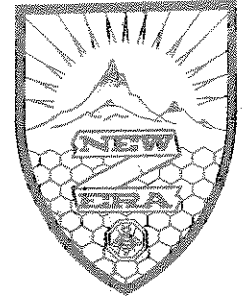
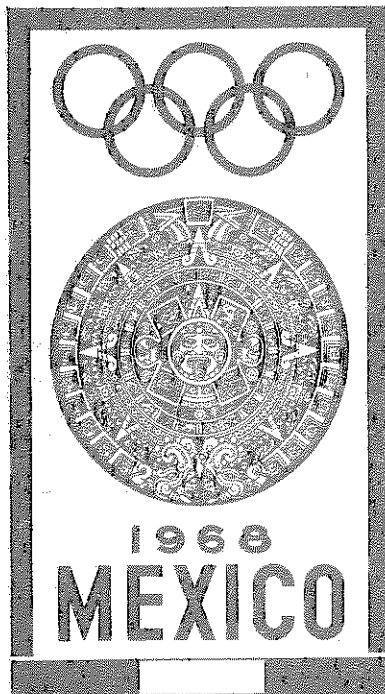


NEWTHE MAGAZINE FOR
YOUNG KENYANS**No. 11**

JUNE, 1967 — 50 CENTS

ERA

What will happen at...



NEW ERA is the first magazine in East Africa to publish the proposed programme of events for the XIX Olympic Games in Mexico City from 12th October to 27th October, 1968 when Mexico will be the sports capital of the world and the world's top athletes and sportsmen will gather there to set new records and write another great chapter in the history of sports.

COLOUR, MOVEMENT

The opening ceremony, full of colour, movement and excitement will take place on Saturday, 12th October when teams from all countries will march past after the lighting of the Olympic torch.

Kenya sports stars are expected to shine during track and field events in the main Olympic Stadium in the University City of Mexico from Saturday, 13th October to 20th October. Boxing will be held in the Mexico Arena Sports Palace from Sunday, 13th to Wednesday, 23rd October. Basketball will be held between 13th and 23rd October at the Sports Palace.

Kenya sports fans will be interested in the Hockey Championships which will be held everyday in three sports fields in the Sports City, from 13th to 26th October during the games

OLYMPICS

except for October, 22nd.

Olympic swimming and Diving championship are planned to take place from 17th to 26th October. Volleyball matches will be played between 14th and 26th October.

The closing ceremony will take place on Sunday, 27th October, 1968 when another march past of all the teams will take place and some of the athletes will be proudly wearing the gold, silver and bronze medals which they have won.

Whether they lose or win, many sportsmen will then start thinking about the next Olympic Games at Munich, Western Germany in 1972.

KENYA TEAM NEEDS HELP

Kenya's team for the Olympic Games needs £25,000 to travel to Mexico City next year. Within the next 12 months this sum of money must be collected and the Society of Kenya Sportsmen — SKS — has been formed to do this job.

BADGES FOR SALE

Within the next few weeks the SKS will put on sale 100,000 lapel badges at Sh. 1/- each. These badges will be sold to firms, sports clubs and schools all over Kenya.

If all the badges are sold, a fair proportion of the money needed for sending our team to Mexico will have been collected.

EVERY KENYAN

Towards the end of August this year, an Olympic Week will be held when various sports events will be staged. These include international football and hockey matches, a motor rodeo, a Kenya Army show and a swimming gala.

"It is our aim to interest every Kenyan," says Mr. Roland Cooper, the Secretary of SKS, "After all, if our people come back with gold, silver and bronze medals, it will be a great achievement in which we can all take pride and everybody in the country should be willing to share some of the burden of sending our teams overseas."

Nairobi — 'best served with Secondary Schools'

— MR. NYAGAH

"NAIROBI is the best served district with secondary schools," said Mr. J. J. M. Nyagah the Minister for Education, when he opened the Starehe Constituency Education Conference at Juja Road Primary School, Nairobi during last month.

Mr. Nyagah presented the following figures to prove his remarks. In 1966, for 35 Form One places there were:

- ★ 666 pupils in Nyanza Province.
- ★ 525 pupils in Eastern Province.
- ★ 486 pupils in Western Province.
- ★ 459 pupils in Coast Province.
- ★ 373 pupils in Rift Valley Province.
- ★ 80 pupils in North Eastern Province.
- ★ 65 pupils in Nairobi area.

Therefore, in Nairobi there were many secondary school pupils who did not come from the primary schools in this city, said Mr. Nyagah.

"There are about a million children of school age in Kenya who are not schooling at all", said Mr. D. R. Chabbra, Headmaster of Juja Road Primary School at the same conference.

"In Nairobi the 80 schools managed by the Nairobi City Council entered 5,596 pupils for the K.P.E. examination last year. Out of these 3,245 qualified for admission into secondary schools", said Mr. Chabbra.

There are about 22 Govt. secondary schools in Nairobi which can take 2,300 pupils at the most, which means that

"ONE MILLION SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN ARE NOT SCHOOLING AT ALL"

Last year about 150,000 pupils from all over Kenya took the K.P.E. examination out of which about 73,000 qualified for admission to secondary schools. Only about 9,000 were admitted to Govt. secondary schools and the rest had to find places in Harambee schools or private schools or were allowed to repeat, said Mr. Chabbra,

about 1,000 did not get any place in these schools and therefore had to find places in private schools.

Mr. Chabbra said that those who had failed to get admission in secondary schools should get at least two more years of modern education because they are too young to be able to earn their living.

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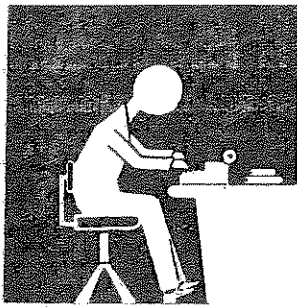
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● Let's find all about:



TAXES



● Their story from Stone Age

TAXES are as old as man. To prove this you can study the Stone Age Aborigines of Australia. The smallest of these tribes hardly contain 20 men who can hunt. These hunters are forced to give what they hunt to the elders of the tribe. This is what they pay as "tax" to live with the tribe.

The first real tax laws are found in every one of the ancient civilisations: India, China the country between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers and Egypt.

'WISE' KING

"It is possible to love a king, but one must fear the tax-collector" says the writing on a 5,000 year old tablet of this age.

In ancient times people paid their taxes by working for their king or their lord. King Cheops of Egypt in 2,500 B.C. has presented us with a most famous example of this by forcing 100,000 people to work for 20 years to build a pyramid for him.

Huge blocks of stone weighing upto 300 tons were dragged all the way from Ethiopia — and it was all done by human muscles.

The 'wise' King Solomon of the Bible used thousands of serfs (slaves) to cut down cedar trees of Lebanon to build his palace.

The citizens of Roman Empire were lucky with their taxes because the subject peoples of the Empire paid for them.

Romans appointed "tax farmers" who collected high sums from the colonies and were protected by the army in their work. If they collected anything more than the amount which had to be paid to the Roman people, it was theirs.

BEARDS TAXED!

During the Middle Ages the people fought and died for their lords in order to pay their taxes. Taxes took a thousand forms. They had wine taxes for many churches, bridge tolls to pass over the bridge, taxes to use a name of a nobleman, taxes to pay for growing — bread in Russia under Peter the Great, taxes for keeping a nightingale, unbeliever taxes, teeth taxes, Kimono taxes, April taxes, window taxes and even air taxes! If you did not pay your taxes in the Middle Ages you could be thrown in a prison. The rooms were cold, dark and damp with mice and rats running around. The man who failed to pay his taxes could also be chained to an oar in a galley ship for the rest of his life.

In 1050 in Coventry, England, pay for growing a beard in there lived a kind lady named Godiva. Her husband Leofric, the Earl of Mercia, started to collect a very heavy tax from the people in his earldom.

Lady Godiva was upset by the suffering of the people. She requested her husband to remove this tax but this had no effect. So she warned her husband that

if he didn't remove the tax, she would ride through Coventry without any clothes on. The husband challenged her to do this. She did it, and he had to remove the tax. To this day, there is a statute in Coventry, in memory of this lady.

In France the nobles and the clergy (persons in holy order of the church) were free from all taxes. But the common people had to pay heavy taxes. By 1700 the common people had suffered very badly. And it got worse and worse. In 1787 when people rioted to ask for bread, the Queen, Marie Antoinette replied, "If the poor people have no bread, why don't they eat cake?"

HEAD CUT OFF

And what happened to poor, foolish Marie Antoinette? Her head was cut off during the French Revolution that followed.

The French Revolution also changed the history of taxes. Not only nobles and clergy were asked to pay taxes, but forced labour to pay taxes was abolished.

After this, taxes were collected only in money. The modern age of taxes had arrived.

"Paying taxes is buying civilisation," said O. W. Holmes.

How do we buy civilisation? How did taxes create one of the biggest nations of today? What are the taxes of today? How do they help us?

Find out in NEW ERA No. 12.

IN FEBRUARY THIS YEAR SOME IMPORTANT CHANGES WERE
MADE IN THE SYLLABUS OF K.P.E. CLASSES.

It will help you to have:

COMPREHENSIVE NOTES BOOK FOR K.P.E. CLASSES

WHICH HAS

- Complete notes for all the topics of the new syllabus of 1967.
- Multiple choice type of questions at the end of every chapter.
Complete notes for all the General Subjects.
- Notes to cover the syllabus of both Std. VII and Std. VI (as required in the examination).

The syllabus to be covered is very wide. Start your preparations for the examination early. Start now. And remember — before you can answer questions or start getting practice in answering questions you have to know your subject matter. It is from notes that subject matter can be learned. So be sure to get a book which has in it not just questions only but also complete notes for all the topics of the new syllabus.

**NEW
SYLLABUS
— NEW
BOOK!**

COMPREHENSIVE NOTES BOOK FOR K.P.E. CLASSES

Price Shs. 8/50

ELIMU PUBLISHERS — P.O. Box 950 — NAKURU

This book is not just 1967 edition of an old book. It was entirely re-written after the new syllabus came out in February this year.

THE KPH PAGE

WHO IS CLEVER AT MATHS. AND WHY?

1. A train travelled a certain distance at a constant speed. Had the speed been 8 m.p.h. greater, the trip would have taken one hour less. Had the speed been 12 m.p.h. less the trip would have taken two hours more. How many miles did the train go?
 2. A certain number of students are to be accommodated in a hostel. If 2 students share each room, then 2 students will be left without any room. If 3 students share each room, then 2 rooms will be left unoccupied. How many rooms are there in the hostel?
 3. Peter and Paul decided to save money. Peter can save 3 dollars each month and Paul can save 5 dollars. At this rate, after how many months will Paul have exactly 10 dollars more than Peter?
- (Answers at the end of the article).

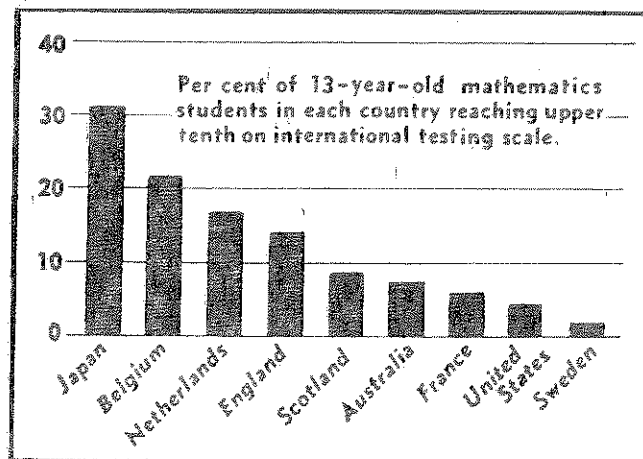
If you can answer these problems correctly you are probably as bright as many of several thousand teenagers recently tested in different parts of the world.

These were three plain arithmetic problems among 155 questions on different branches of mathematics — arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, — put to 133,000 secondary school pupils in 5,400 schools in 12 countries: Australia, Belgium, England, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, Scotland, Sweden and the United States. The children were either at the 13-year old level — chosen because it is the last point at which, almost all children of an age group are still in school — or in their final pre-university year, about 18 years old.

This test was the first large-scale international comparison study to find out how well children learn mathematics at school and why some do better than others — in fact, what makes Johnny (or Jeannie) tick in maths, how and why?

After the results had been prepared, many people were surprised. The 13 year old pupils of Japan stood first. Trailing Japan were Belgium, Netherlands, England, Scotland, Australia, France, United States, and Sweden. In spite of the United States' prestige for leading in science and being a world power, it stood eighth in this test.

Why did the Japanese children top the list?



The answer lies in better teaching in the primary schools, difficult examinations, and the parents' interest. Mathematics is considered one of the most important subjects for admission to secondary schools and the children are introduced to numbers at an early age at home.

Encouraged by the results of this study, the directors of this project have already begun plans for broader study in other subjects. This, it is hoped, will take place in more countries, and half a million secondary and primary school children will be tested.

ANSWERS: 1. 720 miles. 2. 8 rooms. 3. 5 months.

TRY AND SOLVE THESE MIXED PROBLEMS:

1. A train travels at 30 m.p.h. How long would it take to cover $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles?
2. Simplify $-8g - 2h + 2g - 2h$.
3. In a school of 350 pupils, if 6 percent are girls, how many are boys?
4. Kamau has x marbles. Anil has 3 less than Kamau and Abdul has 4 more than Anil. How many marbles are with the three boys.
5. How much is $\frac{3}{4}$ of Shs. 16/20?

Answers in NEW ERA No. 12
ENGLISH IS EASY — PAGE 12

COMING IN NEW ERA No. 12 — JULY, 67

- The Cowboy today.
- A tax to end all taxes.
- Schoolorama with all school news.
- Results of Mr. Knowall's competition.
- A new alphabet? ● Sports news.

Would you like a

PEN FRIEND IN JAPAN?

SOME Japanese boys and girls were not satisfied with what they were taught about the world in their text books. They wanted to find out how children of their age really lived in different parts of the world.

Groups were formed by these youths to exchange letters and finally a Pen Friend Club was formed in 1949. It grew bigger and bigger as more and more members joined it.

Now it has 140,000 members who exchange letters with the peoples of 80 countries; while 20,000 young Japanese find new pen friends abroad every year.

It is thought that about 500,000 letters are exchanged every year by Japanese pen friends. The Pen Friend Club prints its own newspaper which is sent all over Japan.

In addition to the Association of Pen Friends Clubs in Japan, there are 2,100 smaller clubs in

primary and secondary schools of this country.

Most of the 'pen friends use English, although this language is not widely understood in Japan.

Sometimes a whole school is "introduced" to another school in a foreign country and then wholesale letter writing starts off.

This helps the pupils to know each other's countries better.

An article about a primary school in Tokyo was printed in Canada. Two hundred letters from Canada poured into the school, which started off 200 new friendships.

Do you want a friend in Tokyo? Then write your full name, age, sex and hobbies to:

The Association of Pen Friend Clubs in Japan, No. 13, 6-Chome, Azabu-Jikura, Minato-Ku, Tokyo, Japan.

ONLY TOYS ARE FOUND IN NEHRU LIBRARY

TOYS instead of books go out on loan at a special library in Bombay, India. It is the second Chacha Nehru Toy Library which helps children to be unselfish.

NEHRU'S ROSE

Most of toys in the Bombay library have been given by Danish and German children. Each child may borrow a toy at a time and keep it for a week. If the toy is well looked after a rose (Nehru's rose because he liked roses) is marked on his card. When a child has eight roses, he receives a toy as a prize. If a child breaks or spoils more than one toy, he is not allowed to borrow any toys for a month.



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BEGINNING GEOGRAPHY IN KENYA

M. P. Anderson and F. C. A. McBain

Shs. 5/50

This book is written for teachers in Kenya Primary Schools for the first year of geography, usually Standard III. It can be used as a supplement to *The First Two Years of Geography* by F. C. A. McBain. One of the aims of the course is to make geography a practical subject so that the children learn by doing.

Part I is local geography. Part II takes the children on imaginary visits to places in Kenya to show the different ways people live and work. In Part III the children begin to learn about Kenya as a country for the first time, with a few chapters at the end about goods that Kenya buys from other countries.

BIOLOGY FOR EAST AFRICA

Ruth Hadman

Shs. 10/50

This text book covers the work which might be studied by pupils preparing for the Kenya Junior Secondary Examination and by those in the first two years of a course leading to Cambridge School Certificate. It also includes work outside the syllabus in order to provide a wider general background.

AINSWORTH Street Primary School's headmaster, Mr. R. S. Jhabbal told NEW ERA that his staff and pupils were trying hard to keep up the high K.P.E. results for this school obtained last year. Mr. Jhabbal has returned to his old school after spending his leave.

JUJA Road Primary School was the meeting place for an Education Conference where it was suggested to start Form One and Two classes in the evenings. The Conference was called by Mr. C. Lubembe and Mr. G. M. Mutiso, the Assistant Minister of Education and many other important people attended it.

NAIROBI Primary School teachers and pupils had to work in the kitchens and dining halls when the staff of Nairobi City Council went on strike during May. This situation lasted for only a few days and everyone did his share of the work cheerfully.

SCHOOLORAMA

GOVERNMENT Road Primary School was visited by two American teachers who talked to the staff and photographed the pupils at work. Mr. H. F. Stinean, headmaster of a school for physically handicapped children of California, and Mrs. Stinean, who is also a teacher in another school, were the visitors who were shown around by Mr. J. C. Shah, the acting headmaster.

★ ★ ★

H. H. AGA KHAN Primary School is preparing for its annual sports and speech day during this month.

★ ★ ★

HIGHRIDGE Primary School greeted its ex-headmaster, Mr. G. L. Chopra, who visited Kenya for a few days all the way from Mexico — where he is working to prepare the Mexican hockey team for the Olympic Games next year. Mr. Chopra was shown around by the Acting Headmaster, Mr. Santosh Kapoor, and talked about the next year's Olympics with his old staff and the pupils. Mr. G. L. Chopra once said jokingly that the letters G. L. in his name stand for 'Good Luck' and that's exactly what the school wished him.

MBAGATHI Road Primary School had its bicycle stolen recently while it was left outside Ngong Road Post Office although it was locked. The City Council has now given this school permission to get a new one after many inquiries. This just shows that the council is very careful in spending public money.

★ ★ ★

NAKURU West Primary held a Tree Planting Ceremony last month when the Municipal Education Officer, Mr. P. J. Kinuthia, planted trees in the school grounds. Mr. S. M. Pandya, Headmaster, welcomed Mr. Kinuthia who pointed out the benefits of planting more trees for our country.

★ ★ ★

NAKURU Youth Primary School arranged for a visit to the Nakuru Industries for its pupils. Mr. Geoffrey Gakure, the teacher in charge of extra-curricular activities and the headmaster, Mr. Kiga Musigo, went with 50 pupils to see how blankets are made.

OFAFA Primary School was another place where Form One and Two classes may be started in the evenings said Councillor Alfred M. Aketch, chairman of City Council Education Committee. These classes would help those children who did not get seats in government schools and will be taught by volunteer teachers.

★ ★ ★

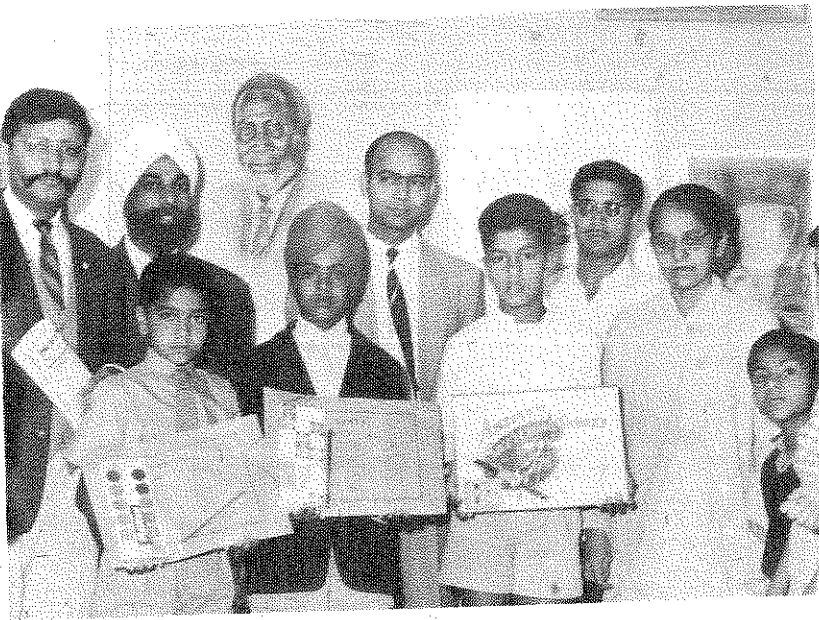
PRIMARY school pupils all over Kenya celebrated Madaraka Day by attending flag raising ceremonies at their schools, watching parades and listening to the speeches made by Kenya's leaders.

★ ★ ★

RACECOURSE Primary School's headmaster Mr. M. S. Patel was welcomed back in this school after spending his leave in India.

★ ★ ★

ST. PAUL's Primary School, Nakuru won the primary section of the Nakuru Arts Exhibition organised by the Nakuru Arts Group in which 25 secondary and primary schools took part. School children from all the primary schools visited the exhibition at Nakuru Town Hall.

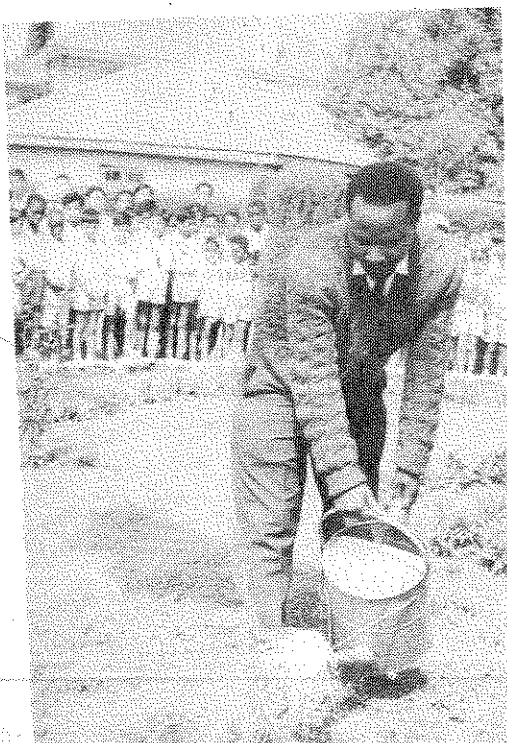


ART COMPETITION WINNERS COLLECT PRIZES

● Nairobi's Creative Art Centre presented the prizes for the art competition recently organised by your magazine. This proved to be the most popular competition with our readers. The young artists proudly showing their prizes are: Arjan Kumar, first prize (second from left in the front row) Jorwar Singh, second prize Javed, fifth prize. The other prize winners could not attend the ceremony and had their prizes posted to them by Mrs. Batul M. Nadiadi, the director of Centre who donated the awards. After the ceremony, watched by pupils from this art school, the children were served with refreshments.

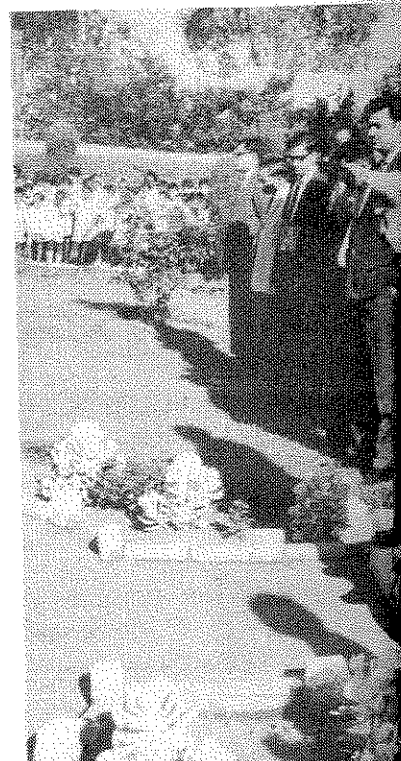
(Picture by Frank M. Wanjohi.

SCHOOL DRAMA

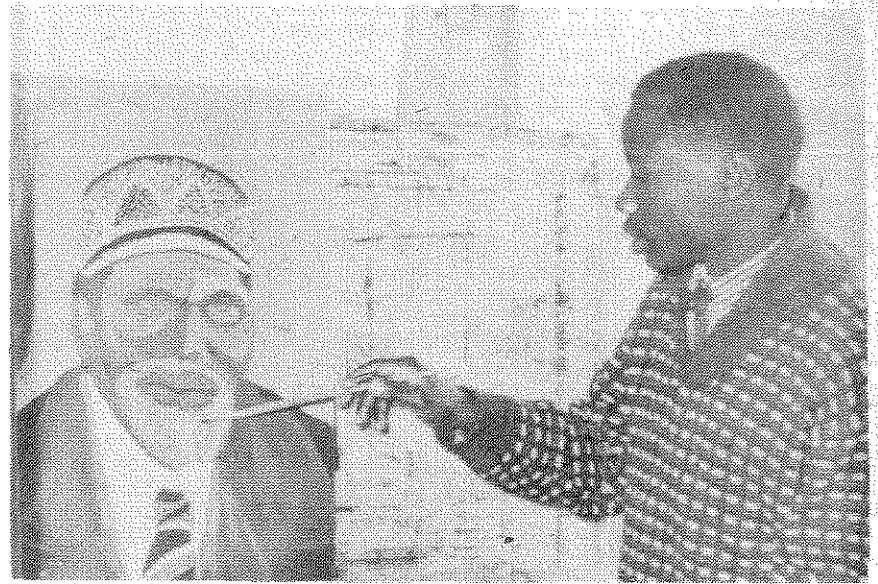


● Mr. G. L. Patel, Headmaster of Lake Primary School, Nakuru, addresses the school on its 12 Anniversary which they celebrated by distributing sweets to the pupils, folk dances, fancy dress, and a rounders match between the staff and the pupils. The pupils won. An Art Exhibition, and film show were held in the afternoon.

● Councillor Mugumo Plants a Cypress Tree in front of the school watched by the pupils of the school. Earlier the pupils were told about the value and uses of the trees, on the Nation Tree Planting ceremony at the Lake Primary School.



Young Kenyan: world famous artist



HEZPON OWITI is a young Kenyan artists who is already known in many parts of the world for his paintings. He started modelling in clay and painting in water colours when he was a primary school student.

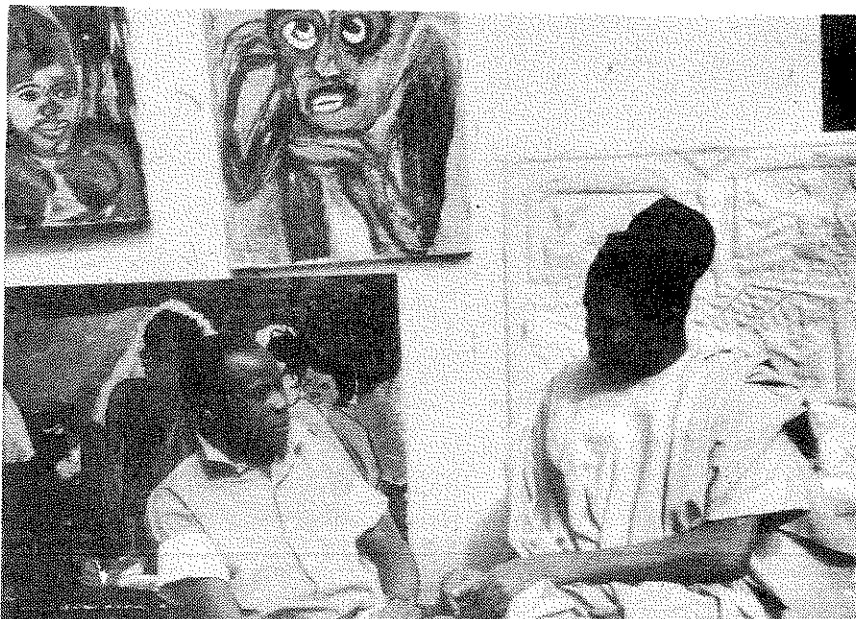
"My parents were very poor," he say, "but my mother was a very good pot maker, therefore I took interest in modelling." In 1961 he was awarded the Young Artist's Certificate in East Africa. In October, 1963, he was given a special prize for a carving entered for "Freedom from Hunger Exhibition" at the Nairobi Show.

This exhibition travelled through U.S.A. and in the same year he left for Nigeria to

study arts in Department of Extra-Mural Studies of University of Ibadan. He held a successful exhibition of his paintings in Lagos and Ibadan.

Last year he returned to Kenya and his paintings are on show in an exhibition in Philadelphia, U.S.A., Canada and Britain. He is working to create an exhibition of linocuts which will soon be seen in California, U.S.A.

He is now a student of New Era College, Nairobi, where he is improving in his general education. Hezpon is an example of how an artist who is really interested in art can get international fame.



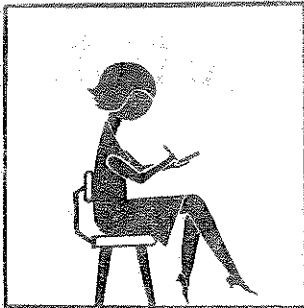
TOP RIGHT

● A young Kenya artist, Hezpon Owiti, already well known in Nigeria, U.S.A. and Europe, paints a picture of President Jomo Kenyatta.

TOP LEFT

● This painting, **A BEGGAR**, shows the suffering of a lame boy who is 'boxed in' with poverty.

● In Nigeria, Hezpon chats with a friend in national dress at an exhibition of his paintings. Hezpon studied at the



In this new competition

'How Much Do YOU Know?'

— asks Mr. Knowall

AFTER answering your questions in every issue of NEW ERA, Mr. Knowall has selected the following ten general knowledge questions for you to answer.

Here are they. See if you can answer them!

1. How did the speed of ships come to be measured in "knots"?
2. If someone offered to show you a 'salse' what would you expect to see?
3. The capital of the Indian Ocean island of Mauritius became a city last year. What is its name?
4. How many years ago was the Great Wall of China constructed?
5. What is the deltoid muscle?
6. When is summer in the Antarctic?
7. London is Britain's largest port. Which is the second largest?
8. A new name appeared on the maps of Africa on October 4, 1966 — Leshoto — now an independent sovereign state, it was one of the last remaining British dependencies in Africa.

What was its former name?

9. The names of the capital and two major towns of the Congolese Republic have recently been changed. Formerly Leopoldville, and Stanleyville what are they now called?

10. What is biltong?

Send your answers to Mr. Knowall and if your answers are correct, you may win these prizes:

First — a set of four books.

Second — a set of three books.

Third — a set of two books.

Three runners-up prizes — one book

If Mr. Knowall does not get all correct entry, he will award the prizes to those who have the highest number of correct answers.

Please write the answers **neatly** on one side of the paper with **full** name and school's address. Prize winners will only be informed at their school addresses.

CLOSING DATE: 30 JUNE, 1967

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● Daily Power 1/20

● Daily Guide 2/50

SPECIAL OFFER! Bring this advertisement with you to Kesho Book Centre and you can get a "BIC" pen FREE with anything you buy for Shs. 2/- or more.

Q. Who was the first person to be born in the world?
(Parkash T. Patel — Kongoni P.S.)

★ Cain the son of Adam say the Muslims and the Christians, Manu according to the Hindus.

Q. Who was the first man to die?
(Dan "O" Mattew — Eastleigh P.S.)

★ Abel the son of Adam who was murdered by his brother Cain.

Q. Is there justice in the world; if there is, why are there all these criminals?
(Punam Kapoor — Arya Girls P.S.)

★ The world goes on — this proves that there is justice. Criminals are there to be caught and brought to justice.

Q. What happened on 7th May, 1945?
(Pragna Shah — G.H.U. P.S.)

★ Surrender of Germany in the Second World War.

Q. Why didn't God have a special day for everybody's birthday?
(John Muchoki — Dr. Livingstone P.S.)

★ If this was so, there would not be more than one birthday party to attend! So we have different days.

Q. Which sacred book of religion is the truth?
(Gurdip Kaur Manku — Khalsa B. & G. S.)

★ They are true but show different ways to reach the same God.

Q. Who has the best manners in this world?
(Khalid Awani — Juja Road P.S.)

★ The one who behaves well with a bad mannered person.

Q. Who discovered the planet venus?
(Rohit J. Shah — Fort Hall P.S.)

★ Dr. Copernicus — the founder of modern astronomy.

MR. KNOWALL



**answers
your
questions**

If you have a question write to:
**MR. KNOWALL, c/o New Era,
P.O. Box 6854, NAIROBI.**

Q. What was the ring of Polycrates?

(Hasmukh K. Patel — Lake P.S. Nakuru)

★ A seal ring of extraordinary beauty.

Q. What do these letters stand for (i) E.A.C.S.O. E.S.A. (iii) R.S.P.C.A. (iv) S.V.I.G. (v) D.D.T.

(Pravinkant D. — Eastleigh P.S.)

★ East African Common Services Organization. Education Supplies Association. Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals. Suleman Virjee Indian Gymkhana. Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane.

Q. Do you think weather reports are always true?

(Henry Kimotho — Racecourse P.S.)

★ Not always, but they are generally quite correct.

Q. Why do most of the things dissolve in water and not in any other liquid?

(Anita R. — City P.S.)

★ Water is a universal solvent; i.e. most things dissolve in it. Other liquids do not have the same properties.

Q. What happens to an animal when we give it some chloroform?

(Hasmukh K. Patel — Lake

Continued on next page

writes longer



**Now all Bic pens
have the new
everlasting
tungsten-carbide
ball**



**is cheaper
has more ink**

Mr. Knowall — Cont'd

P.S. Nakuru)

- ★ Its nervous system is put out of action and small animals can even die.

Q. What disease is caused by the lack of Vitamin B?

(Harshad Menon — Race-course P.S.)

- ★ Ber-beri the inflammation of the nerves.

Q. Who said "There are in England sixty different religions sects but only one sauce"?

(Pragna Shah — C.G.H.U. P.S.)

- ★ Francesco Caraccioli.

Q. What are the Merinos?

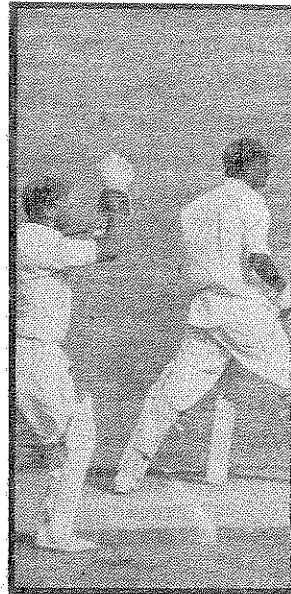
(Shiraz Ali — Park Road P.S.)

- ★ They are white, short-wool sheep.

Q. Sometime clouds are grey, sometimes white. Rain follows grey clouds. Why are clouds white?

(Dilip P. Pandya — City P.S.)

- ★ Clouds are white when they do not contain much moisture.



HOWZATT!

● Cricket is very much in the news these days with the test matches between India and England being played for the new season. The Nawab of Patudi captains the Indian side and Brian Close leads the English team.

THE KPE PAGE — ENGLISH IS EASY Direct Composition

Using the hints given below write a composition on the following subjects. Remember that it is not essential to use all the hints.

A POLICE OR ARMY PARADE — Where seen — describe the uniforms — how they marched — the marching music played by the band — the commands shouted — Were they smart? Would you like to join them? — why?

ON THE TRAIN — Going where? Rush to the station — How many people in the compartment? — some sleeping — some looking out of the windows — eating meals on the train — ticket examiner — the sound of the movement — the noise of the engine — the noise of the engine — at last arrive.

HOW MY TOWN OR VILLAGE CAN BE IMPROVED — What improvements needed — roads, schools, hospitals, library, youth club, sports field, traffic signs, street lights — cleanliness — how will these improvements help the people — what can you do to bring about these improvements?

IF I WAS INVISIBLE — Walk in and out of meetings, clubs, cinemas, schools — things would appear rise up and move by themselves — help to catch thieves — prevent bad merchants from cheating — help the poor — attend parties — make people happy.

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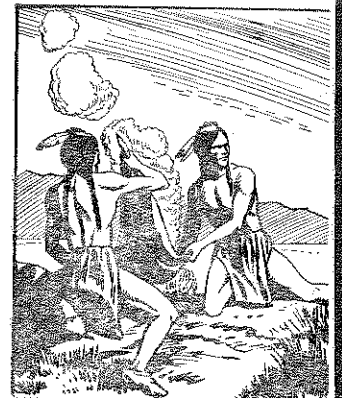
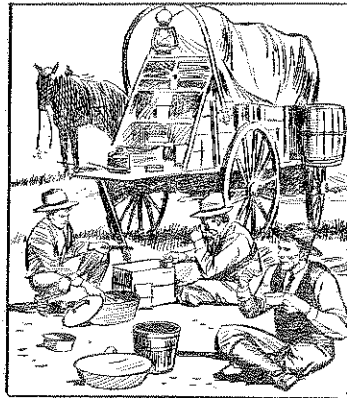
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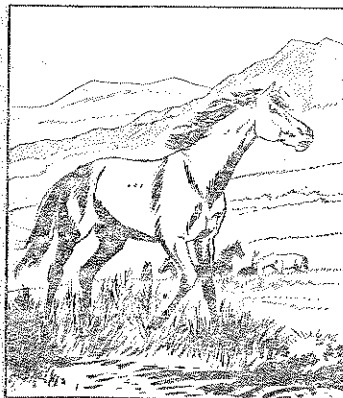
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A-APPLE, B-ball, C-Cowboy. Here he comes — the American Comboy, the king of the Wild West and the Red Indians send smoke signals (1) to announce his arrival. The first meeting (2) with the Red Indian was not always friendly but the cowboys settle down to a meal and rest. (3) The cowboy's horse sees a snake (4) and jumps up with fright. Seeing these rough faces (5) of cowboy and the Red Indian warrior can be equally frightening. If the comboy wanted to travel he had to tame a

C

is for Cowboy



6

wild horse (7) and used it to drive a stage coach sometimes attacked by unfriendly Red Indians (8) or stopped by mountain trappers (9) like Davy Crockett, who lived alone trapping animals for fur. But the real danger was from the outlaw (10) who held up stage coaches, killed other cowboys in gun fights until a brave sherrif caught them and hung them from a tree.

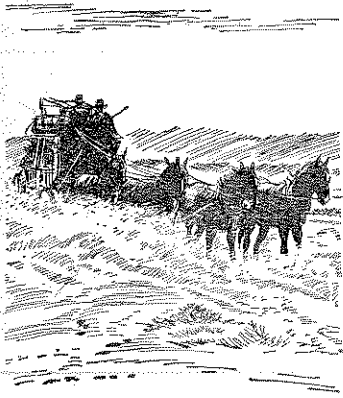
In NEW ERA No. 12 — The cowboy today.

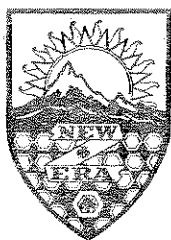
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SPORTS SPECIAL



On the track

● Athletes all over the world are setting new records for all events on the tracks during international competitions. The qualifying times for most events are the records of ten years ago.

On the field

● Sportsmen are getting thousands of pounds to play professional football matches such as this one which are watched by millions of fans on the TV and read by more millions in newspapers, which shows the world wide interest in sports.



KENYA'S SPORTS STARS

The Top Ten

1. **Kipchoge Keino** — World record holder for 3,000 metres. Commonwealth and All African gold medal for 1,500 and 5,000 metres. No. 2 ranking world miler.
2. **Naftali Temu** — Commonwealth Games gold medal for six miles.
3. **Wilson Kiprugut** — Commonwealth Games silver medal for 880 yards. Olympic Games bronze medal and All Africa gold medal for 800 metres.
4. **Benjamin Kogo** — Commonwealth Games bronze medal, All Africa gold medal for 3,000 metres steeplechase.
5. **Philip Warunge** — All Africa gold medal and Commonwealth Games gold medal boxer in the featherweight division.
6. **Joe Kadenge** — Kenya's most outstanding football right winger in the national team for ten years.
7. **Hilary Fernandes** — World's finest inside right hockey player, represented Kenya in Rome and Tokyo Olympics.

8. **Daniel Rudisha** — most promising 1/4 miler in Kenya.
9. **Basharat Hassan** — First Kenyan cricketeer to play in the English Professional County cricket.
10. **Anthony Makabwa** — Kenya's greatest right half football player and the most promising soccer star.

Women Stars

1. **Joyce Mungome** — Kenya's best women's hockey goalkeeper.
2. **Jeanette Paes** — Women's badminton champion for Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

Ancient Olympics

THE first Olympic games were started in 776 B.C. when the Roman athletes took part in these games and the last recorded Olympic were in 394 A.D. at which the Roman Emperor Theodosius stopped the games.

In those times the Olympics started with a foot race, sprint and then a long race of 2½ miles, broad jumps javelin throws discus throw, boxing, horse riding and chariot racing. Instead of giving medals to athletes, they were honoured with a wreath of leaves which they proudly wore on their heads.

What is sportsmanship?

A good answer was given by the father of the modern Olympics, Pierre de Coubertin, who said, "The important thing is not to win but to take part. The real thing is not to conquer but to strive."

To encourage the finest type of sportsmanship UNESCO has set up:

FAIR AWARDS FOR FAIR PLAY!

Which are often won by losers!

DURING the World Graeco-Roman Wrestling Championships at Toledo, Ohio U.S.A., last June, the fight between the two rivals of the Yugoslav wrestler Stevan Horvat ended in uncertainty. This would left Horvat almost certain of being the world champion.

"But winning in this way did not appeal him — even if he was going to be champion, he wanted to win properly. So he made a strong appeal to the jury not to disqualify, and they agreed. As it turned out, Horvat went on to win on his own merits and was awarded the gold medal.

This was the story, told by Jean Borotra, President of the International Fair Play Committee, of how Stefan Horvat came to be given the 1966 Fair Play Trophy in April.

WORLD CHAMPION

"Now I really feel like a world champion", said Horvat on receiving the prize.

The Committee also decided to award a diploma of honour to a U.S. sailing team, Jim Bonney and Bob Shiels last September, during the international challenge round of catamarans at Thorpe Bay (U.K.), Bonney and Shiels agreed to allow their British opponent to make certain repairs to their boat, although the interpretation of the rules was questionable.

"We came to play the game, not play with words," they said: this cost them victory, for the British team went on to win.

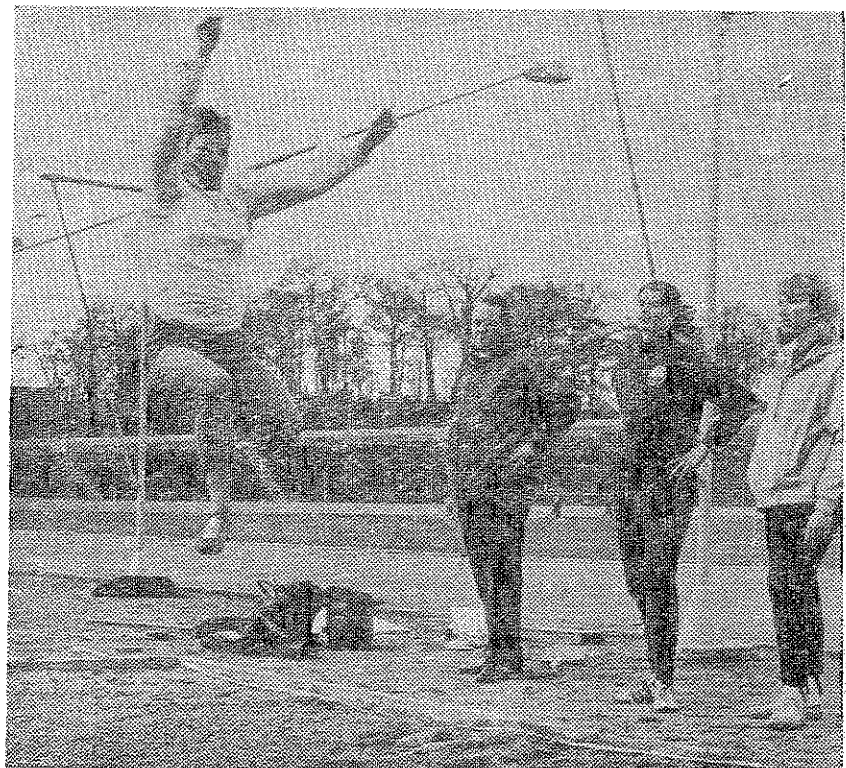
The Fair Play Trophies were created in 1963 as result of a meeting of sporting journalists to be given for showing real

sportsmanship.

The first winner, in 1964, was the Italian bobsled champion Eugenio Monti. The following year awards went to Miss Willye White, U.S. champion athlete, and the two football teams who played in the final of the European Cup Winners' Cup tournament at Wembley in May, 1965; West Ham United and Munich 60, as well as Isztvan Zsolt of Hungary, who referred the match. This was reported in NEW ERA No. 2 last year.

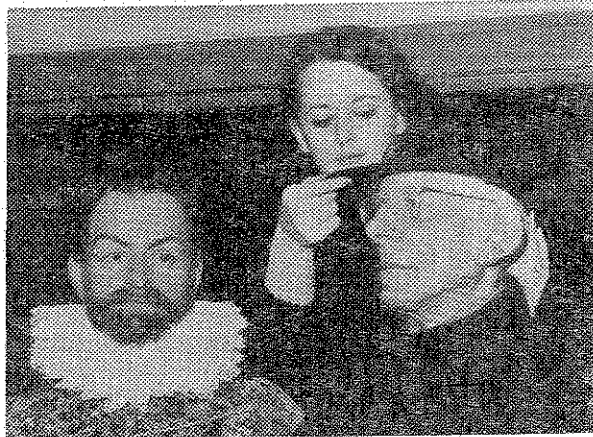
"I do not know," said M. Maheu presenting Horvat with the award, "whether your name, Mr. Horvat, find a place in the encyclopaedias alongside that of the famous wrestler of ancient times, Milo of Croton, who once held up a roof threatening to crush Pythagoras, thus saving both a philosopher's head and the square on the hypotenuse! But your gesture is also a valuable contribution to human progress for it proves that man can put ethical values above himself and his feelings"

TRAINING NEW ATHLETES

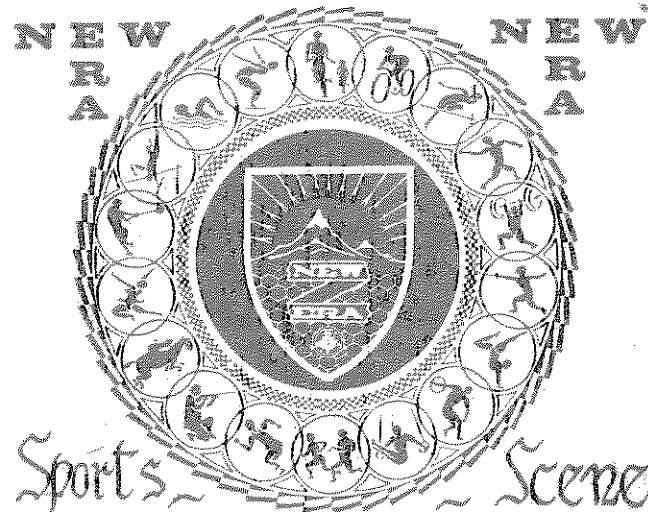


● Mary Rand of England who won gold, silver and bronze medals at the last Olympic Games in Tokyo shows young athletes how to make a record long jump at Crystal Palace, London. Only by watching and learning from experts can the future athletes and sportsmen be trained.

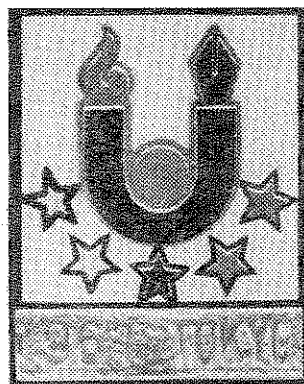
Welcome Sir Francis!



● Sir Francis Chichester, the first man to sail round the world single handed, arrived in Plymouth at the end of May. Sixty-five years old Sir Francis travelled about 30,000 miles in his boat, Gypsy Moth IV, and looked fit after sailing round the world. Queen Elizabeth I knighted Sir Francis Drake after he became the first Englishman to sail round the world. Queen Elizabeth II will use the same sword to knight Sir Francis Chichester on June, 13 after he became the first man to sail round the world by himself. Picture shows both the sea dogs in a famous wax museum in London.



SPORTSMAN OR SPACEMAN?



UNIVERSITY GAMES IN TOKYO THIS YEAR

The University students have their own Olympic Games every 4 years which is called the Universiade. This year it will be held in Tokyo between August. 26 and September 4th.

NEW ERA magazine was the first in East Africa to receive an official badge of the Universiade Games from Mr. S. S. Yokohama, an Olympic Games specialist at Tokyo. The badge shows the rising sun of Japan in read in the middle of a giant 'U' for Universiade.

One of the arms of this letter has a torch for the flame of knowledge and a pen on the right for the students who are taking part. There are five stars in different colours to stand for the continents from where the University students are expected.

Nairobi's University College students are collecting Shs. 30,400/- to send a team of six Kenya university students to the Universiade.

No, he is not a spaceman but the 3,000 meters world record holder, Kipchoge Keino loaded with instruments by doctors who wanted to find out how a human body reacts under heavy work.



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