

On the other hand, he recognizes the limited effect of protective tariffs on agricultural products because of the free trade agreements with Syria,<sup>97</sup> and rejects the argument that protective tariffs on domestic manufacture and the exemptions on raw materials were important contributing factors in the development of Jewish industry nor that the “benefits were in any way consequential.”<sup>98</sup>

Finally, Metzger discusses the role of Zionist public funds in education, health welfare services, and land acquisition. In spite of this important role, Metzger acknowledges that “throughout the entire Mandate period, the share of the nonprivate labor economy . . . probably did not exceed 20 percent of Jewish NDP.”<sup>99</sup>

In a postscript, Metzger sets out to distinguish between Jewish European settlement in Palestine and African settlement colonies, which were also characterized by “economic dualism.” However, there are “crucial differences” between the two. He bases his argument on a study by Paul Mosley on Kenya and Southern Rhodesia that “showed that the mark of a ‘settler economy’ is not necessarily any specific economic structure, but rather a distinctive mechanism of ‘extra-market operations’ and interventions by the colonial administration.”<sup>100</sup>

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<sup>97</sup>Ibid., footnote 8.

<sup>98</sup>This is in response to Smith.

<sup>99</sup>Ibid., 198.

<sup>100</sup>Ibid., 200-1.