

Accumulation of Capital by Rosa Luxemburg

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And thus we see that expanded reprod. under capitalistic conditions, i.e. accumulation of capital is linked with a whole series of peculiar (svoyeobraznykh) conditions. Let us look at these conditions closer. The first conditions prod. must create s.v. since the latter represents the elementary form, under which alone the expansion of cap. prod. is possible. This condition must be followed (sobludeno) in the process of prod. itself, in the relations between cap-ist & wkr. in the prod. of commodities. The 2nd condition: in order that s.v., designated for the expansion of prod. be applied (prisvoyena), it, in ^{observance} following the 1st conditions must be realised first, i.e. transformed into a monetary form. This condition leads us to the commodity mkt. where the chances of exchange decide the further fate of s.v., & consequently, the coming (predst yashchevo) reproduction. The 3rd condition: presupposing that the realisation of s.v. succeeded & that part of the realised s.v. is added with the aim of accumulation of capital, the new capital must first assume a productive form, i.e. form ~~neobkhodnykh~~ neodushvlenykh m.p. & l.p.; further, part of capital, exchanged for l.p., must assume form of means of existence for the workers. This condition again leads us to the commodity mkt. & labor market. If everything necessary is found here, then there is a place for expanded reproduction of commodities. But here enters a fourth condition: the additional mass of commodities which represent new capital together with the new s.v. must again be realised, transformed into money. And only if this succeeded (udalos) can we say that expanded reproduction in the capitalist sense has place. This last condition again leads us to the commodity mkt."

Ch. 2--Analysis of the process of prod. according to Quesnay & Adam Smith

Cj.3-Criticism of the Smithian analysis
Ch.4-Marxism scheme of simple reprod.

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of society
Under cap. method of production past labor/accumulated in the m.p. receives the form of capital & the question of the genesis of past labor, forming the basis of the process of reprod., is transformed into a ques. of the genesis of capital. And the genesis of capital has, of course, a considerably less mythical character; with bloody letters it is written down in the history of the new times in the form of the so-called primitive accumulation. But this same fact that we can imagine simple reprod. other under the conditions of the presence of past, accumulated labor, which quantitatively prevoshodit labor, spent annually for the maintenance of society--this same fact zatregivaet the weak spot of simple reprod. & shows that it is a fiction not only of cap. prod. but for every cultural progress in general. In order to present this fiction precisely--in the scheme--we must as a prerequisite assume the presence of the results of the past process of ~~trudn~~ labor--a process which in itself could never be limited by simple reprod., but, contrariwise, is already based on expanded reproduction.

Ch.5 -Circulation of money

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The presentation of prod. of money as a special third subdivision of the entire social prod. has still another weighty basis. The Marxian scheme of simple reprod., as the basis and point of departure of the process of reprod., has force not only for capitalist, but mutatis mutandis for ~~trudn~~ every planned regulation of the economic

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structure, for ex., for the socialistic. In opposition to this, (naprotiv tovo) the prod. of money falls away (otpadayet) together with the commodity form of the product, i.e. with pvt. ownership of the m.p.

Ch.6--Expanded reprod.

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C.c., always forgotten by classical economy, incessantly (nezmenno) grows in relation to variable part of capital, spent for wages. This is only the capitalistic expression of the general results of the growing productivity of labor.

p.66 (4 moments of expanded reprod.):

- (1) The degree (razmer) of expanded reprod. in definite limits ind. of the growth (prirost) of capital & can step beyond (perestupit) the predely of this growth (prirost). The method by which this is accomplished consist of the raising of the exploitation of l.p. & forces of nature & rise in productivity of labor (incl. in the latter the rise in the activity (povysheniye deyatelnosti) of basic capital.

(2) (div. of c.c. & v.c. of s.v.) (3) (growth of cc over vc) (4) (industrial reserve army.)

(HL says, pp. 67-68, not only additional m.p., m.c., in natural & value form necessary for reprod. but also l.p., which Marx took for granted would be there. Quotes, I, 543, then proceeds to II, ch. 21.

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The continuation of schematic development of accumulation on the basis of the cited two easy rules, as is stated, can be continued indefinitely. But Marx the time has now come to see whether we care to these wonderfully simple results only because we have the whole time created (proizvodim) certain mathematical exercises of subtractions and additions--exercises which do not promise (sulyat) any unexpected (nezhidanostei) and is not for that reason that the process of accumulation goes so smoothly on indefinitely, that the paper suffers (terpit) every mathematical equalization? In other words, the time has come to look around (oglynutsya) to the concrete social conditions of accumulation.

Ch. 7-Analysis of the Marxian scheme of expanded reprod.

pp. 78-79

Step by step we podrobno followed the course of accumulation. We did this because there is here clearly revealed that accumulation in Dep. III fully depends upon accumulation in I, which limitlessly dominates over it. It is true that the dependence is already not expressed further in this that the distribution (raspredelenie) na chasti of s.v. in II changes arbitrarily (proizvolno) as this had place in the first example of the Marxian scheme, but the fact of the dependence of accumulation in II upon accumulation in I remains, despite the fact that the s.v. of both departments magnificently falls now into two even parts, out of which one is designated with the aim of capitalization, the other for personal consumption. Despite this fact that in the mathematical (tsifromom) relation no distinction between the capitalists of the two departments exists, it is, however, clear that the entire process of accumulation actively is directed by I, while II participates only passively. This dependence finds its expression in the following precise rule: accumulation can occur only simultaneously in both Departments ~~also~~ under the condition that the

department of m.c. will ~~not~~ develop precisely ~~to~~ its c.c. to the extent that the capitalists of department of m.p. expand their v.c. & fund of its personal consumption. This proportion (growth of $Ic=Ic$ plus additional I s) is the mathematical basis of the Marxian scheme of accumulation, no matter into what numerical proportions we would demonstrate it.

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But these proportions however are not merely mathematical exercises; neither are they conditioned exclusively by the commodity form of production. (Then RL uses the examples for a socialist society, where "there is no exchange, but there is a social division of labor", p.81)

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In reality expansion of prod. in every society, including a regulated one, is possible only then when, 1st, society has at its disposal a growing quantity of l.p., 2ndly, when the direct content of society for every period does not require the full labor time so that part of the time can be devoted to concern (zabotam) of the future, & its growing demands, & 3rdly when from yr. to yr. ~~exists~~ growing mass of m.p., without which a progressive expansion of prod. ~~can~~ ~~cannot~~ be realised, is produced (izgotovlyatsya).

Thus the Marxian schema of expanded reprod. from these points of view--mutatis mutandis--preserves its objective significance also for a regulated society.

.....But the will to accumulation & the presence of technical prerequisites is insufficient in a commodity-capitalistic eco. In order that accumulation was actually accomplished, i.e. that production expanded ~~itself~~ one other condition is necessary: the expansion of plateshe-sposobno demand which lies at the basis of the progressively expansion of prod. in the Marxian scheme.////..

p.83: But who zabirayet the prod. ts in which is embodied the other capitalised part of s.v.? The schemata answers: partly the capitalists themselves; ~~partly new workers~~ producing new means of prod. for expansion of prod. ✓

who are necessary in order to set into motion the new m.p. But in order to give work to new workers & set into motion new m.p. there is necessary first of all--from a capitalist point of view--nalitso some sort of aim for the expansion of prod., there must be a supplementary demand for the products which will be produced.

^{Marx}
Ch.8--Attempts to solve ~~the~~ Marx's difficulty (zatrudneniye)

p.87 We find that the full ignoring of the circulation of money in the scheme of expanded reprod., presenting so clearly and simply the process of reprod., leads to great inconveniences.... (Quotes from Vol. II, 461-3? about gold) ending with "Before solving this seeming difficulty, we must establish a distinction, etc.", & then RL again: p.88 Marx here calls the difficulty of realising s.v. a seeming difficulty. But all the further investigation till the very end of vol. II of Capital serves (sluzhit) for the overcoming of this difficulty.....

Ch.9--The difficulties of the problem from the point of view of the process of circulation

p.100

The analysis of Marx suffered, incidentally, from the fact that

he tried to solve the problem when he posed it incorrectly in the form of a question about "gold sources": In reality the question is one of the factual demand, about the sale of commodities, & not about the sources of money for their payment. In relation to money, as a medium of circulation, we must here, in the analysis of the process of reprod., taken as a whole, assume that cap. society always has at its disposal such a quantity of money which is necessary for the process of circulation or that he can create surrogaty for it.....

p.101 : In another connection Marx himself reveals that the ques. as to "money sources" for accumulation is a completely fruitless formulation of the problem of reprod.

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The realisation of s.v. outside of these 2 exclusively existing classes of society is as necessary as impossible. Accumulation of capital has landed in a vicious circle/ In any case we will not find the solution to the problem in the 2nd vol. of Capital.

If one is to ask why it is impossible to find the solution to this most important problem of cap. acc. in Capital, then it is necessary 1st of all to take into consideration the incompleated work (proizvodenie), and obravnyayu na poluslove manuscript.

p.111

As we saw the analysis of the social process of reprod. Marx begins with the analysis of Smith which suffered krusheniye, incidentally, because of the incorrect law to the effect that the prices of all commodities were comprised from v plus s . The polemic with this dogmatom dominates the whole Marxian analysis of the process of reprod. Proof that the whole social product must serve not only for consumption, equal to the sum of the various sources of income, but also for renewal (obnovleniya) of c.c.--Marx devotes his entire attention. But since the most pure form in a theoretic relation for this course of demonstration is given not under expanded but under simple reprod., Marx looks upon (rasmatrivayet) re-production mainly (po preimushchestvu) from the point of view exclusive precisely of accumulation; he looks upon it under the presupposition that the whole s.v. is utilized by the capitalist class. So strong is the polemic against Smith dominate the entire analysis of Marx can be seen from the fact that throughout the breadth (predolsheniye) of his work there are innumerable times, and from different sides, a return to this polemic.

p.112:

Marx himself frequently noted (otmechayet) and emphasized that he sees in the problem of reestablishment (vosstanovleniya) of the c.c. at the expense of the whole social product the most difficult and most important question of reproduction. Thus the second problem--the problem of accumulation, the realization of s.v. with the aim of capitalisation--was ottechna na zadni plan & in the end Marx hardly begin its analysis (issledovaniye).

Part II. History of the Problem

Polemics between Sismondi-Malthus
& Say-Ricard-Mak Kullokh

Ch.10--Sismondi's theory of reprod.

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The source of all evils Sismondi sees in the non-correspondence (nesootvestvii) bet. cap. prod. & the distribution of incomes conditioned by it & here he touches upon the problem of accumulation which interests us.

Ch.11--Mak Kullokh against Sismondi

Ch.12--Ricardo against Sismondi; Ch.13--Say against Sismondi

Ch.14 Malthus

Second Polemic (stoknoveniye) Polemic between Rodbertus & Kirkman

Ch.14--Kirkmanian theory of reprod.

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The distinction between the point of view of Rodbertus & Kirkman pezhko brosaetsa v glaza. Rodbertus sees the root of the evil in the incorrect distribution of the national product, Kirkman-- in the limitedness of the markets for cap. prod. In the whole confusion in the discussions (rassuzhdeniyakh) of Kirkman-- especially in his idyllic presentation of capitalist competition which results in pokhvalnomu competition in prod. of the best & cheapers of commodities & in its resolution "pol'suyushchevosya somitelnoi slavo right to labor" by the problem of markets-- he in part revealed, however, considerably more understanding of the weak (bol'novo) question of capitalist prod.--of markets of sale than did Rodbertus who holds to the question of distribution. Thus the question which was earlier posed as the order of the day by Sismondi was this time raised by Kirkman. In all this Kirkman does not at all agree with the illumination (osveshcheniem) & resolution of the problem which Sismondi gives; he stands rather on the side of the opponent of Sismondi.....

Ch.16--The critique of Rodbertus of the classical school

Ch.17--Rodbertus' theory analysis of reprod.

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Compare with this the ch. in Marx's Capital about the transformation of the laws of property into the law of capitalist appropriation--a chapter which gives an example (obrazets) of the historical dialectic -- you will again be able to konstatirovat' "the priority" of Rodbertus. In any case Rodbertus, thanks to his declamations against capitalist appropriation from the point of view "of right to property" closed the path to understanding of the process of the appearance (vozniknoveniya) of s.v. from capital just as earlier, thanks to his declamations against "savings" (sberzheniya) closed the path to the understanding of capital from s.v.

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In the polemic between Sismondi & say-Ricardo one side demonstrated the impossibility of accumulation as a consequence of crises & warned against the development of the productive forces, the other side demonstrated the impossibility of crises & defended limitless development of acc. Despite the falsity of their points of departure, both were in their mode consistent. Kirkman & Rodbertus --it could not be otherwise--proceed from the fact of crises. But despite the fact that crises no, after the historic experience of a half century, precisely by their periodicity, clearly showed themselves only as a form of movement of capitalist reproduction --despite the problem of expansion of reprod. of the whole capital, the problem of accumulation, here too was fully identified with the problem of crises and postavlena on the hopeless path iskaniya of means against crises. One side

sees such a means of accumulation, another side -- in the legislative fixing of the rate of s.v., i.e. also in the denial (otkaz) of accumulation. The peculiar whim (prichuda) of Rodbertus rests (pokoitsya) in addition on this that he, without capitalistic accumulation, awaits the growth of the productive forces & wealth & otstavayet it. At a time when the high degree of maturity of the cap. prod. should in the near future make possible its basic analysis, brought about (proizvedenny) by Marx, the last attempt of bourgeois eco. to deal with ~~this~~ even the problem of reproduction degenerated into an absurd childish utopia.

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Struve - Bulgakov, - Tugan-Baranovsky against Vorontsov-Nikolai--on Ch.18--The Problem in a new edition (izdani)

p.185 In an altogether different historical frame than the first two ~~times~~ developed the third controversy on the ques. of cap. acc. This time the action (deistviye) occurred in the period from the beginning of the 80s to the middle of the 90s & the arena was Russia. Cap. dev. in Western Europe already reach a degree of maturity.....(p.186) A different picture is represented by Russia at that time....,p.188 As the theoretic content of the nachavsheesa discussion that fact had a decisive significance that within reach (dostoyaniem) of cultured Russia stood not only the Marxian analysis of cap. prod. as it is analysed in Vol. I of Capital but also the analysis of reproduction of capital taken as a whole as contained in Vol.II which appeared in 1885. This gave the discussion an essentially different coloration. (okrasku)

V.V. Ch. 1899 - Mr. Vorontsov & his "surplus"

Ch.20 --Nikolai--on

Ch.21-- "Third persons" & 3 big powers of Struve

(RL criticizes Struve's 3rd persons only from the point of view that he sees them as within the internal market & excludes the world market, without which, she says, not even the 3 big powers-- xGB, Rus. & Am^o could do without.--if)

Ch.22--Bulgakov & his supplementation of Marx's analysis

pp.205-215 (Many quotations in individual pages previously typed-f)

pp.209-10

All these "voobrazhayemye difficulties" disappear like smoke thanks to two discoveries by Marx which his Russian pupils do not cease to quote (predpodnosiat) against their opponents. These discoveries (otkrytiya) are: 1stly, the value of the social product consists not from s plus v, but from c plus w plus s & 2ndly, with the progress of cap. prod., part, c, of this formula becomes ever greater in relation to v & the capitalised part of s.v. grows at the same time in comparison to the consumed, (potreblennoi)...(p.211) In another place he (Bulgakov) is so captivate (yverkaetsia) that he gives this theory the following clumsy formulation: "The only market of cap. prod. is prod.itself
p.214

Despite his triumphant explanation (izlozheniye) of the Marxian schemes of reprod., Bulgakov here reveal a complete non-understand of what, precisely, consists the problem around which the sceptics, beginning with Sismondi & ending with N--on fumbled (khodili oshch upyu): he rejects for. trade as an imaginary way out of the difficulty because under for. trade the exported s.v. again returns to the country "although in a changed consuming (potrebitel'noi) form". Thus, Bulgakov, in correspondence with the vulgar presentation of Kirkman & Voron' assumes (polagat*) that the question is about the abolition a certain quantity of s.v., to erase it of f the face of the earth; he does not guess (dogadyvayetsia) that the question

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~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ concerns the realisation, the commodity metamorphosis, consequently, precisely the "changed form" of s.v. ..He returns to the p.215 self-acting (samodobleyushchem) character of cap. acc., which consumes its own products as Chronos (Saturn) his children, & which thanks to this becomes all the more powerful. From here there is but one step to the return to bourgeois eco. This step was taken successfully by Tugan-Baranovsky.

Ch. 23--Disproportionality of Mr. Tugan-Baranovsky
pp.215-227 (copied previously)

p.220 (footnote after quoting Ilyin's "Toward a Characterization of Eco. Romanticism") This author, incidentally, is the one who made the assertion that expanded reprod. begins only together with capitalism. Ilyin did not notice that with simple reprod., which he considers the law of all pre-cap. methods of prod. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ we would not have advanced further than ~~the~~ paleological instruments (orud~~y~~) up to the present time."

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2ndly, the application of machines in the process of prod. in general will be posed on a new eco. basis. At the present time the machines

compete not with living labor but only with the paid part of living labor....From the point of view of the social process of prod. --and only ~~xxxxx~~ it can a socialist society consider (schitatsia) --the machine competes not with the labor that is necessary for the maintenance of the workers but with the labor spent (zatrachenyi) by them. This means that for a society in which the leading role is played not by the profit view but by sberazhenia of human labor the application of machines would be considered economically profitable (vygodnym) already when when production costs less labor than the quantity of living labor saved by it. We do not even mention the fact that in many cases a machine will be utilized where health demands it.....

Ch.24--The outcome of Russian "legal" Marxism

p.225

The question concerned as to whether capitalism is capable of dev. in general & in Russia in particular, & the above-mentioned Marxists (S~~ar~~ruve, Bulgakov & Tugan--f) so basically (osnovatelno) demonstrated this possibility that they even gave a theoretical demonstration of the eternity of the existence of capitalism. It is clear that if one is to allow for limitless accumulation of capital, then there is demonstrated also the viability limitless of capital.....There is broken (vybivastsia) the main objective basis (opora* of scientific socialist theory, there is ended (prekrashchaetsia) the political struggle for socialism & the ideinoe content of the proletarian class struggle ceases to be a reflex of eco. progress, socialism ceases to be a historic necessity.....

p.227 The legal Russian Marxists ended practically there where their theoretical position led them to--in the camp of bourgeois harmony.

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Part II, Historic Conditions of Accumulation

Ch. 25--Contradictions in the schemes of expanded reprod.

pp. 228-242 (copied separately also)

p. 236

The above attempts had merely the aim of illustrating, with the help of the Marxian schemata, that a progressive technique must, according to the presentation of Marx himself, reveal itself in a relative growth of c.c. in relation to variable. From here flows the necessity of the progressive change in the distribution of the capitalised s.v. between c and v. But the capitalists of the Marxian schemata are absolutely in no position to produce this distribution according to their wish, (po svoemy zhelaniu) since they are, in the matter of capitalisation, apriori (napered) tied to the material form of their s.v. Since the entire expanded reprod. proceeds, according to the assumption of Marx, exclusively at the expense of capitalistically produced m.p. & consumption-- other spheres & forms of prod. exist here as little as other consumers outside of capitalist & workers of both departments--& since on the other hand, the presupposition of unhindered continuation of acc. resides in the fact that the whole product of both departments enters without remains (ostatka) into circulation, then the following results: the technical character of expanded reprod. is in advance strictly predpisyvaetsia here to the capitalists by the material form of the s.v.. In other words, the expansion of prod. according to the Marxian scheme can & must be produced only on such a technical basis under which the entire s.v. finds application, both that produced in I as well as in the Dep't. II; in addition it is necessary to have in mind that both dep'ts. can get the elements for their prod. only by mutual exchange. Thus distribution of the capitalised s.v. between c. - v.c., as well as distribution of additional m.p. & m.c. (of workers) between Depts I & II are given in advance and determined by material relations & relations of value of both departments of the scheme....(pp. 236-7) Thus if we together with the Marxian scheme admit that expansion of cap. prod. always occurs only at the expense (za schet) of s.v. produced in advance in the form of capital & further ~~that~~ which is another side of the same supposition--that accumulation of one dep. of cap. prod. is in the strictest dependence upon accumulation in the other dept., then we get that result that a change in the technical basis of prod. is impossible (to the extent that it is expressed in the relationship of c to v).

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Consequently the scheme presupposes the ~~mixing~~ movement of the entire capital which contradicts the actual course of cap. dev. The his. of cap. method of prod. is characterised, at first view, (na pervy vgljad) by 2 facts: on the one hand periodic skachkoobraznoi expansion of the whole field of prod. & on the other hand, in the uneven to the highest degree dev. of different branches of prod.

p. 241-2

According to the scheme of Vol. II, to which Tugan-Barnovsky holds on (tseplyayetsia), the market, it is true, is identical with prod. To expand the market here means to expand prod. because prod. itself is here the exclusive market (the consumption of the workers is only a moment of prod., precisely the reprod. of v.c. Therefore expansion of prod. & the mkt. has one & the same limit--the magnitude of the social capital or degree of the already reached accumulation....Consequently, according to the scheme, the contradiction marked in the analysis of Vol. III does not exist. Here, in the process, as it is presented in the scheme, there is no necessity constantly to expand the mkt. za predel of

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consumption of the capitalist & wkr. & limited by the consuming capacity of society is not at all an obstacle for the unhindered course of prod. & for its unlimited capacity to expansion. The scheme, it is true, permits (dopuskayet) crises, but exclusively as a consequence of the insufficiency in the proportionality of prod., i.e. as a consequence of the absence of social control over the process of prod. In opposition to this (naprotiv tovo) it excluded the deep basic contradiction between productive and consuming capacity of cap. society--a contradiction which arises precisely out of accumulation of capital, is periodically revealed in crises & rouses (pobuzhdayet) capital to a constant extension of the market.

Ch. 26--Reprod. of capital & its means
pp.242-259 (copied elsewhere previously)
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We saw that Marx in all 3 vols. of Capital consistently & consciously assumes the general & exclusive domination of the cap. method of prod. as a theoretic prerequisite of his analysis. Under such conditions, as the conditions of the scheme, there are of course no other classes except capitalists & workers.....This presupposition is theoretical priemom called forth by necessity--but in reality there is not & cannot be samodobleiushchevo cap. soc. with exclusive domination,--but it is an entirely permissible theoretic postulate there where it does not change the conditions of the problem itself (p.243) but helps only to present it in a pure form. Such is the case with the analysis of simple reprod. of the whole social capital.....(p.244) But the question arises: can we permit the supposition which serves as the basis of simple reprod. to the entire capital?

p/244 That Marx in actuality identified the conditions of acc. of the whole cap. with the conditions of an individual capital he himself clearly asserted in the following place:

"The question must now be formulated thus: assuming a general acc., i.e. assumed that in all branches of prod. capital more or less accumulates --& this in reality is a condition of cap. prod., the stimulative motif of the capitalists as such, even as it the stimulus for people who form (obrazuyeshchevo) treasures, to the acc. of money (this is necessary all in order that cap. prod. continued)--in what resides the conditions of this general (vseobshchevo) acc. & in what is the latter expressed."

And he answers: "Consequently, the conditions for acc. of cap. are precisely the same as for its primary (pervonachalnovo) prod. & reprod. in general. But these conditions were included in this, that for part of the money labor was bought & on another part commodities (raw materials, machines, etc.). Consequently, acc. of the new cap. can occur only under those conditions under which occurred the reprod. of the already existing cap." (Theories, II,2,p.250)

In actuality, the real conditions under acc. of the whole social capital are entirely different than for an individual cap. & for simple reprod. The problem rests on the following question: what form (vid) has the social reprod. under this conditions that a growing part of s.v. will not be utilized by the capitalists but will be spent for expansion of prod.? The expenditure (traskhodavanie) of the social product--we leave aside the replacement (vozmeshchenie) of the c.c.--only on the consumption of the wkr. & capitalists is here excluded in advance, & this condition (obstoyatelstvo) is the most essential (sushchestvenishim) moment of the problem. But with this

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there is also excluded the possibility of realization of the whole product by the workers & capitalists. They alone are in a position to realize only the v.c., the utilized part of c.c. & consumed part of s.v.; they can in this way guarantee only the condition for the renewal of prod. in the former scale. In opposition to this the capitalised part of s.v. can in no way be realized by the workers & capitalists themselves. Consequently, the realization of s.v. with the aim of acc. in society, consisting of only wkrs. & capitalists, is an insoluble task. It is remarkable that all theoreticians, who analysed the problem of acc.--from Ricardo & Sismondi to Marx--proceeded precisely from the supposition, a supposition which made the solution of the problem impossible. A correct instinct as to the necessity for the realization of s.v. of "third parties", i.e. by consumers who are not included in the number of the direct agents of the cap. prod., not included in the no. of wkrs. & cap-ists

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led to various ruses.....The insolubility of the problem on the other hand led to a denial of acc.....

The most important thing is that value can be realized not by wkrs. & not capitalists but only by social strata & societies who themselves do not produce capitalistically.

Ch.27--Struggle against natural eco.

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It is here necessary to distinguish (otlichat) 3 phases: the struggle of capital against natural eco., the struggle with commodity eco. & the concrete struggle of cap. on the world arena because of (iz-za) remaining (ost atkov) conditions of acc.

For its existence & further dev. cap-ism needs non-cap. forms of prod. as the milieu (srede) surrounding it. But not all forms are useful (godistsia) to it. It has need of non-cap-ist social strata as a market for its s.v., as a source of its m.p. & as a reservoir of l.p. for the system of wage labor. Natural-eco. forms of prod. cannot serve capital for all these aims.....(p.260 RL says cap-ism fights natural eco. for 4 reasons: to have main sources of prod.--earth, forests etc., to have l.p., to initiate commodity prod. & to divide agric. eco. from ind.) (India & Algiers, exs.)

Ch.28--Introd. of commodity eco. (China ex.)

Ch.29--Struggle against peasant eco. (pp.280-99, copied separately

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.....The impossibility of acc. signifies from cap. point of view impossibility of further dev. of prod. forces & consequently the imp. objective his. necessity for the downfall (gibel) of cap. From here flows the full/contradictions movement of the last, imp. phase of capital as the concluding period of its his. path.

Thus the Marx schema of expanded reprod. does not correspond to the conditions of acc. as it progresses: it cannot occur under the existences of determined inter-relations & dependence existing between both major departments of social prod. (betw. dept. of m.p. & that of m.c.), as the are formulated in the schema. Acc. is not only an internal relation between the branches of cap. eco.: it is first of all a relation bet. cap. & non-capitalist surroundings (srede); in this milieu each of its major branch of prod. can partly carry on the process of cap. independency, inde-

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pendent of the other, in which circumstance (pri chem) the movement of both branches cross each other at every step & swallow (pogloshchayut) each other. From here flow the zaputanyye relations; the difference in the tempo & direction of the course of acc. in both depts., their material relations & value relations with non-cap. formations of prod. do not lend themselves to a only precise schematic expression. The Marxian scheme of acc. is merely the theoretic expression of that moment when the domination of cap. reaches (ostigayet) its last limit (grani). In this sense it

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is such a fiction as the scheme of simple reprod. which gives the theoretic formulation of the point of departure of cap. prod. But between these two fictions there resides a precise proof (pokazanie) of acc. of cap. & its laws.

Ch.30--International loan

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The imp. phase of acc. of cap., or the phase of world competition of cap. coincides with the industrialization & capitalist emancipation of former hinterlands of cap. in which occurred the realization of s.v. The specific methods of action of this phase are foreign loans, rds., revolutions & war. The last 10 yrs. since 1900 & esp. the characteristic for imp. world movement of cap. in Asia & partly in Europe, granichashchei with Asia-- in Rus., Turkey in Persia, India Japan & Cj; just as in No. Afr.

Ch.31--Protective duties & ac c.

Ch.32--Militarism as a field (poprishche) of cap. acc.

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for capital

Militarism from a purely eco. viewpoint is/a means of the first category (razriad) for the realization of s.v., i.e. a field for acc.
