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The Formation of Export Economies

——Burma's Rice Export Trade——

by Katsu Yanaihara

Export economies mean the countries in which the principal activity in the exchange sector is the production of a single or few primary products for export. In history most of them were not "white settlements" but tropical colonies to European colonial powers in world economy in 19th century and the trades between them were "colonial" trades. In this article Burma is taken as an example of such export economies.

The article starts from the writer's doubt that the formation of export economies would not be able to be explained suitably by classical Ricardian principle of comparative advantage nor the theory of Hecksher-Ohlin type of factor endowments.

In 1930's the export economy of rice was already established in Burma, and if we scrutinize various data of rice production and export, we can get to know the main motive of expansion of rice production was a surge of overseas demand for Burma's rice. The increase of overseas demand raised export price of rice and this stimulated expansion of its production. But why rice production could physically expand so rapidly? We assume land and labour as productive factors for fice. As unutilized land was abundant, it was brought into cultivation easily, and cheap labour came from Upper Burma and lately from India. By additional putting of land and labour into production rapid expansion of rice production was possible without any sacrifice of rice for domestic consumption.

The predominant position in destinations of Burma's rice export was taken by India and the second was by United Kingdom. For simplicity, the writer picked up two types of Burma's trade, Burma-India and Burma-United Kingdom trade, from Burma's sea-borne export trade. In order to discuss the international division of labour in a certain period he assumes four productive factors: N-natural factors, T-land, L-labour and C-capital equipment, and the comparative advantage can be determined by any set of two factors of those four. In Burma-India trade Burma exported rice for Indian cotton products.

In this international trade the comparative advantage is determined by T/L ratio. On the other hand, in Burma-United Kingdom trade Burma exported rice for British machineries, and its comparative advantage was based on N/T ratio.

Concerning the effects of export economy on Burma's balance of payments, the writer considers remittance, interest and dividend and cost of colonial administration as autonomous or rather compulsory items, and the excess of marchandise trade was forced to realize for making those payments possible. Consequently total value of exports gave the margin of import capacity. Excess of export is "favourable" in balance of trade, but in export economy it did not mean favourable economic growth of the country.

In 1941 land expansion reached already the limit in Burma and after the World War II Indians went back to their country and would not come in again. After getting independence Burmese new government planned economic development and has started to carry out the plan, but the given conditions for it is not but export economy considered here.

British Labour Movement and Marxism in the 19th Century (2)

by Kanae Iida

The revolution of 1848 had the dominant and distinctive effects on the bearing of European labour movement. The collapse of the chartist movement on Kennington Square meant that the last period of the massive political and revolutionary working class struggle which followed the industrial revolution had begun. While France was going through the greatest wave of bourgeois revolution, the German people —radical bourgeoisie, merchant, small masters, handicraftmen endeavoured to found their own party against the reactionary forces, semi-feudal classes, „Junker" and „Kaiser".

It was true that Germany was „Vorabend" of great revolution, as appointed by Marx and Engels in Communist Manifesto, but the

character of coming revolution was generally regarded as the bourgeois revolution precipitately transforming itself into the proletarian revolution. The social and economical conditions which convinced Marx and Engels of the outbreak of social revolution were, no doubt, results of the convulsive and temporarily severe economic distress foreseen from about 1847. Therefore it is evident from their most earliest important works, "Principles of Communism" and "Communist Manifesto" that they firmly believed all Europe was advancing towards the edge of social catastrophe and the outbreak of socialist revolution in the highest developed capitalistic country, for instance, would lead to the greatest revolution all over the world.

Though their overestimate on the revolutionary forces at the revolution of 1848 and an incorrect recognition on the law of capitalistic development was thereafter revised by the advent of extroadinary good prosperity of Victorian Golden Age. They had to recognize the importance of trade-unions, but could not rightly appreciate the role of trade unionist in the British labour movement in the year of 1850. Craft-unions on the national scale and their leaders were already grasping hearts of working class, and contrary to the decline of the Chartist Movement, they were gaining their position as the central force of the British working class movement. In short, Marx and Engels were obliged to give up conception of optimistic view on socialist revolution after the failure of February Revolution.

The Revolution of 1848 makes a turning point in the formative process of Marxian thought. So the writer tries to mention the relation of Marxism and the British labour movement in the nineteenth century as the essential problem in the earliest period of Marxian thought.

Participation Rate of Worker Families in Japan

by Iwao Ozaki

For the study of Japanese wage—employment structure, it is important to investigate *separately* (1) older male, (2) younger male and female, and (3) older female, groups of labor force. As the

so called "wage payment system according to age and years employed" and "life time committment system" are prevailing in big business, the labor mobility of the older male group seems to be considerably small and the wage levels to be irrespective of labor market mechanism. The mechanism of wage determination under the collective bargaining should be analyzed fully for the group. As for the group (2), the wage level is determined through the labor market mechanism and, in turn, the rising wage level under the tight market gives an impulse on the prevailing wage payment system itself. The group (3) may be considered as the secondery labor face. The participation rate of the group depends upon the wage levels of the group (1) (which are considered as the index of family head earning rate).

The present concern is limmited the latter two groups and the relationships of their participation rate to the own wage rate, the income of the family head and the other influencing factors. (The demands are not treated here.)

We used the 461 selected sample (i. e. spending unit or household) with 3 adults, those are drawn from 1959 FIES. (The total sample-number of the survey amounts about 2000.) It is remarked that the sample units belongs to the workers families, and the classification is made by the level of family head earning. As it is assumed that the family head's participation rate is equal to 1, the participation rates of household are dependent on the other adult participation. (i. e. wife and child.) μ stands for the rate which may be conveniently called as non principal participation rate. The two types of family are distinguished: the one, type A—m, consists in family head, his wife and one male child (adult, i. e. 15 and over years old), and the other, type A—f has one female child (adult). The other types, say family head and two children are dropped, therefore, the numbers of the sample are reduced to 110 and 88 respectively. Each subsample is aggregated according to the principal earning (earning of family head).

The model, indicated below, are applied to these two sub-samples.

$$\mu = a_0 + a_1 \mathrm{I} + a_2 \mathrm{A} + a_3 \mathrm{W} + a_4 \mathrm{H} + a_5 \mathrm{S}$$

$$\mu_i = b_0 + b_1 \mathrm{I} + b_2 \mathrm{A}_i + b_3 \mathrm{W}_i + b_4 \mathrm{H} + b_5 \mathrm{S} + b_6 \mu_w \quad (i = m, f)$$

μ: non principal participation rate ($\mu = \mu_w + \mu_i$)

μ_m: son's participation rate

μ_f: daughter's participation rate
μ_w: wive's participation rate
I: principal earner's wage rate
A_i: child age ($i=m, f$)
W_i: non principlal earner's wage rate ($i=m, f$)
H: the ratio of the numbers of household with own house to the total numbers.
S: The ratio of the numbers of household of which heads are employed in some clerlical jobs, to the total numbers. This may be convinently called as the ratio of the numbers of household with clerlical jobs.

The empirical findings are in order;

(a) non-principal participation rate μ

(i) Both in type (A$-m$) and type (A$-f$), increasing the household head's wage rate will decrease μ. $\partial\mu/\partial I<0$

(ii) Both in type (A$-m$) and type (A$-f$), increasing child's age will increase μ. $\partial\mu/\partial A_i>0 \quad i=m, f$

(iii) In type (A$-f$), wife's revenue and his daughter's revenue are negatively correlated on each other.

(iv) In type (A$-m$), wife's revenue and his son's revenue are not correlated.

(v) Both in type (A$-m$) and type (A$-f$), increasing the ratio of the numbers of household with clerical jobs, S, will decrease μ. $\partial\mu/\partial s<0$

(vi) In type (A$-f$), increasing the ratio of the numbers of household with own house, H, will decrease non principal participation rate, but in type (A$-m$), increasing H will not affect μ significantly.

(b) female (child) participation rate μ_f.

(i) Increasing I will decrease μ_f. $\partial\mu_f/\partial I<0$.
(ii) Increasing A_f will increase μ_f. $\partial\mu_f/\partial A_f>0$.
(iii) Increasing W_f will not affect μ_f significantly.
(iv) Increasing μ_w will decrease μ_f. $\partial\mu_f/\partial\mu_w<0$.

(c) male (child) participation rate μ_m.

(i) Increasing I will decrease μ_m. $\partial\mu_m/\partial I<0$.
(ii) Increasing A_m will increase μ_m. $\partial\mu_m/\partial A_m>0$.
(iii) Increasing W_m will increase μ_m. $\partial\mu_m/\partial W_m>0$.
(iv) Increasing μ_w will increase μ_m. $\partial\mu_m/\partial\mu_w>0$.