

subsequent chapters.

At any rate, building on that article and other works by him and others, Metzger authored a more comprehensive work, *The Divided Economy of Mandatory Palestine*.⁴¹ In this book, as in his other work, and while adhering to the dual-economy approach, Metzger distinguishes himself, as I alluded to earlier from the other variants of duality by allowing for interaction between what he interchangeably calls two economies and two sectors. In addition, he does not confine his analysis to the Jewish economy but also addresses the nature of and developments in the Arab economy, although to a lesser extent.

In the context of distinguishing himself from what he terms “[social] dualism,” Metzger states what he means by “economic dualism.”

The coexistence, within some broader frame of economic reference (state, region), of two interacting economic sectors that differ from one another in level of economic development, *both* of which are “rationally” responsive, in the economic sense, to their respective environments and material opportunities and constraints.⁴²

More specifically, reference here is to economic units that differ from one another on the following Kuznetsian developmental counts: urbanization, the weight of agriculture (versus manufacturing industry) in employment and production, the institutional structure of farming and the nature of the financial markets, the extent of school enrollment, the skill composition of the labor force,

⁴¹Metzger, *Divided Economy*.

⁴²Ibid., 10.