

process of transition, Rey states, the 'proletariat will always be instable, they can always return to the land, the bonds joining city population with its rural origins are never completely broken.' (Rey,1982:52) This statement raises the question of "...when, if at all, does this opposing co-existence come to an end?" (Foster-Carter, 1978; Bradby, 1980) For Rey, pre-capitalist relations of production are not only maintained but are, in fact, reinforced during the process of capitalism.

Acknowledging the vagueness inherent in the concept of "destruction-maintenance," Wolpe (1980) proposes a new way to treat this relationship. For a more adequate "theory of articulation," he argues, 'it is important to distinguish between the restricted mode of production which is concerned only with the possible relations between agents and the means of production within individual, isolated enterprises, and the extended mode of production which through circulation, the state and so forth provides the mechanisms required to change the restricted mode into an expanded one.' (Wolpe,1980:36)

For Wolpe, the concept of a "restricted mode of production" has two simultaneous functions: on the one hand, it is synonymous with the notion of a "pre-capitalist formation," and can therefore be composed of more than one mode or form of production; on the other hand, it maintains the two major features of a mode of production, namely, the forces and relations of production. However, by using the term "restricted mode" Wolpe manages to mellow down the issue of "destruction/maintenance," since the concept "restricted mode" allows for the replacement of the concept of relations of production with terms like "elements" or "agents" of the economy. The result is that,