

**SWITCH ON—
—to tomorrow!**

Page three carries a special look into the future when there may be no schools, no paper money and no newspapers . . . and if you are troubled with homework, THE CPE PAGE tells you about a computer that students are using to do their sums . . . for the sportslovers, a new competition MOONWORDS offers sports equipment as the top prizes in addition to Mr. Knowall's answers to your questions, the sports and school news that has made NEW ERA already a hit in the primary and the secondary schools.

Kenya Music Festival starts



AFRICAN MUSIC CLASSES

THE Kenya Music Festival to be held from June 23, to July 5, takes a new African look this year when it will be held at the Taifa Hall of Nairobi's University College, the Assistant Minister for Education, Mr. Eric E. Khasakhala told NEW ERA recently.

SPIRIT OF KENYA

"The Festival will present the spirit of Independent Kenya," he said, "We are planning to emphasize African culture by introducing new classes for tra-

ditional African dancing, African musical instruments like Embu drummers and Luo horn-blowers and harp players from other parts of Kenya."

PRIDE

"This will encourage pride in our own African culture," he added. African folk songs and choir singing will of course be included as in the past. Mr. Khasakhala, was announced as the new chairman of the Kenya Music Festival which, from this year onwards, will be organised

by the Ministry of Education.

In addition to the new 'African Music' sections named above, the Festival will have another new class called 'Verse Speaking' in the elocution section. This will also include two French verse classes for pre and post School Certificate. The Pianoforte — a piano which can produce a wide variety of volume — classes which were divided in age groups will now be in three groups: beginners (First year), juniors and

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KENYA NEWS

Trying the impossible!

The world's first party of blind mountaineers to climb the highest mountain in Africa are now training at the Loitokitok Outward Bound School and will attempt the Kilimanjaro this month.

Nine East Africans — three from each of the Community States — make up this party and have taken up this challenge which only a few ordinary men try. On February 16, the party hopes to reach the top and set a new record of the courage of these people without sight.

The main reason for this tough trip up the snowbound mountain is to prove to the world that blind men can also do the impossible. The project is part of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme and each of the nine

blind men will have an experienced guide to help him climb the mountain.

In addition to the blind men, the party will also have soldiers and policemen from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. Of the nine blind men, four come from Machakos Trade and Training Centre for the Blind and the principal of this Centre is also going up the mountain with the party.

The Commonwealth Society for the Blind with the three similar societies for the blind in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania have arranged this trip. The party is busy training to go on long hikes, climbing and physical exercises. They are expected back in Nairobi by the end of this month.

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See review in this issue

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PEEP INTO FUTURE

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SWITCH on to the world of tomorrow and what do you find?

The knowledge and information of the whole of mankind is yours at the pressing of a button. There are newspapers without paper, there is no paper money, and no need to go to school.

A Unesco scientist in Paris recently described this picture of the future. He said many homes will have an electronic machine which can answer every question you have. This machine is connected to 'an information bank' which has all the knowledge and information of mankind to answer all your questions.

Most people will be able to get all the information they need in the same way as they get water and electricity in their homes today. Just as most homes today are connected by wires and pipes to receive electricity and water in the

same way they will be connected with this electronic machine to 'information banks' to find all the answers. The information banks would in turn be linked to each other by satellite or underground pipelines round the world, making it possible for people to use all the information, knowledge and recorded sound and films available to man.

"You will have in your homes a piece of electronic equipment which will give you the choice of hundreds of television and radio programmes from all over the world," said Unesco expert, "You will be able to consult the greatest libraries without leaving your homes."

"Newspapers and magazines will be printed for you in reduced sizes in your homes. Your letters will arrive by the same means."

Paper money is also likely to disappear, he said. All pay-

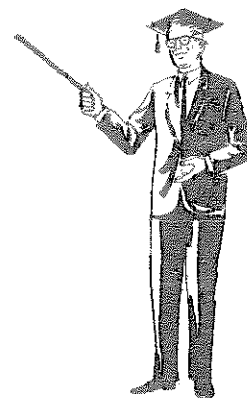
ments will be made by dialling through a computer just as you use a telephone today. And there will be no school for children as they would get much of their education at home from the electronic teaching machine at home.

Another scientist sees the television taking over from the newspapers and magazines in the near future. He sees no need for paper in any newspaper. A machine like a television set would print the newspapers in the home. You switch on the machine at night and the news is transmitted and printed on a plastic sheet attached to the TV screen.

After a day or two the printing on the plastic sheet would fade away. Thus about half a dozen sheets can be used over and over again to print the newspapers in the home without using paper and thus so many forests of caniferous trees to make newsprint — the paper on which newspapers are printed — would not be needed.

AFTER CPE, ENROL FOR KJSE!

- ☐ **SECONDARY SECTION** — This College prepares students for the Kenya Junior Secondary Examination and its past KJSE results put it among the top institutions.
- ☐ **TEACHERS** — Only qualified teachers approved by the Ministry of Education teach at New Era College.
- ☐ **LIBRARY** — New Era has the Kennedy Memorial Library with 5,000 books on all secondary school subjects.
- ☐ **SCIENCE TEACHING** — General Science — including physics, chemistry and biology — is taught with the help of actual classroom experiments.
- ☐ **BOOKS & STATIONERY** — Every New Era College student is provided with free exercise books and basic textbooks for classroom study.
- ☐ **STUDENTS' ACTIVITIES** — like the Current Affairs Club for giving away free magazines, the VoG Club for debates and music, and Sports and Outings Club for games, educational trips, hikes and camping are organised.
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SCHOOLORAMA

CANON APOLLO PRIMARY SCHOOL

PUPILS from this school sat for CPE for the first time last year and their results have greatly pleased the headmaster, Mr. P. M. Kamau — a teacher of 18 years' experience. He thanked the staff for working hard to produce these good results.

NEW TEACHER

Mr. Kamau welcomed a new teacher this term, Miss Margaret Lambert, who is on Teachers Exchange Programme with U.K. Mr. Francis Aluoch, a teacher from this school, is now teaching in UK in exchange. The headmaster appreciated this programme and said this exchange of teachers helped young Kenyans to know more about far-off countries and new methods of learning.

ST. PAUL'S PRIMARY SCHOOL

THE Chief Advisor to Schools from the City Education Department visited this school recently and saw the school's 1,150 pupils at work. He gave some useful suggestions on how to improve teaching, said the headmaster, Mr. A. N. Kirobi. The school has switched on to the VoK School Broadcasts. Last year 85 pupils from this school attempted the CPE and managed to obtain good results for the school. The school is hoping to invite the Minister for Education or the Mayor of Nairobi for a future function.

ST. ANNE'S PRIMARY SCHOOL

THE school is back at work with 980 pupils although upto 1,000 pupils can be accommodated, said the headmistress, Sister Thomas.

The headmistress was quite pleased with her CPE results this year. The school has staff of 27 teachers including one European teacher who is on Teachers Exchange Programme.

WESTLANDS

PRIMARY SCHOOL

School with a 100 per cent pass in C.P.E., a school which has had 100 per cent of its pupils admitted into secondary schools deserves the highest congratulations, said Dr. Julius Kiano, the Minister for Education, when he spoke at Parents Day function of the Westlands' Primary School, Nairobi last month.

AS FRIENDS

Children of all races must go to school together as early as possible, so that they may live together as friends later on, said Dr. Kiano. He hoped that Westlands Primary School would continue to play a major role in this respect.

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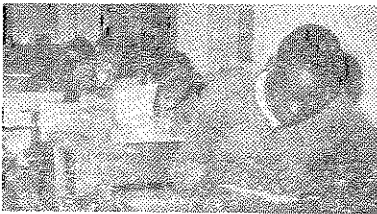
THE CPE PAGE

READ & UNDERSTAND

From — IPC English Practice papers for CPE

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions which follow it.

It was so glorious out in the country; it was summer: the cornfields were yellow, the oats were green, the hay had been put up in stacks in the green meadows, and the stork went about in his long red legs, and chattered Egyptian, for this was the language he had learned from his good mother.



ENGLISH
IS
EASY

All around the fields and meadows were great forests and the midst of these there lay an old farm, with deep canals about it, and from the wall down to the water grew great burdocks, so high that little children could stand upright under the loftiest of them.

It was just as wild there as in the deepest

wood, and here sat a duck upon her nest; she had to hatch her ducklings; but she was almost tired out before the little ones came; and then she so seldom had visitors. The other duck liked better to swim about in the canals than to run up to sit down under a burdock and cackle with her.

At last one eggshell after another burst open; "Peep! peep! peep!" it cried, and in all the eggs there were little creatures that stuck out their heads.

1. The old farm was surrounded by
A. Lakes; B. Ponds; C. Meadows; D. Deep canals.
2. Where did the lake lay?
A. In the green meadows; B. In the middle of the great forests; C. In the great burdocks; D. In the middle of the sunshine.
3. Which of the statements is WRONG?
A. The other ducks liked better to run up to sit down under a burdock and cackle with her; B. It was a summer day; C. The stork had learned Egyptian; D. The stork went about on his long red legs.
4. What creatures stuck out their heads?
A. Duckling; B. Eaglets; C. Kittens; D. Puppies.
5. The stork mentioned in the extract was from:
A. England; B. Africa; C. Asia; D. America.

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The easy way to do your homework is to use this 'toy' computer that works on the same principle as a full scale electronic machine. This computer can be used by a nine-year old to help him with his mathematics. You can use it at school and then take it home to solve whole exercises within minutes. The smallest of these computer 'toys' can help a Standard Two pupil to add or subtract three digit sums; the largest of these which can store information can solve 'logic' sums. And what's more, this latter model comes in parts and can be put together by teenagers between fifteen and eighteen years. It shows how transistors work and operates with a small battery.

THE KJSE PAGE

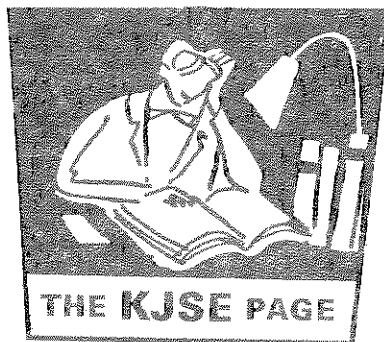
NEW GEOGRAPHY SYLLABUS

JUST before the beginning of this term all Kenya secondary schools were informed by the Ministry of Education that a new geography syllabus had been introduced for KJSE from 1970. So although the Form II classes in 1969 will carry on with old syllabus, this year's Form I classes have started the new syllabus. NEW ERA will present some of the important changes in the next issue. Meanwhile the comment on last year's KJSE papers follows.

The geography paper quite rightly concentrates a great deal on map-work. All parts were compulsory and the first part contained multiple choice questions which were straightforward if the students were familiar with their mapwork. Section two on physical geography asked about sedimentary rocks, erosion by ice, fold moun-

tains and volcanoes. Small but as little writing was required in clearly labelled diagrams rather than long essays helped the student to obtain good marks.

Section three on regional geography consisted of a world map on which the students were asked to identify certain areas rivers, cities, islands and other geographical features. The last section on regional geography was perhaps the easiest as it asked the student to write cer-



tain things about any country or industrial region he had studied.

HISTORY

The history paper presented a novel idea. Instead of the usual 'fill in the blanks' each of the 25 questions in the first section needed two answers. The other two parts were quite easy as only one out of four essay type questions had to be answered from each section.

GENERAL SCIENCE

Straightforward questions were asked in the General Science paper and the students who had completed their course with a good amount of practical work found no difficulty in obtaining an above average pass. The Biology exam, paper was based on everyday animal life around us. Questions on the life history of a toad or frog, how birds fly, why ostriches cannot fly showed the paper was for Kenya students and related to their background.

Variety of Kenya's culture

MUSIC — From Page 1

advanced. This will allow anybody to enter the piano class without an age limit.

The Ministry of Education will be running the festival for the first time although it was started in 1927. During the World War II it did not take place but was re-started after it. The Ministry of Education has set up a special committee of experienced people to run the 1969 Festival and Mr. R. Wambugu, an Education Officer, will be the Secretary of this Festival Committee.

The Festival will show the great variety of cultures of

Kenya with African dancing and music, European style vocal and classical music and Indian chorus and solo singing.

School, college, churches, women's clubs; Army, Police and prison bands can enter the Festival. All those who want to take part or need more details should write directly to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, Kenya Music Festival, P.O. Box 30426, Nairobi. The closing date for all entries is May 15, 1969. The circulars about the Festival have already gone out to the schools and the Ministry of Education is looking forward to an enthusiastic entry this year.

New Headteacher

The new headmistress of the Kileleshwa Primary School, Miss G. K. Pirani, brings twenty-two years teaching experience to her task. She started as a teacher at the old Desai Road Primary School which was later closed. After seven years she was transferred to City Primary School and then went to Britain for one year training course. During her stay there she studied at the University of London and visited and taught in many schools. In France and Germany, she toured many schools.

Back in Nairobi, she worked in Racecourse Primary School before becoming the headmistress at Kileleshwa late last year. The school now has eight classes in double stream.

NEW PRIZE QUIZ

WIN SPORTS EQUIPMENT IN THIS CONTEST

HERE'S MOONOWORDS — a new word contest which uses famous sayings with only two choices to fill in the blanks given in the entry form.

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The manufacturers of Moono products, Kenya Overseas Co. Limited, offer the following sports prizes for the contest:

First: A cricket bat, hockey stick or a tennis racquet.

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Third: Badminton racquet.

Fourth: Table Tennis racquets.

RULES

The rules are simple — All entries must be on the official entry form printed here and the envelopes should be marked MOONOWORDS No. 1. The closing date is March 8, 1969. Any alterations, indistinct letters will count as one error. The editor's decision will be final.

Quotations for Moonowords No. 1

1. Ask not what your (—) can do for you, ask what you can do for your (—) — J. F. Kennedy. (country/company).
2. The man who thinks becomes a (—) and a light — H. George. (tower/power).
3. Art is long and time is fleeting. And our hearts, through stout and brave, Still like (—) drums are beating, Funeral marches to the grave — H. W. Longfellow. (muffled/ruffled).
4. (—) must follow sciences, and not science (—) — F. Bacon. (looks/books).
5. 'Have sone (—),' the March Hare said in an encouraging tone. Alice looked all round the table, but there was nothing on it but tea — Lewis Carroll. (mine/wine).
6. Read no history: nothing but (—), for that is life without theory — Benjamin Disraeli. (geography/biography).
7. Man is a (—) making animal B. Franklin. (tool/tomb).
8. Let me smile with the wise and (—) with the rich — S. Johnson. (feel/feed).
9. Theirs not to (—) reply. — Theirs not to reason why. — Theirs but to do and die — A. Tennyson. (fake/make).
10. Moono beauty products give that (—) look to your hair and skin. (wealthy/healthy).

MOONOWORDS — 1

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Send the whole form with your entry

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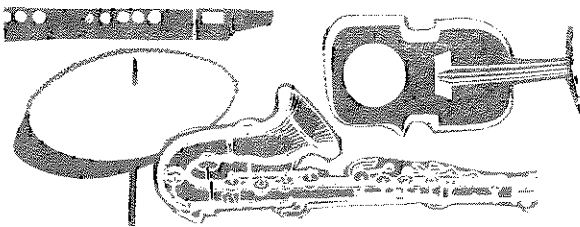
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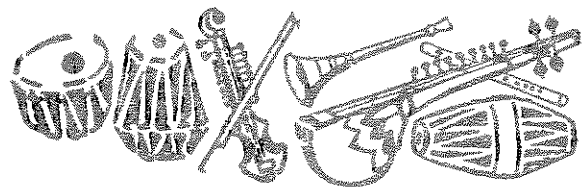


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4. Ob-la-di Ob-la-da — Bedrocks.
5. The good, the bad, the ugly — Hugo Montenegro.
6. I'm a tiger — Lulu.
7. Ob-la-di, Ob-la-da — Marmalade.
8. Build me up buttercup — Foundations.
9. Sabre Dance — Love Sculpture.
10. Only one woman — Marbles.



Hindustani Hits

1. Neele gagan ke tale (Hamraz)
2. Tum agar saath (Hamraz)
3. Aaj ki raat (Ram aur Shyam)
4. Mere jeevan Saathi (Saathi)
5. Mere paas aao (Sanghursh)
6. Main gaon tum so jao (Brahmchari)
7. Mere desh ki dharti (Upkar)
8. Raat aur din (Raat aur din)
9. Ruk ja zara (Izzat)
10. Aajkal tere mere (Brahmchari)

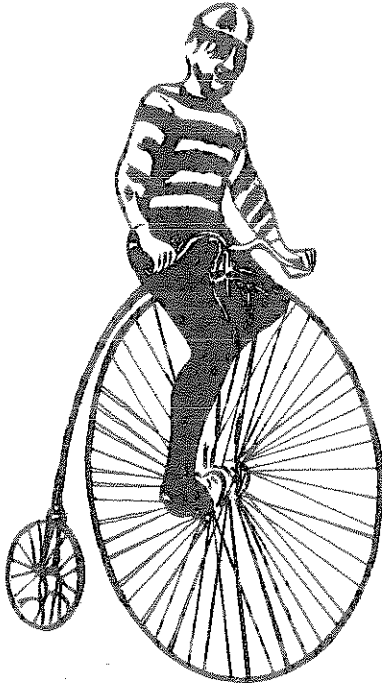
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CYCLING

THE OLD & SLOW...



● The old 'penny' — farthing' cycle of a century ago.

CYCLING is considered one of the best and most pleasant exercises for acquiring a healthy body. Its importance and popularity are today due to the fact that cycling has been, for some time a practical necessity for large classes of people all over the world. Unlike cars and aeroplanes, bicycles are within the reach of most people, including the not so rich. Bicycles are popular because, besides being a very economical means of transport, they require a minimum of physical effort and are used both for useful purposes and for enjoyment.

Acisclo Karg's Sports Encyclopaedia defines the bicycle as an apparatus with a perfect gymnastic balance, excellent for the normal development of the body. At the same time — it adds — it is a method of transport which requires a minimum of effort, and explains why it has become a popular sport at present.

HISTORICAL ASPECT

The modern bicycle came from a model invented at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century by the German Friedrich Christian Ludwig Freiherr Graiss von Sauerbrom. The essential mechanical design of

that rather strange device — Dressian — has not changed very much and it was not long before it began to be used all over Europe. Today it may seem strange that some one would dare to mount a Dressian and half-walk, driving that strange two-wheeled device with the feet; the wheels, moreover, having an equal diameter were steered by a rigid bar.

IMPROVED

The mechanical parts of the bicycle have changed a great deal with time. In 1839, Kirpatrick Macmillan, a British blacksmith from Cornhill (Dumfriesshire), greatly improved the Dressian by adding two rear levers, to its forerunner of today's pedals, which moved the device.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, the famous velocipedes — penny farthing" — with an enormous front wheel and a small rear one were developed as shown here.

The first bicycle club was the Pickwick Bicycle Club, founded in London in 1870. In that same year the Veloce Club, of Milan, Italy, was founded and a short time later, the Unions Karl Friedrich Christian Ludwig Freiherr Drais Von Sauerbrom, inventor of the Dressian.

Velocipedistica Italiana. In England, the Bicycle Tourist Club was founded in 1878, and is still in existence today as the National Cyclist Union.

COPIED

Englishmen and Italians were very soon copied in other countries where official cycling clubs were started.

In the United States, the league of American Wheelmen already existed by 1880; in Germany, the Deutscher Radfahrerbund was founded in 1884, and the Allgemeine Radfahrer-Union, in 1886, in France, the Touring Club in 1895.

The first sports event recorded in the history of cycling was held on March 25, 1876, in Cambridge, England, during which the Englishmen Dodds covered 25 kilometres and 598 metres in one hour.

However, the first officially recognized sports event was the one held on May 11, 1893 where the Frenchman Henri Desgrange covered by 35 kilometres and 325 metres in one hour. It must be pointed out that this feat, performed at the Buffalo, Paris, bicycle race course made it clear that from the viewpoint of sports, Dodd's feat, performed 17 years previously under obvious disadvantages, cannot be forgotten.

The first 100-kilometre championship was held in 1889 and was won by Charles Terront. This event was a competition between a bicycle driven by Terront and a large bicycle with wheels of different diameters driven by Jules Dubois. Terront won and his triumph led to the worldwide use of the bicycle and the end of the large cycle.



● Zipping over the track on a modern racing cycle is today's athlete.

... THE NEW & SPEEDY

TALK ABOUT CH



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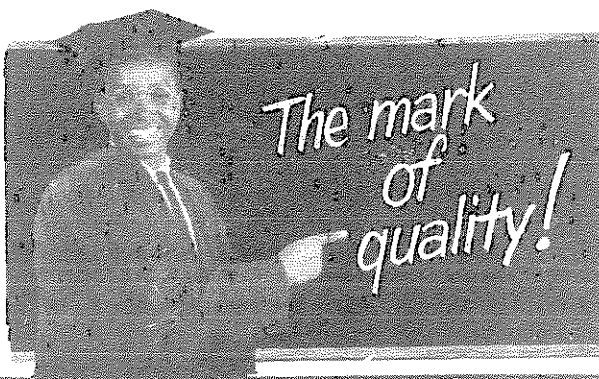


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4. After ten minutes, the paste is removed from the machine.
5. The tray with hardened chalksticks is then carried to the drying tray.
6. The chalksticks are removed from the moulds and are arranged in trays.
7. After keeping for three or four days in the sun to dry out all the chalk sticks are removed from the trays.
8. Now the chalksticks are packed in boxes and boxes are packed in board cartons and sent to supplies shops or directly to schools.



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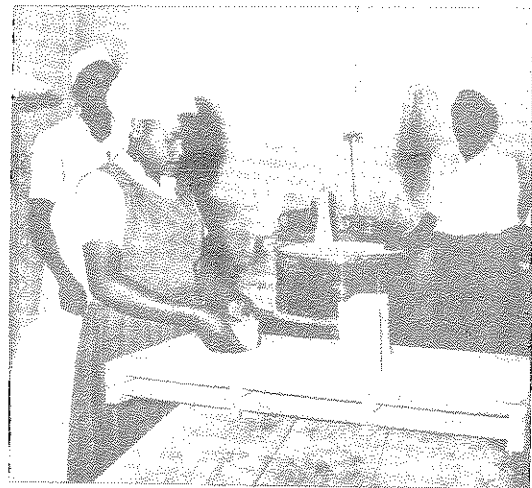
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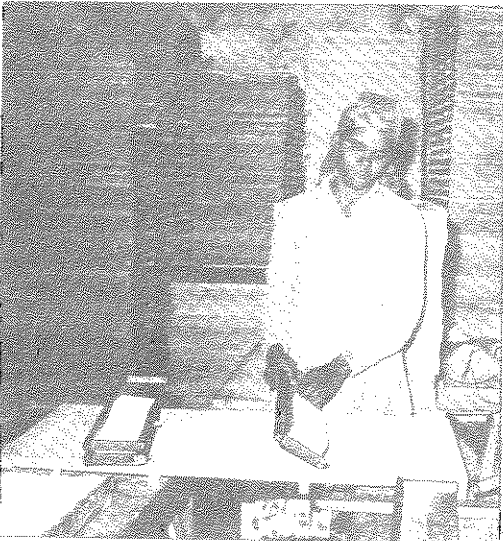
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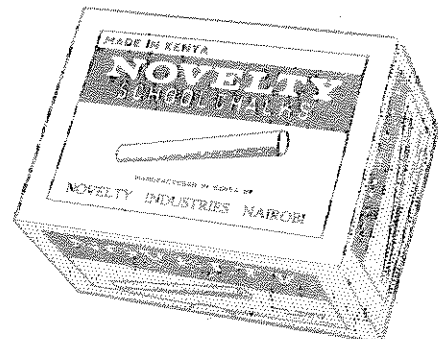


8



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Do you want to improve your reading skills? Yes? Well, there is a new book written especially for East African students which will help you. It contains 27 interesting reading passages. Some are on scientific, geographical and historical subjects; others are by well-known African writers such as Peter Abrahams, Syprian Ekwensi, Wole Soyinka and Ezekiel Mphahlele.

and Think

After each passage there are questions to test whether you have been thinking correctly while reading. These questions are mostly of the multiple choice kind, and the answers are given at the end of the book. There are also 'projective' (or 'free response') questions where your own knowledge helps you to give the correct answers. Finally there are some questions which lead you into summary. The first chapter is meant mostly for the teacher and it will tell you how to use the book.

The title of this book is **Read and Think** and it's by John Munby. You can get your copy from your bookseller for Shs. 4/50.

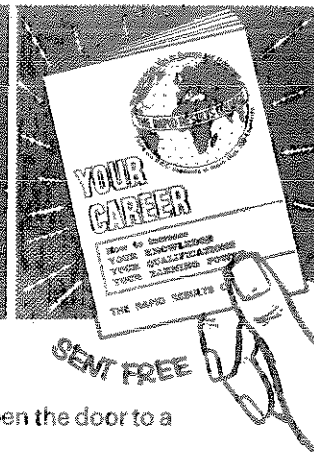
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MR. KNOWALL

Who was the first man to die?



Q. Who was the first man to die?

(Chandrakant V. M. Shah — Kongoni P.S.)

★ The Old Testament says that Abel, son of Adam and Eve, was the first person to die. He was killed by his brother Cain.

Q. Who discovered Thermometer?

(David Odhiambo — Pumwani P.S.)

★ Galileo made an alcohol thermometer in 1654; Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit invented the mercury thermometer in 1714.

Q. What is the diameter of the sun?

(James Maina — Pumwani P.S.)

★ 64,000 miles.

Q. How far is pluto from the sun?

(Philip Waweru — Pumwani P.S.)

★ Its mean distance from the sun is 3,666,000,000 miles.

Q. Who are the best musicians in the whole world?

(Fredrick Njama — Pumwani P.S.)

★ The American Negroes claim this honour.

Q. What does D.D.T. stand for?

(Joel Maina — Ainsworth St. — Nairobi.)

★ Dichloro — Diphenyl — Trichlorethane (an insecticide)

Q. Who discovered electricity?
(Victor Kinuthia — Government Rd. P.S.)

★ Faraday in the years 1844-7.

Q. Who was the first sailor to reach Cape of Good Hope?

(Shivji Velji Patel — Julius Mwaniki and Emanuel Reru — S.S.D. Sec. S.)

★ Vasco da Gama in 1497.

Q. What does U.N.R.R.A. stand for?

(Jaggivan G. Pankhania — S.S.D. Sec. S.)

★ United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Q. Who wrote the Koran?

(Binita — P.O. Box 10441 — Nairobi)

★ Islam religion believes that the book is uncreated, written in heaven. It was collected in book form after the death of the Prophet Mohammed (S.A.S.)

Q. Are there stars bigger than the sun?

(Forestal P.S.)

★ Yes, but to us they appear to be smaller than the sun because they are much further away from us than the sun is.

Q. How was Nairobi named. And by whom. In which year?

(Ruth A. Johnson — Govt. Rd. P.S.)

★ Nairobi is a Masai name meaning the place of cold water.

Q. Who experimented with lightening? What did he discover?

(Harspad C. Bhatt — Govt. Rd. P.S.)

★ Benjamin Franklin who discovered that an electric spark could be obtained from lightening.

Here is the coupon for all future questions to Mr. Knowall. Longmans of Kenya have given a most useful book on the use of English as the first prize for the best question in Mr. Knowall's opinion.

This book will be awarded after the questions have been judged in the March issue. So hurry up and send in your question to win a useful book.

COUPON FOR A QUESTION TO MR. KNOWALL

QUESTION

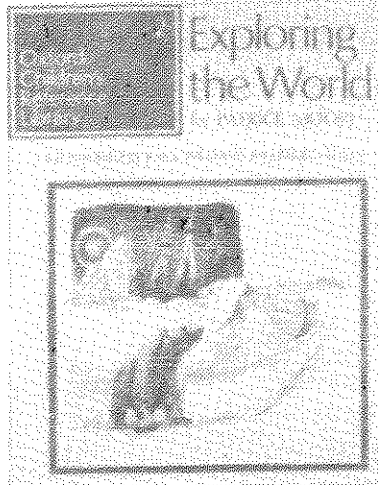
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CLASS

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NEW ERA in conjunction with OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS Eastern Africa present a general knowledge competition with a difference — Questions set in the competition are from the OXFORD CHILDREN'S REFERENCE LIBRARY — the first correct entry opened will the winner of the book O.C.R.L. 'Exploring the World' (see picture).

QUESTIONS

1. Who discovered 1. China; 2. India; 3. North America; 4. Mexico; 5. New Zealand?
2. What is a chronometer and who invented it?
3. Who discovered Victoria Falls and when?
4. Which river is the source of the Nile and who discovered it?
5. Who discovered 1. North Pole; 2. The South Pole?
6. Which is the highest peak in the world?
7. Which year was called the International Geophysical Year?

ALL ENTRIES MUST BE SENT ON THE OFFICIAL ENTRY FORM ANSWERS MUST BE WRITTEN NEATLY ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER. CLOSING DATE FEBRUARY 28, 1969. THE EDITORS DECISION WILL BE FINAL.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW? ENTRY FORM

NAME
 CLASS AGE
 SCHOOL
 ADDRESS
 TOWN

CLOSING

DATE

28th

FEBRUARY

1969



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General Editors: PATRICK MOORE AND LAURA E. SALT

This series of information books is intended for those many teachers who like the Oxford Junior Encyclopædia but who asked for separate subject volumes, shorter and more fully illustrated, making them more suitable for younger or less able children. The books will serve as a background for lessons in, for example, history, geography and science. They are for children to use on their own — whether at home or in school — and to read for entertainment as well as instruction. When the series is complete, all the main topics of interest should be covered.

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NEW BOOKS

'Man - a two headed animal'

THE DEATH OF CHAKAby Seydou Badian
(Oxford) Shs. 5.50

CHAKA was a great Zulu warrior in Southern Africa. The son of a small chief, Chaka is thrown out of his tribe when he tries to become the chief after his father's death. He wandered in the forest where he meets a witch doctor, Isansui.

Isansui tells him that he can be a very powerful and a great king but it will bring suffering to many people. Chaka makes his choice and becomes a warrior to lead many hundreds into wars that make him a great chief. But because of the blood he has shed, Chaka becomes lonely and sad. Tired of all the wars, his two brothers kill him.

SACRIFICES

This is the story of Chaka by T. Mofolo. President Leopold Senghor of Senegal has also written another poem about Chaka in which he has changed Chaka to show how he sacrifices himself for the good of his people. And Seydou Badian has written this play on Chaka which begins some days before the hero's death and his friends and enemies debate why they should or should not kill him.

Chaka had led his army against the combined forces of the south. He wants his army to fight after marching into their lands. His generals are tired and want to stop fighting. They cannot change his mind and plan to kill him.

"Man is an animal with two heads — one is named greatness, the other mediocrity," says Chaka. Greatness is born out of sacrifice

and suffering. Mediocrity grows on idleness, indifference and pleasure". Here is a lesson for all of us. But Chaka's enemies want to enjoy life so they kill him.

This is a fine play about one of the greatest military leaders of the past who had an army of 400,000 at the height of his power. It's hoped that some schools will choose this for the entry in the Kenya Drama Festival.

READ AND THINKby John Munby
(Longmans) Shs. 4.50

YOUR eyes travel over words but your mind is blank like a clean sheet of paper. What's happening?

You are reading without understanding. Does it happen to you? If it does, you need more training in reading skill and comprehension.

MEDICINE

For Form One and Two students, this book may be the medicine to cure such a disease. Written by the head of English at Dar-es-Salaam Teachers College, the great thing about this book is that it uses African writings about people and places the student know of — in literature, history, geography and even science. Out of the 27 passages, two thirds are by African writers or about Africa. The multiple-choice questions, too, present a lot of variety and imagination. If you want to improve your reading, to really understand the matter, work through this book. It may also help you to get good marks in your KJSE English paper.

ECONOMICS FOR EAST AFRICA
by O. A. Kingsbury
(Highway Press)

Shs. 8.00

TO earn a living some children leave school after CPE, others after KJSE and a great many after their School Certificate. They know English, mathematics, history, geography and science among other subjects but they have hardly been introduced to economics — the study of man in his efforts to make a living. The very few who carry on to study "arts" subjects for Higher School Certificate start studying economics — the science of wealth.

Since they are to be engaged in earning a living for the rest of their lives, they should be taught something about it while they are at school. Therefore economics is a most important school subject that should be introduced to young Kenyans much earlier. Believing this very strongly, NEW ERA magazine has printed a simple ten-lesson course in economics which has proved most popular with our readers.

This book introduces economic with East African examples. Written in clear style, the book should help many a pupil above standard seven to understand easily.

CLEAR STYLE

The book can be improved in two ways. The diagrams are poorly drawn and can be made much more attractive. Since this edition was reprinted in 1968, it should mention new developments like East African Community.

TISSUE PAPER CRAFT
by Richard Slade (Faber and Faber) Shs. 15.00

FLOWERS in all colours, simple models of butterflies and tropical fishes, attractive mobiles changing shapes as they hang and other party decorations can all be made from tissue paper which is cheap and sold everywhere. This book tells teachers and pupils how to make these things along with some more imaginative ideas.

This is a short clearly written book with plenty of photographs and drawings to show a reader how to do some exciting things with paper and paste.

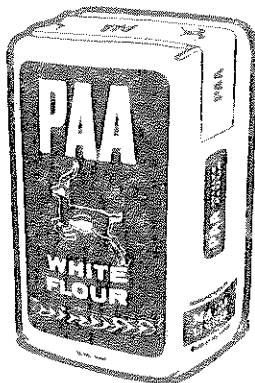


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ATTA MARK I FRUIT CAKE



Butter 6 ozs.
Castor Sugar 6 ozs.
Egg 2 or 4 ozs.
Egg Colour As required

} Cream together until smooth and white.
Stir egg and colour together and add the same slowly to the above stirring all the time.

Peacock Brand
Atta Mark I 8 ozs.
2 heaped dessert spoonfuls of golden syrup.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of ground ginger
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of mixed spice.
5 tablespoonfuls of milk.

Mix well together and fold gently into the above batter.

8 ozs. of a mixture of sultanas.

As soon as Atta is evenly mixed through, fold fruit gently until evenly distributed.

TO FINISH: Scale in small pieces or in slabs as desired and bake at 360°F for one and a half hours.

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SECONDARY SCHOOL SERIAL

WHY do some governments want to keep goods out of the country when the people are willing to buy them?

It does not make sense but it is true. If people did not wish to buy the goods, they would not ask for them in the shops, the shopkeepers would not order them from the wholesalers, and the importers would not import them. When goods from abroad do come into the country, it must mean that people wish to buy them. But why should they prefer them to the similar goods produced by people in their own country?

The answer is simply that people like to get the best value for their money and if producers from other countries can make goods of the same or even better quality and pay the cost of transporting them over long distances and still offer

they come into the country, is known as a tariff. Therefore in international trade, the word "tariff" means import duties.

Why do Governments levy import duties or taxes on goods coming into the country?

There are two reasons: (1) Simply to raise revenue, just like any other kind of tax. (2) To "protect" the producers of the same kind of goods in the home country from competition.

The first kind of tariffs are called **TARIFFS FOR REVENUE** and the second kind are called **TARIFFS FOR PROTECTION**.

The only effect of this is to make goods dearer for the customer to buy, while the government of the country gets the tax for its own purse. Revenue tariffs are always put on goods which are not made or

countries. In short, protective tariffs will 'protect' the home industries.

Let us see how a protective tariff works. If a shoe manufacturer cannot sell his shoes cheaper than Shs. 20/- a pair and similar shoes can be imported from another country at 16s. a pair, he will try to get his government to put an import duty for tariff of 5s. a pair on all the imported shoes which will then cost 21s. Now the customers at home have to choose between a pair of shoes at Shs. 21/-. Naturally if the shoes are all of the same quality, the customer will buy the goods made in his home country. This is called protecting the home producer from competition.

Now of course this is good for the producer of shoes at home, he can go on selling his shoes at Shs. 20/- a

International Trade - 2

WHY BUY IMPORTED WHEN IT'S MADE HERE?

them for sale at a price cheaper than the home producer offers the same goods then naturally people at home would prefer to buy the foreign goods.

Why then are the people of a country not left to decide for themselves whether they prefer certain goods produced abroad to similar ones produced at home?

The reason is that the producers of goods at home who find that other countries can give better value than themselves, are afraid of losing their businesses and they therefore ask their Governments to keep out the goods from abroad or make them dearer by special taxes called tariffs so that they can continue to sell their own goods.

The word "tariff" really means a list, so that a list of the goods which bear different rates of taxes when

grown in the home country and which must be supplied from another country. For example in Britain the Government puts imports duties on such things as wine and tobacco to get money. These are often called "customs and excise duties."

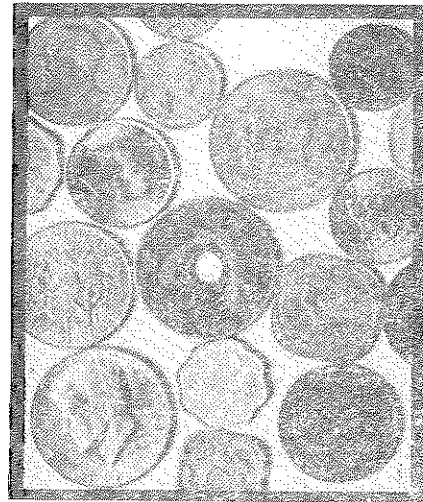
So tariffs or import duties which are simply to raise money for the government of a country are not much different from other kinds of taxes on goods. Import duties levied on goods for the purpose of protecting the home producer from competition are different.

It is true, of course, that these protective tariffs do raise money for governments, so they will always favour them for this reason alone. But the main reason for tariffs for protection is that, if the duties are high enough, they will keep out of the country goods made by other

pair and he will not lose his business. But what about the people in his country who have to pay Shs. 20/- a pair for their shoes? If there were no import duties, they could have bought a pair for 16s.? It is not good for them.

Those who benefit from protective tariffs are the manufacturers of the same type of goods at home who fear honest competition from abroad. Because they cannot make their goods as cheaply or as well as the producer in the other country, they often think up arguments to try to prove that protective tariffs are good for everyone in the home country, including the customer. If you read or hear such arguments, you must always examine them very carefully.

We will deal with some of these arguments in the next article in March.



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SPORTS EXTRA

Presenting a special report from

Western Germany

The Olympics are turning Munich upside down

In 1972 — after a gap of 36 years — the Olympic Games will once again be held in Germany. Munich is already making its preparations to greet Olympic competitors from throughout the world.

HAMMERING

Any one who today goes for a stroll along Munich's main street the Leopold-strasse in the Schwabing district, will not only enjoy the experience of seeing young artists selling oil-paintings or enamelled cuff-links in the evening by the light of petroleum lamps — he will also hear the hammering of pneumatic drills and breathe in dust stirred up from Munich's soil: for Munich — with Lord Mayor, Hans-Joachim Vogel at its head — is building south Germany's first underground railway in order to be a really up-to-date city when the Olympic Games are held there in 1972.

CENTREPIECE

The Olympic Games however, cost a lot of money to stage: they will be ten times more expensive in Munich in 1972 than they were in Berlin during 1936.

The centrepiece of the sports grounds for the Olympic youth of the whole world in the north of Munich, only two and a half miles from the city centre, will be the Olympic Stadium which will have a super-modern roof.

TV TOWER

An artificial lake with more than 20 bridges and piers as well as terraces, with the sports grounds in between them — this is to be Olympia 1972. Two hundred million dollars will be required to shape the Olympic landscape. A few weeks ago, the ice-stadium and a 900-foot plus television tower at whose base the Olympic flame will turn in 1972, were formally opened.

GIGANTIC

Over 550 feet above the ground, the gigantic tower houses circular construction the size of six-storey buildings, where more than 1,000 people can eat and drink at the same time and also enjoy the scenery are to be constructed. The Olympic Tower will be a symbol of international understanding and will be down as such in the history of the Olympic nations and their competitors.

CRICKET — from P.20

Primary school teachers will also benefit from another special course organised by the KCA coaching Committee to help them to coach their pupils in cricket.

"We have started coaching at the primary school level to attract as many African pupils as possible to take up cricket. When they reach the secondary schools, we hope that they will take this game more seriously and play it regularly," he said.

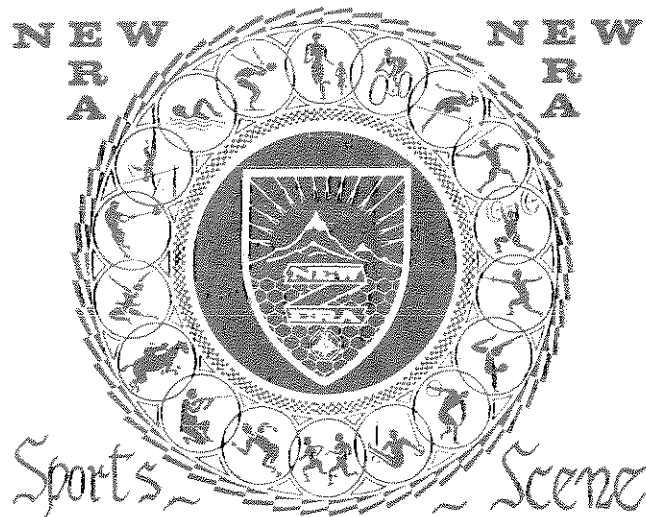
For the secondary school students, the Committee plans to run a training camp. This will help the Nairobi Schools Cricket Association to select a first class cricket team and play a combined schools match. This camp will go on for a period of at least three months to prepare a Nairobi Schools team for the London Schoolboy Cricket team which is expected to visit Kenya in September.

The London Schoolboys Cricket Association has announced plans to send sixteen players to tour East Africa and Zambia between July 25 and September 5. These schoolboy cricketers were invited by the East African Cricket Congress and toured India and Ceylon two years ago.

The schoolboy cricketers, all under 17, will have to raise Shs. 1,000 each to come on this tour and they are doing extra jobs after their school to collect the money. The London Schoolboys Cricket Association has already raised £2,500 for them.

Great English cricketers will coach this schoolboys team: these include the English Test Captain, Colin Cowdrey, wicketkeeper Alan Knott and spinner Derek Underwood.

COACHING CRICKETERS IN SCHOOLS TO FACE LONDON TEAM



YOUNG cricketers in both primary and secondary schools will improve their game with a full scale coaching programme run by the Kenya Cricket Association, the chairman of the Coaching Committee, Mr. H. M. Shukla told NEW ERA in a special interview.

"The coaching programme is to start very soon with the primary schools and all Nairobi primary schools have been divided into five zones for this purpose," said Mr. Shukla, "Five or six schools will meet at one central school and a KCA coach will teach them better cricket once a week." "At the end of the training period which is expected to last at least six months, there will be an Inter-Zone competition — a festival to finish off the season."

(Cont'd on Page 19)

Schoolboys in Kenya national hockey team?

TWELVE Kenya Schoolboys have been included in a special training camp for two months to select a Kenya team for an international hockey tournament in Pakistan next month.

YOUNG TEAM

"Twelve schoolboys have been included in this camp for we want to take as young a team as possible to Pakistan," said the Secretary of the Kenya Hockey Union selection committee, Mr. Hardev Singh, "We are already looking forward to the Olympic Games in Munich."

The 35 selected players have been trained by Kenya coach Hardial Singh. At first 35 players were selected from Nairobi clubs but later more players were added to the list.

RECALLED

Kenya's top outside-left, Alu Mendonca, who has played for Kenya at four Olympic Games, was also included in the list. After the Mexico Games, Alu said he would not play for Kenya again as it was time for a youngster to take his place. But he has been recalled for the Pakistan tournament.



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