-by-country reporting of taxes, worldwide income, etc.
- “Tax missions” to the non-Western world as part of dollar diplomacy and financial missions
- Restructuring fiscal systems in the third world as part of development and/or austerity politics, before and after the ‘Washington Consensus’
- Taxes vs. austerity
- Historically shifting attitudes towards deficits, taxation, and austerity: what are acceptable deficit levels, and how are deficits to be reduced?
- Alternative sources of state finances: government loans and bond issues

**The 2017 Annual Conference of the Economic History Society
Royal Holloway, University of London
31 March – 2 April, 2017**

Call for Academic Papers

The conference programme committee welcomes proposals on all aspects of economic and social history covering a wide range of periods and countries, and particularly welcomes papers of an interdisciplinary nature. Scholars are not expected to present a paper in more than one session (including as a co-author) and, when slots are limited, priority will be given to those who did not present in the academic sessions at the previous year’s conference. Those currently studying for, or who have recently completed, a PhD should submit a proposal to the New Researcher session; see below for further information. Deadline: 5 September 2016.

Call for New Researcher Papers

The annual conference opens with papers presented by new researchers. They offer those completing (or who have recently completed) doctorates the opportunity to present their own, sole-authored, work before professional colleagues and to benefit from informed comment. Speakers who have participated in a new researcher session at a previous Economic History Society annual conference should please submit a proposal to present a paper in the Academic Session. Deadline: 5 September 2016 .

Call for New Researcher Posters

The Society welcomes sole-authored posters from graduate students at an early stage of pursuing their PhD; collaborative work is not eligible. Graduate students who have presented a poster will be eligible to apply to present a paper in the New Researcher session in a subsequent year, but may present in a poster session only once during their graduate career. Deadline: 21 November 2016 .

Proposals should please be submitted online by following the links on the conference website . Any queries should please be directed to: Maureen Galbraith at Maureen.Galbraith@glasgow.ac.uk.

OPPORTUNITIES IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Ball State University, Department of History Visiting Assistant Professor in World and Sub-Saharan African History

Visiting Assistant Professor in World and Sub-Saharan African history available August 19, 2016. Responsibilities include teaching undergraduate and graduate courses in the history of Sub-Saharan Africa and world and non-Western world civilization survey and upper division courses.

Minimum qualifications: ABD in history from an accredited college or university, with specialization in Sub-Saharan Africa; ability to teach the history of the West in the World and Non-Western Civilization survey courses as well as topical courses that address the major conflicts and issues in the history of Africa. Must have active research agenda in African history.

Ball State University is located in Muncie, Indiana, on an attractive campus 45 miles northeast of Indianapolis. Approximately 21,000 graduate and undergraduate students enroll in one of seven academic colleges that offer 187 undergraduate programs, 99 master's programs, and 16 doctoral programs. Ball State aspires to be the model of the most student-centered and community-engaged of the 21st century public research universities, transforming entrepreneurial learners into impactful leaders – committed to improving the quality of life for all. The university offers an excellent benefits package, including health care and retirement plans, tuition assistance for employees and dependents, and generous time off with pay.

Electronic submission of application materials is preferred. Submit a letter of application, curriculum vitae, three letters of recommendation, copy of transcript for highest degree earned, and evaluations of teaching where available. Email application materials to mmgage2@bsu.edu or mail to Dr. Kevin Smith, Chairperson, Department of History, Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47306. Review of credentials will begin April 4, 2016 and will continue until the position is filled.

Deadline to apply: 19 June 2016

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

Professor or Associate Professor in Economic History University of British Columbia -- Okanagan

The Faculty of Management and the Irving K. Barber School of Arts and Sciences (History) at the University of British Columbia's Okanagan Campus invite applications for a tenured and joint appointment at the rank of Professor or Associate Professor, in **Economic History**. The position will start January 1, 2017, or as soon as a qualified candidate is hired.

We are seeking candidates with research and teaching expertise in economic history, relevant to management and history. Candidates with research and teaching relevant to British Columbia and the Canadian West; to the intersection between urban and rural development in non-metropolitan contexts; and to the economic histories of the BC interior and the Okanagan Valley, will be seen favourably. The particular field and chronological period is open. The position will be 70% with the Faculty of Management and 30% with the Irving K. Barber School of Arts and Sciences (History).

Following UBC's strategy and the aspirations of UBC's Okanagan campus, the Faculty of Management and the Irving K. Barber School of Arts and Sciences (History) are committed to research excellence; to transformative student learning through outstanding teaching and research, and enriched educational experiences; and to community engagement that enhances economic, social and cultural well-being. We are equally committed to enhancing and drawing from the special

characteristics of UBC and the Okanagan Campus, including its creative inter and multi-disciplinary arena for research and study; and its diverse, cross-cultural space that integrates the local, regional, national and global.

The Faculty of Management currently offers undergraduate, graduate and professional leadership programs, and participates fully in UBC's interdisciplinary graduate study program. We focus on leading and managing fast changing organizations in globally connected, non-metropolitan regions. Our vision is to inform students, citizens, leaders, managers and entrepreneurs in understanding businesses and organizations from multiple perspectives, including an enduring concern for ethical conduct and the public interest. We aim to increase the innovative and creative capability of students in imagining and realizing their future, as well as the futures of others, and to have a major impact in practice on innovation and socio-economic development in different parts of the world, including the Okanagan and British Columbia Interior.

The Irving K. Barber School of Arts and Sciences (History) seeks to foster global citizens, offering opportunities to study digital history/media studies, science and technology, Canadian, United States history and the economic histories of modern Europe, Africa and Latin America.

The UBC Okanagan campus is situated in one of the most scenic and appealing regions in Canada and offers faculty and students an intimate learning environment and exciting opportunities for interdisciplinary and region-centered research.

Kelowna is a growing city with a consistent annual growth rate of more than eight per cent since 1986. As the hub of the Okanagan Valley, Kelowna is burgeoning with many industries including forestry, manufacturing and the high-tech sector such as aerospace, video gaming and information technology.

Successful candidates will satisfy the UBC Collective Agreement criteria for appointment at the rank of Associate Professor or Professor (see <http://www.hr.ubc.ca/faculty-relations/tenure-promotion-reappointment-confirmation/tenure-promotion-reappointment-for-faculty-members/> and <http://www.hr.ubc.ca/faculty-relations/collective-agreements/appointment-faculty/>, 4. *Criteria for Appointment, Reappointment, Tenure and Promotion*, for further details). Successful candidates will bring a doctoral degree in their field and a record of excellence in scholarly activities, teaching and service, in areas of demonstrable relevance to UBC, the Okanagan campus, and the participating Faculties' vision and aims.

Deadline to apply: 15 August 2016

Additional Information: Please consult the Faculty web pages: <http://www.ubc.ca/okanagan/management>, <http://ikbsas.ok.ubc.ca/welcome.html> and <http://hist.ok.ubc.ca/welcome.html>.

**Universidade de Lisboa, Postdoctoral Fellow
Public policies and child labor in Portugal and the Portuguese colonies, 1870-1975**

The ideal candidate should be able to use different research methodologies such as the construction of databases, performing statistical analysis with software (e.g. Stata) and conduct archival work. Experience on these matters and knowledge of Portuguese are essential. Excellent knowledge of English and scientific writing capabilities are also necessary, proven by scientific journal articles. Capacity to work in teams and meeting deadlines are also valued.

We offer the Post-doc candidate an opportunity to strengthen her/his CV with experience and publications on areas such as Economic History, Labour Economics, Economics of Education, Public Policies, Development Economics or African Studies. The Post-doc will work closely with Pedro Goulart (CAPP-ULisboa) and Pedro Aires de Oliveira (IHC-UNova). The grant amounts to €1495/month (free of taxes) and the expected starting date is the 1st November of 2016. Any scientific inquiries can be made to pgoulart@iscsp.ulisboa.pt

Deadline to apply: 1 November 2016

Additional Information: please contact pgoulart@iscsp.ulisboa.pt

