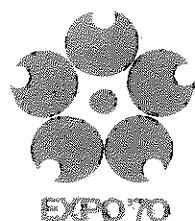
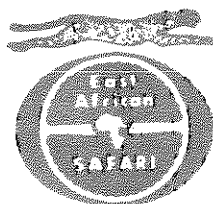


The Japanese challenge

BANZAI SAFARI!



BANZAI is the Japanese war cry for victory. This year's East African Safari is the Banzai Safari for the Japanese are making a terrific attempt to win it outright and prove that their cars are as tough as any.

Out of a total of 96 entries about one-third are Japanese cars driven by some of the top Safari drivers including past winners like Kenya's 'Simba' Joginder Singh, Jack Simonian, top drivers like Jamil Din, John Saunders and Edgar Herrmann.

And what's more, this is the 1970 when Japan is putting on the Expo 70 the greatest exhibition on earth, to show the progress of the third biggest industrial country of the world, Japan. And in this year of the Expo, the Japanese car makers want to bring

their country an additional honour by winning one of the world's toughest motor rallies, The East African Safari.

They stand extremely good chances of making this dream come true for no less than eight out of the 23 Group One Setd cars having the best Safari drivers are Japanese Datsuns. Moreover, the Datsun cars will use first class service teams with spares and expert mechanics waiting for these cars all over the route.

In the first 17 starters for 1970 Safari, eight will be Datsuns driven by some of the fastest and most experienced drivers.

This is what makes the 18th the Banzai Safari.

INSIDE!

Safari route

**Past
Winners**

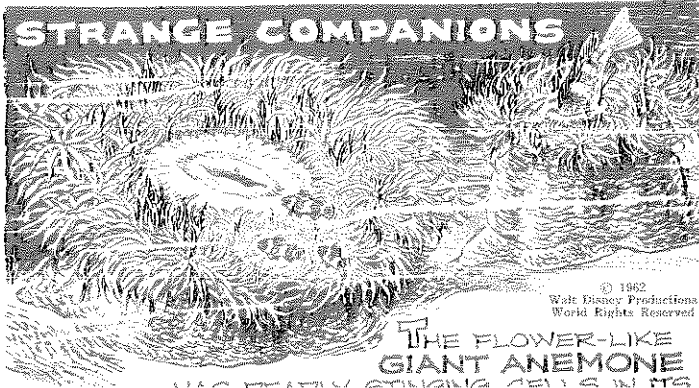
**AFRICA
AT A
GLANCE**

Unicef in action!

**Top African
drivers**

Walt Disney's True Life Adventures

STRANGE COMPANIONS



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THE FLOWER-LIKE
GIANT ANEMONE
HAS DEADLY STINGING CELLS IN ITS
TENTACLES. SEA CREATURES, BEWARE!
BUT **CLOWNFISH** TAKE REFUGE IN THIS
LETHAL THICKET AND SWIM BLITHELY INTO ITS
OPEN MOUTH TO EXPLORE THE INTERIOR.



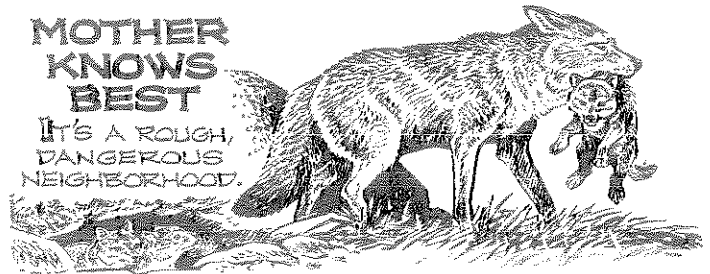
THE ANEMONE ALLOWS THESE
PRIVILEGED ONES TO LEAVE UNSCATHED.

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8-17

MOTHER KNOWS BEST

IT'S A ROUGH,
DANGEROUS
NEIGHBORHOOD.



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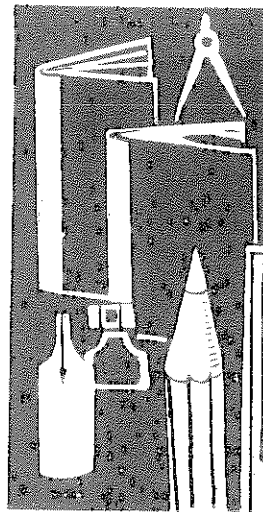
SO, BEFORE SHE GOES
FORAGING, MOTHER COYOTE
PLACES
EACH
PUP
IN A
DIFFERENT
HIDING
PLACE
NEAR
HER
DEN.

NOW SHE
KNOWS THAT
SHE WILL NOT
LOSE HER ENTIRE
BROOD TO ONE
PREDATOR.

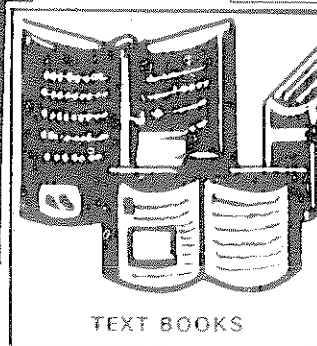


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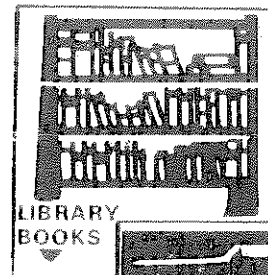
VISIT
The
Supermarket
of School
Supplies



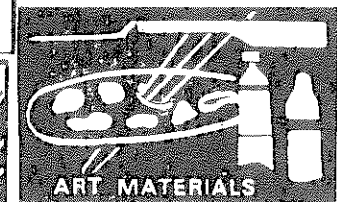
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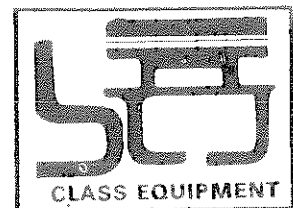
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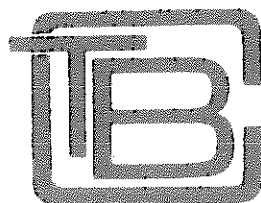
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CLASS EQUIPMENT



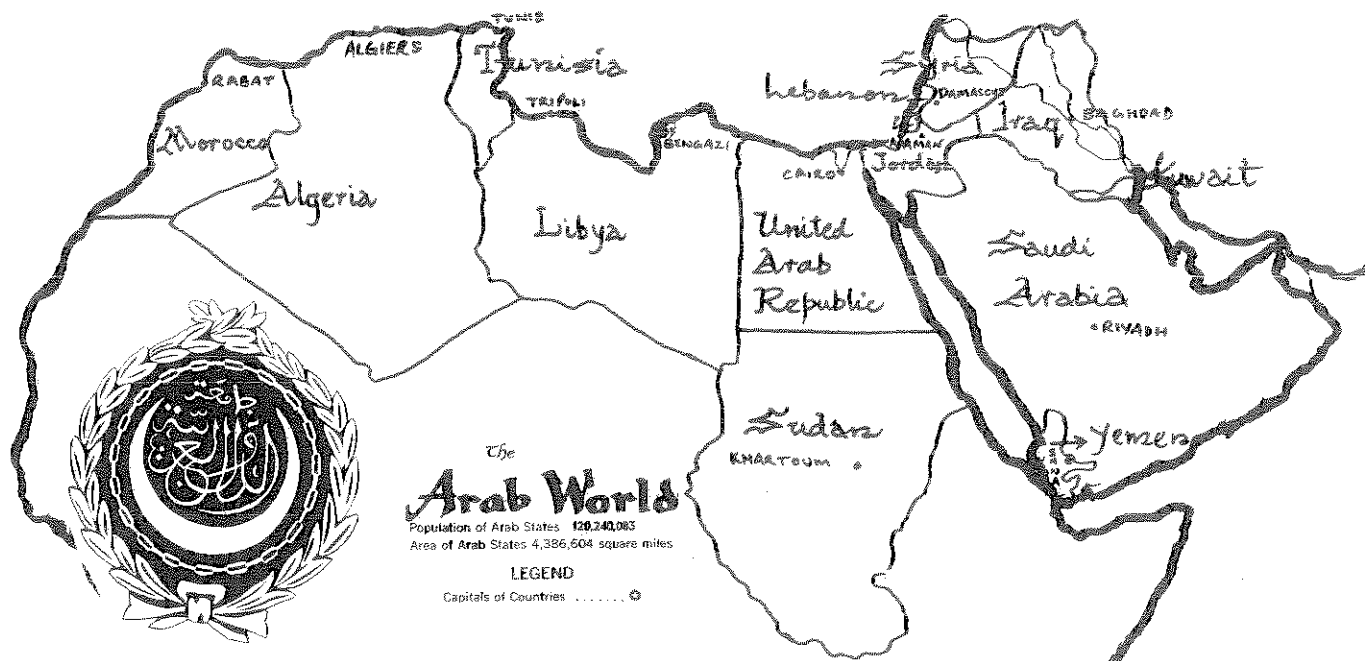
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GROGAN ROAD WEST, NAIROBI

THE ARAB LEAGUE



BUMPER PRIZES

INCREASE your knowledge and win a wonderful prize.

NEW ERA presents a special article on The Arab League and ten questions on this article.

All you have to do is to read the article carefully and answer these questions to win these

GREAT PRIZES!

First Prize: A camera OR a cassette tape-recorder.

Second Prize: A transistor radio.

Third Prize: A wrist watch and other seven valuable prizes.

Four Runners-up prizes of two footballs and two netballs. In addition, ten consolation prizes of books will be presented by the Embassy of the United Arab Republic in Nairobi in association with NEW ERA Magazine.

THE ARAB WORLD

To the north of Africa lies the Arab world. It forms a very important part of Africa and also the Middle East. Fourteen Arab Countries have joined to form the Arab League.

Who are the Arabs?

The word comes from Arabia but today it means anyone who speaks the Arabic language, shares a common history, follows a common religion of Islam and feels the ties of brotherhood with other Arabs.

How did the Arab League start?

The brotherhood of the Arabs needs a form and the Arab League is the society of Arab countries who make up the Arab world.

On 22nd March, 1945, seven Arab states — Syria, Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Yemen, Saudi Arabia and Lebanon — started

a regional body to try to win common goals of independence and unity. Thus the League of Arab States was born.

As time passed more and more Arab states joined the League, Libya joined in 1953, Sudan in 1956, Tunisia and Morocco in 1958, Kuwait in 1961, Algeria in 1962 and South Yemen in 1968. So by 1968, 14 Arab states in North Africa and Middle East were part of the Arab League.

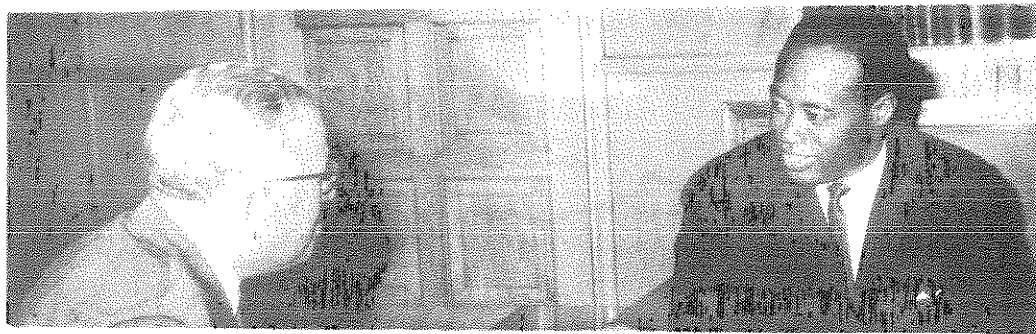
The Arab League has always worked for complete unity in politics, economics, health, education, art and music and sports. This year the Arab League is 25 years old.

What has the Arab League done in the last 25 years?

It supported the freedom fight of Morocco and Tunisia for

(Continued on Page 4)

THE ARAB LEAGUE AND O.A.U.



SECRETARIES -GENERAL

MEET: The Arab
League's Abdul
Hussouna with
Diallo Telli
the OAU's

Both these regional organizations have their headquarters in Africa and the Arab League has six African Nations as members who are also members of O.A.U. They are U.A.R., Sudan, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco. These close-linked organisations have played a big role in uniting Arab and African views on international and African affairs, especially in the United Nations. Today, the Secretary General of the Arab League, Mr. Abdul Khalik Hassouna, and the Secretary General of The O.A.U., Mr. Diallo Telli, work in close co-operation. The Arab countries

played big role in the freedom movement in Africa especially in Kenya. Over 20 offices for these freedom movements are working in the capitals of Arab League states. The conference of the Head of States of the O.A.U. took place in the headquarters of Arab League in Cairo in 1964. The economic Conference of African countries also took place in Arab League headquarters in Cairo in 1966. The main objective of both O.A.U. and Arab League is to free their people both in Palestine and in Africa from colonial and apartheid rules. The

O.A.U. has taken action in supporting Arabs in their fight against Israel aggression and issued resolutions demanding the withdrawal of Israel troops from occupied Arab lands. These organisations also aim for the development and well being of their nations in peace and based on justice and human dignity.

It is important to note that all Arab League countries have cut diplomatic, economic and other social relations with S. Africa, Portugal and Rhodesia, in support of the freedom of African countries.

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● Economics for East Africa, O. A. Kingsbury	8.00
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(conversion Factors and tables)	
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● Coffee Cotton Sisal and Tea in the East Africa Economies by J. G. Olaya	7.10

A TRIAL SOLICITED

	Shs.
● A Guide to Registration of Title Practice	15.00
● Some aspects of Economic Development with special reference to East Africa J. G. Oloya	12.25
● Economic and Statistical Review, December, 1968 issue now available	10.00
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THE ARAB LEAGUE

From Page 3

their independence, supported the Algerian Revolution for freedom, supported Egypt during the 1956 attack on this country and helping Palistenians to regain their lost country.

It held 15 Conferences where the Arab leaders met and discussed and debated their problems and tried to find solutions for their troubles.

The League has helped to start more trade and aid between the Arab states, it started Arab Financial Institution in 1959 to give money for development in the Arab world. This body had Shillings 400 million when it started.

The League has also started many other bodies like Arab trade, industrial and farming organisations, an Arab shipping company, an Arab tourist association, an Arab Stamp Museum, an Arab Postal Union, an Arab Broadcasting Union, an Arab air company.

Since the Arab world produces 40% of the oil in the world from which petrol is made, the League helped to develop this industry. An Arab Petroleum Exhibition and an Arab oil tanker company has been founded in this respect.

The Arab Common Market began its life with the year 1956. Jordan, Kuwait, Iraq, Syria, and the United Arab Republic (Egypt) belong to this Market in which people, money and goods can move freely from one country to another, and people can live and work freely, roads, harbours and airports can be freely used.

The Arab League today contains about a hundred million people. In the last 25 years, these people have been brought closer, they have come to know each other better as brothers and neighbours, learnt of each other's progress and problems



and taken big steps forward to start organisations which help all of them . . . thanks to the Arab League.

Questions

All you have to do is to read the article carefully answer these questions to win these great prizes—:

1. Which Arab states started the Arab League and when?
2. What are the aims of the Arab League?
3. Name the African member states of the Arab League.
4. Which countries are members of the Arab Common Market? Name a similar organization in E. Africa.

5. How is the O.A.U. similar to the Arab League?
6. What has the Arab League done in support of the O.A.U.?
7. What has Arab League done for the freedom movements in Africa?
8. Where are the Headquarters of both the Arab League and the O.A.U.?
9. Who are the Secretary General of the Arab League and the O.A.U.?
10. What do you suggest to strength the ties between the Arab League and the O.A.U.?

The closing date for this contest will be 17th April, 1970. The results will be announced by the end of the month

The Arab League Contest Coupon

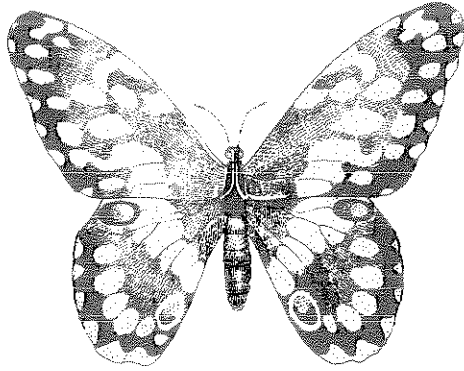
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JUNIOR TROPICAL BIOLOGY

R. Johnson and A. Godman

With the emphasis placed firmly upon the pupils' own discoveries, this new course for the first two years of secondary work in East Africa provides a new and exciting approach.

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JUNIOR TROPICAL BIOLOGY has been designed along the lines considered most practicable for the teaching of biology at this level and is illustrated with more than 100 photographs and 235 line drawings.

245 pages

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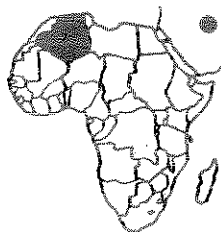
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Nairobi

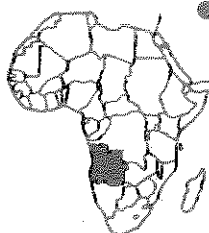


Longman

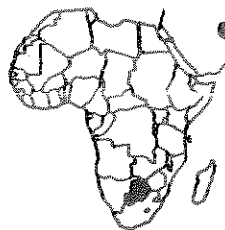
AFRICA AT A GLANCE



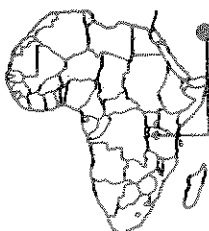
● **ALGERIA**
 Area : — 851,300 Sq. Miles.
 Population : — 12,102,000.
 Capital City : — Algiers.
 Chief Languages : — Arabic and French.
 Industries and crops : — Iron Ore, Fruit, Grain, Vegetables.
 Chief Imports : — Textiles, Sugar, Iron, Steel.
 Chief Exports : — Petroleum, Iron ore, Phosphates.
 Currency : — Dinar.



● **ANGOLA**
 Area : — 481,351 Sq. Miles.
 Population : — 4,980,000.
 Capital City : — Luanda.
 Chief Languages : — Portuguese.
 Industries and crops : — Oil, Iron Ore, Diamonds, Coffee, Sisal, Cotton.
 Chief Imports : — Vehicles, Machinery, Foodstuffs.
 Chief Exports : — Coffee, Sisal, Diamonds, Iron Ore.
 Currency : — Escudos.



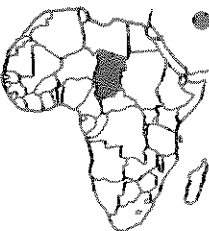
● **BOTSWANA**
 Area : — 220,000 Sq. Miles.
 Population : — 593,000.
 Capital City : — Gaborone.
 Chief Languages : — Setswana, English.
 Industries and crops : — Cattle, Maize, Sorghum.
 Chief Imports : — Machinery, Consumer Goods.
 Chief Exports : — Animal Products.
 Currency : — Rand.



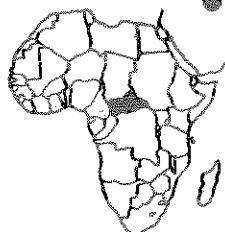
● **BURUNDI**
 Area : — 10,747 Sq. Miles.
 Population : — 3,274,290.
 Capital City : — Bujumbura.
 Chief Languages : — Kirundi, French.
 Industries and crops : — Subsistence agriculture, Coffee, Cotton.
 Chief Imports : — Manufactured Goods.
 Chief Exports : — Coffee, Cotton.
 Currency : — Burundi, Fr.



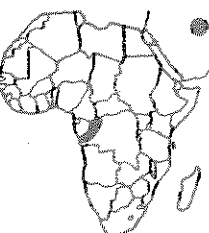
● **CAMEROON**
 Area : — 183,784 Sq. Miles.
 Population : — 5,493,000.
 Capital City : — Yaoundé.
 Chief Languages : — French, English.
 Industries and crops : — Aluminium, Bicycles, Tobacco, Breweries.
 Chief Imports : — Cocoa, Bananas, Cotton.
 Chief Exports : — Machinery, Vehicles, Instruments.
 Currency : — CFA Fr.



● **CHAD**
 Area : — 513,600 Sq. Miles.
 Population : — 3,360,600.
 Capital City : — Fort Lamy.
 Chief Languages : — French, Arabic, Sara-Bagirmi.
 Industries and crops : — Animal Products, Cotton, Peanuts, Rice.
 Chief Imports : — Machinery, Fuels, Drugs, Foodstuffs.
 Chief Exports : — Cotton, Rice, Cattle.
 Currency : — CFA Fr.



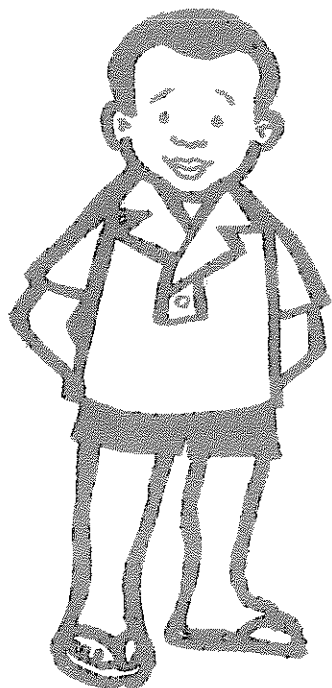
● **CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**
 Area : — 238,200 Sq. Miles.
 Population : — 1,458,600.
 Capital City : — Bangui.
 Chief Languages : — French, Sangho.
 Industries and crops : — Diamonds, Lumber, Cotton, Coffee, Sisame.
 Chief Imports : — Machinery, Petroleum.
 Chief Exports : — Coffee, Cotton, Lumber.
 Currency : — CFA Fr.



● **CONGO (Brazzaville)**
 Area : — 132,000 Sq. Miles.
 Population : — 826,210.
 Capital City : — Brazzaville.
 Chief Languages : — French.
 Industries and crops : — Sugar, Timber, Oil, Tobacco, Nuts.
 Chief Imports : — Chemicals, Drugs.
 Chief Exports : — Timber, Palm Oil, Peanuts.
 Currency : — Francs.



**OXFORD
UNIVERSITY
PRESS**



May we introduce

MUMO

and his Mummy and Daddy,
his little sister, Sia, his
Grandmother, and ofcourse
Muwa, the dog, who can't
keep away from sugarcane?

Mumo is a little Kenyan boy, who lives in the country with his mother and father and his baby sister Sia. During the week his father works in an office in the town, and one day Mumo and his Hummy decide to visit him. **MUMO GOES TO THE TOWN** tells the story of Mumo's exciting day, when he gets lost and makes a new friend - a dog called Muwa, because he's very fond of sugar cane.

In his second adventure, **MUMO AT THE COAST**, Mumo and his father (and Muwa) go to Mombasa. Mumo and Muwa are shown all round the town by a boy called Salim. They visit

the harbour, and the market, and Fort Jesus and, best of all, Mumo sees the sea for the first time.

These colourful, brilliantly illustrated little books, which cost only Shs. 3/- each, will appeal to all children of primary school age, the first being suitable at about mid-Standard III level, and the second late Standard III. The third and fourth books in the series are still in preparation. One is about Mumo and a stolen cow, and in the other Mumo finds himself helping in the East African Safari Rally.

**WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED BY
TERRY HIRST**

CPE RESULTS

The CPE results for Nairobi's primary schools last year had improved greatly over the 1968 results, said the City Education Officer, Mr. Joel Wangoike, releasing the percentages for the various schools. "I would expect that this rate of improvement would continue", he added.

School presenting candidates for 1970 CPE were being inspected and officers from the CEO Education Department are expected to visit these schools and advise them. "We are determined to see that 1970 results are better than what we achieved in 1969", said Mr. Wangoike.

Position	School	Percent	Number
1.	Westlands Primary	73.7	37
2.	St. George's	73.6	46
3.	Hospital Hill	70.5	49
4.	Maxwell Prep.	68.3	5
5.	Nairobi	66.3	41
6.	Loreto Convent (V.R.)	65.5	36
7.	Loreto Convent (Msongari)	65.5	27
8.	Parklands	64.1	72
9.	H.H. The Aga Khan	64.0	147
10.	Highridge	63.4	101
11.	Lavington	63.0	20
12.	Karen 'C'	61.8	15
13.	Kilimani	61.6	32
14.	Muthaiga	60.7	13
15.	Visa Oshwal	59.8	200
15.	O.L.M. Nairobi South	59.8	68
17.	Catholic Parochial	58.6	61
18.	Arya Girls	58.0	79
19.	St. Teresa's Boys	57.8	77
20.	Racecourse	57.5	89
21.	St. Theresa's Girls	57.3	64
22.	Park Road	57.1	96
23.	Nairobi South	56.9	63
24.	S. S. D.	56.8	57
25.	Phalsa Boys and Girls South	56.6	64
26.	Kongoni	56.1	101
27.	C. G. H. U.	56.0	63
28.	City Pry.	55.7	144
29.	Muslim Girls	55.5	65
29.	Kangemi	55.5	43
31.	Islamia	54.6	43
31.	Gichagi	54.6	40
33.	Khalsa B. and G. (Racecourse)	54.3	68
34.	Riverbank	54.2	113
35.	Government Road	53.3	31
36.	Starehe Boys Centre	52.8	42
37.	Embakasi	52.7	38

Position	School	Percent	Number
38.	Fort Hall Road	52.4	109
39.	Eastleigh	52.3	109
40.	Ainsworth St.	52.1	100
41.	Martin Luther	51.6	99
42.	Kassarani	51.3	42
42.	Makongeni	51.3	98
44.	St. John's	51.1	96
44.	St. Mary's Karen	51.1	50
46.	Juja Road	50.9	100
47.	Bohra Road	50.6	10
48.	O.L.M. Shauri Moyo	50.0	80
48.	Karura Church	50.0	33
50.	Morrison	49.7	97
50.	Mathari	49.7	40
52.	Gitiba	49.6	48
53.	Canon Apolo	49.5	97
54.	Cheleta	49.4	32
55.	Dr. Livingstone	48.8	90
56.	Mbagathi Road	48.7	98
57.	St. Peter Claver's	48.4	96
58.	Kamiti	48.2	47
59.	Heshima Road	48.1	97
59.	St. Anne's	48.1	74
61.	Dandora	48.0	29
62.	Karura Forest	47.7	41
63.	St. Paul's	47.2	93
64.	Kawangware	47.1	46
65.	Muslim	46.9	82
66.	Langata Road	46.7	49
67.	Dr. Krapf	46.6	93
67.	Dagoretti Special	46.6	4
69.	St. Michael's	46.5	94
70.	Dr. Aggrey	46.0	91
71.	St. Patrick's	45.9	92
71.	Baba Dogo Ruaraka	45.9	89
73.	Church Army Community	45.7	87
74.	Kihumbuini	45.5	48
75.	Ngong Forest	44.8	46
76.	Edelvale	44.6	41
76.	Muguga Green	44.6	43
78.	Pumwani	44.4	89
79.	Lower Kabete	44.1	46
80.	St. Brigid's	43.7	90
81.	Mutuini	42.6	48
82.	Kabete Vet. Lab.	41.8	47
83.	Nembu	40.8	49
83.	Dagoretti Muslim	40.8	45
85.	Loresho	40.0	44
86.	Kabete Approved	39.7	25
86.	Kibera	39.7	75
88.	Riruta H.G.M.	39.3	96
89.	Ruthimitu	38.0	49
90.	Mukarara	35.2	45

18th EAST AFRICAN SAFARI



ROUTE

The competitors start at 4 p.m. on Thursday at Kampala, Kitale 8 p.m.; Eldoret midnight, Nakuru 3 a.m. Friday, Thika Friday noon, Nairobi 1 p.m. for a four hour break.

Motoring down to the coast, the cars reach Malindi at midnight and Mombasa on early Saturday morning

at 4 a.m. and back to Nairobi at 11 a.m.

After a twelve hour rest, the cars leave at midnight and reach Kisumu 5 a.m., Sunday, Busia 6 a.m., and back to Kampala at 8.30 a.m.

After another four hour rest the cars leave on the northern leg arriving at Kabale 6 p.m. Fort Portal 2 a.m., on Monday morning and finish the Safari at Kampala 9.30 a.m.

COOKERY FOR GIRLS

Make it with MAIDA



COCONUT BUNS



Margarine	5 ozs.	{ Cream together lightly.
Castor Sugar	4 ozs.	

Milk	7 ozs.	Add egg, colour and milk — stir well and mix in with above batter, stirring all the time.
Egg	2 ozs. = 1 Egg	
Egg Colour	As required	

'Paa' Brand Flour	12 ozs.	Sieve flour, baking powder and salt well and fold gently into above batter.
Baking Powder	1 oz.	
Salt	One pinch	

Coconut	4 ozs.	As soon as flour is evenly mixed through, fold coconut in gently until evenly distributed.
---------	--------	--

TO FINISH: Divide the dough in small pieces. Then roll into ball shape between the hands.

Place each piece onto a baking tray. Flatten the top and pipe a little raspberry jam into the centre of each cake.

Bake at 400°F. for 12 minutes.

MAIDA LIMITED

UNICEF IN ACTION

Better health for Kenyans

As Kenya is producing more and more milk, it will no longer be necessary for to import powdered milk from the United States or elsewhere. UNICEF, The United Nations Children's Fund, has played an important role in this progress.

The blue and silver "UNICEF" sign on many motorcars, even in the remoter parts of Kenya, always reminds us of the agency which is helping the government to help its children in an astonishing variety of ways.

In Kenya, UNICEF has not only distributed milk to children, but also helped in production and processing of milk and nutrition programmes.

The name "Mariakani" has become linked with UNICEF, after the stainless steel milk pasteurisation plant costing £65,000 was started there to produce milk powder, butter and ghee (a liquid butter oil). With the Kenya Government, UNICEF has helped in producing more milk and providing people with an important and steady source of income, besides making milk readily available to children in the coastal region.

To The Needy

Today thousands of gallons are pouring through the Mariakani plant. At the height of the season 6,000 gallons are produced daily. Much of the milk powder goes to the Kenya health centres and schools for the needy.

At Nakuru, a much larger plant for producing powdered milk by the spray-drying process was started by the Kenya Cooperative Creameries, with UNICEF help in 1965. More than 1,000,000 pounds of dried

milk are produced here a year.

UNICEF has also had a hand in the training of dairy managers at the Naivasha Dairy School. At Egerton College, near Njoro, there is now a special Dairy Technology Branch for training at the higher levels, while at many farm training centres the food benefits of milk are being taught.

In addition to the big plants, there are several hundred small milk collection centres and 51 cooling centres in Kenya. UNICEF has given more than Shs. 7,000,000.

Nutrition Teaching

In Kenya there is no overall shortage of food, but many children are suffering because of a poor diet.

To get this message to Kenyan mothers, nutrition education is being provided at many centres. More than 30,000 farmers have received UNICEF grants to attend such nutrition courses, often with their wives as well.

Since 1953, when UNICEF first began operations in Kenya aid for health services has taken the lion's share of the agency's grant. Well over half of the help given by UNICEF has gone into such things as equipment for health centres and hospitals, transport for health workers and nurses, mobile health units and health education units. To help the government have more health centres, UNICEF also started programmes for training medical staff.

Rural Water Supplies

Formerly mothers, and often their children too, used to spend several hours a day making the long journey to the stream and back up the steep climbs with the daily water supply.

Recently, many schemes have been started in Western Kenya, and there is a steady demand for more UNICEF pipes and pumps as fresh groups of people, urged on by the spirit of "Harambee", get down to work, building their own small dams and furrows for new water supply schemes.

Latest figures show that about half the country now has such small village schemes, in addition to the larger ones which supply townships. UNICEF helps the smaller groups, while the Ministry of Natural Resources and the County Councils help with larger schemes. It is hoped that over half of Kenya's population will soon have water within their home or at a handy communal tap.

One special health project is being carried out with the World Health Organization. This is the vaccination of children against TB. The target is five million children under 16 years of age, and 50 vaccination teams are still hard at work — with UNICEF equipment, transport and medicines.

Smallpox Vaccine

One of the newest developments in Kenya in the production of smallpox vaccine, freeze-dried at the Medical Research Laboratory in Nairobi. The factory, which has just been started by UNICEF and WHO experts, can make 10,000,000 doses of vaccine a year, and these will be given to children free of charge.

Thus UNICEF is helping Kenya to provide a happier life and a better life for children of this generation — and those still unborn.



Edgar Herman and Hans Shuller who started at the end of last year's Safari and finished well up with the winners are seen trying for better position this year by raising a cloud of dust on a practice run. See story on the back page.

NEW ERA brings to you a selection of the best action photographs of the Datsun team in action for this year's Safari with the courtesy of AFRICAPIX Kenya's international photo agency.



vrrooomm..... Safari '70 is on!

Kenya's 'Simba' Joginder Singh gets ready to start off on a Safari run as a rhino watches him go. A young Kenyan tries out Joginder's Safari car as the driver watches him right.

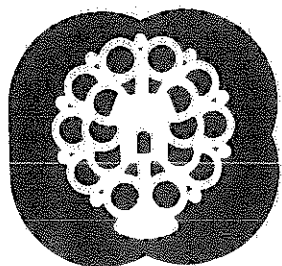




Young Kenyans sitting by the roadside wave happily to Jack Simonian's car which is the first starter in this year's Safari.



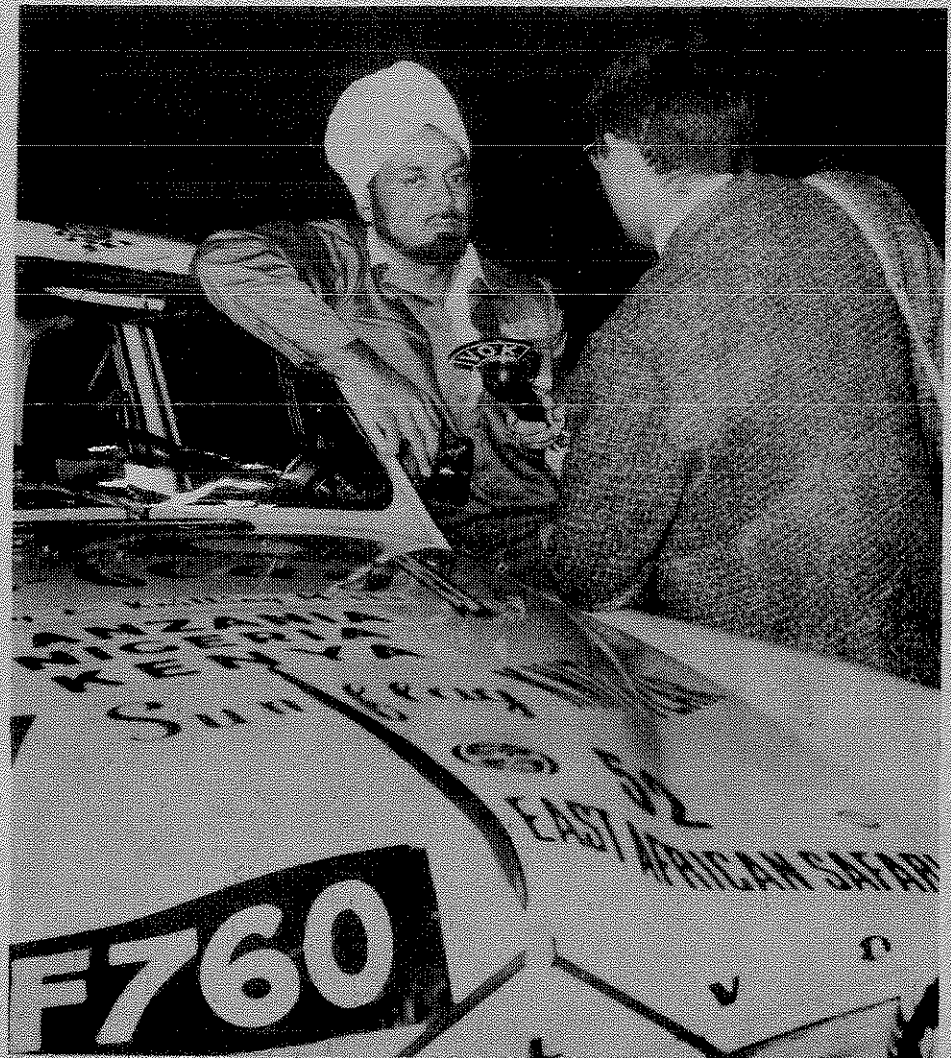
John Saunders and B. Smith raise up a lot of dust as they tackle a rough road on the Safari route in the Datsun team.



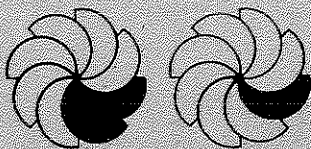
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wish to see
Safar Jans*

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Who will win the Safari ??

Mr. Bharat Bhardwaj, a top Safari driver who almost won the Safari last year and is a member of the Safari Organising Committee this year and the team manager of the Kenya Rally Drivers Club, told **NEW ERA**. "It is a dry Safari. Zazada could be the winner in his very fast Porche because the Safari needs very high speeds this year over some parts of the route."

"In fact, over three sections, the average speed to be kept by the cars is around 100 miles per hour. Thus the speed and power of the Porche combined with the experience of a top international driver like Zazada having some Safari experience could make him the first overseas driver to win the Safari."

"Another Safari driver equally good is Rauno Aaltonen — a top driver from Finland who is entering the Safari for the seventh time. He has taken part in almost every type of motoring event and has won the Monte Carlo Rally among other top rallies. Driving a very fast Ford Capri, he stands a very good chance if it's a dry Safari."

"But if it rains, the Datsuns stand immense chances of being the winners as almost one-third of all the Safari cars are of this make. Moreover these are being driven by some of the best Safari drivers including Jack Simonian and Joginder Singh, among others."

Mr. Bhardwaj lists the following top ten cars which are most likely to contain the winner of 1970 Safari:

Car No.	Drivers	Car
1	Simonian/Neylan	Datsun
17	Joginder/Ranyard	Datsun
4	Hermann/schuller	Datsun
6	Zazada/Wachowski	Porsche
3	Aaltonen/Hutch	Ford Capri
15	Hillyar/Aird	Ford Capri
21	Lampinen/Davenport	Lancia
7	Kallstrom/Haggbom	Lancia
5	Armstrong/Bates	Peugeot 504
12	Saunders/Smith	Datsun

"Only under freak conditions will the winners come from outside the ten listed here," he said.

"I'm very happy with the draw," said Jack Simonian about the draw of this year's East African Safari which he will start off as the number one driver.

"It couldn't be much better. It's easier to worry about the people behind you than those in front of you because I don't worry about the people behind me."

PREVIOUS SAFARI WINNERS

1953	A. N. Dix J. W. Larsen	Volkswagen
1954	D. P. Marwaha V. R. Preston	Volkswagen
1955	V. R. Preston D. P. Marwaha	Ford Zephyr
1956	E. Cecil A. R. Vickers	D.K.W.
1957	A. A. N. Burton A. A. Hofmann	Volkswagen
1958	No overall winner	
1959	W. A. Fritschy J. L. Ellis	Mercedes 219
1960	W. A. Fritschy J. L. Ellis	Mercedes 219
1961	C. J. Manussis W. Coleridge D. A. Beckett	Mercedes 220SE
1962	T. T. Fjastad B. Schneider	Volkswagen
1963	Z. Nowicki P. B. Cliff	Peugeot 404
1964	P. J. C. Hughes W. W. G. Young	Cortina GT
1965	Joginder Singh Jaswant Singh	Volvo PV 544
1966	R. Shankland C. R. Rothwell	Peugeot 404
1967	R. Shankland C. R. Rothwell	Peugeot 404
1968	Z. Nowicki P. B. Cliff	Peugeot 404
1969	R. Hillyar J. Aird	Ford 20M

**Past
Winners**



CLASSNOTES FOR CPE

Kenya in the 20th Century

What were the reasons for the administration of large parts of East Africa by the British?

The answers are that Britain had a great interest in trade with India. She wanted to protect the trade routes to India. Britain also wanted to be friends with the Sultan of Zanzibar, because many

British-Indian traders had started trading in Zanzibar as well as on the East African coast. The Sultan of Zanzibar was also the Sultan of Oman. Oman is on the Arabian Sea and is very close to India. The British Navy was sailing in East African waters, looking for slave trading ships. When the Suez Canal was opened, it became very important in the trade with the East. The country in which the River Nile started was also very important—that country was Uganda. Britain promised to protect Uganda if she should be threatened by any world power. Once Uganda was made a Protectorate, it was easy to set up another Protectorate between Uganda and the coast of East Africa.

Communications in East Africa were very difficult. Mail had to be carried by runners along the Mombasa/Uganda road. The journey from Mombasa to Kikuyu, a distance of 345 miles, took a runner eleven days. From Mombasa to Eldama Ravine in Uganda, a distance of 495 miles, took twenty days. To send a letter from Mombasa to Kikuyu and to answer this letter and send it back to Mombasa, took at least three weeks.

The decision to build a railway from Mombasa to Uganda was taken in 1895.

KEYFACTS FOR KJSE

"The Right Word in the Right Place"

EXPECT

I think it is probable (likely)
(Can be a good or a bad thing)

HOPE

I don't know if it is probable or not but I want it to happen (to have happened)

STATEMENT

I want to go
I wanted to go

(a) QUESTION

Do I want to go?

(b) NEGATIVE QUESTION

Don't you want to go?

(c) NEGATIVE

STATEMENT

I did not (didn't) want to go.

COMMAND

Go now!

(d) NEGATIVE COMMAND

Don't go now!

QUESTION

Do you like sweets?
Do you like snakes?

(e) ANSWER

Yes, I do.
No, I don't.

AT

special exact times
e.g. 6 o'clock, midnight
at that time, at this time

ON

names of days
on Sundays, Fridays . . .

IN

NO PREPOSITION
what happens/happened:
now/then/next
today/tomorrow/yesterday

names of months/years
in July/August/1968/1969

- ☐ TEXT BOOKS
- ☐ LIBRARY BOOKS
- ☐ REFERENCE BOOKS
- ☐ ARTISTS' MATERIALS
- ☐ SCHOOL STATIONERY
- ☐ OFFICE STATIONERY

- General books ●
- Educational books ●
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Top African Drivers

Kenya's African drivers are making a serious effort to finish the Safari — thanks to the Kenya Rally Drivers Club — **K.R.D.C.**

The **K.R.D.C.** has entered four new Datsuns and a Volvo — each one having a good driver and an expert mechanic. The team Manager of **K.R.D.C.**, Mr. Bharat Bhardwaj, said "This teamwork will help to keep the cars going longer than in the past years. If the cars are doing well and some fault develops, the drivers cannot carry on with the Safari."

"But having a mechanic in every car, when the car starts to give trouble, the mechanic can repair it and the car has more chances of finishing the Safari."

"In the past years, the **K.R.D.C.** always entered used cars which had been driven in the Safari before. This year we have four brand new Datsuns."

"Our chairman, Mr. J. M. Kariuki, the Assistant Minister of Wildlife and Tourism, has given us Shs. 12,000/- to prepare these cars for the Safari and this has greatly helped the **K.R.D.C.** to put the cars in the shape they are in."

Mr. Kariuki was also the chairman of the Selection Committee and had attended its meetings to choose the best drivers of the cars, he added.

The **K.R.D.C.** cars were being prepared by the number starer of this year's Safari, Jack Simonian. This

year all **K.R.D.C.** drivers had driven over the Safari route in advance to get an idea of what it's like. In the past, not all had done so."

"The 1970 Safari, we hope, will show a great improvement in the performances put by African drivers," said Mr. Bhardwaj.

KENYA RALLY DRIVERS CLUB TEAM

Car No. 47 — Kim Gatende and A. Njathi — Datsun.

Car No. 52 — Peter Shiyukah and Hasan Mussa — Datsun.

Car No. 65 — Harry Thuku and N. Njorge — Datsun.

Car No. 72 — Aziz Yakub and J. Rathod — Datsun.

Car No. 83 — J. Munge and Z. Mutuota — Volvo.

In addition the top African driver in the Safari is Sospeter Munyegera of Iganga, Uganda, who became the first African driver to win his class last year in a Saab, has also entered again in a Saab — car number 33.

Who will win the Safari?

Mr. Bharat Bhardwaj, a top Safari driver who almost won the Safari last year and is a member of the Safari Organising Committee this year and the team manager of the Kenya Rally Drivers Club, told **NEW ERA**. "It is a dry Safari, Zazada could be the winner in his very fast Porche because the Safari needs very high speeds this year over some parts of the route."



Kenya

Rally

Drivers

Club

Safari

People

PETER SHIYUKAH

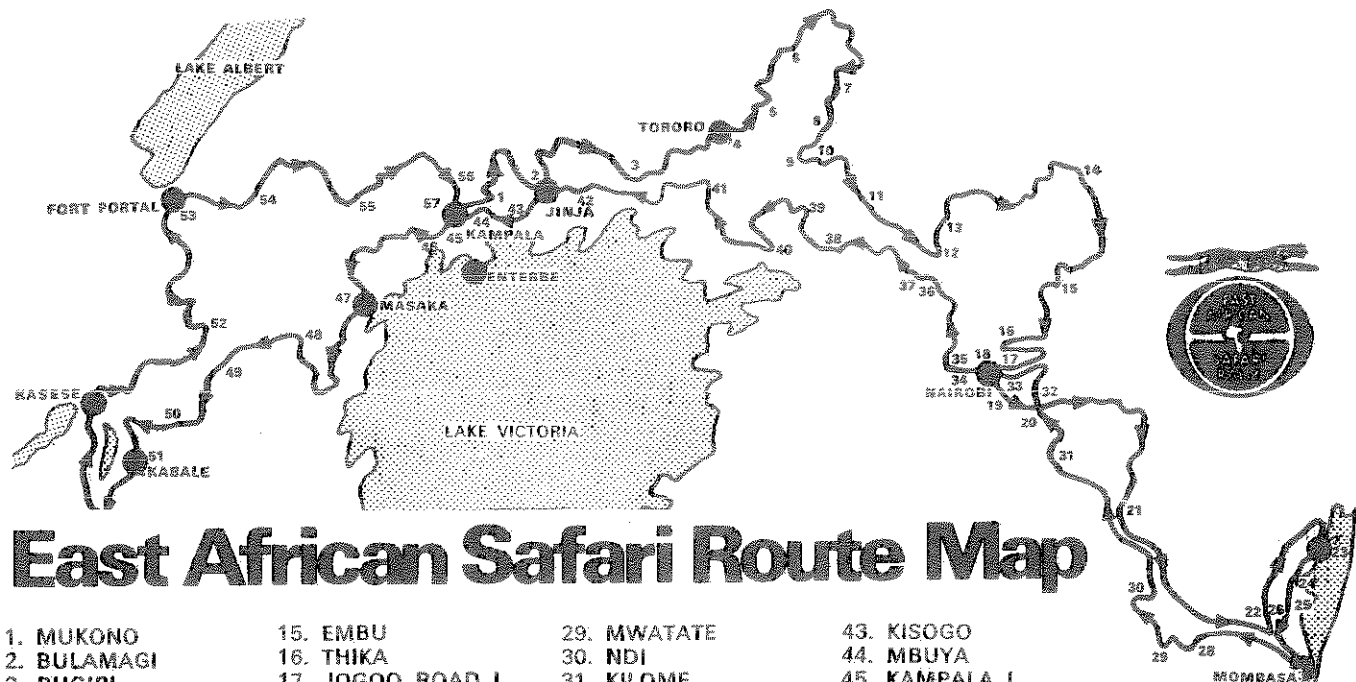
Peter Shiyukah, a founder member of the Kenya Rally Drivers' Club, a keen motorsportsman who unfortunately is unable to compete as much as he would like, owing to his heavy commitments as Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Power and Communications.

SOSPETER MUNYEGERA

Sospeter Munyegera has participated in Six Safaris. He won his Class in the 1969 Event.

MUSIEME SOVE

Musieme Sove, a police driver since 1955 with the Kenya Police, holding the rank of Sergeant, became interested in rallying last year when he was selected by the Force, taking part, initially in Training rallies and gradually going up the ladder to some of the principal East African Rallies in preparation for this, his first East African Safari. He won The Coca-Cola Rally in February 1970, being the first African to ever win a Championship Rally.



East African Safari Route Map

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. MUKONO | 15. EMBU | 29. MWATATE | 43. KISOGO |
| 2. BULAMAGI | 16. THIKA | 30. NDI | 44. MBUYA |
| 3. BUGIRI | 17. JOGOO ROAD I | 31. KILOME | 45. KAMPALA I |
| 4. MALAGA | 18. NAIROBI I | 32. MACHAKOS | 46. NATETE |
| 5. KIMILILI | 19. BELLE VUE | 33. JOGOO ROAD II | 47. MASAKA |
| 6. KITALE | 20. LUKENYA | 34. NAIROBI II | 48. LYATONDE |
| 7. CHESONGOCH | 21. KIBWEZI | 35. DAGOIRETTI | 49. MBARARA |
| 8. KAPSOWAR | 22. MARIAKANI I | 36. ELMENTEITA | 50. RUBAARE |
| 9. ELDORET | 23. MALINDI | 37. MAU NAROK | 51. KABALE |
| 10. ITEN | 24. NORTH FERRY | 38. KIPTEKAT | 52. KABWOHE |
| 11. KIPKORIAN | 25. SOUTH FERRY | 39. NANDI HILLS | 53. FORT PORTAL |
| 12. NAKURU | 26. MARIAKANI II | 40. KISUMU | 54. KYENJOJO |
| 13. SUBUKIA | 27. MOMBASA | 41. BUSIA | 55. MUBENDE |
| 14. MERU | 28. MAUNGU | 42. MAGA MAGA | 56. KALUME |

57. KAMPALA II

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MR. KNOWALL

Q. On which mountain were the Ten Commandments given to Moses?

(Kiran K. — Oshwal Boys S.S.)

☐ Mount Sinai.

Q. What is the difference between a compound and a mixture?

(Nita Shah — Visa Oshwal P.S.)

☐ In a compound the mixture cannot be separated from one another by physical methods while in a mixture the parts can be separated.

Q. How long does the food we eat stay in our stomach before it is passed out as excreta?

(Francis Mutunga — St. Peter Claver's P.S.)

☐ The period changes according to the type of food, usually it remains in the stomach from 2 to 4 hours for most common foods.

Q. Who was the first person to climb Mt. Everest?

(L. Magan Lal — Ainsworth St. P.S.)

☐ There were two people: Sir Edmond Hillary and Sherpa Tenzing who reached its peak on 29th, 1953.

Q. Who discovered penicillin?

(Peter Mwangi — Mathari P.S.)

☐ Sir Alexander Fleming.

Q. What is the cause of pimples? Is there any cure?

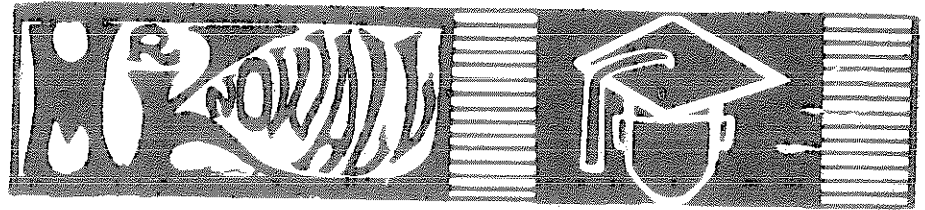
(Surender Shah — Jamhuri H.S.)

☐ Pimples are mainly caused by the skin not breathing properly. Therefore the commonsense cure is to wash your face well.

Q. Which is the tallest building in the world and where is it?

(David Mbugua — St. Mary's Karen P.S.)

☐ The tallest building is the Empire State building. It is in New York, U.S.A.



Q. Why are the lakes in the Rift Valley salty?

(B. N. Gitau — Ruthimitu P.S.)

☐ They are inland drained lakes in which many chemicals are deposited.

Q. If Adam and Eve were the first people on earth, why are there so many races of people to-day?

(Versha Z. — Visa Oshwal P.S.)

☐ There are many races because they have moved to different lands, the colour of these people are different due to differences in climate.

Q. Why can't man digest celluloses?

(Peter Ouma — Kibera P.S.)

☐ There is no enzyme to act on it in our body.

Q. How old is the Great Wall of China?

(Eglon Mwaizangu — Canon Apolo P.S.)

☐ 4,000 years.

Q. What is the use of vitamins?

(Ghalib Juma — Kibera P.S.)

☐ Vitamins are necessary food stuffs needed by the body; if they are lacking the person can suffer from many diseases such as scurvy.

Q. Who was Robert Boyle? What was the gas formula that he deducted?

(Sheha Parmar — Government Road P.S.)

☐ He was a chemist and thinker born in 1627. He discovered the law of compressibility of gases which says: It is the of gases which says: If the temperature remains the same, the volume of a given quantity of gas is inversely as the pressure which it bears.

Q. Which is the hardest substance to be found on earth?

(Isabella Wonjeri — Edvale P.S.)

☐ Diamond.

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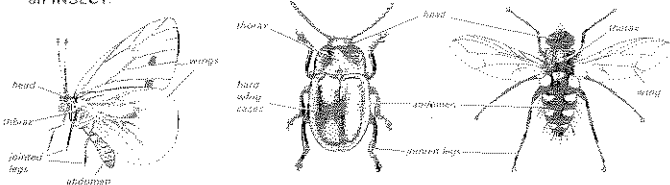
KIFARU



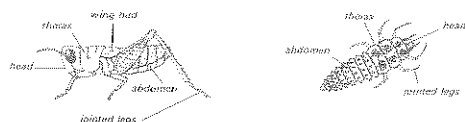
NEW BOOKS

CLUES TO NAMING LAND ANIMALS WITHOUT BONY SKELETONS
Most of the parts of animals drawn to illustrate the clues are larger than life size.

1. If it has wings, six jointed legs, and three parts to its body (head, thorax, and abdomen) it is an INSECT.



2. If it has no wings, six jointed legs, and three parts to its body (head, thorax, and abdomen) it is an INSECT.



THE CLUE BOOKS: INSECTS

By Gwen Allen and
Joan Denslow

Shs. 15.00 — (Oxford)

To use this book you need to look at real land animals without bony skeletons. These animals can be found under stones, in soil, among trees and on plants.

You also need small plastic bottles, boxes and tubes. The book has hundreds of drawings telling you all about these animals — what are their names, what are the different parts of their body called, and how they change as they grow up. Bound in hardcover, the book has many colour pictures showing the exact colour of the insects.

By looking at insects and then finding out

many things about them, you can really learn a great deal which you will not forget easily. It is one of the Clue Book — clues mean a hint — which NEW ERA is offering as a prize for its Clues Contest in every issue during 1970.

So even if you do not buy it, you have a good chance of winning it!

THE WINGED ADVENTURE

By Barbara Kimenyi

Shs. 4.00 — (Oxford)

A week's trip to England with lots of tours and sights to see: that was the first prize in an essay competition. Many girls from many schools tried but only one could win it. The winner's classmates went to see her off on this happy trip and two of them — Lisa Musoke and Lucy Kato -

had no idea that they, too, would be on an air-trip much more exciting than their friends.

One of these girls dirties her uniform and so doesn't want to appear in a photograph. Looking for something to do in the meantime, she sees a strange plane. Inside there are two lion cubs, and a chimpanzee. The girls step in to take a look and the door shuts and within minutes the plane takes off into the skies.

Thus the winged adventure begins. It is an interesting adventure with some good surprises which should be popular with all secondary school children.

VILLAGE IN UHURU

By Gabriel Ruhumbika

Shs. 8.75 — (Longman)

When Uhuru came to Tanzania, the life of the cities and the towns changed quickly. But in the small villages, it took some time for the people to understand what was meant by Uhuru, what was the new direction of the country.

In this novel, a young Tanzanian author looks at these changes in a small fishing village on an island far away from Dar-es-Salaam. The effects of Uhuru are shown here with skilful use of

different people as the story develops.

This is an interesting book for teachers and senior secondary school students.

ANIMALS IN THE WORLD

By Cooper, Ellis,
Guggisberg and
Lanworn

Shs. 27.50 — (Hamiyn)

The big and the small, the strange and the popular, the dangerous and the beautiful . . . all the animals of Africa come alive in natural colour and black and white in this beauty of a book.

Written by four experts on African animals, the book contains over 160 pictures — fifty of which are in full colour. Cooper writes about the fishes, Ellis about birds, Guggisberg about mammals and Lanworn about reptiles.

Did you know that Nigeria has a spider which eats birds? or that a hornbill cries in her nest as she warms her eggs? Or the sable-buck can kill a leopard with its horns?

Or that the African tree frogs come in almost all the colours?

But in addition to these wonderful details, the real joy of the book are its beautiful pictures showing how animals live.

STUDY

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FOR SUCCESS AT

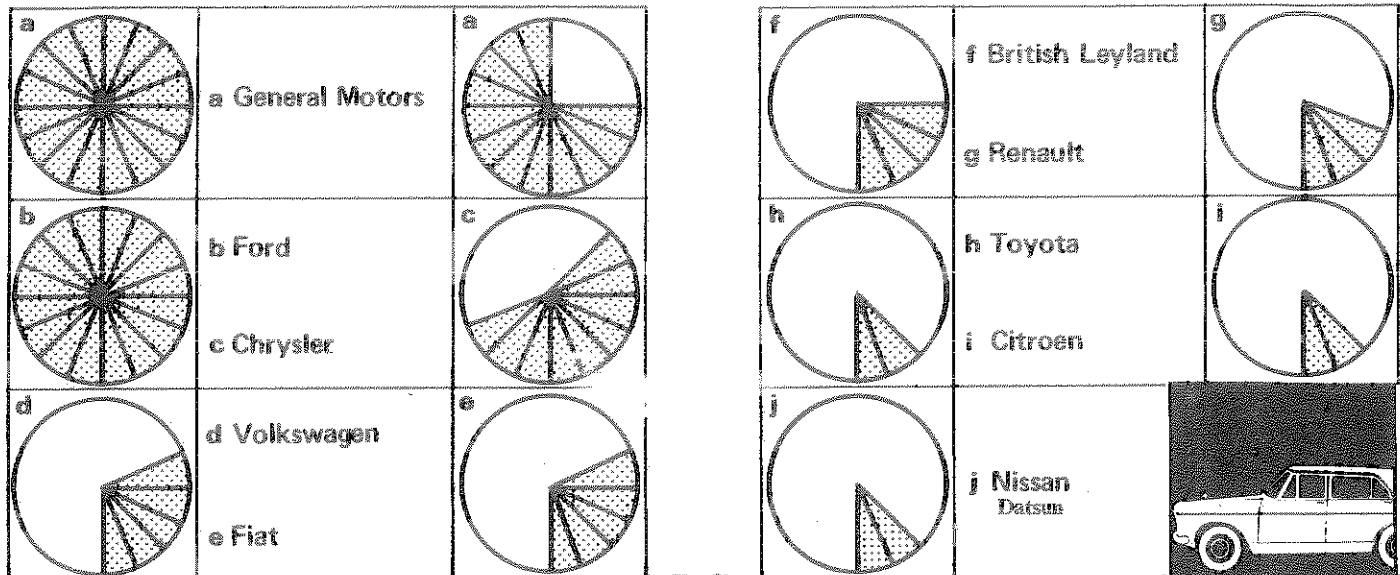
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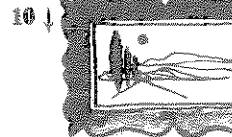
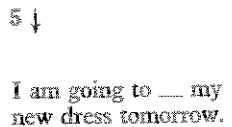
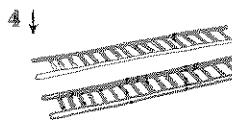
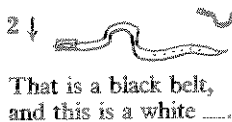
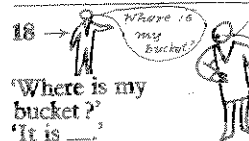
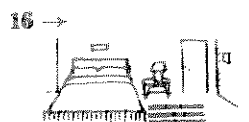
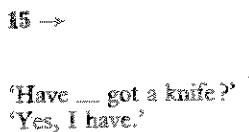
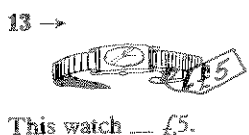
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CLUES CONTEST — 3

THE WINNER

Seventy four entries were received for the first Clues Contest which seems to have become popular with NEW ERA readers. Out of these 69 were incorrect and five were all correct. After a draw, the prize goes to Lalit N. P. of Riverbank Primary School, Nairobi.



These stockings and
these socks are the
colour.

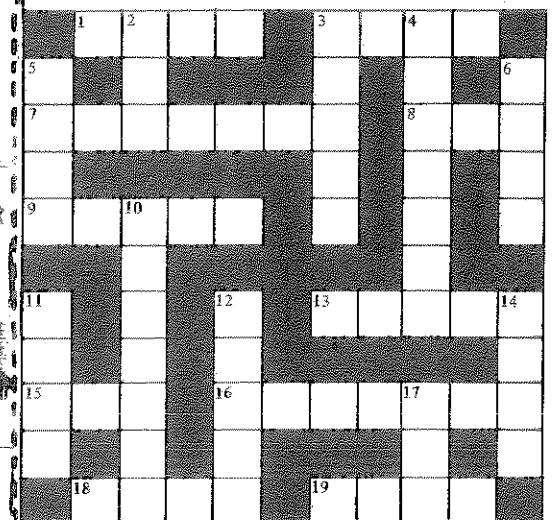


That is — father.



It is 9 o'clock in the —.

There are 24 hours in
one —.



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CLASS AGE
SCHOOL
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Rule by the best & the few

3. Aristocracy and Oligarchy.

Many of our words expressing basic ideas come from Greek, and so it is with the word **aristocracy**, which means "rule by the best." This is one of the theories of government that we shall now examine.

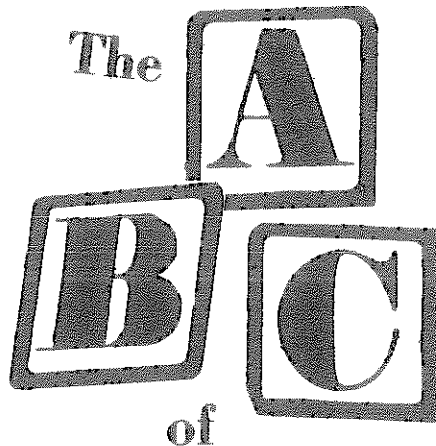
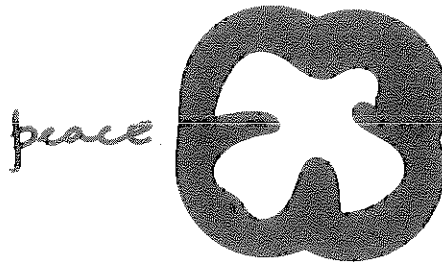
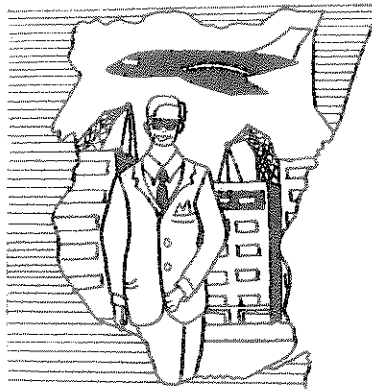
It was an ideal of Greek philosophers that society should be ruled by those best fitted for the job, those with the greatest intelligence, skill and devotion to the common good. This is an attractive theory, but how is it to be put into practice? Who are the "best" people?

Ancient Egypt had a class of priests who studied the ebbing and flowing of the Nile River and instructed people when to plant, and this was their aristocracy. China had the 'mandarins' who were trained in learning as well as ruling.

When the American Republic was established, there was a debate among its founders as to whether the government ought to be aristocratic. John Adams thought that an aristocracy of the rich and well-born was most suited to rule. Thomas Jefferson replied that a "natural aristocracy" of virtue and talent would appear if conditions were free and democratic so that those best suited, no matter how rich or poor, could rise to the top.

The ideal of aristocracy as rule by the best is lost when it turns into rule by the most powerful. Then it becomes **oligarchy**, which means "rule by a few"

— usually the richest and most privileged. The Greek philosopher Aristotle said that oligarchy was a perversion of aristocracy — but unfortunately history has more examples of the perversion than of the ideal.



Government'

by Robert Clancy

Small groups of wealthy people, especially those who own land, have ruled society as the official government at various times. This was the case in ancient Greece and Rome, in medieval European city-states, and in some modern states. Unofficially, oligarchies have the real power in some countries that officially have other forms of government. This is the case in Latin American countries, among others.

There is a theory of government we have not mentioned, and that is **theocracy** — rule by God. We do not list it as a form of government, because in operation it depends on human interpretation. The interpretation of God's will is usually by a group of priests or scholars, so this is really a form of aristocracy. Unfortunately, not all people are agreed on what God's will is and so, even though theocracy is a high ideal, there tends to be a great deal of trouble and conflict, intolerance and persecution. The Middle Ages, among both Christians and Moslems, were full of this. Often, that ever group wins out develops rapidly into an oligarchy.

The fault with aristocracy as well as oligarchy is that, like monarchy, it rests on too narrow a base. Too much power and privilege are in the hands of too few people. They develop class interests and look after their own interests rather than the common good. They try to keep in power and so resist change, thus preventing society from progressing.

The ideal of aristocracy has merit, but it should be in context with an open society that, as Jefferson said, allows the best to rise to the top.

(Next issue: Dictatorship.)

Tougher than Safari?

Can any car rally be tougher than the East African Safari?

Perhaps. In 1968, the London to Sydney marathon was thought to beat Safari in being the toughest rally of all. It certainly was. Cars started from London and motored across Europe, through the Middle East, the mountains of Asia, including the Himalays and and on to Australia where they crossed the Great Australian Desert before arriving at Sydney to complete the giant race.

Kenya's Edgar Herman and Hans Shuller took part and finished in that race. But the London-Sydney Marathon is held every four years in the Olympic Year. So the next one will be in 1972.

And the people of East Africa say: "The Safari is still the toughest annual motor rally."

Now for the World Cup Matches to be held in Mexico, yet Marathon equally rough and just as long is being started.

It is the World Cup Rally. It starts from London's famous football stadium, Wembley, at 10.30 on 19th April, and will go on for 16,000 miles and end five weeks or about 35 days later in Mexico City, Mexico.

There will be the 120 cars including 80 of the driver-teams who took part in the London-Sydney Marathon. Four thousand miles of the rally will be in Europe and the remaining 12,000 over some of the toughest country side in the world in South America.

The cars will cross the Atlantic Ocean from Lisbon, Portugal, and land in Brazil. The teams will rest for 14 days before beginning the next part of the route on 8th May.

They go South to Montevideo and on to Buenos Aires and San Antonio Oeste and across the Great Argentinian cattle raising plains to Temuco.

Turning North, they go to Lima and then along the coast to Cristobal and reach Mexico City. In the high Andes Mountains if South America the cars will climb up 16,000 feet on the twisting mountain roads.

Moreover, there are thick South American jungles, rivers with no bridges on which floods come suddenly and animals such as Mountain goats and Llamas which suddenly run across the narrow roads.

Kenya's Edgar Herman and Hans Schuller will be again taking part in this Rally and will fly to Europe as soon as the Safari is over. This is five times longer than the Safari and lasts seven times as long.

Is the Safari still the toughest?

May be Hermann and Schuller can tell us when they return.



Kenya's Sportsman of the year

CHARLES ASATI is seen here holding up the Sportsman of the Year award which makes him the top sportsman of Kenya for 1969.

This is another honour which came to Kenya's athlete who is one of the world's fastest 400 metres runner in the world. Recently he won the Helms Award for Africa.



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