

X 1931

KENYA

X 1931

17241

17241

C0533/414

Expenditure on Roads

Previous

16262/30

Subsequent

18006/32

XEA	397
Mr. Eastwood	77
Mr. Parkison	107
Mr. C. M. Donnelly	117
Mr. Eastwood	117
Mr. Parkison	117
XEA	147
Mr. G. Rosemanley	117
Mr. Eastwood	107
As Sheds	277
Exc of Sheds	287
Mr. Parkison	117
RTM 3	

1

Gov. Byrne 302..... 30th May.

Encloses statement of expenditure on roads and list of main trunk roads; proposes to show expenditure under separate heads for roads in native reserves and those outside reserves.

This information is sent as the result of a P.O. by Mr. Horrabin - on 16262/30. Shortly after the despatch to which the Governor now replies was sent, we had occasion to go fully into the whole question in connection with the annual statement of native taxation and expenditure on native services. See the flagged pages of the memorandum on 17066/31. As a result a further despatch was sent to the Governor asking that a statement should be prepared showing the estimated expenditure on roads from District funds during 1931 under the following main divisions:-

Many years

- (1) Roads and bridges of general service including trunk roads and roads in municipalities
- (2) Roads and bridges primarily serving non-native areas.
- (3) Roads and bridges primarily serving native areas.

The Governor's present despatch makes no reference to this despatch, which is curious since it must have been in the Colony some weeks before the present despatch was written. But he himself suggests at the end of (paragraph 6) a very similar classification. His division is as follows:-

	1931 expenditure:	
	Recurrent.	Extraordinary
I. Main trunk roads:	£56,048	£1,039.
II. (a) Under District Councils:	£36,412	£7,020
(b) In Native Reserves & Native Areas:	£17,378	£ 268
(c) Not in Native Reserves but controlled by Public Works Dept.	£3,574	£ 143

x. The Extraordinary expenditure except the £7,020 to District Councils, is a revote from 1930.

1 Gov. Byrne 302..... 30th May.

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to Murray

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(c) Not in Native Reserves but controlled by Public Works Dept.	£8,572	£ 143

X. The Extraordinary expenditure, except the £7,020 to District Councils, is a revote from 1930.

191
would have to
might be met some how,
but how?

W.C.S.
11.7.31

I suppose that the Statutory
grants could be reduced,
if this were thought need,
by amending legislation,
temporarily at any rate,
thus releasing money
for the nature areas?

All Parkins
1317/41

But the statutory grants may
have to be cut in any case.

W.C.S. 14.7.31

Sec of State

(through Dr Skeels)

I am sorry for the delay in
sending this on but I wanted
to discuss with Mr Parkinson

J.H.G.

24.7.31

The Statutory Grants could be
spread over both European and
Nature. This dispatch is very
well done. T.S.J. 27.7.31.

No. Cas. 1000 - 4 Ahmed - Goga - 8 Jul 1931 (By AIR MAIL)

Extract from report to Gov. Kenya. 204 Res. - 19/3/31
Original filed in 17066/31. Nov.

Case No. for Kenya — 488 — 21/8/31
Duplicate
(original recd) on
17066/31)
No 7.

W. 95
45
KENYA NO. 488

RECEIVED

21st AUGUST, 1951.

My Lord,

I have the honour to refer to your Lordship's despatch No. 204 (dated) of the 10th March last, relative to criticisms which have been made upon (a) the relationship between expenditure from central funds and from Local Native Council funds; (b) the amount of the accumulated balances of Local Native Councils; and (c) the allocation of expenditure upon the roads of the Colony.

Your Lordship has in effect asked me to examine the whole question of the relationship of the finance of local government to central funds. For reasons which will be stated, I have not to do so now, but I submit the following comments upon the principles to which your Lordship has referred:

(a) Having regard to the essential duty owed by Government to natives, the principles governing the relationship between expenditure from central funds and the expenditure by Local Native Councils are that, in Native areas, Government should provide the essential basic services and that the Local Native Councils, if they wish to supplement Government's provision, should do so, if and when funds permit,

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD PALSFIELD, P.C.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, E.C.1.

6

- 2 -

by voting money for such subsidiary services as are local services incidental, but not essential, to Government's programme.

The criticism quoted by Your Lordship that various services are provided for Europeans out of general revenue which, in the case of natives are only provided from local city council funds is not founded on facts. Above I have stated the general principles which Government has now adopted.

It is possible that the criticism Your Lordship's informants wish to make is that certain services are provided for Europeans entirely out of general revenue and that absorb an undue share of available funds; with the result that natives are obliged to make supplementary provision if adequate services are to be secured for their areas and it is with this re-statement of the criticism that I continue this despatch.

With the theory of Your Lordship's opinion that "it is no doubt desirable that the local Native Councils should become increasingly responsible for the expenditure of money on services of purely local benefit, but it would not be desirable that there should be a parallel development in the European areas," as an argument, there are, however, difficulties in practice and Your Lordship will agree that anything approaching an equitable comparison is exceedingly difficult to make until the economic and fiscal structure of the Colony has been examined. An illustration:-

- (1) No parallel can be drawn between the Municipal and the Native areas of the Colony. That, I think, is obvious.

- (2) No parallel can be created between the Native areas and the European areas of Kericho, Laikipia, North Nyeri, and Machakos because these do not participate in local government institutions.
- (3) Any parallel between Native and European communities for the purposes of local taxation per head is destroyed by the comparative figures of population. Incidentally the provisions of the Native Authority Ordinance compared with those of the Local Government (District Councils) Ordinance afford a wider scope for local expenditure.
- (4) An attempt to draw a parallel in medical matters is frustrated by the fact that in Native areas Government provides hospital and dispensary treatment free and no fees are recovered from natives in either their own or in European areas. Again in the settled areas Government has never recognised any claim on the part of the non-official European population for free hospital facilities, save in cases of indigency, and the employer pays at the rate of Sh.1/- per diem up to a maximum of Sh. 30/- for the treatment of employed natives. He is, moreover, compelled to keep a supply of certain drugs and

medicines

medicines for his employees. Again, there are Nursing Homes conducted by European private enterprise without subvention.

In 1938, however, by a series of resolutions in Legislative Council Government agreed to pay one half of the cost of works of a capital nature on non-Government hospitals.

- (5) Neither in educational matters can a parallel be secured as matters stand at present. African and Arab schools are free. In European schools tuition and boarding fees are paid by the parents, save in cases of indigency.

Europeans and Asiatics pay an Education Poll Tax of £hs.30/- per annum into central regions and the proceeds of the Taxes and Spirits Consumption Tax, a non-native tax, now incorporated in the tariff, are also earmarked for educational purposes. There is, moreover, a number of European schools solely conducted by private enterprise.

It may, it seems, in deference to the feeling, that as a matter of policy, all education should be free, that the loan charges on schools were not incorporated in the fees paid.

- (6) A still greater divergence of practice is shown in agricultural and veterinary measures. Local government legislation in European areas does not definitely cater into these activities, though I see no reason why persons to make contributions of money towards the cost

of such services should not be given: similar legislation applicable to native institutions, however, definitely does contemplate contribution for such services.

Your Lordship will have observed from Mr. Moore's Confidential despatch, No. 127 of 11th February, 1941, how largely Native Councils vote funds for these purposes and it is a just criticism that central funds are more largely used for the maintenance of these services and for the grant of assistance by loans, or otherwise, to Europeans engaged in agriculture than to natives. In Veterinary services the difference of treatment is marked; everywhere native areas are in quarantine.

- (7) Local Authorities both in native and settled areas are empowered to impose local rates, but outside the Municipal areas of Nairobi and Mombasa no local rates have been levied in European areas, whereas local rates are general in native areas. On the other hand while District Councils have no property in land Local Native Councils have by statute large incomes from the rents of lands, from fees, royalties, and the like.

(b) The foregoing illustrations will suffice to show that no principle governing the relationship between the expenditure from central funds and the expenditure of District Councils in European areas can be found similar to that enunciated in the case of Native areas.

The view is often expressed, it is exemplified by the non-co-operative attitude of certain European areas, that the institution of local government in the

- 6 -

scattered and scantily populated European rural areas was premature. The decision, Your Lordship will remember, to establish Local Government in European areas was taken at a time of intense political feeling and it may be that there is some justice in the often expressed criticism that the decision was premature. Some colour seems to be lent to this view by the non-co-operative attitude then adopted, and still maintained, in certain areas. However that may be, the present position is that Government is faced with the necessity of curbing progressive native institutions and of forcing the pace among European communities. Outside the towns of Nairobi and Mombasa no local rates have been levied and, apart from these towns and the townships of Nakuru and Eldoret, European local government is mainly concerned with the disbursement of Government grants for roads and advising local matters for which the responsibility rests upon others.

Moreover, contrasted with the native areas, the machinery is elaborate; first there is consideration by the local body, then reference to the Commissioner for Local Government, often examination by a standing Committee on which the Colonial Secretary and the Commissioner for Local Government sit, and as often as not a final reference to the Governor in Council.

This may take for safety, but certainly means delay and so avoidable expense. I doubt the efficiency of so prolonged a chain of causation and I am not satisfied that centralisation has not been carried to excess.

In my view local government without local taxation is not Local Government; but I refrain from making recommendations until the economic and fiscal structure etc.

- 7 -

structure of the Colony has been fully investigated by an acknowledged expert, whose findings will command respect. The investigation, which I have urged elsewhere, may show that the difference in numbers between the two races and the available taxable resources, will prevent a parallel development for as long a time as need now be taken into consideration. In that event the result may be that in order for the Europeans to do justice to their race the proper source of local government finance in settled areas is not geographical but industrial.

8. I now turn to the second of the criticisms which have been made, that the balances of the Local Native Council Funds are in many cases considerably larger than is necessary, a criticism which of our Lordship's own examination of the summary of these funds seems to bear out. With this criticism I disagree.

These reserves have been built up deliberately in order that monies may be available for emergencies and it is a matter of profound satisfaction, at the present time of depression with its additional threat of famine and of locust infestation, that these reserves exist.

In case the reason for the criticism is that it is thought these reserves have been accumulated by great individual sacrifices by natives, I trust it will be realised that the incomes of Local Native Councils are not only derived from rates but also from rents of lands situated in Native reserves, from fees in respect of forest produce, from grazing fees, and from fines and forfeitures, etc.

Appendix I.
Appendix II.

I attach schedules showing the rates raised by the different Local Native Councils and the balances at the 31st December, 1930.

As regards roads, the provision made in the 1921 Estimates is as follows, allocated as desired by Your Lordship:-

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>EXPENDITURE</u> <u>Ordinary</u>	<u>Overhead</u>	<u>Total</u>
(a) Roads and bridges of general utility including all expenditure on trunk roads and roads in municipalities.	261,720.	28,299.	216,273.	496,012.
(b) Roads and bridges primarily serving non-native areas.	44,096.	7,163.	3,179.	54,338.
(c) Roads and bridges primarily serving native areas.	17,530.	203.	4,419.	22,052.

Note: As regards (b), Your Lordship will recall that the datum line of the Colony's expenditure in 1927 was prescribed plus an allowance for overheads as the basis for statutory road grants to District Councils and additional grants to these statutory grants may be made. The figure given in (b) takes all expenditure into account including the expenditure on roads in settled areas in which District Councils have not been established.

5. I note Your Lordship's instruction that in future years an appendix to the Annual Estimates should show the expenditure on roads in the above form.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient,
humble servant,

H. T. MARTIN,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

GOVERNOR.

APPENDIX I.

<u>PROVINCE.</u>	<u>STATION.</u>	<u>AREA sq. mi.</u>
Goult.	Digo.	1/2.
	Girama.	1/2.
Eyoza.	N. Kavirondo.	2/2.
	S. Kavirondo.	1/2.
	S. Kavirondo.	1/2.
	Ulu-abasuba.	1/2.
	S. Kavirondo.	1/2.
Halo.	Ulu-baka. Ia.	1/2.
	South Lumbwa.	none.
Halo.	Halo.	none.
	Imankvet.	none.
	Mhadi.	1/2.
Ukamba.	Enchoko.	2/2.
	Ulu Reserve.	2/2.
	Kikumbur.	1/2.
	Taita.	2/2.
	Kisumu.	1/2.
Turkana.	West Turk.	none.
	South Turkana.	none.
Masa.	Derba.	none.
	Barfado.	5/2. (this is the balance of the sq. mi. tops not collected during 1896).
Hanyu.	Lynahu.	2/2.
	Port Hall.	1/2.
	North Hanyu.	1/2.
	Hobur.	1/2.
	Honi.	1/2.
East Valley.	Boringo I.	1/2.
	Boringo II.	1/2.

(this is the
balance of the
sq. mi. tops not
collected during
1896).

APPENDIX II.

LOCAL NATIVE COUNCIL BALANCES AT 31.12.55.

<u>PLANTERS.</u>	<u>DIRECT.</u>	<u>AMOUNT.</u>
Coast.	Kaita. Girama. Digo.	17,667/69. 52,111/08. 46,481/28.
Nyanza.	North Kavirondo. Central Kavirondo. South Kavirondo (Luo-Abasuba). South Kavirondo (Kisii-Bakerin). South Lunya.	495,017/77. 502,116/56. 138,768/04. 119,881/95. 59,161/00.
Nzoia.	Nandi. Riogyo. Tarakot.	109,669/67. 95,875/75. 20,118/05.
Rift Valley.	Baringo I. Baringo II.	38,288/85. 5,446/00.
Taranga.	West Suk.	18,514/04.
Ukamba.	Machakos. Kitui.	165,463/66. 116,146/85.
Usani.	Marek. Majindo Kajiado (in transit from Ngong).	25,570/88. 60,956/71. 1,627/10.
Kikuyu.	Kyeru. Port Hall. South Nyeri. Embu. Mau.	161,687/06. 12,067/16. 155,040/67. 21,511/41. 57,766/67.

2 15

Extract from Secretary of State's despatch to
Governor Kenya.

KENYA

No. 204, (Reserve)

19th March, 1931.

2. (a) The total expenditure from central funds on roads cannot be readily ascertained from the Colony's Estimates for 1931 since some provision appears under Head XXV ("Public Works Recurrent"), other provision under Heads XIV and XIV(a), ("Local Government, Contributions to Local Authorities") and yet further provision under Head XXIII ("Public Works Extraordinary"). I should be glad if you could send me a statement showing the estimated expenditure for 1931 from central funds under the following main divisions :-

- (i) Roads and bridges of general service (in which should be included all expenditure on trunk roads/in municipalities).
- (ii) Roads and bridges primarily serving non-native areas.
- (iii) Roads and bridges primarily serving native areas.

I have already asked for somewhat similar information in my despatch No. 956 on the 8th December, 1930. I desire however that information in the form given above should be included as an appendix in the Estimates for future years, and I have to request that you will arrange for this to be done.

I have etc.

Sgd. Passfield.

C. O.

2/16

Mr. Eastwood 1317

X.17241/31 Kenya

Mr. Parkinson 1317 31

Mr.

Mr. Tomlinson

Mr. G. Boulton 1317

Mr. J. Shackleton

Mr. G. Grylls

Mr. Perry 1317

Mr. D. S. 1317

Mr. Secretary of State

1317 731
1317 731
28/7

Downing Street

31 July 1951

DRAFT for consen

KENYA

Sir,

CONFIDENTIAL

GOV.

I have etc. to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 302 of the 20th May in which you submit statements of the expenditure in recent years on roads in the Colony the expenditure being divided up between various types of roads. ~~Desire~~ ~~show~~ I am to thank you for the full statement.

2. In para. 6 you state that you propose to instruct that returns be kept in future to show expenditure on the following lines:

I

I. Main Trunk Roads Mileage Expenditure

II. District Roads

- (a) Under District Mileage Expenditure Councils
- (b) In Native Reserves and Native Areas
- (c) Not in Native Reserves but controlled by the Public Works Dept.

And in ~~para 3~~ you ~~mentioned~~

recurrent and extraordinary provision made in 1931 ~~as mentioned~~ ^{calculated}

~~on this basis~~ In para. 3 (c) of my Reserved despatch No. 204 of the 19th Mar

(WP)

(to which however no reference is made)

(No. 22706/31)
26-13

asked for a very similar statement to be prepared both for 1931 and for all future years. The statement for which I asked was to be included as an appendix in the Estimates and to show the estimated expenditure from central funds under the following main divisions:-

- (1) Roads and bridges of general service (in which there should be included all expenditure on trunk roads and roads in municipalities)

I. Main Trunk Roads Mileage Expenditure

II. District Roads

(a) Under District Mileage Expenditure
Councils

(b) In Native Reserves
and Native Areas

(c) Not in Native
Reserves but
controlled by the
Public Works Dept

And in ~~para 7~~ you ~~mentioned~~

recurrent and extraordinary
provision made in 1931 ^{calculated} ~~on this basis~~

~~on this basis~~ in para. 3 (c) of my
Reserved despatch No. 204 of the 19th Mar.

~~(to which however no reference is made)~~

asked for a very similar statement to be
prepared both for 1931 and for all future

years. The statement for which I asked was
to be included as an appendix in the Estimates

and to show the estimated expenditure from
central funds under the following main

divisions:-

- (1) Roads and bridges of general service
(in which there should be included
all expenditure on trunk roads and
roads in municipalities)

(2) Roads and bridges primarily serving non-native areas

(3) Roads and bridges primarily serving native areas

The figures which you have now in hand differ only very slightly to those for which I asked, and are not quite clear who has in order to find the total expenditure on roads primarily serving non-native areas. The figure under (c) of your classification should be added to the figure under (1) (a), and in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding, I would suggest that the figures shown in future years be divided as suggested in my Reserved despatch

No. 204 of the 19th March.

5. You will no doubt agree that, while it would not be to the public interest to insist

that

Cc in 17066/11
200 B

that expenditure on purely native
and purely non-native roads should
be absolutely equal, the great disparity
disclosed by the figures which you have
now sent me is about 100 of 10000. It was
much interested to read the following
sentence in Mr. Moore's confidential
despatch No. 12.A of the 13th February
(in which he commented on the Native
Affairs Dept. Report for 1929):-

"In European areas certain
statutory grants . . . may be made
under the Local Government (District
Councils) Ordinance, 1923. And I see
no reason why similar provision should
not apply in the case of grants
constituted and maintained according
to specification by local Native Councils."

In my Confidential Despatch No. 2 of the 29th
July, replying to this despatch, I have said
that I assume that you will keep me in touch
with developments regarding this suggestion
to which I attach special importance. I
should be glad if you would ^{find} ~~would~~ ~~send~~ ~~it~~

possible

that expenditure on rural native
and purely non-native roads should
be absolutely equal. The great disparity
disclosed by the figures which you have
now sent me is open to criticism. I was
much interested to read the following
sentence in Mr. Moore's Confidential
despatch No. 12.A of the 11th February
(in which he commented on the Native
Affairs Dept. Report for 1929):-

"In European areas certain
statutory grants ... may be made
under the Local Government (District
Councils) Ordinance, 1928, and I see
no reason why similar provision should
not apply in the case of roads
constructed and maintained according
to specification at Local Native Councils."

In my Confidential despatch No. 2 of the 9th
July, replying to this despatch, I have said
that I assume that you will keep me in touch
with developments regarding this suggestion
to which I attach special importance. I
should be glad if you would find it

possible

C. O.

- Mr.
- Mr.
- Mr.
- Mr. Tomlinson.
- Sir C. Bottomley
- Sir J. Shuckburgh
- Sir G. Grindle.
- Parliament U.S. of S.
- Parly U.S. of S.
- Secretary of State

DRAFT.

possible to introduce
 the principle in the
 Bill in the year
 1932. I believe that
 the financial position
 would govern any
 proposal to increase the
 rate. ~~It~~
 It might be possible
 to effect an adjustment
 in the present
 statutory provisions
 which would release
 additional funds for
 this purpose.

(Signed) PASSFIELD.

C. O.

- Mr.
- Mr.
- Ms.
- Mr. Tomlinson
- Sir C. Hollomley
- Sir J. Shackbargh
- Sir G. Grindle
- Parly. U.S. of S.
- Parly. U.S. of S.
- Secretary of State

DRAFT

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 the principle in the
 statement for the year
 1932. It would be
 the financial position
 most power may
 proposed at once the
 which would be
 it might be preferable
 to effect an adjustment
 in the present
 statutory grants
 which will release
 additional funds for
 that a value
 are

(Signed) PASSFIELD

5241/PA

19



KENYA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

No. 302

RECEIVED
25 JUN 1931
COL. OFFICE

30th May, 1931.

My Lord,
With reference to Your Lordship's despatch No. 965 of the 8th December, 1930, with which was transmitted a copy of a Question and Answer in the House of Commons regarding the division between settled and native areas of expenditure on roads, I note that Your Lordship asks for information to be supplied on the same basis as that supplied in Sir Edward Gregg's despatch No. 177 of the 31st March, 1928.

2. Your Lordship will have observed that the information given in paragraphs 4 and 6 of that despatch had reference to estimated expenditure in 1928 on maintenance and on new construction works. The estimate taken was that which appeared in the approved Colony Estimate for that year, and the statements enclosed with this despatch are similarly based on the approved annual Estimate and take no account of Expenditure provision for which was made in Supplementary Estimates or out of Surplus Balances. I deal later in this despatch with the question of the value of such figures.

3. Since the first statement in respect of 1928 was prepared the position has, as Your Lordship is aware, changed in that the Central Roads Board, established under the Local Government (District Councils) Ordinance, 1926, which has since been merged in the Central Roads and Traffic Board, constituted under the Central Roads and Traffic Board Ordinance, 1929, has classified the Main Trunk Roads of the Colony and the District Roads placed under the control of the District Councils in certain of the settled areas. The Board expects shortly to be in a

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD PASSFIELD, P.C.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON. S.W.1.

position &...

No. 7 10262/30

No. 3 or 1515/28

1931 JUL 8
L. P. C. Office

position to produce a classification into main and minor roads of all roads in the Colony which are not classified as Main Trunk Roads. The form in which the enclosed statements have been prepared takes cognisance of this classification, but it is impossible without prolonged investigation to show the division between various classes of roads in respect of the years 1929 and 1930.

It appears to me that the basis on which the question rests is faulty and that the figures supplied in reply to the question are valueless from the standpoint of ascertaining whether the road requirements of the whole Colony are being met in due proportion to the interests of the three communities which use them.

In regard to Main Trunk Roads, it appears to me that no useful purpose is served by attempting arbitrarily to separate expenditure on those parts of such roads which pass through Native Reserves and settled areas and areas which, as for instance on the Kumbage-Hairabi road, cannot be ranked definitely as either. The main trunk system is arterial and the basis of classification which has been followed is that advocated on page 16 of Volume 2 of the Local Government Commission Report, 1927, viz: roads which are of importance as a means of through communication between one territory to another, and roads which are primarily of importance for strategic or administrative purposes. I enclose with this despatch a copy of a list of Main Trunk Roads as at present classified. Expenditure on these roads should, in my opinion, be considered quite independently of the factor of land tenure in the country through which they pass.

5. Similarly the expenditure on township roads should, I consider, be dealt with on the basis of the size and requirements of the township, the nature of the traffic and, in regard to the larger townships in which I anticipate township accounts under the Townships Ordinance, 1930

will ...

will be established, the resources of the township.

6. I propose, therefore, to instruct that figures be kept during 1931 and following years to show expenditure on the following lines:-

- I. Main Trunk Roads. Mileage. Expenditure.
- II. District Roads.
 - (a) Under District Councils. Mileage. Expenditure.
 - (b) In Native Reserves and Native areas. " "
 - (c) Not in Native Reserves, but controlled by the Public Works Department. " "

In course of time it will be possible to subdivide expenditure on roads in (a), (b) and (c), in respect of main and minor roads.

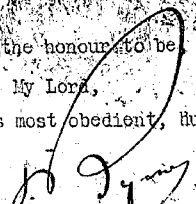
I am further considering ways and means of obtaining reliable data in regard to the amount and nature of wheeled traffic on roads.

7. On this basis of division it is estimated that the recurrent and extraordinary provision made in 1931 Estimates as now reduced by economies will be spent as follows:-

<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Extraordinary</u>
I. £ 56,048	I. £ 1,039
II. (a) £ 26,412	II. (a) £ 7,020
(b) £ 17,378	(b) £ 253
(c) £ 6,574	(c) £ 143

N.B. - Extraordinary. With the exception of II. (a) these sums are revotes from 1930 Extraordinary provision.

I have the honour to be
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,


BRIGADIER-GENERAL.
GOVERNOR.

STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE ON ROADS

	1928	1929	1930	1971
Non-Native Areas: District Roads in District Council Areas.	15,500	3,100	18,942	4,000
Native Areas.	12,650	7,100	20,607	
Neither	15,800			
Townships		1,700	1,229	
N.F.P. and Turkana	4,600		11,893	
	<u>49,050</u>	<u>11,500</u>	<u>40,271</u>	

STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE ON ROADS.

	1928	1929	1930	1931
Non-Native Areas, District Roads in District Council Areas.	16,600	3,100	11,912	17,000
Native Areas.	12,650	7,100	20,687	
Neither	15,800			
Townships		4,500	1,829	
N.F.P. and Turkana	4,600		11,895	
	<u>49,650</u>	<u>14,500</u>	<u>48,271</u>	

STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED RECURRENT EXPENDITURE
ON ROADS.

	1928	1929	1930	1931.
Main Roads in non-native areas				
District " " " " not under District Councils	54,250	19,630	32,814	23,374
District Roads in non-native areas now under District Councils.				
Main Roads in native areas.				
District " " " "	19,900	28,232	35,860	35,985
Main Roads and District Roads in neither	10,900	15,640	19,497	19,460
Northern Frontier and Turkana Provinces.	2,914	1,000	4,888	4,888
Public Works Department Reserve.	1,000			
Bridge Repairs.	12,600			
Townships.	4,600	4,300	3,293 ^(b)	3,293
	<u>86,164</u>	<u>68,802</u>	<u>86,375</u>	<u>87,000</u>
Basic Road Grant to District Councils.		36,562	35,904	36,112
Various Transfers to other Public Works Department Votes.		7,500		
		<u>112,664</u>		
Additional Grants to District Councils.		12,500	9,457	9,665
		<u>125,164</u>		
Township Roads in District Council areas.			755	755
			<u>132,491</u>	<u>133,832</u>

LIST OF MAIN TRUNK ROADS.

1. Nairobi-Tuka-Fort Hall-Nyeri-Nanyuki-Meru.
2. Nairobi-Mthi River-Samburu-Lombasa.
3. Nairobi-Limuru (Route A)-Escalment-Malvasia-Nairobi-Londiani-Lumwa (top route)-Korn-Kisumu.
4. Nairobi-Ngong-Kajiado-Tananyika Territory border.
5. Nakuru-Ravine-Tambora-Eldoret-Kilale-Kacheliba.
6. Eldoret-Turbo-Brederick Falls-Uganda border.
7. Nanyuki-Isiolo-Archers Post.
8. Lombasa-North and South Coast Roads.