

generalized the conclusion of dual economy to the whole Mandate.<sup>37</sup>

#### 1.3.4 Dualism With Interaction

Because I argue that the dualist approach fails, it is most useful to carefully consider the dualist approach that goes the furthest in the direction of examining the interactions between the Arab and Jewish economies. Among dualists, Jacob Metzger best represents those who see strong interactions between the two sectors. Understanding Metzger will best help us understand the strengths and ultimate weaknesses of dualism in explaining the economic development of the Mandate economy.

A partial corrective to the selective use of data from 1936-1939 was offered in an article by Metzger and Kaplan who also adopt the dual-economy approach.<sup>38</sup> Recognizing the disruption of economic relations between Arabs and Jews during the Revolt, they confined their analysis to 1921-1935. They do not include the WWII period because it “was dominated . . . by short-run economic opportunities and constraints generated” by the war.<sup>39</sup> That is when economic interaction between Arab and Jewish settlers resumed at a time of the most substantial economic growth in the economy of Palestine. Although the massive war-related

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<sup>37</sup>Robert Szeszewski, *Essays on the Structure of the Jewish Economy in Palestine and Israel* (Jerusalem: Maurice Falk Institute for Economic Research in Israel, 1968).

<sup>38</sup>Jacob Metzger and Oded Kaplan, “Jointly But Severally: Arab Jewish Dualism and Economic Growth in Mandatory Palestine,” *The Journal of Economic History* 45, no. 2 (1985): 327-45.

<sup>39</sup>*Ibid.*, 328.