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the farms. Cheap labour is always available and there is this repeated drift of labor from the farms, to the factories and back to the farms again. Furthermore, the small sized industry receiving sub-contracts is composed of family units engaged in both agriculture and domestic manufacture, employing the labor of all family hands from old to young. This cheap and elastic supply of labor forms the basis of the putting-out system. It is hardly possible for big enterprises to directly employ workers of this nature. Hence it is the dominance of the putters-out over the small and middle sized enterprises which enables big enterprise to reap profits out of cheap labor. This economic structure to the industry endorses the existence of the putting-out system which relies on the employment of cheap labor rather than on technical innovation.

The Chartist Movement and its historical significance

by *Kanae Iida*

An attempt to make a further addition to the historical account of the Chartist Movement seems hardly warranted, following the many thorough studies already made on its process of development by many scholars. Hence this report is not an historical account of the Chartist Movement. An observation made over the ten year period while questioning the basic characteristic and the class which was the nucleus of the movement, reveals a certain complexity. This complexity makes the interpretation of the entire movement in terms of "political uprising of the proletariat class", more or less unconvincing. The studies hitherto made of the movement are inclined to over-emphasize the class aspect. I have therefore tried in this report to present the complexity of the movement during the earlier period and at the same time I have made an observation on the historical significance of the movement.

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Linear Programming: Simplex Method

by Masao Fukuoka

This series of papers intends to present an introduction to what is called Linear Programming, covering several basic problems in this field. The first paper which is given here starts with a definition of Linear Programming, illustrated by certain examples such as Ricardo's Comparative Costs Doctrine and Stigler's Diet Problem. After then the Simplex Method is reviewed in its column-vector form and the case of degeneracy is discussed.

The Position of the Small and Middle Sized Weavers in Japan's Cotton Industry

by Yoshimatsu Aonuma

The object of this article is to throw light on the current position held by the small and middle sized weaving enterprises in the cotton industry of Japan, by tracing their historical process of development.

Strong local characteristics were attached to the original system of the small and middle sized weaving enterprises, with each local weaving district forming an independent unit around the local putters-out. But the advent of large capital from the spinning industry and cotton traders of the Kantō and Kansai industrial centers led to the gradual destruction of this system. In its stead was erected a unified system of national scope wherein each weaving district lost its local entity and became welded parts of the system built and operated by large capital. The change was most conspicuously seen in the broad loom weaving industry for export which represents an overwhelming majority of the small and middle sized enterprises of the weaving industry. Hence although the narrow loom weaving industry for the domestic market more or less adhered to its traditional local system, the trend for the entire section of the industry in question,

followed the course of change.

Yet this change in system was only external in having expanded the scale from independent local units to one of intergrated nationwide scope. The internal composition of the system is still characterized by the unique role of the putters-out. In other words, the precapitalistic pattern of the dominance over the producers by commercial capital through the circulation process is so deep-rooted as to have survived up to the present day. Hence it is difficult to see the emergence of modern industrial and commercial capital within the industry. The situation is such that large spinning enterprises which are the mainstay of big capital affecting the weaving industry, actually function as commercial capital and place the middle and small sized weaving enterprises under their control in pre-capitalistic form. The destruction of the local system is in effect, therefore, not a phenomenon resulting from the modernization of industry, but is one which had merely invited the reorganization of the whole putting-out system. The basic nature of the putting-out system remained intact while the form of the system alone was subjected to change. The hitherto system upon which the middle and small sized weaving enterprises have been built can be defined as local industries operating around the putters-out. And the change produced is the disintegration of the local entity and the reorganization of the putting-out system.

The upper section, or the middle sized enterprises, are the part of the industry which retains the direct link with large capital. Among them are included former putters-out. The lower section, or the smaller enterprises, is that part indirectly linked with the big, capital through the upper, section, or in other words, carries out sub-contracts. In this way the lower section cannot avoid being exposed to double pressure.

The adverse conditions internal and external which post war thrust upon Japan's cotton industry were relayed from the large spinning companies at the summit and deposited accumulatively at the base of the industry. Yet the small and middle sized enterprises endured the strain. Their tenacity under such pressure, we must admit, is owing to the nature of the labour force they have been employing. Their labour force is supplied directly from the farms to such extent that a drastic fall in attendance is recorded during the busy seasons on