

Dear Ray - You are a big child. If I would have the time and the
brain, I would also study Hegel. It is exciting, sure, but I can
not afford it. Do you realize that when I ^{ever} again touch his "books"
I get sick for several nights and run high for a while unable to
attend to my laundry shop.

You ask for a little favor, "only" to "look up" something, but it
more than that. For more than 10 years I am out of it and it is
very hard for me even to formulate anything, but I will try to do
of some service.

Hegel's translation is not good. I don't know if intentionally
~~negative~~
But I am very bad in English and I do not know the exact Marx.
Terminology in English is better - I never read Marx in
English translation. I will try to translate word by word.

"Labor [not ~~the~~ ^{expanding}] no longer appears so much." ["so ~~much~~ ^{so}]
These words Hegel leaves out!] as enclosed in the process
of production as man himself rather relates to the process
of production as manufacturer and regulator. ~~It~~ ^{There is a line} ~~the worker~~ ^{the following:} [What for machinery is also used
for the combination of human performances and the
development of human communication. It is not mere the
worker who purifies the modified nature object as a
middle term ~~between~~ ^{with} the object and himself, but the
natural process ["Naturprozess"] which he ~~can~~ ^{will} convert
in the industrial one he pushes as ~~man~~ between
himself and the antagonistic nature of which he becomes
master. He steps next ["neben"] to the process of production
instead of being its principal agent. [No cliffs!] In this
transformation, it is neither the immediate labor, performed
by man himself performed, nor the time in which he
he works, but the appropriation of his own universal
productivity ["Produktivkraft"], his knowledge of nature
and its domination through his existence as social bond
in one word, the development of the social individual
which appears as the great basic pillar of the production
at the wealth. The theft alienates ["freundet"] labor
time on which the present ["jetzige"] wealth is based
appears as miserable basis against this new develop-
ment, through the big industry itself creates. As our labor
in its immediate form has ceased to be great source

Hegel is
wrong in
saying: "outside"

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of ~~the~~ wealth, labor time ceases at ~~niet~~ cease to be its measure and therefore the exchange value (the measure) of the use value? The surplus labor of the means has ceased to be condition for the development of the general wealth, just as the idleness of the few for the development of the general forces of the human brain. With this ["domit" = thereby] collapses the on exchange value based production, and the immediate material process of production strips itself off the form of constraint and contradiction. The free development of the individuality, and therefore not the reduction of the necessary labor time to create surplus labor, but generally, the reduction of the necessary labor of the society to a minimum, which then suits ["entspiegt"] the artistic, scientific etc. education of the individuals through the for everybody made to be free time and greater means. The capital is itself the producing contradiction by those means ("dasmittel"), since it disturbs ("stört") the reduction of the labor time to a minimum while it sets on the other side the labor time to be the only measure of social wealth. It reduces therefore the labor time in the form of the necessary, to ("um") enlarge it [the labor time] in the form of the ~~surplus~~^{superfluous}; therefore the Surplus [or superfluous] one in growing measure as condition - question de la vie et de la mort - for the necessary. On the one side, it is calling thus all powers of the science and nature, and the social combination and the social communication, to life, to make the creation of wealth independent (relative) of the labor time from the used labor time ["^{wunder} auf die angewandte Arbeitzeit"]. On the other side wants it like thus created gigantic social forces to be measured in labor time, and ban it in the borders which are required to maintain the produced value as value. The productivity ["Produktivität"] and social relations - both different sides of the development of the social individual - appear to the Capital only as means, and are

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for it only means, to be able to produce on its narrow-minded ["bourgeois"] basis. But in fact are there the material conditions to blow them up in the air. [Marx then quotes the accompanying brochure "The source of necessity" and:] "Really reach a nation, where instead of 12 hours 6 are worked. Wealth (english by Marx) is not commands of surplus labor time" (real wealth) "but disposable time (english by M.) outside of the one used in the immediate production for each individual and the total society".

So, my dear Ray, you want more?

Marx speaks about the discrepancy ("Widerspruch") between the basis of bourgeois production (value means) and his own development. It is the last development of the value relation out of the one on value based production. Its supposition is and continues the mass of direct labor time, the quantity of used labor as the most important factor of production of wealth. But in the proportion as the social industry develops will the creation of real wealth be less dependent from the labor time and the quantity of used labor as from the power of the agencies which are set in movement during the ~~time~~ labor time. [See on page 592].

Generally Marx calls the whole thing: "Die letzte Entwickelung des Wertverhältnisses" and then the need after such deep down Wertverhältnisse Produktion". [The last development of the value relation (or "constitution") out of the one on value based production].

On page 595/96: "Capital is thus - malgré lui - instrumental in creating the means of social disposable time [english by Marx], to reduce the labor time for the total society on a falling minimum, and thus to raise the time of every body for their own development. But his tendency always, on the one side (Marx' english)

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Disposable time to create, on the other side
to convert it into surplus labor (Marx's English).

Does he succeed too good in the first, so he suffers
in on surplus production and then the necessary
labor force would be better organized is interrupted
because capital cannot use surplus labor. So
more as this contradiction develops — as more
appears the necessary for the masters to appropriate
for themselves their surplus labor.

These Marx says ~~is it not~~ reenforced by him:
The most developed machinery forces the worker
therefore now longer to work as the productive
one or as he himself with the most ~~productive~~
surplus, though tools used to do.

So — I don't know what Marx said. If
he only ~~said~~ speaks of its "explosive prospects"
that is by itself not wrong. If he means that law
~~automatically~~ has abolished already the value of
course he does not know what he is talking, and
he never understood anything by Marx. Buchanan
in his transformation period gives the absolute,
theoretic development of ~~capitalism~~ big industry
as abolishing of values. The whole ~~Marxian~~
Marxian school built their hope on this
increasing of "productive Kraft". But still
we have to say it was their hope that the
productive Kraft will do it, hope. Rosat, was
the only one who did not want to know anything about the
"good side" of capitalism as therefore got read at Marx!

I don't want reading Hegel as you fighting
for it — but do we really need it? For Lenin
it would have done good if he would have
read Hegel before he wrote Empiricism.
No doubt he studied Hegel because he
had to break with Kantian as also he started
to think about method, revolution etc.

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*) Wrong like was, but I like her
most than any of all the others, ~~including~~ the ~~revolutionary~~
she was the only ~~revolutionary~~ ~~one~~
she was of the ~~Manifesto~~; she did not need
to be ~~revolutionary~~ she was a real Marxist. Who else
had the right to be different?

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Socialism. But we know that Marx at Engels closed up the whole Hegel by using him, and used him so totally that we really do never him, except as good excusing (method). Later, in the 70th, when they got mad about Wilhelm Liebknecht at his meeting ~~fun~~ of Hegel they came back to Hegel ~~in personum~~. And when Engels wrote to Marx (1873) about Dialectic or Nature they started for a little while again to use in their correspondence the Hegel jargon. And very good the little passage where he speaks about Negation he says, ~~coincides~~, in contrast to Hegel, ~~that~~ is proved that the necessity ~~not~~ does not exclude the possibility". Here you have the whole Marx critique on Hegel. Here you have also the class struggle at the question of the Proletariekräfte!

That does not mean I want to treat Hegel as dead dog. If Hegel helps you to understand Marx, o.k. with me. Here: Knowledge of Hegel helps very much to understand Capital. I also agree with Lenin. But may be it is an obsession of yours. * I ask: Why not ~~also~~ Spinoza also? He I think he helped me as Hegel calls Spinoza the beginning of philosophy. Read Hegel, read Lenin, but read Rosa Luxemburg and again, the Com. Manifesto. Anyway - it is already the 5th page and I cannot say more.

All the best

Peter

Excuse me - I don't even have the energy to read what I wrote.

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"helps very much", but
isn't the same, you
know it. By the way
I would like Hegel and Ricardo
first or second?

11/12/64 Peter's translation from Grunrisse & letter on H's translation

Marcuse's translation is not good. I don't know if intentionally. But I myself am very bad in English & do not know the exact Marx terminology in English to do better--I never read Marx in an English translation. I will try to translate word for word:

"Labor (not human, as HM) no longer appears so much ~~as~~ ⁱⁿ ~~so~~ ⁱⁿ ~~it~~ ⁱⁿ these words" HM cut out as enclosed in the process of production as man himself "rather" (vid me) much more relates to the process of production as watchman and regulator. He leaves out the following: ~~that~~ ^{for} machinery is also valid for the combination of human performances and the dev. of ~~own~~ communication. It is not ~~more~~ the worker who pushes the modified nature object as armchair term into the object and himself but the natural process ("Naturprozess") which he conveys in industrial one he pushes as man but, himself and the inorganic nature of which he becomes master. He stops here ~~Wieder~~--HM is wrong in saying "outside" to the process of prod. instead of being its principal agent. In this transformation, it is neither the ~~immediate~~ labor, which man himself performs, nor the time in which it

works, but the appropriation of his own universal productivity ("Produktivkraft") his knowledge of nature & domination through his existence as social body. In other word, the dev. of the social individual which appears as the great basis of all prod. & the wealth. The theft of alienated ("freundler") labor time on which the new "leisure" wealth is based appears as miserable basis against this ~~new~~ ^{old} developed one, through the big industry itself created. As soon as labor time in its immediate form has ceased to be the great source of wealth, labor time ceases

to be the measure of the use value.

and must cease to be its measure and therefore the ex.v. the measure of the use value. The surplus labor of the ~~masses~~ has ceased to be condition for the dev. of the general wealth, just as the idleness of the few for the dev. of the general forces of the human brain. With this "damit"--thereby collapses the ex. v. based on prod. ~~as~~ immediate material process of prod. strips itself the form of constraining and contradiction. The free dev. of the individuality & therefore not the reduction of the necessary labor time to create surplus labor, but generally the reduction of the necessary labor of the society to a minimum, which then suits ("entwickelt") the artistic, scientific, etc. education of the individuals thru the for everybody made to be free time and created means. The capital is itself the process of contradiction (by those means!) ^(dadurch!) since it disturbs (stört) the reduction ~~means~~ of the labor time to a minimum while it sets on the other side the labor time to be the only measure of and source of wealth. It reduces therefore the

labor time in the form of the necessary to ^{um} enlarge it (the labor time) in the form of the surplus (superfluous); sets therefore the surplus (or "superfluous" in growing measure as condition ^{condition de la vie et de la mort} for the necessary) on the one side. It is calling thus all powers of science and nature, and the social combination and the social communication, to life, to make the creation of wealth independent (relative) from the used labor time (Von der auf sie augewandten Arbeitseizeit!). On the other side, wants these thus created gigantic social forces to be measured in labor time, and bind it in the borders which are required to maintain the produced value as value. The productivity ("Produktivkraft") and social relations ("gesellschaftlich")--both different sides of the dev. of the social individual appear to be the capital ^{only as means} and are for it ^{only means} to be able to produce on its narrow-minded ^{materialistic} basis. But in fact are these

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the material conditions to blow them up in the air. Marx then quotes the Anhänger brochure "The source & remedy": "Really ~~said~~ a nation when instead of 12 hrs. of time and wealth (English by Marx) is now commands of surplus labor time." (real wealth ~~but disposable time~~ (English by M) outside of the one used in the immediate prod. for each individual and the total society")

So, my dear Ray, you want more: Marx speaks about discrepancy (Widerspruch) bet. the basis of bourgeois prod. (value measure) and her own dev. ~~(It is the last dev. of the value rel. out of~~ value-based prod. Its supposition is that it continues the mass of direct labor time, the quantity of used labor as the most imp. factor of prod. of wealth. But in the proportion as the great industry develops ~~will~~ the creation of real wealth be less dependent on the labor time and the quantity of used labor as from the power of the agencies which are set in movement during the labor time. (also on p.592)

Generally Marx call the whole thing "Die letzte Entwicklung des Wertverhältnisses unter der auf dem Wert Wert beruhender Produktion" (The last dev. of the value rel. ("condition") and the on the value based prod.)

On pp.595-6 "Capital is thus—malgré lui—instrumental in creating the means of social disposable time (English by Marx) to reduce the labor time for the total society on a falling minimum, & thus to make the time of everybody for their own dev. But his tendency always, on the one side (Marx English) disposable time to create, on the other side to convert it into surplus (Marx's English) Does he succeed too good in the first, to be suffer on surplus prod. & then the necessary labor is interrupted because capital cannot use surplus labor. In more, this contradiction develops. More appears the necessary for the masses to appropriate for themselves their surplus labor."

Then Marx says underlined by him: The most developed machinery forces the worker therefore no longer to work as the primitive dev. as he himself with the most simplest, rough tools used to do."

So I don't know what H1 said. If he only speaks of its "explosive prospects" that is by itself no worry. If he means that automation abolished already the value laws of course he doesn't know what he is talking about and has never understood anything by Marx. Bukharin in his Transition Per. gives expression of the absolute schematic dev. of big ind. and abolition of value. The Anti-Marxian school built their hope on the increasing "productive krafts". But still we have to say it was their hope that the produktivekrafte will do it, hope... Rosa L. was the only one who did not want to know anything about the "good sides" of capitalism and therefore got mad at Marx! (Wrong she was, but I like/more than any of all the others, including the giant Lenin) She was the only proletarian revolutionary in the sense of the Manifesto; she did not need Hegel, thus she was a real Marxist! Who else knew that the Communists are not to be different from the other proletarian parties!

I don't mind reading Hegel or your fighting for it, but do we really need it? For Lenin it would have done good if he would have read Hegel before he wrote Empirio-criticism. No doubt he studied Hegel because he had to break with Kautsky and also he started to think about method, revolution and socialism. But we know that Marx & Engels closed up the whole Hegel by using him, & using him so totally that we really do not need him, except as good exercising (method). Later, in 1873, when they got mad about Wilhelm Liebknecht or his fun of Hegel, they came back to Hegel on pageant. And when Engels wrote to Marx (1873) about Dialectic of Nature they started for a little while again to use in their correspondence the Hegel jargon. And very good the little passage when he speaks about McMahon he says "Notebene, in contrast to Hegel, is proved that the necessity does not include the possibility." Here you have the whole Marx critique of Hegel.

Here you have also the class struggle and the question of the Production of the
That does not mean I want to beat Hegel as a dead dog.
If Hegel helps you to understand Marx, o.k. with me. Sure knowledge of Hegel
very much to understand Capital. Helps very much but is not the same. You do
the very little I know Hegel and Ricardo just as much as Marx, so what? I also
agree with Lenin that may be it is an obsession of yours. I ask: why not Spinoza?
also, I think he helped me and Hegel calls Spinoza the beginning of phil. Read
Hegel, read Spinoza, read Lenin, but read NJ and again the Ch.
Anyay it is already the 5th p. & I cannot
more All the best, Peter

Excuse me I don't even have the energy to read what I wrote

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