

5.6 The Development of Skills

The development of skills primarily involved the establishment of agricultural schools, but included demonstration plots and was complemented by agricultural research.

The government established two agricultural schools, one for Arabs and one for Jews, not with its own funds, but from the bequest of Sir Ellis Kadoorie, an Iraqi Jewish philanthropist.⁴² The government planned to establish one school for Arabs and Jews, but founded two after strong opposition from the Jewish Agency.⁴³ Each of the schools accommodated a small number of students.⁴⁴

There were also private agricultural schools. In 1936, there were six private Jewish agricultural schools, but were supported by Zionist funds and scientific institutions. These schools had a total of 745 students. For Arabs, there were three private orphanages supported by Catholic institutions, with a total of 119 agricultural students and with fewer financial resources than the Jewish schools.⁴⁵ By 1943-1944, the Jewish European agricultural schools grew to seventeen⁴⁶ with a total of 4,055 students.⁴⁷ For Arabs, it seems that the number of schools and

⁴²Brown, "Agriculture," 186; Smith, 60.

⁴³Smith, 60.

⁴⁴Brown, "Agriculture," 186; *Survey I*, 347.

⁴⁵Brown, "Agriculture," 186-7.

⁴⁶*Survey II*, 657.

⁴⁷*Ibid.*, 667-8.