

# 1966 THE YEAR OF THE WORLD CUP

Soccer, or Association Football is perhaps the greatest team sport in the World today. No other sport is followed by so many people all over the globe, even the Olympic Games hardly caused the same excitement among fans as the World Cup, Soccer's greatest competition.

Like the Olympics it is held every four years but the struggle to reach its Finals began two years ago.

The Finals for the World Cup will be held in England this July. The choice of England is most suitable because it was in England that Soccer began in the form it is known today.

Soccer first became popular in the middle ages but the rules for playing this game were uncertain until the Football Association was formed in 1863 to run it as a sport.

It quickly became popular all over the world—perhaps too quickly because within a century the English were being defeated by their pupils.

Scotland was the first to import the game, and by 1872 the Scots had become so good at it that they held the English to a draw in the first International Match ever played between the two countries.

A few years later Wales and Ireland also had their national teams playing with

England, and by 1874 Scotland actually defeated England. The English still claimed that they had not lost to a foreign country but in 1931 France defeated England at Soccer in Paris and then England put up another claim.

Their new claim was that they had not been defeated in their own country by a foreign team. In 1953 a Soccer team from Hungary put an end to this claim as well when the Hungarians defeated the all England team at Wembley, London.

Football Associations' own competition — the knock out tournament for the F.A. Cup was started in 1872 and it became the most important event for the English teams from all parts of England. In 1908 an English team toured Europe for the first time and beat Austria, Hungary and Bohemia within a week.

Nobody could stop the sport of Soccer and it was now becoming very popular in Europe and was exported to South America, Asia and Africa as well.

It is now played throughout the world and wherever it is popular, it has become big business. In England, for example, the big matches attract up to 50 thousand people every week. An International Match will be watched by more than hundred people at Wembley or at Hampden Park in Glasgow.

It is the same story in other countries. Football's largest grounds in Brazil can hold 2 hundred thousand people but for the big games it never seems big enough.

The Cup Final in England is always watched by a hundred thousand people sometimes including members of the Royal Family—but three or four times as many people would pay to watch The Final, as it is called, if there was room for them.

The crowds pay a small fee to watch the match, but since there are so many of these people the total income is very great indeed.

This is also the cause of the clubs paying very great sums to get a player to play for their team. Suarez, of Spain, cost his Italian club £200,000 for a transfer fee.

Even the English clubs pay very big amounts — Denis Law, for instance cost Manchester United more than £100,000 when

they bought him back from Italy a few years ago.

Although Soccer is a team sport, it has always had great players. Stanley Mathews, the short Soccer king had more fans than many international film stars. Pele of Brazil is another great player known all over the world.

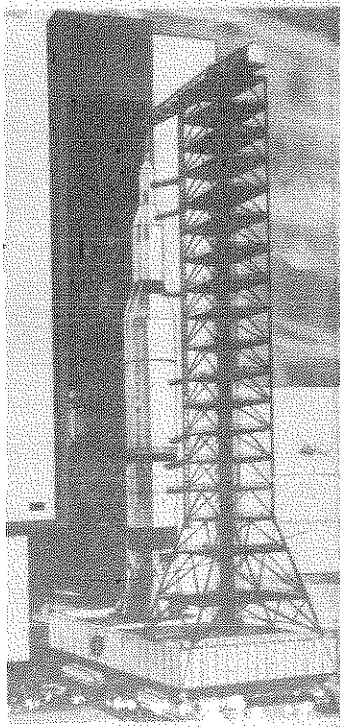
Sixty three teams from different countries are trying to win the cup this year. Only 16 of these have reached the finals to be played in July and three will be 32 matches watched by nearly 2 million people. Hundreds and millions more will watch through television.

These matches will be held between 11th July and 20th July, and the final match will be played at Wembley on 30th July.

## 1966 — THE YEAR OF THE WORLD CUP

The World Cup will attract thousands of visitors from all parts of the earth and the English people hope that their home team, which has never won the cup before, finally finishes on top.

## MAN TO THE MOON



This is how Apollo—Saturn V Rocket, which hopes to land three men on the moon, will look when it is completed.

The building on the left is 40 storeys high where workmen will finish this rocket. Hundreds of men will work at different levels at the same time to finish the 112 meter high rocket.

The rocket stands on a two storey high platform which can push it in or out of the building. This platform can bear a load on nine thousand tons.

This space centre is being built on Merritt Island, U.S.A., at a cost \$1,000,000,000. The building shown above will be the biggest in the history of man—bigger even than the Pyramid of Cheops.

# K.P.E. ENTRIES CLOSED

All entries for the 1966 K.P.E. examinations have now closed and all schools have sent in the list of the candidates who will attempt the K.P.E. examinations in November this year.

This year K.P.E. examination will set a new record in the number of candidates that shall sit for it in November. It is expected that nearly 180 thousand candidates will attempt this examination.

The K.P.E. examination was known as Preliminary School Examination when it was first held by the Kenya Department of Education in 1928. It had only 400 candidates and out of this about a 100 passed it for the first time.

In the early 1940s the Preliminary School Examination was given three separate names — The Kenya European Preliminary Examination, The Kenya Asian Preliminary Examination and The Kenya African Preliminary Examination. These examinations had separate question papers for the Asian, African and European pupils.

How would you like to

## Learn Eng. while you sleep

EARNING while he sleeps is the dream of every student, because then he can learn without working very hard. Thanks to modern science this dream is becoming true. In England, a Committee on Sleep Teaching has been formed which uses a special tape recorder that will run all night long, repeating words and sentences from a foreign language or teaching other subjects.

Even when the listener is asleep these messages get through to the brain, and if the noise is kept low, so as not to disturb the student's rest, then a student can learn these facts in the same way as by ordinary learning in the class room.

Up to now this was only an idea. But last October an experiment was started in Czechoslovakia (East Europe). The subject chosen for teaching was English taught by the Radio Service. The radio will broadcast 10 lessons to the learn-while-you-dream students.

Each lesson lasts 12 hours from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. For the first three hours the student is awake when he learns grammar and new words. At 11 p.m. a lullaby is broadcast to send the student to sleep and for the next 4 hours the radio whispers the lesson again into his sleeping ears. At 2 a.m., a loud signal wakes up a student for revising. Then he is again made to sleep while the radio continues to teach him. At 5 a.m. in the morning his sleep ends and he has to learn his lesson. For 3 hours he has to revise his lessons before he gets his breakfast.

## K.P.E. ENTRIES CLOSED

With the arrival of Uhuru in 1963 once again this examination was changed. In 1964 there was a common Kenya Preliminary Examination for students of all races in Kenya and every student had to answer the same examination papers.

Earlier this year the Ministry of Education confessed that there had been a leakage of the K.P.E. examination papers in almost every year. To avoid this the Ministry of Education gets the examination papers printed in England every year.

Last year a little over 150 thousand candidates sat for the K.P.E. About 10% of these were able to find places in secondary schools. The question every student asks before attempting the examination is—'Will I pass?'

The pupil who passes is the one who works hard for this most important examination in a Student's life.

Listen to Virgil—a great Roman poet—who said of a winning boat race team, "They can, because they think they can." There is still time to work hard for success in the K.P.E.

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## ONE BOMBER



**EQUALS  
250,000**



## TEACHERS

The cost of a new bomber would pay the salaries of 250,000 Schoolteachers for a year.

Or it could be used to build 30 new science faculties each with places for 1,000 students.

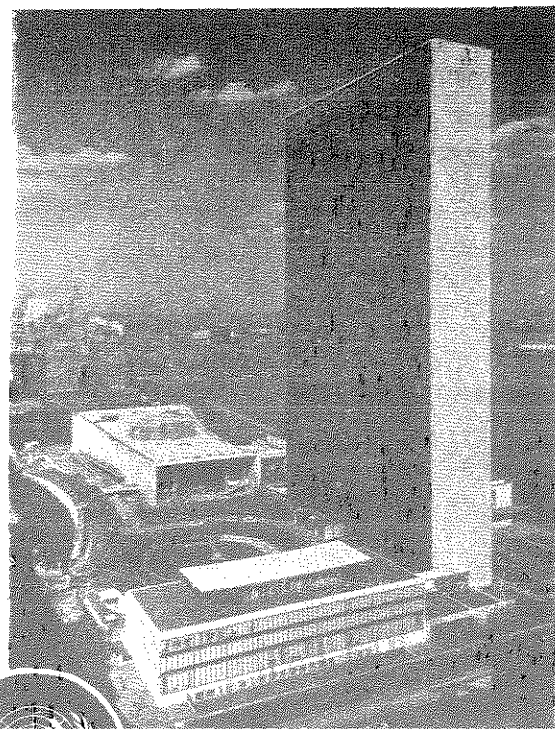
For the price of one large atomic submarine, 50 cities could be provided with modern hospitals.

And the money needed to develop a supersonic fighter plane would pay for 600,000 homes to house more than three million people.

These are a few facts from **Unesco Courier**.



## 2. You may have already won Prizes for these No 1 COMPETITIONS No 2



No. 1 We all know that the letters U.N.O. stand for United Nations Organisation which has its headquarters in New York, U.S.A.

The United Nations has many other bodies which work for the good of mankind all over the world.

You can win three book prizes worth Shs. 30/-, Shs. 20/- and Shs. 10/- if you correctly write the full names of the U.N. bodies given below.

1. UNESCO.
2. UNICEF.
3. FAO.
4. WHO.
5. ICAO.
6. ITU.
7. ILO.
8. UPU.
9. IMF.
10. FFHC.

**All you have to do:**  
Write out these words in the same order and the full names of these U.N. bodies along with them. Don't forget to write your name and school address. Cut out the coupon for this competition and post it to:

The Editor,  
New Era,  
Post Box 6854,  
NAIROBI.

Prizes will be given to the first correct entry opened or the student who gets the highest number of correct answers.

**COUPON for COMPETITION No. 1 U.N.O. NAMING CONTEST**  
This coupon must be sent with all entries to 'NEW ERA'

**First:** Desk set with four biro pens of different colours.

**Second:** Imported alarm clock.

**Third:** A compass box.  
**And five consolation book prizes.**

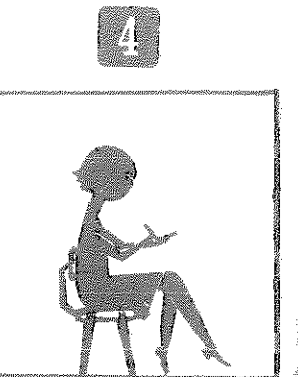
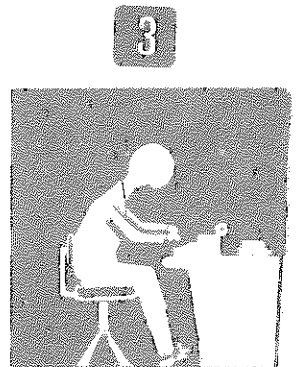
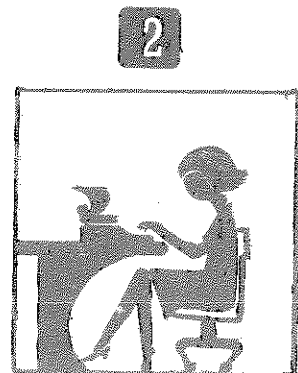
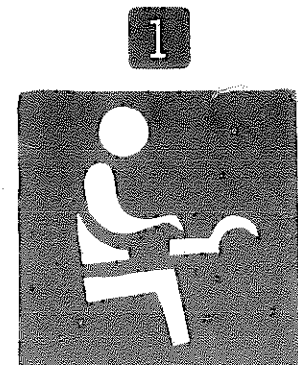
The best entries will be printed in the next issue of 'New Era'.

Enter now!  
**Note:** The Editor's decision will be final and no correspondence will be entered into.

**COUPON for COMPETITION No. 2**  
This coupon must be sent with all entries to 'NEW ERA'

## Guess who?

ANSWERS ON PAGE 7



## 7. THE SCIENCE OF WEALTH CONT'D

### Test Yourself

I. Do you think that the work of the following people can be called labour?

- (a) A Coal miner? ( )
- (b) The manager of a bank? ( )
- (c) A motor car sales man? ( )
- (d) A Duka-walla? ( )
- (e) A boy singing for himself? ( )

(f) A singer singing on the TV? ( )

II. Do you think that the following can be called land?

- (a) Copper in the ground? ( )
- (b) The sand of a desert? ( )
- (c) The water in a river? ( )
- (d) The fishes in the sea? ( )
- (e) Coal in a coalmine? ( )
- (f) Coal burning in the kitchen? ( )

III. Do you think that the following can be called capital?

- (a) A motor car used for going on a picnic? ( )
- (b) A motor car used for going to work? ( )
- (c) Sweets in the jars of a shop? ( )
- (d) Sweets in a jar in your kitchen? ( )
- (e) A hut built for living in? ( )
- (f) A hut built for keeping cattle? ( )

(Answers will be printed in the next issue.)

### What is Wealth? Answers

- (a) NO
- (b) Yes
- (c) Yes
- (d) No
- (e) No
- (f) Yes

## AROUND THE SCHOOLS

### Helping the Homeless

The pupils of Kangoni Primary School, Nairobi, collected Shs. 1,080/- to help the homeless beggars in Nairobi and presented this amount to the Mayor of Nairobi, Alderman Charles Rubia. The Mayor thanked them for this gift and said that it was a noble-minded action from the boys and girls who would be the leaders to tomorrow.

The money would go for running the Beggar's Home at Forest Inn where many beggars start a new, more useful life.

This is a good way to wipe out the sad sight of people begging in Nairobi. Mr. H. S. Thind, the Headmaster, took these pupils to the City Hall where the presentation was made.

### Who Stole the Pudding?

This was the name of the play which won Runners-up Raman Thakur Award for the young actors of River Bank Primary School in the Kenya Schools Drama Festival this year.

The play was produced by Mr. R. S. Sharda and was the only entry from the Schedule 'B' Schools. With a cast of 11 pupils, the play tell the story of a King. A tricky problem arises when the King's cook reports that the Christmas pudding is missing.

"When all is said and done, much has been said and little or nothing has been done".

What is experience? It is the name everyone gives to his mistakes.

Inspite of detailed questioning, the thief cannot be found then, Merapin, the jester, comes up with a bright idea. He pretends to be very serious and says that he had poisoned the pudding. Very soon, the real thief, who had eaten the pudding, feels imaginary pains in his stomach and confesses to his crime.

Mr. H. H. Shore, the judge (adjudicator) of the Festival praised all the actors, who, it seemed, had enjoyed themselves in taking part. In awarding the second prize out of 24 plays in the primary section, the adjudicator was pleased with the way in which the children spoke their lines so every naturally.

NEW ERA congratulates the Headmaster, Mr. S. B. Amin and his team of teachers and pupils on this success.

"Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country."  
—J.F.K.

"The man who thinks becomes a powers and a light."  
—H.G.

1 Answers  
COPY TYPIST  
2  
SECRETARY  
3  
ACCOUNTANT  
4  
STENOGRAPHER

Mr. Knowall

CONT'D

Qn. What is the flag of Sweden?  
(Balraj Sood, Racecourse Primary School).

\* The Swedish flag has a yellow cross on a light blue background.

Qn. What is Kampala named after?  
(Pankaj Bakshi, Nairobi South Primary School).

\* One answer is that it is named after a famous wild animal of Africa—IMPALA just as Makerere is named after an African bird of this name found in Uganda.

Qn. What is the name of William Shakespear's first play?

(Sarabjeet Kaur, Khalsa Boys and Girls School).

\* Henry VI written in 1590-91.

Qn. Which is the longest railway line in the world?

\* The Trans-Siberian Railway in Russia is said to be the largest railway in the world. It stretches from Leningrad in W. Europe to Vladivostok in E. Asia.

Qn. When was the first Aswan Dam opened?

(Suresh S., Riverbank Primary School).

\* Aswan is the name of a town in Upper Egypt. Three and a half miles North of this town, the Aswan Dam stretches across River Nile forming a big lake.

The Pharaohs of Ancient Egypt built the first dam there in the sixth Dynasty. The modern Aswan Dam, built by the government of President Nasser with Russian help, was opened two years ago.

Qn. Which is the longest river in the world?

(Gurmeet Singh, Ainsworth Primary School).

\* River Nile is the longest river in the world. Its length is 4,160 miles. The second largest is Missouri-Mississippi which is 3,891 miles long.

Qn. Who is said to be the God of Music?

(Thanwant Sood, St. Treasa's School).

\* The Greeks considered PAN to be the God of music while the Hindus have a Goddess called SARASWATI.



# MR KNOWALL

## answers your questions

WRITE TO:

MR KNOWALL c/o NEW ERA P.O.BOX 6854 NAIROBI.



Qn. It is possible for a man's heart to be on the right hand side?

(Harshad Rai Joshi, Riverbank Primary School, Nairobi).

\* This may happen very rarely, but the men of God believe that a man's heart should always be on the right side of every question.

Qn. Who invented the aeroplane and at what speed did it fly?

(Rakesh S., Park Road Primary School).

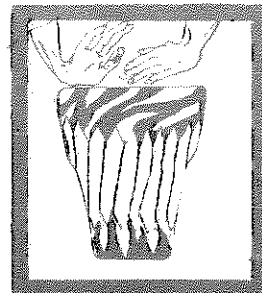
\* The first free air flight of an aeroplane was made by Orville and Wilbur Wright on 17 December, 1903. Their aeroplane had a 12 H.P. engine and could carry 179 lb.

It stayed in the air for 59 seconds and flew a distance of 852 feet. Now it should be easy for you, Rakesh to find out the speed.

Qn. Who was the thirty-fifth President of U.S.A.?

(Gurmeet, Ainsworth Primary School).

\* John Fitzgerald Kennedy—born in 1917 and shot dead in Dallas, Texas on 22nd November, 1964



Qn. Who started the custom of shaking hands? (Amarjeet, Dr. Riberio Goan School).

\* Like many of our customs, this one started in the Middle Ages when two gentlemen met as friends and shook hands to show that they were not carrying daggers.

Qn. What are Stars made of?

(Shakil Ahmed, Nairobi South Primary School).

\* Stars are Suns, some brighter than our own Sun. They are made of up of various gases.

Qn. If the Queen had twin sons who would become the king?

(Neena Handa, Loreto Convent).

\* The one who is born first.

Qn. Who invented radio?

\* G. Marconi, an Italian noble.

Qn. What are the Scilly Isles noted for?

\* These are a groups of 140 small islands near Cornwall, England. In ancient times Olaf I became a Christian here and introduced the religion to Scandinavia. During the Great Rebellion, Prince Charles of England hid here from Cornwall in 1646.

Qn. Which sentence contains the full English Alphabet from A to Z?

(Manmohan Singh, Nairobi South Primary School).

\* A quick brown fox jumped over a lazy dog. See if you can make another one.

Qn. Who was Raphael? (Anil K. Ghai, Riverbank Primary School).

\* Raphale Sanzio was a very famous Italian painter born on 6th April 1483. He has painted many great paintings of Jesus Christ with his mother, Mary. Besides this, he also designed many beautiful buildings and churches.

Qn. What was the name of the man who ran naked out of a bathroom shouting "Eureka, Eureka"?

(Rakesh Sharda, Park Road Primary School).

\* He was the famous Greek named Archmedies who had discovered a solution to a problem while he was having a bath, and ran naked in the street shouting "Eureka". Greek for 'I have found it.'

Thus the famous Archmedies Principle was born.

Qn. S. H. A. P. E. and P. A. Y. E.—What do these letters mean?

(Ashok G. Riverbank Primary School).

\* S. H. A. P. E. = Supreme Headquarters for Allied Powers in Europe.

\* P. A. Y. E. = Pay As You Earn. This is the newest of system of collecting Income Tax by deducting it from the workers' salaries.

Qn. Which is the richest state in the world?

(Jasbir Singh Bhogal, Nairobi South Primary School).

\* Kuwait in the Middle East is a small but the richest state in the world which gets its income from oil.

Qn. Why do people believe in God?

(Nidap Nanda, Aga Khan School).

\* When we see a beautiful thing we admire the man who created it. When we use a television set, we respect the man who made it and can repair it. In the same way, people believe in God, because He created this wonderful Earth with all the natural wonders.

We also believe in God because we can turn to Him at all times to help us and solve our difficulties.

Qn. In what Language did the first write man talk to the Africans in Kenya?

\* The earliest European visitors to Mombasa (now in Kenya) were the Greeks, so they probably used Greek.

Qn. What is the smallest thing on Earth?

(Jayant K. Pandya, Riverbank Primary School).

\* The smallest thing on earth is the smallest piece (particle) of any element called an ATOM. The word atom means that which cannot be cut. But modern scientists succeeded in splitting the atom and that is how the Atom Bomb was developed. Now an atom had been further divided into protons and neutrons.

Qn. Can you let me know some of the questions from the 1966 K. P. E. Papers?

(Kamal Joshi, Nairobi South Primary School).

\* If you keep on reading 'NEW ERA' who knows, you may come across some of them!

### PRIZEWINNERS FOR THIS ISSUE

First: Nidap Nanda, Aga Khan Primary School.

Second: Jayant K. Pandya, Riverbank Primary School.

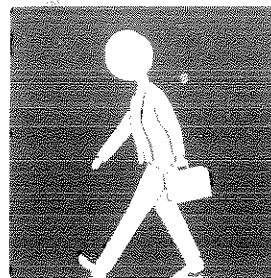
Third: Kamal Joshi, Nairobi South Primary School.

All these pupils will receive books worth Shs. 60/-.

What is wealth? Notes, coins, gold and silver.

Do you think that the following things can be called wealth?

- (a) A wild duck flying in the air? ( )
- (b) Roast duck on your dining table? ( )
- (c) A house? ( )
- (d) The plot on which it stands? ( )
- (e) Untapped oil in the ground? ( )
- (f) Petrol in your car? ( )



Think carefully before you write "Yes" or "No" in the brackets given above. Now check your answers with the correct solution on page 7. If you did not get all the answers correct then you must start learning about the Science of Wealth, that is Economics.

# THE SCIENCE OF WEALTH

The Stone Age man required very few things in order to live. First of all, he needed food to eat, clothes to wear and a home to sleep in.

Even today, we must have these three things in order to live in this world.

The science of wealth teaches us how man satisfies his needs.

During the Stone Age, the early man satisfied these needs in a very simple way. For food, he collected fruits, seeds and nuts. For clothes, he used the bark of the trees and animals skins, and for shelter, he used a cave.

What did he use to satisfy these three important needs?

He used his labour. By labour we mean, any human effort — which may be of the body or of the mind.

To hunt a buck, the early man used the labour of his body; to look for a home, he used the labour of his mind to judge whether a cave was suitable for him or not.

So labour is the first thing needed to make or produce the goods we need.

During the New Stone Age man learnt to grow things on the land. In the science of wealth the word Land means the earth, the wind, the rain, the rivers, the sea, the minerals—anything which is made by God and not made by man.

Land is used to grow things on (food), to take out things from (minerals) and to stand things upon (homes, factories, schools, hospitals and buildings).

In addition to Land and Labour, a third thing is also needed to produce wealth.

In the New Stone Age, man used a part of his time and labour to make a spear or a bow and arrows, so that in future he could kill the animals easily.

Then he spent a few days making a plough so that he could easily dig his field.

These tools—spears bows and arrows, ploughs — are made to produce meat, animals skins and grain. Anything used to produce wealth in the future, like these tools, is called Capital.

When the early man kept a part of his crop to be used as seed; that part of his crop could be called his capital.

Even today, labour, land and capital are used to produce wealth.

When an accountant writes his account books, he is using his labour. When a labourer helps to build a bridge or a building, he is using his labour. The teacher teaching in your class, the manager working in a bank, the sweeper cleaning the street are all examples of labour today.

When we use water to make electricity we use something not made by man, but something which we have now learnt to call "Land".

Other examples of "Land" are minerals and oil from the earth.

It is the same story with capital today. Big machines in a factory, big buildings in a town, show windows full of new goods, ships on the sea, tractors in the fields are all forms of Capital because all these

things are being used to produce more wealth.

fields are all forms Capital because all these things are being used to produce more wealth.

Books on the shelves of a bookshop, sweets in a jars of a dukawalla, new shoes in the window of a shoemaker, can also be called capital because the sellers are not using these things themselves but will sell them to make more money.

The schools, the hospitals, the roads, the bridges, the dams and the harbours are the Capital of a Country.

So now we have learnt that unless we use land, labour and capital, we cannot make any wealth. To produce wealth we therefore need these three things.

But if you use up your labour, what do you get in return?

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

And if you use somebody's capital what should you pay him?

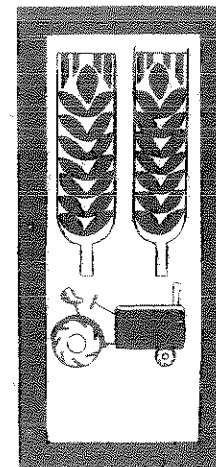
We shall find out the answers to these questions in the next issue of your "NEW ERA"

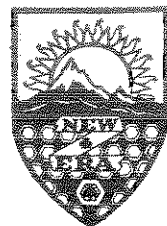
What is the Science of Wealth?

It is the study of how a man works to earn his living, how all the things that he needs are produced and how he spends the money he earns. It is much more than learning how to trade. The study of this science can help you to know what is money, how it is earned and spent and how you get all the goods and services you will use in your life-time.

We shall print an introduction to this science in the form of 10 lessons in the first 10 issues of our magazine. So here is the first lesson in—

THE SCIENCE OF WEALTH.





Letter from the editor

## WHERE THE LEADERS ARE

Dear 'New Era' reader,  
I am happy to present you with the first issue of your own magazine and welcome you as one of its readers.

A good question many of you will ask is:

How will this magazine help me? Here is the answer to your question:

\* You will learn many things which will help you with your school studies. For example, The Science of Wealth and "English is Easy to improve your English".

\* You will increase your general knowledge when you find interesting news in Newsgram and from Mr. Knowall on page six.

\* You will get to know what is happening on the Sports grounds of your schools because from the next issue onwards we will print more news about school sports.

\* You will get a chance to win valuable prizes when you take part in our competitions. Every issue will carry two such competitions.

\* You will find out what is happening in all your schools when you read under the heading 'Around the Schools.'

\* You will be told about some good books which can help you in your studies. Very soon, we will start a new page called "Books Worth Reading" where you will come to know if a new or an old book is good for you or can really help you with your work.

\* \*

What does the word "Era" mean?

'Era' means a period of history and so 'New Era' means the new period in the history of our country, Kenya. This is the new period of Uhuru and Jamhuri. So this magazine is for the young Kenyans who are growing in the new period of freedom.

Our badge also shows this. Starting from the top, we have a bright sun rising around Mount Kenya, thus showing the 'New Era'. Under this, we have a honey-comb and a honey-bee. The bee, as you know, is a social insect which works for the good of everyone. So must you. Just as the bee gathers nectar from many different flowers, so must you gather knowledge from many different books and teachers.

Did you know that forty-six per cent of all the people living in Kenya are less than twenty years old?

That means that about half of the people of Kenya are still very young and most of these are learning in the schools and colleges.

Well, this magazine is meant for young ones like you to try to help you to become better Kenyans.

This is very important because studying in the schools today are the teachers, the nurses, the engineers, the doctors and leaders of tomorrow. 'New Era' is for today's students in the schools, because that is where the leaders are.

Your friend,

KUL BHUSHAN  
Editor.

## IS ENGLISH EASY

Read the following paragraph carefully:

The sunlight has a warmth that goes into the very earth. To feel it, poke in the roadside soil or find it in the live warmth of growing things. Choose a spot in the sun and sit for some time, and you can sense its full-bodied pulse. Ants are building a fresh mound here at the roadside, a million grains of sand in a cone as symmetrical as an Egyptian pyramid. Stiff — legged beetles blunder their way through the grass — stem jungle. A toad suns himself beside a rock, his big eyes staring and throat slowly throbbing. A porcupine makes a scraping noise as he stiffens his quills when you approach near.

You walk on, and you notice the grass in the wheel tracks. This is not a deserted path, but a shamba road used all the year round. Yet here is life going on in the least likely place. Small black ants walk in single file like soldiers as they make their way across hard, dry wheel marks of cars, that passed there in heavy rain. Nearby a whitish buffalo skull lies half-buried in the soil: full of small holes **crawling with shiny little creatures**. The velvety green carpet of grass has scattered plants with small wild flowers.

Write the letter of the choice that best completes each of the following statements based on the passage.

1. A suitable title for the passage would be:

- (a) Sunlight and Roads.
- (b) The African Bush.
- (c) Insects of a Road.

2. To feel the sun's warmth you have to:

- (a) Watch some ants building a fresh mound.
- (b) Dig the roadside soil with a hoe.
- (c) Sit in sunlight and watch living things.

3. "The grass — stem jungle" means:

- (a) Jungle of green stems.
- (b) Small grass growing up.
- (c) Great forests full of grass.

4. A porcupine stiffens its quills when it:

- (a) Sees danger coming near him.
- (b) Feels the warm sunlight.
- (c) Wants to frighten the road.

5. The grass in the wheel — tracks shows that:

- (a) Grass seeds have fallen from a passing truck.
- (b) The road is never used.
- (c) The road is made up of only two tracks of the car — tyres.

6. This road is full of life because:

- (a) Cars use it all the year round.
- (b) Small creatures continue to live here.
- (c) It is full of hard, dry wheel marks.

7. This road received hard, dry wheel marks when:

- (a) Cars passed over it in heavy rain followed by dry weather.
- (b) Cars passed over it in the hot summer.
- (c) Cars did not use it very much.

8. Crawling with shiny little creatures means:

- (a) Running with small insects.
- (b) Pushing with small creatures.
- (c) Little insects passing very slowly.

9. Which of the following sentences shows the best meaning of the word "to scatter"?

- (a) "The classroom has students.
- (b) One by one, the child picked up the scattered marbles.
- (c) You have scattered the pens.

10. This passage can be described as:

- (a) A short composition on the benefits of warming in sunlight.
- (b) A description of an African road and its life.
- (c) Two paragraphs asking us to protect wild life.

Our first little story comes from Dover in England. Six men and a girl in Victorian nightshirts and knitted wollen night caps sailed from Dover recently clinging to the brass knobs of a Victorian iron bedstead.

The strange craft, bought for sixpence second-hand, disappeared into the fog of the English channel. But the weather turned out to be good after all, and the bedstead, with its crew of students was expected to cross the English Channel to Calais in good time!

The bed was made seaworthy with oil drums, and it was powered by two outboard motors. I've been to sea in a boat — but have you ever been out on a bed?

## MAN CHANGES THE MEDITERRANEAN

Two great human experiments are changing the eastern Mediterranean sea. The first, in point of time, for it is nearly one hundred years old, is the digging of the Suez Canal which has opened an artificial waterway for marine life as well as shipping between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.

The second, much newer, is the sudden cut-off of a flow of silt loaded with nutritive substances into the east Mediterranean following the construction of the new Aswan High Dam which has already reduced and will shortly arrest the seasonal floods of the Nile.

HEATING THE ARTIC A Russian scientist, M. Budyko has put forward a new idea of heating up the Artic. He is of the opinion that by using special chemicals it is possible to cover the water with a film which will pass light and heat, but will stop the way to water vapour molecules. Evaporation will greatly decrease and the heat thus retained will make the ocean warmer.

## USING THE BONES

In Berlin, a scientist conducted an experiment in the restaurant he used to eat in every day. One day, when he had been served with fried chicken, he carefully strewed a small amount of white powder on the bones left on his plate.

AN UNUSUAL NIGHTINGALE An unusual nightingale duet has recently given a concert in the forest on the shore of Lake Dzirnau in Russia. Shortly after the concert ended, the listeners saw a nightingale fly away, a minute later a grey-haired serious looking man came out from the bush. It was a well-known Soviet scientist Kari Grigulis, of Latvia. He can "talk" 70 bird languages.

Here's a brilliant answer which was given by a housewife during a conversation which has held on an American television programme for women. Question: What was the best buy you ever made in your life? Answer: My husband. Seven years ago I received him free of charge and he is still going strong!

NEWS



GRAM

NEWS, SAYINGS AND STORIES FROM ALL OVER

## FOOD FROM LEAVES

A machine has been developed by a British scientist, Mr. N. W. Pirie for obtaining edible protein from tropical leaves. The leaves are crushed to produce a puree and steam is then introduced to curdle the protein, which can be filtered off through cloth.

Mr. N. W. Pirie points out that the leaves of many tropical plants contain as much as 10-25% protein. Three quarters of this can be obtained for human consumption. Mr. Pirie said that he has already sent three groups to India, and others to New Guinea, Jamaica and Uganda. The present cost of such a "village unit" in £380, but he claimed that this could be reduced to £100 by mass-production.

The unit needs power to drive the crusher, and steam of boiling water to curdle the protein. It can process 500 lb. of leaves in two hours.

## CURRENT FROM A COCONUT

Coconut milk, as well as the juice from the sugar cane, yams and certain fruits, can be used to produce electricity. The method perfected by a group of U.S. scientists, uses bacteria (aeromonas formicans) which turn the coconut milk into formic acid. This is an electrochemical fuel from which a battery can draw electric current. The system, known as the biochemical fuel cell, has already been used to power a transistor radio.

A Standard 5 teacher wanting to see how much her pupils read, put this question on an examination paper. "What is the principal use of cow hide?" Imagine her surprise when on one paper the answer was "The principal use of cow hide is to hold the cow together".

The next day, when ordering the soup, he took a small spirit lamp from his pocket and let a drop of soup fall on to the flame, which promptly turned bright red. The head waiter and many guests saw this strange performance. The physicist turned to them and said: "I merely wanted to find out if this excellent soup was made out of yesterday's chicken bones. I had added some lithium chloride — a very sensitive but harmless chemical to the bones, and its presence in the soup has been shown by the flame test I made a few moments ago. My compliments to the cook for having made such good use of the bones!"

We wonder if the restaurant's regular customers were just as regular after that!

Want to know the short cut to success? Take the hard road. There aren't many on it.

The kindness planned for tomorrow doesn't count today.

To be of use in the world is the only way to be happy — Hans Christian Anderson.

A bus driver in Milan, Italy, splashed a group of people waiting at a bus stop. The people were so furious that they rushed towards him, grabbed him, and guess what . . . Took away his trousers, leaving him to drive back to the depot in his underwear! Just fancy that!