

Furnestin, R. Muzinic, A. J. C. Jensen, R. Kändler, T. A. Kow, G. Ranson, G. Rollesen and W. F. Royce), the productivity of the sea and the possibility of acclimatizing certain species in parts of the world outside their present range (L. Zenkevich). Some contributions from the Italian, Japanese and Korean delegations are frankly political and seem out of place in a scientific report. However, they illustrate how important marine-produced proteins may be in the national diet of many countries. To some extent this importance may explain the apparent disregard of the conference report at the meetings of the International Law Commission in May and June this year. It is to be hoped that the reported draft articles on fisheries law, particularly that allowing a State to take unilateral action to regulate fisheries outside normal territorial waters, are being carefully scrutinized by the United Nations General Assembly.

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GRANTS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE IN THE BRITISH COLONIES

THE schemes made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, covering the period April 1, 1955–March 31, 1956, which are detailed in the latest return*, bring the total commitments for development and welfare schemes under the Acts to £147,681,582, and for research schemes to £14,750,061, of which £27,909,965 and £1,889,486, respectively, are for the year in question. Of this last sum, £819,495 is for agriculture, £332,701 for medicine, £281,182 for social science, £139,281 for locust control, £64,279 for insecticides, £51,620 for products research, £19,241 for economics research, £10,880 for tsetse and trypanosomiasis, £3,510 for fisheries and £14,000 for research fellowships.

Of the actual research schemes, £362,000 is for the Regional Research Centre for Agricultural Research in the Caribbean area, while a supplementary £113,567 goes to the Institute for Social and Economic Research in the West Indies over the period 1956–60. £59,905 is capital expenditure for establishing the Fundamental and Applied Nutrition Units at the University College of the West Indies and £42,570 for the establishment and maintenance during 1955–58 of a Fundamental Nutrition Research Unit there. £25,300 is provided for soil and land-use survey in British Guiana, £21,960 for the maintenance of the Rockefeller Foundation Regional Virus Research Laboratory, Trinidad, and £9,740 for establishing seismic recording stations in the West Indies. In South-East Asia £27,946 is for filariasis research at the Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, £19,100 for research in the Federation of Malaya on virus and other diseases transmissible from animals to man, and £13,904 for the appointment of a plant pathologist investigating diseases of manilla hemp in North Borneo.

In West Africa £43,100 is for an agricultural improvement scheme in Gambia and a similar sum for the West African Building Research Institute,

£20,000 for the preparation of a social, political and economic history of the Benin, and £11,000 for extending the work of the Termite Research Unit to West Africa. In East Africa £82,329 is for the East African Institute of Social Research, Makerere College, Uganda, during 1956–60, £38,100 for the East African Virus Research Institute, £34,000 for the preparation of a Flora of East Africa; £32,770 goes to the Rhodes–Livingstone Institute, £30,914 to the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, £22,596 to the East African Veterinary Research Organization, £19,215 for the Desert Locust Survey and £16,619 for economic research at Makerere College. £15,000 was contributed towards the activities of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara and the Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara (a further £30,000 being provided from development and welfare schemes), while grants for general research schemes included £60,350 for research on animal physiology under tropical conditions at the Hannah Dairy Research Institute; £50,200 for the Anti-Locust Research Centre during 1956–57 and a supplementary £40,100 during 1955–56; £40,586 for trachoma research in Jordan; £36,300 for the Colonial Pesticides Research Unit, Porton, during 1956–60, and £18,160 for the Termites Research Unit during 1956–60.

Among the major development and welfare schemes of particular scientific interest are the following: £103,600 for the construction of a new chemistry laboratory in East Africa and a further £107,000 for the construction of Nairobi Technical College; £1,653,370 for the intensification of African agricultural development; £350,000 for survey of the Rufiji River, Tanganyika; £328,875 for the construction of trade schools and a technical institute in Tanganyika, and £451,890 for water development and irrigation in Tanganyika. £1,050,000 is for the construction of permanent buildings for the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and £48,000 for the development of meteorological services for Central Africa. Of the contribution of £1,748,756 to the development plan for the Northern Region of Nigeria during 1955–56, £274,628 is for agriculture, £117,514 for technical education, £338,243 for medical services and health, £548,168 for rural water supplies, £39,395 for veterinary services, £35,861 for leprosy control and £26,771 for forestry. £1,312,500 has been provided for the development of rural water supplies in the Eastern Region of Nigeria, £536,250 for developing medical and health services; and of £1,204,840 for the development plan of the Western Region of Nigeria during 1955–56, £245,210 is for agriculture, £548,810 for medical services and health, £92,010 for technical education, £43,070 for leprosy control, £33,270 for veterinary services, £24,570 for forestry, and £49,600 for rural water supplies. £115,530 is for the development of medical services and £149,278 for soil conservation in Basutoland, £83,724 for development of surface water supplies in Bechuanaland Protectorate, £113,185 for rural development and soil conservation in Swaziland; £82,000 for agriculture and forestry development in St. Helena; £510,000 for irrigation and domestic water supplies in Mauritius; £80,781 for the construction of a pathology building for the University of Hong Kong; £984,000 for the construction of permanent buildings for the University of Malaya; £50,000 for aerial survey in British Guiana; and £45,000 for construction of a chemical laboratory in Jamaica.

* Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. Return of Schemes made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the Concurrence of the Treasury, in the Period from 1st April, 1955, to 31st March, 1956. P p. 38. (London: H.M.S.O., 1956.) 2s. 3d. net.