


● Walking forward to greet you is a Robot called Mr. Jiro Azawa.

A TRIP TO THE HOUSE OF ROBOTS



No. 17
FEB. 1968
50 CENTS

NEW
ERA

THE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG KENYANS

TAKE a taxi from Tokyo, drive into the west for about 30 minutes and you will reach a small, white two-story building. It looks like a small factory surrounded by a hedge and farms. This is the house of the robots.

Step inside and you will be greeted by a seven foot high robot who walks towards you, shakes you by the hand and counts the number of visitors. He is Master Juro who has a small TV camera in his eyes and

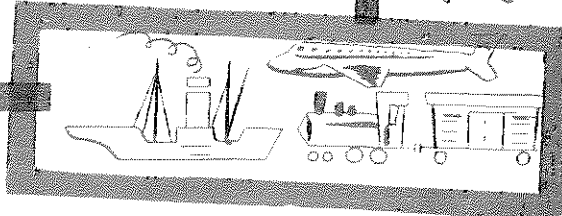
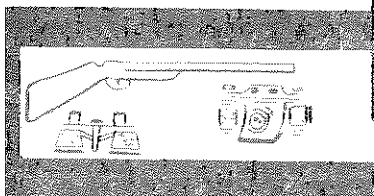
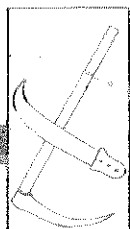
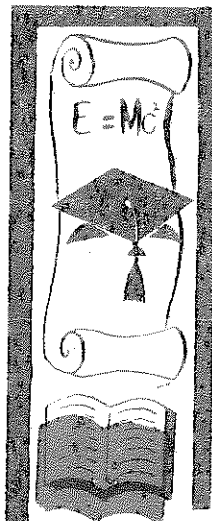
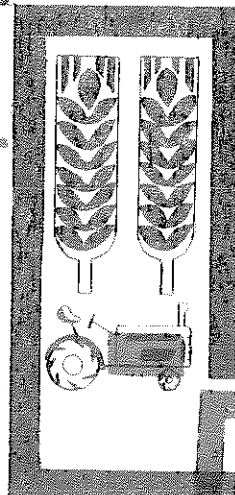
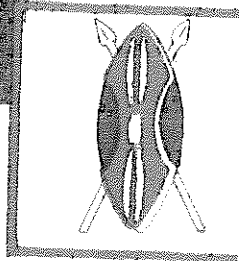
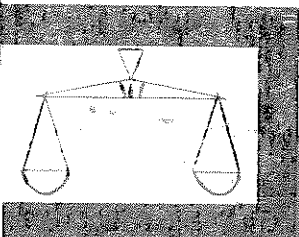
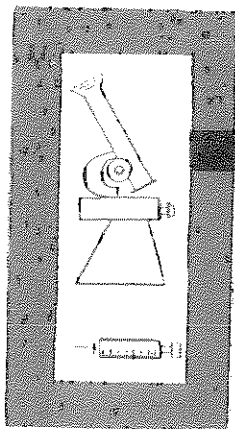
a TV screen on his stomach. Anything he sees appears on this screen on his stomach. Dressed in many coloured iron clothes, he welcomes you to his home.

He shows you thousand of scientific toys, a model of an undersea city, rockets and battery-driven animals.

In a room on the second floor is an old man wearing spectacles, surrounded by mountains of picture books and toys. He

● Continued on Page 14

Here's a new competition – EXPLAIN AND WIN!



Full details on page 4

PAINT.... AND TRAVEL TO MEXICO!

YOUNG artists from all over the world will take part in the festival of Children's Mural Painting during the Olympic Games at Mexico this year.

The Festival will be divided into two parts: One will be called 'International Exhibi-



tion of Children's Painting' in which ten children from each country will show their paintings on the subject — 'A world of friendship'.

Two children from each country will travel to Mexico as guests of honour to paint murals (wall paintings) in the second

part of the Festival. These murals will be on the same subjects as the first part and will be shown in Mexico during the Games.

The Organising Committee for the Olympics has suggested that the ten paintings from each country be selected after holding a contest.

The paintings may be done on paper, cardboard, canvas or any other material in any way the artist likes. They should measure 16 inches by 22 inches and they must be sent by March, 30, 1968.

A CARD

Each painting must have a card which gives the name of the artist, his or her age, the date of the painting and the name of the country. These paintings will be shown from

September, 15 to November, 30, 1968.

Two children who win the national contest for Festival of Children's painting should be sent to Mexico by the Olympic Committee of the country. The children selected should not be older than thirteen years and they should know how to speak English.

TRIPS AND VISITS

After painting the murals, they will be taken to see Mexico with other Mexican children and specially selected guides. They will be given healthy meals and have doctors and nurses to attend to them if they are sick. The children will see plays, music concerts, visit museums and historical places and the cost of their stay will be paid by the Organising Committee.

NEW ERA has written to Mexico to find out more details about this competition and how young Kenyans can take part in it.

NEW KENYA PRIMARY ATLAS

This new Collins-Longmans atlas contains 10 pages of specially compiled, up to date maps on Kenya and East Africa. It is the only atlas recommended by the Ministry of Education for use in Stds. 5 & 6. It is also recommended for Std. 7 and Forms 1 & 2.

48 PAGES IN FULL COLOUR
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KENYA HISTORY WALLCHARTS

Although prepared specially for use in Std. 3, these 14 charts of detailed and attractive illustrations will appeal to anyone interested in the history and traditional way of life of Kenya's peoples.

Charts & Explanatory Handbook probably Shs. 27/50
Teacher's Book in preparation

I WILL TRY

Legson Kayira Shs. 7/50

A new abridged edition for schools of the true story of a young Malawian who walked 2,500 miles across Africa in search of an education.

ANCIENT AFRICA

F. A. Chijioke Shs. 4/50

A lavishly illustrated source book at Upper Primary level which tells the history of the ancient peoples of North, West, East and Central Africa.

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Longmans

The new Education Minister: Dr. J. G. Kiano

KENYA'S new Minister for Education, Dr. J. G. Kiano, brings a great deal of experience and learning to carry-out his work in making sure that young Kenyans get the best in education.

Dr. Julius Gikonyo Kiano, the son of a Kikuyu family, was born in 1926 at a small village near Weithaga, in Fort Hall district.

After completing his primary education, he went to learn at Kagumo Government African School, the Alliance High School at Kikuyu and the Makerere College in Kampala. In 1948, he left Kenya for the United States to continue his studies there. For a short time he attended a college in Philadelphia before going on to

Antioch College in Ohio where he obtained a B.A. degree in Economics.

He then joined Stanford University, California, to be awarded a Masters degree in Political Science.

TAUGHT AS WELL

By receiving one scholarship after another, he was able to study for eight years in America. He also taught at the University of California from where he was awarded the highest degree of a doctor of philosophy in political science. It is this degree which gives him the title of a doctor although he is not a medical doctor.

On his return to Kenya in 1956, he became a lecturer at the Royal Technical College, the

old name for the University College in Nairobi. Two years later, he was elected to the legislative Council (Legco) from Central Province. His first portfolio — job — as a minister came in 1960 when he became the Minister for Commerce and Industry. Since then he has remained a Minister but has changed his ministries.

Before Uhuru, he was elected unopposed, to become the Minister for Commerce and Industry and then changed to become the Minister for Labour until the end of last year. This year, the President of Kenya has given him the important task of educating millions of young Kenyans. **NEW ERA** wishes him all success in this important task.

V.O.K. Schools Broadcasting

'The teacher you cannot see!'

THIS is a new school year and pupils have moved into new classes and have met their new teachers but there is one teacher they never meet. There is one teacher they cannot describe to their parents and brothers and sisters. He is their radio teacher. He may be talking to hundreds of different classes in schools scattered throughout Kenya, and to each pupil and to each class he is *their* teacher. What is he like and how does he teach his pupils?

First of all, he is not one person but many different people. He is the voice that passes on to his listening audience, the knowledge, experience and teaching ability of all the team that have prepared and made the radio lesson. He, or she, is chosen as the best person carry out the teaching of the lesson, or the telling of the facts or the

by
Peter M. King
The head of
V.O.K. School's
Broadcasting

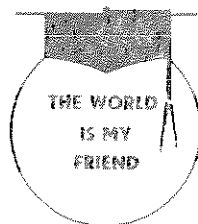
story. But before he can do this the script writer has got to write down every word that will be spoken in the programme, the actors have to be brought together and rehearsed to say their lines properly, the producer has to record all the different parts of the programme with its music, sounds and voices, the notes for the use of the teachers and pamphlets for the pupils have to be designed and printed, the wall posters have to be drawn and sent to the schools. All these tasks have to be done before the lesson is ready to be broadcasted to you, the listener. All these have been completed before your teacher

switches on the radio set and you sit in your seat to listen, and to obey, the radio teacher.

He cannot see you and you cannot see him, but if all have done their job properly, then, when he tells you to open your atlas in a Geography lesson and point to 'the Persian Gulf' — you will do so; or if he asks you to try an experiment in a 'Beginning Science' lesson you will follow him; or if he asks you to answer a question or repeat a sentence in an English or Swahili or French language lesson you will do so.

This obedience to his orders, this joining in by teacher and pupils, helps to link the school classroom with the radio studio teacher. We, in the studio, cannot be with you in the flesh in each classroom, but we can be with you if you listen and help us during the broadcasts.

HERE'S HOW TO EXPLAIN & WIN



All you have to do is to explain what the ten drawings on the front page stand for. The drawings are from left: 1. A microscope, 2. A pair of scales, 3. A panga and hoe, 4. A gun and a camera, 5. Gears of a machine, 6. A shield and spears, 7. A tractor and corn, 8. A drum and hands, 9. A cap and book and 10. A ship, aeroplane and a steam engine.

TELL A STORY

All these drawings tell you a story and are related to each other in helping the people of Kenya. What do they stand for? What is their connection? Take a piece of paper, write the numbers and names of the drawings

as given above and send in your entry marked — **EXPLAIN AND WIN.**

What can you win? here are the prizes:

First: An alarm clock

Second: Two books worth Shs. 20.

Third: One book worth Shs. ten.

Closing date: 3 March, 1968.

Remember to write neatly on one side of the paper only. Now look at page one, think carefully and write out what the drawings stand for. Mark your envelope: **EXPLAIN AND WIN, NEW ERA Magazine, P.O. Box 6854, Nairobi.**

Hurry to Explain and win.

I MISS MY NEW ERA MAGAZINE!

48 Worchington St.,
Leicester,
England.

Dear Sir,

I am writing this letter from England, my name is Ravindra. I was studying in Nairobi in Ainsworth Street Primary School.

I use to read the NEW ERA Magazine which is very interesting, I would like to have NEW ERA from Number 11 to onwards. I will send you the cost of all magazines and postage from here. Please send me the magazines as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,
Ravindra Chauhan.

● We are sending NEW ERA magazines to Ravindra and hope his school friends would like to write him a letter at his new address — Editor.



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NATURAL HISTORY READERS BOOKS 1-6

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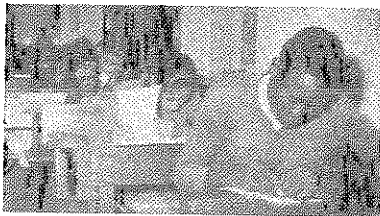
- Africa's Small Animals
- Africa's Large Animals
- Mysterious Neighbours
- Some Crops We Use
- Some Crops We Eat
- Some Tropical Fruits

Illustrated by Rena Fennessy

This new series of six Natural History Readers is intended for children at upper primary school level. They are written, to a graded vocabulary of 1,500 to 2,000 words, by Mary Aldridge, who has lived in Africa for many years, and are beautifully and generously illustrated by Rena Fennessy, the well-known East African artist. Both text and illustrations combine to give the child a deeper knowledge of the things which grow or live all around him, in language which he will readily understand. The booklets are printed in large, easy-to-read type and each consists of about 32 pages.

The end of the slave trade

SLAVERY had existed for centuries inside East Africa but it was not really until the 18th century that the export of slaves became a large and a serious problem. The Arabs had traded in slaves in the Middle Ages, mostly from the northern part of the coast around Mogadishu. The Portuguese, too, sent slaves to Europe and their other colonies. But it was only when the East African coast under the rule of the Omani Arabs that the slave trade became important. This happened around 1700. The Arab countries and the French Colonies wanted more and more slaves. At first they were bought from tribes like the Yao but later Arab caravans travelled inland to obtain slaves. These Arab traders raided villages



The
KPE
page

and started wars between the tribes to get slaves. After the slaves had been caught, they were marched to the coast. On this long march for hundreds of miles, slaves were chained together, made to carry heavy loads and shot at once if they tried to escape. Many died on the way to the slave markets at the coast.

The slaves were sold to merchants at the markets on the coast. These cruel merchants herded the slaves on their ships to carry them to the new French and British colonies in Latin America and Southern United States. On the way many slaves died because, they were not given good food, they caught diseases or they tried to kill themselves.

SOLD BY AUCTION

In America the slaves were sold by auction to the rich plantation owners who made them work very hard them on their farms. The slaves traders bought cargoes of cotton, sugar and other American products which they carried to Britain and sold them for high profits there. This trade was known as the triangular trade as the ships travelled in a triangle from Europe to West Africa and then to Latin America and finally back to Europe.

BIG SLAVE MARKETS

By 1850, big slave markets were found at Pangani, Bagamoyo, Zanzibar and Kilwa. Slave raiding had become an accepted part of the African life and Arab traders controlled large areas of inland Africa.

This chart shows how this happened.

- 1772 — Slavery became against the law in Britain.
- 1807 — Britain stops slave trade.
- 1822 — Moresby Treaty.
- 1824-26 — Owen declared Mombasa a Protectorate.
- 1839 — Moresby treaty redefined.
- 1840 — Sayid Said moves to Zanzibar.
- 1845 — Hamerton Treaty.
- 1845 — Start of French 'free immigration' scheme.
- 1856 — Livingstone spoke and wrote in Britain about the evils of the slave trade.
- 1862 — End of the free immigration scheme by the French.
- 1873 — Sultan Batghash stopped all export of slaves and closed the slave market at Zanzibar.
- 1876 — Slave caravans on mainland stopped.
- 1885 — Berlin Congress — the partition of Africa. European control slowly stamped out slave raiding and trading inland.
- 1890 — Zanzibar became a British protectorate.
- 1897 — Slavery abolished in Pemba and Zanzibar.
- 1898 — Last recorded capture of a dhow carrying slaves.
- 1921 — Britain took Tanganyika from Germany and ended slavery there.



● These two ten-year-olds in a British school are making a simple computer (with a large hammer!) as part of a mathematics lesson on the New Maths teaching system. They will use their computer in the lessons. This "New Math" system is now used in many schools. The children are not "taught" mathematics instead, they "discover" its rules themselves, working together in groups on mathematical experiment, then discussing the solutions and the errors they may have made.



PRESIDENT TO START SAFARI

KENYA'S President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta will start the Sixteenth East African Safari this year. The Safari will start from the City Hall, Nairobi, on Thursday, April, 11.

FIRST TIME

This will be the first time that the President will start the first car and it is first time in the history of motor sport that a head of state has started an international motor rally.

Because the President leaves for his Gatundu home before dark, the usual start of the Safari has been changed to 4 p.m. in the afternoon. The chairman of the East African Safari, Mr. Eric Cecil, visited the State House to thank President Kenyatta for this honour the President has given to the Safari. Mr. Cecil felt sure that this honour would help the officials of the Safari to make it the finest ever.

In South America:

Why smart children 'fail' Standard Three

IN many Central American villages, it's the smart children who fail Standard three.

The reason behind this is simple, yet surprising.

Teachers knowingly "fail" the brighter pupils in order to keep them in school longer, because most village schools only go upto Standard three. By "failing" a pupil, the teacher can give him yet another year of work.

Unfortunately many village teachers haven't gone much beyond Standard three themselves!

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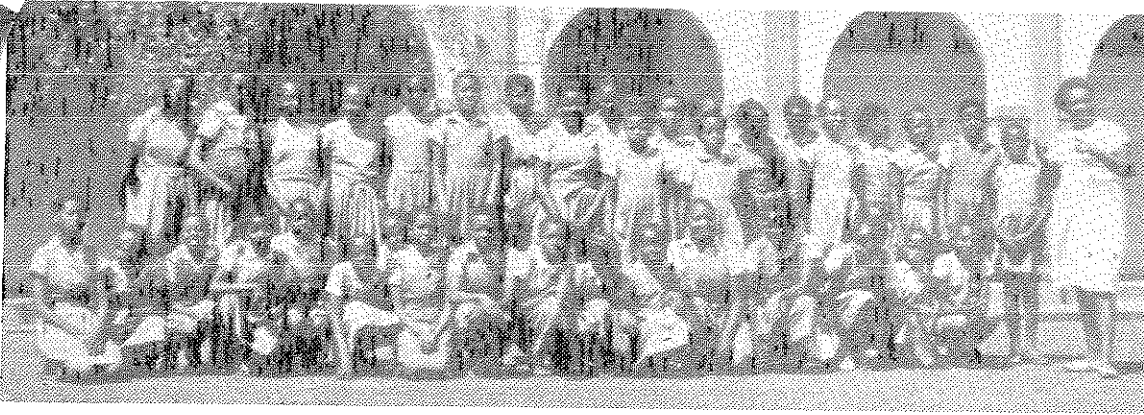
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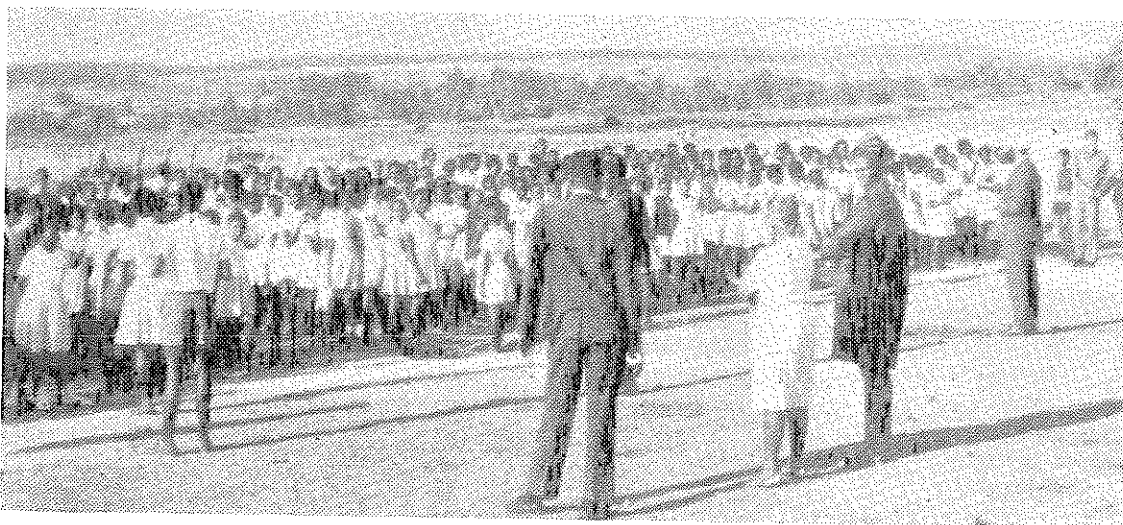
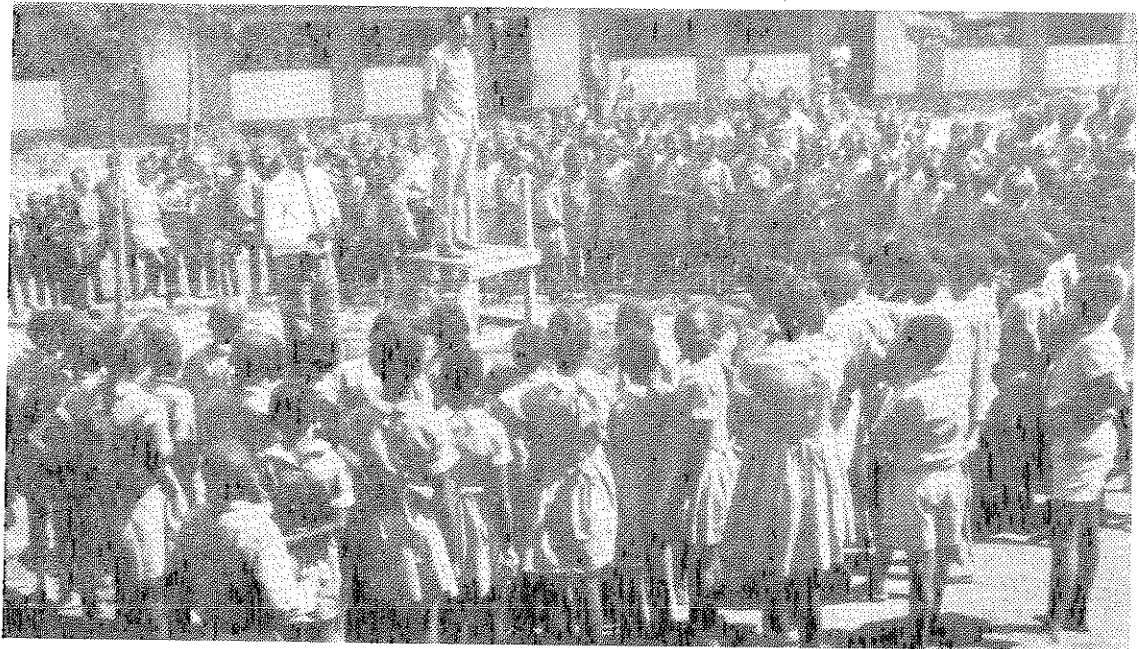


SINGING

The music teacher at Islamia Primary School, Mrs. Anna Mwangi, conducts the school choir to sing 'bandera ya Kenya'.

TALKING

The Education correspondent of the NATION Newspaper, Mr. Kul Bhushan, talks to the pupils of the St. John's Primary School. The headmaster, Mr. Michael Ochieng, is on the left.



LISTENING

The new headmaster of Mbagathi Road Primary School, Mr. S. S. Marway (in turban) addresses the morning assembly.

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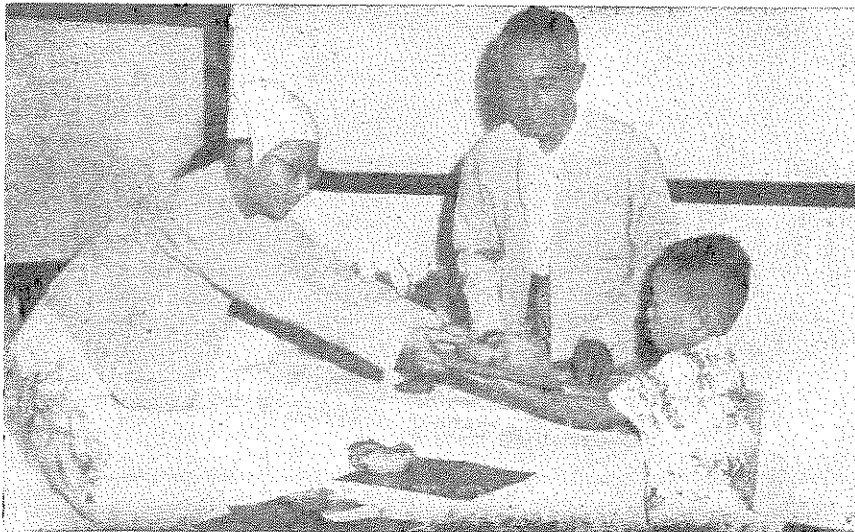
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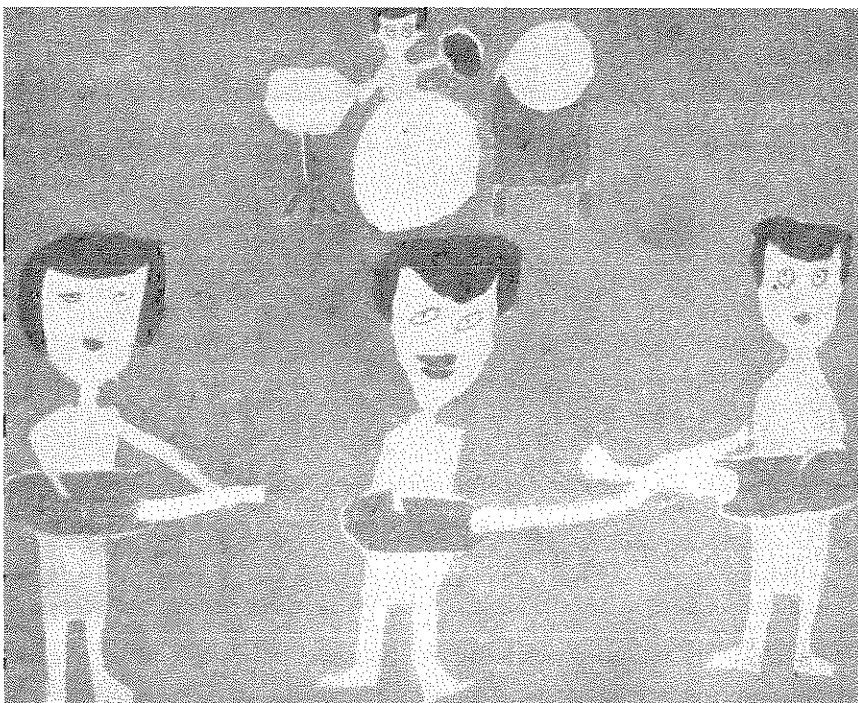
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World's I

Thousands of children from 80 countries
Shanker's International Children's Contest
organised by a famous Indian cartoonist.
competition is now 19 years old when
Now over 100,000 entries are
400 prizes. It takes ten days to judge
in New Delhi and in many other parts.
Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, presents
(2) The President of India, Dr. Zail



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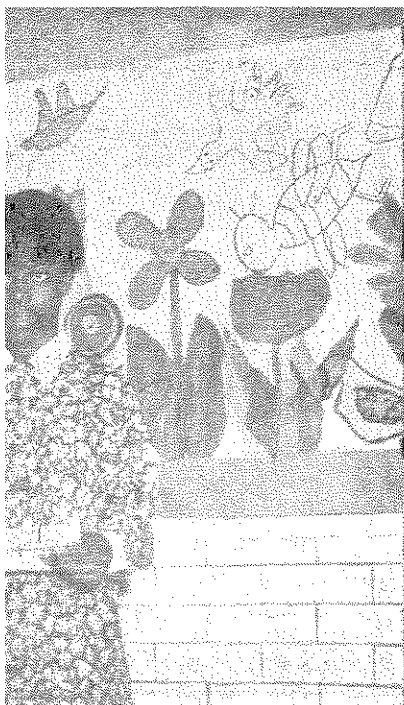


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biggest painting contest

tries of the world take part in
petition for painting and writing
st, Mr. K. Shanker Pillai. This
t started with about 1,250 entries
ceived each year for about
them and then they are shown
of the world. (1) Indian Prime
s dancing doll to a happy winner.
- Husain, admires the children's

art with Mr. K. Shanker Pillai, the organiser. (3) "Impossible! Children
from 5 to 16 cannot draw such marvellous paintings," said the critics, so
Mr. Pillai started 'on-the-spot' painting to show that the children could
and the critics were silenced. (4) A Burmese child gets his prize in Burma.
(5) Friendship is the name of this prize winning entry. (6) Prize winners
in a New York school stand near their work. (7) Prizes to Polish children
are given away at this function in Poland for the world's biggest painting
contest.

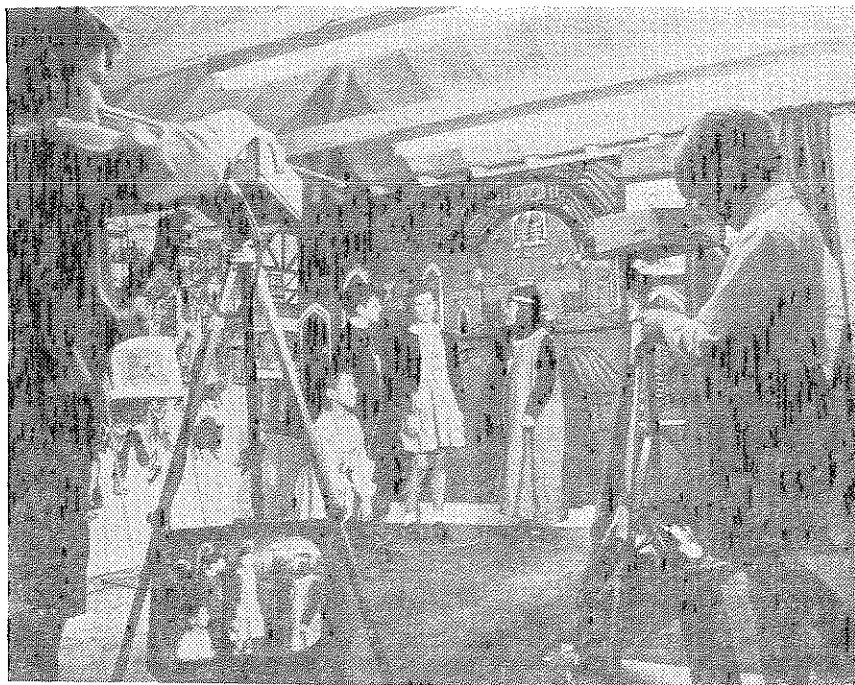


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PUPILS RUN THEIR OWN TV!



PROBABLY the smallest television network, the Holmesdale Television Service, is owned, operated and watched by 400 schoolchildren. All pro-

duction and technical work is carried out by 11-year-olds, who are producers, cameramen, sound engineers, programme controllers and directors. Some

of the stars among its performers are six-year-olds!

OWN STUDIO

The pupils of Holmesdale County Primary School in Southern England have their own television studio. Built with the help of parents, friends and local firms, the studio is housed in what used to be a playground shelter. The equipment worth £800 at present is two small television cameras, an amplifier and a five-way mixer. The money was mostly given by the parents of the pupils.

HISTORY TO LIFE

This picture shows one of the first productions being prepared for transmission. It is a play, written by the school's history mistress and set in Reigate in medieval times, which serves both as entertainment and as a means of bringing local history to life for its young viewers.

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The Greek god who named a mapbook by:

LIFTING THE WORLD!

THE NEW KENYA PRIMARY ATLAS R. B. Ogendo (Collins-Longmans)

Atlas was a Greek god. With his brothers and sisters called Titans, he took part in a revolt. As his punishment for this action, he was used to lift the heavens with his head and hands somewhere in the west of the earth. This Greek god gives us the name for a book of maps. We use this to study geography, a science about the home of man.

The New Kenya Primary Atlas should make the study of our home much more exciting and interesting. The cover has attractive colour pictures of the life and the beauty of Kenya. Then we go on to learn how to read maps before looking at the maps themselves. The clean, light colours used in the maps make them easy to read as the names are printed in black ink. A most useful feature is the black strip on top of every map which gives the name of a map and the page number.

THE LATEST

The atlas gives the latest information about Kenya, especially the changes in our provinces that have taken place after Uhuru. From Kenya, the maps widen out to East Africa and then to Africa and lastly the world.



SALAMI AND MUSA By E. V. K. Dzovo (Longmans) Shs. 5/-.

Fed up of minding cattle Salami, a young Husa boy from Northern Ghana, leaves his home to travel to the South to make more money and improve himself. His family do not like to see their boy go away to the big towns but Salami takes the bus to see the world. There in the big town he meets many hardships, adventures and misfortunes but he fights them all to succeed. He has a son, Musa, whom he educates

and trains to become a doctor.

Musa's friend, Twumasi, has more money than brains. Instead of learning at school, he cheats his rich father to give him more money for enjoyment. Once he steals his father's diamonds while Musa is blamed for the theft. What is the end for Musa, the hard working boy who became a doctor and Twumasi, the good for nothing rogue?

COLOURFUL

The book shows that virtue (goodness) — is always rewarded in the end. Set in West Africa, the book explains some of the African words which are unknown in other parts of the continent, as the story unfolds. It presents a colourful picture of the life, customs and the people of West Africa.

We can know the climate, rainfall, products of Ghana from a geography book but we cannot know how the people really live, feel and think until we read more of books of this type which actually tell us the everyday lives of the people. Therefore it is a suitable book to increase our knowledge of our peoples.

OXFORD PROGRESSIVE ENGLISH ALTERNATE COURSE By A. S. Hornby and R. Mackin Shs. 7.00

Today's children are

the lucky ones. They can go to a school and learn English and all the other subjects. But what about the millions of adults who had no chance of going to a primary school and who want to learn?

FEEL SMALL

When they buy a book to learn English, they do not like to read about the things children think or do, and they feel small at being asked to read about childish things. This Oxford course for learning English is the answer for them. It is written for adults who want to improve their English and deals with subjects which they meet in their everyday lives.

TODAY'S WORLD

This is the final book in this series and makes the reader feel that he is living in the world of today — the world of aeroplanes, newspapers, advertisements, parliament and the radio, because these are the subjects it talks about. The facts are up to date and the lessons are written interestingly. All of them are not in the form of essays but they are changed often to show letter writing, conversation and other forms of the language. Grammar is also dealt with and there is special Teacher's handbook to go with the course to tell the teacher how to teach the course and make it most useful for the students.

West Africa:

LITTLE ONES DON'T COUNT

From village to village, the mobile health-education team in West Africa went with their health slides, films and UNICEF cinemas equipment. They took a rapid walk around the straw-thatched huts and saw a health problem. Rubbish was heaped outside many huts, and flies and other insects were swarming on top of it.

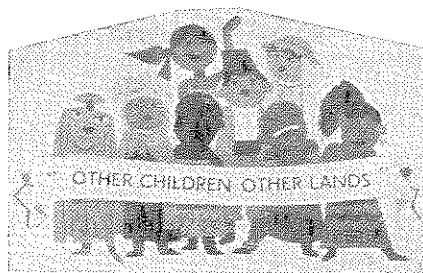
The team set up their cinema screen outside, and gathered the villagers to see enlargements of germs, insects and flies. All the flies and insects were giant-sized, and the villagers, most of whom could neither read nor write, gasped in amazement.

In this dramatic way, the mobile team began teaching villagers simple hygiene — including the importance of getting rid of rubbish, an important step in checking the spread of diarrhea and other infections which weaken and kill millions of children.

Six months later the team returned to see whether new habits had really taken root. To their sorrow, they saw the same piles of rubbish swarming with flies which the villagers had promised to get rid of. The team ran over to the hut of the village chief to find out why the lesson hadn't been followed.

"Why they asked, didn't you follow our advise and get rid of rubbish which draws these flies? Don't you remember those germs we showed you?"

The chief's answer came, simple and clear: "We haven't seen any of those great big flies like the ones you showed us. When we do, you may be sure we will kill them and clean up the rubbish too!"



GOOD SHOW!

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture, Mr. T. S. Malinda presented a clock to Mr. M. L. Kakaria, the Headmaster of the Machakos Primary School, for an outstanding K.P.E. result this year. Mr. Malinda presented the clock on behalf of the Parents Association of the school.

There has been a 28 percent improvement over last year's result at this school.

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- Association of International Accountants
- Institute of Cost & Works Accountants
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- Diploma in Municipal Administration

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Electricity in ancient Greece!

Q. Who discovered electricity first?

(Premlata G. Shah — M.P. Shah P.S.)

★ Thales of Miletus, one of the seven wisemen of Greece, about 600 B.C.

Q. How long is River Nile?

(Manju Thapen — Racecourse P.S.)

★ 4,160 miles.

Q. What was the ancient name for Russia?

(Autar P.S. — Racecourse P.S.)

★ Muscovy.

Q. What is alpaca?

(Kiran G. Shah, P.O. Box 6307, Nairobi).

★ It is the wool of an animal belonging to the camel family and used in making soaps body behind the head.

Q. What is the opposite of opposite?

(Grace Adero — Pumwani P.S.)

★ Similar.

Q. What does the following abbreviations mean (a) O.B.S. (b) O.G.H.?

(John Mutema Njeru-Mbagathi Road P.S.)

★ Order of the Burning Spear (b) Order of the Golden Heart.

Q. How old was the oldest person in the world?

(Krishna Vati Aggarwal — Arya Girls P.S.)

★ J.P. of Colombia was believed to have lived 168 years.

Q. What is the population of China?

(Inderjeet Singh — Ainsworth Street P.S.)

★ More than 700 million.

Q. In which year did John Cabot die?

(Jane Kamonya — Itegero P.S.)

★ 1498.

Q. What answer do you get if we go on adding for e.g. $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \dots$ till

1,000,000?

(Naran — Kongoni P.S.)

★ 1,000,001,000,000.

Q. How does a fish breathe in water?

(Edward Kedogo-Ganumbwa P.S.)

★ By means of gills situated in slits on both sides of the body behind the head.

MR. KNOWALL



If you have a question write to:

Mr. Knowall, c/o NEW ERA
P.O. Box 6854, Nairobi.

Q. What is the meaning of Pacific Ocean?

(Mary Wemesa — Butucheke Muslim P.S.)

★ "Peaceful" from the Latin word 'Pacifi'.

Q. How do Red Indians read smoke signals?

(Leila F. Mohamed Ali — Parklands P.S.)

★ They watch the shape of the smoke and the intervals between each puff of smoke.

Q. Which is the longest word in English?

(Tulip Costa Fernandes — Parklands P.S.)

★ Mile — in terms of distance.

Q. What is the work of the National Assembly in Kenya?

(Frederick Ogolla — Khalsa P.S.)

★ To make laws for the people.

Q. From these letters PNLLEEESSSSSS a single English word can be made. What is it?

(Gitalani R. Shah — Fort Hall P.S.)

★ SLEEPLESSNESS.

Q. If you went to a laundry, gave your shirt to be washed and when it is washed they give you only one button what would you do?

(Amarjit Kaur Sagoo — Khalsa Boys & Girls P.S.)

★ Sew the rest of your buttons to make up for the lost ones and sue the laundry!

Q. Who was the first president of United States of America?

(Kishor P. N.W.P.S.)

★ George Washington.

Q. What does 'Himalaya' mean?

(Ashwin D. — Kongoni P.S.)

★ The home of the snows.

Q. Why do we go to school? The early people used to grow crops why can't we?

(Anu Vedi — Parklands P.S.)

★ We go to learn about the modern world. In older days, boys and girls were taught as they helped their parents on the job e.g. growing crops.

Q. Why is the Union Jack so called?

(Nalini N. Lakhani — N.W.P.S.)

★ It is a combination of three flags of England, Scotland and Ireland.

Q. Tell me the story of NEW ERA.

(Pravin S. Sachania — Kongoni P.S.)

★ NEW ERA was started in May, 1966 and has tried to improve since then and has now become the favourite magazine of thousands of Kenya pupils. I am sure you will agree that it is a story of success.

(Cont'd from Page 1)

is Mr. Jiro Aizawa who has made Master Juro and more than 700 other robots. Therefore he is called 'Uncle Robot' by the children. Mr. Aizawa has 23 other people who work with him to make new toys as if the children's dreams have come true.

Mr. Aizawa started working on robots half a century ago. In 1910, it was reported that a clockwork robot named 'Machine Box' has been shown at an exhibition in London. The news interested a standard five boy in a small village of Japan who lost no time starting to make his own robot with tin-plates and card board.

That boy was Mr. Aziawa. And at the age of 21 years, he had made a talking robot. After the World War II he started to make robots again. Up to now, Mr. Tziawa has made more than 700 robots — all of whom are still living. Out of all these, he talks with pride of ten life size

robots brothers.

The eldest of these robot brothers is Master Ichiro born in 1959. The youngest is Master Juro who was born last year. The ten brothers are painted in attractive primary colours such as black, red, blue, yellow and green. When radio signals are given to them through an aerial at the back, the machines in their heads and chests start working and the robots begin to walk and talk. Master Spark, the sixth brother, can sit down at a desk and read the palm of a guest. Most popular among the children is Master Hehiro who walks totteringly towards the children when they call him and then shakes their hands.

Master Kuro is giant, heavy-weight wrestler who can walk forward and backward, turn right and left and shake his head to say 'NO'. Moreover, he moves his eyes and eyebrows and opens his mouth aloud when he speaks. When he whispers, he moves his mouth slightly.

How does he do all these actions? Machines and batteries.

The ten brothers seldom get together. Most of the time, they go to exhibitions, broadcasting stations and playgrounds. Mr. Aziawa says he wants to hold a party and call all his robots back to their birthplace some day. When he returns from an overseas trip, he finds the robots waiting for him at the airport and he is moved to tears of joy.

Coming..

- Getting ready for the Safari
Top drivers and winners tell you how they prepare for the toughest motor rally in the world — the East African Safari.
 - Child Labour or Child play?
The children who should be learning are working — why?
 - Results of Explain and Win.
 - The top schools with the K.P.E. results.
 - Mr. Knowall . . . and all the school and sports news in
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The Money Machine — 2

WHO GETS WHAT & WHY

WHEN the Stone Age man hunted a buck he obtained some food for using his labour. Today all of us do not get our food in this way.

When we use labour to work for ourselves or some one else, we get money in return. A teacher who teaches in a class gets his monthly pay (salary). A shamba worker gets wages for working in a garden.

With the money they get, the teacher or the shamba worker, can buy whatever they want.

So the reward for labour is wages or salaries.

Why is it that some people get higher salaries than others?

In an office a clerk works longer than the manager, yet he gets far less than the manager.

The man who watches the labourers building a house gets far more money than the labourers although he does not work as hard as the poor labourers.

Why is it so?

The answers may be found in the following reasons:

- *More education* — The manager has perhaps studied more than the clerk.
- *More training* — The man who watches the labourers has had more training than the labourers and so can direct them.

IN THE last issue of NEW ERA we started to learn the science of wealth. This can help you to know what is money, how it is earned and how you get all the things you use.

We learnt that in order to make something we need the following:

LABOUR — any effort of the body or the mind for example digging a field or teaching school children.

LAND — All things produced by God for example land, minerals, rivers lakes and the sea.

CAPITAL — The tools or skills used to produce wealth for example machinery, tractors, trucks the knowledge of a doctor or an engineer.

And now, we carry on further to find out what do the owners of the land, labour or capital get when they use these things to produce wealth.

- *More experience* — A teacher who has been teaching for ten years will usually teach better than a new teacher who has just started.

- *Natural ability* — Some people have a special God-given gift which can bring them more money than others. Many people know how to write English, but a very small number of these can write great books which make them famous or earn a lot of money for them. The same rule applies to singers, artists and actors.

We have now found out that the reward for labour is wages or salaries

LAND GETS RENT

But if you let someone use your land, what should you be paid in return?

Suppose you allow a farmer to plough ten acres of your land and grow wheat on it. After the crop is ready, it is cut and the wheat thrashed out of it. Now you can claim a part of this crop of wheat because all of it was grown on your land. These days we are not always paid in wheat or rice or maize.

Instead of getting our share in the form of farm produce, we usually get it in money.

This money which is the reward for letting someone use

our land is called rent.

The word 'land' does not mean just agricultural land, it includes all land in the towns, the cities, and also rivers, water falls, mountains, the sea — all of nature.

So even if we use a piece of land in a town, the reward for using it is still called rent.

We pay rent to live in some one else's house. This rent which we pay to a landlord, includes the rent for the plot of ground and the building on it.

Just as some people get more salaries than others, in the same way, some 'lands' get more rent than others.

This is possible because of:

- *Fertile soil*: To produce more crops.
- *Better climate*: Can help some areas grow more crops.
- *Town areas*: A house built on a plot of land in the centre of a town or a city can bring more rent than the same house built in a forest.
- *Building on land*: A piece of land with a five storey building can get much more rent than the same area of land with a single storey building. In the same way, a 20 acre farm with wells, houses, stables, fences can get more rent than a 20 acre farm without these.

(To be continued)

Africa's top athlete: Temu!

THE best athlete in Africa for 1967 is Kenya's Naftali Temu who broke the world record for the six miles race and became one of the world's finest six milers. Temu has been judged as Africa's top athlete by the Helms Foundation of United States and has been given the Helms Award for Africa.

The award was given because of Temu's record-breaking times over six miles and 10,000 metres in major international competitions during the last year. Temu put on a great show at the Commonwealth versus the United States athletics meeting in Los Angeles in July, 1967 when he smashed the six-mile record. In 1966, he won the gold medal for the same event at the Commonwealth Games in Jamaica and this year he is expected to win the gold medal in the six mile race during the Olympic Games in October.

Twenty-two year old Temu who is a private (a soldier) in the Kenya Army comes from Kisii. He is the third Kenyan to win the Helms Award for the best athlete in Africa. The Helms Award is given to one athlete from each continent every year.

FIRST AWARD

The first Kenya athlete to win the Helms Award was Seraphino Antao, who won the gold medals in 100 yards and 220 yards at the Commonwealth Games in Perth, Australia. Antao was one of the finest sprinters in Kenya. He made this country's name famous in international athletics for the first time in history.

The second man to win the Helms Award is Kipchoge

Keino, Kenya's flying cop, who won it in 1965. Kipchoge, now a Kenya Police Inspector, is the world record holder in 3,000 metres. Keino aged 27, is also the Commonwealth champion in the miles and three miles. Like Temu, Keino, too, is expected to bring home gold medals from Mexico in October this year.

WORLD'S BEST

Temu started taking part in international track events in 1964 when he ran against the world's best 10,000 metres athletes at the Tokyo Olympics. But he did not break any records or collect any medals at that time. Two years later, Kenya Army soldier beat the top athlete Ron Clarke of Australia.

During this historic race Clarke recorded a time of 27 mins. 39.4 sec. while Temu finished the race in 27 mins. 14.6 secs. to set a new Commonwealth Record. Temu has been running the six mile race since he was 14 years old. It was a race against time and it took place almost everyday.

"I was forced into athletics," says Temu, "My school was six miles away from my home. The only way I could go to school was to walk barefoot in the morning and run home at night."

"And I had to run fast," he



● Temu in action!

adds, "to be home before the darkness fell."

KENYA'S PRIDE

Kenya can be proud of her long-distance runners: Nyandika Maiyoro, Arere Anentia (Temu's brother), Kipchoge Keino and now the top athlete of Africa, Naftali Temu.



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