

NEW**A MAGAZINE FOR
YOUNG KENYANS****No. 2****50 CENTS****P.O. BOX 6854****NAIROBI****ERA**

HELP TO FIGHT SMALL-POX

A FEW people have been reported to be attacked by Small-pox in Kisumu area. The Kenya Ministry of Health has therefore requested all City Councils to arrange for Small-pox vaccination for schoolchildren to save them from being attacked by Small-pox.

In Nairobi, The Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. Kabiru, has asked all pupils to get the Small-pox vaccination either in their schools or at the Nairobi City Council Innoculation Centre in the City Hall, Nairobi.

A few minutes spent at the City Hall and the very little pain caused by a pin can guard a child against small-pox for three years.

The C.E.O. told 'New Era' that a Small-pox case was reported in the Karen area of Nairobi and the City Council team rushed there at once to protect all the children against this terrible disease.

The vaccination teams are touring all areas of Nairobi and many thousands of pupils and adults are being saved from the Small-pox danger.

If your school has not yet been visited by this team, then you should go to the City Hall and get inoculated as soon as possible. This vaccination is done free of charge daily between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. and will continue.

Why is it so important to get this inoculation?

- * Because Small-pox is caused by direct or indirect contact with a patient.
- * Because Small-pox is a very dangerous disease and can leave its marks on the patient for the rest of his or her life.

A City Council health officer told 'New Era' that there was no harm if Small-pox vaccination was done every year. But it was necessary to get it done every three years.

'New Era' hopes that our readers will get vaccinated at once.

A NEW START FOR 15th E.A. SAFARI

A NEW system of selecting the starting order of the East African Safari drivers has been planned for the Fifteenth East African Safari Rally to be held from 23rd to 27th March, 1967.

It is hoped that this new system will bring many more overseas drivers and teams to take part in the next Safari.

Three Groups

All the drivers who enter for the 1967 Safari will be divided into three groups according to how well they have driven in the past Safaris or other international rallies.

These three groups will be made up as follows:

- I. Drivers who stood first, second or third in any international rally held overseas or in East Africa.
- II. Drivers who finished in the next ten places in these rallies.
- III. All other drivers who could not be placed in Groups One or Group Two. This group will also have the new drivers.

This system replaces the old method of

Continued on page 11

TWO OUT OF FIVE

- * 40% of the world's adults are illiterate.
- * There are nearly 250,000 cinemas in the world.
- * In some countries less than 5% of children aged 5 to 19 go to school.

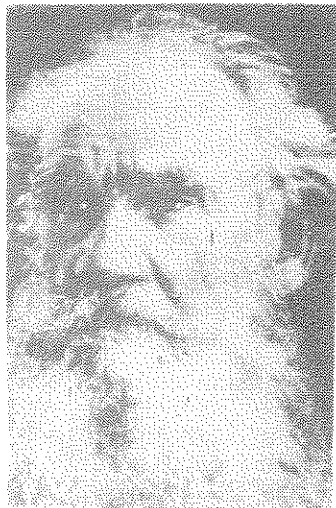
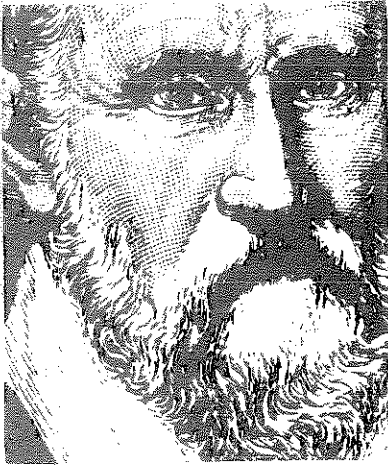
Unesco Yearbook



No 3

COMPETITIONS

No 4



COMPETITION NO. THREE GUESS WHO?

All you have to do is to write down the full names of the four famous people pictured here to win these—

WONDERFUL PRIZES:

- First:** A big, 1' - 3" model of a Douglas DC-8 jet aeroplane in full colour mounted on a stand.
- Second:** A small model of a Douglas DC-8 jet aeroplane mounted on a stand.
- Third:** A beautiful overnight air travelling bag.

All these prizes have been kindly given by

ALITALIA 
AIRLINES

Continued on page 10

COMPETITION NO. 4

A few days ago I went to visit an old friend. We started to talk about things that had happened many years ago. We remembered a picnic we had enjoyed a long time ago and I sadly told him that another friend of ours, Mr. ABC was not with us.

My friend reminded me that Mr. ABC went with us. I did not agree with him.

Then he went inside and brought a photo album.

Do you know what is an album?

An album is a blank book used for pasting photographs, stamps, newspaper cuttings, etc.

My friend opened his photo album and showed me a photograph taken at that picnic in which Mr. ABC was standing next to me!

Then we went on looking at many other pictures in his album and looking over these I remembered my school days, picnics, parties, school sports and many events I had long forgotten.

I am sure you, too, have a photo album in your family.

Today I would like you to tell me about:

The Photos in our Family Album.

All you have to do:

- * Write your name and school address at the top of your paper.
- * Write neatly on one side of the paper only.
- * Do not write more than two pages.
- * Send it as soon as possible.
- * You must send the 'New Era' Competition coupon with your entry.

And the prizes:

- First:** One new photo album.
- Second:** Two story books worth Shs. 20/-.
- Third:** One story book worth Shs. 15/-.

Late news:

NAME CHANGED

Mr. Nyagah, the Kenya Minister for Education has renamed the Dr. Ribeiro Goan School and the Goan Secondary School as the Parklands School.

THE

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCIENCE OF WEALTH

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

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

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

So the reward for labour is wages or salaries.

* *

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

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

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

Why is it so?

The answers may be found in the following reasons:

- (a) **More education**—The manager has perhaps studied more than the clerk.
- (b) **More training**—The man who watches the labourers has had more training than the labourers and so can direct them.
- (c) **More experience**—A teacher who has been teaching for ten years will usually teach better than a new teacher who has just started.
- (d) **Natural ability**—Some people have a special God-given gift which can bring them more money than others. Many people know how to write English, but a very small number of these can write great books which make them famous or earn them a lot of money. The same rule applies to singers, artists and actors.

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

LAND GETS RENT

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

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

Instead of getting our share in the form of farm produce, we usually get it in money. **This money which is the reward for letting someone use our land is called rent.**

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

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

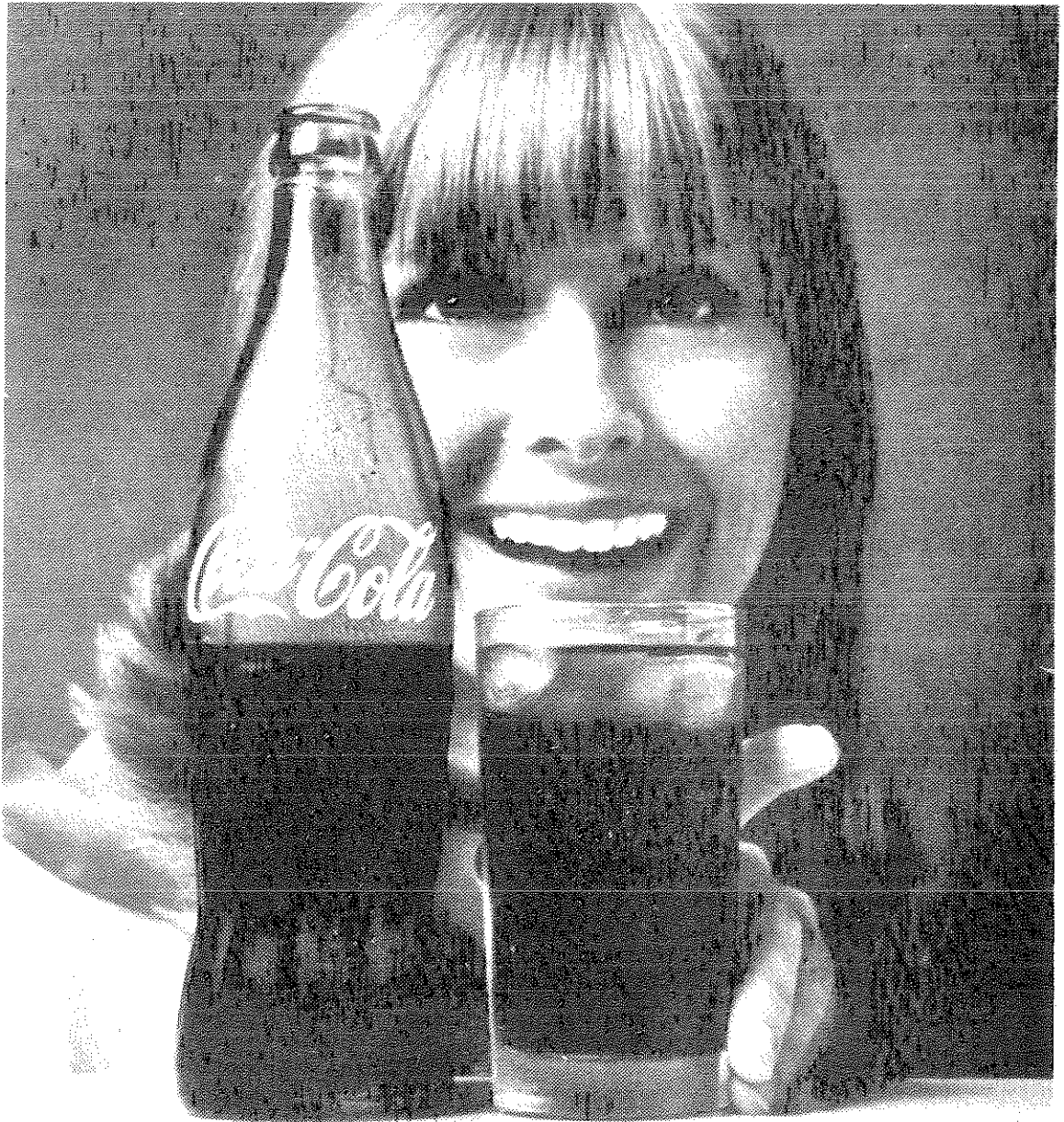
We pay rent to live in some one else's house. This rent which we pay to a landlord includes the rent for the plot of ground and the building on it.

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

This is possible because of:

- (a) **Fertile soil**: some plots of land have better or more fertile soil than others and therefore these produce more crops.
- (b) **Better climate**: some areas grow more crops because they enjoy a better climate than others.
- (c) **Town areas**: a house built on a plot of land in the centre of a town or a city can bring more rent than the same house built in a forest.
- (d) **Buildings on land**: a piece of land with a five storey building can get much more rent than the same area of land with a single storey building.

In the same way, a 20 acre farm with wells, houses, stables, fences can get more rent than a 20 acre farm without these



Food, fun, people—all get a lift from the big, bold taste of ice-cold Coca-Cola. And you save money with the big, economy sizes: King and Family Size for big refreshment at home. Any size, any time, anywhere—big, big Coca-Cola refreshes you best.

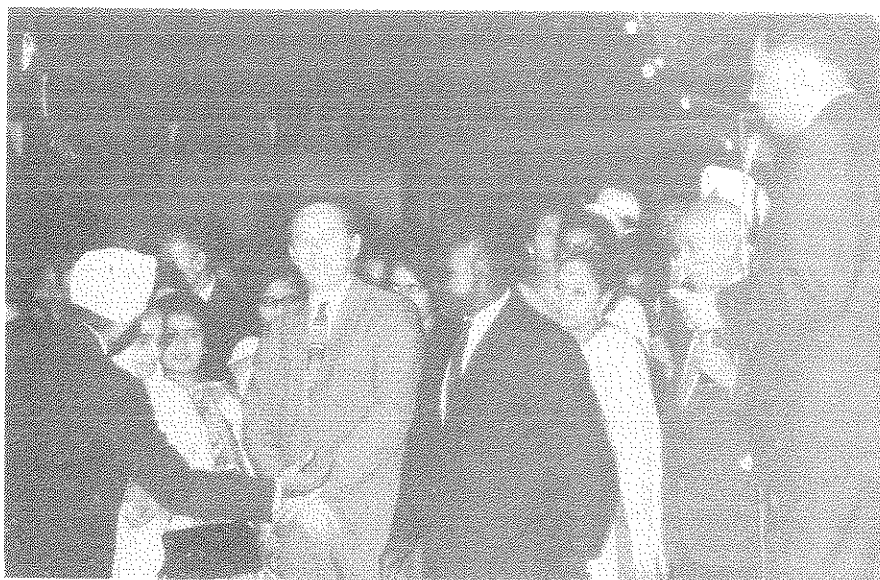
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with
big, big
Coke**



AROUND THE SCHOOLS



BOTTLE TOPS HELP SCHOOLS

BEFORE enjoying a cold drink we throw away the bottle top. There are very few uses for these bottle tops except for playing games and using them as counters for little children.

Recently The Coca Cola Bottling Co. of Nairobi made a new use for these bottle tops and started a competition in which school children collected Coca Cola bottle tops to win extra money for the School Fund which could help the schools.

This competition was a great success in Nairobi and a great many schools took part in it. The children collected the bottle tops and gave them to their teachers who filled a debe with it.

Each full debe brought Shs. 50/- to the school.

The three schools which returned the most bottle tops were — First the Nairobi South Primary School with 11 debes which brought the Shs. 1,050/- plus Shs. 1,000/- as the first prize. The second was Aga Khan Primary School with 14 debes which brought them Shs. 700/- plus 750/- as the second prize and the third was Embakasi Primary School with three debes for which they were paid 150/- plus the third prize of Shs. 500/-.

Now you will wonder how The Aga Khan Primary School with 14 debes got the second prize while Nairobi South Primary School with 11 debes got the first prize. The answer is quite easy. The prizes are given to the school which collects most bottle tops per pupil and Nairobi South has 535 pupils while Aga Khan has 1,085 and therefore the school which stood first had 64.25 bottle tops per pupil while the school which stood second had 40.32 bottle per pupil. In addition to these prizes the school children will enjoy a bottle of Coca Cola for their hard work.

'New Era' hopes that new things will appear in these schools with the money earned by their hard working pupils.

NEW CANTEEN

At a party to open the new canteen, Mr. Rattan Singh, Headmaster of City Primary School introduces Mrs. A Pritam to Mr. J. F. Callander, the City Education Officer and Councillor Alfred M. Aketch, Chairman, City Education Committee.—Photo by 'New Era' photographer Litti Khanna.

City Primary School children now buy their sweets, ice-cream and soft drinks from a newly built, clean canteen. They no longer have to rush to an old wooden shed which fell down a few weeks ago.

This new improvement has been made possible with £240 given by the Parents Association of this school. The brand new canteen with two refrigerators was opened by Mrs. D. Pritam, wife of the late Hon. A. Pritam. At this opening Mrs. Pritam also presented the Parents Association with Shs. 1,001/- for their future needs.

The Parents Association hopes to set up a good library for their pupils.

The new canteen was designed by one of the parents, and the money was given by the Parents Association. The canteen is run by the school with the help of some pupils and it is quite a big job if you have to serve 1,160 children who attend this school.

'New Era' congratulates the Parents of City Primary pupils for presenting the school with a much needed new canteen without requesting the City Education Officer for more money.

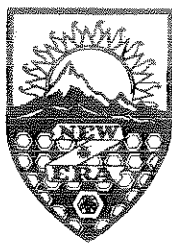
WELL DONE HIGHRIDGE

Early this year, the Nairobi City Council had an Industrial Show where two Highridge Primary School pupils, Narinder Singh of Std. V and Harjinder Singh of Std. I got prizes and the school got a Certificate of Merit which now decorates the office of the Headmaster, Mr. K. D. Saggar.

Another pupil of this school, Shirkesh Desai of Std. VII A, won the first prize by writing a short story in English from the life of Guru Govind Singh. He stood first in a Competition which was run by Navyug.

NEW ERA

WHY OBEY RULES



Letter from the editor.

Dear 'New Era' reader,

Have you ever wondered, why should we obey all these rules?

- * At home we are told to obey our parents at all times. And it makes us so sad when we have to leave our games to come home for dinner.
- * On the road, we are warned always to walk on the footpath and look on so many sides before crossing a street. And it spoils our fun when we want to run across the street to meet our friends.
- * In school, we are ordered never to be late. And this we may hate because we like to sleep in our warm beds early in the morning.
- * Even while playing games, we must not become angry, when the referee says, "No goal", after we have scored a clear goal.
- * Sitting in the temple, mosque or a church, we are forced to keep quiet for such a long, long time, when we do not understand much and get so bored.
- * Just before a party we must not say that we are hungry when we smell and see such delicious food. What is more, we must show our good manners by saying, "Thank You", when we just want to go on eating.

Now, Why must we obey these rules? ...

- * Because it is better to be sad and come home for dinner when our parents call us. If we do not listen to them and go on playing, we may get hurt in the dark or get punished by the teacher for not doing our homework.
- * Because it is safer to walk on the footpath and better to spoil our fun of running across a street rather than get killed by a fast car.
- * Because it is good for our health to wake up early and reach our school in time, rather than forget our books, miss our breakfast and get scolded by the Headmaster for coming late.
- * Because while playing games, you may not have seen that while scoring the goal, you were on the off-side. Thus, it is better to listen to the referee.
- * Because in a church it is better to keep quiet and learn a little about our religion rather than shout and disturb the hundreds of other people who have come there to pray.
- * Because at a party it is important to use good manners and show that you come from a respectable family rather than to ask for food before everyone else and forget to say, "Thank you".

So, now you know why it is safer, healthier and better to obey rules.

Your Friend,

KUL BHUSHAN
Editor.

ENGLISH IS EASY

Read the following passage carefully:—

Joan of Arc was a real girl, a peasant of the soil of France before she became a Saint. When Joan was born in 1412, France was fighting the Hundred Years' War with England for about seventy-five years. Much of France was ruled by the Duke of Burgundy, a friend of the English; the rest was loyal to Charles, the uncrowned heir to the French throne.

Joan learnt of all this as a child. One day when she was 12 she saw a great brightness spread all about her and a voice spoke to her.

When she fell on her knees, she saw the shining wings of Archangel Michael who commanded her to follow his advice.

The Saints often spoke to her for the next few years but Joan never mentioned it to anybody. In 1428 when the English laid siege to Orleans, The Voice ordered her to help Charles to victory.

When she met Charles, he questioned her at length before she was given a suit of armour.

She sent soldiers to a church with orders to look behind the altar to find a sword buried there. It was brought to her, covered with rust, but it soon flashed in her hand. She made a white flag with a painting of the Lord and two angels.

Thus clothed she rode in front of the French Army to defeat the English.

Now write down the word or phrase in brackets that best completes each statement according to the above passage:—

1. Joan of Arc was (an Austrian, an English, a French) peasant girl.
2. Joan gained fame during the (War of the Roses, The Hundred Years' War, The Seventy-Five Years' War).
3. Joan came forward to lead the army when (Charles requested her, holy voices instructed her to do so, her father was killed in the War).
4. Joan's aim was to unite her country under the leadership of the (King of England, King of France, Duke of Burgundy).
5. During the time that she led the army Joan was (less than 20 years old, about 28 years old, more than 30 years old).
6. To lay siege to means (to try to attack a fort, to defend a fort, to try to conquer a fort).
7. (The English, Archangel Michael, Charles, The Duke of Burgundy) ordered her to fight for France.
8. A suit of armour is made of (steel, cotton, wool, linen).
9. A rusty old sword was (given to her by Charles' soldiers, dug up from a church and brought to her, buried behind the altar on her orders).

GROWN-UPS NEED MORE EDUCATION

Grown-ups should be made to learn throughout their life. This has been suggested in Paris by a committee of 24 education experts from 19 countries. They pointed out that until recent times the life of man was divided into two clear and unequal parts. The earlier part of childhood was spent in getting the education necessary to make sure that a man could work well in his society. During rest of his life as an adult, he used this knowledge gained in his youth.

This is no longer suitable for adults because they do not have enough knowledge to meet new problems. Because the new discoveries and inventions in science, quick changes in governments, more spare time and the movement of people from one country to another, there is an ever rising flood of new knowledge which the adults do not know about.

Therefore, to solve the problems of to-day, the adults must have life-long education.

HOSPITAL ON MOUNT EVEREST

On the slopes of Mount Everest, 13,000 feet up, a hospital with six beds will be built for four thousand Sherpas in the Khumbu area of the Himalayas. Sir Edmund Hillary, who climbed Mount Everest, is leading a party for building this hospital.

This hospital will have a radio-telephone linked with Katmandu, the Capital of Nepal, 160 miles away. Some years ago, Sir Edmund Hillary built a school for the Sherpas in the same area.

* *

ELECTRICITY FROM SUNLIGHT

Electric current is produced from sunlight by using photoelectric cells. Just as an ordinary lens can burn a piece of thin paper in the sunlight, similarly, reflectors are being used to increase the amount of light falling on the cells by two and a half times. By this method, a photoelectric area of 75 square feet will produce a kilowatt of electricity. One kilowatt is enough to pump 1,100 gallons of water per day from a well 65 feet deep.

NEWS GRAM

NEWS, SAYINGS AND STORIES FROM ALL OVER

A SCHOOL BOY MAKES SEA WATER FIT FOR DRINKING

As fresh water all over the world is slowly reduced for the needs of men, scientists are getting more interested in the best way to make sea water fit for drinking. Some use atomic power and some use freezing method of making sea water fit for human use. A school boy from Israel has made a salt-removing machine which won him a prize in the Israel Science Model Contest for secondary school pupils.

This student started with the well known principle that water boils at a lower temperature when the pressure is reduced. In his machine he creates a vacuum by pumping out the air and then boils the water under low pressure. This water is converted into steam which is again changed into fresh water. He says that his small model removes salt from the water more cheaply than the other methods now being tried.

* *

The speed and power of these new beautiful cars helps to bring places closer together—like this world and the next.

MAN TO CONTROL WHALES

Thirty years ago, there were about 400,000 whales in the southern seas; to-day there are barely 35,000.

It is the same problem all over the world. In Mexico, there are no more sea otters and in Africa the quagga and Atlas bear and Cape lion are nowhere to be found. Only a few grizzly bears remain in some areas of Mexico, the tapir is very very rare. And only two kinds of monkeys are to be found now.

To stop these wild animals from being wiped out, a meeting was recently called in London, and a plan was formed to ask the Governments to protect their wild life and request the United Nations to take control of the remaining whales.

* *

WATER USED TO OBTAIN COAL

Jets of water under very high pressure are being used in the mines of Russia to cut anthracite, a very very hard type of coal. Engineers are using a fine jet of water under great pressure to cut this coal successfully.

MR KNOWALL

ANSWERS YOUR QUESTIONS



WRITE TO:
MR KNOWALL CO NEW ERA
P.O.BOX 6854 NAIROBI.

- Qu. When will this earth end?
(Amarjit Singh, Juja Road Primary School).
- * When the last man dies!
- Qu. Who is the fastest bowler in the world?
(Naushad P. Kurji, H.H. The Aga Khan Primary School).
- * Wesley Hall of West Indies.

- Qu. How many bones has a man?
(Amarjit Singh, Juja Road Primary School and Arvind B.R. — City Primary School).
- * A man has 206 different bones.
- Qu. How long is the Great Rift Valley?
(Amarjit Singh, Juja Road, Primary School).
- * Its length is about 5,000 miles.
- Qu. What is meant by 'Automation'?
(Himanshu C. Lakhani, Park Road Primary School).
- * Automation is a term used for the use of automatic machines to make things for example cleaning milk bottles, filling them with milk and sealing them with machines.
- Qu. Which South African won the Nobel Prize?
(Naushad P. Kurji, H.H. The Aga Khan Primary School).
- * Max Theiler — for discoveries about yellow fever. Chief Albert Luthuli for fighting for the rights of his fellow men.
- Qu. Where was the first Atom Bomb dropped and in which year?
(Naushad P. Kurji, H.H. The Aga Khan Primary School).
- * The first atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki (Japan) in 1945.

SOME IMPORTANT BOOKS FOR SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Qu. Who discovered the circulation of Blood?

(Bhupendra, Park Road Primary School).

* William Harvey, an English doctor.

Qu. What is radar and what is it used for?

* It is an electronic machine which is used to locate things at a distance which cannot be seen by the naked eye.

Qu. What is Kenyatta Day and why is it celebrated?

* October 20th has been named Kenyatta Day because on his day many years ago our beloved President was imprisoned when he was fighting for our freedom.

Qu. What is a U.T.O.L. Aircraft?

(Mohd Ashraf Chandhry, Juja Road Primary School).

* It is an aircraft which takes off vertically, lands without using a long tarmac road which is called 'a runway' of an airport.

Qu. What is the cause of scurvy?

(Jayandra V. Patel, Juja Road Primary School).

* Scurvy is caused due to the lack of vitamin D. In olden days, sailors who were working on ships got this disease because they did not eat fresh fruits and vegetables for many days.

Qu. What is the name of the man who killed 8,000,000 people in the Second World War?

(Kirpal Singh, City Primary School).

* Adolf Hitler at whose orders 8 million Jews were killed.

Qu. My friends say that I am good at English, but I am not good at Arithmetic. Can you please tell me how I can improve my Arithmetic?

(Niranjana, Racecourse Primary School).

* Learn your tables, weights and measures. Then start to solve simple sums and get them right before you try the difficult ones. And remember, do not depend upon your friends to judge if you are good at a subject. Your teachers are better judges. Listen to them.

THE THREE BEST QUESTIONS

Qu. How can we help to make this world a happy one to live in?

(Barthlomew Agola, Dr. Riberio School).

* Do your work (duty). If you do that you will make your teachers and parents happy. Then you will have a happy home. A happy home can help to make a happy town. Many happy towns can make a happy country and many happy countries make a happy world. So it is all up to you to make a happy world.

Qu. What is the aim of sending man to the moon?

(Kiran C. and Bimal Kumar, City Primary School).

* To explore the space and find out more knowledge about it.

Qu. Why does a person have two names a real name and a nick name?

(Surinder Singh, Kongoni Primary School).

* The real name is usually given by the parents but sometimes an easy name is given by his friends enemies or relatives. This nick name depends on her or his qualities, looks and/or actions.

Prize Winners—

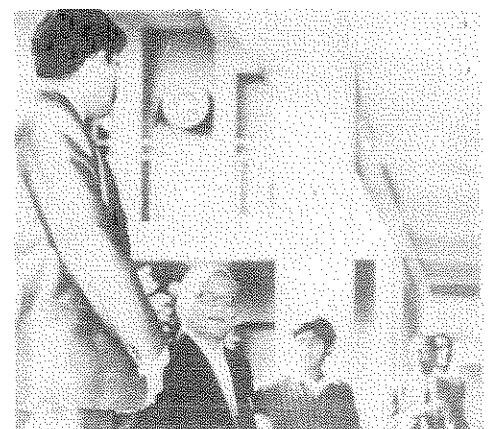
First: B. Agola, Dr. Riberio School.

Second: Kiran C. and Bimal Kumar, City Primary School.

Third: Surinder Singh, Kongoni Primary School.



'New Era' editor presents the first prize, for Mr. Knowall to Nidap Handa of Aga Khan Primary School while the Acting Headmistress Miss Kassam looks on. — Photo: Litti Khanna.



The second prize goes to River Bank Primary School where the winner, Jayant K. Pandya stands next to the Headmaster, Mr. J. B. Amin, while 'New Era' editor congratulates the School. —Photo: Litti Khanna.

THE SCIENCE OF WEALTH

CONT'D

CAPITAL GETS INTEREST

Let us suppose that you and I want to start a new business. Unless we have some money, we cannot open up a shop. Since we do not have any, let us go and borrow some.

The money which we shall borrow can be called our capital, because it will be used to produce more wealth.

Now the money lender will not lend us his money unless we pay him something in return for it. The reward which we pay to a money lender for using his money is called interest.

Interest is mostly paid as a percentage of the amount borrowed. If we agree to pay 5% interest per year it means that for every one hundred shillings we borrow, we have to pay five shillings per year for using these hundred shillings. This five shillings is the interest we pay.

So interest is a payment made for the use of capital to the owners of capital.

* *

Why do people use labour, land or capital?

The simple answer is that we use these things to get wealth in the form of wages, rent and interest which are in the form of money.

People use this money to buy the things they need, food clothes, houses, cars, etc.

Whenever we go to town to buy the things we need, how is that the shops have the right things we want?

How do the people who make toys come to know that these days we like toys in the shape of an aeroplane and not a cart?

How do they know that we want coats with three buttons and not ten?

Why do we always use money to buy everything we need?

Lesson 3 of The Science of wealth will tell you the answers.

* *

Test Yourself—

I. Who do you think should get more money?

- A (i) An Engineer or
(ii) A Carpenter.
B (i) A Teacher or
(ii) A Headmaster.

II. Which plot of land will get more rent?

1. (a) A 25 farm in the Kenya Highlands.
(b) A 25 acre farm in the Northern Province.
2. (a) A 2 acre plot in the country-side or
(b) A 2 acre plot in Nairobi.

III. Do you think that the following payments can be called interest? (write 'Yes' or 'no' in the brackets).

- (a) The money paid to shop-keeper ().
(b) The money paid to a hotel keeper ().
(c) The money paid for borrowing Shs. 12,000/- for a car ().

Answers to these questions will be found in the next issue.

Answers to Test yourself Questions on Lesson One.

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| I. (a) Yes. | II. (a) Yes. | III. (a) No. |
| (b) Yes. | (b) Yes. | (b) Yes. |
| (c) Yes. | (c) Yes. | (c) Yes. |
| (d) Yes. | (d) Yes. | (d) No. |
| (e) No. | (e) Yes. | (e) No. |
| (f) No. | (f) No. | (f) Yes. |

CALLING ALL GIRLS

Starting from our next issue 'New Era' No. 3, there will be a special page for Girls only. This page will contain articles of direct interest and use for girls.

GUESS WHO? — COMPETITION NO. 3

To help you, here are a few hints:

1. All these are famous men who lived long ago.
2. Three of these are Italians and one is a Russian.
3. Two were travellers.
4. Two were artists.
5. One traveller and one artist was also a writer.

To win these wonderful prizes cut out the coupon below and post it TODAY to the Editor, 'NEW ERA', P.O. Box 6854, Nairobi.

GUESS WHO? — COMPETITION NO. 3

The full names of these persons are:

1.
2.
3.
4.



'NEW ERA' Competition Coupon.

COMPETITION WINNERS

'New Era' congratulates the winners of
Competition No. 1 U.N. Naming Contest.

First: Hamid Ali of Juja Road Primary School, Nairobi.

Second: Laiq Ahmed Hayat, Park Road Primary School, Nairobi.

Here are the correct answers:

1. UNESCO — United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation.
2. UNICEF — United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.
3. FAO — Food and Agriculture Organisation.
4. WHO — World Health Organisation.
5. ICAO — International Civil Aviation Organisation.
6. ITU — International Telecommunications Union.
7. ILO — International Labour Organisation.
8. UPU — Universal Postal Union.
9. IMF — International Monetary Fund.
10. FFHC — Freedom From Hunger Campaign.

Competition No. 2.

First: Bhupendra M. Patel, Park Road Primary School, Nairobi.

Second: Manjit S. Dhillon, Juja Road Primary School, Nairobi.

Here is Bhupendra's prize winning entry:

The magazine 'New Era' is a good magazine for the younger citizens of independent Kenya. There are many articles in the magazine.

Mr. Knowall is useful to read because there are many sensible questions which are sometimes asked in the General Paper of the Kenya Preliminary Examination. If our English is poor we can improve it a lot by reading the article "English is Easy" which is in 'New Era'.

The article "Science Is Wealth" is about "Prehistory" which is taught in History. The Competitions are of great use in General Knowledge. There are good news in the News Gram. In the article "Around the Schools" tells us all that is happening around the schools.

We can know all about sports in this magazine 'New Era'. It is readable. This magazine not only gives us news and education but also gives us news of sports. The magazine gives us information. It has interested me so much that I will buy it regularly.

—Bhupendra M. Patel

THE LOSERS ARE THE WINNERS OF UNESCO AWARD

failed even to qualify for the finals. Miss White wondered why and asked questions. She found that the British athlete could not understand some track markings.

Miss White went to the officials and told them to give Mrs. Rand another chance after which the British girl went on to become the winner. Miss White wanted to win fairly.

What do you mean by fair play? Miss White answered, "Honesty. If something is wrong, speak up. Everybody wants to win but nothing is won if an error made it possible".

On May, 1965, some 8,000 fans were watching Cup Final at Wembley Stadium near London. Two teams Westham United and the German champions, The Munich 1860 Club were playing against each other. Nearly 15,000 German fans had come from Munich to London to cheer their team. The crowd was excited and even the referee Mr. Zsolt felt nervous.

The two captains, Bobby Moore of Westham and Peter Radenkovic of Munich knew that the roar of the crowd could become an ugly sound. The match was played so cleanly and with such skill that not a single penalty was awarded. Westham won 2 - 0 but the newspapers of both countries were loud in their praise of the fair play showed by both teams.

The excited crowd got a lesson which will never be forgotten. They continued cheering for 20 minutes after the match.

Peter Radenkovic the German football captain won a Fair Play Award along with Bobby Moore of England and Mr. Zsolt of Hungary.

In November last year the British Ladies Gymnastic team heard that one of their opponents had been injured in the warm-up period. The British ladies were playing against the Hungarians. On hearing this the British girls withdrew one of their own members so that both the teams had a fair chance. The Hungarian team won narrowly.

Mrs. Pauline Prestidge was present at the UNESCO House to receive a Fair Play Diploma.

The spirit that underlies these annual awards is best shown in the words of Pierre de Coubertin, the father of modern Olympic Games who said, "The important thing is not to win but to take part. The real thing is not to conquer but to strive".

—UNESCO

E.A. SAFARI

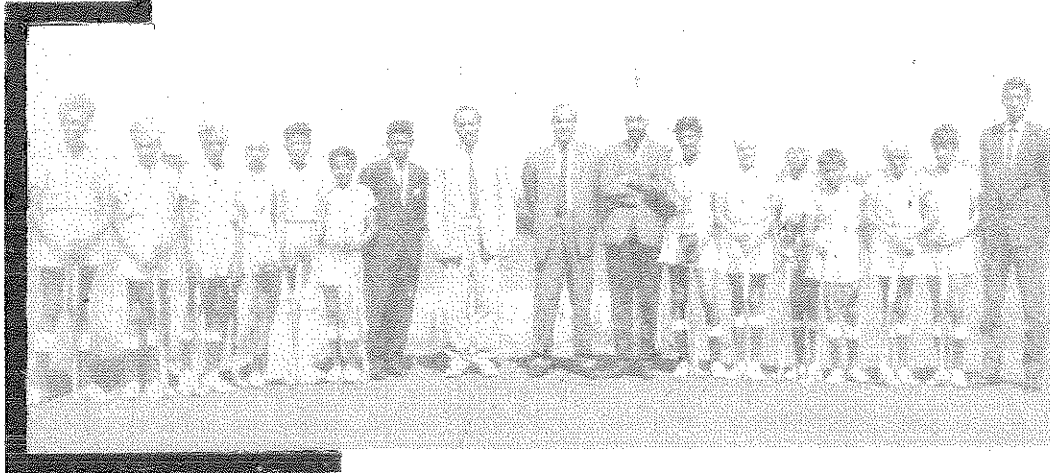
drawing the starting numbers from a barrel. In the old method the starting order of a car depended upon luck: in the new system the starting number depends upon how good the drivers are.

The fast drivers now cannot complain that the new comers are stopping them or spoiling the roads for them. The new comers will not be pushed on by fast, experienced drivers on the three thousand mile length of the Safari.



LOSER IS THE WINNER OF THE NEW

INTER - PRIMARY HOCKEY CHAMPIONS



AWARDS

WHAT do you suppose the following people might have in common? Two young women, one American, one British, three young men — a German, British and a Hungarian.

There are two answers: They are all active in sports and they place the truest value of sportsmanship.

Every sports event has a winner. There are some that have no losers. These sportsmen and sports-women win their prizes by losing in their sports and that is why they received Fair Play Awards at UNESCO House in Paris, France.

Miss W. White, a 26-year old American broad jumper at Melbourne and Tokyo Olympics, was taking part in Amateur Athletic Games in New York in February last year competing with Mrs. Mary Rand of England, another Olympic Gold Medal winner.

Both these sports-women were trying very hard to win the event but Mrs. Rand

Juja Road Primary School hockey team, the winners of Inter-Primary School hockey tournament, stand with their Headmaster Mr. D. R. Chabbra and their Sportsmasters. Juja Road have won this cup for the fourth time.

INTER-PRIMARY HOCKEY

Juja Road Primary School has won the Inter-Primary School Hockey Championship for the fourth time.

This Hockey Tournament has been played for the last seven years and the floating cup, N. G. Patel Trophy, was won by the hockey team of Juja Road Primary School, Nairobi.

Juja Road will proudly keep this cup for a full year and each player of this team has another small cup to remind him of his success.

This winning team was coached and trained by Mr. H. S. Sumal who was helped by Mr. Saghir and the sportsmaster Mr. Shaukatali.

The final for this trophy was played against The City Primary School and after winning it, the Juja Road Hockey team played an exhibition match against a combined team of all Schedule 'B' Schools.

Continued on page 11

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