

this branch and establish a new venture. It is far easier to put together the million or two million dollars necessary for building a new textile plant than to assemble the hundreds of millions needed to set up even a relatively small steel work."<sup>2</sup>

The organic composition of capital is determined by unsuccessive accumulation of surplus value. Accumulated surplus value is that entire part of surplus value which is not unproductively consumed, and which is transformed into supplementary constant capital (more quantity of raw materials, machines, etc.), or into supplementary variable capital (means for hiring more workers), Furthermore, in the ratio between constant capital and variable capital which is the organic composition of capital,  $\frac{c}{v}$ , c tends to increase; and the process of growth in the organic composition of capital represents succession of capitalization processes.

The organic composition of capital increases antagonistically by way of competitive struggle governed by the law of "the big fish eats the little". The competitive struggle is, therefore, accompanied by a continuous concentration of capital, by the displacement of a large number of businessmen by a smaller number and by the transformation of certain number of independent business people into technicians, managers, foremen, and even simple subordinate office personnel and workers. As put by Marx, "capital grows in one place to a huge mass in a single hand because it has in another place been lost by many."<sup>3</sup>

The concentration of capital is a permanent law of capitalist society and is accompanied by the proletarianization of a part of the bourgeois class, the expropriation of a certain number of the bourgeoisie by a smaller number of the bourgeoisie. This seems an aspect of what is happening in