

market relations and the increased integration of the local economy in the world market differentially impacted the two communities and reshaped their class structures, economic roles. Within this context, the dualist approach does not address the mutual impact the interaction between the two sectors had on each and on the economy as a whole. Last, the dualist literature posits the settlement and expansion of the “Jewish economy in” Palestine as a historically unique experience disconnected from other European colonial settlements. Although this ideological preinclination has the virtue of focusing on the historically specific aspects of the Mandate economy, it suffers from the inability to draw analogies and evidence from elsewhere to cast perspective upon and provide insight about the development of the Mandate economy.

1.3.2 One-sector Dualism

One implicit variant of the dual approach are those works that ignore Palestinian Arabs altogether and thus posit a separate development for a Jewish sector. An example of this variant is one that “discusses the development of the Jewish community during the Mandate period with virtually no reference to Palestinian Arabs.”²⁸ Thus, “the *Yishuv* (Jewish settler community in Palestine) appears to have developed in a vacuum, entirely disconnected from and

²⁸Talal Asad, “Anthropological Texts and Ideological Problems: An Analysis of Cohen on Arab Villages in Israel,” *Review of Middle East Studies* 1 (1975): 1-40, 32, footnote 11. An example of this variant is S. N. Eisenstadt, *Israeli Society* (London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1967).