

∞ 传世智慧 永恒经典 ∞

CAPITAL

Karl Marx

—❧— [德] 卡尔·马克思 著 —❧—

Samuel Moore

Edward Aveling

[英] 萨缪尔·穆尔

爱德华·艾威林 译



世界图书出版公司

∞ 传世智慧 永恒经典 ∞

资本论

CAPITAL

Karl Marx

—❧— [德] 卡尔·马克思 著 —❧—

Samuel Moore

[英] 萨缪尔·穆尔

Edward Aveling

爱德华·艾威林 译

世界图书出版公司

上海·西安·北京·广州

图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

资本论: 英文/(德) 马克思 (Marx, K.) 著; (英) 萨缪尔·穆尔 (Samuel Moore), (英) 爱德华·艾威林 (Edward Aveling) 译.
—上海: 上海世界图书出版公司, 2010.5
ISBN 978-7-5100-2129-9

I. ①资… II. ①马… ②萨… ③爱… III. ①英语—语言读物②马克思著作—马克思主义政治经济学 IV. ①H319.4: A

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 074775 号

资本论

[德]卡尔·马克思 著
[英]萨缪尔·穆尔 爱德华·艾威林 译

上海世界图书出版公司 出版发行

上海市广中路 88 号

邮政编码 200083

北京兴鹏印刷有限公司印刷

如发现印刷质量问题, 请与印刷厂联系

(质检科电话: 010-84897777)

各地新华书店经销

开本: 630×960 1/16 印张: 43 字数: 799 000

2010 年 5 月第 1 版 2010 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5100-2129-9/H·995

定价: 39.80 元

<http://www.wpcsh.com.cn>

<http://www.wpcsh.com>

Foreword

Literature masterpieces usually mirror the culture of a country or area in a specific period of time. By reading these masterpieces, we can enjoy the authors' fluent writing styles, vivid and detailed description, which will place us in that specific period's history and culture. For this purpose we present the series of world literature classics to the readers.

The selection was made based on suggestions of many professional literature translators and literary scholars. And these selected books were edited in accord with the original works. Making no abridgements or changes, we attempt to maintain the original style and flavor of these novels.

By reading them, you will have a better understanding of western history and culture, and your English level will be improved a lot before you realize it.

This series of classics will lead you to the wonderful English world!

前 言

世界文学名著表现了作者描述的特定时代的文化。阅读这些名著可以领略著者流畅的文笔、逼真的描述、详细的刻画，让读者如同置身当时的历史文化之中。为此，我们将这套精心编辑的“名著典藏”奉献给广大读者。

我们找来了专门研究西方历史、西方文化的专家学者，请教了专业的翻译人员，精心挑选了这些可以代表西方文学的著作，并听取了一些国外专门研究文学的朋友的建议，不删节、不做任何人为改动，严格按照原著的风格，提供原汁原味的西方名著，让读者能享受纯正的英文名著。

随着阅读的展开，你会发现自己的英语水平无形中有了大幅提高，并且对西方历史文化的了解也日益深入广阔。

送您一套经典，让您受益永远！

CONTENTS

PART 1 Commodities and Money

CHAPTER 1	Commodities.....	2
SECTION 1	The Two Factors of A Commodity: Use-Value And Value (The Substance of Value and The Magnitude of Value).....	3
SECTION 2	The Twofold Character of the Labour Embodied in Commodities	8
SECTION 3	The Form of Value or Exchange Value	14
SECTION 4	The Fetishism of Commodities and the Secret Thereof	36
CHAPTER 2	Exchange	48
CHAPTER 3	Money, or the Circulation of Commodities	56
SECTION 1	The Measure Of Values	57
SECTION 2	The Medium Of Circulation	65
SECTION 3	Money.....	89

PART 2 The Transformation of Money into Capital

CHAPTER 4	The General Formula for Capital.....	104
CHAPTER 5	Contradictions in the General Formula of Capital	113
CHAPTER 6	The Buying and Selling of Labour-Power	123

PART 3 The Production of Absolute Surplus-Value

CHAPTER 7	The Labour-Process and the Process of Producing Surplus-Value	133
SECTION 1	The Labour-Process or the Production of Use-Values.....	133
SECTION 2	The Production of Surplus-Value.	141

CHAPTER 8	Constant Capital and Variable Capital	153
CHAPTER 9	The Rate of Surplus-Value.....	164
SECTION 1	The Degree of Exploitation of Labour-Power	165
SECTION 2	The Representation of The Components of the Value of the Product by Corresponding Proportional Parts of the Product Itself	172
SECTION 3	Senior's "Last Hour"	175
SECTION 4	Surplus-Produce.	180
CHAPTER 10	The Working-Day	181
SECTION 1	The Limits of the Working-Day	182
SECTION 2	The Greed for Surplus-Labour. Manufacturer and Boyard.....	185
SECTION 3	Branches of English Industry Without Legal Limits to Exploitation.....	192
SECTION 4	Day and Night Work. The Relay System.....	204
SECTION 5	The Struggle for A Normal Working-Day. Compulsory Laws for the Extension of the Working-Day from the Middle of the 14th to the End of the 17th Century	210
SECTION 6	The Struggle for the Normal Working-Day. Compulsory Limitation by Law of the Working-Time. The English Factory Acts, 1833 to 1864.....	222
SECTION 7	The Struggle for the Normal Working-Day. Re-Action of the English Factory Acts on Other Countries.....	239
CHAPTER 11	Rate and Mass of Surplus Value.....	244

PART 4 Production of Relative Surplus Value

CHAPTER 12	The Concept of Relative Surplus Value	253
CHAPTER 13	Co-operation	262
CHAPTER 14	Division of Labour and Manufacture.....	275
SECTION 1	Two-Fold Origin of Manufacture	276
SECTION 2	The Detail Labourer and His Implements	279
SECTION 3	The Two Fundamental Forms of Manufacture: Heterogeneous	

Manufacture, Serial Manufacture.....	281
SECTION 4 Division of Labour in Manufacture, and Division of Labour in Society.....	289
SECTION 5 The Capitalistic Character of Manufacture.....	297
CHAPTER 15 Machinery and Modern Industry	306
SECTION 1 The Development of Machinery.....	307
SECTION 2 The Value Transferred by Machinery to the Prodsuct	321
SECTION 3 The Proximate Effects of Machinery on the Workman	328
SECTION 4 The Factory.....	350
SECTION 5 The Strife Between Workman and Machine.....	357
SECTION 6 The Theory of Compensation as Regards the Workpeople Displaced by Machinery.....	367
SECTION 7 Repulsion and Attraction of Workpeople by the Factory System. Crises in the Cotton Trade.....	376
SECTION 8 Revolution Effected in Manufacture, Handicrafts, and Domestic industry by Modern Industry.....	387
SECTION 9 The Factory Acts. Sanitary and Educational Clauses of the Same. Their General Extension in England	406
SECTION 10 Modern Industry and Agriculture.	427

PART 5 The Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus-Value

CHAPTER 16 Absolute and Relative Surplus-Value	431
CHAPTER 17 Changes of Magnitude in the Price of Labour-Power and in Surplus Value	441
SECTION 1 Length of the Working-Day and Intensity of Labour Constant. Productiveness of Labour Variable.....	443
SECTION 2 Working-Day Constant. Productiveness of Labour Constant. Intensity of Labour Variable.....	447
SECTION 3 Productiveness and Intensity of Labour Constant. Length of the Working-Day Variable.....	448
SECTION 4 Simultaneous Variations in the Duration, Productiveness, and Intensity of Labour.....	450
CHAPTER 18 Various Formula for the Rate of Surplus-Value	453

PART 6 Wages

CHAPTER 19	The Transformation of the Value (and Respective Price) of Labour-Power into Wages	458
CHAPTER 20	Time-Wages	465
CHAPTER 21	Piece-Wages	472
CHAPTER 22	National Differences of Wages	479

PART 7 The Accumulation of Capital

CHAPTER 23	Simple Reproduction	487
CHAPTER 24	Conversion of Surplus-Value into Capital	499
SECTION 1	Capitalist Production on A Progressively Increasing Scale. Transition of the Laws of Property that Characterise Production of Commodities into Laws of Capitalist Appropriation.....	500
SECTION 2	Erroneous Conception, by Political Economy, of Reproduction on A Progressively Increasing Scale.	508
SECTION 3	Separation of Surplus-Value into Capital and Revenue. The Abstinence Theory.....	511
SECTION 4	Circumstances that, Independently of the Proportional Division of Surplus-Value into Capital and Revenue, Determine the Amount of Accumulation. Degree of Exploitation of Labour-Power. Productivity of Labour. Growing Difference in Amount Between Capital Employed and Capital Consumed. Magnitude of Capital Advanced.	518
SECTION 5	The So-called Labour-Fund.....	527
CHAPTER 25	The General Law of Capitalist Accumulation	530
SECTION 1	The Increased Demand for Labour-Power that Accompanies Accumulation, the Composition of Capital Remainnng the Same.	531
SECTION 2	Relative Diminution of the Variable Part of Capital Simultaneously with the Progress of Accumulation and of the Concentration	

that Accompanies it.	539
SECTION 3 Progressive Production of a Relative Surplus-Population or Industrial Reserve Army.	546
SECTION 4 Different Forms of the Relative Surplus-Population. The General Law of Capitalistic Accumulation.	556
SECTION 5 Illustrations of the General Law of Capitalist Accumulation. .	564

PART 8 Primitive Accumulation

CHAPTER 26 The Secret of Primitive Accumulation.....	624
CHAPTER 27 Expropriation of the Agricultural Population from the Land...	627
CHAPTER 28 Bloody Legislation Against the Expropriated, from the End of the 15th Century. Forcing Down of Wages by Acts of Parliament.....	642
CHAPTER 29 Genesis of the Capitalist Farmer.....	650
CHAPTER 30 Reaction of the Agricultural Revolution on Industry. Creation of the Home-Market for Industrial Capital.....	652
CHAPTER 31 Genesis of the Industrial Capitalist.....	656
CHAPTER 32 Historical Tendency of Capitalist Accumulation	666
CHAPTER 33 The Modern Theory of Colonisation	669

Part 1

Commodities and Money

Chapter 1

Commodities

Contents

Section 1 – The Two Factors of a Commodity: Use-Value and Value

Section 2 – The twofold Character of the Labour Embodied in Commodities

Section 3 – The Form of Value or Exchange-Value

A. Elementary or Accidental Form of Value

1. The Two Poles of the Expression of Value: Relative Form and Equivalent Form

2. The Relative Form of Value

a. The Nature and Import of this Form

b. Quantitative Determination of Relative Value

3. The Equivalent Form of Value

4. The Elementary Form of Value Considered as a Whole

B. Total or Expanded Form of Value

1. The Expanded Relative Form of Value

2. The Particular Equivalent Form

3. Defects of the Total or Expanded Form of Value

C. The General Form of Value

1. The Altered Character of the Form of Value

2. The Interdependent Development of the Relative Form of Value, and of the Equivalent Form

3. Transition from the General Form of Value to the Money-Form

D. The Money-Form

Section 4 – The Fetishism of Commodities and the Secret thereof

SECTION 1

THE TWO FACTORS OF A COMMODITY:

USE-VALUE AND VALUE

(THE SUBSTANCE OF VALUE AND THE MAGNITUDE OF VALUE)

The wealth of those societies in which the capitalist mode of production prevails, presents itself as “an immense accumulation of commodities,”¹ its unit being a single commodity. Our investigation must therefore begin with the analysis of a commodity.

A commodity is, in the first place, an object outside us, a thing that by its properties satisfies human wants of some sort or another. The nature of such wants, whether, for instance, they spring from the stomach or from fancy, makes no difference.² Neither are we here concerned to know how the object satisfies these wants, whether directly as means of subsistence, or indirectly as means of production.

Every useful thing, as iron, paper, &c., may be looked at from the two points of view of quality and quantity. It is an assemblage of many properties, and may therefore be of use in various ways. To discover the various uses of things is the work of history.³ So also is the establishment of socially-recognized standards of measure for the quantities of these useful objects. The diversity of these measures has its origin partly in the diverse nature of the objects to be measured, partly in convention.

The utility of a thing makes it a use value.⁴ But this utility is not a thing of air. Being limited by the physical properties of the commodity, it has no existence apart

¹ Karl Marx, “Zur Kritik der Politischen Oekonomie.” Berlin, 1859, p. 4.

² “Desire implies want, it is the appetite of the mind, and as natural as hunger to the body... The greatest number (of things) have their value from supplying the wants of the mind.” Nicholas Barbon: “A Discourse on Coining the New Money Lighter, in Answer to Mr. Locke’s Considerations, &c.” London, 1696, pp. 2, 3.

³ “Things have an intrinsick vertue” (this is Barbon’s special term for value in use) “which in all places have the same vertue; as the loadstone to attract iron” (l.c., p. 6). The property which the magnet possesses of attracting iron, became of use only after by means of that property the polarity of the magnet had been discovered.

⁴ “The natural worth of anything consists in its fitness to supply the necessities, or serve the conveniences of human life.” (John Locke, “Some Considerations on the Consequences of the Lowering of Interest, 1691,” in Works Edit. Lond., 1777, Vol. II., p. 28.) In English writers of the 17th century we frequently find “worth” in the sense of value in use, and “value” in the sense of exchange value. This is quite in accordance with the spirit of a language that likes to use a Teutonic word for the actual thing, and a Romance word for its reflexion.

from that commodity. A commodity, such as iron, corn, or a diamond, is therefore, so far as it is a material thing, a use value, something useful. This property of a commodity is independent of the amount of labour required to appropriate its useful qualities. When treating of use value, we always assume to be dealing with definite quantities, such as dozens of watches, yards of linen, or tons of iron. The use values of commodities furnish the material for a special study, that of the commercial knowledge of commodities.¹ Use values become a reality only by use or consumption: they also constitute the substance of all wealth, whatever may be the social form of that wealth. In the form of society we are about to consider, they are, in addition, the material depositories of exchange value.

Exchange value, at first sight, presents itself as a quantitative relation, as the proportion in which values in use of one sort are exchanged for those of another sort,² a relation constantly changing with time and place. Hence exchange value appears to be something accidental and purely relative, and consequently an intrinsic value, *i.e.*, an exchange value that is inseparably connected with, inherent in commodities, seems a contradiction in terms.³ Let us consider the matter a little more closely.

A given commodity, *e.g.*, a quarter of wheat is exchanged for *x* blacking, *y* silk, or *z* gold, &c. – in short, for other commodities in the most different proportions. Instead of one exchange value, the wheat has, therefore, a great many. But since *x* blacking, *y* silk, or *z* gold, &c., each represents the exchange value of one quarter of wheat, *x* blacking, *y* silk, *z* gold, &c., must, as exchange values, be replaceable by each other, or equal to each other. Therefore, first: the valid exchange values of a given commodity express something equal; secondly, exchange value, generally, is only the mode of expression, the phenomenal form, of something contained in it, yet distinguishable from it.

Let us take two commodities, *e.g.*, corn and iron. The proportions in which they are exchangeable, whatever those proportions may be, can always be represented by an equation in which a given quantity of corn is equated to some quantity of iron: *e.g.*, 1 quarter corn = *x* cwt. iron. What does this equation tell us? It tells us that in two different things – in 1 quarter of corn and *x* cwt. of iron, there exists in

¹ In bourgeois societies the economic fictio juris prevails, that every one, as a buyer, possesses an encyclopedic knowledge of commodities.

² “La valeur consiste dans le rapport d’échange qui se trouve entre telle chose et telle autre entre telle mesure d’une production et telle mesure d’une autre.” [“Value consists in the exchange relation between one thing and another, between a given amount of one product and a given amount of another”] (Le Trosne: “De l’Intérêt Social.” Physiocrates, Ed. Daire. Paris, 1846. p. 889.)

³ “Nothing can have an intrinsic value.” (N. Barbon, l. c., p. 6); or as Butler says – “The value of a thing is just as much as it will bring.”

equal quantities something common to both. The two things must therefore be equal to a third, which in itself is neither the one nor the other. Each of them, so far as it is exchange value, must therefore be reducible to this third.

A simple geometrical illustration will make this clear. In order to calculate and compare the areas of rectilinear figures, we decompose them into triangles. But the area of the triangle itself is expressed by something totally different from its visible figure, namely, by half the product of the base multiplied by the altitude. In the same way the exchange values of commodities must be capable of being expressed in terms of something common to them all, of which thing they represent a greater or less quantity.

This common “something” cannot be either a geometrical, a chemical, or any other natural property of commodities. Such properties claim our attention only in so far as they affect the utility of those commodities, make them use values. But the exchange of commodities is evidently an act characterised by a total abstraction from use value. Then one use value is just as good as another, provided only it be present in sufficient quantity. Or, as old Barbon says, “one sort of wares are as good as another, if the values be equal. There is no difference or distinction in things of equal value ... An hundred pounds’ worth of lead or iron, is of as great value as one hundred pounds’ worth of silver or gold.”¹ As use values, commodities are, above all, of different qualities, but as exchange values they are merely different quantities, and consequently do not contain an atom of use value.

If then we leave out of consideration the use value of commodities, they have only one common property left, that of being products of labour. But even the product of labour itself has undergone a change in our hands. If we make abstraction from its use value, we make abstraction at the same time from the material elements and shapes that make the product a use value; we see in it no longer a table, a house, yarn, or any other useful thing. Its existence as a material thing is put out of sight. Neither can it any longer be regarded as the product of the labour of the joiner, the mason, the spinner, or of any other definite kind of productive labour. Along with the useful qualities of the products themselves, we put out of sight both the useful character of the various kinds of labour embodied in them, and the concrete forms of that labour; there is nothing left but what is common to them all; all are reduced to one and the same sort of labour, human labour in the abstract.

Let us now consider the residue of each of these products; it consists of the same unsubstantial reality in each, a mere congelation of homogeneous human labour, of

¹ N. Barbon, l.c. p. 53 and 7.

labour power expended without regard to the mode of its expenditure. All that these things now tell us is, that human labour power has been expended in their production, that human labour is embodied in them. When looked at as crystals of this social substance, common to them all, they are – Values.

We have seen that when commodities are exchanged, their exchange value manifests itself as something totally independent of their use value. But if we abstract from their use value, there remains their Value as defined above. Therefore, the common substance that manifests itself in the exchange value of commodities, whenever they are exchanged, is their value. The progress of our investigation will show that exchange value is the only form in which the value of commodities can manifest itself or be expressed. For the present, however, we have to consider the nature of value independently of this, its form.

A use-value, or useful article, therefore, has value only because human labour in the abstract has been embodied or materialised in it. How, then, is the magnitude of this value to be measured? Plainly, by the quantity of the value-creating substance, the labour, contained in the article. The quantity of labour, however, is measured by its duration, and labour time in its turn finds its standard in weeks, days, and hours.

Some people might think that if the value of a commodity is determined by the quantity of labour spent on it, the more idle and unskilful the labourer, the more valuable would his commodity be, because more time would be required in its production. The labour, however, that forms the substance of value, is homogeneous human labour, expenditure of one uniform labour power. The total labour power of society, which is embodied in the sum total of the values of all commodities produced by that society, counts here as one homogeneous mass of human labour power, composed though it be of innumerable individual units. Each of these units is the same as any other, so far as it has the character of the average labour power of society, and takes effect as such; that is, so far as it requires for producing a commodity, no more time than is needed on an average, no more than is socially necessary. The labour time socially necessary is that required to produce an article under the normal conditions of production, and with the average degree of skill and intensity prevalent at the time. The introduction of power-looms into England probably reduced by one-half the labour required to weave a given quantity of yarn into cloth. The hand-loom weavers, as a matter of fact, continued to require the same time as before; but for all that, the product of one hour of their labour represented after the change only half an hour's social labour, and consequently fell to one-half its former value.

We see then that that which determines the magnitude of the value of any article

is the amount of labour socially necessary, or the labour time socially necessary for its production.¹ Each individual commodity, in this connexion, is to be considered as an average sample of its class.² Commodities, therefore, in which equal quantities of labour are embodied, or which can be produced in the same time, have the same value. The value of one commodity is to the value of any other, as the labour time necessary for the production of the one is to that necessary for the production of the other. "As values, all commodities are only definite masses of congealed labour time."³

The value of a commodity would therefore remain constant, if the labour time required for its production also remained constant. But the latter changes with every variation in the productiveness of labour. This productiveness is determined by various circumstances, amongst others, by the average amount of skill of the workmen, the state of science, and the degree of its practical application, the social organisation of production, the extent and capabilities of the means of production, and by physical conditions. For example, the same amount of labour in favourable seasons is embodied in 8 bushels of corn, and in unfavourable, only in four. The same labour extracts from rich mines more metal than from poor mines. Diamonds are of very rare occurrence on the earth's surface, and hence their discovery costs, on an average, a great deal of labour time. Consequently much labour is represented in a small compass. Jacob doubts whether gold has ever been paid for at its full value. This applies still more to diamonds. According to Eschwege, the total produce of the Brazilian diamond mines for the eighty years, ending in 1823, had not realised the price of one-and-a-half years' average produce of the sugar and coffee plantations of the same country, although the diamonds cost much more labour, and therefore represented more value. With richer mines, the same quantity of labour would embody itself in more diamonds, and their value would fall. If we could succeed at a small expenditure of labour, in converting carbon into diamonds, their value might fall below that of bricks. In general, the greater the productiveness of labour, the less is the labour time required for the production of an article, the less is the amount of labour crystallised in that article, and the less is

¹ "The value of them (the necessaries of life), when they are exchanged the one for another, is regulated by the quantity of labour necessarily required, and commonly taken in producing them." ("Some Thoughts on the Interest of Money in General, and Particularly in the Publick Funds, &c." Lond., p. 36) This remarkable anonymous work written in the last century, bears no date. It is clear, however, from internal evidence that it appeared in the reign of George II, about 1739 or 1740.

² "Toutes les productions d'un même genre ne forment proprement qu'une masse, dont le prix se détermine en général et sans égard aux circonstances particulières." ["Properly speaking, all products of the same kind form a single mass, and their price is determined in general and without regard to particular circumstances"] (Le Trosne, l.c., p. 893.)

³ K. Marx. l.c., p.6.