

transmitted into the labor movement itself by its right-wing leaders, justly called "social imperialists", "socialists in words and imperialists in deeds."²¹

In his book, The Territorial Development of the European Colonies, A. Supan states

"...that the colonial policy of the capitalist countries has completed the seizure of the unoccupied territories on our planet. For the first time, the world is completely divided up, so that in the future only redivision is possible; territories can only pass from one "owner" to another, instead of passing as unowned territory to an "owner". 22

Supan's analysis applies perfectly to the handing of Palestine by the British colonial powers to the Zionist colonial settlers. It applies most accurately, despite the systematic effort by leaders of the Zionist movement to distort this fact, popularizing the slogan: "Palestine, a land without people, for the Jews, a people without land."²³

Integrating and complementing the above, our theory views settler colonialism as the historical byproduct of the uneven development of capitalism in the passage from the competitive stage to the stage of monopoly capital; an expression of transitionally coinciding aspirations of the petty bourgeoisie and the big bourgeoisie. The coincidence of these aspirations abroad viewed precisely as the result of their essentially antagonistic class interests at home, in the beginning of capital combination within metropolitan boundaries.

It is the petty bourgeoisie's struggle against extinction in the face of monopoly formation, and the monopolies' vested interest in political stability at home, plus their competitive struggle abroad for control of strategic routes to international undertakings, goods/capital markets, and spheres of influence in the pursuit of capitalism's extended reproduction, that under-