

From - Bibliographie des oeuvres de Karl Marx. Reibel
Translated by Barbacci

pp 17-21

We cannot retrace here the complete genesis of the master work of Marx, nor can we analyze the reasons for the false reckonings to which the author is given, when it is a question of evaluating in advance the dimensions of his work. Let us say only that while drafting the different parts of Capital, Marx never stopped reading past and present economists; at the same time, he followed the trends in technology and gave himself up to readings on the origin and evolution of mechanization. From August of 1862 to July 1863, he filled 23 huge notebooks which altogether were the manuscripts for the four books of Capital, following the new plan adopted by the author. (44)

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Finally, at the beginning of 1865, Marx learned that the editor Meissner, of Hamburg, was ready to undertake the publication of his work, the manuscript of which ought to be sent to him before the end of May. (45) But when Marx signed the contract, bearing on two volumes of fifty printed pages in all, he is far from having written the first volume. (46) After all, he did not feel pressed by the necessity of outdoing his rivals any more: Lassalle, who had told him often of his intention of publishing a large work on political economy, died in 1864, and Proudhon had vanished in January 1865.

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It is to Engels' urgings that we owe the publication of the first book of Capital. Marx did not want to submit the manuscript to his editor before finishing the editing of the entire work. For, contrary to the contractual agreement signed by Marx at the end of 1865, the work was unfinished. The author of Capital was then absorbed in a new task: directing the International Association of Workingmen. Constantly sick, Marx felt his book hanging on him like a nightmare, and in 1866 his doctor forbade him to overwork. (47)

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A comment imposes itself here on the subject of the valuation placed by Marx himself on his work, as it was drawn up at the beginning of 1866. According to Engels for the state of advancement of his work, he wrote to his friend: "Although it is finished, the manuscript, gigantic in his actual form, could not be published by anyone but me, not even by you." (48)

For, during the course of this year 1866, Marx, whose health was shaky, would be able to do nothing except make a clean copy of Book I, the manuscript of which he sent to Meissner, toward the end of the year.

Dr. F. ...

While correcting the proofs, Marx, on the advice of Engels, added an appendix to his book. (49) In July, Marx drew up the preface in which he lays out his definitive plan: he thought then that he could give in a single volume the two other books describing the process of circulation and the process of the whole of Capital, and ~~to forward it~~ to forward it with a third volume reserved for the "history of theory." (50)

It was in Engels' letter who decided this since ...

Capital, book I, came off the presses at the beginning of September, 1867, a printing of a thousand copies. Like the book published in 1867,

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1867-72

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the new work (at least during the first five years) was a failure, and this in spite of the efforts of Engels, whose reviews, mostly anonymous and directed toward the end of stirring up discussion, were almost the only ones to appear in the German press, except for an article signed by a semi-official representative of academic science: Eugene Duhring, Privatdozent at the University of Berlin, disrespectful toward the corypheus of political economy, published a critique of Capital which was not displeasing to Marx. (51) Other reviews followed, of which that of J. B. Schweitzer, the successor of Lassalle as head of the Association of German Workers, and the articles of J. Dietzgen appearing toward the end of 1868 in the organ of the party of Liebknicht, the Demokratisches Wochenblatt. (52)

Due to a English...

As had been the case for the book of 1859, it was from Russia that the most interesting echo reached Marx: a Petersburg editor asked him for authorization to publish a Russian translation of Capital, comprising the parts which had not yet appeared in Germany, and for which he wanted the manuscripts! (53) The Russian translation of the first book appeared in 1872, thus placing Russia at the head of the countries translating Capital; the French version, edited in the form of successive numbers, would only be finished in 1875.

Due to 72 45

In spite of promises made to his friends, and clearly understood by his editor, Marx, after the publication of the first book, lagged behind in finishing the following books. One can explain this in several ways. Probably it suited him to invoke in the first place the lack of success of the work which Meissner could not sell the first printing of xx before 1871. Marx, in his correspondence, naturally gives other reasons: first of all new scientific research, intellectual scruples & surpassing all other considerations, commercial or political; then, his state of health, his work being frequently troubled by kidney (?) upsets; finally and above all, the activity going on in the International.

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However, from 1870 the material situation of Marx would become definitely assured, thanks to an income which Engels turned over to him, since he had retired from business after the liquidation of his part of the inheritance from his father's factory. (54) However, Marx never dreamed of giving up the direction of the general Council of the International, which since 1868 had taken on an increasing importance, and which the Paris Commune had drawn the attention of the political world to. The political man and the author of the powerful pamphlet on the Commune wiped out once again the theoretician of Capital. The long struggle which he would conduct, after 1871 against the anarchist tendencies in the International, would make him neglect his scientific reputation: after the congress of the Hague (1872), Marx would be practically at the end of his writing career, years of misery and struggle having broken his physical strength. From 1873 until his death, he would be able to add nothing of value to his as yet unfinished work. (55)

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It should be noted that in the eyes of Engels, theoretical scruples, often invoked by Marx as reasons for not finishing Capital, were only pretexts to cover up his physical incapacity. (56) When one is

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familiar with Marx' way of working, one cannot always consider as simple pretexts these theoretical doubts which necessitated new research. This comes out precisely in his correspondence with Engels, where it is a question of important investigations, notably on the problem of land rent. (57)

When, at the end of January 1873, Marx wrote the post-face (afterword) to the second edition of Capital, he was glad to see the comprehensive welcome from the vast layers of the German working-class, and he cites with pride the articles of Joseph Dietzgen in the Volksstaat. (58)

In 1875, Marx assisted Johann Most (the future anarchist) in composing a short resume of Capital and worked on the French translation of J. Roy, which would be finished the same year. In 1876, the Revue des Deux Mondes published a critique of Capital by Laveleye, and Marx, in a letter to P. Lavrov, calls it a model of "Bourgeois criticism." (59) The contribution which he sent out, in 1877, to Engels' Anti-Duhring was his last systematic work. He took up again his manuscripts and edited a certain number of pages for the second and third books of Capital, but it was above all new reading which absorbed him, and he untiringly piled up documents and statistical material which had arrived from Russia and America. (60) In 1879, the anarchist Carlo Cafiero sent him his abstract of Capital in Italian, and Luigi Loria sent him one of his works, with this dedication: "To the greatest thinker of modern humanity." (61) In 1881, Marx finally read the critique of the scholar economist Adolf Wagner, and he prepared himself to write an exhaustive reply. (62) He felt then that his reputation was finally beginning to be established, and he was glad to be able to show to his dying wife an elegiac appreciation of his work in an English review. (63)

He was able to write, with Engels, a preface to the new Russian edition of the Communist Manifesto, in 1882, and there ended his career and his life. At the end of 1881, the editor of Capital had asked him to prepare the third edition of the book. Marx knew perfectly well that his scientific work was unfinished and it is probable that having accumulated during the years an immense economic documentation, he hopes to live long enough to put it entirely in his work. (64) Nothing is more revealing, in this regard, than the response that he made to Karl Kautsky, in 1881, when his young visitor said to him how the young socialist generation was impatient to read the next continuation of Capital. "Me too," said Marx dryly, and Kautsky had the feeling of having touched a tender spot. It was then that Kautsky asked Marx if he had thought of bringing out a complete edition of his works. "These works must be written first," answered Marx. (65)

It is certain that this response in the mouth of Marx was not just a joke. In 1881, the author of Capital was 63 years old, but nevertheless the thought that there was not enough time left to him to come to the end of his work begun in 1844 and that it was only unfavorable circumstances that prevented him from following through and finishing, did not seem to have touched him.

1870 Capital

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last writing 1882

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Footnotes

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44. First Book: process of production of capital; Book Two: process of circulation of capital; Book Three: process of accumulation (ensemble) of capital; Book Four: History of the theories of surplus-value. The new plan adopted by Marx in no way signified the abandonment of the themes settled on originally (see Preface of the Critique of 1859). Contrary to the attempt to prove this by H. Grossmann, Die Aenderung des ursprünglichen Aufbauplans des Marxschen "Kapitals" und ihre Ursachen (in: Archiv f. d. Geschichte d. Soz. u. d. Arbeiterbewegung, 1929, p. 305 sq.), we think that Capital is an unfinished work. The idea of the tripartite division of Capital (which is only one of the six themes studied by Marx) was communicated by Marx to Lassalle as early as March 1858. Cf. LASSALLE BR., p. 120.

Lordy!!!
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45. Cf. OHR., p. 242 and p. 446 (addition.)

46. It should be emphasized that Marx began to draft the series of four books of Capital with the historical part, published, in 1905 and 1910, by K. Kautsky under the title Theories of Surplus-Value. Book I, published by Marx in 1867, was written after the three others. Cf. Marx to B. Schott, November 3, 1877, see Infra, number 858.

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47. Cf. Marx to Engels, February 10, 1866.

48. Cf. Marx to Engels, February 13, 1866.

49. This appendix, which exposes the "value form", considered by Marx as his original contribution to the theory of value (see his letter to Engels, June 22, 1867), was, consequently, taken out and placed, in the second edition of Capital, at the beginning of the work.

the original
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50. Cf. Marx to Kugelmann, October 13, 1866. KUGELMANN BR., p. 21 ff.

51. Cf. E. Engels, Sieben Rezensionen über den ersten Band des "Kapital". Mit Einführung von Ernst Ozobel. In: Marx-Engels-Archiv, t. II, p. 427 ff. On the article on Dühring, see Marx to Engels, January 8, 1868.

52. J.-B. Schweitzer published, in ten editorials in Sozial-Demokrat, some extracts of Capital. Cf. M-E-ARCH., II, p. 440. The articles of J. Dietzgen in: Sämtliche Schriften, third edition, Stuttgart, 1922, t. II.

53. Cf. Marx to Danielson, October 7, 1868. In: Die Briefe von Karl und Fr. Engels an Danielson (Nikolai-on). Published by K. Mandelbaum. Leipzig, R. Liebing, 1929.

54. Cf. Engels to Marx, November 29, 1868; February 28, 1869.

55. In the Preface to Book II of Capital, Engels gives the particulars on the work of Marx after 1870. Engels was able to use only two hundred pages of Marx' manuscripts drafted between 1877 and 1879. Cf. Karl Marx, Das Kapital, Buch II. Volksausgabe, Moskau, 1933, p. 5 ff. Among the other works of Marx, after 1870, we emphasize the Marginal Notes on the Gotha Program, written in (1875) and published by Engels in (1891), and chapter I of the Anti-Dühring of Engels ("Critical History"),

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Marx

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(Footnotes, cont., p. 2)

written in 1877.

56. Cf. Engels to Danielson, November 13, 1885.

57. Cf. especially letters of the years 1862, 1866, and 1868. See also Marx to Danielson, December 12, 1872. Marx here announces his intention of devoting himself to a profound examination of the problem of the Russian form of land rent. DANIELSON BR., p. 12, then the letter to the same, February 19, 1881.

58. K. Marx, Das Kapital, Buch I, Volksausgabe, Moskau, 1932, P. 11 and 14. With no less satisfaction, Marx mentions the "excellent Russian translation" of Capital, of which the printing of three thousand copies had been undertaken in one year. Again it is around the same time that Marx discusses with Meissner the plan for a collected edition of his works. 1881?

59. Cf. Marx to Lavrov, October 7, 1876. The Marxist Review (La Revue Marxiste), May 1929, p. 436 (Russian translation.)

60. Cf. Marx to Sorge, April 4, 1876. In: Brief und Auszüge aus Briefen von... Marx u. A. an F. A. Sorge u. A., Stuttgart, 1906, p. 147, ff.

61. Cf. O. Caffiero to Marx, July 23, 1879. In: La Vie ouvrière, Feb. 9, 1912, p. 117. A. Loria to Marx, November-December 1879. Cf. OHR, p. 374.

62. Cf. Karl Marx, Randglossen zu Adolph Wagners "Lehrbuch der politischen Oekonomie." In: Das Kapital, Buch I, Volksausgabe, 1932, p. 841-853, several fragments of the manuscript.

63. Cf. E. Sefort Bax, Karl Marx. In: Modern Thought, December 1881, III/12, p. 349-354. Marx to Sorge, December 15, 1881, BORGE BR., p. 181.

64. According to Engels, Marx had accumulated several tons of American and Russian statistical material; it was, again according to Engels, these studies of detail which absorbed Marx during the years, preventing him from completing his work. Cf. Engels to Sorge, June 29, 1883, BORGE BR., p. 191.

65. Cf. K. Kautsky, Aus der Frühzeit des Marxismus. Engels Briefwechsel mit Kautsky. Prague, 1935, p. 53.

pg 26-28

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4 vols of Marx
1844-1845
1845-1848
1848-1850
1850-1854

In 1902 appeared the two volumes entitled Aus dem literarischen Nachlass von Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels und Ferdinand Lassalle, fruit of several years of research undertaken by F. Mehring. (92). He himself, in a foreword, accounts for the method used as much by choice as by the presentation of the texts. He considered this collection as one of the main works preparatory to a complete edition, scientific and critical, whose realization he envisaged with the help of a staff of specialists.

1844-1845
1845-1848
1848-1850
1850-1854
Mehring's
1902

The writings of Marx, figuring in the collection of Mehring, related to the period of 1841-1850. They were above all the articles that appeared in various journals and reviews, but one also finds here an entire work like Die Heilige Familie. Mehring wished above all to bring to light the writings of Marx which have become hard to find or have fallen into oblivion. One single unedited work appears in this collection: the doctoral thesis. (93)

As D. Rizanov said, "Mehring's edition is epochal, in the best sense of the word, epochal in the history of Marxology." (94) Mehring succeeded, thanks to his introductions and commentaries, in reviving the historical milieu in which was situated the first phase of the literary career of Marx. What a contrast between his collection and that published, five years before, by Eleanor Marx and Eduard Aveling who had lumped together the articles of Marx and Engels that appeared in the New York Tribune with those devoted to the Eastern Question. (95)

1844-1845
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1848-1850
1850-1854
Mehring's
1902

It should be emphasized that before 1902 the date of the appearance of Mehring's edition, the Neue Zeit, organ of the German Socialdemocracy, founded in 1887 had published several of Marx's unpublished or forgotten writings (96); but it was the letters of Marx to Dr. Kugelmann published in 1892, which were of particular interest, because they permit a better acquaintance with the author of Capital and his activity in the Workingman's International. (97)

Mehring's

The break between Kautsky and Bernstein had stimulated the latter to start a magazine of theory and of socialist bibliography, Dokumente des Sozialismus. (98) From January 1905 Bernstein undertook the publication of a great manuscript of Marx and Engels, drawn from the German Ideology. (99) This manuscript, known to Max Stirner, seems not to have been known to Mehring, who only alludes to it. (100)

1844-1845
1845-1848
1848-1850
1850-1854
Mehring's
1902

All that shows how the dispersion of Marx' manuscripts was detrimental to a complete systematic edition, political dissension among the men charged with executing the literary testament of Marx and Engels making difficult, if not impossible, a serious and friendly collaboration, following a methodically elaborated plan.

The misunderstanding dawned on Karl Kautsky, when, in a preface dated October, 1904, he claimed to have been charged by the heirs of Marx with following out the work of Engels in publishing the Theories of Surplus Value as the fourth book of Capital. (101) Kautsky put forth here the reasons that had prevented him from publishing these manuscripts as a work "parallel" to the three books of Capital, and not as a fourth book. He also gave particulars on the choice and organization of the Marxian manuscripts, without at all particularizing the importance of the suppression which he had seen fit to carry out. (102)

1844-1845
1845-1848
1848-1850
1850-1854
Mehring's
1902

The controversy which was carried on between Bernstein and Kautsky, over the last wishes of Engels and the decision of Marx' heirs, showed that the founder of "revisionism" had been very much removed from account of his political ideas. (103)

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Be that as it may, volumes I and II of Theories of Surplus Value were published by Kautsky in 1905, while the third and last volume did not appear until 1910.

Among the other posthumous publications of Marx' works before the first world war, one can point out the letters of Marx to K. Speyer, F. A. Sorge, P. Dolts, collected by the care of F. A. Sorge (104); letters to Weydemeyer and to Olusa, published by Mehring (105); letters to Freiligrath, published also by this last. (105)

Let us note that Neue Zeit published during this period various documents little known or unpublished works relating to the political activity and journalism of Marx, before and during the existence of the Workingmen's Association. (107) At the first level of Marxology, before 1914, is placed the edition, by Ed. Bernstein and A. Bebel, of the correspondence between Marx and Engels, being four volumes totaling more than 1900 pages (108). Bernstein and Bebel had been charged by Engels himself with accomplishing this task and choosing an opportune moment for publication. Bernstein, principal editor of this correspondence, suppressed around a sixth of the texts at his disposal, deeming that certain letters or certain passages of the letters had a too intimate character to be divulged. (109)

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Footnotes

92. They were edited in Stuttgart, by J. H. W. Dietz. The fourth edition appeared there in 1923, without volume IV, made superfluous by the publication of the correspondence between Marx and Lassalle, when Mehring had provided only the letters addressed by Lassalle to Marx.

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93. LN I, p. 67-118 (fourth edition, 1923)

94. Introduction to MEGA, I, 1/1, p. xiv. A Russian translation of Mehring's collection appeared from 1907 on.

95. Of Karl Marx, The Eastern Question, London, S. Sonnenschein, 1897, 656 p. in-8. To Eduard Marx we owe also the publication, in 1898, of the conversations that Marx had, in 1865, on Value, Price and Profit; in 1889, she published Secret Diplomatic History of the 18th Century (see number 457) and The Story of the Life of Lord Palmerston (see number 279).

96. In 1885, the chapter on materialism of the 18th century, taken from The Holy Family; in 1891, the critique of the Gotha program; in 1897, the letter to young Marx from his father; in 1899, the study of Karl Grün, historian of socialism, etc.

97. Cf. Die Neue Zeit, XX/2, 1902, p. 26 ff.

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Footnotes cont. p. 2

98. The first number appeared in 1901. Bernstein had to suspend publication of his review in 1905, for lack of money.

99. Cf. *supra*, note 11. DOG. SOZ., vol. II and III.

100. Cf. LN II, p. 345. See also M-SEARCH. I, p. 206 ff.

101. Cf. Theorien über den Mehrwert... Herausgegeben von Karl Kautsky. Stuttgart, 1905, p. vii ff.

102. Cf. *ibid.*, p. vii ff.

103. Cf. Die Neue Zeit, XXIV/1, p. 167, p. 303, p. 375, p. 471, DOG. SOZ., V, 1905, p. 527 ff.

104. Cf. *supra*, note 60.

105. Cf. *supra*, note 26.

106. Cf. *supra*, note 24.

107. Note the study of Riazanov, in a supplement to the Neue Zeit (number 5, 1908-1909), dedicated to articles of Marx in the Free Press, 1856-1857: Karl Marx über den Ursprung der Vorherrschaft Russlands in Europa.

108. Der Briefwechsel zwischen Friedrich Engels und Karl Marx. Herausgegeben von A. Bebel und Ed. Bernstein. Stuttgart, Dietz, 1913.

109. One will find the details on this publication in the introduction of D. Riazanov to the new edition of the correspondence of Marx and Engels, MEGA III, vol. I, p. ix ff.

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Two supplementary volumes would constitute section IV, including an index of names, textual material and works cited, also a detailed chronology of the life and work of Marx.

This plan was executed up until the time that Riazanov and his collaborators had finished the preparatory analysis of the literary heritage of Marx and Engels, kept principally in the archives of the German Social Democratic party; some other sources and bibliographies were so greatly used and consulted, that in 1930, one of the closest collaborators of Riazanov said: "The whole legacy of Marx-Engels is today deciphered and typed." (117)

It was thus that, during his presence as the head of the Marx-Engels Institute, Riazanov was able to enter as his assets a series of important Marxological publications, such as the two first volumes of Marx-Engels-Archiv and five volumes of the Marx-Engels-Gesamtausgabe (118). These last corresponded no doubt, except for all the requirements of a historical-critical edition, at least to the first conditions for a scientific publication. One ~~is~~ knows of as many as seven volumes of the MEGA published, after the disgrace of Riazanov, by his successor as the head of the Marx-Engels Institute, V. Adoratski. (119).

Be that as it may, of the forty volumes foreseen of the MEGA, only twelve had seen the light of day by 1935. At that time, the abandonment of the monumental edition seems to have been decided in high places, seeing that various writings of Marx and Engels, which would normally have figured in one of the three foreseen sections, appeared after 1935 without any tie to the great edition of 1927-1935. Such is, particularly, the case of the economic manuscripts of Marx, drawn up in 1857-1858, which were published in Moscow in 1939-1940. The introduction recalls that of the MEGA, to which however the volumes were not expressly connected. (120) Of the other part ~~manuscripts~~ unedited, have been published, whether in the original text or in Russian translation, most often in various soviet periodicals, without further question of the MEGA, and without these publications having found, in the West, a normal distribution which would have made them accessible in trade or in the libraries. (120)

Footnotes

117. Cf. F. Schiller, article cited, ARCH. GESCH. SOZ., XV, 1930.

118. Cf. M-E-Arch. I, Frankfurt-a-M., s.d. (1926), viii and 549 p. Contains an unedited part of the German Ideology, rough drafts, also unedited, of a letter from Marx to V. Zassoulitch on the perspectives for a Russian revolution. T. II, 1927, vi and 613 p., with Dialectic and Nature, etc., after the manuscripts of Engels. -- Under the direction of Riazanov appeared volumes I (in two books) and II of section I, and volumes I, II and III of section III of the MEGA (see infra, p. 38, the details of these volumes.)

119. V. Adoratski brought out volumes III, IV, V, VI and VII of section I, and volume IV of the Marx-Engels correspondence (section III). Also under

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of the German
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his direction appeared the special volume dedicated to his scientific works of Engels: Herrn Eugen Dühring's Umwälzung der Wissenschaft. Dialektik der Natur. Moscow-Leningrad, 1977, xviii-846 p.

120. Cf. supra, note 37.

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* For the history of the origin of Capital, cf. my Introduction. Cf. also M. Rubel, Contribution to the history of the origin of "Capital", in Rev. d'Hist. econ. et sociale, 1970, Number 2, 169 ff.

During Marx's lifetime, Engels published several accounts of Capital, book I; cf. Marx-Engels-Archiv, II, 1927, p. 427-464.

Some extracts from the preface of the work appeared in Zukunft, Berlin September 4, 1867; Beobachter, Stuttgart, September 7, 1867, Bee-Hive, London September 7, 1867; Courrier Francais, October 1, 1867, Proboter, Geneva, September and October, 1867.

Outside of the French translation (see 634), Capital had, during Marx's lifetime, a Russian translation by N. Lopatins and N. Danielson, Saint-Petersburg, N. P. Poliakova, 1872. Cf. Marx to Sorge, May 23, 1872, on the reception of Capital in Russia, and June 21, 1872, on the judgement borne by the censor commission, authorizing the distribution of the work. In 1886 appeared the first Italian translation, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ after the edition of J. Roy.

English translation, by S. Moore and E. Aveling, London, 1887. New edition, after the fourth German edition. E. O. G. Paul, London, 1928.

An abridgement, in French, by Gabriel Deville, appeared in 1883 (cf. OHR., p. 390), with a "View of scientific socialism". Paris, Flammarion. New edition, 1897. An Italian abridgement, by Carlo Cafiero, had preceded it. Cf. Cafiero to Marx, July 23, 1879, in La Vie Ouvrière, February 5, 1912. Cf. Marx to Sorge, June 14, 1876. --New edition in Italian: Il Capitale..., translation by D. Cantimori, Rome, 1951.

634.—Karl Marx/ Capital/ Critique of Political Economy/ First Book/ The development of capitalist production

Translation by M. J. Roy, entirely revised by the author, Paris, Librairie du Progres, directeur Maurice La Chatre, 11, rue Bertin-Poirée; printed by La Maison Collombon and Brule, Paris (1872/1875).

In parts. The first appeared in August 1872, the last (with "advice to the reader") in May 1875. Marx collaborated actively in the translation of J. Roy (cf. his letters to Danielson, May 28, 1872 and to Sorge, June 21, 1872) and considered his revision of the French translation as an original work, affirming that this edition possesses a scientific value independent of the original and should be consulted even by readers familiar with

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the German language." (Advice to the reader, April 28, 1875)

Reedited: Oeuvres completes de Karl Marx; Capital, book I, in three volumes, Paris, Editions sociales, 1948-1950 (several additions, index of names and main subjects.) — OE. C., Paris, A. Costes, 1949/1950, four volumes (additions to the third and fourth ~~German~~ German editions and reviews, by F. Engels.) Introduction by Karl Kautsky.

p. 225-228

N. B. — To establish the list of Marx's manuscripts, which even today are unedited, we have had at our disposal the following documents:

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cf
— Short Compendium on the Unpublished Writings of Karl Marx dealing with Mathematics, Natural Sciences and Technology and the History of these Subjects. By Prof. E. Oelman. (Papers read to the Second International Congress of the History of Science and Technology, by the Delegates of the U.S.S.R. London, June 29th to July 5th, 1951. Ed. Kniga (England) Ltd.) This document is found in the royal library of Brussels (III, 89.657 A 22.)

— Karl Marx/Chronik seines Lebens in Einzeldaten, Zusammengestellt von Marx-Engels-Lenin-Institut Moskau. Marx-Engels-Verlag Moskau 1934. vi-464 p. in number 8.

— Liste Provisoire des manuscrits de Karl Marx, kept by the International Institute of Social History of Amsterdam.

— Marx und Engels über das reaktionäre Preussentum. Zweite Auflage. Verlag für fremdsprachige Literatur. Moskau 1946, 86 p. in number 16. (This brochure refers to several unedited writings of Marx and Engels, from which it gives citations.)

— V. Bruchlinski, I. Preiss: O podgotovke nauchnovo izdania "Teorii pribavotchnoi stoinosti" K. Marksa. Article published in Voprosy ekonomiki, 9, 1950, p. 10 ff and 188 ff. (Particulars on the manuscripts for Theories of Surplus Value, partially published by Karl Kautsky. See 637 P.)

— Grundrisse (see 489 P), p. 983 ff. Mention of various manuscripts of 1851 and 1854-1855.

879. ~~Grundrisse~~ Notebooks of excerpts and notes of reading.

While for the notebooks of 1840 to 1844 we know the passages copied in various works read by Marx (see 6 P, 9 P, 34 P, 40 P), the notebooks of 1845 to 1847 (see 47 P) are not described, in MEGA I, 6, p. 597 ff, except by the number of extracts, without our knowing their exact contents.

a) Notebooks of 1850: Economic history of 1840 to 1850, above all after The Economist of London. Cf. OHR., p. 92; extracts of J. St. Mill, Fullerton, Tooke, etc.; of OHR., p. 96; Blake, Gilbert, Garnier, Senior, Jockh, Reitemier; of OHR., p. 97; Ricardo. Cf. Amsterdam list.

b) Notebooks of 1851: Extracts from the works of Ricardo, W. Jacob, Loyd, Carey, Hume, Locke, John Gray, Bosanquet, Tooke, Torrens, A. Smith, Serra, Montanar, Malthus, Ravenstone, Jones, Hubbard, Ramsay, Hodgskin, Owen, Fielden, Hopkins, Alison, Johnston, Prescott, Burton, Howitt, Wakefield, Sempere, Dureau de la Malle, Proudhon (Gratuite du credit), G. Julius,

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J. H. M. Poppe, Beckmann, Ure, etc. Cf. CHR., p. 100-114, and Communication by Colman. --From this period dates a manuscript, Das Vollendete Geldsystem, incompletely preserved. Cf. Grundriess (see 489 P), p. 986.

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*) Notebooks of 1851-1852: Extracts of works on history of civilization, history of women, history of feudalism, ~~and~~ general history of literature, notably of Hallmann, Dalrymple, J. G. Eichhorn, Wachsmuth, Meiners, Hiller, Bouterwerk, Giordano Bruno, Pascal, L. Stein, etc. Cf. CHR., p. 125, Amsterdam list and ~~Colman's~~ Communication.

d) Notebooks of 1853-1854: Opdyke, Bamfield, Spencer, etc. Cf. CHR., p. 136; extracts from works on India and Spain; of. Amsterdam list; technological readings; of. Colman's Communication.

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*) In Grundriess (see 489 P) p. 769-835, we find fragments of the notebooks of 1850-1851, relating to Ricardian theories of money, value, rent, price, wages, profit and taxes. From September 1850 to August 1853, Marx filled 24 notebooks with extracts on the following subjects: merchandise, money, capital, paid labor, landed property, international trade, history of technique and inventions, credit, demography, economic history, history of business, literature, world markets, the colonial system, etc. From September 1853 to May 1854, he noted, in four books, extracts from documents relating to the history of the Eastern crisis. Cf. Ibid, p. 766. Grundriess (see 489 P) mentions an unfinished manuscript, Geldwesen, Kreditwesen, Krisen, dating from the end of 1854. Cf. ibid, p. 1044.

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*) Notebooks of 1856-1858. Outside of the economic manuscripts of 1856-1858, published in 1959-1961 (see 489P), Marx left several notebooks of extracts which mention the CHR., p. 166 ff. Notes on reading on European politics, Grimm (Deutsche Sprachlehre). Cf. Amsterdam list.

f) Notebooks of 1859: Verri, Beccaria, Ortes, Jones, Malthus, B. Bailey, Vanderlint, Hopkin, etc. Cf. CHR., p. 191.

*) Notebooks of 1860. Extracts of the reports of mill inspectors, works of Engels, Ricardo, Smith, Malthus, Montesquieu, Locke, Hobbes, Aristotle, Platon, Simondi, Tucker, Boller. Cf. CHR., p. 195 ff.

h) Notebooks of 1863: Historical works on the Prusso-Polish relations: G. J. v. Griesheim, C. Rosaler, G. F. v. Collin, etc. Cf. CHR., p. 224-225. Technological readings. Cf. Communication de Colman.

i) Notebooks of 1864-1866: Slesvig-Holstein question, cf. CHR., p. 229; agricultural questions, of. Amsterdam list.

j) Notebooks of 1867-1869: Economic studies, land rent and agriculture: Fraas, Thunen, Merton, Duhring, Maurer, etc. Cf. CHR., p. 265 ff. Chemical and Geological readings. Cf. Communication, Colman.

k) Notebooks of 1872: Documents on the Russian economy: Maxthausen, Samarine and Dmitriev, works of the fiscal commission, official publications on the Russian market, Parlajevski, ~~and~~ statistical works published by the Russian staff, A. N. Engelhardt, etc. History of ~~the~~ commerce and the bank (Rota, Hallmann). Cf. CHR., p. 352 ff and Amsterdam list. See 728 P.

1) Notebooks of 1876: Works on physiology: Schleiden, J. Hanks; studies on the primitive community: Maurer, Hansen, Demelitch, Utischenovitch, Gardenas, Kostamarov, etc. Cf. CHR., p. 352 ff and Colman's Communication.

2) Notebooks of 1878: ~~Works~~ Works and articles by R. Owen. Cf. CHR., p. 363.

3) Notebooks of 1878: Documents on the Russian economy: ~~Sokolovskiy~~ Sokolovskiy, Kaufmann; works on theory and history of agriculture and geology: J. G. Koppe, Hlubeck, J. B. Hukac; ~~works~~ Avenel, lundi revolutionnaires; Hansen, Jaeni, Van Enschut; studies on Leibniz: Gaspari, Du Bois-Reymond; problems financiers: Diest-Daber, Bonnet, Gassiot, Rey, etc. Cf. CHR., p. 356 ff, Colman's Communication, and the Amsterdam list.

4) Notebooks of 1879: Rudolf Meyer, Politische Grunder; Kovalevski, Commune! Property in the Country (in Russian); history of Rome: Ihering, Lange, Friedlaender, Bucher, etc. Cf. CHR., p. 370 ff and Amsterdam list.

5) Notebooks of 1880: Essays of M. O'Brien in Fortnightly Review; critique of A. Wagner, Lehrbuch der Politischen Oekonomie (see 752 P); Morgan, Ancient Society (v. 750 P); Maine, Phear, Sohn, Dawkin. Cf. CHR., p. 379 ff.

6) Notebooks of 1881: Work and articles on the development of the great ~~industrial~~ industrial system: Lloyd, House, Barrow and Brown, Gromann, Leslie Oliffe, etc. Cf. CHR., p. 384. Readings in geology, etc. Cf. Colman's Communication.

7) Notebooks of 1880-1883: Studies on Egypt: W. Blunt, M. G. Milhall, J. Lubbock, The Origins of Civilization... Cf. CHR., p. 391. Readings on electricity. Cf. Colman's Communication.

880 -- Books of notes

The Chronologie mentions several books of notes of Karl and Jenny Marx, notably from ~~the~~ 1855 (ibid. p. 129). However, MEGA I, 5 (German Ideology) gives, p. 547-550, a detailed description of a notebooks dating 1844-1847, containing addresses, bibliographical notes, sketches for studies, etc. This book contains also, on pages 51 to 55, the Theses on Feuerbach (see 46 P). The books seem in general to have been used as agendas, in which Marx and his wife noted articles sent to various journals, NYT, NR, etc. Certain books were kept by Jenny Marx, of CHR., p. 142 ff. They dealt mostly with Marx's journalistic activities, of which some numbers of correspondances sent to the NYT were not published. Otherwise, numerous articles of Marx' were used as editorials by this journal, as if it was a question of editing, so much so that only these notebooks reveal their true author; it is the same for articles appearing in NYT, without Marx' signature, from April 1855 on (cf. Riazanov, Introduction to Oeuvres politiques, edited by A. Coates). In certain notebooks, one finds indications on the documents read by Marx (for example: notebook of 1874, indicating the English Blue Books on economy and political economy of England. Cf. CHR., p. 347).

881 -- Manuscripts of "Capital" 1861-1879

We have (of. 635 P, 636 P and 637 P) that neither Engels ~~nor~~ Kautsky

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had published the totality of the manuscripts left by Marx and which constituted the materials of books II, III and IV of Capital. Plekhanov in a statement before the Socialist Academy of Moscow, in November 1923, sketched the plan for the publication of all the manuscripts of Capital in the framework of the MEGA where they would form the second section (of Archiv für die Gesch. des Sozialismus u. d. Arbeiterbewegung, t. XI, 1925). These manuscripts would be published without the least change, even in the very state in which Marx had left them, the editions of books II and III of Capital, realized by Engels, before forwarding to the publication of the manuscripts. According to the plan of K. Bruchliniski and I. Preiss (Voprosy ekonomiki, 9, 1950, p. 10 ff), The Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute is preparing a whole edition of the manuscripts of Theories of Surplus Value, as much as the fourth book of Capital. See supra, 677 P.

One will find in the Chronologie of Marx, from p. 212 on, indications on the manuscripts of Capital drafted by Marx from August 1861 to September 1863, then, at irregular intervals, from 1869 to 1872. Elsewhere, Engels in the Introduction to Theories of Surplus Value, reviewed the selection of that they had established among the manuscripts of Marx. Cf. our intro.

882. Poland, Prussia, and Russia

Unfinished manuscript of more than 60 pages, drafted at the beginning of 1863. Mentioned in E. Drach, Marx-Bibliographie, Berlin, 1923, p. 26. Again in the brochure published in Moscow in various languages under the title Marx and Engels on Reactionary Prussianism (1942); some passages of the manuscript are cited in it in several places. Other of Marx's manuscripts on similar themes are also cited there, without further details, for example: The Prussians (Military State) and Prussians (Rabbs).

Marx meant to write, on the occasion of the Polish rebellion, a brochure in the name of the Association of German Workers in London. See Marx to Engels, 17 and 20 February, 29 May 1863. Engels to Marx, 19 February 1863.