I. A BRIEF PROLOGUE: EXPLOITATION AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

II. CLASSICAL MARXIST CONCEPTUALIZATION OF EXPLOITATION

1. LTV: Introduction
2. What is a Commodity?
3. The social presuppositions of Commodity Production
4. The exchange of commodities: use-value, exchange value, value
5. Labor time as the measure of value
6. Objections: subjectivist; materialist
7. Other LTV concepts: abstract/concrete labor; unabstractable labor; exchange value, prices of production, market prices.
8. The process of exchange
9. Exploitation
   9.1 Where do Capitalist profits come from?
   9.2 Labor power
   9.3 The value of labor Power
   9.4 Labor Power, Labor and Surplus Value
   9.5 The rate of exploitation

III. RETHINKING EXPLOITATION

1. Exploitation vs. Oppression
2. Exploitation & oppression.

   Fundamental sociological insight concerning exploitation. Exploitation is a form of oppression that gives real power to the exploited: they have potential levers of resistance and struggle absent from brute oppression. This makes exploitative relations complex, explosive, dynamic; it is why around exploitation complex systems of domination and containment are elaborated.

3. The moral bite of exploitation
4. A note on exploitation and alienation
5. Extensions of the contrast of oppression & exploitation: sexual and cultural oppression/exploitation

Terms in the Labor Theory of Value Equations

P = the total value of the social product.
C (constant capital) = the value of the means of production and raw materials used up in production
L (labor time) = the total amount of new value created, i.e. the total amount of new labor performed.
V (variable capital) = value of labor power = value of commodities purchased with wage
S = surplus value
Q = the organic composition of capital: c/v

Equations

1. Value of the total product: \[ P = C + L = C + V + S. \]
2. Costs of production \[ C + V \]
3. Length of working day \[ L = V + S \]
4. The Rate of Profit: \[ r = \frac{S}{(C+V)} \]
5. The rate of exploitation: \[ e = \frac{S}{V}. \]
6. The rate of profit: \[ r = \frac{S}{(C+V)} \]
7. The rate of profit expressed in terms of \( e \) and \( Q \): \[ r = \frac{S}{(C+V)} = \frac{S}{C+V} = \frac{e}{\frac{c}{Q+1}} = \frac{e}{Q+1} \]