

Third Lecture**Labour-Value and Capital: Marxist Controversies****Capitalism: conflict over surplus**

- Purpose: from defense to destruction of capitalism
- Labour: from many to one factor of production
- Surplus: history, labour and class conflict
- Forms of surplus: physical and political
- Political economy: social totality, theory, ideology

The labour theory of value

- Surplus and surplus value
- Value and labour time
- Socially necessary labour
- Concrete and abstract labour
- Labour power
- Exploitation: labour vs. labour power
- Simple circulation: reproduction of the worker
- Expanded circulation: capital accumulation
- Constant capital, variable capital and surplus value
- Value theory and capitalist development
- Capitalist fractions

Controversies

- Value theory: qualitative and quantitative.
- The transformation problem (I): from values to production prices
- Rate of profit, rate of exploitation and the organic composition of capital
- The transformation problem (II): from production prices to market prices
- Samuleson's redundancies
- Joint processes and Steedman's impossibilities
- Can the value equations be specified?

Quality and quantity

- Marx and the neoclassicists: the common ground
- "Bottom up": from production to distribution
- From utils to prices: hedonic indices and the naked emperor
- From value to prices: concrete and abstract labour

The Neo Marxist revision

- Power and the end of value
- Time to rethink capital

Circulation

Simple circulation: the reproduction of the worker

$$C \rightarrow M \rightarrow C$$

Expanded circulation: capital accumulation

$$M \rightarrow C \rightarrow M + \Delta M$$

Enters production:

$$M \rightarrow C \rightarrow \text{Production} \rightarrow C \rightarrow M + \Delta M$$

Decomposition: constant capital (c), variable capital (v), surplus value (s):

$$M \rightarrow C \rightarrow (c+v) \rightarrow (c+v+s) \rightarrow C \rightarrow M + \Delta M$$

Historical Stages and “Fractions of Capital”

Sheer force: money capital

$$M \rightarrow M + \Delta M$$

Commercial: arbitrage capital and the “extensive” empires

$$M \rightarrow C \rightarrow M + \Delta M$$

Productive: industrial capital and the “intensive” empires

$$M \rightarrow C \rightarrow \text{Production} \rightarrow C \rightarrow M + \Delta M$$

The Transformation Problem: From Values to Prices of Production

Decomposing the value of a commodity, with constant capital (c), variable capital (v), surplus value (s), the initial investment (M) and the profit (ΔM):

$$c + v + s = M + \Delta M$$

Rate of profit π (ratio of profit to invested capital)

$$\pi = \Delta M / M$$

Assuming the surplus value (s) is equal to the profit (ΔM):

$$\pi = s / (c + v)$$

Rate of exploitation ε (ratio of surplus value to the value of labour power)

$$\varepsilon = s / v$$

Organic composition of capital θ (ratio of constant capital to variable capital, or “mechanization”)

$$\theta = c / v$$

Divide the numerator and denominator of the rate of profit equation by v :

$$\pi = (s / v) / (c / v + 1)$$

$$\pi = (\varepsilon) / (\theta + 1)$$

Real Quantities?

| Year | Oil | | Grain | | Real GDP (equilibrium in year 1) | Real GDP (equilibrium in year 2) |
|-----------------|----------|-------|----------|-------|--|--|
| | (tonnes) | price | (tonnes) | price | quantity ratio of Oil to Grain = 2 (100/50) | quantity ratio of Oil to Grain = 6 (300/50) |
| 1 | 10 | \$100 | 20 | \$50 | \$2,000 | \$4,000 |
| 2 | 40 | \$300 | 20 | \$50 | \$5,000 | \$13,000 |
| <i>increase</i> | | | | | 150.0% | 225.0% |