

2018年11月12日

博士論文審査結果報告
Report on Ph.D. / Doctoral Dissertation Defense

Research Institute of Humanity and Nature
Specially Appointed Professor SUGIHARA Kaoru

審査委員会を代表し、以下のとおり審査結果を報告します。

On behalf of the Doctoral Thesis Review Committee, I would like to report the result of the Doctoral Dissertation Defense as follows.

学位申請者氏名 Ph.D. Candidate	Osei Oteng-Asante		
学籍番号 ID Number	PHD15406		
プログラム名 Program	GRIPS Global Governance Program (G-cube)		
審査委員会 Doctoral Thesis Review Committee	主査 Main referee	杉原 薫 SUGIHARA, Kaoru	主指導教員 Main advisor
	審査委員 Referee	園部 哲史 SONOBE, Tetsushi	副指導教員 Sub advisor
	審査委員 Referee	Khoo Boo Teik	副指導教員 Sub advisor
	審査委員 Referee	木島 陽子 KIJIMA, Yoko	博士課程委員会委員長代理 Acting chairperson of the Doctoral Programs Committee
	審査委員 Referee	峯 陽一 MINE, Yoichi 同志社大学 教授	外部審査委員 External Referee
論文タイトル Dissertation Title	The West African Response to Trade Integration: 1880-1940		
(タイトル和訳)※ Title in Japanese	貿易による地域統合と西アフリカの対応、1880-1940年		
学位名 Degree Title	博士 (政策研究) Ph.D. in Advanced Policy Studies		
論文提出日 Submission Date of the Draft Dissertation	2018年8月16日	論文審査会開催日 Date of the Doctoral Thesis Review Committee	2018年9月13日
論文発表会開催日 Date of the Defense	2018年9月13日	論文最終版提出日 Submission Date of the Final Dissertation	2018年11月7日
審査結果 Result	合格 Pass		

※タイトルが英文の場合、文部科学省に報告するため、和訳を付してください

If the title is in English, please translate in Japanese in order to report MEXT.

1. 論文要旨 **Thesis overview and summary of the presentation.**

The literature on the history of economic development of Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) in the colonial period has centered on intercontinental, long-distance trade. Whereas the significance of local and intra-regional trade for modern Asia and its implications for the region's more successful long-term path of economic development have been demonstrated in recent years, the economic history of the less developed regions continues to give the impression that many parts of the non-European world had been incorporated into the world economy as a satellite or periphery of the metropolitan economy without an accompanying growth of local and regional trade, exporting primary products to the West and importing from there machinery and other materials for building ports, cities and railways and roads. The questions of how local and intra-regional merchants, producers and consumers responded to the growth of intercontinental trade, and how important they were for local and regional economic development and integration, hence eventually for the growth of export economies as a whole, have been largely left unanswered.

This dissertation discusses the extent of growth of internal trade when the West African region was under Western domination for the period from 1880 to 1940. Using mainly British West African statistical and descriptive sources, it presents a large set of data on both foreign and internal trade in chronologically and spatially comparable form, to identify the volume and trends of internal trade, and discusses factors that promoted or affected it. The attempt to estimate the scale of intra-regional trade in West Africa in the 60-year pre-war period is unprecedented. It is the first of its kind in the historiography of SSA.

The first two chapters examine the nature of recorded statistics and its limits, and then attempt to take into account under-recorded and 'uncaptured' data, identified by colonial officials, and information on railways and road transport, to arrive at an estimate of internal trade. Together they provide a systematic account of evolving trade integration in which local, indigenous, non-

European, and otherwise non-foreign agents who deftly negotiated the disruptions of traditional trade directions, networks, and practices brought by colonial rule and inter-colonial competition. The dissertation suggests that the real volume of internal trade in West Africa must have been around 18%-20% of recorded foreign and internal trade; a marked upward shift from the previous assumption. The structure of internal trade included the 'horizontal' patterns across political boundaries of West Africa, as well as the 'vertical' ones from the coast towards the forest zones and beyond. Although the estimation of uncaptured trade is largely based on circumstantial evidence, the argument is carefully crafted and rich in policy implications, especially in the context of recent discussion on "poor numbers" as well as regional economic integration.

The large presence of local and regional trade suggests the need to appreciate the role of indigenous African agencies in local and regional economic development. In chapters 3 and 4 merchant networks and transportation, monetary and financial developments as well as tariffs and taxations were analyzed as determinants relevant to trade integration. The adaptability of network of regional and local merchants, with limited direct governmental support, helped sustain trade responses to regional integration, while the emergence of new trade routes and the wider circulation of currencies offered a degree of economic unity across political boundaries, partially integrating socio-ecological spheres. At the same time, the relatively high degree of commercial exchanges between spatially separated producing and consuming locations in different ecological zones was promoted by the land-borne transportation system and fiscal policies. They tended to direct towards trade growth within the political boundaries, leading to 'de-regionalization'.

This dissertation makes an important contribution to the scholarship of African economic history, while the methodology of reciprocal comparison it adopts and the principle of indigenous agency are both relevant to other disciplines, including policy studies.

2. 審查報告 Notes from the Doctoral Thesis Review Committee (including changes required to the thesis by the referees)

Among the members of the doctoral thesis review committee, there was a general consensus that the subject was quite competently undertaken. There is breadth in the coverage of the parameters of trade integration, in particular merchant networks, modes of transportation, mediums of exchange, and regimes of tariffs and taxation. There is depth in the detailed statistical reconstruction of changing patterns, directions, and issues of intercontinental, inter-territorial, and intra-regional trade. And there is originality in the basically revisionist effort of countering dominant records, and not just narratives, that have long erased the burdens, roles, and achievements of indigenous agents in late colonial West African economic development. The dissertation shows critical grasp of academic literature, skill and imagination in managing an enormous amount of historical data, and appreciation of key questions of West Africa's economic history. Much of the argumentation is clear and systematically developed

Both the dissertation and the presentation at the defense were well-organized and clear.

After voting, the members of the committee reached conclusions that revisions should be made following referees' comments, and that the main supervisor would check a revised version to make sure that the comments were reflected in it.

Main comments and responses were as follows:

1. A fuller discussion and literature review on the 'initial conditions', including the precolonial situation, should be provided. The patterns of internal trade networks (routes and traders' backgrounds) of the period covered may have certain similarities with the more traditional patterns of those induced by the trans-Saharan trade and the trans-Atlantic slave trade. Even if there was a clear discontinuity with the past events, a clearer statement should be made about the extent of path dependency.

The literature review has been extended to three pages, and was contextualized in order to relate it to the period under study.

2. Both the introductory and concluding chapters express the hope that the thesis should hold important ‘lessons’ for policy-makers in contemporary West Africa. Here, however, the author perhaps demands too much of his economic history to expect it to become a reference for policy-making. At best the dissertation contains a critical view of colonial-era trade integration that can inspire inquiries into regional integration in a wholly different era.

The relevant sections have been revised. It was made clear that this study is a historical narrative, which can suggest a limited range of implications for the current policy.

3. It was pointed out that the quality of the text is often marred by tedious prose and ambiguous usages.

Intensive efforts were made after the defense to improve the linguistic presentation.

3. 最終提出論文確認結果 Confirmation by the Main Referee that changes have been done to the satisfaction of the referees

The main referee advised the candidate to make revisions in accordance with comments made by the referees, and on the basis of the plagiarism check by Turnitin. On November 5, 2018, the final version was submitted. The main referee examined the revision, and found it satisfactory.

4. 最終審查結果 Final recommendation

The doctoral thesis review committee recommends that GRIPS award the degree of Ph.D. in International Development Studies to Mr. Osei Oteng-Asante.