

total Arab imports came from the Jewish economy, and the latter imported 20 percent of its total from the Arab economy.⁸⁴ As for exports, 62 percent (50 percent net of land) of all Arab exports went to the Jewish economy and “for as much as 87 percent of Arab noncitrus farm exports in 1935,”⁸⁵ and Jewish exports to the Arab economy comprised 26 percent of total Jewish exports but “the Arab sector was the major outlet for the export of Jewish manufactured goods, [buying] about two-thirds of it.”⁸⁶

A further breakdown showed that Arabs sold 13 percent of their total manufactured output to the Jewish economy and about 25 percent of their marketed noncitrus agricultural output. “No less than 88 percent of [all exports, excluding citrus] were sold to Jews.”⁸⁷ On the other hand, Jewish exports of manufactured goods to Arabs represented 12 percent of total Jewish manufactured output in 1935.

The question that arises here again is what level of interaction is allowable to maintain the thesis of two economies. However, as important as this quantitative dimension is, what is more crucial is that the figures of the interaction between the two economies that Metzger provides imply a not insubstantial degree of mutual impact and dependency. These figures, in other words, undermine his assumption

⁸⁴Ibid.

⁸⁵Ibid., 172.

⁸⁶Ibid., 172-3.

⁸⁷Ibid., 173.