

precondition for capitalist transition (Rey,1982:pp. 49-58).

In another article (1980), Rey, en passant, refers to social formations in Africa as "traditional" and "lineage," stating that "...despite a long history of exchange with capitalism, these social formations remained basically unchanged..." (Rey, 1980:150). He wrote, in order to change these societies:

It was necessary to introduce a rupture so that the capitalist mode of production could develop alongside the lineage mode of production and against it. This rupture turns out to be an independent mode of production which was neither capitalism nor the lineage mode of production; this mode of production remains dominant so long as the conditions of the normal development of capitalism are not fulfilled. (Rey,1980:157)

The "...conditions of the normal development of capitalism..." are not fulfilled in non-feudal, pre-capitalist modes of production, Wolpe elaborates, because of "the restricted mode of production" characteristic of their social formations (Wolpe,1980:34). Thus, he writes, unlike the "expanded mode of production" --which consists of "...relations of production, forces of production and the law of motion..." -- non-feudal, pre-capitalist economies are characterized by a "restricted mode of production" which consists of primitive relations of production, undeveloped means of production and most importantly, lacks the law of motion (Wolpe,1980:34). In "restricted modes of production," the peasantry is described as pockets of "...isolated and individual enterprises..." (Wolpe,1980:36) into which, in order to break their isolation and local seclusion, an outside force must be brought. Wolpe's concept of "restricted mode of production" will be dealt with further in this chapter.

It is true that, unlike the "AMP", the notion of articulation lacks