



African Economic History Newsletter **Issue #55, August 2022**

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
 - a. For your bookshelf
 - b. In Press
 - c. Now in print
 - d. Working papers
3. The next generation

If you want to publicize your own research, events, seminars or organize a panel for an upcoming conference, please send a message to johanf@sun.ac.za and I will include your news in our quarterly round up.

Best regards,

Johan Fourie
on behalf of the African Economic History Network

News and Announcements

BOOK YOUR FLIGHTS!

15th Annual Meeting of the African Economic History Network (AEHN) Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (ULPGC), October 13-14, 2022

The African Economic History Network (AEHN), in association with the Research Institute of Text Analysis and Applications (IATEX) and the Faculty of Geography and History at ULPGC, announce a Call for Papers for the 15th Annual Meeting of the African Economic History Network (<https://iatex.ulpgc.es/en/AEHN2022>).



ULPGC
Universidad de
Las Palmas de
Gran Canaria

The conference theme is “Crossroads in African Economic History”. The Canary Islands being at a geographic crossroads between Africa, Europe and America has a long tradition for intercontinental exchange. In the frame of this conference, we hope it will become a place for encounters and exchanges of ideas, approaches (including international comparative approaches), methods and sources.

The conference will be held on 13-14 October 2022 in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain. For further inquiries please contact daniel.castillohidalgo@ulpgc.es (co-Organizer)

Host Committee

Dr. Daniel Castillo Hidalgo, University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria
Dr. Dácil Juif, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid

Gran Canaria official tourism video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Ud9ZUBjHC8>

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.

Frontiers in Economic History Blog

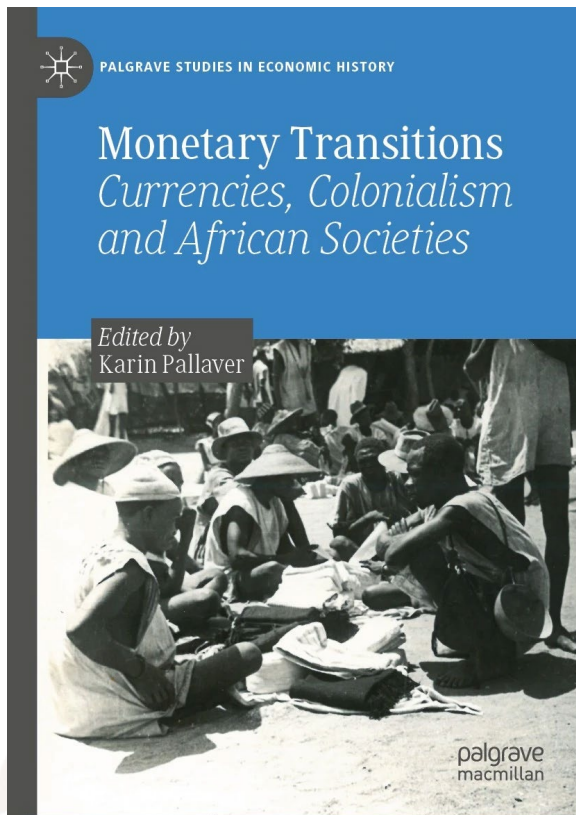
Frontiers in African Economic History – AEHN’s blog – diffuses research-based content and promotes discussion concerning the study of long-term African development. The blog provides authors a platform to disseminate easily accessible summaries (700 words) of their recently published research (articles, book chapters, book reviews, theses), publishes interviews with key scholars in the field, and discusses relevant developments. We welcome blog contributions and suggestions. Please contact the editors ([Felix Meier zu Selhausen](mailto:Felix.Meier.zu.Selhausen@gmail.com), [Michiel de Haas](mailto:Michiel.de.Haas@gmail.com) and [Kate Frederick](mailto:Kate.Frederick@gmail.com)) to discuss possible posts at: frontiers.aehn@gmail.com.

Congratulations!

Assistant Professor Katharine Frederick has won the IEHA 20th-21st Century Dissertation Prize at the World Economic History Congress 2022 in Paris. Frederick received the award for her thesis ‘Deindustrialization in East Africa: Textile Production in an Era of Globalization and Colonization 1830-1940’.

NEW RESEARCH IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

For your bookshelf



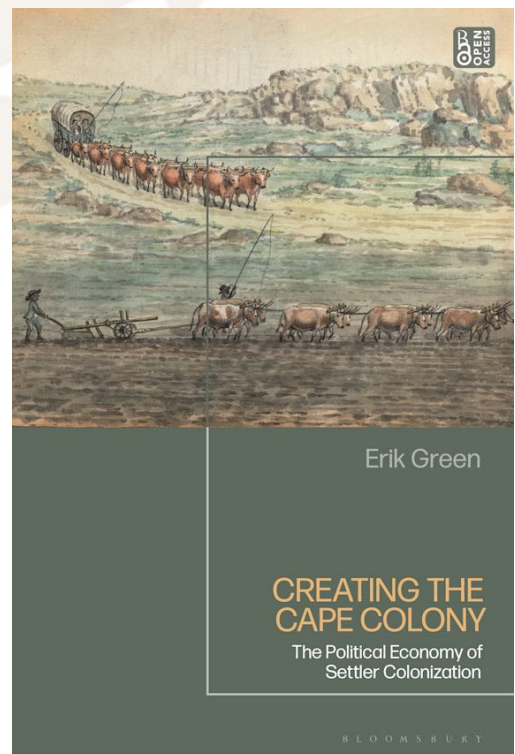
Karin Pallaver (editor). *Monetary Transitions: Currencies, Colonialism and African Societies* Palgrave Macmillan.

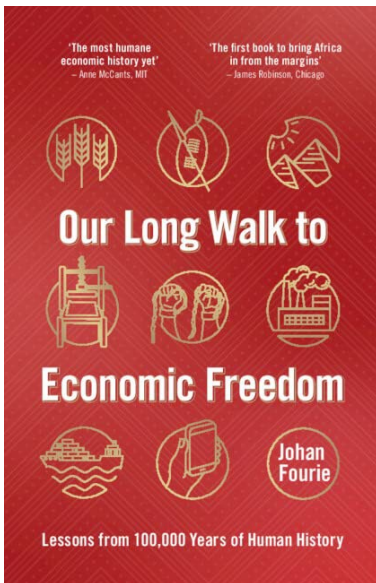
This book uses money as a lens through which to analyze the social and economic impact of colonialism on African societies and institutions. It is the first book to address the monetary history of the colonial period in a comprehensive way, covering several areas of the continent and different periods, with the ultimate aim of understanding the long-term impact of colonial monetary policies on African societies. While grounding an understanding of money in terms of its circulation, acceptance and impact, this book shows first and foremost how the monetary systems that resulted from the imposition of colonial rule on African societies were not a replacement of the old currency systems with entirely new ones, but were rather the result of the convergence of different orders of value and monetary practices. By putting histories of people using money at the heart of the story, and connecting them to larger imperial policies, the volume provides a new and fresh perspective on the history of the establishment of colonial rule in Africa.

Erik Green. *Creating the Cape Colony: The Political Economy of Settler Colonization*. Bloomsbury.

This open access book offers a detailed study of the foundation and expansion of the Dutch Cape Colony to ask why certain regions in the global south became European settler societies from the 16th century onwards.

Examining the different factors that led to the creation of the Cape Colony, Erik Green reveals it was a gradual process, made up of ad hoc decisions, in which the agency of indigenous peoples played an important role. He identifies the drivers behind settler expansion, explores the effect of inequality on long-term economic development and examines the relationship between settlers and the colonial authorities, asserting that they should not be treated as one homogenous group with shared economic interests. Assessing specific characteristics of the Cape Colony, such as the proposition it was a slavery economy, and comparing key insights of this study with the historiography of other settler colonies, *Creating the Cape Colony* demonstrates the need to revise our understanding of how settler economies operated, and to rethink the long-term legacies of settler colonialism.





Johan Fourie. *Our Long Walk to Economic Freedom*. Cambridge University Press.

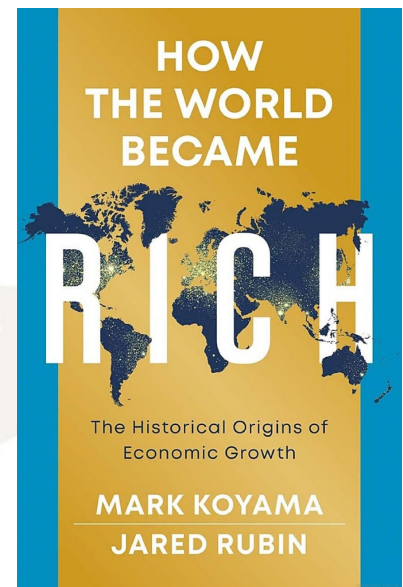
Our Long Walk to Economic Freedom is an entertaining and engaging guide to global economic history told for the first time from an African perspective. In thirty-five short chapters Johan Fourie tells the story of 100,000 years of human history spanning humankind's migration out of Africa to the Covid-19 pandemic.

His unique account reveals just how much we can learn by asking unexpected questions such as 'How could a movie embarrass Stalin?', 'Why do the Japanese play rugby?' and 'What do an Indonesian volcano, Frankenstein and Shaka Zulu have in common?'. The book sheds new light on urgent debates about the roots and reasons for prosperity, the march of opportunity versus the crushing boot of exploitation, and why it is the builders of society – rather than the burglars –who ultimately win out.

Mark Koyama and Jared Rubin. *How the World Became Rich: The Historical Origins of Economic Growth*. Polity.

Most humans are significantly richer than their ancestors. Humanity gained nearly all of its wealth in the last two centuries. How did this come to pass? How did the world become rich?

Mark Koyama and Jared Rubin dive into the many theories of why modern economic growth happened when and where it did. They discuss recently advanced theories rooted in geography, politics, culture, demography, and colonialism. Pieces of each of these theories help explain key events on the path to modern riches. Why did the Industrial Revolution begin in 18th-century Britain? Why did some European countries, the US, and Japan catch up in the 19th century? Why did it take until the late 20th and 21st centuries for other countries? Why have some still not caught up?



Koyama and Rubin show that the past can provide a guide for how countries can escape poverty. There are certain prerequisites that all successful economies seem to have. But there is also no panacea. A society's past and its institutions and culture play a key role in shaping how it may – or may not – develop.

In press

Jeanne Cilliers, Erik Green, Robert Ross. [Did it pay to be a pioneer? Wealth accumulation in a newly settled frontier society.](#) *The Economic History Review*.

European settler colonies are often thought to have been characterised by a continued expansion of the landed frontier, which impacted the distribution of wealth across their settler populations. Hampered by a lack of data, few studies have been able to study this in depth. How does settlement timing affect wealth and wealth accumulation when frontier expansion is not a smooth, continuous process? Was it the case that pioneers reaped greater economic benefits from locating their farms on superior land, or would they be disadvantaged compared with later arrivals owing to limited infrastructure or greater risk of conflict with indigenous populations? In this paper, we use a unique dataset that allows us to analyse the link between time of arrival and wealth accumulation in a colonial agrarian frontier society: the Graaff-Reinet district in South Africa's Cape Colony between 1786 and 1850. We find that those who arrived early located their farms in the more climatologically suitable areas of the district and utilised their superior lands to accumulate wealth more quickly than latecomers. However, owing to institutional changes that favoured later British arrivals, we also show that the existence of an early-arrival premium did not mean persistence in land ownership.

Johan Fourie and Frank Garmon. [The settlers' fortunes: Comparing tax censuses in the Cape Colony and early American republic.](#) *The Economic History Review*.

Europeans at the end of the eighteenth century had settled across the globe, from North and South America to Australia to the southern tip of Africa. While theories of institutional persistence explain the 'reversal of fortunes' between settled and unsettled regions, few studies consider the large differences in early living standards between settler societies. This paper uses newly transcribed household-level tax censuses from the Dutch and British Cape Colony and the United States shortly after independence to show comparative levels of income and wealth over four decades both between the two regions and within them. Cape farmers were, on average, more affluent than their American counterparts. While crop output and livestock were more unequally distributed at the Cape, ownership of enslaved people in America was more unequal. There was little indication of an imminent reversal of fortunes.

Jonathan Hersh and Hans-Joachim Voth. [Sweet diversity: Colonial goods and the welfare gains from global trade after 1492.](#) *Explorations in Economic History*.

When did overseas trade start to matter for living standards? Traditional real-wage indices suggest that living standards in Europe stagnated before 1800. In this paper, we argue that welfare may have actually risen substantially, but surreptitiously, because of an influx of new goods. Colonial "luxuries" such as tea, coffee, and sugar became highly coveted. Together with more simple household staples such as potatoes and tomatoes, overseas goods transformed European diets after the discovery of America and the rounding of the Cape of Good Hope. They became household items in many countries by the end of the 18th century. We apply two standard methods to calculate broad orders of magnitude of the resulting welfare gains. While they cannot be assessed precisely, gains from greater variety may well have been big enough to boost European real incomes by 10% or more (depending on the assumptions used).

Now in print



AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY: SPECIAL ISSUE ON WOMEN AT WORK IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Karin Hofmeester. [The "Global Collaboratory on the History of Labour Relations": Putting Women's Labor and Labor Relations in Sub-Saharan Africa in a Global Context.](#) **African Economic History.**

Women's work is often invisible in official censuses and statistics. The "Global Collaboratory on the History of Labour Relations" has developed a "Taxonomy of Labour Relations" and a method to collect data on labor relations that comprises all kinds of work, including work for the household and homestead, the family firm or farm, and self-employment in the so-called informal sector. In this article, we explain this method and give an overview of the results of data so far collected in various parts of the world, offering a comparative context for the data on sub-Saharan Africa.

Hofmeester, Karin. "The "Global Collaboratory on the History of Labour Relations": Putting Women's Labor and Labor Relations in Sub-Saharan Africa in a Global Context." *African Economic History* 50, no. 1 (2022): 12-42.

Valentina Fusari. [Gendered Labor Relations in Colonial and Post-Colonial Eritrea.](#) **African Economic History.**

Eritrean women have always been active in the national economy although rarely their impact has been pinpointed, appreciated, and estimated by scholars. This article is an attempt to provide a long-term perspective about women's presence in the Eritrean labor market as well as their labor relations, applying the taxonomy developed by the Global Collaboratory on the History of Labor Relations at the International Institute of Social History. The colonial 1905 census, the Four Power Commission's Report on Eritrea, and the Eritrea Demographic and Health Survey 2002, serve as bases to guesstimate female workforce and labor relations at the early, mid, and late twentieth century.

Fusari, Valentina. "Gendered Labor Relations in Colonial and Post-Colonial Eritrea." *African Economic History* 50, no. 1 (2022): 43-66.

Karin Pallaver. [From Subsistence Farmers To Guardians of Food Security and Well-Being: Shifts and Continuities in Female Labor Relations in Tanzania \(1800–2000\).](#) **African Economic History.**

This paper combines quantitative and qualitative evidence to provide a long-term analysis of the major shifts in the history of female labor relations in Tanzania from the late precolonial period to 2000. The first part of the paper focuses on the nature and quality of the available sources on the history of the population of Tanzania. The sources' problems and limits are presented along with data on the population and its composition. The second part of the paper is devoted to analyzing the shifts and continuities in female labor relations for four cross-sections (1800, 1900, 1950, and 2000) in connection to major historical processes, such as the development of long-distance caravan trade, the establishment of the colonial economy, and post-independence Ujamaa policy (Tanzanian socialism). The main aim of the article is to investigate the main shifts and continuities in female labor relations and understand what has been historically distinctive about the work that Tanzanian women performed in different epochs. The article employs the methodology and taxonomy developed by the

"Global Collaboratory on the History of Labour Relations 1500–2000" at the International Institute of Social History, Amsterdam.

Pallaver, Karin. "From Subsistence Farmers To Guardians of Food Security and Well-Being: Shifts and Continuities in Female Labor Relations in Tanzania (1800–2000)." *African Economic History* 50, no. 1 (2022): 67-92.

Rory Pilosof. [Women and Work in Zimbabwe, C.1800–2000](#). *African Economic History*.

This paper looks at the working lives of women in Zimbabwe and how these have shifted and changed over the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. To do so, official labor records, census and labor surveys are augmented with qualitative data about the labor relations women performed outside of the formal economy. Key here will be exploring female contributions to the informal labor economy, subsistence or peasant agriculture, and their reproductive and household labor. In order to fully assess women's participation in the economy of the region, attention will also be paid to the migrant labor system in southern Africa and how women have responded to this, participated in it, and pursued their own agency within this system. The paper adopts wider conceptual approaches, including a broader definition of labor and using the methodology and the taxonomy of labor relations developed at the International Institute of Social History for the study of shifts and continuities in labor and labor relations across time and space at a global scale. The paper makes the argument that social structure and gender relations present in African societies during the late 1800s informed responses to colonialism, not necessarily the other way around. These relations continued to influence how women interacted with the wage labor economy and informal economy after independence and into the twenty-first century.

Pilosof, Rory. "Women and Work in Zimbabwe, C. 1800–2000." *African Economic History* 50, no. 1 (2022): 93-117.

Filipa Ribeiro da Silva. [Balancing Subsistence Agriculture and Self-Employment in Small Businesses: Continuity and Change in Women's Labor and Labor Relations in Mozambique, 1800–2000](#). *African Economic History*.

This article examines women's participation in the economy of Mozambique by looking into multiple forms of female work and labor relations in a historical perspective, covering the period from 1800 to 2000. To this aim, I present a tentative profile of the Mozambican female population and a preliminary analysis of women's activities in the different economic sectors, as well as of the ways in which they contribute to the economy of the household, the state and the market economy. This is done by examining different types of labor relations they appear involved in, comparatively to men, and by discussing main changes over time and possible explanatory factors. For this purpose, I use population counts, censuses, and statistical data produced by the Portuguese colonial state and the Mozambican government in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, respectively, alongside reports from officials of the Portuguese colonial state and the concessionary companies.

da Silva, Filipa Ribeiro. "Balancing Subsistence Agriculture and Self-Employment in Small Businesses: Continuity and Change in Women's Labor and Labor Relations in Mozambique, 1800–2000." *African Economic History* 50, no. 1 (2022): 118-151.

Karin Hofmeester, Karin Pallaver and Filipa Ribeiro da Silva. [Women's Labor Relations in Sub-Saharan Africa and The Global South Compared, 1800–2000](#). *African Economic History*.

This article places the research findings on women's work and gendered labor relations presented and discussed in this special issue in a broader and comparative perspective. We start by contextualizing and explaining main shifts and continuities in labor relations in sub-Saharan Africa in the last two hundred years. We then compare differences between women's and men's labor

experiences and labor relations. To conclude we offer a comparative analysis of the main shifts and continuities in women's labor relations across several countries in the Global South. For this we draw on the case-studies analyzed in this special issue as well as on studies carried out for other African, South Asian and Latin American countries. The aim of this exercise is to show the potential of the "Global Collaboratory on the History of Labour Relations" methodology for both intra-African as well as trans-continental comparisons, in particular between countries and regions in the Global South.

Hofmeester, Karin, Karin Pallaver, and Filipa Ribeiro da Silva. "Women's Labor Relations in Sub-Saharan Africa and The Global South Compared, 1800–2000." *African Economic History* 50, no. 1 (2022): 152-170.

Abel Gwaindepi. [Fiscal capacity in “responsible government” colonies: the Cape Colony in comparative perspective, c. 1865–1910.](#) *European Review of Economic History*.

This study contributes to debates on the efficacy of institutions in settler colonies by comparing the Cape Colony's fiscal path to the experiences of Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. I find that the Cape's fiscal trajectory was divergent. Agricultural and mining taxes were important surrogates of income taxes in other colonies, but the Cape's narrow interests pushed for insulation from direct taxes. This made the Cape's fiscal path unsustainable with comparatively low per capita taxes, high deficits, and the highest level of indebtedness. I argue that the instrumentality of “responsible government” status was conditional on how imported self-government institutions were endogenized.

Gwaindepi, Abel. "Fiscal capacity in “responsible government” colonies: the Cape Colony in comparative perspective, c. 1865–1910." *European Review of Economic History* 26, no. 3 (2022): 340-369.

Facundo Alvaredo and A.B. Atkinson. [Top incomes in South Africa in the twentieth century.](#) *Cliometrica*.

There have been important studies of recent income inequality and of poverty in South Africa, but very little is known about the long-run trends over time. There is speculation about the extent of inequality when the Union of South Africa was formed in 1910, but no hard evidence. In this paper, we provide evidence that is partial—being confined to top incomes—but which for the first time shows how the income distribution changed on a (near) annual basis from 1913 onwards. We present estimates of the shares in total income of groups such as the top 1% and the top 0.1%, covering the period from colonial times to the twenty-first century. For a number of years during the apartheid period, we have data classified by race. The estimates for recent years bear out the picture of South Africa as a highly unequal country, but allow this to be placed in historical and international context. The time series presented here will, we hope, provide the basis for detailed investigation of the impact of South African institutions and policies, past and present. But the similarity of the changes over time in top incomes across the four ex-dominions suggests that national developments have to be seen in the light of common global forces.

Alvaredo, Facundo, and A. B. Atkinson. "Top incomes in South Africa in the twentieth century." *Cliometrica* (2021): 1-70.

Johan Fourie, Kris Inwood and Martine Mariotti. [Living standards in settler South Africa, 1865–1920. Economics & Human Biology.](#)

We construct an anthropometric measure of living standards for White South Africans covering 55 years using five different military sources. Accounting for different selection across the forces, we find that prior to industrialisation, White South African males were amongst the tallest in the world. Rural living standards declined in response to natural disasters in the 1880s and 90s with those with the lowest living standards moving off the land and into the cities. We find a slight improvement in living standards after 1900 across all regions and occupations. During industrialisation, White males in South Africa continued to exhibit the highest living standards in the world as represented by their stature. Convergence to other nations in the early twentieth century shows, however, that while there may have been no industrialisation penalty, industrialisation did not lift living standards the way it did elsewhere.

Fourie, Johan, Kris Inwood, and Martine Mariotti. "Living standards in settler South Africa, 1865–1920." *Economics & Human Biology* 47 (2022): 101158.

Vincent Bauer, Melina Platas and Jeremy Weinstein. [Legacies of Islamic Rule in Africa: Colonial Responses and Contemporary Development. World Development.](#)

Colonial rule had long-lasting effects on economic and political development. However, colonial policies and investments varied across and within colonial territories, often in response to local geographic and political conditions. We argue that the religious basis of authority in pre-colonial societies was an important political factor shaping the colonial response in Africa. In particular, we argue the presence of Islamic rule affected long-term economic development through its impact on the investments made by colonial administrators and missionaries. Focusing on historical kingdoms in Africa, we find that areas governed by Islamic states in the pre-colonial period experience higher infant mortality, fewer years of education, and lower density of nightlights in the contemporary period in comparison to areas governed by traditional or Christian kingdoms or stateless areas. The evidence suggests that these long-run effects of Islamic rule are better explained by the location of missionaries and weak penetration of the colonial administration than by the influence of Islamic beliefs.

Bauer, Vincent, Melina R. Platas, and Jeremy M. Weinstein. "Legacies of Islamic Rule in Africa: Colonial Responses and Contemporary Development." *World Development* 152 (2022): 105750.

Maren Duvendack and Richard Palmer-Jones. [Colonial Legacies, Ethnicity and Fertility Decline in Kenya: What has Financial Inclusion Got to Do with It? The European Journal of Development Research.](#)

Kenya has seen unprecedented declines in fertility from the late 1970s, which stalled during the decade from the mid-1990s, only to resume in the early 2000s when Kenya experienced rapid growth in financial inclusion. In this paper, we do not intend to make causal explanations of these phenomena; instead, we explore what may be sensible to adduce from relationships between fertility and financial inclusion. The Kenyan context presents some unique challenges to establish such connections; regional geographic and ethnic differences, spatial and temporal uneven economic growth, diverse legacies of colonialism, all of which may have affected how fertility trends and financial inclusion activities played out. We find that while modernisation variables such as urbanisation, education, wealth and employment are convincingly related to lower fertility levels, there is little plausible evidence of a role for financial inclusion. More plausible explanations may be found in the country's colonial history, ethnic identities and post-independence politics.

Duvendack, Maren, and Richard Palmer-Jones. "Colonial Legacies, Ethnicity and Fertility Decline in Kenya: What has Financial Inclusion Got to Do with It?" *The European Journal of Development Research* (2022): 1-31.

Working Papers

Nonso Obikili. [Tubers and its Role in Historic Political Fragmentation in Africa.](#) **MPRA Paper.**

This paper examines the link between historical political fragmentation and surplus agricultural production, and the impact of natural endowments with regards to crop suitability. I show that in sub-Saharan Africa, groups that cultivated tubers, specifically yams, were more likely to have higher levels of local political fragmentation. I show that both tubers and most cereals were positively correlated with historic population density and that there was no historic discrimination in the capacity of crops to produce surpluses and support large populations. I however show that unlike cereal cultivators who were more likely to be centralized, tuber cultivators were likely to have more local political fragmentation. I use crop suitability and the proximity to the area of the domestication of yams to show that cultivating yams did lead to more local political fragmentation. I argue that this is likely due to the biological properties of yams which make them more difficult to expropriate and implies that surpluses stay local. I argue that the experience of keeping surpluses local is associated with contemporary social norms that are against autocracy and unitary accumulation of power. These social norms are an example of the mechanism through which these historical institutional structures transmit to contemporary times.

Ingela Alger, Slimane Dridi, Jonathan Stieglitz and Michael Wilson. [The evolution of early hominin food production and sharing.](#) **HAL.**

How did humans evolve from individualistic foraging to collective foraging with sex differences in food production and widespread sharing of plant and animal foods? While current models of food sharing focus on meat or cooking, considerations of the economics of foraging for extracted plant foods (e.g., roots, tubers), inferred to be important for earlier hominins (~ 6–2.5 mya), suggest that hominins shared such foods. Here we present a conceptual and mathematical model of early hominin food production and sharing, prior to the emergence of frequent scavenging, hunting and cooking. We hypothesize that extracted plant foods were vulnerable to theft, and that male mate-guarding protected females from food theft. We identify conditions favoring plant food production and sharing across mating systems (i.e., monogamy, polygyny, promiscuity), and we assess which mating system maximizes female fitness with changes in the energetic profitability of extractive foraging. Females extract foods and share them with males only when: i) extracting rather than collecting plant foods pays off energetically; and ii) males guard females.

Jean-Paul Azam. [Hasty Ethics Can Kill: How Vilified Pipelines Helped to Tame Jihad in Sudan and Chad.](#) **No 22-1347, TSE Working Papers.**

This paper shows how careful strategic thinking outperforms hasty ethical judgment to produce peace. It uses a provocation model to explain why the initial Muslim coalition against southern Christians broke up in Sudan and Chad thanks to much vilified pipelines. The need to cooperate was made obvious in Sudan when oil flew in a Chinese-built pipeline running through the Christian rebels' homeland, tilting decisively the balance of power in the latter's favor. Political Islam was discarded when the rebels proved their ability to disrupt the oil flow by blowing up the pipeline and Jihad was called off. The government of Sudan had switched from African socialism to Political Islam a couple of decades before, imposing the Sharia Law even on the Christians as a provocation to trigger a rebellion and to launch an ethnic-cleansing campaign in the oil-rich areas. The failure of the Western oil companies to build the pipeline and launch extraction, under the pressure of their national civil societies, gave time to the Khartoum government to spread death and devastation in the South. In Chad also, the initial Muslim coalition against the Christians broke up for sharing the oil money with the latter, but with a different timing.

Mhamed Ben Salah, Cédric Chambru and Maleke Fourati. [The Colonial Legacy of Education: Evidence from of Tunisia](#). No 13-2022, IHEID Working Papers

We study the effect of exposure to colonial public primary education on contemporary education outcomes in Tunisia. We assemble a new data set on the location of schools with the number of pupils by origin, along with population data during the French protectorate (1881-1956). We match those with contemporary data on education at both district and individual level. We find that the exposure of local population to colonial public primary education has a long-lasting effect on educational outcomes, even when controlling for colonial investments in education. A one per cent increase in Tunisian enrolment rate in 1931 is associated with a 1.69 percentage points increase in literacy rate in 2014. Our results are driven by older generations, namely individuals who attended primary schools before the 1989/91 education reform. We suggest that the efforts undertaken by the Tunisian government after independence to promote schooling finally paid off after 40 years and overturned the effects of history.

The next generation

Chanda Chiseni. Lund University.

On 29 August, Chanda Chiseni defended his dissertation 'Here I am Send Me: The Historical and Long-Term Impact of Christian Missionaries in Zambia 1924–2018' in the Department of Economic History at Lund University.

Please remember to send us updates of recent PhD graduates in African economic history.

