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## 6DC - GREER BROOKLYN

Thomas Piketty's Capital in the Twenty-First Century showed that capitalism, left to itself, generates deepening inequality. In this audacious follow-up, he challenges us to revolutionize how we think about ideology and history, exposing the ideas that have sustained inequality since premodern times and outlining a fairer economic system.

In recent years, we have witnessed a surge of interest in Marx's work in the effort to understand the origins of our current predicament. For nearly forty years, David Harvey has written and lectured on Capital, becoming one of the world's most foremost Marx scholars. Based on his recent lectures, this current volume - finally bringing together his guides to Volumes I, II and much of III of Das Kapital - aims to bring this depth of learning to a broader audience, guiding first-time readers through a fascinating and deeply rewarding text. A Companion to Marx's Capital offers fresh, original and sometimes critical interpretations of a book that changed the course of history and, as Harvey intimates, may do so again. David Harvey's video lecture course can be found here: [davidharvey.org/reading-capital/](http://davidharvey.org/reading-capital/)

► **A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy by Karl Marx** (Karl Marx, 1818~1883) **Adam Smith** (1723~1790) **David Ricardo** (1772~1823) **the political economists** **Capital, Volume I** (1867) **the materialist conception of history** **"base and superstructure" model of society** **TTN Korea** **English Classics** **TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE**. As will be seen from the author's preface, the work was originally issued as the first instalment of a complete treatise of political economy. As he went on with his work, however, Marx modified his plans and eight years after the appearance of the "Zur Kritik" he published the first volume of his Capital, whose scope was intended to cover the entire field of political economy. ► **Zur Kritik** ("Zur Kritik") is a work practically complete in itself. ►

There is another reason, if any need be given why this book should have been translated into English. Marx's preface to the present work contains the classic formulation of his historical-philosophic theory known as the Materialistic Interpretation of History. This theory, which until recently was entertained almost exclusively by socialist writers and was hardly heard of outside of socialist circles in English speaking countries, is at last receiving not only due recognition but sympathetic appreciation at the hands of men of science. It is rather a significant coincidence that the work which for the first time clearly formulated the law governing social evolution should have seen the light of day in the same year in which Darwin gave to the world his theory of organic evolution. And as the latter had to fight its way to recognition in the teeth of religious prejudices, so has the recognition of the former been retarded by even more powerful social and political prejudices. ►

► **The Introduction to the Critique of Political Economy** which is added as a supplement to this book is for the first time published in book form in any language. It was written by Marx in 1857, but for reasons explained by him in the preface was not published and in fact was never finished by him, since according to his changed plans it would have fitted more into the last volume of Capital which was to contain a history of political economy. The introduction has been published but lately in the form of a magazine article by Karl Kautsky, editor of the Neue Zeit and literary executor of Karl Marx. ► **Index** - **Prologue**. **TTN Korea** **English Classics** 999 **7** **13** **Karl Marx** (1818~1883) **Friedrich Engels** (1820~1895) 01. **Marxism** **Karl Heinrich Marx** (1818~1883) 02. **Marx** **Friedrich Engels** 03.

gels, 1820~1895) 04. **공산당 선언** (The Communist Manifesto, 1848) 05. **루이 보나파르트 18년**(The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte, 1852) 06. **혁명과 반혁명** (Revolution and Counter-Revolution; Or, Germany in 1848, 1852) 07. **18세기 비밀외교사**(Secret Diplomatic History of The Eighteenth Century, 1856) 08. **정치경제학에 대한 공헌**(A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy, 1859) 09. **자본**(Capital, 1867) 10. **하나의 조각**(ONE PIECE, 1977~) & **지도자**(The Leader, 2019) 11. **카를 마르크**(Karl Marx) **36권** 12. **오디오북**(Audio Books) **1권** **카를 마르크**(Karl Marx) **1권** **프리드리히 엥겔스**(Friedrich Engels) 13. **카를 마르크**(Karl Marx) **프리드리히 엥겔스**(Friedrich Engels) **구절**(Quotes)(166) ▶ **1859년 정치경제학에 대한 공헌** (A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy by Karl Marx) Translator's Preface Author's Preface BOOK I. CAPITAL IN GENERAL. ▶ Chapter I. Commodities I-A. Notes on the History of the Theory of Value ▶ Chapter II. Money or Simple Circulation II-A-1. The Measure of Value II-B. Theories of the Unit of Measure of Money II-B-2. The Medium of Circulation II-B-2-a. The Metamorphosis of Commodities II-B-2-b. The Circulation of Money II-B-2-c. Coin and Symbols of Value II-B-3. Money II-B-3-a. Hoarding II-B-3-b. Means of Payment II-B-3-c. World Money II-B-4. The Precious Metals II-C. Theories of the Medium of Circulation and of Money ▶ Appendix. Introduction to the Critique of Political Economy A-1. Production in General A-2. The General Relation of Production to Distribution, change, and Consumption A-3. The Method of Political Economy A-4. Production, Means of Production, and Conditions of Production ▶ Footnotes ▶ Authors Quoted In Zur Kritik ▶ **부록**(Appendix). **세계의 고전 가이드**(The Hitchhiker's Guide to Worlds's Classics) A01. **하버드 북 스토어** (Harvard Book Store) **100권**(Staff's Favorite 100 Books) & **100권**(top 100 Books) A02. **서울대**(Seoul University) **100권** A03. **연세대**(Yonsei University) **200권** A04. **고려대**(Korea University) **100권** A05. **SKY대**(SKY University) **60권** A06. **성균관대**(Sungkyunkwan University) **100권** A07. **경희대**(Kyung Hee University) **100권** A08. **POSTECH** **100권** A09. **KAIST** **100권** A10. **문학상**(Literary Awards) **44권** A11. **영어 고전**(English Classics) **5권** A12. **영화와 TV쇼**(Movies and TV Shows Based on English Classic Books) ▶ **TTN Korea** **영어 고전**(English Classics) 999 ▶ **TTN Korea** **1,772권** ▶ **TTN Korea** **영어 고전**(English Classics) 999 ▶ **TTN Korea** **영어 고전**(English Classics) 999 ▶ **LibriVox** (free public domain audioBooks) ▶ **LibriVox** ▶ **TTN Korea** **영어 고전**(English Classics) 999 ▶ **카를 마르크 & 프리드리히 엥겔스 컬렉션**(Karl Marx & Friedrich Engels Collection, 11권) ▶ **096권** **1848년 공산당 선언** (The Communist Manifesto by Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx) ▶ **944권** **공산당 선언** (Manifesto of the Communist Party by Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx) ▶ **945권** **혁명과 반혁명** (Revolution and Counter-Revolution; Or, Germany in 1848 by Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx) ▶ **946권** **18년** (The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte by Karl Marx) ▶ **947권** **18세기 비밀외교사** (Secret Diplomatic History of The Eighteenth Century by Karl Marx) ▶ **948권** **정치경제학에 대한 공헌** (A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy by Karl Marx) ▶ **949권** **1844년 잉글랜드의 노동자 계급의 조건** (The Condition of the Working-Class in England in 1844 by Friedrich Engels) ▶ **950권** **사회주의, 유토피아 그리고 과학** (Socialism, Utopian and Scientific by Friedrich Engels) ▶ **951권** **가족, 사유 재산, 국가의 기원** (The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State by

Friedrich Engels) ▶ **952권**  **Feuerbach: The Roots of The Socialist Philosophy** by Friedrich Engels ▶ **953권** **“Anti-Duehring”** by Friedrich Engels ▶ **TTN Theme Travel News Korea** 2012년부터 1,000여 가지의 디지털 콘텐츠(Digital Contents Publisher)를 발행합니다. 1 Course(코스), Onederful(온더풀), Counting the Stars at Night(밤하늘의 별 세기) 시리즈. Von voyage with Theme Travel News TTN Korea(TTN Korea)! ▶ **TTN Theme Travel News Korea Webzine** : <http://themetn.com> **Publisher** : [www.upaper.net/themetn](http://www.upaper.net/themetn) **Youtube** : <https://bit.ly/3LFXOhm> **Facebook** : [www.fb.com/themetn](http://www.fb.com/themetn) **Twitter** : [www.twitter.com/themetn](http://www.twitter.com/themetn) Winner of The Deutscher Memorial Prize 2004. In a completely reworked edition of his classic (1991) volume, Michael A. Lebowitz explores the implications of the book on wage-labour that Marx originally intended to write. Focusing upon critical assumptions in Capital that were to be removed in Wage-Labour and upon Marx's methodology, Lebowitz stresses the one-sidedness of Marx's Capital and argues that the side of the workers, their goals and their struggles in capitalism have been ignored by a monolithic Marxism characterized by determinism, reductionism and a silence on human experience.

This book examines what we can gain from a critical reading of Marx's final manuscript and his conclusion of the "systematic presentation" of his critique, which was the basis for Engels's construction of the third volume of his infamous 'Capital'. The text introduces the reader to a key problem of Marx's largely implicit epistemology, by exploring the systematic character of his exposition and the difference of this kind of 'systematicity' from Hegelian philosophical system construction. The volume contributes to establishing a new understanding of the critique of political economy, as it has been articulated in various debates since the 1960s - especially in France, Germany, and Italy - and as it had already been initiated by Marx and some of his followers, with Rosa Luxemburg in a key role. All the chapters are transdisciplinary in nature, and explore the modern day relevance of Marx's and Luxemburg's theoretical analysis of the dominance of the capitalist mode of production.

Marx's Inferno reconstructs the major arguments of Karl Marx's Capital and inaugurates a completely new reading of a seminal classic. Rather than simply a critique of classical political economy, William Roberts argues that Capital was primarily a careful engagement with the motives and aims of the workers' movement. Understood in this light, Capital emerges as a profound work of political theory. Placing Marx against the background of nineteenth-century socialism, Roberts shows how Capital was ingeniously modeled on Dante's Inferno, and how Marx, playing the role of Virgil for the proletariat, introduced partisans of workers' emancipation to the secret depths of the modern "social Hell." In this manner, Marx revised republican ideas of freedom in response to the rise of capitalism. Combining research on Marx's interlocutors, textual scholarship, and forays into recent debates, Roberts traces the continuities linking Marx's theory of capitalism to the tradition of republican political thought. He immerses the reader in socialist debates about the nature of commerce, the experience of labor, the power of bosses and managers, and the

possibilities of political organization. Roberts rescues those debates from the past, and shows how they speak to ever-renewed concerns about political life in today's world.

Robert Paul Wolff explains the development of the classical theory of value from Adam Smith to Karl Marx in a form readily accessible to readers unfamiliar with anything more than high school algebra, while at the same time offering to the specialist a fundamental criticism of Marxian political economy and an original and controversial interpretation of Capital. He clarifies recent mathematical reinterpretations of classical political economy, so that philosophers, political scientists, psychologists, and sociologists interested in Marx's theories can understand the modern rehabilitation of his political economy. Originally published in 1985.

This book confirms and builds on the Temporal Single-System Interpretation's demonstration of Marx's consistency. This book shows that he used his theory of value to explain capitalists' accounts, and concludes that explaining accounting justifies Marx's claim that he had "proved" his theory of value.

Marx's Capital was a book that revolutionised political economy and for the first time opened our eyes to the real workings of capitalism. It was, however, met with a wall of silence from the mainstream economists and the establishment. Despite this, Capital became regarded in the workers' movement as the Bible of the working class... The aim of this book, written by authors from the International Marxist Tendency, is to help guide readers through the pages of volume one of Capital; to bring out the main themes and ideas contained within it; and to discuss the relevance of this great Marxist classic in terms of understanding the crisis-ridden world around us today - and, most importantly, how we can radically transform it.

In Theory as Critique, Paul Mattick explores the structure of the argument in Marx's Capital in order to explain its applicability to the society we live in.

The global economic crisis and recession that began in 2008 had at least one unexpected outcome: a surge in sales of Karl Marx's Capital. Although mainstream economists and commentators once dismissed Marx's work as outmoded and flawed, some are begrudgingly acknowledging an analysis that sees capitalism as inherently unstable. And of course, there are those, like Michael Heinrich, who have seen the value of Marx all along, and are in a unique position to explain the intricacies of Marx's thought. Heinrich's modern interpretation of Capital is now available to English-speaking readers for the first time. It has gone through nine editions in Germany, is the standard work for Marxist study groups, and is used widely in German universities. The author systematically covers all three volumes of Capital and explains all the basic aspects of Marx's critique of capitalism in a way that is clear and concise. He provides background information on the intellectual and political milieu in which Marx worked, and looks at crucial issues beyond the scope of Capital, such as class struggle, the relationship between capital and the state, accusations of historical determinism, and Marx's understanding of communism. Uniquely, Heinrich emphasizes the monetary character of Marx's work, in addition to the traditional emphasis on the labor theory of value, this highlighting the relevance of Capital to the age of financial explosions and implosions.

This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public.

To ensure a quality reading experience, this work has been proof-read and republished using a format that seamlessly blends the original graphical elements with text in an easy-to-read typeface. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

A classic of early modernism, Capital combines vivid historical detail with economic analysis to produce a bitter denunciation of mid-Victorian capitalist society. It has also proved to be the most influential work in social science in the twentieth century; Marx did for social science what Darwin had done for biology. Millions of readers this century have treated Capital as a sacred text, subjecting it to as many different interpretations as the bible itself. No mere work of dry economics, Marx's great work depicts the unfolding of industrial capitalism as a tragic drama - with a message which has lost none of its relevance today. This is the only abridged edition to take account of the whole of Capital. It offers virtually all of Volume 1, which Marx himself published in 1867, excerpts from a new translation of 'The Result of the Immediate Process of Production', and a selection of key chapters from Volume 3, which Engels published in 1895. ABOUT THE SERIES: For over 100 years Oxford World's Classics has made available the widest range of literature from around the globe. Each affordable volume reflects Oxford's commitment to scholarship, providing the most accurate text plus a wealth of other valuable features, including expert introductions by leading authorities, helpful notes to clarify the text, up-to-date bibliographies for further study, and much more.

Faced with a new crisis of capitalism, many scholars are now looking back to the author whose ideas were too hastily dismissed after the fall of the Berlin Wall. During the last decade, Marx's Capital has received renewed academic and popular attention. It has been reprinted in new editions throughout the world and the contemporary relevance of its pages is being discussed again. Today, Marx's analyses are arguably resonating even more strongly than they did in his own time and Capital continues to provide an effective framework to understand the nature of capitalism and its transformations. This volume includes the proceedings of the biggest international conference held in the world to celebrate the 150th anniversary of Capital's publication. The book is divided into three parts: I) "Capitalism, Past and Present"; II) "Extending the Critique of Capital"; III) "The Politics of Capital". It contains the contributions of globally renowned scholars from 13 countries and multiple academic disciplines who offer diverse perspectives, and critical insights into the principal contradictions of contemporary capitalism while pointing to alternative economic and social models. Together, they reconsider the most influential historical debates on Capital and provide new interpretations of Marx's magnum opus in light of themes rarely associated with Capital, such as gender, ecology, and non-European societies. The book is an indispensable source for academic communities who are increasingly interested in rediscovering Marx beyond 20th century Marxism. Moreover, it will be of great appeal to students, as well as established scholars interested in critique of capitalism and socialist theory.

An accessible companion to Karl Marx's essential Capital With the recent revival of Karl Marx's theory, a general interest in reading Capital has also increased. But Capital—Marx's foundational nineteenth-century work on political economy—is by no means considered an easily understood text. Central concepts, such as abstract labor, the value-form, or the fetishism of commodities, can seem opaque to us as first-time readers, and the prospect of comprehending Marx's thought can be truly daunting. Until, that is, we pick up Michael Heinrich's How to Read Marx's Capital. Para-

graph by paragraph, Heinrich provides extensive commentary and lucid explanations of questions and quandaries that arise when encountering Marx's original text. Suddenly, such seemingly gnarly chapters as "The Labor Process and the Valorization Process" and "Money or the Circulation of Capital" become refreshingly clear, as Heinrich explains just what we need to keep in mind when reading such a complex text. Deploying multiple appendices referring to other pertinent writings by Marx, Heinrich reveals what is relevant about Capital, and why we need to engage with it today. How to Read Marx's Capital provides an illuminating and indispensable guide to sorting through cultural detritus of a world whose political and economic systems are simultaneously imploding and exploding.

A classic of early modernism, Capital combines vivid historical detail with economic analysis to produce a bitter denunciation of mid-Victorian capitalist society. It has also proved to be the most influential work in social science in the twentieth century; Marx did for social science what Darwin had done for biology. Millions of readers this century have treated Capital as a sacred text, subjecting it to as many different interpretations as the Bible itself. No mere work of dry economics, Marx's great work depicts the unfolding of industrial capitalism as a tragic drama - with a message which has lost none of its relevance today. This is the only abridged edition to take account of the whole of Capital. It offers virtually all of Volume 1, which Marx himself published in 1867, excerpts from a new translation of 'The Result of the Immediate Process of Production', and a selection of key chapters from Volume 3, which Engels published in 1895.

Prologue -- The visualisation of capital as value in motion -- Capital, the book -- Money as the representation of value -- Anti-value: the theory of devaluation -- Prices without values -- The question of technology -- The space and time of value -- The production of value regimes -- The madness of economic reason -- Coda

Written during the winter of 1857-8, the Grundrisse was considered by Marx to be the first scientific elaboration of communist theory. A collection of seven notebooks on capital and money, it both develops the arguments outlined in the Communist Manifesto (1848) and explores the themes and theses that were to dominate his great later work Capital. Here, for the first time, Marx set out his own version of Hegel's dialectics and developed his mature views on labour, surplus value and profit, offering many fresh insights into alienation, automation and the dangers of capitalist society. Yet while the theories in Grundrisse make it a vital precursor to Capital, it also provides invaluable descriptions of Marx's wider-ranging philosophy, making it a unique insight into his beliefs and hopes for the foundation of a communist state.

"Katch has done the impossible: he makes socialism sexy . . . eye-opening, inspiring, and funny . . . this book might turn you into a closet socialist" (Judah Friedlander, actor and comedian). Opinion polls show that many people in the United States prefer socialism to capitalism. But after being declared dead and buried for decades, socialism has come to mean little more than something vaguely less cruel and stupid than what we have now. That's not exactly going to inspire millions to storm the barricades. Danny Katch brings together the two great Marxist traditions of Karl and Groucho to provide an entertaining and insightful introduction to what the socialist tradition has to say about democracy, economics, and the potential of human beings to be something more than being bomb-dropping, planet-destroying racist fools. "The most hilarious book about socialism since Karl Marx and his brother Harpo wrote their joke book." —Hari Kondabolu, filmmaker and comedian "If The Communist Manifesto and America's Funniest Home Videos had a baby, it would be Danny Katch's new book. It's a hilarious and fun way to think about what's wrong

with our world, how it could be different, and how we might get there. Keep an extra copy of Socialism . . . Seriously in your bag and hand it to the next person who asks you what socialism is all about; as long as that person is not your boss . . . seriously." —Brian Jones, actor, educator, and activist "A lighthearted, easy read that packs an intro course on socialism into a short volume. With jokes that made me laugh out loud, and a lot of heart. Socialism is for lovers. Indeed." —Sarah Jaffe, Belabored podcast host Capital Volume I is essential reading on many undergraduate courses, but the structure and style of the book can be confusing for students, leading them to abandon the text. This book is a clear guide to reading Marx's classic text, which explains the reasoning behind the book's structure and provides help with the more technical aspects that non-economists may find taxing. Students are urged to think for themselves and engage with Marx's powerful methods of argument and explanation. Shapiro shows that Capital is key to understanding critical theory and cultural production. This highly focused book will prove invaluable to students of politics, cultural studies and literary theory.

When she discovers that her boyfriend is cheating on her, Sydney, a 22-year-old college student, must decide what to do next, especially when she becomes captivated by her mysterious neighbor Ridge. Original.

"This Dover edition, first published in 2011, is an unabridged republication of Capital, as published by The Modern Library, New York, in 1906."

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,"<sup>10</sup> 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. <sup>11</sup> 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 use of things is the work of history.<sup>12</sup> So also is the establishment of socially-recognised 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.<sup>13</sup> But this utility is not a thing of air. Being limited by the physical properties of the commodity, it has no existence apart 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.<sup>14</sup> 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. The "forgotten" second volume of Capital, Marx's world-shaking analysis of economics, politics, and history, contains the vital discussion of commodity, the cornerstone to Marx's theories.

This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

In the most complete, accurate and accessible presentation of Karl Marx's theory of capitalism to date, Johan Fornäs presents a guide for anyone who wants to understand how today's crisis-ridden society has emerged and is able to sustain and intensify its own deep inner contradictions. Capitalism clearly explains these contradictions, which are so relevant again today in the wake of the financial crisis. This clear and engaging guide explains capitalism for absolute beginners. Fornäs situates Marx's ideas in context, remaining faithful to the concepts and structure of his work. This complete introduction to Marx's economy critique covers all three volumes of *Capital*. It explores all the main aspects of Marx's work – including his economic theory, his philosophical sophistication and his political critique – introducing the reader to Marx's typical blend of sharp arguments, ruthless social reportage and utopian visions. This book will be of interest to students throughout the social sciences and humanities, including those studying sociology, social theory, economics, business studies, history, cultural studies, and politics.

This ambitious book presents a comprehensive new 'macro-monetary' interpretation of Marx's logical method in *Capital*, based on substantial textual evidence, and concludes that, contrary to the prevailing view, there is no 'transformation problem' in Marx's theory of prices of production in Volume III.

One of the most notorious works of modern times, as well as one of the most influential, *Capital* is an incisive critique of private property and the social relations it generates. Living in exile in England, where this work was largely written, Marx drew on a wide-ranging knowledge of its society to support his analysis and generate fresh insights. Arguing that capitalism would create an ever-increasing division in wealth and welfare, he predicted its abolition and replacement by a system with common ownership of the means of production. *Capital* rapidly acquired readership among the leaders of social democratic parties, particularly in Russia and Germany, and ultimately throughout the world, to become a work described by Marx's friend and collaborator Friedrich Engels as 'the Bible of the Working Class'.

For the first time ever all three volumes of Karl Marx's foundational work on economics, *Capital*, has been compressed into a single volume, and for a price your pocket will love. Everyone should have access to a book as important as *Capital*, and that is the goal of Stief Books. This is not the fanciest edition, but it contains everything as it was intended to be. Nothing has been cut out by some bias editor's preference. Nothing has been omitted in order to save space. It's all here. This edition includes all three volumes of Marx's *Capital*, complete and unabridged, over 1300 annotations and footnotes, and dozens of tables and equations. The font in this edition is smaller than typical books, but that is so you

may own the work in its entirety for an affordable price. It is none the less legible, and appears in a clean two column format to make reading easier.

It was only in the sixteenth century that texts began to refer to the significance of "economic activity" -- of sustaining life. This was not because the ordinary business of life was thought unimportant, but because the principles governing economic conduct were thought to be obvious or uncontroversial. The subsequent development of economic writing thus parallels the development of capitalism in Western Europe. From the seventeenth to the twenty-first century there has been a constant shift in content, audience, and form of argument as the literature of economic argument developed. The *Economy of the Word* proposes that to understand the various forms that economic literature has taken, we need to adopt a more literary approach in economics specifically, to adopt the instruments and techniques of philology. This way we can conceive the history of economic thought to be an on-going work in progress, rather than the story of the emergence of modern economic thinking. This approach demands that we pay attention to the construction of particular texts, showing the work of economic argument in different contexts. In sum, we need to pay attention to the "economy of the word". The *Economy of the Word* is divided into three parts. The first explains what the term "economy" has meant from Antiquity to Modernity, coupling this conceptual history with an examination of how the idea of national income was turned into a number during the first half of the twentieth century. The second part is devoted to Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, considering first the manner in which Smith deals with international trade, and then the way in which the book was read in the course of the nineteenth century. Part III examines the sources used by Karl Marx and Léon Walras in developing their economic analysis, drawing attention to their shared intellectual context in French political economy.

"Delving into Karl Marx's central works as well as his natural scientific notebooks, published only recently and still being translated, [the author] argues that Karl Marx actually saw the environment crisis embedded in capitalism. [The book] shows us that Marx has given us more than we once thought, that we can now come closer to finishing Marx's critique, and to building a sustainable ecosocialist world."--Page [4] of cover.

This book provides a comprehensive guide to all three volumes of Karl Marx's '*Capital*', with advice on further reading and points for further discussion. Recognizing the contemporary relevance of '*Capital*' in the midst of the current financial crisis, Kenneth Smith has produced an essential guide to Marx's ideas, particularly on the subject of the circulation of money-capital. This guide uniquely presents the three volumes of '*Capital*' in a different order of reading to that in which they were published, placing them instead in the order that Marx himself sometimes recommended as a more user-friendly way of reading. Dr Smith also argues that for most of the twentieth century, the full development of the capitalist mode of production (CMP) has been undermined by the existence of a non-capitalist 'third world', which has caused the CMP to take on the form of what Marx called a highly developed mercantile system, rather than one characterized by an uninterrupted circuit of industrial capital of the kind he expected would develop. While the guide can be read as a book in its own right, it also contains detailed references to Volumes I-III so that students, seminars and discussion groups can easily make connections between Smith's explanations and the relevant parts of '*Capital*'.

This book examines the life and works of Friedrich Engels during the decade before he entered a political partnership with Karl Marx. It takes a thematic approach in three substantial chapters: Imagination, Observation, and Vocation. Throughout, the reader

sees the world from Engels's perspective, not knowing how his story will turn out. This approach reveals the multifaceted and ambitious character of young Friedrich's achievements from age sixteen till just turning twenty-five. At the time that he accepted Marx's invitation to co-author a short political satire, Engels was far better known and much more accomplished. He had published many more articles on far more subjects, in both German and English, than Marx had managed. Moreover, he had written a critique of political economy from a perspective unique in the Ger-

man context, and published his own pioneering and substantial study of working class conditions in an industrializing economy. Offering an innovative approach to a largely neglected period of Engels's life before meeting Marx, Carver upends standard narratives in existing biographical studies of Engels to reveal him as an important figure not just in relation to his more famous collaborator, but a key voice in the liberal-democratic, constitutional and nation-building revolutionism of the 1830s and 1840s.