

VOPROSY EKONOMIKI (Questions of Economics) 9/1950 (pp13-29)
Abstract of article
ABOUT THE PREPARATION OF A SCIENTIFIC EDITION OF "THE
THEORIES OF SURPLUS VALUE" OF K. MARX

by V. Brushlinsky, I. Preis

Theories, first published by Kautsky in 1905-10 in 3 volumes, were widely circulated, having had 5 editions in German (the 5th in 1923); 4 editions in Russian, (the 4th in 1936) and so far as first and second volumes are concerned, published in 6 editions; the French edition was published in Paris in 1924-5, and the Japanese translation was published in Tokyo in 1924-28.

Kautsky's attitude toward his edition can be seen from his introduction where he states he considers the Theories as if they were just notes without a plan: "A series of thoughts," writes Kautsky, "have not been developed to a conclusion; the analysis is interrupted by secondary investigation which have only a distant connection with the remaining text." As to the central theme of the work -- the history of the theories of surplus value -- Kautsky writes that "for all except the author himself, they have in the end the character of chaos."

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- 1) First of all, Kautsky vulgarly disregarded the structure of the material as appears from Marx's table of contents which Kautsky did not include in his edition. It is sufficient to contrast the table of contents of Notebooks VI-X of Marx with that in Kautsky to see the basic distinction in the distribution of the material in Marx's manuscript and in Kautsky's edition:
 - a) "These profoundly based transitions from one question to another which Marx has are changed in the edition of Kautsky by a purely chronological consistency." Thus the manuscript of Marx opens with a characterization of the views of James Stuart while the first volume of the Theories as published by Kautsky begins with the 4 brief notes on Petty, Devanant, North, and Locke, Hume and Massay) taken in the main from Notebooks XX and XXII. "Kautsky mechanically transferred these sketches (and several others) into the first chapter of the first volume and thus disturbed the connection of the analysis given in the Notebooks VI-XVIII (from James Stuart to Richard Jones) with the fragments which are contained in Notebooks XX-XXIII. In the manuscript of Marx the analysis of the theory of Quesnay about reproduction and circulation of aggregate capital is placed after the analysis of Smith's theory; in Kautsky's edition, where the whole material about the physiocrats is mechanically united in one chapter, this part of the manuscript precedes the chapter on Smith." In Marx's manuscript the small chapter on Nekker and Lange are given after the chapter on Smith while in Kautsky's edition they have been transferred into chapter 1 which has been given "a diffuse and incorrect title: 'Physiocrats and some of their predecessors and contemporaries.' As a result of similar changes the whole structure of the first part of the manuscript of the Theories of Surplus Value has been violated by Kautsky, the plan and the thought of the author of the manuscript have been distorted."
 - 2) In addition, Kautsky also "worked over" parts of the manuscript which he took out of context, thus unceremoniously intruding into Marx's text and even directly distorting it:

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a) Let's take the section called "Reproduction and Circulation of the aggregate social capital according to Quesnay's Tableau Economique", to which Kautsky writes: "This part comprises two critical analyses of the Tableau Economique which it was necessary to work into a single whole. One of them was in the form of an excursus which it was necessary in its turn to single out and place in an appendix. Besides, for a better understanding it was necessary to fill up several gaps." In addition to the confusion Kautsky thus introduced, ~~these dependant~~ ~~the~~ ~~addition~~, in small type, ~~of~~ additions in the very text.

b) Moreover, Kautsky utilizes for this purpose different part of the manuscript of Marx of a later period which he transfers into the text of the MSS of 1862. Thus, as a separate supplement, "Supplements to the Economique of Quesnay" which is printed in small type and included in the text of the book, Kautsky also included those theoretic excursions in which Marx develops his own views on reproduction of social capital. Kautsky mechanically united these from pp.272-304, 350-55) 379-91 of Marx's manuscript.

c) As a result there are whole chapters of the first volume of Kautsky's edition which are an artificial mosaic from fragments while the content of these chapters has been distorted.

3) The same holds true of Volume II. Marx begins this part with a critique of Rodbertus's theory of rent; in Kautsky's edition this part opens with the chapter "Surplus value and profit" where the question relates to Ricardo and only after this we find the critique of Rodbertus.

a) In Marx's MSS the analysis of Ricardo's views on surplus value and changes in the rate of profit is placed after the critique of the Ricardian theory of rent; in Kautsky's edition this is transferred into the chapter "Surplus value and Profit" which opens the volume.

4) Moreover, Kautsky's eclecticism in the arrangement of the work becomes complete in Vol II. If some of the parts follow a purely chronological principle, then in others he gives piecemeal parts the consistency of the material in Marx's text. And, in addition to these two, he elaborates a third principle where he attempts to subordinate the material of the MSS regarding Ricardo the logical order which Marx follows in Volume III of Capital where Marx presents his own theory. "By that he muffles and erases the deep-rooted opposition between Marx and the bourgeois economist Ricardo." Thus:

a) The inner connection between a problem is broken up. In the chapter, for example, "The Ricardian Theory of Profit" Marx in the MSS criticized the views of Ricardo on the process of formation of the average rate of profit and the causes for its decline. In Kautsky's edition, on the other hand, these two parts of one and the same chapter in Marx's MSS are separated from one another by 350 pages of intervening text.

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- 5) Only in Volume 3 of Kautsky's edition is the structure of the material basically that of Marx's MSS. But here too in other respects the deep defects of the first two volumes are deepened:
- 6) "Kautsky ignores entirely the connection between economic theories and the social political milieu in which these developed. Thus, in the dissection of the chapter on the physiocrats Kautsky did not single out in the category of separate paragraphs such questions as "Historical condition of the theory of the Physiocrats. The physiocrats as adherents of big capitalistic agriculture", "Political views of the physiocrats. The Physiocrats and the French Revolutions." This whole material about the physiocrats which is contained in Notebook VI of Marx's MSS is given by Kautsky in the form of but two paragraphs with the very diffuse subheadings: 'The general character of the physiocratic system', and 'Turgot'."
- 7) As to editorial subheadings, Kautsky either has none of them, or has the mere names of the economists dealt with without any explanatory material to help the reader along. This is particularly evident in the section on Productive labor. At the same time the sub-headings Kautsky does put in do not show the duality of the views of bourgeois economists. Thus Kautsky merely entitles one chapter "Adam Smith and the concept of productive labor" instead, as is evident from Marx's text, "The two different definitions of value in Smith", or "Duality in the views of Smith on the relation of value and income."
- 8) "In his many excisions Kautsky reveals the more vulgar and open form of the distortion and revision of Marx's text. Kautsky omits in his edition not only separate words and phrases but whole fragments, some of which take up in Marx three to four and more pages written in the compact style of Marx. Kautsky in his edition even omitted a whole chapter -- about Braye, entirely ignoring the fact that this chapter is contained in the table of contents of Marx to the XIVth Notebook ("Braye as an opponent of the political economists." He committed similar errors in the section on the physiocrats. He also left out large fragment from "Critique of Rodbertus's theory of Rent" (pp.460-465, 470-72 & others, Notebook X).
- 9) Kautsky in his edition changed the terminology of the MSS of Theories with the terminology of Capital. This dulls the process of development of the Marxian terminology. Besides, in some instances Kautsky not only dulls the historic perspective but has "open theoretic mistakes. Thus, Kautsky changes the term 'conditions of labor' by the term 'means of production'. But in Capital we meet both these terms. Marx does not at all identify them, does not consider them synonymous: each of them assumed, in Ch. V of the first volume of Capital, an entirely distinct definition. Changing the term 'conditions of labor' by "means of production" Kautsky thus incorrectly applies the terminology of Capital; he not only makes a vulgar mistake when in place of the terms of the MSS of the Theory he places the terms of Capital, but he deepens this mistake by the fact that the terms of Capital he takes not in that strict and exact meaning which Marx gave them."

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10) In his working over the MSS of Marx Kautsky softened the devastating criticism of Marx on the bourgeois economists. As Kautsky himself put it: "I of course eliminated the extremes regarding which it must be said that Marx had not meant them for publication (when, for example, he called several economists dogs, rascals, philosophizing shaven, and government chinovniki -- he called government scavengers etc.)"

A scientific edition is needed. Difficulty of such a scientific edition arises from the incompleteness of the work, being not an independent whole, but an integral part of the great manuscript, 1861-1863, entitled by Marx "Toward a Critique of Political Economy" and now known under title "Big Series" (in Russia that is, *no*). The whole MSS consists of 23 Notebooks containing nearly 200 printers sheets and present the first systematically worked out, although only in rough draft form, of the entire 4 volumes of Capital. The Theories occupy the greatest share of these (110 printers sheets) and the most worked-out part of the manuscript and is the first and only worked out sketch of the fourth volume of Capital. While the "Big Series" is destined for only a narrow circle of specialist researchers, the Theories interests wider readers in all countries of the world.

The Theories were written by Marx in the period from the beginning of 1862 to the middle of 1863. Marx wrote it in the context of his general plan of the Critique which was begun in 1858-1862.

PLAN FOR THE CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY AS NOTED BY MARX 1858-1862.

I. Capital:

Introduction: Commodity and Money

- a) Capital in general:
- b) Competition of capitals
- c) Credit
- d) Aktsionerny capital

1. Process of production of capital.

2. Process of circulation of capital

3. Unity of the one and the other

1. Transformation of money into capital.

2. Absolute surplus value.

3. Relative surplus value.

4. Combination of both.

5. Theories of surplus value.

- II. Landed property
- III. Wage Labor
- IV. State
- V. Foreign Trade
- VI. World Trade.

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That was the first plan. But the plan widened and became complex by 1862 when of all three theoretical parts of Capital Marx had in written form in a more or less total whole the first part, that is the process of production (to which the first 5 Notebooks of the "Big Series" are devoted) while the second and third parts were entirely sketchily done in the MSS of 1857-8 'the so-called "Small Series", again the reference is to the Russian series, or rather the original manuscript of Marx in German as indexed in Russian.)

Thus when he began to work on the historic part of this work he could not refer to such and such pages of the theoretic manuscript and had to give a positive description of the theoretic questions which arose in connection with the critical analysis of political economy in its entirety. Thus the historic "excursus" grew to the tremendous size of the "Theories of Surplus Value"; these occupy Notebooks VI-XV, inclusive, plus Notebook XVIII and a series of individual historic sketches in Notebooks XX, XXI, XXII, and XXIII.

August 15, 1863 Marx writes Engels "I now look at the whole mess and remember how I had decisively to overthrow everything and even the historic part I had to work out on the basis in part of entirely unknown material." (Note by r: I had thought that that reference to "historic" meant the historic sections of Capital on Working Day etc; heret it is claimed it refers to the Theories. Work out.)

It may be that already in May 1863 Marx thought of the Theories as separate historic part since in Notebook XXII, written in May 1863, there is a sketch "From the sphere of history: Petty which stands in no internal connection with that text which precedes it nor with that which follows. It was evidently intended by Marx not in relation to the part discussed -- theory of absolute and relative surplus value, and should rather be considered together with his letter to Meyer of April 30, 1867 as to the structure of the whole work (Capital).

From his letter of Nov. 3, 1877 to Sigmund Schott we can see he considered the historic part already written. Thus he states "In reality (or myself I began Capital in reverse order in comparison with that which appeared before the public (having begun with the third, the historic, part) only with this reservation that the first volume which I approached in the last instance, was first prepared for print while the other two volumes remained in a n unworked-out form which is characteristic of every analysis in its first form..."

We can now go over to a brief characterization of the structure of the separate parts of the Theories:
1) Part I consists of Chs. I-VII which in the main is devoted to views of Physiocrats (Chs. II & VI) and Adam Smith (Chs. III and IV). Ch I on James Stuart serves as introduction.

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That was the first plan.

"Chapter VI, Economic Table of Gossenay returns us to the physiocrats. Such an arrangement of the material has deep basis. If the theory of Adam Smith as it is shown by Marx represents as a whole a significant step ahead in the development of political economy so in his analysis of process of reproduction Smith makes a backward step in relation to the physiocrats. The arrangement of Marx's material shows the zigzag course of development of classical bourgeois economy."

As supplements to the first part we have the historic-critical sketches found in Notebooks V, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII and on the cover of Notebook XIII.

2) In Part II the central place is the critical analysis of the teachings of Ricardo. Together with it is also analysis of theory of prices of production and theory of rent of Adam Smith. In accordance with the distribution of the material in the MSS of Marx the second part begins with an extended "digression" relative to the theory of rent of Robertus (Chapter VIII)

3) Part III is in the main about the disintegration of the Ricardian school and the first steps of "the proletarian opponents of the political economists."

There is a big supplement to the third part, entitled "Income and its sources. Vulgar political economy." "This part occupying in the MSS of Marx the second half of Notebook XV, written by Marx not in historic but in theoretic division and designated by him for one of the final chapters of the third theoretical part of Capital, as is evident from the plan of third part of Capital (Notebook XVIII, p. 1139) composed by Marx in January 1863. The basic thesis of this part is the problem of income and their sources. But together with it Marx discloses in this connection the class and genealogical roots of vulgar political economy In the course of it (popular) Marx also subjects to criticism the economic arguments of the representatives of vulgar socialism. Thus, this part, although, as we state, was designated by Marx in 1862-1863 for the third part (he means third volume, r) of Capital, has a direct relation to the historic-critical analysis going to make up part three of the Theories of Surplus and therefore must be included in the structure of the Theories of Surplus Value in the form of a Supplement to Part III."

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From VOPROSY EKONOMIKI (Questions of Economics) 9/1950

PROJECT OF PROSPECTUS OF A SCIENTIFIC EDITION OF THEORIES OF SURPLUS
VALUE OF KARL MARK
(THE MANUSCRIPT OF VOLUME IV OF CAPITAL)

(Pagination is from manuscript itself, r)

PART I (CHAPTERS I - VII)

[Content of manuscript THEORIES OF SURPLUS
VALUE] (pp 219b, 272b, 331b, 376b, 421c,
490a, 670a, 771a, 862a)

[General remarks] (p.220)

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[Chapter I] Sir Jas. Stuart [Attempt to give a rational form to the
monetary and mercantilist system. Distinction between
'profit upon alienation' and positive augmentation of
wealth] (pp. 220-221)

[Chapter II] Physicrats

- [1] Transferring the question of the origin of surplus value
from the sphere of circulation to the sphere of production.
View of rent as the single form of surplus value] (pp.222 -
226)
- [2] Contradiction in the physiocratic system. Feudal appearan
of the system and its bourgeois essence. Duality in treat-
ment of surplus value] (pp. 226-229)
- [3] Quesnay on the three classes of society. Further devel-
opment of physiocratic theory of Turgot. Elements of a deep
er analysis of capitalist relations.] (pp.229-233)
- [4] Confusing value in with material nature by Physiocrats
(Paolotti)] (p.234)
- [5] Adam Smith and Physiocratic Elements of Physiocratic
theory in Smith: rent as a product of the earth; saving as
the source of accumulation] (pp.234-3)

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- [6) Historical conditions of theory of Physiocrats as adherent of big landed property.] (P.239-240)
- [7) Political views of physiocrats. Physiocrats and French Revolution.] (pp.240-241)
- [8) Vulgarization of physiocratic teaching in the Prussian reactionary, Shmaltz] (pp 241-42)
- [9) Earlier critique of physiocratic prejudice on the question of land (Verri)] (pp.242-3)

[Chapter III] Adam Smith

- [1] Two different definitions of Value in Smith: determination of value by the quantity of labor embodied in commodity and determination by the quantity of living labor, bought in exchange for this commodity. Gap in the theory of Smith between law of exchange of commodity and law of exchange of labor for capital] (pp. 243-49)
- [2) Smith's general conception of surplus value. View of profit, rent and interest as deductions from product of labor of worker] (pp. 250-256)
- [3) Smith's expansion of conception of surplus value to all spheres of social labor] (pp.256-257)
- [4) Smith's failure to understand the specific development of the law of value in exchange between capital and wage labor. The absence in Smith of a unified theoretic view of capitalist system] (pp.257-59)
- [5) Smith's confusion of surplus value with profit. Vulgar element in Smith's theory] (pp259-62)
- [6) Smith's erroneous view of capital and landed property as sources of value. The inner contradiction in Smith's system] (pp 262-3)
- [7) Duality in the views of Smith on the relation between value and income, profit and rent] (pp 264-5)

[8] Smith's mistake in reducing the whole value of the social product to incomes. Contradiction in Smith's views on gross and net income] (pp.265-9)

[9] Say as a vulgarizer of Smith's theory. Identification of social gross product with social income in Say. Ramsey's unsuccessful attempt to make a distinction in them.] (pp.269-272)

[10] Examination of how it is possible that the annual profit and annual wages buy commodities produced for the year which in addition to profits and wages contain also constant capital.

[a) Impossibility of compensating for constant capital by means of exchange of incomes.] (272-283a)

[b) ~~Income~~ *contribution* of the whole social product to the newly added labor] (283a-292)

[c) Exchange of capital for capital between different branches of production. The product of labor produced in a year and the product of newly added labor in the given year] (pp.292-300,304)

[11] Supplement: Smith's confusion on question of magnitude of value, the general character of contradiction in Smith] (pp.300,299)

[Chapter IV] Theories of productive and unproductive labor

[1) Productive labor as labor creative of surplus value] (pp.299-301)

[2) Posing of question of productivity labor in Physiocrats and Mercantilists] (301-302)

[3) Duality in Smith's conception of productive labor. First, the deeper analysis of the question: view of productive labor as of labor exchanged for capital] (pp.302-304)

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- [4] Second treatment of the question in Smith: productive labor as labor producing commodities. Representation of productive labor as of labor materialized in the product (pp.314-16)
 - [5] Adherents of Smith's views on the question of productive labor. A contribution to the history of the question.
 - [a] Adherents of the first analysis: Ricardo, Sismondi (pp.316)
 - [b] Earlier attempts to connect the question about productive labor with guesses as to the nature of surplus value: Davenant, Petty (pp. 316-418, 346, 364)
 - [c] Adherents of Smith's second analysis of productive labor, -- John Stuart Mill (p.318)
 - [7] Germain Garnier: Vulgarized conception of Smith and physiocrats (p.319)
 - [a] Confusing labor exchanged for capital with labor exchanged for income. False conception compensating for the whole capital out of the incomes of consumers. (pp.347-50)
 - [b] On the question of compensating for constant capital in the process of exchange of capital for capital (pp.350-356)
 - [c] Return of Garnier to the physiocratic view of agricultural labor. A step backward in comparison with physiocrats: view of consumption as a source of income (pp.356-358, 400, 42)
 - [8] Charles Ganilh [Return to the primitive presentations of monetary system. Vulgar view on exchange relation between commodities as a source of their value] (358-64)
 - [9] Ganilh and Ricardo about 'net income'. Ganilh as ~~stated~~ ^{adherent}

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of the umensheniya of productive population; Ricardo as adherent of accumulation of capital and growth of productive forces. Contradiction in Ricardo on the question of influence of accumulation of capital on situation of workers] (364-372, 377-79)

[10] Exchange of income and capital. Problem of reproduction of the whole social capital. Replacing the whole mass of the annual product: a) exchange of income for income; b) exchange of income for capital; c) exchange of capital for capital] (pp. 379-391)

[11] Fourier. Attempt to criticize Smith from mercantilist position. Smith's confusion on the question of accumulation] (pp. 391-398)

[12] Earl of Lauderdale. Apologetic conception of productivity of capital.] (pp. 398-99)

[13] Say's Theory about "nonmaterial products" produced by chinovnikami, police etc. Justification ~~bezuderzhnogo~~ growth of nonproductive labor. (pp. 399-400)

[14] De Stut de Tracy. Bulgar conception of origin of profit from the return influx of money to capitalist. Declaration of "active" capitalists the only productive laborers] (pp 400-407)

[15] General characterization of the dispute between bourgeois economists on the question of productive labor. Apologists' view of consumption of non-productive classes as a necessary stimulus to production (pp. 407-8)

[16] Henri Storch. Conception of "nonmaterial capital". Anti-historic approach to the problem of spiritual production. Superficial analogies between spiritual and material wealth (pp. 408-410)

[17] Nassau Senior [Declaration of all functions useful for bourgeois as productive. Servility before bourgeoisie and bourgeois state] (pp.410-412)

[18] P. Rossi [Vulgar conception of "saving of labor" by non-productive workers. Ignoring of social forms of economic phenomena.] (pp.413-416)

[19] Apology for the wastefulness of rich by the Malthusian, Chalmers] (p.416)

[20] Concluding remarks about Adam Smith and his views on productive and non-productive labor. Glass essence of changes in the approach of the bourgeoisie to the problem of productive labor. Mercantilist element in Smith] (pp.417-19)

[Chapter V] Necker [The attempt to express the contradictions of capitalism as opposition between poverty and wealth] (pp.419-421)

[Chapter VI] Economic Table of Quesnay (Digression)

[1] Attempt of Quesnay to present the process of reproduction and circulation of aggregate capital] (p.422)

[2] Circulation between tenant and landed proprietors. Return of money to tenants who do not express reproduction] (p.422-424)

[3] A contribution to the question of money circulation between capitalists and workers.]

[a] Blindness of the views of wages as an advance of capitalist to worker. Bourgeois presentation of profit as a premium for risk] (pp.425-27)

[b] Buying of commodities by worker and capitalist. Return influx of money not expressed in reproduction. Different instances of return of money to its point

of origin] (pp. 427-30)

- [4] Circulation between tenants and industrialists in the Tableau Economique] (432-37)
- [5] Circulation of commodities and circulation of money in "Tableau Economique" Quantity of money in circulation.] (pp. 432-37)
- [6] Significance of Tableau Economique in the history of political economy.] (pp. 437-38)

[Chapter VII] Lange [Polemic against incipient domination of the bourgeoisie. Earlier criticism of bourgeois liberal view about freedom of worker.] (pp. 438-44).

Supplement

- [1] Hobbs on labor, value and economic role of science] (p.1291a)
- [2] From the sphere of history: Petty [Negative relation to nonproductive professions. Beginning of labor theory of value. Attempts to explain, on the basis of the theory of value, rent, price of land and interest.] (pp. 1346-51, 1397-1399).
- [3] Petty, Sir Dudley North, Locke [Influence of Petty on North and Locke. Erroneous view of Locke, explaining level of interest by quantity of money in circulation.] (p.1397)
- [4] Locke. [Analysis of rent and interest from the point of view of bourgeois theory of natural right.] (pp. 1291a-1293a)
- [5] North [Concept of capital. Capital as subject of loan. Quantity of circulation money and its being conditioned by commodity exchange] (p.1293a)
- [6] Berkeley on labor activity as source of wealth] (p.670a)

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[7] Hume and Massey

[a] Question of interest in Massey and Hume] (p.1293a)

[b] Hume. Decline in profit and interest in connection with growth of trade and industry] (p. 1293a-1294a)

[c] Massey. Interest as part of profit. Explanation of extent of interest by the level of profit] (1294a, 1300-1301).

[D] Conclusion] (p.1301)

[8] Supplement to the chapters about the physiocrats.]

[a] Supplementary remarks about "Economic Table". Erroneous/suppositions of Quesnay] (pp. 1433-34)

[b] Partial return of individual physiocrats to mercantilist presentations. Class sense of the demand for freedom of trade in the physiocrats] (p.1434)

[c] First formulation of the impossibility of augmenting value in exchange. Germ of the concept of accumulation of capital in production] (p.1434)

[9] Eulogy of the landed aristocracy by the epigone of the physiocrats Earl DuBois] (pp. 1399-1400)

[10] Polemic against agricultural aristocracy from point of view of physiocrats (anonymous English author)] (pp 1449-51)

[11] Apologetic conception of the productivity of all professions] (pp. 182-183)

[12] Productivity of capital. Productive and non-productive labor.

[a] Productivity of capital as capitalistic expression of productive force of social labor] (pp. 1317, 1320)

[b] Bourgeois economist's anithisotric view of productive labor. Productive labor under capitalism as labor

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creative of its own product in the form of capital.]
(pp.1320-22)

[c) Two essentially different moments in the exchange between capital and labor. Category of productive labor as expression of deep-rooted contradictions of the process of capitalist production] (pp.1322-23)

[d) The specifically social character of productive labor in the system of capitalist production. Productive and non-productive labor in the conditions of capitalism] (pp.1323-23, 1333)

[e) Different forms of services of non-productive labor. Buying of services by capitalist and worker; the appearance of the contradictions of capitalism in this sphere. Vulgar view of relations between labor and capital as an exchange of services] pp.1326-28, 1336)

[f) Labor of artisans and peasants in capitalist economy. The placing of noncapitalist relations under the category of capitalist method of production] (pp.1328-29)

[g) Supplementary characteristic of productive labor as labor materialized in material wealth] (p.1329)

[h) The appearance of capitalism in the sphere of non-material production] (pp.1329-30)

[i) The problem of productive labor from the point of view of material production as a whole] (p.1330)

[j) The transport industry as a branch of material production. Productive labor in the transport industry.] (pp.1330-31)

[13) Sketches of plans for Parts I and III of "Capital"]

[a) Plan for Part I or otdel I of "Capital"] (P.1140)

[b) Plan of Part III or otdel III of "Capital"] (P.11390)

[c] Plan for 2nd chapter of Part III of "Capital"
(p.1109)

PART II (CHAPTERS VIII - XVIII)

[CHAPTER VIII] Mr. Rodbertus, New theory of rent. (Digression)

- [1] Abundance of surplus value in agriculture. Relation between agriculture and industry under capitalism] (pp.445-47)
- [2] Rate of profit and its relations with rate of surplus value. Value of agricultural raw material and its influence on the rate of profit in rural economy] (447-49)
- [3] Value and price of expenses in agriculture. Absolute rent]
- [a] Equalization of the rate of profit in the process of competition of capitals. Distribution of aggregate surplus value between different branches of production in industry.] (pp.449-51)
- [b] Surplus value in agriculture. Its disintegration into profit and rent] (pp.451-54)
- ✓ [c] Private property in land as source of absolute rent] (pp.454-58)
- [4] False premise in Rodbertus's theory of rent](pp.484-85)
- [5] Rodbertus's errors in the question about the factors determining the level of profit in land rent] (pp.475-48)
- [6] Real sense of the law distorted by Rodbertus] (pp.484-85)
- [7] Differential rent and absolute rent in their correlation] (pp.485-92)
- [8] Rate of rent and rate of profit. Relation between productivity in agriculture and productivity in industry] (pp.492-495)

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[Chapter IX] Remarks about the history of the discovery of the so-called Ricardian law of land rent (Digression)

[1] Different interpretations of the views of Anderson on rent.]

[a] General character of the works of Anderson. Influence of Anderson on Malthus and West] (p. 495)

[b] Malthus as a plagiarizer of the views of Anderson. The distortion of the views of Anderson in the interest of the more reactionary elements of the dominant classes.] (pp.495-97)

[c] Ricardo as an adherent of production for production sake. Ricardian conclusions form the postulates of Anderson, directed against the agricultural aristocracy. Scientific scrupulousness of Ricardo and the scientific unscrupulousness of Malthus.] (pp. 497-98)

[d] Factual refutation of the Malthusian theory in the work of Darwin, "Origin of Species."]

[e] Roscher's distortion of the history of the question and its class essence] (pp.499-401)

[f] Anderson and Ricardo] (p.501)

[2] Theory of value and theory of rent.]

[a] Introductory remarks] (p.502)

[b] Rodbertus's erroneous view on the relation between value and surplus value] (pp. 502-04)

[c] Ricardo's refutation of absolute rent as a conclusion of incorrect presuppositions of his theory of value] (pp504-06)

[d] Re the critique of the Ricardian theory of differential rent. Factual mistake of Ricardo on the question of the movement of prices of bread. Table of average

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