

the first stage, capitalism interacts with the pre-capitalist economy and establishes the initial link in the sphere of exchange. Here, "...the nexus of peasant production and local artisans is partially replaced by the nexus of farmers and manufactures. But the artisan in the countryside is not destroyed." (Rey,1982:44) Capital here remains at the level of circulation and reinforces the pre-capitalist mode of production, leaving the peasantry unaffected. In the second stage, "...large-scale industrial capital...destroys the artisan class entirely. Its penetration into certain branches of agriculture does away with the need for small peasants." (Rey,1982:44)

The third stage complements the second: here "...capital moves further into agriculture and destroys peasant agriculture by competition." Capitalism in this stage "takes root" -it predominates over the precapitalist mode of production (Rey,1982:45). However, this periodization of the stages of development is applicable, in full, to feudal economies only. In the colonies, Rey argues, the path to capitalism takes a radically different route. In contradistinction to feudalism, non-feudal modes of production, are described as "...fiercely resistant to any capitalist development as they lack the forces of evolution characteristic of the feudal mode of production..." (Rey,1982:49-51). Capitalism in "...other modes of production..." (i.e., other than feudalism), according to Rey, remains in its first stage of development, since as it finds it "...impossible to destroy the closed circle of the farmer and the artisan..." (Rey,1982:49). The only way to 'develop' the 'underdeveloped' economies, it follows, is through the imposition of "external forces" (Rey,1982:49).