

capital, per say, but rather the question of which party in particular benefited from this relationship.

Moreover, in his revision of the "theory of articulation," Wolpe suggests:

There is no intention here, and it is certainly not necessary, to suggest that the feudal or other pre-capitalist enterprises persist because they are functional for capital. The persistence must be analysed as the effect of the struggle of agents organized under differentiated relations and forces of production. (Wolpe,1980:40)

However, Wolpe's revision of the theory of articulation was largely contradicted by the empirical data which was published along with his theoretical model. It is one thing to suggest that there is "...nothing necessarily functional about the persistence of pre-capitalist relations..." and quite another to be able to work out a conceptual approach capable of explaining when capitalism might or might not replace pre-capitalist relations of production. Such an approach, it is suggested, is possible through a historically based model which treats the class of migrant labourers as an integral part of an economy in transition--instead of isolating it and treating it as an independent economic force.

In the Development of Capitalism in Russia, Lenin has placed special emphasis on the class of the "allotment-holding-proletariat," which he found to be predominant in the class structure of transitory Russia. Lenin explained the presence of this class by taking into consideration a variety of conditions; these included the varied forms and slow pace through which capitalism penetrates into agriculture, the identification of the groups or class of capitalists in whose interest the economic value of this class lies, and the demonstration