

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, 1946 to 31st March, 1947

Ordered by the House of Commons to be Printed
4th July, 1947

LONDON
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

ONE SHILLING NET

127

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INTRODUCTION

The year under review was the first year of operation of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945. This Report therefore gives, in the following paragraphs, some account of the progress of plans made under that Act, in addition to the usual return of schemes made under the Acts.

The History of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts

The Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945, marked a further step forward in the process of active Colonial development which is now the accepted policy of His Majesty's Government.

Twenty years ago, although assistance had been given by guaranteed loan or otherwise towards development in particular cases, there was no general Act in existence by which any Colony could obtain financial assistance to enable it to pursue an active policy of development and expansion of services beyond the limits imposed by its own revenues.

This position was first modified by the passing of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1929. That Act enabled advances either by way of grant or loan, to be made to Colonial Governments for the purpose of aiding and developing agriculture and industry in the Colonies, and thereby promoting commerce with, or industry in, the United Kingdom. The Act limited the advances which could be made under it to a maximum of £1,000,000 in any one year. The advances were made by the Treasury with the concurrence of the Secretary of State acting on the recommendation of a Colonial Development Advisory Committee appointed under the Act.

The main weakness of the Colonial Development Act, 1929, was that it limited too narrowly the objects for which assistance could be given. The emphasis was on material development and other objects of no less importance were excluded. For example, education (apart from technical education) was not eligible for assistance under the Act of 1929.

The Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, marked a decisive change in policy. Besides increasing the scope of financial help to a maximum of £5,000,000 a year with a further £500,000 a year for research, it was drawn in much wider terms and enabled schemes to be made "for any purpose likely to promote the development of the resources of any colony or the welfare of its people."

With the aid of this Act, it was possible for colonies to obtain assistance towards a much wider variety of schemes. The main disadvantage of the Act from the point of view of the long-term planning of colonial development was the fixed annual maximum of expenditure which the Act provided, which prevented money not drawn upon in one year being carried forward to increase the maximum in later years. Thus it was difficult for Colonial Governments to plan programmes of development involving a rising curve of expenditure. A more serious obstacle, however, to rapid progress during the period of operation of the 1940 Act was the wartime necessity to limit development to projects which could be embarked upon without detriment to the war effort. As a result of such wartime difficulties expenditure under the Act never in fact reached the maximum which the Act provided.

In spite of such difficulties, however, over 600 schemes, some of very considerable size and importance, were made, while at the same time Colonial Governments devoted attention to drawing up preliminary plans for post-war activity.

A report on the operation of the 1940 Act up to 31st October, 1942, was issued as a Command Paper (Cmd. 6422), in 1943, and included returns of schemes which had been made in respect of the year ended 31st March, 1942. Similar returns have been issued annually.*

Before the end of the late war, Parliament was asked to extend and increase the provision for colonial development and welfare in order that the colonies should be enabled to pursue an active policy of development when peace returned. The Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945, which was passed for this purpose, made available—for the same objects as the Act of 1940—a total sum of £120,000,000 over the ten years ending 31st March, 1956. Apart from increasing and extending the provision for colonial development and welfare, the 1945 Act has greatly facilitated the long-term planning of colonial development because the amount which may be spent under it in any one year is not limited to one-tenth of the provision for the whole ten years, but is subject only to the limit that not more than £17,500,000 may be spent in any one year, of which not more than £1,000,000 may be spent on research. This increased flexibility is of the greatest importance in planning development because under any plans annual expenditure is bound to increase as development proceeds.

The Planning of Post-war Development

After the 1945 Act had been passed each Colonial Government was informed of a definite allocation of money which it could expect to receive under the Act for expenditure on approved schemes. At the same time Colonial Governments were informed of the general lines on which development should be planned under the Act. In particular, each Colonial Government was asked to draw up for the Secretary of State's consideration a ten-year plan of development, taking into account not only the money allocated under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, but also whatever contributions could be expected from its own revenues, and from loans. Emphasis was laid at the same time on the importance of full consultation with local opinion in the preparation of development plans.

The circular despatch in which this information was communicated to Colonial Governments was published in December, 1945, as a Command Paper, Cmd. 6713.

A study of the allocations shows that not all of the £120,000,000 available was allocated to individual Colonial Governments. Not only was it desirable to keep a reserve against unforeseen developments later in the decade, but there were also certain important projects which were clearly very desirable in the interests of the colonies as a whole, but which could not conveniently be initiated by any one Colonial Government, either because they were projects of joint benefit to many territories or because they could only be efficiently initiated or directed from the centre. A sum of £23,500,000 was earmarked for centrally administered schemes, including research schemes.

In addition to the amounts allocated to central schemes and individual Colonial Governments, certain allocations were allotted regionally to groups of territories, namely, those in East Africa, Central Africa and the West Indies, for projects likely to be of benefit to the region concerned as a whole.

The full table of allocations as communicated to Colonial Governments in Cmd. 6713 is reproduced on the next page.

* Cmd. 6457 1943, Cmd. 6532, 1944, H. of C. 106/1945, and H. of C. 150/1946.

Allocations

I. CENTRAL SCHEMES

	£	£
(i) Research	10,000,000	
Less amount estimated to be unspent during period 1946-56	1,500,000	
		*8,500,000
(ii) Centrally Administered Schemes :—		
(a) Higher Education		4,500,000
(b) Training Schemes for the Colonial Service		2,500,000
(c) Geodetic and Topographical Surveys... ..		2,000,000
(d) Aeronautical Wireless Communications		1,000,000
(e) Meteorological Services... ..		1,000,000
(f) Other Central Schemes, such as the Central Nutrition Unit, Contributions to the Imperial Forestry Institute, Higher Training in Social Sciences, etc.		1,000,000
		20,500,000
(iii) Margin for Supplementary Allocations to Central Schemes		3,000,000
		£23,500,000

* Including £1,000,000 for the Colonial Geological Survey.

II. ALLOCATIONS TO COLONIAL TERRITORIES

<i>West Indies—</i>		<i>Indian Ocean—</i>	
Barbados	800,000	Mauritius	1,750,000
British Guiana	2,500,000	Seychelles	250,000
British Honduras	600,000		
Jamaica	6,500,000		£2,000,000
Leeward Islands	1,200,000	<i>Middle East—</i>	
Trinidad	*1,200,000	Aden and Protectorate ...	800,000
Windward Islands... ..	1,850,000	Palestine & Trans-Jordan†	§1,000,000
West Indies—General	850,000		
	£15,500,000		£1,800,000
	£	<i>Mediterranean—</i>	
<i>South Atlantic—</i>		Cyprus	1,750,000
Falkland Islands	150,000	Malta	¶150,000
St. Helena and Ascension...	200,000	Gibraltar	100,000
	£350,000		£1,900,000
<i>Fiji and Western Pacific—</i>		<i>West Africa—</i>	
Fiji	1,000,000	Gambia	1,300,000
Western Pacific	800,000	Sierra Leone	2,600,000
	£1,800,000	Gold Coast	3,500,000
		Nigeria	23,000,000
			£30,400,000
<i>Far East—</i>		<i>East Africa—</i>	
Hong Kong... ..	1,000,000	Somaliland	750,000
British North Borneo and		Kenya	3,500,000
Sarawak	†1,500,000	Uganda	2,500,000
Malaya	5,000,000	Tanganyika	5,250,000
	£7,500,000	Zanzibar	750,000
		East Africa—General ...	3,500,000
			£16,250,000

* The allocation of £1,200,000 was to include any subsidy to British West Indian Airways. The subsidy however, has been provided separately from the Trinidad allocation and the latter has now been fixed at £1,000,000 for Trinidad itself.

† Now subdivided between North Borneo (including Labuan), £625,000; Sarawak, £625,000; Governor-General's reserve covering regional schemes and Brunei, £250,000.

‡ Trans-Jordan no longer benefits under the Act.

§ Provisional.

¶ Token allocation later increased to £1,000,000.

<i>Central Africa—</i>		<i>South Africa—</i>	
Nyasaland	2,000,000	High Commission Terri-	
Northern Rhodesia ...	2,500,000	tories	2,500,000
Central Africa—General ...	1,000,000		
	<u>£5,500,000</u>	TOTAL	<u>£85,500,000</u>
III. GENERAL RESERVE			
General Reserve			£11,000,000
SUMMARY—			
Central Schemes, including Research			£
Allocations to Colonial territories			23,500,000
General Reserve for supplementary allocations			85,500,000
			<u>11,000,000</u>
			<u>£120,000,000</u>

Summary of Centrally Administered Schemes

Before describing the individual colonial plans which have so far been approved, it may be well to summarise the more important centrally administered schemes mentioned above.

RESEARCH

A most important category of central schemes are those devoted to Research and Enquiry, for which the 1945 Colonial Development and Welfare Act provided £1,000,000 annually without limit of time so as to enable the organisation of research in the Colonial Empire to be established on a firm financial basis.

The research schemes are drawn up in consultation with the standing advisory bodies set up to assist the development of research in the Colonial Empire, namely the Colonial Research Committee, the Colonial Products Research Council, the Colonial Social Science Research Council, the Colonial Medical Research Committee, the Colonial Economic Research Committee, the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research and the Colonial Insecticides Committee. Reports of these committees for the year 1946-47 have been published as Cmd. 7151.

HIGHER EDUCATION

It was clear from the investigations which were being held into the needs of the Colonial Empire in higher education that substantial sums would be needed for the development of Colonial Universities and University Colleges. A sum of £4,500,000 was set aside for this purpose. Experience from universities in this country is made available through the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies and through the Colonial Universities Grants Advisory Committee, which advises the Secretary of State on the spending of the money available. Plans for the establishment of university colleges in the West Indies, West Africa and Malaya are well under way, and steps are being taken towards the development of Makerere College to similar status in East Africa.

SURVEYS

The early improvement of geodetic and topographical information, which is a necessary preliminary to many other forms of development, is another project which for technical reasons calls for central administration. Modern methods of air photography make it possible for a single well-equipped unit to cover far more ground more cheaply and in less time than could ever be achieved by the isolated efforts of individual governments. Such a central unit has been brought into being with the help of an allocation of £2,000,000

under the Act. Under the supervision of the Directorate of Colonial Surveys it has already completed the most urgent photographic work in West Africa and has moved on to East Africa. At the same time the cartographic work of the organisation has included preparation of maps of Jamaica, Antigua, Zanzibar and Graham Land from existing air survey photographs and other data. An account of the work of the Directorate of Colonial Surveys is given in the Report on Colonial Research for 1946-47 (Cmd. 7151).

Geological survey which does not lend itself to the same centralised method of organisation is being treated differently. Central co-ordination will be exercised to the extent necessary to ensure that the best use is made of the limited number of qualified geologists available, but the policy is to expand the geological survey organisations in individual territories rather than to create a centralised service of geologists.

TRAINING SCHEMES FOR THE COLONIAL SERVICE

The Act has also been used to make possible a decisive advance in the method of training entrants to the Colonial Service. £2,500,000 has been earmarked for this purpose, of which £1,500,000 is to be used for the post-selection training of candidates at universities in this country, while the remaining £1,000,000 will be available for scholarships to enable inhabitants of colonial territories to qualify for the higher grades of the Government Service.

Other central schemes which are in course of preparation include the development of aeronautical communications and meteorological services, to each of which £1,000,000 has been allotted.

FRAMING AND REVIEW OF COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS: APPOINTMENT OF COLONIAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

During the year covered by this report a number of Colonial Governments were able to complete the task of framing their ten-year development plans and submitted them to the Secretary of State for approval. The review of these plans when received in the Colonial Office is conducted with the aid of the Colonial Economic and Development Council.

This Council was set up in September, 1946, to advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the framing and subsequent review of plans for economic and social development in the Colonial Empire and on questions of general economic and financial policy. The membership of the Council is as follows:—

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Portal, P.C., D.S.O. (*Chairman*).
 J. Benstead, Esq., C.B.E.
 Sir Bernard Bourdillon, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
 Dr. R. B. Wellesley Cole.
 Sir Graham Cunningham, K.B.E.
 Sir William Goodenough, Bart.
 Dr. W. A. Lewis.
 J. McFadyen, Esq., J.P.
 Sir Drummond Shiels, M.C.
 G. Wansbrough, Esq.

The Council have considered and advised upon the colonial development plans which have been submitted to the Secretary of State since their appointment. Wherever possible the Council have discussed the plans directly with officers from the colonies who had been concerned in their preparation.

It should perhaps be emphasised that no colonial development plan is regarded as a rigid blue print. Modifications are often introduced in the

course of discussion and review and the plans are all intended to be open to extensive review in the light of later developments. Certain plans have been approved subject to further discussion of certain details: others have been approved as desirable targets for development subject to sufficient funds becoming available for their full implementation.

With these reservations in mind, the plans of the following territories can be taken as having been approved:—

EAST AFRICA	Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar.
CENTRAL AFRICA	Northern Rhodesia.
WEST AFRICA	Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Gambia.
SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COM- MISSION TERRITORIES	Basutoland.
ATLANTIC	St. Helena.
MEDITERRANEAN	Cyprus.
INDIAN OCEAN	Mauritius, Seychelles.
WEST INDIES	Jamaica.

Needless to say, development projects have not been held up while plans are framed. As will be apparent from the tables in this and previous reports numerous schemes have been made in advance of plans where it has been clear that they were bound to receive priority in any plan, or where their small size meant that the plan would not be substantially affected.

Summaries of Approved Colonial Development Plans

The following paragraphs describe in broad outline the plans which have been generally approved.

EAST AFRICA

Kenya

The object of the Kenya plan is defined as “to use the natural resources of the country, including man-power, in a manner calculated to increase the national income of Kenya in the shortest space of time so as to raise, as soon as possible, the standard of living of the majority of the inhabitants.” The plan therefore gives priority to “the proper utilisation of the soil (including minerals), water and forests, and of the man-power of the country (which necessarily includes industrial development), and in particular the better utilisation of the African man-power available.”

Towards this objective the resources available are estimated at £20,000,000 to £21,000,000 during the ten years, of which about £10,000,000 will come from revenue and reserves, £7,000,000 from loans, and £3,500,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote.

The territory's outstanding problem is the alarmingly rapid deterioration of the soil by erosion in many areas. Accordingly the main feature of the plan is to provide a determined effort at erosion control. £3,000,000 are allotted to soil conservation and a further £1,500,000 to the reconditioning of African areas, and these sums together with the provision for other agricultural and veterinary services amount to £6,250,000 or about one-third of the whole resources available.

A sum of £1,250,000 is earmarked for water development, and over £2,000,000 for communications.

The overriding necessity for retrieving large areas of land from the effects of erosion limits the funds available in other directions, but room has been found for a plan of educational expansion which aims at providing a four-year course for the whole African child population by the end of twenty years.

The health plan includes the provision of health centres, the expansion of training facilities and improvements and additions to hospitals.

Tanganyika Territory

The Tanganyika plan envisages expenditure during the decade of up to £18,000,000. Resources are not yet firmly in sight for meeting the whole of this expenditure. On present estimates they will amount to £14,750,000 (£5,250,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare allocation, £5,750,000 from loans, and £3,750,000 from revenue and reserves).

The plan, however, was drawn up before information was available on either the major diamond discovery of 1946, or the East African groundnut project, both of which should have important effects on the territory's revenue. It is therefore hoped that the general economic progress of the territory during the decade will enable this estimate of probable resources to be raised.

The plan has been given general approval, and priorities have been agreed so that if the plan cannot be implemented in full, at least the most important projects will be carried through.

Owing to the topography of the territory and the geographical distribution of its natural resources an expansion of communications is more than usually necessary, and expenditure on this head accounts for over £6,000,000 or nearly 40 per cent of the resources in sight. This figure includes the projected railway to the Mpanda lead deposits, but leaves out of account the railway extension rendered necessary by the groundnut scheme which will be separately financed under the plans for that scheme.

The agricultural programme, estimated to cost £1,600,000, sets out to solve, by varying methods of attack, the wide range of problems presented by different areas of the territory. In some regions erosion is becoming serious, in others the need is for experiment with new crops; elsewhere again the emphasis is on livestock.

An important item in the agricultural plan is the comprehensive scheme for the development of Sukumaland in the Lake Province. Maldistribution of the population, both human and animal, in the Sukuma districts has caused erosion and loss of fertility which might, unchecked, lead to famine in a relatively short time. The first step is to redistribute the population, mainly by providing new water supplies in those areas where water is at present short. Then comes intensive attack on the land thus relieved of congestion, by contouring and check dams, appropriately placed plantations of trees and other measures. Simultaneously steps will be taken to prevent the recurrence of overcrowding, and instructors will be provided for the peasant cultivators who will be shown the dangers of bad farming and the way to avoid soil erosion. By such methods it is expected that the fertility of the soil will be restored and a community agricultural industry based on mixed farming firmly established.

Water supplies in the rural areas have been mentioned as an essential part of the Sukumaland scheme. They are not less important elsewhere, and a large-scale programme of development of water supplies costing £555,000 is included in the plan.

Health and education of course find a prominent place in the Tanganyika plan as in those of other territories. Together with Township Development and African housing they account for proposed expenditure of £6,600,000.

Zanzibar

The Zanzibar plan provides for a total expenditure of £1,440,000 of which £750,000 is to be found from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote, £250,000 from loan and £440,000 from surplus balances or revenues.

The Protectorate has limited resources and offers little immediate scope for economic development. The plan therefore lays the main emphasis on the development of welfare and social services in order to bring them up to a standard which may be regarded as reasonable. More than a third of the total expenditure is devoted to education, the programme providing for a considerable increase in primary education as the main objective. There is also provision for the establishment of training centres for teachers and improvement in the quality of secondary education. The medical and health plan, the total cost of which is estimated at £336,000, includes the construction of several new hospitals and twenty-one rural dispensaries. The improvement of Zanzibar native towns forms another important item; a comprehensive scheme of slum-clearance, rehousing, drainage and sanitation has been prepared.

On the side of economic development, agriculture naturally finds the principal place. A sum of £127,000 is being provided for the surveying, investigation, demonstration and development of crop production, including the trial of new crops and for stock development. In addition, £141,000 has been earmarked for further economic projects, whether agricultural or industrial, and this sum will be treated as a reserve to be drawn on to finance any economic schemes which may be put forward in future.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Northern Rhodesia

The Northern Rhodesia plan is based on a total expenditure of £13,000,000, of which £2,500,000 are expected to be provided from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote, £5,500,000 from surplus balances and £5,000,000 from loans. It is proposed, however, that only the first three years' expenditure should be voted in the first instance and the plan reviewed in the light of the conditions prevailing at the end of that period.

The plan covers a wide field of projects. The development of education and health services form the largest single items of expenditure, each accounting for just over £1,500,000. These figures are exclusive of buildings, which are included under a general building programme and public works organisation estimated to cost a little under £1,500,000. £1,000,000 is also provided for African housing in urban areas and £970,000 for a scheme for the improvement of water supplies and irrigation.

In the economic sphere plans for the development of the agriculture, veterinary and forestry services, game and tsetse control and fisheries together total over £2,000,000, and an additional £500,000 is provided for the development of agricultural production and marketing and the encouragement of secondary industries. A large scale programme for the improvement of communications is estimated to cost £2,000,000.

A novel feature of the plan is the scheme for rural development, which is designed to carry the policy of social and economic development into effect in the rural areas. It is proposed to set up centres in selected areas, where groups of technical and administrative officers will undertake a programme of intensive social and economic development. It is expected that two development centres will be established during the ten-year period and at the first one, which will be regarded as an experiment, there will be provided in addition to staff, a hospital, school, and agriculture and veterinary station, a model rural community centre and provision for the training of African staff in all fields of development.

WEST AFRICA

Nigeria

Nigeria is the largest colonial territory in area and is much the largest in population. Its area is nearly equal to that of the United Kingdom, France and Belgium combined, and its population was estimated in 1945 at over 22,000,000. There are five towns with populations in excess of 50,000 each (Ibadan, the largest, has nearly 400,000 people). Nigeria is, however, essentially a country of peasants. The people are mainly engaged in agriculture, trading and minor industries. Conditions in the country range from tropical rain forest and swamp in the south to desert in the extreme north. There are areas where the population is sparse, but in others, particularly on the central Plateau and in parts of the Eastern Province there are dense concentrations of population and heavy pressure on the land.

The principal occupations of the people are the preparation of palm oil and kernels, the cultivation of food supplies, the production of indigenous manufactures for internal trade and the cultivation of export crops such as cacao, groundnuts and cotton. In the north, there is an important animal industry which provides meat and other animal products for local consumption and hides and skins for export. Mineral deposits of tin, coal, lignite and gold are worked and timbers are extracted from the forests of the south for local use and for export.

The main natural asset is the land, and future economic development depends upon improvements in agriculture and animal husbandry as well as upon the further development of internal trade, including an expansion of the indigenous industries which utilise locally produced raw materials.

The Nigerian ten-year development plan contemplates an expenditure of £55,000,000 of which £23,000,000 will be found under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, £15,000,000 from revenue and £17,000,000 from loans.

Under Administration and Organisation a sum of £1,115,000 will be expended. A Department of Commerce and Industries has been created with the object of improving the marketing of export products and of developing the internal trade. It will encourage local industries, and an important function will be to improve the methods of extracting palm oil, develop fisheries and assist the expansion of peasant textile industries. Development Officers have been appointed under the plan to assist Administrative Officers in the planning and execution of development schemes on a regional basis and to aid the Agricultural, Veterinary and Forestry Departments in the extension of their activities.

£1,772,000 has been provided for Physical Planning. This will be expended on town planning and village reconstruction and upon the expansion of electricity supplies. Most of the towns and villages require re-planning and a number of preliminary schemes have already been started. Others are contemplated. It is proposed to contribute to the cost of these schemes to the extent of 33½ per cent for urban areas and 10 per cent for the villages. An extension of electricity supplies is also urgently required and steps have already been taken to bring electricity under public ownership and control.

A total expenditure of £11,367,000 is envisaged on Communications. The extension of the road system is necessary for the development of internal trade, to facilitate the evacuation of export produce, and to aid the general movement of the population and its food supplies. Improved telephone, telegraph and wireless facilities are needed for administrative and commercial purposes and the improved system will be designed to fit in with any general West African system of telecommunications which may later be introduced.

It is also proposed to bring the Marine Department up to date, improve existing waterways and open up new ones. New dredging and sand-pumping craft are to be secured for the development of Lagos and other ports and also for land reclamation and anti-malarial work.

A sum of £4,214,000 has been provided for Economic Development. The main need in the country is for a widespread improvement in the methods of agriculture and animal husbandry. It is hoped to effect this by greatly expanding the existing agricultural and veterinary services and by providing more adequately for the training of local staff. In forestry, the Government policy aims at maintaining and improving the natural vegetative balance by the constitution of properly distributed reserved forest areas. The forestry training school will also be expanded and sawmills are to be built and operated under commercial conditions. The development of deep sea fishing will, after research, be undertaken and new techniques are to be introduced amongst the existing fishermen. In the peasant textile industry it is intended to establish centres at which improved methods of spinning and weaving may be taught, and through which the workers may purchase their raw materials and dyes at reasonable prices and market their products. The further development of the pottery and brick and tile industries is also to be investigated.

Considerably increased sums are to be devoted to the expansion of social services. For education, a sum of £7,673,000 has been provided, for the medical and health services £10,438,000, for the improvement of water supplies, £8,000,000, and for social welfare £384,000.

In general education, the lack of teachers and suitably trained Africans prevents quick expansion and emphasis is therefore given to the development of secondary education in order to provide teachers for an extension of primary education, assistants for the technical services of Government and students for the West African University College when it is established. Primary education will be expanded as fast as circumstances allow and will be financed locally, possibly with grants-in-aid from Government. Provision is also made for the training of an increased number of artisans, and for extended instruction of selected students in technical institutes a wide range of technical training is to be provided. Handicraft centres are also to be established; the expansion of the Hausa Literature Bureau at Zaria is contemplated in order to provide an adequate supply of reading matter in the vernacular so essential for the development of education in the Northern Provinces. The Medical and Health services will be expanded as it has long been recognised that the existing provision is inadequate. The hospital and dispensary system will be developed and provision is made for mobile epidemic units for the mass treatment of disease, for rural health centres and for training schools for doctors, pharmacists, nurses, midwives and sanitary inspectors. Schemes for leprosy control and for anti-malarial measures in Lagos are also provided.

Nigeria suffers acutely from the lack of adequate water supplies and improvement is essential for the advancement of general health. The rural water supply scheme aims at making available one water point for every 500 head of the rural population. Urban water supplies are also in need of improvement and in the more thickly populated areas in the country new or improved piped supplies are required. Financial assistance will be afforded to cover the cost of staff and plant and up to approximately one-third of the capital expenditure—the remainder of the cost being borne by the local authorities, helped if necessary by loans from the Nigerian Government.

The plan makes provision for the appointment of staff to deal with social welfare and a special organisation in Lagos.

Provision is also made in the plan for a building programme to cost £4,215,000 exclusive of the buildings required for the departmental schemes, for local authority development schemes to the extent of £2,000,000, and for £4,000,000 towards loan charges and sinking funds.

The increased services resulting from the plan will entail residual extra recurrent charges at the end of the ten years of some £3,000,000 annually, but there is every expectation that the revenues of the country will be able to bear this extra charge without difficulty.

Sierra Leone

The plan submitted by the Sierra Leone Government envisaged development expenditure during the decade of £5,250,000, of which £2,900,000 would be provided from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote (including a sum of £300,000 for research projects), £1,400,000 from loans and about £950,000 from revenue and reserves. The plan, however, did not include provision for certain items such as rail and airport developments and the utilisation of lignite deposits, the cost of which cannot be estimated at present. Taking these items into account and also probable loan charges the total cost of development on the scale envisaged in the plan would probably be nearly £7,000,000. The Secretary of State, therefore, whilst approving a plan of this magnitude as a target, has suggested that it should be graded into priorities and be reviewed from time to time.

On the welfare side of the plan, £1,000,000 is provided for medical and health services, which include extensions to hospitals, establishment of health centres and a campaign against trypanosomiasis and yaws; £820,000 for education and technical training, with priority given to the training of teachers; and £910,000 for town planning and housing and the improvement of water supplies. Programmes covering a broad field of development have been prepared in respect of the agricultural, veterinary and forestry services, the total cost of which is estimated at £874,000. The largest remaining item is for the construction of a deep-water quay at Freetown which will be financed by loan and for which a provision of £700,000 is made in the plan.

Gambia

The Gambia plan provides for a total expenditure of about £2,000,000, of which the Colonial Development and Welfare allocation will provide £1,300,000 and the remainder is to be found from local funds and loans.

By far the largest item in the plan is the scheme for the improvement of Bathurst, for which special provision has been made owing to the urgent need of improving conditions in this town. The present plan is to move a large part of the population from the island on which the town of Bathurst is at present situated to the mainland and to undertake major drainage works on the island. The total cost over ten years is estimated at £1,000,000.

The programme for the improvement of education and health services, both of which are in great need of expansion, are estimated to cost about £250,000 and £300,000 respectively. Proposed expenditure on economic development amounts to a total of £420,000. The largest item is for agriculture. A provision of £60,000 is made, whilst a further £75,000 has been earmarked for additional agricultural proposals which are still under consideration. Provision is also made for schemes for veterinary services, improvement of communications and development of minor industries. A reserve of £50,000 has been set aside for further economic projects.

SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION TERRITORIES

Basutoland

The Basutoland share of the Colonial Development and Welfare allocation to the High Commission Territories is £830,000, and a ten-year plan has been prepared for an expenditure of this amount. In addition, a total of £190,000 from the existing surplus balances of the Territory is to be used to overtake arrears in the building programme, and it is possible that further surplus revenues may become available for other projects later on. There is also an unexpended balance from the Basuto War Levy amounting to £88,000; this is to be used for the rehabilitation of Basuto ex-servicemen; the establishment of a spinning and weaving industry and the erection of some community halls.

Basutoland is faced with a formidable erosion problem and has had to devote to anti-erosion work some £282,000, or about a third of its Colonial Development and Welfare allocation.

Another major project is a new road into the mountain area opening up sections of the Protectorate which can at present only be reached by pony and pack train. Transport costs of wheat and wool will be lowered and soil erosion control made easier.

Bechuanaland Protectorate

The Colonial Development and Welfare allocation to the Protectorate amounts to £830,000, and the total expenditure under the plan is limited to that amount, as the present state of the Protectorate's finance does not permit of any additional contribution from local revenues.

The most pressing needs of the Protectorate are the improvement of water supplies and the development of livestock and agriculture. A sum of £205,000 has therefore been allotted and schemes approved for the development of water resources, and grants of £187,000 are being devoted to the control of tsetse fly, the improvement of native agriculture, and expansion of the work of the Livestock and Agricultural Department.

Improvement in the social services depends on the provision of more and better-trained staff and improved equipment and buildings. For these purposes it has been proposed to allot £140,000 to education and £148,000 to medical and health services. As a measure of assistance towards carrying out the programme as a whole, it has also been proposed to spend £145,000 on staff, transport, surveys and roads under the head of Public Works.

ATLANTIC

St. Helena

The St. Helena plan is on a small scale and the total expenditure is limited to the Colonial Development and Welfare allocation of £200,000, since the Colony is not economically self-supporting and there is no possibility of any contribution being made from its own revenues.

The most urgent need in St. Helena is for housing and £50,000 has been allocated for this purpose. A new hospital, poor law institution and lunatic asylum are together estimated to cost £30,000, and £25,000 is earmarked for education.

£50,000 has been allocated for the development of agriculture and forestry, and £10,000 for the development of other local industries, which have also first claim on £10,000, which the plan proposes to retain in reserve. Provision is also made in the plan for training in trades and crafts in order to assist the establishment of secondary industries.

Cyprus

MEDITERRANEAN

The Cyprus plan provides for a total expenditure of about £6,000,000, of which approximately £1,600,000 is to be found from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote, £1,500,000 from revenues and £3,000,000 from loan. The projects under the plan have, however, been graded into three priorities, as it is not yet clear to what extent the full plan can be financed.

Works for the improvement both of agricultural and domestic water supplies have been given high priority in the plan. They are estimated to cost almost £1,000,000. An extensive forestry scheme to cost £880,000 has also been prepared, and the plans for agriculture include the improvement of crops and livestock and soil conservation. Other development items for which funds are to be provided are the improvement of roads and additional amenities for holiday resorts.

The education programme envisages expenditure of just over £1,000,000 and includes provision for elementary, secondary and technical education, a reform school and probation service. The medical and health plan has as its main features extensions and improvements to hospitals and the development of health services in the rural areas. It is estimated to cost just under £1,000,000, and in addition £350,000 is allocated to anti-malarial work, to which the highest priority has been given. £500,000 is to be provided for village development.

Mauritius

INDIAN OCEAN

The Mauritius plan provides for a total expenditure of about £7,700,000. The Colonial Development and Welfare allocation amounts to £1,750,000; the plan envisages in addition expenditure of £3,750,000 from loan and £2,200,000 from local revenues and reserve funds.

On the economic side £750,000 is provided for agriculture and the modernisation of the sugar industry, which is by far the most important source of wealth to the island. Irrigation and hydro-electric schemes are to cost £600,000 and there are schemes for road improvements and land settlement. Other possible economic developments are under consideration and an unallocated reserve of almost £1,000,000 is available to meet the cost of such schemes as they are put forward.

The need for improvement of social services in Mauritius is great, and £4,500,000 is provided for this purpose. A major item is the programme for the improvement of domestic water supplies throughout the island, including the construction of two central reservoirs; this is estimated to cost about £1,250,000. A further £600,000 is provided for sewerage. The medical and health plan provides £750,000 for extensive anti-malaria works and the provision of new buildings, among which are to be a rehabilitation and orthopaedic unit, health, maternity and child welfare centres, and extension of the mental hospital. The education plan provides for a new training college as the main feature and for many new school buildings. Extensive housing schemes on sugar estates and other Government housing schemes will together cost over £1,000,000.

Seychelles

The Seychelles plan provides for an expenditure of £375,000, of which £250,000 represents the Colonial Development and Welfare allocation and the remainder is to be found from Seychelles revenue and reserves.

Of this amount the programme of educational development accounts for £150,000; this aims at raising the percentage of children receiving primary and secondary education to 80 per cent and 50 per cent respectively of the whole child population, and provides also teacher training facilities necessary

to achieve this result. The medical and health plan provides for improvements to hospitals and the reorganisation and extension of the medical department ; but most of the health projects are designed as indirect preventive measures and include improvement of water supplies and sanitation, the dust-proofing of roads, and the reclamation of land for slum clearance and rehousing.

The remainder of the plan consists of a number of small schemes among which are included schemes for land settlement, development of forestry, fisheries, cattle importation, harbour extensions and the improvement of public buildings.

WEST INDIES

Jamaica

Development plans have been under consideration in Jamaica for some time. The third draft of the Colony's ten-year plan was submitted to the Secretary of State towards the end of 1946, and subsequently examined by the Colonial Economic and Development Council. It has now been approved as a target for the raising of loans and revenue for its implementation and as a basis for the submission of applications for assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

In conveying approval the Secretary of State made reservations with regard to the total size of the plan, and also in respect of the weight placed on the expansion of social services as compared with the development of natural resources and in particular industrial development.

The plan submitted embraces expenditure of £23,000,000 over the ten years. This expenditure would be met from the Colony's Colonial Development and Welfare allocation of £6,500,000, by raising loans of £5,250,000 and by providing £11,000,000 revenue in the ten years over and above the amount required to meet the island's expenditure at the current level.

Although developments in the extraction of bauxite and gypsum are anticipated in the near future, the economic strength of Jamaica must rest in the main on the proper use of its land for agriculture and on improved efficiency in the agricultural industries. The economic side of the plan therefore proposes expenditure of £6,000,000 on agricultural development. This includes £1,500,000 for land settlement and £800,000 for irrigation, land reclamation and soil rehabilitation. £700,000 is provided for agricultural credit and £750,000 for subsidies for farm improvement. Lesser sums would be devoted to the improvement of methods of agriculture by extension of agricultural department services and to agricultural education in a variety of forms.

Other economic measures proposed include provision for industrial research, fostering the tourist industry, improvements to the railway and the provision of £1,000,000 for the improvement of road communications.

On the side of social services, the education programme of £4,000,000 includes £2,000,000 for the building of primary schools. Proposals are also made for the expansion of the output of trained teachers and for expanding secondary and technical education.

The public health programme of £5,750,000 places great weight on preventive measures. £2,000,000 is allotted to housing and slum-clearance subsidies and £1,000,000 for the improvement of water supplies. £500,000 is provided for rural health units and other preventive measures, and £1,500,000 for the expansion of hospitals and hospital services which includes provision for Jamaica's participation in the teaching hospital which will be built as part of the West Indian University College.

An important proposal not included under the above heads is the proposed expansion of meals for schoolchildren at a cost of over £1,000,000 in the ten years.

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, 1946, TO 31ST MARCH, 1947.

NOTE ON THE STATEMENTS IN THE RETURN

Statements I and II are a complete list in the same form as that of previous returns, of the development and research schemes made during the year under review.

Statement III shows the amendments made during the year to existing schemes. The figures shown are grants unless otherwise stated.

Statements IV and V are summaries, by classes of scheme and by territories, of the amounts approved during the year. The classes into which schemes are divided have been revised in order to give a clearer picture of the way in which funds have been allotted. This may make a comparison with the returns of the earlier years difficult, but in order to facilitate such comparison as far as possible the corresponding tables for the five-year period covered by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, adjusted for alterations made during the year, are reproduced from the previous year's return (H. of C. No. 150) and given as Statements VI and VII.

Actual expenditure during the year under review and the previous 5-year period is shown as Statement VIII.

I. DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES

Scheme No. (Prefix D).	Territory.	Description of Scheme.	Amount.*
552A	East & Central Africa— General ...	Red locust control <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 552 (see H. of C. Paper No. 150) to cover increased expenditure.</i>	£ 31,050
673 ...	East Africa— General ...	Organisation of tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis reclamation. <i>This grant covers two-thirds of the total estimated-expenditure on the Inter-territorial Reclamation Staff, the remaining third being found by the East African Governments. The staff is conducting experiments in the technique of reclamation of land from the tsetse fly over a period of five years from 1946 to 1950.</i>	47,300
703	do. ...	Central engineering and training school for African staff of the Posts and Telegraphs Departments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. <i>This scheme replaces Scheme D. 517, which is cancelled. The new scheme is for the establishment of a combined Central Engineering and Traffic Training School for the Posts and Telegraphs Departments.</i>	40,000
740	do. ...	Makerere College, Uganda <i>Plans have been made for the development of Makerere College into a University College for East Africa, and this scheme, which covers the first five years of the project, provides for a capital expenditure of £350,000 on the expansion of the College and a recurrent expenditure of about £70,000 per annum. This grant represents a contribution of £200,000 towards the capital expenditure and £20,000 a year for five years towards the recurrent expenditure. About £20,000 a year is provided by endowments, etc., and the remainder is to be found by the East African Governments.</i>	300,000

* The figures given are for grants unless otherwise stated.

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Scheme No. (Prefix D).	Territory.	Description of Scheme.	Amount.
	East Africa— contd.		
628A	Kenya	Housing accommodation for Africans in urban areas. <i>Scheme D. 628, outlined in the return of schemes for 1945/46 (H. of C. Paper No. 150), provided for a total expenditure of £600,000, of which a free grant of £96,000 had been made under Scheme D. 498, a loan of £204,000 was made as an interest-free loan to be converted into a grant on the raising of a £300,000 loan for the remainder. It was further provided that if the Kenya Government raised this £300,000 by a local loan, a free grant would be made to cover the interest on the loan for the period up to 1956.</i> <i>The Kenya Government has now raised a local loan for £300,000 and this is a supplementary grant to cover the interest under this loan for 10 years.</i>	£ 83,334
627A	Tanganyika	Development of water supplies <i>Supplementary grant under scheme D. 627 (see H. of C. Paper No. 150) to cover the extension of the scheme for a further year.</i>	75,700
650	do.	Visit of officer to the United States of America to study methods of soil conservation. <i>This grant comprises three-quarters of the total expenditure for the officer's travelling expenses and subsistence allowance, the remaining quarter being paid by the Government of Tanganyika.</i>	825
526A	Zanzibar	Preparation of plans for reclamation and drainage scheme for Zanzibar township. <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 526 (see H. of C. Paper No. 106) to cover increased cost of expert's advice.</i>	803
571A	do.	Improvement of native town, Ngambo <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 571, which was outlined in the return of schemes for 1944/45 (H. of C. Paper No. 106), when a preliminary grant of £10,000 was made. A further £55,000 is being provided from Zanzibar resources and £90,000 by raising a loan.</i>	89,000
652	do.	Expansion of public health services <i>This scheme provides for the improvement of rural health services, the building of a new general hospital and three smaller hospitals, the establishment of a school medical service, and a tuberculosis survey.</i> <i>The total expenditure over 10 years is estimated at £340,000, of which £150,000 is provided by this grant and the remainder will be found from the Protectorate's revenues and loan funds.</i>	150,000

Scheme No. (Prefix D).	Territory.	Description of Scheme.	Amount.
713	East Africa— <i>contd.</i> Zanzibar— <i>contd.</i>	Expansion of educational services ... <i>This is a 10-year scheme for educational development, and aims at increasing the percentage of children attending primary schools as the main objective, improving facilities for training teachers and raising the standard of secondary education. The grant covers the total capital cost and five years' recurrent expenditure.</i>	£ 214,730
743	Central Africa— General ...	Investigation into female education in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.	700
738	Nyasaland ...	Runway construction ... <i>Interim grant for the stabilisation and resurfacing of runways at Chileka airfield. The total cost will probably amount to about £21,000.</i>	5,000
744	do. ...	Visit of architect in connection with plans for new group hospital at Blantyre.	786
750	do. ...	Establishment of a Polytechnic ... <i>Interim grant to enable a start to be made with the construction of a Polytechnic, which will be used as an agricultural and industrial training centre.</i>	5,000
753	West Africa— General ...	Higher education in West Africa—University College at Ibadan, Nigeria. <i>This scheme forms the first stage in the establishment of a University College at Ibadan. The interim grant provides for the appointment for three years of a Principal designate and a Provisional Council, in order that preliminary planning of the College and the construction of accommodation for the first group of staff may be undertaken.</i>	51,450
723	Gambia ...	Agricultural machinery ... <i>Grant for purchase of agricultural machinery for use at the experimental farm in trials of mechanized production of rice and groundnuts.</i>	8,000
727	do. ...	Educational development ... <i>Grant to cover expenditure on the development of education in Gambia during the years 1947 to 1950. This scheme supersedes Scheme D. 298.</i>	78,200
728	do. ...	Agricultural development ... <i>Grant to provide funds for additional staff and the extension of the activities of the Agricultural Department in Gambia over the years 1947/50. The grant also covers recurrent expenditure under Scheme D. 247, which is now superseded.</i>	32,000
234A	Gold Coast ...	Experimental campaign against yaws ... <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 234 (see Cmd. 6532) to cover expenditure on this experimental campaign during 1946/47 until the start of a large-scale campaign under the Colony's 10-year plan.</i>	8,000

Scheme No. (Prefix D).	Territory.	Description of Scheme.	Amount.
597A	West Africa— <i>contd.</i> Gold Coast— <i>contd.</i>	Training of nurses required to implement the 10-year plan for the extension of hospital facilities. <i>Scheme D. 597 (H. of C. Paper No. 150) provided for the construction and equipping of a Nurses' Training School and Hostel at Accra.</i> <i>This supplementary grant covers two-thirds of the recurrent expenditure on the school for the years 1946/51, and one-third for the years 1951/56.</i>	£ 44,000
685	do. ...	Leprosy survey <i>Grant to cover cost of a survey to ascertain the extent and distribution of leprosy in the Gold Coast and the areas in which leper colonies should be situated.</i>	31,000
705	do. ...	Provision of leper colonies <i>Grant to cover cost of the establishment of three leper colonies and expenditure on staff over 10 years.</i>	94,650
730	do. ...	Educational development <i>This scheme provides for increases and improvements in facilities for training teachers and in primary and secondary education by making grants to various Schools and Colleges for capital development.</i>	305,020
33B	Nigeria ...	Kumba-Mamfe Road	3,500
33C		<i>Supplementary grants for completion of the Kumba-Mamfe road under Scheme D. 33 (see Cmd. 6422).</i>	4,800
159A	do. ...	Housing for labourers at the Government Colliery at Enugu.	6,000
159B		<i>Supplementary grants for the completion of Scheme D. 159 (Cmd. 6457).</i>	2,000
366B	do. ...	Leprosy control <i>Supplementary grant to cover certain additional items of expenditure under Scheme D. 366 (H. of C. Paper No. 106).</i>	1,008
450A	do. ...	Development of medical and health services <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 450 (H. of C. Paper No. 106) to cover the cost of the medical and health development schemes during 1946/47 and 1947/48. The measures to be undertaken form part of the 10-year plan, which includes the expansion of hospital facilities, the formation of mobile epidemic units, the establishment of rural health centres, the development of maternity, tuberculosis, dental and ophthalmic services and the provision of facilities for training medical staff.</i>	146,080
735	do. ...	Development of educational services ... <i>This scheme is part of the Nigerian Government's 10-year plan for the improvement of general educational services. It covers the first six years and provides for the expansion of secondary education and teacher training facilities by the establishment of new Government schools and training centres and the extension of existing</i>	570,171

Scheme No. (Prefix D).	Territory.	Description of Scheme.	Amount.
	West Africa— <i>contd.</i> Nigeria— <i>contd.</i>	<i>ones, and by assistance to voluntary societies.</i>	£
751	do. ...	<i>The cost of the whole project over six years is estimated at £3,056,571, of which amount a grant of £570,101 is made to cover the cost of the provision and maintenance of the staff required under the scheme, the remainder being found from Nigerian Government funds.</i> Veterinary development	330,280
752	do. ...	<i>The Nigeria 10-year plan of veterinary development consists mainly of an expansion of existing services but it also provides for seven major schemes. These have as their objects the establishment of facilities for the investigation and treatment of various animal diseases and immunization campaigns; the improvement of livestock, general investigational work and economic surveys and improvement in the quality of hides and skins for export. The grant covers the recurrent expenditure under the scheme for the first six years, after which period it is intended that Nigerian revenues shall bear an increasing share of the cost. Buildings and capital expenditure are provided for under a separate scheme.</i> Forestry development	358,113
754	do. ...	<i>A comprehensive scheme for forestry development has been prepared as part of the Nigeria 10-year plan for development and welfare. The main object is the creation of a proper and adequate Forest Estate so planned that it can in due course be handed over to African management to be run on an economic basis. To achieve this aim the plan provides for a considerable extension of the existing Department. The grant covers the recurrent expenditure under the scheme for the first six years, after which period it is intended that Nigerian revenues shall bear an increasing share of the cost.</i> Development of agricultural services ...	781,883
664	Sierra Leone ...	<i>The Nigeria 10-year plan for agricultural development consists mainly in a considerable expansion of the staff, services and investigations of the Agricultural Department so that the whole country and its agricultural industry may be reasonably served. This grant covers the first six years' recurrent expenditure under the scheme, after which period it is intended that an increasing share shall be borne by Nigerian funds.</i> Provision of technical training centre ...	68,864
672	do. ...	<i>Grant for the provision of a centre for the training of Africans in various trades and to cover recurrent expenditure over a five-year period.</i> Social welfare <i>This scheme provides for the strengthening of the central organisation, the opening of an</i>	29,745

Scheme No. (Prefix D).	Territory.	Description of Scheme.	Amount.
	West Africa— <i>contd.</i>		£
	Sierra Leone— <i>contd.</i>	<i>approved school and remand home and assistance to voluntary organisations.</i>	
674	do. ...	Grant covers capital expenditure and approximately 80 per cent. of recurrent expenditure for four years. Appointment of development officers ... Grant to cover engagement of four officers for four years to assist in the execution of development schemes.	20,825
	South Africa High Commission Territories—		
603A	Basutoland ...	Anti-soil erosion measures ... <i>A ten-year scheme of anti-erosion measures has now been prepared. This supplementary grant is to cover the first year's expenditure and is to be applied for the continuation and extension of the measures outlined in Scheme D. 603. (H. of C. Paper No. 150.)</i>	32,000
684	do. ...	Improvement of Maseru water supply. ... <i>Interest-free loan in the first instance, part of which may be converted into a grant at a later date, for the improvement of domestic water supplies in Maseru.</i>	49,500 (loan)
692	do. ...	Improvement of District water supplies ... <i>Grant to cover the capital cost.</i>	5,440
758	do. ...	Improvement of African education ... <i>This scheme provides for grants to schools for extensions and improvements to buildings and for equipment and maintenance, and the appointment of educational secretaries to Missions. It covers a period of five years.</i>	54,500
678	Bechuanaland ...	Development of water resources ... <i>This scheme provides for the development and improvement of water supplies throughout the Protectorate over a period of ten years.</i>	204,797
679	do. ...	Livestock and agricultural development ... <i>This scheme provides for the extension of the staff and services of the Livestock and Agricultural Departments.</i>	74,215
680	do. ...	Development of African agriculture... <i>Grant to cover 10 years' recurrent expenditure on this scheme, which is an extension of Scheme D. 309. (Cmd. 6532).</i>	26,995
681	do. ...	Control of tsetse fly ... <i>Grant to cover recurrent expenditure over 10 years on this campaign.</i>	78,575
682	do. ...	Experimental projects in African agriculture	7,000
683	do. ...	Development of spineless cactus for stock feed. <i>Grants to complete projects outlined in Scheme D. 317 (see Cmd. 6532), on which little has been done owing to the war. Scheme D. 317 is now superseded.</i>	4,000
152A	Swaziland ...	Swaziland experimental farm ... <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 152 (see Cmd. 6422) to cover one further year's expenditure on running the experimental farm.</i>	1,400

Scheme No. (Prefix D).	Territory.	Description of Scheme.	Amount.
	South Africa High Commission Territories—		
	<i>contd.</i>		
189c	Swaziland— <i>contd.</i>	Native land settlement <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 189 (Cmd. 6457) to cover the cost of the scheme during 1946/47.</i>	£ 18,000
194A	do. ...	Development of water supplies in native areas. <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 194 (Cmd. 6457) to cover the cost of the scheme during 1946/47.</i>	1,126
258B	do. ...	Malaria survey... .. <i>Supplementary grant to cover the cost of the continuation of Scheme D. 258 (see Cmd. 6532) during 1946/47.</i>	3,242
435A	do. ...	Geological survey <i>Supplementary grant to cover the cost of the continuation of Scheme D. 435 (see H. of C. Paper 106) during 1946/47.</i>	5,000
554A	do. ...	Development of Swazi national schools ... <i>Supplementary grant to cover the cost of the continuation of Scheme D. 554 (see H. of C. Paper 150) during 1946/47.</i>	1,054
755	do. ...	Building grant for St. Mark's School, Mbabane.	3,000
	Atlantic—		
489A	St. Helena ...	Housing programme <i>Supplementary grant to extend Scheme D. 489 (H. of C. Paper No. 106) until 1956.</i>	40,000
676	do. ...	Development of fishing industry	237
676A		<i>Two grants to cover cost of two outboard motors and a fishery course for assistant agricultural officer.</i>	68
696	do. ...	Construction of primary school	5,500
701	do. ...	Improvement of water supplies <i>Grant for further improvement of water supplies after completion of Scheme D. 126.</i>	2,288
	Mediterranean—		
509A	Cyprus	Scheme for training Cypriots abroad to fit them for Government service. <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 509 (H. of C. Paper No. 150) to enable training scheme to continue for a further two years.</i>	30,710
653	do. ...	Purchase of machinery for soil conservation <i>Grant to cover cost of machinery required as a preliminary to a scheme for large-scale soil conservation measures.</i>	16,000
704	do. ...	Acquisition of site for the erection of a reform school.	7,500
710	do. ...	Establishment of six olive nurseries... .. <i>Grant to cover capital cost.</i>	19,500
714	do. ...	Irrigation-subsidised drilling scheme ... <i>This scheme, now in operation, enables peasant farmers to irrigate and increase crop production. There is a great demand for this service, and this grant is for the purchase of two additional drilling rigs and ancillary equipment.</i>	8,000

Scheme No. (Prefix D).	Territory.	Description of Scheme.	Amount.
716	Mediterranean— <i>contd.</i> Cyprus— <i>contd.</i>	Gravity irrigation schemes <i>These schemes, which aim at extending irrigation by using all available water and thereby increasing the amount of land under cultivation and food production, have been given highest priority in the island's development plans. This grant covers four-fifths of the cost for the first two years.</i>	£ 95,000
65I	Malta	Social science training <i>Grant to cover cost of six months' practical training in pensions and other work, to an officer of the Malta Department of Labour and Social Welfare.</i>	278
65IA	do.	Supplementary grant under above scheme...	12
689	Middle East— Aden	Appointment of surveyor for irrigation work in the Protectorate. <i>Grant to cover cost of engagement for two years.</i>	3,000
667	Indian Ocean— Mauritius	Employment of a woman nutrition officer for three years.	2,055
670	do.	Social science training <i>Grant to cover cost of training a Mauritius welfare officer at the London School of Economics.</i>	398
706	do.	Course in town planning in U.K. for surveyor employed in Mauritius Public Works Department.	215
736	do.	Appointment of land settlement officer ... <i>Grant to cover cost of engagement for three years.</i>	4,420
746	do.	Anti-malarial works <i>A five-year campaign against malaria forms an important item in the Colony's health plans. This grant covers expenditure in 1946/47 and the first quarter of 1947/48.</i>	56,250
747	do.	Teacher training college <i>The building of a new teacher training college is regarded as an essential part of the Colony's comprehensive proposals for educational development. This grant is to cover the capital cost.</i>	145,500
403B	Eastern— Seychelles	Training of local personnel in Mosquito control, etc. <i>Supplementary grant to meet increased expenditure on Scheme 403 (H. of C. Paper No. 106).</i>	70
657	do.	Medical reorganisation plan <i>Interim grant to cover cost of construction of new cottage hospital and nurses' quarters.</i>	2,235
712	do.	Importation of cattle <i>Grant to cover cost of importation of cattle from Africa with a view to increasing supplies of milk.</i>	11,000
697	Far East— Hong Kong	Scholarships for students in U.K.	2,000
697A	do.	Scholarships for students in U.K.	350

Scheme No. (Prefix D).	Territory.	Description of Scheme.	Amount.
	Far East—contd.		
697B	Hong Kong— <i>contd.</i>	Scholarships for students in U.K. ... <i>Grants to cover the cost of scholarships at Universities in the United Kingdom for former students of Hong Kong University, the first two being interim grants made to cover preliminary expenses pending the working out of detailed costs. Nine full scholarships are being awarded and partial assistance given to four other students.</i>	£ 10,030
669	Malayan Union	Agricultural development ... <i>Grant of cost of capital expenditure on mechanical and implemental equipment for agricultural development to increase local food production.</i>	38,000
698	do. ...	Reorganisation of pineapple industry ... <i>Grant to cover cost of engagement of expert for one year.</i>	2,300
749	do. ...	Appointment of Principal-designate of University College. <i>This is the first stage in the creation of a University College of Malaya, plans for which are now being worked out. The grant covers the cost of the appointment for one year.</i>	4,000
721	North Borneo ...	Appointment of town planner ... <i>Grant to cover cost of engagement for two years of expert town planner to advise on reconstruction of urban areas destroyed during the war.</i>	4,700
	Western Pacific—		
283B	Fiji ...	Anti-malarial measures ... <i>Supplementary grant to cover cost of continuation of Scheme D. 283 (Cmd. 6532) during 1947.</i>	12,400
663	Gilbert and Ellice Islands.	Appointment of four temporary land commissioners. <i>Grant to cover cost of engagement for seven years of four commissioners to deal with the large number of land disputes awaiting adjudication.</i>	21,000
663A	do. ...	<i>Supplementary grant under above scheme to meet new estimates.</i>	9,200
729	Solomon Islands	Purchase of vessels for district administration <i>Grant to cover cost of purchase of two 66 ft. naval vessels from Australia.</i>	16,800
739	do. ...	Development of medical services ... <i>The complete plan of medical development proposed by the Protectorate includes the reconstruction of the Central Hospital destroyed during the war, district and rural hospitals and dispensaries, schemes for leprosy and tuberculosis treatment and the provision of sea-going medical transport vessels. This is an interim grant to cover one year's expenditure.</i>	48,880
745	do. ...	Purchase and erection of bridges ... <i>Grant for the purchase of six Bailey bridges to be erected for purposes of reconstruction and development.</i>	19,200

Scheme No. (Prefix D).	Territory.	Description of Scheme.	Amount.
13D	West Indies— General	Provision of minor amenities in the West Indies. <i>Further supplementary grant under Scheme D. 13 (Cmd. 6422) for continuation of the scheme for providing minor amenities in the West Indian Colonies, which is administered by the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies.</i>	£ 10,000
201A	do.	Provision of technical assistance to the West Indian Colonies. <i>Supplementary grant for continuation of Scheme D. 201 (Cmd. 6457) for the provision of technical assistance to Colonies by experts from other West Indian Colonies or countries outside the area.</i>	5,000
333A	do.	Specialised training overseas of selected West Indians. <i>Supplementary grant for continuation of Scheme D. 333. (H. of C. Paper No. 106).</i>	5,000
633A	do.	West Indian census <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 633 (H. of C. Paper No. 150) for enumeration expenditure.</i>	3,900
633B	do.	<i>Further supplementary grant under above scheme for tabulation and printing expenditure.</i>	18,650
67I	do.	Social welfare course in Jamaica for students from West Indian colonies.	5,427
675	do.	West Indian nursing services; visit of investigation by representatives of United Kingdom nursing organisations. <i>Grant to cover cost of visit to various West Indies islands by two representatives qualified in nursing and nurse training to report on the nursing situation in the West Indies.</i>	1,450
675A	do.	<i>Supplementary grant to cover increased expenditure on above scheme.</i>	350
693	do.	Medical scholarships	2,000 (Interim Grant)
693A	do.	Medical scholarships <i>Grants for the provision of six-year scholarships in the United Kingdom for 16 West Indian medical students.</i>	21,000
695	do.	Advanced training of surveyors <i>Grant to cover cost of advanced training course at Toronto University for eight surveyors from the West Indies, on the lines of Scheme D. 251 (see Cmd. 6532).</i>	4,720
708	do.	Child welfare training... ..	100
708A	do.	Child welfare training... ..	100
708B	do.	Child welfare training... .. <i>Grants to cover the cost of a course in child study in Birmingham for five West Indian students, Schemes D. 708 and D. 708A being for interim grants for advances to the students pending submission of the formal scheme.</i>	1,440

Scheme No. (Prefix D).	Territory.	Description of Scheme.	Amount.
	West Indies— <i>contd.</i>		
709	General— <i>contd.</i>	Visit of engineer to West Indies to make recommendations on cotton ginning methods.	£ 900
717	do. ...	Establishment of the University College of the West Indies. <i>It is proposed to establish a University College in Jamaica. The capital cost has not been estimated in detail.</i> <i>This is an interim grant to meet certain preliminary capital expenditure and the cost of temporary appointments immediately necessary.</i>	10,000
737	do. ...	Experimental small-holdings at Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. <i>Interim grant to enable experiments in peasant holdings at the College Farm to be continued. A formal scheme is to be submitted in the near future.</i>	300
756	do. ...	Social welfare course in Jamaica for students from West Indian colonies. <i>This is an interim grant to enable preliminary arrangements to be made for a course to be held in 1947. A further grant will be applied for when detailed estimates are worked out.</i>	1,000
757	do. ...	University College of the West Indies— Appointment of an architect. <i>See Scheme D. 717 above. This grant is to cover the fees of the architect for the first stage of designing the college.</i>	12,000
97A	British Guiana...	Appointment of a School Medical officer ... <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 97 (Cmd. 6422) for continuation of the scheme for five years from January 1st, 1947.</i>	3,686
347A	do. ...	Construction of new infirmary block at the Leprosy Hospital. <i>Supplementary grant for completion of Scheme D. 347 (H. of C. Paper No. 106).</i>	7,646
514A	do. ...	Development of airfields in the Interior ... <i>Supplementary grant to cover additional cost of Scheme D. 514 (H. of C. Paper No. 150).</i>	3,500
577A	do. ...	Forestry development <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 577 (H. of C. Paper No. 150).</i>	5,584
85A	British Honduras	Preliminary work on plans for new hospital at Belize. <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 85 to meet increased fees of architects.</i>	1,250
718	do. ...	Dredging and reclamation scheme <i>Grant for cost of continuation and completion of land reclamation and swamp drainage works commenced under Scheme D. 528 (H. of C. Paper No. 150).</i>	4,833
88A	Jamaica ...	Road approaches to West Bay School, Cayman Island. <i>Supplementary grant for completion of Scheme D. 88 (Cmd. 6422).</i>	1,143

Scheme No. (Prefix D).	Territory.	Description of Scheme.	Amount.
	West Indies—		
	<i>contd.</i>		
119A	Jamaica <i>contd.</i>	Provision of modern apparatus at the lighthouse, Grand Turk (Turks and Caicos Islands). <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 119 (Cmd. 6422) to meet increased cost of new estimates.</i>	£ 2,125
130A	do. ...	Appointment of Chief Probation Officer ... <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 130 (Cmd. 6422) to cover increased salary.</i>	1,250
131A	do. ...	Kingston Harbour development survey ... <i>Supplementary grant under scheme D. 131 (Cmd. 6422) to cover increased fees of consulting engineers.</i>	746
211A	do. ...	Appointment of manager for Turks and Caicos salt industry. <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 211 (see Cmd. 6532) to cover extension of this appointment until July, 1947.</i>	1,493
297A	do. ...	Agricultural development <i>The original grant made under Scheme D. 297, outlined in Cmd. 6532, was in respect of recurrent expenditure for five years.</i> <i>This supplementary grant covers a proportion of the recurrent expenditure for two further years together with the capital expenditure on new agricultural stations and other projects.</i>	380,000
642A	do. ...	Establishment of central bureau of statistics <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 642 (see H. of C. Paper No. 150) to cover cost of extension of mechanic's training course.</i>	60
658	do. ...	Appointment of building supervisor for Turks and Caicos Islands. <i>Grant to cover salary and expenses for five years.</i>	2,555
741	do. ...	Improvement of water supplies in the drier rural districts. <i>This scheme is one of the priority projects of the 10-year plan and provides for the construction of 26 catchments and water storage tanks in rural districts.</i>	65,000
742	do. ...	Provision of additional medical facilities in the Cayman Islands. <i>Grant to cover cost of a new hospital and medical staff.</i>	20,100
748	do. ...	Improvements to the domestic water supply of Old Harbour and Old Harbour Bay.	6,103
483C	Trinidad ...	British West Indian Airways <i>Further supplementary grant under Scheme D. 483 (see H. of C. Paper No. 106), to meet the deficit on the Company's operations during 1946/47.</i>	44,500
	LEEWARD ISLANDS AND WINDWARD ISLANDS—		
144A	General ...	Provision of education officers for the Leeward and Windward Islands. <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 144 (Cmd. 6422) to cover additional expenditure incurred and the extension of the scheme to</i>	3,884

Scheme No. (Prefix D).	Territory.	Description of Scheme.	Amount.
	West Indies— <i>contd.</i> LEEWARD ISLANDS AND WINDWARD ISLANDS— <i>contd.</i> General— <i>contd.</i>		£
144B	do.	Provision of education officers for the Leeward and Windward Islands. <i>Further supplementary grant under above scheme.</i>	120
144C	do. ...	<i>Further supplementary grant to cover outstanding charges under above scheme.</i>	503
27A	LEEWARD ISLANDS General ...	Veterinary development <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 27 (Cmd. 6422) to cover increased expenditure. The scheme will be completed by the end of 1946.</i>	1,071
32A	do. ...	Director of Agriculture <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 32 (Cmd. 6422) to cover cost of continuation of post of Director of Agriculture for a further five years.</i>	8,728
169A	do. ...	Appointment of Federal Senior Medical Officer. <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 169 (Cmd. 6457) to cover excess expenditure on clerical staff.</i>	65
715	do. ...	Public works engineering staff <i>Grant to cover cost of extension of Scheme D. 360 (H. of C. Paper No. 106) for a further two years.</i>	11,670
722	do. ...	Training of teachers <i>Grant to cover continued training of teachers in the Leeward Islands during 1947, as a temporary replacement for Scheme D. 410 (H. of C. Paper No. 106), which expires at the end of 1946.</i>	5,000
725	do. ...	Continuation of post of Federal Education Officer. <i>This post was provided for under the combined scheme D. 144A until the end of 1946. From January 1st, 1947, separate schemes are being made in respect of each colony. The grant covers the cost of this appointment for a further five years from that date.</i>	6,595
726	do. ...	Continuation of appointment of Chief Veterinary Officer. <i>This post was provided for under Scheme D. 27A (see above) until the end of 1946. This grant covers the cost of the appointment for a further five years from 1st January, 1947.</i>	6,000
387A	Antigua ...	Vocational training for joiners and carpenters <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 387 (see H. of C. Paper No. 106) to provide for cost of additional capital expenditure and</i>	6,250

Scheme No. (Prefix D).	Territory.	Description of Scheme.	Amount.
	West Indies— <i>contd.</i>		
	LEEWARD ISLANDS <i>contd.</i>		£
	Antigua <i>contd.</i>	<i>four-fifths of the recurrent expenditure for five years.</i>	
699	do. ...	Expert examination of scheme for water supplies.	74
205A	Montserrat ...	Improvement of public health services ... <i>Supplementary grant to cover increased expenditure incurred under Scheme D. 205 (Cmd. 6457).</i>	7,971
666	do. ...	Peasant land settlement development ... <i>This scheme provides for the establishment of a Land Settlement Board, the erection of peasants' houses and establishment of a central farm. It supersedes Schemes D. 348 and D. 447, which are cancelled. The loan which is interest free, may later be converted wholly or in part into a grant.</i>	1,000 (grant) 28,650 (loan)
656	St. Kitts-Nevis	Agricultural development of Nevis ... <i>Grant to cover cost of purchase of trucks for transporting the cane crop.</i>	1,500
687	do. ...	Agricultural development of Anguilla ... <i>Grant to cover capital expenditure and five years' recurrent expenditure.</i>	5,550
	WINDWARD ISLANDS		
734	General ...	Employment of executive architect and draughtsman. ... <i>Grant to cover cost for three years.</i>	6,331
241A	Dominica ...	Social welfare ... <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 241 (see Cmd. 6532) to cover the appointment of a district welfare officer for three years and other additional expenditure.</i>	2,535
702	do. ...	Public works staff ... <i>Grant to cover appointment of a Director of Works and an Assistant Engineer for five years. The existing post of Colonial Engineer is terminated with the closing of Scheme D. 360 at the end of 1946.</i>	7,000
733	do. ...	Continuation of post of education officer ... <i>This post was provided for under Scheme D. 144A until the end of 1946; the grant covers the cost of the appointment for a further two years.</i>	2,496
551A	Grenada ...	Agricultural development ... <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 551 (H. of C. Paper No. 150) to cover increased expenditure.</i>	1,290
612A	do. ...	Improvement of cocoa industry of Grenada <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 612 (H. of C. Paper No. 150) to cover increased expenditure.</i>	612
654	do. ...	Establishment of school farm ... <i>Grant to cover cost of capital expenditure and recurrent expenditure for five years.</i>	6,250
665	do. ...	Employment of Executive Housing Officer <i>Grant to cover appointment of executive officer for five years to be attached to the Central Planning and Housing Authority.</i>	2,900

Scheme No. (Prefix D).	Territory.	Description of Scheme.	Amount.
	West Indies— <i>contd.</i>		
	WINDWARD ISLANDS— <i>contd.</i>		
707	Grenada— <i>contd.</i>	Continuation of post of education officer ... <i>This post was provided for under the combined Scheme D. 144A until the end of 1946. The grant covers the cost of the appointment for a further three years from 1st January, 1947.</i>	£ 4,100
352A	St. Lucia ...	Appointment of social welfare officer ... <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 352 to cover excess expenditure.</i>	50
420A	do. ...	Construction of Anse-la-Raye—Soufriere road. <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 420 (H. of C. Paper No. 106) to cover cost of a survey to determine the best permanent location of the road.</i>	300
649	do. ...	Provision of combined water supply for Vieux Fort, Laborie and Black Bay.	12,130
660	do. ...	Establishment of agricultural demonstration centre. <i>Grant to cover capital expenditure and recurrent expenditure for five years. The centre will demonstrate soil conservation and mixed farming methods in badly eroded districts.</i>	7,290
661	do. ...	Reorganisation of sanitary arrangements at Castries.	5,319
688	do. ...	Erection of beach market sheds ... <i>This scheme forms part of the general plan for improvements in the fishing industry.</i>	810
690	do. ...	Establishment of marketing organisation and appointment of a marketing officer. <i>Grant to cover cost of appointment for five years.</i>	5,000
690A	do. ...	<i>Supplementary grant under above scheme to cover cost of appointment and training of a co-operative officer for five years.</i>	4,500
700	do. ...	Improvement and extension of Castries water supply. <i>This scheme aims at providing a pure water supply to most of the population and a larger quantity of water for shipping. In addition to this grant, an approximately equal sum will be raised by local loan, the interest on which may be met by a further grant.</i>	25,000
724	do. ...	Continuation of post of education officer... <i>This post was provided for under the combined Scheme D. 144A until the end of 1946. The grant covers the cost of the appointment for a further five years from 1st January, 1947.</i>	6,509
106(a)c	St. Vincent ...	Reorganisation of Glen School Farm ... <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 106(a) (Cmd. 6422).</i>	202

Scheme No. (Prefix D).	Territory.	Description of Scheme.	Amount.
	West Indies— <i>contd.</i>		
	WINDWARD ISLANDS— <i>contd.</i>		
555A	St. Vincent— <i>contd.</i>	Organisation and supervision of 4-H Clubs, agricultural societies, etc. <i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 555 (H. of C. Paper No. 150) to cover appointment of an additional woman welfare worker.</i>	£ 450
655	do. ...	Regional water supply scheme for Kingstown and Southern Area. <i>Grant to cover 75 per cent of cost of scheme, the remaining 25 per cent, which may be recoverable from increased revenue, being met from the Colony's funds.</i>	25,000
662	do. ...	Fisheries development <i>Grant to cover appointment of Junior Fishery Officer and two Junior Fishery Instructors for five years.</i>	4,610
719	do. ...	Employment of staff of Central Housing and Planning Authority. <i>Grant to cover cost of appointment for five years of staff required to put into operation the 10-year plan for housing and slum clearance.</i>	5,365
720	do. ...	Educational development programme ... <i>Grant to cover cost of continuation of appointment of education officer and clerical assistance for a further five years after the expiration of Scheme D. 144 at the end of 1946.</i>	7,140
	General—		
280A	General ...	Colonial Food Yeast Limited—Factory in Jamaica. <i>Supplementary interest-free loan under Scheme D. 280 (see Cmd. 6532) to meet increased capital expenditure and the cost of provision for housing and alteration of plant.</i>	30,000 (loan)
436(a)A	do. ...	Social science course at London School of Economics. <i>Supplementary grant under scheme D. 436(a) (H. of C. Paper No. 106) to meet the cost of sending one Jamaican student to Cyprus and Canada to study co-operation work after taking the course at the London School of Economics.</i>	100
538A	do. ...	Colonial Food Yeast Limited <i>Supplementary loan under Scheme D. 538 (H. of C. Paper No. 150) to meet working expenses in connection with the food yeast factory at Jamaica up to 31st March, 1947.</i>	30,000 (loan)
625	do. ...	Central organisation for Colonial Geodetic and Topographical Surveys. <i>This scheme was described in H. of C. Paper No. 150. This grant is to cover expenditure as shown in the Organisation's 1946/47 estimates.</i>	227,000
640A	do. ...	Grant to assist Health Inspector, Uganda Medical Department, to qualify for a senior appointment in the Colonial Service as an entomologist.	50

Scheme No. (Prefix D).	Territory.	Description of Scheme.	Amount.
	General—contd. General—contd.		£
659	do. ...	<i>Supplementary grant under Scheme D. 640 (H. of C. Paper No. 150) to cover income tax payable on the original grant.</i> Social welfare training of two Palestinian students at the London School of Economics.	1,782
668	do. ...	<i>Grant to cover cost of two-year course.</i> Veterinary education: visit of lecturer in veterinary parasitology, Liverpool University.	300
677	do. ...	<i>Grant to Liverpool University to cover half the cost of a six-months' visit to Gold Coast, Nigeria and South Africa of a permanent lecturer and research worker in veterinary parasitology to gain first-hand knowledge of modern teaching in this subject.</i> Social science training. <i>Grants to cover cost of courses in Colonial Welfare at the London School of Economics for students from various colonies, as given under the sub-headings below.</i> Scheme D. 677(a) Hong Kong Scheme D. 677 (b) West Indies (interim grant). Scheme D. 677(d) Palestine (interim grant). Scheme D. 677(c) Malayan Union Scheme D. 677(f) Singapore Scheme D. 677(f)A Singapore (supplementary grant). Scheme D. 677(g) Mauritius Scheme D. 677(g)A Mauritius (supplementary grant).	2,260 6,000 500 2,475 800 2,227 100 728
686	do. ...	Colonial Service Training Scheme <i>This scheme, which implements the proposals in the Devonshire Committee's report, is divided into sub-schemes as given below.</i>	
686(a)	do. ...	Provision of supervisors in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and London.	3,900
686(b)	do. ...	<i>Grant to cover expenditure during the academic year 1946/47.</i> Payment of passages, allowances and approved fees to students undergoing training under the above scheme.	51,000
686(c)	do. ...	<i>Grant to cover expenditure during the academic year 1946/47.</i> Payments to Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and London in respect of training under the above scheme.	32,000
686(d)	do. ...	<i>Grant to cover expenditure during the academic year 1946/47.</i> Reopening and maintenance of Colonial Service Clubs at Oxford and Cambridge in connection with the above scheme.	1,195
691	do. ...	<i>Grant to cover expenditure during the academic year 1946/47.</i> Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture; training of a lecturer in agricultural advisory methods.	2,700

Scheme No. (Prefix D).	Territory.	Description of Scheme.	Amount.
	General—contd.		
694(a)	General—contd.	Scholarship scheme to provide residents in the Colonies with pre-selection training to qualify them for the higher grades of the public service. <i>Under the C. D. & W. Act, 1945 the sum of £2,500,000 is allocated to training schemes for the Colonial Service, and it is proposed to use £1,000,000 of this amount for the purpose of the above scheme. This is an interim grant to cover the cost of passages and initial expenses of candidates selected in 1946.</i>	£ 2,000
731(a)	do. ...	Social science training <i>Grant to cover cost of sending one student from Gambia on the two-year social science course at the London School of Economics.</i>	840
731(b)	do. ...	<i>Grant similar to above for two students from Tanganyika.</i>	2,110
732	do. ...	Social science training. <i>See Scheme D. 731(a) above. The grants below are for sending students from the West Indies on the same course :—</i>	
732(a)	do. ...	One student from British Guiana ...	1,020
732(b)	do. ...	Two students from Jamaica	1,940
732(c)	do. ...	One student from Trinidad, plus the cost of training a second student for the London Degree in Sociology.	2,225
			£6,526,767

II. RESEARCH

Scheme No. (Prefix R).	Territory.*	Description of Scheme.	Amount.
7	General— General	Colonial Products Research <i>Estimated expenditure on Scheme R. 7 (see Cmd. 6422, Appendix B).</i>	116,700
57A	do. ...	Research into economic factors underlying location of industries engaged in processing certain important colonial raw materials. <i>Grant to continue research for a second year (see H. of C. 150).</i>	850
119	do. ...	Locust control <i>Research on the design and construction of equipment for the "air-to-air" spraying of flying locusts from aircraft (see R. 74A below).</i>	1,000
120	do. ...	Fisheries Research <i>Grant for the purchase of rare books of reference to form a library in this country.</i>	2,000

* All Research Schemes count against a central allocation but are arranged geographically for ease of reference.

Scheme No. (Prefix R).	Territory.	Description of Scheme.	Amount.
51A	General—contd. General contd.	Deficiency grant towards the expenses of the Anti-Locust Research Centre. <i>Supplementary grant necessitated by an increase in the establishment at the Centre (see H. of C. 106).</i>	£ 11,000
74A	do. ...	Locust Control... .. <i>Research, development and entomological testing of certain chemical solutions for spraying from aircraft, to be carried out at the Porton Experimental Station (see R. 119 above and H. of C. 150).</i>	1,500
124	do. ...	Colonial Medical Research Studentships ... <i>Grant for the institution of 10 Research Studentships, tenable at any University, for British graduates in medicine and cognate sciences who desire to prepare themselves for research work in tropical medicine and related subjects.</i>	6,000
12S } 128A }	do. ...	Research on the design of apparatus for the application and dissemination of insecticides. <i>The work will include engineering, research into the design of suitable apparatus, and the chemical, entomological and botanical assessment of the sprays produced. Most of the work will be carried out at the Imperial College of Science and Technology.</i>	17,200
129	do. ...	Grant to the "Annals of Tropical Medicine" to assist in the publication of a paper on the control of malaria.	50
131	do. ...	Appointment of Dr. A. F. Mahaffy, C.M.G., M.D., D.P.H., as Joint Secretary of the Colonial Medical Research Committee.	15,000
137	do. ...	Appointment of Dr. F. Dixey, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.G.S., as Director of Colonial Geological Surveys, together with a small planning staff. <i>(Interim grant.)</i>	2,100
130	do. ...	Provision for the appointment of a Secretary to the Research Sub-Committee of the Colonial Economic Advisory Committee.	2,000
143	do. ...	Provision for the appointment of a Colonial Liaison Officer at the Building Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. <i>This appointment will facilitate the interchange of information on building research between this country and the Colonies.</i>	4,750
149 } 149A }	do. ...	Appointment of a Colonial research worker at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.	1,605
156	do. ...	Appointment of a Colonial clinical research worker at Oxford University.	1,480
163	do. ...	Appointment of a Colonial research worker on Schistosomiasis at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.	1,100
164	do. ...	Appointment of a Colonial research worker on Viruses at the Central Public Health Laboratory, Hendon.	1,100

Scheme No. (Prefix R).	Territory.	Description of Scheme.	Amount.
104(a)A	General <i>contd.</i> General— <i>contd.</i>	Grant to Oxford University for the study of French Administration in North Africa. <i>A supplementary grant to Scheme R. 104 (a) (see H. of C. 150).</i>	£ 528
167	do. ...	Review of the organisation and methodology of agricultural statistics in the Colonies. <i>The Agricultural Economics Research Institute of the University of Oxford will review the reports which have been submitted by Colonial Governments on Agricultural Statistics and make recommendations for their improvement and expansion.</i>	1,000
168	do. ...	Fundamental research on insecticides ... <i>The experiments, which will be carried out at the Porton Experimental Station, will aim at devising methods of applying insecticides so as to avoid loss through the action of the sun, absorption by vegetation, mud, thatch and through the skin of cattle (see R. 174 below).</i>	19,350
172	do. ...	Co-ordination of Information about Native Affairs in the African Colonies. <i>Grant for the appointment of a research assistant in the Colonial Office to co-ordinate information on native administration, African local government, native land tenure and native law and courts, etc.</i>	2,100
174	do. ...	Insecticide Research <i>Grant for the appointment of a Principal Scientific Officer to conduct insecticide research in the United Kingdom and advise on Colonial insecticide problems (see R. 168 above).</i>	2,500
78A	Africa— General ...	Compilation of an annotated bibliography of works in Land Tenure in Africa. <i>Supplementary grant to enable the bibliography to be completed (see H. of C. 150).</i>	108
141	do. ...	Grant to assist in the completion of the manuscript of a book on African Separatist Churches.	120
165	do. ...	Studentships in African Languages <i>Further grant for training ten African students in linguistics at the School of Oriental and African Studies. The previous scheme, R. 26, provided for 10 similar studentships (see Cmd. 6532).</i>	9,190
126	East Africa— General	Tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis research and reclamation. <i>The grant covers two-thirds of the total estimated expenditure on tsetse fly, trypanosomiasis and reclamation research in East Africa. This will be developed on a regional basis and entail a Central Research Institute and a separate Reclamation Service with close liaison between the two. The East African Governments have agreed to pay the remaining one-third (see D. 673 in Section I above).</i>	234,660

Scheme No. (Prefix R).	Territory.	Description of Scheme.	Amount.
	East Africa—		
	<i>contd.</i>		
127	General— <i>contd.</i>	Visit to Canada of the Director of the East African Veterinary Research Institute to study a new method of producing rinderpest serum.	£ 230
79A	do. ...	Survey of water resources of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. <i>Supplementary grant to enable Professor F. C. Debenham, of Cambridge University, to visit the East African territories on his return journey to study their water problems on the spot (see H. of C. 150).</i>	300
148 } 148A }	do. ...	Labour efficiency research <i>Grant to enable a team of experts to undertake a survey among the 6,000 African employees of the Kenya-Uganda Railways stationed in Nairobi to study factors affecting the efficiency of African labour, e.g., nutrition, housing, social environment, and economic incentives.</i>	5,720
153	do. ...	Agricultural research <i>Provision covering a period of five years for the appointment of a Director of Agricultural Research, East Africa, who will prepare detailed proposals for an expanded organisation of agricultural research in that region.</i>	20,000
68A	do. ...	Experiments with D.D.T. and other insecticides and repellants in East Africa. <i>A supplementary grant to continue the work of the Insecticide Research Unit for a further three years after the termination of the existing scheme R. 68 (see H. of C. 150).</i>	29,000
108	Kenya ...	Malaria control <i>Grant to enable malaria control trials, using D.D.T., to be carried out in the highlands of Kenya, under the general direction of the officer in charge of the Colonial Insecticides Research Unit (see R. 68A above).</i>	9,500
116	do. ...	Social Research <i>Grant for the employment of three sociologists to investigate land and settlement problems.</i> <i>They will join the sociologist already employed under Scheme R. 83 (see H. of C. 150).</i>	5,100
152	do. ...	Social Research <i>To finance the visit of an expert to draw up a plan of social research, to be carried out under Scheme R. 116.</i>	560
170	do. ...	Insecticide Research <i>Grant to enable experiments on the disinfection of aircraft to be conducted, employing aircraft of the East African Airways.</i>	500
162 } 162A }	Tanganyika ...	Malaria Research <i>Scheme to enable investigations into the bionomics of certain vectors of malaria, similar to those made under Schemes R. 8 and R. 40 for West Africa, to be carried out in Tanganyika (see Cmd. 6422 and H. of C. 196).</i>	4,670

Scheme No. (Prefix R).	Territory.	Description of Scheme.	Amount.
173	East Africa— <i>contd.</i> Tanganyika— <i>contd.</i>	Medical Survey in connection with the East African Groundnut Scheme (<i>see Cmd. 7030</i>) <i>It is intended that a Medical Survey should be carried out to elicit information as to the relative incidence and importance of diseases and their causes in East Africa. The survey will be associated with the East African Groundnut Scheme and the present preliminary scheme provides for the purchase of transport and equipment and for the secondment of a Tanganyika Medical Officer for a period of two years.</i>	£ 4,600
117 } 117A }	Uganda	Linguistic Research ... <i>Visit of a member of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, to study the Ganda language.</i>	1,030
125	do.	Rockefeller Yellow Fever Research Institutes in Entebbe, Uganda and Lagos, Nigeria. <i>It is intended that the two Institutes will be transferred to British responsibility when the Rockefeller Foundation withdraws from participation in the work at or about the end of 1948. The Institutes will then be widened in scope to undertake research into virus problems generally. The present grant is to cover the cost of staff housing required for the proposed expansion and is divided between (a) Uganda, £20,000, and (b) Nigeria, £15,000 (see below).</i>	20,000
135	do.	Water storage in Lake Victoria ... <i>Grant enabling an expert to visit Uganda to investigate the possibility of water storage in Lake Victoria and to assess the prospects of hydro-electric development.</i>	8,050
136	do.	Geological Research ... <i>Grant in favour of the University of Edinburgh to provide for analytical work on mineral specimens from Uganda.</i>	600
142	do.	Appointment of a Laboratory Assistant to the Yellow Fever Research Institute at Entebbe. <i>See R. 125 above.</i>	1,140
144	do.	Physiological and Biochemical Research at Makerere College. <i>This grant provides for buildings, equipment and the appointment of staff to undertake physiological and biochemical research in association with the Biochemistry Department of Makerere College.</i>	44,200
147 } 147A }	do.	Appointment of an Entomologist to the Yellow Fever Research Institute, Entebbe. <i>See R. 125 above.</i>	2,720
151	do.	Yellow Fever Research Institute, Entebbe. <i>Grant to provide for the salaries of a Pathologist, Laboratory Assistant and Stenographer-Secretary.</i> <i>See R. 125 above.</i>	2,380
134	Zanzibar	Appointment of the Director of Clove Research. <i>This grant provides for the appointment of the Director and for visits by him to the</i>	7,820

Scheme No. (Prefix R).	Territory.	Description of Scheme.	Amount.
	East Africa— <i>contd.</i> Zanzibar— <i>contd.</i>	<i>United Kingdom, advanced plant physiological centres in the United States of America and other centres to enable him to prepare plans for research into the "sudden death" disease of cloves in Zanzibar.</i>	£
43B	Central Africa— Nyasaland ...	Survey of fisheries of Lake Nyasa ... <i>Supplementary grant to enable certain marking experiments to be repeated, in extension of Schemes R. 43 and R. 43A. (See H. of C. 106 and H. of C. 150.)</i>	250
157 } 157A }	do. ...	Agricultural Research and Experimental Station in Nyasaland. <i>Grant to cover the whole of the capital cost and half of the recurrent cost, over a period of five years, of the Agricultural Research and Experimental Station, Nyasaland. The remainder of the recurrent cost will be met from local resources.</i>	35,845
123	West Africa— General ...	West African Cacao Research Institute ... <i>Visit of a virus expert to the Research Institute to advise on investigations now being undertaken to find a cure for the swollen shoot disease of cacao.</i>	350
130	do. ...	Appointment of Director of Fisheries Research. <i>Grant providing for the appointment of a Director of Fisheries Research, West Africa. He will prepare plans to implement the present proposals for this area which envisage the establishment of two fisheries research stations and the purchase and operation of two fisheries research vessels.</i>	3,500
133	do. ...	Building Research ... <i>Visit by two officers from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to advise on the establishment of a building research station in West Africa.</i>	800
106A	do. ...	Research in medical psychology in West Africa. <i>A supplementary grant to Scheme R. 106 (see H. of C. 150).</i>	330
140	do. ...	Tsetse fly and Trypanosomiasis Research Institute. <i>In 1945 Professor T. H. Davey, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine visited West Africa to advise on the organisation of research and reclamation against the tsetse fly. In his Report Professor Davey recommended the establishment of a Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Research Institute. The West African Governments have accepted this recommendation and have agreed to meet one-third of the total cost, the remaining two-thirds being met from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. The present grant covers this latter expenditure for a period of five years, subject to the provision of annual estimates by the Nigerian Govern-</i>	207,000

Scheme No. (Prefix R).	Territory.	Description of Scheme.	Amount.
	West Africa—		
	<i>contd.</i>		
	General—contd.		
		<i>ment, which will be responsible for administering the scheme.</i>	£
155	do. ...	Investigations into the problems of secondary school science teaching in West Africa. <i>The scheme covers the cost of seconding a Nigerian official for a period of one year to carry out the investigations, with special reference to the training of teachers and the requirements of other professions, and the formulation of proposals for reorganisation and development of secondary school science teaching.</i>	1,700
150	Gambia ...	Nutrition Field Research Station ... <i>Interim grant for the purchase of equipment required for the Field Research Station which it is proposed to establish in Gambia.</i>	3,000
154	do. ...	Nutrition Field Research Station ... <i>Visit by Professor B. S. Platt, Director of the Human Nutrition Research Unit of the Medical Research Council to discuss plans for the proposals for a Nutrition Field Research Station (see R. 150 above).</i>	410
160	do. ...	Nutrition Field Working Party ... <i>A grant to cover the cost for three years of a joint survey by nutritionists, agriculturists, sociologists, economists and administrators. The scheme provides for work on the treatment of existing foods, the trial of new foods, the introduction of new minor industries and similar matters bearing on the improved nutrition of Colonial peoples.</i>	57,750
109	Nigeria ...	Hot Climate Physiology Research ... <i>Provision for a laboratory assistant and the purchase of equipment for the research worker appointed under Scheme R. 98 (see H. of C. 150, also R. 98A and B below).</i>	2,850
110	do. ...	Oil Palm Research ... <i>Grant to cover part of the cost of a three-year scheme for oil palm research, the balance of £53,000 being contributed by the Nigerian Government. The scheme involves appreciable extensions to the acreage planted in oil palms at the Research Station in the Benin Province, the establishment of laboratories, etc., and the setting up of a small subsidiary station in the Eastern Provinces.</i>	152,160
111	do. ...	Grant for the purchase of certain equipment, literature, etc., required for investigations into the pathology of the liver in West Africa.	200
113	do. ...	Library of the Nigerian Medical Research Institute. <i>Visit of the Assistant Librarian, National Institute for Medical Research, to help in reorganising the library of the Nigerian Medical Research Institute.</i>	770
122	do. ...	Linguistic Research ... <i>Visit of a member of the School of Oriental and African Studies to study the Igbo language.</i>	1,040

Scheme No. (Prefix R).	Territory.	Description of Scheme.	Amount.
	West Africa--		
	<i>contd.</i>		
125	Nigeria— <i>contd.</i>	Rockefeller Yellow Fever Research Institutes in Entebbe, Uganda and Lagos, Nigeria (see under Uganda above).	£ 15,000
98A } 98B }	do. ...	Hot Climate Physiology <i>Grant to enable the research worker to visit Palestine to advise the Board for Scientific and Industrial Research on hot climate physiological problems (see H. of C. 150).</i>	145
146	do. ...	Linguistic Research <i>Financial assistance towards the completion, in manuscript form, of a dictionary of the Fulani language.</i>	500
40A	do. ...	Scientific investigation into the habits and bionomics of <i>Anopheles gambiae</i> . <i>Supplementary grant to Scheme R. 40 (see H. of C. 106).</i>	300
36A	Sierra Leone ...	Sociological research and anthropology : Survey in Sierra Leone. <i>Supplementary grant to Scheme R. 36 (see H. of C. 106).</i>	400
	South African High Commission Territories—		
169	Basutoland ...	Investigation into Pellagra <i>Visit by two members of the Human Nutrition Research Unit to investigate the prevalence of pellagra in Basutoland and its relation to the various methods of handling maize.</i>	880
	Mediterranean—		
112	Malta	Undulant fever in goats <i>Grant to finance preliminary investigations into Brucella Melitensis, by Dr. A. W. Taylor, lately of the Animal Diseases Research Association. These investigations will be carried out in the first instance in this country but will be transferred to Malta at a later date.</i>	23,700
	Indian Ocean—		
88A } 88B } 88C }	Mauritius ...	Purchase, refitting and running of a fishery research vessel. <i>Supplementary grants for the appointment of scientific personnel and for the expenditure incurred in taking the fishery research vessel out to Mauritius (see H. of C. 150).</i>	14,618
138	do. ...	Visit of an expert to investigate the economic possibilities of using night-soil for the manufacturing of compost.	430
	Far East—		
158	General	Malaria Research <i>A preliminary scheme providing for the appointment of an experienced medical officer with a number of scientific and local staff. After investigation in Borneo he will submit plans for a scheme covering (a) a survey of the distribution and intensity of malaria in the most important areas of North</i>	20,800

Scheme No. (Prefix R).	Territory.	Description of Scheme.	Amount.
	Far East—contd. General—contd.		£
161	do. ...	Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak : (b) identification and study of the bionomics of the most important insect vectors of malaria leading to (c) the working out of appropriate control measures. Annotated bibliography of Land Tenure in the Far East. <i>The work will be carried out under the supervision of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.</i>	375
115 } 115A }	Malayan Union	Malaria Research <i>Grant to enable field trials with new anti-malarial drugs to be carried out by the Institute of Medical Research at Kuala Lumpur.</i>	1,500
118	do. ...	Visit of an economist on the staff of the London School of Economics to undertake a study of the economics of smallholdings connected with the Malayan rubber industry.	700
	West Indies— General		
114	do. ...	Agricultural Research... .. <i>Grant for the purchase of equipment which will be used for research into plant physiology in the West Indies.</i>	1,778
132	do. ...	Preservation of Architectural Treasures ... <i>A grant to contribute towards the cost of a visit to the West Indies by the Treasurer and Secretary of the " Georgian Group " to advise on the preservation of certain buildings of architectural and historical importance.</i>	400
84A	do. ...	Sociological survey, West Indies <i>Supplementary grant to Scheme R. 82 (see H. of C. 150).</i>	92
159	do. ...	Cocoa Research <i>An interim grant (pending the making of a comprehensive scheme of cocoa research in the West Indies) to provide for the maintenance of existing cocoa research at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture and the working expenses on an estate which has recently been made available for cocoa research. The cocoa industry in the United Kingdom, together with the West Indian Governments and West Indian cocoa growers, have agreed to assist the financing of the scheme.</i>	10,825
93A	do. ...	Training grants for psychological research... <i>Supplementary grant to cover the cost of a short extension to the period of training in this country for two education officers from the West Indies who are preparing to undertake psychological research work there (see H. of C. 150).</i>	900
82A } 82B }	Jamaica ...	Investigation into the problems of refrigerated gas storage of bananas. <i>Supplementary grants to enable a senior officer from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to pay three visits to Jamaica during the research work to discuss progress. The supplementaries also provide for an adjustment of the salaries of the research workers (see H. of C. 150).</i>	1,140

Scheme No. (Prefix R).	Territory.	Description of Scheme.	Amount.
	West Indies— <i>contd.</i>		
145	Jamaica— <i>contd.</i>	Sociological Survey: Jamaica ... <i>Grant to provide for a sociological survey of peasant families.</i> (See 84A above.)	£ 12,700
166	St. Vincent ...	Arrowroot crop processing: St. Vincent ... <i>As a result of the visit by an experienced factory technician to inspect the equipment of the arrowroot industry (financed under R. 60) experiments were conducted in this country under the supervision of the Colonial Products Research Council to discover a more effective process for the extraction of starch. The present grant will enable two improved grinding machines to be purchased and despatched to St. Vincent for experimental tests under local conditions (see H. of C. 150).</i>	450
171	Trinidad ...	Research into vacuum-oil food-drying process. <i>Work has been in progress for several years at the Human Nutrition Research Unit on a new method of drying foodstuffs. It is expected to be particularly suitable to Colonial Territories for distributing local supplies of perishable foodstuffs, and the present grant is to enable experimental work on a pilot scale to be carried out in Trinidad under tropical conditions and on tropical materials.</i>	2,600
			£1,201,959

III. AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING SCHEMES

A list of modifications and cancellations in existing schemes during the currency of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, was given in H. of C. Paper No. 150 last year.

In addition, the following modifications and cancellations in existing schemes have been made between 1st April, 1946 and 31st March, 1947.

DEVELOPMENT.

Schemes shown in Cmd. 6422 :—

D. 52 ... St. Lucia ... Loan cancelled.

Schemes shown in H. of C. 106 :—

D. 348 ... Montserrat ... Cancelled. *See under* Scheme D. 666 in Statement I above.

D. 376 ... St. Lucia ... Grant reduced by £3,000 on approval of new Scheme D. 649 (*see* Statement I above).

D. 377 ... Gambia ... Cancelled.

D. 442 ... Nigeria ... Cancelled. £250 of the loan commuted to grant to cover expenditure incurred.

D. 447 ... Montserrat ... Cancelled. *See under* Scheme D. 666 in Statement I above.

Schemes shown in H. of C. 150 :—

D. 517 ... Kenya ... Cancelled and superseded by Scheme D. 703 (*see* Statement I above).

D. 528 ... General ... Grant reduced by £500.

D. 533 ... Jamaica ... Grant reduced by £1,700 on revision of scheme.

D. 642 ... Jamaica ... Grant reduced by £720.

RESEARCH.

Nil.

IV.—SUMMARY OF GRANTS AND LOANS APPROVED FOR SCHEMES MADE UNDER THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE ACT, 1945, FROM 1ST APRIL, 1946, TO 31ST MARCH, 1947, BY CLASS OF SCHEMES.

Class of Scheme	Development and Welfare		Research Grants	Totals
	Grants	Loans		
	£	£	£	£
1. Administration and Organisation	95,301		4,628	99,929
2. Physical Planning, Surveys and Census	264,265		21,212	285,477
3. Communications :—				
(a) Civil Aviation	53,000			53,000
(b) Ports, Harbours and Water Transport	2,871			2,871
(c) Railways	—			—
(d) Roads	28,943			28,943
(e) Telecommunications and Posts	40,000			40,000
4. Economic :—				
(a) Agriculture and Veterinary	1,917,501		337,348	2,254,849
(b) Fisheries	5,725		20,368	26,093
(c) Forestry	363,697			363,697
(d) Irrigation and Drainage ...	110,883		8,050	118,933
(e) Land Settlement	23,420	28,650	6,543	58,613
(f) Soil Conservation	56,115			56,115
(g) Electricity and Power	—			—
(h) Industrial Development ...	2,393		1,550	3,943
5. Social :—				
(a) Education :—				
(i) Primary and Secondary	1,398,222		1,700	1,399,922
(ii) Technical and Vocational	87,814			87,814
(iii) Higher	398,630		9,190	407,820
(b) Medical and Health Services	641,119		600,060	1,241,179
(c) Housing and Town Development	228,599		5,550	234,149
(d) Nutrition	2,055	60,000	64,640	126,695
(e) Water Supplies and Sanitation	428,807	49,500	730	479,037
(f) Broadcasting and Public Information	—			—
(g) Welfare	75,402			75,402
6. Training Schemes for the Colonial Service	148,855			148,855
7. Miscellaneous	15,000		120,390	135,390
	£6,388,617	£138,150	£1,201,959	£7,728,726
	£6,526,767			

V.—SUMMARY OF GRANTS AND LOANS APPROVED FOR SCHEMES MADE UNDER THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE ACT, 1945, FROM 1ST APRIL, 1946, TO 31ST MARCH, 1947, BY COLONIES.

Territory	Development and Welfare		Research Grants	Totals
	Grants	Loans		
	£	£	£	£
General (Central Allocation)	722,702	60,000	220,391	1,003,093
East Africa :—				
General	102,825		289,910	392,735
Kenya	83,334		15,660	98,994
Somaliland	—		—	—
Tanganyika	76,525		9,270	85,795
Uganda	—		80,720	80,720
Zanzibar	454,560		7,820	462,380
Central Africa :—				
General	16,225		—	16,225
Nyasaland	10,786		36,095	46,881
Northern Rhodesia	—		—	—
West Africa :—				
General	—		213,680	213,680
Gambia	118,200		61,160	179,360
Gold Coast	482,670		—	482,670
Nigeria	2,203,835		172,965	2,376,800
Sierra Leone	119,434		400	119,834
South African High Commission Territories :—				
Basutoland	91,940	49,500	880	142,320
Bechuanaland Protectorate	395,582		—	395,582
Swaziland	32,822		—	32,822
Atlantic :—				
St. Helena	48,093		—	48,093
Falkland Islands	—		—	—
Gibraltar	—		—	—
Mediterranean :—				
Cyprus	176,710		—	176,710
Malta	290		23,700	23,990
Middle East :—				
Aden	3,000		—	3,000
Palestine	—		—	—
Indian Ocean :—				
Mauritius	208,838		15,048	223,886
Seychelles	13,305		—	13,305
Far East :—				
General	—		21,175	21,175
Hong Kong	12,380		—	12,380
Malayan Union	40,300		2,200	42,500
North Borneo	4,700		—	4,700
Sarawak	—		—	—
Pacific :—				
Fiji	12,400		—	12,400
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	30,200		—	30,200
Solomon Islands	34,880		—	34,880
West Indies :—				
General	81,337		13,995	95,332
Barbados	—		—	—
British Guiana	20,416		—	20,416
British Honduras	6,083		—	6,083
Jamaica	480,575		13,840	494,415
Trinidad	44,500		2,600	47,100
Leeward Islands :—				
General	41,383		—	41,383
Antigua	6,324		—	6,324
Montserrat	8,971	28,650	—	37,621
St. Kitts-Nevis	7,050		—	7,050

Territory	Development and Welfare		Research Grants	Totals
	Grants	Loans		
	£	£	£	£
Windward Islands :--				
General	8,584			8,584
Dominica	12,031			12,031
Grenada	15,152			15,152
St. Lucia	66,908			66,908
St. Vincent	42,767		450	43,217
	£6,388,617	£138,150	£1,201,959	£7,728,726

VI.—SUMMARY OF GRANTS AND LOANS APPROVED FOR SCHEMES MADE UNDER THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE ACT, 1940, UP TO 31ST MARCH, 1946, BY CLASS OF SCHEME.

Class of Scheme	Development and Welfare		Research Grants	Totals
	Grants	Loans		
	£	£	£	£
1. Administration	761,409	—	32,800	794,209
2. Agriculture and Veterinary	3,829,883	493,150	471,571	4,794,604
3. Communications and Transport	4,065,966	107,100	—	4,173,066
4. Education	3,852,799	—	—	3,852,799
5. Fisheries	19,841	—	187,311	207,152
6. Forestry	523,505	—	450	523,955
7. Housing and Land Settlement	2,252,748	413,886	5,897	2,672,531
8. Industrial Development (including Public Utilities)	450,433	—	3,750	454,183
9. Medical, Public Health and Sanitation	3,872,999	7,742	74,511	3,955,252
10. Miscellaneous	124,250	—	125,426	249,676
11. Nutrition	25,153	235,000	1,660	261,813
12. Social Services	964,539	25,000	143,615	1,133,154
13. Surveys	111,782	—	39,700	151,482
14. Telegrams, Telephones and Wireless (including Broadcasting)	250,455	14,900	—	265,355
15. Water Supplies and Irrigation	5,195,653	1,209,964	46,500	6,452,117
16. Labour	7,250	—	—	7,250
	£26,308,665	£2,506,742	£1,133,191	£29,948,598
	£28,815,407			

VII.—SUMMARY OF GRANTS AND LOANS APPROVED FOR SCHEMES MADE UNDER THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE ACT, 1940, UP TO 31ST MARCH, 1946, CLASSIFIED BY COLONIES.

Territory	Development and Welfare		Research Grants	Totals
	Grants	Loans		
	£	£	£	£
General	215,134	235,000	474,180	924,314
Africa—General	—	—	20,450	20,450
East Africa—General	—	—	290,365	290,365
Kenya	907,520	324,000	50,570	1,282,090
Northern Rhodesia	310,213	—	21,475	331,688
Nyasaland	388,030	—	1,766	389,796
Somaliland	315,500	—	—	315,500
Tanganyika	497,900	—	58,708	556,608
Uganda	1,511,850	—	—	1,511,850
Zanzibar	241,031	—	3,925	244,946
West Africa—General	140,795	—	8,238	149,033
Gambia	445,684	—	250	445,934
Gold Coast	451,674	—	19,325	470,999
Nigeria	8,100,930	125,000	38,700	8,264,630
Sierra Leone	415,622	268,500	12,600	696,722
South African High Commission Territories—General	5,380	—	—	5,380
Basutoland	152,133	—	—	152,133
Bechuanaland	383,726	—	—	383,726
Swaziland	639,817	—	—	639,817
Atlantic—				
Falkland Islands	1,000	—	—	1,000
St. Helena	83,139	—	—	83,139
Mediterranean—				
Cyprus	1,369,894	—	—	1,369,894
Malta	3,760	—	—	3,760
Palestine	104,000	—	—	104,000
Middle East—				
Aden	5,000	—	—	5,000
Transjordan	40,000	13,600	—	53,600
Far East—				
Hong Kong	—	—	500	500
North Borneo	—	—	4,000	4,000
Eastern—				
Mauritius	15,800	—	39,270	55,070
Seychelles	50,565	—	475	51,040
Western Pacific—General	25,800	—	—	25,800
Fiji	78,000	—	2,000	80,000
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	2,800	—	—	2,800
Solomon Islands	7,000	—	—	7,000
West Indies—General	570,235	—	52,494	622,729
Bahamas	3,450	—	—	3,450
Barbados	350,831	45,742	4,700	401,273
British Guiana	1,435,377	490,380	9,000	1,934,757
British Honduras	505,275	—	—	505,275
Jamaica	3,494,078	859,600	20,200	4,373,878
Trinidad	387,534	—	—	387,534
Leeward Islands—General	276,870	1,000	—	277,870
Antigua	344,377	85,766	—	430,143
Montserrat	71,604	—	—	71,604
St. Kitts-Nevis	167,119	13,350	—	180,469
Virgin Islands	76,778	—	—	76,778
Windward Islands—General	588,895	—	—	588,895
Dominica	273,031	—	—	273,031
Grenada	249,383	2,950	—	252,333
St. Lucia	289,246	33,820	—	323,066
St. Vincent	314,825	8,034	—	322,859
	£26,308,665	£2,506,742	£1,133,191	£29,948,598

VIII.—ACTUAL ISSUES FROM THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE VOTE DURING THE FIVE YEARS ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1946, AND THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1947.

	1940/1 to 1945/6	1946/7
Development and Welfare ...	£10,166,154	£3,195,370
Research	£202,565	£164,329
TOTAL	£10,368,719	£3,359,699

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