nant mode of accumulation), precisely through monopoly formation, becomes

the foremost steering factor for secessionist settler colonialism. Seces-

sionist settler colonialism, therefore, conforms both with the struggle of

the petty bourgeoisie and small capitalist against extinction, and the im-

perative of political stability for metropolitan big bourgeoisie in the

face of increased intensity of internal contradictions in monopoly capital.

Hence comes the urge to export this potentially risky "surplus" population

to settle new lands. To substantiate the latter, it is best to quote Cecil

Rhodes (after whom white settler colonial Rhodesia is named), expressing

his imperialist ideas in 1885:

> "I was in the East End of London yesterday and attended a
> meeting of the unemployed. I listened to the wild speeches,
> which were just a cry for 'bread', 'bread', 'bread', and on
> my way home I pondered over the scene and I became more than
> ever convinced of the importance of imperialism....My cher-
> ished idea is a solution for the social problem, i.e., in
> order to save the 40,000,000 inhabitants of the United Kingdom
> from a bloody civil war, we colonial statesmen must acquire
> new lands to settle the surplus population, to provide new
> markets for the goods produced by them in the factories and
> mines..." 7

A French bourgeois writer, developing and supplementing these ideas of

Cecil Rhodes, writes that social causes should be added to the economic

causes of modern colonial policy:

> "Owing to the growing difficulties of life which weigh not
> only on the masses of the workers, but also on the middle
> classes, impatience, irritation and hatred are accumulating
> in all the countries of the old civilisation and are becoming
> a menace to public order; employment must become for the
> energy which is being hurled out of the definite class channel;
> it must be given an outlet abroad in order to avert an explo-
> sion at home." 8

The quotations above do clearly express the vested interest of the

metropolitan bourgeoisie in secessionist-settler colonialism. This, however,