

AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY NEWSLETTER

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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 publicize 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

The European Conference for African Studies takes place in Paris from 8 to 10 of July, and we have summarized the most relevant panels for economic historians on page 9 in this newsletter. The high numbers of panels touching upon material history of African countries is reflecting the surge in research on African Economic History. One of our founding members, Johan Fourie, wrote a nice piece about this recently. The title of the piece is the renaissance in understanding Africa's economic past.

In the meantime, Morten Jerven has published a book indicating that Africa's economic history has been misrepresented. The book, Africa: Why Economists Get it Wrong was published in June. It was reviewed by Alex De Waal here, and subject to a podcast with a wider discussion on how to study African economic history in Development Drums and Econtalk.

We would also like to draw your attention to AEHW2015 - The 10th New Frontiers in African Economic History Workshop organized 30-31 October, 2015 - Wageningen University, Netherlands. [The website](#) will be updated with a programme soon.

[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.

[Twitter](#)

Want more frequent updates, and want to circulate your own news? Get in touch with us on Twitter @AfEconHis

ABSTRACTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Articles

Jörg Baten and Johan Fourie. Numeracy of Africans, Asians, and Europeans During the Early Modern Period: New Evidence from Cape Colony Court Registers

The lack of accurate measures of human capital formation often constrains investigations into the long-run determinants of growth and comparative economic development, especially in the developing world. Using the reported ages of criminals in the Court of Justice records in the Cape Archives, this article documents for the first time numeracy levels and trends for inhabitants of the Cape Colony born between the late seventeenth and early nineteenth century: the native Khoesan, European settlers, and imported slaves from other African regions and Asia. This variety of origins allows us to compare contemporaneous levels of early modern development across three continents. By isolating those slaves born at the Cape, we also provide a glimpse into the dynamics of human capital transfer in a colonial setting. The Colony's relatively high level of human capital overall had implications for what was later to be the richest country on African soil, but the very unequal attainment of numeracy also foreshadowed extreme income inequality.

Jörg Baten & Johan Fourie, 2015. [“Numeracy of Africans, Asians, and Europeans during the early modern period: new evidence from Cape Colony court registers.”](#) The Economic History Review, 68(2): 632-656.

Jutta Bolt and Erik Green. Was the Wage Burden Too Heavy? Settler Farming, Profitability and Wage Shares of Settler Agriculture in Nyasaland, c. 1900-60

The historical role of European farming in Southern and Central Africa has received a great deal of attention among scholars over the years. A striking consensus exists in the Scholarly literature, namely that the success or failure of European farming in Southern Africa was to a large extent dependent upon the colonizers' access to and control over cheap labour, which they in turn could only access through strong support of the colonial state. Yet, these propositions have so far not been systematically and empirically tested. This article is a first attempt to do that by analysing the 'wage-burden' European settler farmers faced. The wage-burden is identified by measuring wage shares (total amount paid in the form of wages as a share of total profits) on European farms in colonial Africa. Based on archival documents, we construct time-series for value of output, transportation costs, investments in agriculture, and wages paid for the European tobacco and tea sector in colonial Malawi. Our results contradict both previous research on settler colonialism in Africa and the historiography of Nyasaland. Our estimates show that settler farming did not collapse in the 1930s as commonly assumed. On the contrary, the value of production on both tobacco and tea farms increased significantly. And so did the settler farmers' capacity to capture the profits, which was manifested in a declining wage share over time. In contrast with previous research, we argue that the declining wage share cannot be explained by domestic colonial policies but rather through changes in regional migration patterns, and global commodity markets. Migration patterns had a significant impact on the supply of farm labour and global

commodity markets influenced value of production. Market forces rather than colonial policies shaped the development trajectory of settler farming in Nyasaland.

Jutta Bolt and Erik Green, 2015. ["Was the Wage Burden Too Heavy? Settler Farming, Profitability and Wage Shares of Settler Agriculture in Nyasaland, c. 1900-60"](#), The Journal of African History, 56(2): 217-238.

James Brennan. The Cold War Battle Over Global News in East Africa: Decolonization, the Free Flow of Information, and the Media Business, 1960-1980

This article examines the news business in Africa during decolonization. While UNESCO stimulated enormous discussion about creating independent 'third world' alternatives for news exchange, African countries such as Kenya and Tanzania sought to secure informational sovereignty by placing international news agencies within their control. Reuters and other international news agencies, in turn, adapted to decolonization by reinventing themselves as companies working to assist new nation-states. In the subsequent contest over news distribution, the Cold War, and inter-agency competition, Africa became a battleground for disputes between Reuters' capitalist vision of news as a commercial product and UNESCO's political conception of news. Ironically, decolonization enabled Reuters to gain greater control over information supply across Africa, because African leaders viewed the capitalist model of news as better suited to their diplomatic goals and political views.

James Brennan, 2015. ["The Cold War Battle Over Global News in East Africa: Decolonization, the Free Flow of Information, and the Media Business, 1960-1980"](#), Journal of Global History, 10(2): 333-356.

Robin Burgess, Remi Jedwab, Edward Miguel, Ameet Morjaria and Gerard Padró i Miquel. The Value of Democracy: Evidence from Road Building in Kenya

Ethnic favoritism is seen as antithetical to development. This paper provides credible quantification of the extent of ethnic favoritism using data on road building in Kenyan districts across the 1963-2011 period. Guided by a model, it then examines whether the transition in and out of democracy under the same president constrains or exacerbates ethnic favoritism. Across the post-independence period, we find strong evidence of ethnic favoritism: districts that share the ethnicity of the president receive twice as much expenditure on roads and have five times the length of paved roads built. This favoritism disappears during periods of democracy.

Burgess, Robin, Remi Jedwab, Edward Miguel, Ameet Morjaria & Gerard Padró i Miquel, 2015. ["The Value of Democracy: Evidence from Road Building in Kenya."](#) American Economic Review, 105(6): 1817-51.

Jennifer Diggins. Patronage, Poverty and the Pursuit of 'Freedom' on Sierra Leone's Maritime Frontier

As a result of the autopsy of Sierra Leone's civil war, we have become familiar with a rather dystopian vision of 'traditional' economic life in that region. Combatants often described their family villages as spaces where profound inequalities were hidden within households; where labour exploitation was woven through kinship relations. This article follows several young men who fled conditions of bonded labour in their rural homes: not to join the war but to seek a new life in the commercial fishing economy. Elsewhere across the postcolonial world, there is a rich ethnographic literature illustrating that people on the fringes of the global capitalist order respond with profound unease as their economic lives become ever more strongly regulated by impersonal market forces. Less often acknowledged is the possibility that, for some people, in some contexts, severing social relations might be exactly what they want, and that therein lies the greatest appeal of an economic life characterized by market transactions. For the young men described in this article, commercial fishing appeared to offer a level of personal 'freedom' unimaginable within the patron-client structures of village life. However, most find themselves drawn rapidly back into new forms of extractive relationships.

Jennifer Diggins, 2015. ["Patronage, poverty and the pursuit of 'freedom' on Sierra Leone's maritime frontier"](#), African Studies, 85(2): 321-332.

Giscard Assoumou Ella and Cécile Bastidon. Canal du commerce extérieur, politiques publiques et spécialisation des PED africains: étude empirique

Nous proposons un modèle à deux pays : un pays en développement exportateur de matières premières et importateur de produits finis, et une économie avancée. Les tests individuels réalisés sur 16 pays africains entre 1970 et 2007 montrent que la variation des échanges commerciaux de ces pays suite aux chocs de revenu et de prix internationaux provoque celle de leurs revenus, en fonction de leurs spécialisations et de leurs politiques publiques. Les pays de l'échantillon doivent diversifier leurs économies en produisant les biens et services consommés localement afin de réduire leurs niveaux d'exposition.

Giscard Assoumou Ella & Cécile Bastidon, 2015. ["Canal du commerce extérieur, politiques publiques et spécialisation des PED africains: étude empirique"](#), African Development Review, 27(2): 171-184.

Johan Fourie and Erik Green. The Missing People: Accounting for the Productivity of Indigenous Populations in Cape Colonial History

Because information about the livelihoods of indigenous groups in Africa is often missing from colonial records, the presence of such people usually escapes attention in quantitative estimates of colonial economic activity. This is nowhere more apparent than in the eighteenth-century Dutch Cape Colony, where the role of the Khoesan in Cape production, despite being frequently acknowledged, has been almost completely ignored in quantitative investigations. Combining household-level settler data with anecdotal accounts of Khoesan labour, this article presents new estimates of the Khoesan population of the Cape Colony. Our results show that the Khoesan did not leave the area as a consequence of settler

expansion. On the contrary, the number of Khoesan employed by the settlers increased over time, as the growth of settler farming followed a pattern of primitive accumulation and drove the Khoesan to abandon their pastoral lifestyle to become farm labourers. We show that, in failing to include the Khoesan population, previous estimates have overestimated slave productivity, social inequality, and the level of gross domestic product in the Cape Colony.

Johan Fourie and Erik Green, 2015. ["The Missing People: Accounting for the Productivity of Indigenous Populations in Cape Colonial History"](#), The Journal of African History, 56(2): 195-215.

Jill Rosenthal. From 'Migrants' to 'Refugees': Identity, Aid and Decolonization in Ngara District, Tanzania

This article argues that international aid to Rwandan refugees in Ngara district during decolonization unfolded as part of a broader project of nation-state formation and regulation – one that deeply affected local narratives of community and belonging. While there is an extensive scholarship on decolonization and nationalism, we know less about the history of the nation-state as a refugee-generating project, and the role of international aid agencies therein. The history of Rwandan refugees in Ngara district, Tanzania, reveals the constitutive relationship between nation-building and refugee experiences, illustrating that during decolonization local political imaginations congealed around internationally-reified categorizations of the 'refugee' and the 'citizen'.

Jill Rosenthal, 2015. ["From 'Migrants' to 'Refugees': Identity, Aid and Decolonization in Ngara District, Tanzania"](#), The Journal of African History, 56(2): 261-279.

Joanna Warson. Entangled Ends of Empire: The role of France and Francophone Africa in the decolonisation of Rhodesia

This article will analyse the support given to Rhodesia by France and certain Francophone African states following the White settler government's Unilateral Declaration of Independence in 1965. These external actors, crossing national and imperial boundaries, shaped the transition to majority rule in Rhodesia. Furthermore, the end of empire in Francophone Africa and the wider international context informed this outside influence over Rhodesian decolonisation. This article will demonstrate, therefore, that the end of empire in Rhodesia was shaped by numerous external connections, thus revealing the possibilities available to historians of twentieth-century decolonisation when employing a connected global history approach.

Joanna Warson, 2015. ["Entangled Ends of Empire: The role of France and Francophone Africa in the decolonisation of Rhodesia"](#), Journal of Colonialism and Colonial History, 16(1).

Justin Willis. Crafting Political Identities in the Era of Decolonization

Southern Sudanese politicians of the 1950s and 1960s have been criticized for a rivalrous, divisive politics, which left the south disunited and vulnerable. While acknowledging that these men were a tiny, squabbling group, remote from those they sought to represent, this

article suggests that they faced an impossible task. The demand to represent 'the south' did not come solely, or even largely, from the people who lived in the southern provinces: southern politics was heavily extraverted, pulled by the interests and prejudices of northern Sudanese, Egyptians, Britons, and others. Like other African nationalists of the time, southern Sudanese politicians struggled to weave together different levels of moral community, from the very local to the imagined nation. Yet they did so in uniquely unfavourable circumstances: subject to constant harassment and occasionally lethal violence, unable to secure political compromise, and without patronage resources. Representing the south gave these men space to talk about the increasingly desperate circumstances of those who lived in Sudan's southern provinces; but it gave them almost no space at all to negotiate a civic culture of southern politics.

Justin Willis, 2015. ["Crafting Political Identities in the Era of Decolonization"](#), *The Journal of African History*, 56(2): 281-300.

Working Papers

Graziella Bertocchi. *The Legacies of Slavery in and out of Africa*

The slave trades out of Africa represent one of the most significant forced migration experiences in history. In this paper I illustrate their long-term consequences. I first consider the influence of the slave trade on the "sending" countries in Africa, with attention to their economic, institutional, demographic, and social implications. Next I evaluate the consequences of the slave trade on the "receiving" countries in the Americas. Here I distinguish between the case of Latin America and that of the United States. For the latter, I further discuss the subsequent migration experiences of the Second Middle Passage, when African slaves were transported, again forcibly, from the coastal regions to the inland, and of the Great Migration, when as free people they chose to leave the deep South for the Northern cities.

Graziella Bertocchi, 2015. ["The Legacies of Slavery in and out of Africa"](#), *IZA Discussion Paper* No. 9105.

Katalin Buasi. *The Historical Determinants of Language Status in Sub-Saharan Africa*

Languages are one of the most naturally evolving human institutions. Although the status of languages is closely associated with the well-being of their speakers in multilingual societies, this issue gains only a marginal attention in economics and development studies. This paper aims to reveal the long-term determinants of the status of languages in Sub-Saharan Africa, one of the most linguistically fragmented areas of the world. Based on economic, anthropological and historical studies, we identify the following factors that are likely to have long-term effect on the current status of African languages: geography, precolonial contact with Europeans and the Arabs (Islam), precolonial development of indigenous societies, Christian missions and colonial policies. The main data sources are the Ethnologue, the

Joshua Project, Murdock's Ethnographic Atlas, Roome's map on the location of missions, various sources on the first Bible translations in African languages, and geographical data available online in shapefile and raster format. Using OLS and IV estimation techniques, we find that indigenous groups with relatively high socio-economic development before the European dominance, early Bible translation and relatively large share within current country borders are less likely to have their language in an endangered state today. Geographical variables and the nature of colonial policy seem to affect current language status indirectly through their impact on socio-economic development and missionary activities. The counterfactual analysis suggests that the contact with Europeans contributed to higher polarization in terms of language status.

Katalin Buasi, 2015. [“The Historical Determinants of Language Status in Sub-Saharan Africa”](#), CGEH Working Paper Series No. 66.

Ewout Frankema, Jeffrey Williamson and Pieter Woltjer. *An Economic Rationale for the African Scramble: The Commercial Transition and the Commodity Price Boom of 1845-1885*

This is the first study to present a unified quantitative account of African commodity trade in the long 19th century from the zenith of the Atlantic slave trade (1790s) to the eve of World War II (1939). Drawing evidence from a new dataset on export and import prices, volumes, composition and net barter terms of trade for five African regions, we show that Sub-Saharan Africa experienced a terms of trade boom that was comparable to other parts of the 'global periphery' from the late 18th century up to the mid-1880s, with an exceptionally sharp price boom in the four decades before the Berlin conference (1845-1885). We argue that this commodity price boom changed the economic context in favor of a European scramble for Africa. We also show that the accelerated export growth after the establishment of colonial rule deepened Africa's specialization in primary commodities, even though the terms of trade turned into a prolonged decline after 1885.

Ewout Frankema, Jeffrey Williamson & Pieter Woltjer ,2015. [“An Economic Rationale for the African Scramble: The Commercial Transition and the Commodity Price Boom of 1845-1885”](#), NBER Working Paper No. 21213.

UPCOMING EVENTS IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

The 6th European Conference on African Studies (ECAS), Paris
8-10 July 2015

Following on Lisbon in 2013, the Sixth European Conference on African Studies (ECAS-6) will take place in Paris 8-10 July 2015 at the Sorbonne and at the École pratique des hautes études (EPHE).

The co-organisers are IMAF ([Institut des mondes africains](#)) and LAM ([Les Afriques dans le monde](#)). The principal theme of ECAS 6 is [Collective Mobilisations in Africa: Contestation, Resistance, Revolt](#). This theme, however, is not exclusive. The scientific committee will also consider panel proposals on other themes, associated with emergent and more classical fields of study alike. The ECAS 6 team looks forward to welcoming you in Paris.

Panels of particular interest include:

[Brokering Africa's extraversion: Ethnography and governance in global flows of people and things](#) - Beuving Joost , Alpes Jill

[Material Culture of Politics: Contestation, Resistance, Revolt?](#) -- Dorman Sara

[African Capitalisms](#) - Bierschenk Thomas

[Beyond stigma: Mobilising around the issue of slavery in Africa](#)- Pelckmans Lotte , Hardung Christine

[Horn of Africa since the 1960s: External Factors in Political Instability, Insurgencies, and Uprisings](#)- Zahorik Jan , Ylönen Aleksi

[African Colonial Soldiers: Challenging the Limits of Their Historiography](#)- Zimmerman Sarah , Ruth Ginio Ben Gurion University, Richard Fogarty SUNY, Albany

[Land governance in conflict-affected settings](#)- van Leeuwen Mathijs , van der Haar Gemma

[Agribusiness production, social control and resistances in african rural areas. A focus on peasant and wage-work mobilizations](#)- Vadot Guillaume , Grassin Paul

[Domestic workers in Africa \(19th-21th centuries\). Historical and socio-anthropological perspectives](#)- Tisseau Violaine , Jacquemin Mélanie

[\(Post\)colonial power, environment and resistance\(s\) in Afrique, XXe-XXIe centuries](#)
-Tiquet Romain , Henriët Benoît

[Comparison of Political Cultures of Post-colonial Africa and Post-communist Europe](#)
- Skalniak Petr

[Labor policies and practices across the colonial and post-colonial eras](#)- Allina Eric , Keese Alexander

[Under what conditions does economic development become politically attractive? From political capture to political mobilization](#)- Mann Laura , Berry Marie

Economics of statelessness: Business and state formation in the Somali territories- Hagmann Tobias , Little Peter D.

Economic failure, political success? Long-term histories of development in Africa- Becker Felicitas

Under what conditions does economic development become politically attractive? From resource bounties to fiscal constraints- Akinyoadé Akinyinka , Jones Will

Additional Information: Please visit <http://www.ecas2015.fr>

Development Studies Association Annual Conference
Global Development as Relationship: Dependence, Interdependence or Divide?
University of Bath, UK
7-8 September 2015

Background to the Conference

The Development Studies Association Conference in 2015 takes as its theme the forms of relationship that are valued, enacted and denied through current processes of international development. Ebola, political violence, migration, trade and climate change all assert our global interdependence, while structures of governance still tend to assume the predominance of nation state sovereignty. Contemporary growth processes have generated prosperity for many, great wealth for some and exceptional inequality. Their neo-liberal thrust valorises independence and generates increasing populations whose labour appears either surplus or highly insecure, and so rely on forms of social dependence to secure a basic livelihood. Alongside these non-inclusive growth processes new communication technologies have become an important means through which relationships are enacted, reconfiguring notions of nationality, community, neighbourhood, family and personal identity.

The conference is particularly keen to invite panels which address this theme, for example:

Theory: Is there a new grand narrative? Can a focus on relationality support a new conception of global transformation which supersedes both modernization and dependency with a genuinely planetary vision?

Processes: What kinds of social, economic, cultural, political and environmental processes are driving and being generated through the dynamics within global and local relationships? What forms of agency are evident and what are the structural constraints? How are policy and governance implicated in the formation, mediation and rupture of relationships?

Methods: What kinds of methodologies and methods are required to explore the forms of relationship which characterise current development processes? Can measures and metrics capture relationality or are mixed methods essential? What is the role for critical theory in developing new methodologies? Is the co-production of knowledge essential for development policy and action?

Scholarship and practice: What kinds of relationship exist between scholars of development and different development actors? How do these affect the kinds of knowledge that are produced, both within and about development? Does the generation of 'evidence' require a positivist framing of research or can constructivist scholarship influence policy and practice?

Policies: Are the Sustainable Development Goals a shift towards recognising the relationality of all public action or simply a license for continued neo-liberal growth? Does 'inclusive growth' need to better engage with the relationality of growth processes and outcomes? Is the global rise of social protection programmes evidence of our interdependence?

In addition we welcome applications for panels or papers on other topics from:

- (i) Panels convened by DSA study groups
- (ii) Panels convened by research programmes/networks

- (iii) Papers from individuals (that have reached working paper standard).
- (iv) Poster presentations (also, this may be offered to papers that cannot be fitted in the presentations timetable).

Abstract submission

All proposals for **panels, individual or jointly authored papers** and **posters** must be submitted by **Tuesday 5th May**

To this end, please click [HERE](#) for detailed instructions on the submission process and deadlines.

Key dates:

- o All abstracts should be submitted (including complete panel proposals) by **Tuesday 5th May**
- o All abstracts should be submitted to DSA2015@bath.ac.uk and follow the abstract submission guidelines [LINK].
- o Authors of standalone papers will be notified by **Friday 29th May 2015**.
- o Registration deadline for presenters: **Friday 3rd July 2015**

Themed Panels

Panels can be arranged by an individual, a DSA Study Group, or a group of Panel Convenors. We can offer each Panel a maximum of two sessions (subject to negotiation). Panel Convenors will be expected to take ownership of their Panels in terms of quality, ensuring panellists register for the conference by **3rd July** and post conference publication. The latter could take several forms and we strongly encourage submission to the Journal of International Development - see below. Panels should also have a Panel Concept Note which specifies the theme and rationale and provides an overview of its (proposed) content.

Key dates:

- o Complete panel proposals which include a full set of abstracts should be submitted by **Tuesday 5th May**
- o All abstracts should be submitted to DSA2015@bath.ac.uk and follow the abstract submission guidelines [LINK].
- o Panel convenors will be notified by **Friday 22nd May 2015**.
- o Registration deadline for presenters: **Friday 3rd July 2015**

Please see the detailed submission guidelines available which can be downloaded from

Individual or Jointly Authored Papers and Posters

In addition to 'themed' panel sessions, there will be '**open**' **parallel streams**. We will attempt to group papers for a best thematic fit as far as possible. Abstracts for this category of papers will be quality reviewed by the Conference Review Team.

Poster presentations are encouraged. Poster opportunities may also be offered to papers that cannot be fitted in the open sessions timetable.

Additional Information: Please visit <http://www.devstud.org.uk/events/conference/registration>

The 10th New Frontiers in African Economic History Workshop
"Is Africa Growing out of Poverty? Africa's Economic Transition in Historical Perspective"
Wageningen University
30-31 October, 2015

Rapid economic growth in Africa over the past two decades has provoked intense public and academic debate about the nature and sustainability of Africa's economic transition. Is this simply another commodity boom, or is current growth rooted in a more profound transformation of the

African social and political fabric? Does it lead to greater inequalities within and between African countries? And to what extent is current growth related to institutional reforms and improved state capacity? Historical reflection on such questions is extremely valuable. Taking the long-term perspective allows us to assess these developments in the context of previous episodes of African growth and contraction and to adopt wider spatial and comparative perspectives.

The programme committee of the 10th New Frontiers in African Economic History Workshop launches a broad call for papers presenting frontier research in the field African Economic History and a special call for papers that place the current rise of Africa in a long-term historical comparative perspective. The committee also specifically encourages scholars from Africa to come over and present their work. There are travel and accommodation funds available for scholars without access to alternative sources of funding conditional upon having a paper accepted for presentation.

Programme committee:

Gareth Austin (Graduate Institute, Geneva), Ewout Frankema (Wageningen University, Utrecht University), Leigh Gardner (LSE), Erik Green (Lund University), Morten Jerven (Simon Fraser, Vancouver), Chibuike Uche (Leiden University).

Local organisation committee (Wageningen University):

Kleoniki Alexopoulou, Angus Dalrymple-Smith, Ewout Frankema, Katherine Frederick, Michiel de Haas, Dacil Juif, Kostadis Papaioannou, Sandra van der Brink-Vermeulen, Carry Vleeming, Pieter Woltjer.

Additional Information: Please visit <http://www.wageningenur.nl/en/Expertise-Services/Chair-groups/Social-Sciences/Rural-and-Environmental-History-Group/AEHW2015-The-10th-New-Frontiers-in-African-Economic-History-Workshop.htm>

OPPORTUNITIES IN AFRICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

College of Charleston, International Studies
Visiting Assistant Professor of International Studies

The College of Charleston School of Languages, Cultures and World Affairs (LCWA), invites applications for a Visiting Assistant Professor in International Studies to begin August 16, 2015. This position is for one academic year with the possibility of renewal for an additional academic year. The International Studies program seeks a candidate whose research and teaching focuses on European immigrant communities from North Africa, Francophone Africa, South or East Asia. The successful candidate must be able to teach our International Studies introductory course as well as the major's cross-regional international studies course, and contribute to an area studies concentration in at least one of the above regions. An earned PhD in a related field by August 15, 2015 is preferred; candidates from Anthropology, Sociology, Cultural Studies and Media Studies are specifically encouraged to apply.

Applicants must apply online at JOBS.COFC.EDU. Submit: a letter of application, a CV, unofficial graduate transcripts, statements of teaching and research interests and philosophy, evidence of teaching effectiveness (including course syllabi and course evaluations), examples of scholarly research, and contact information for three references.

The College of Charleston is a co-educational liberal arts institution located in the heart of downtown Charleston, SC. The International Studies program began at the college in 2010 and is home of the

College's fastest growing major. The program includes faculty from Economics, International Law, Religious Studies, and Political Science and prides itself on multi-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary courses and research. Review of applications will begin immediately and continue until the position is filled.

Deadline to apply: August 6, 2015

Additional Information: Please contact Doug Friedman, Director, International Studies at friedmand@cofc.edu.

Colby College, History

Visiting Assistant Professor in World History (Specialization Africa)

The Department of History at Colby College invites applications for a one-year Visiting Assistant Professor in World History with a regional specialization in Africa preferred, beginning September 1, 2015. PhD preferred. Specialization open. The teaching load is five courses for the year, one of which will be a World History survey. Please submit as one pdf file a letter of interest, c.v., a statement of teaching philosophy, and a statement of research interests to worldhistorysearch@colby.edu. Please have three letters of recommendation submitted to the same address. Review of applications will begin on June 5 and will continue until the position is filled. Colby is a private, coeducational liberal arts college that admits students and makes personnel decisions on the basis of the individual's qualifications to contribute to Colby's educational objectives and institutional needs. Colby College does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, disability, religion, ancestry or national origin, age, marital status, genetic information, or veteran's status in employment or in our educational programs. Colby is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer and operates in accordance with federal and state laws regarding non-discrimination. For more information about the College, please visit our website: www.colby.edu

Deadline to apply: August 16, 2015

Additional Information: Please visit <http://www.colby.edu>

City University of New York, Hunter College

Open-rank, Africa and the World

The Department of History at Hunter College, CUNY invites applications for an open-rank professorship in Africa and the World, with any chronological focus, with an anticipated starting date on or about September 1, 2016. The department is especially interested in scholars who address the history of Africa and Africans in innovative regional, global or comparative contexts. Review of applications will be in September 2015 and will continue until the position is filled. To learn more about the department, visit us at <http://hunter.cuny.edu/history>. Ph.D. in history is required at the time of appointment. We seek candidates with a strong record of scholarship, demonstrated teaching abilities, and a commitment to service. Compensation provided commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Applications must be submitted on-line by accessing the CUNYfirst jobs portal: <http://www.cuny.edu/employment/jobsearch.html>. Search job number 12532.

Separately, please have three referees send their letters to:

African History Search Committee, History Department

Hunter College, 695 Park Avenue

New York, NY 10065

- OR -

Email to: history.search@hunter.cuny.edu

Deadline to apply: 30 September 2015

Additional Information: please visit <http://hunter.cuny.edu/history>

University of Colorado-Boulder, History
Assistant Professor, History of West or Central Africa

The History Department at the University of Colorado Boulder invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professor position in the history of West or Central Africa. Candidates whose work connects to the Atlantic World and who can teach the pre-1800 African survey are especially encouraged to apply.

Applications are accepted electronically at <https://www.jobsatcu.com>, posting F02599. Applicants are required to submit a letter of interest, a current CV, a syllabus for a Pre-1800 African Survey class, and three confidential letters of recommendation. Quicklink:
<https://www.jobsatcu.com/postings/103181>

Review of applications will begin October 25, 2015, and continue until the position is filled.
Contact: Professor Myles Osborne: myles.osborne@colorado.edu

Deadline to apply: October 25, 2015

Information: Please visit <https://www.jobsatcu.com/postings/103181>

Additional