

WHAT  
USE  
IS MOON  
TO MAN?

KENYA  
MUSIC  
FESTIVAL

*On today's students, Kenya places*

# 'HIGH HOPES' — Mr. Rubia

KENYA as an independent state is placing very high hopes on the students of today, said Mr. Charles Rubia, in a special interview with NEW ERA recently.

"Students on their part must not let their country down by being sectional or tribal in any way," he added.

"More than ever before the role of a student in Kenya is to get the required knowledge with more broadmindedness. In

the past education was regarded desirable and essential for progress but today it is required as a quality for the whole country."

"Therefore the students would do well in their studies knowing that what they learn will not be theirs alone but the wealth of the whole country."

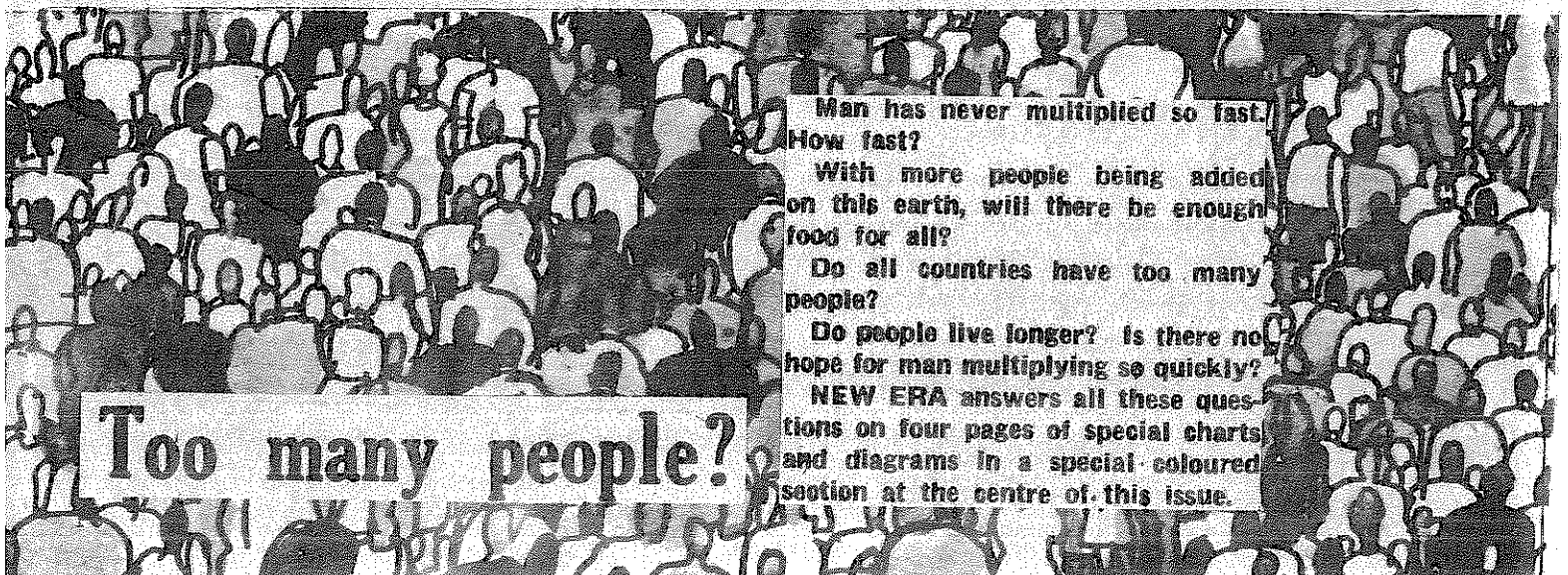
"Education is the best investment any country can have in its own citizens and Kenya

knows this fully and is thus paying so heavily for the education of her children."

"There is no reason why Kenya cannot have her own astronauts but for the lack of money. We have the necessary brains, no doubt."

"To know what is happening in the world today must be of interest to us because we are a part of this world and so the students should take a keen

*(Continued on Page 2)*



## Too many people?

Man has never multiplied so fast.  
How fast?

With more people being added on this earth, will there be enough food for all?

Do all countries have too many people?

Do people live longer? Is there no hope for man multiplying so quickly?

NEW ERA answers all these questions on four pages of special charts and diagrams in a special coloured section at the centre of this issue.

# RIDDLE

Our riddle this time shows drawings of famous German fairy tales. From the list of six German fairy tales beside, pick out the correct tale for each of the drawings.

Cinderella  
Rumpelstilzkin  
Hansel and Gretel  
Snow White and the Seven Dwarves  
Little Red Riding Hood  
Sleeping Beauty



Answers to Riddle on page 9

# the K.j.s.e.

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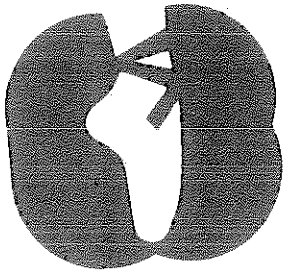
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Kenya Music Festival 1970 starts at the end of this month with many new classes and groups for more African music and dancing. These will help Kenya's school children to show the African background and win more cups and prizes.

The Kenya Music Festival begins at 29 June and will go on until 16 July in Nairobi when thousands of children are expected to travel to the Kenya capital to take part in this Festival's competitions.

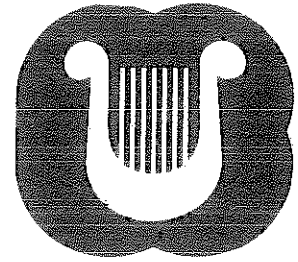
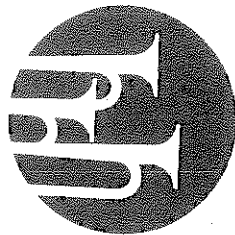
One of last year's most popular items, traditional dancing has been divided into two sections — A for schools and colleges and B Open class for dancing groups. It is hoped that

this will encourage schools and colleges to come out without fear of competing against the adult dancing groups who have always done it!

All choir classes with set music now have an 'A' Class for African Folk Song. This means any choir can now without fear prepare their English set piece as well as an African Folk Song.

There are four 'Open' classes which an enthusiastic school choir may enter although these were only meant for non-school or college choirs.

For the 1970 Festival only, all violin and 'strings' classes will have the players pieces of their own choice. It is hoped that



this will encourage more young and perhaps shy students to take part.

Swahili verse speaking will remain as it was in the 1969 Festival. There will, however, be four Folk Vernacular Verse Speaking Classes of Swahili Mashairi.

Last month the Festival was being held at a Provincial level and the winners of these Provincial Festivals will then go on to take part in the Kenya Music Festival representing their Provinces.

The winners have some very attractive prizes and trophies to carry away to their schools and be proud of. So hurry and practice hard for the Music Festival.

**Best of Luck**

#### ● From Page 1

interest in current affairs.

"The role of the student in Kenya does not stop with merely learning but goes on with imparting the knowledge to the less fortunate people in his village or town."

Students can do a great deal in their villages in the field of adult education, in their vaca-

tions or their spare time.

Lastly, the student must take a keen interest in what is going on in his own country today. It is very sad when we discover how little the students seem to know about the setup and the working of the Kenya Government today."

"I think it is healthy that

students should follow political developments in the country. I must make clear that I am not asking them to take part in politics.

Politics is a part of life in a developing society and students, like farmers, religious leaders, businessmen must know about the political developments."

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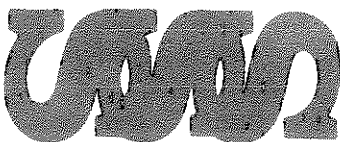
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# by MAIDA <sup>made</sup><sub>maid</sub> CONTEST

## PRIZE RECIPE

### ORANGE ALMOND GATEAU:



#### For the sponge base

84gms. (3oz.) margarine  
84gms. (3oz.) sugar  
Finely grated rind  
From 2 oranges.  
2 eggs  
84gms. (3oz.) Plain homebaking flour.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp baking powder.  
1oz. ground almonds  
(few drops orange flavouring/or 1 tsp. orange juice)

#### For topping

4 large oranges  
56gms. (2oz.) sugar  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  tsps. plain flour or cornflour.

#### For Decorating:

$\frac{1}{2}$  carton chipped cream.  
1 level tsp. sugar  
rind of orange  
mint leaves  
56gms. (2oz.) sugar blanched browned almonds.

#### METHOD:

1. Cream the margarine sugar and grated orange and until soft and light.
2. Beat in the egg yolks. Then the ground almonds and the tablespoons of orange juice or orange flavouring.
3. Fold in the sifted flour and baking powder, and lastly the stiffly beat egg whites.
4. Put into a medium sized greased and floured plain cake tin and bake for approx 20 mins at 375°F. Then turn out and cool on a wire tray.
5. Carefully peel the rind from one orange and form into a rose shape peel the remaining orange, then remove all the pith and pips and separate the orange into segments.
6. Make up the juice from the first 2 oranges to  $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. with water. Add to the flour or cornflour and stir until blended.
7. Put into a saucepan with sugar and bring to the boil stirring. Boil for 2-3 mins until the mixture is smooth and clear.
8. Arrange the orange sections on the sponge and cover with the thickened juice and leave to set.
9. Place the orange rind and mint leaves in the centre. Spread thickened cream around the sponge and decorate with the browned almonds.

N.B. Tinned pineapple and peaches make a delicious filling, in which case the juices are to be omitted and the tin syrup used instead.

# Make it with MAIDA



## MOON

ON THE  
MOON

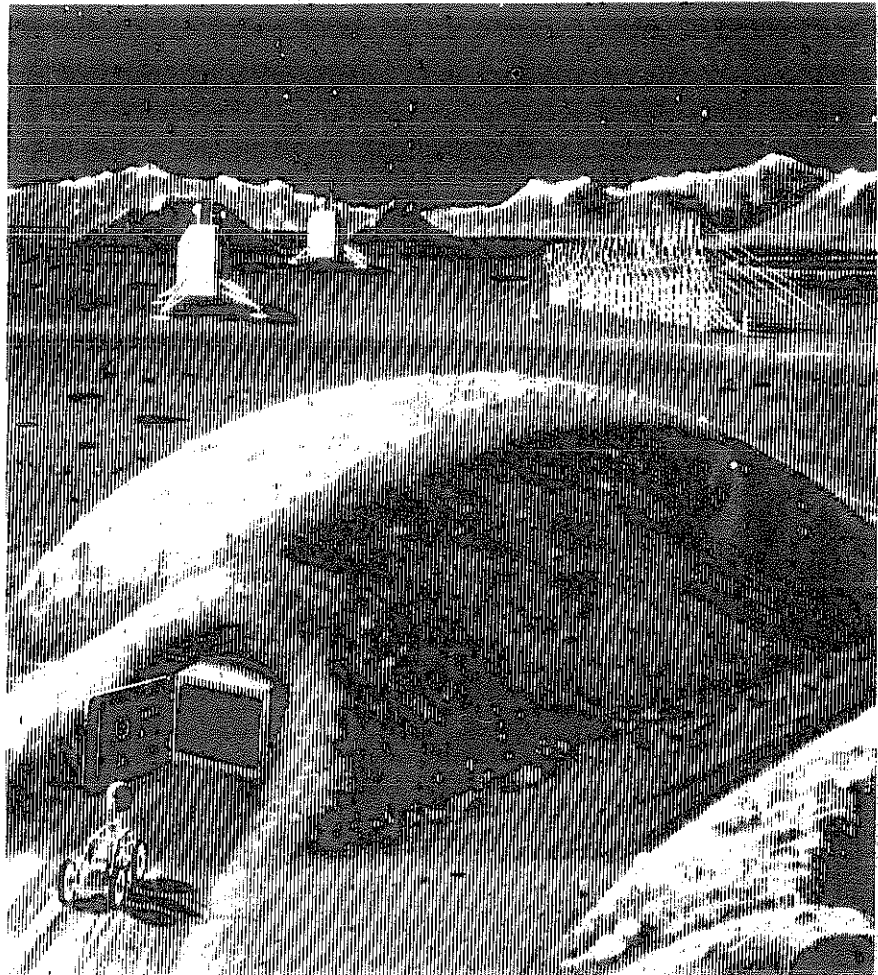
OF WHAT use is the moon to man now that he has landed on it?

The moon's airless, waterless and lifeless surface looks very dangerous to man. But scientists think it is of great use of man as he learns to live on it. First of all, the airlessness will help astronomers to get the best view of the stars and heavens. Here is a picture of laboratory for astronomers. In the distance are the telescopes with which they will see and learn about millions of stars.

The surface of the moon is full of valuable minerals and with the absence of air, many industries using both these advantages could spring up on the moon.

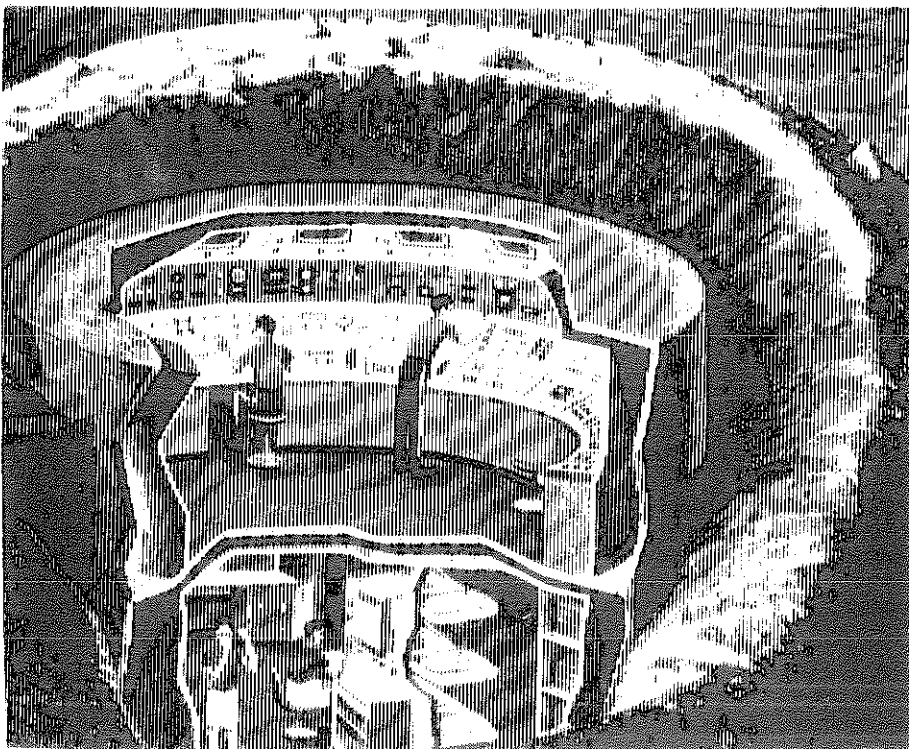
The vacuum can help people to make many expensive machines like electronic tubes, hearing aids and computer parts at a fraction of their cost on the earth.

Scientists are shown here working (top) and living (bottom) on the moon. On the first floor they are seen studying the stars and recording their findings. On the floor below are the living rooms with food water and air for six months. Later on man will learn to obtain water on the moon and grow his own food.

IN THE  
MOON

Now that man has landed on the moon, what use is it for him? Man's first visits to the moon will be to find out more about it. But then very soon, man will start to make use of the moon. Moon has no air or atmosphere. This means astronomers — men who study the stars will be the first to go and set up their telescopes there. They will get a clearer view of the heavens. Thus science will benefit with the addition of new knowledge.

The moon has many minerals. Soon many industries will be started on the moon which require a vacuum on this earth. Thus making electronic parts will become cheaper as these parts need a vacuum. Man could make water on the moon by heating moon rocks and releasing their locked in water. Then things could grow on the moon.





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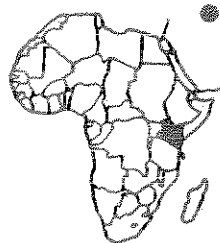
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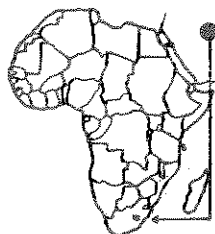
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# AFRICA AT A GLANCE



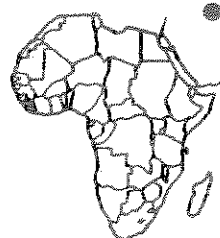
## ● KENYA

Area : — 225,000 Sq. Miles.  
 Population : — 9,948,000.  
 Capital City : — Nairobi.  
 Chief Languages : — Swahili, English.  
 Industries and crops : Meat, Dairy Products, Tourism, Soda  
 Ash, Coffee, Sisal, Tea  
 Chief Imports : — Manufactured Goods, Machinery,  
 Vehicles.  
 Chief Exports : — Coffee, Tea, Sisal.  
 Currency : — Kenya Shillings.



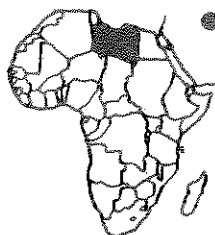
## ● LESOTHO

Area : — 11,716 Sq. Miles.  
 Population : — 877,000.  
 Capital City : — Maseru.  
 Chief Languages : — English, Sesotho.  
 Industries and crops : Wool, Wheat, Maize, Sorghum.  
 Chief Imports : — Merchandise, Drugs.  
 Chief Exports : — Wool, Mohair, Cattle, Wheat.  
 Currency : — Rand.



## ● LIBERIA

Area : — 43,000 Sq. Miles.  
 Population : — 1,097,758.  
 Capital City : — Monrovia.  
 Chief Languages : — English.  
 Industries and crops : Iron Ore, Diamonds, Rice, Rubber,  
 Sugarcane.  
 Chief Imports : — Consumer Goods, Machinery.  
 Chief Exports : — Iron Ore, Rubber.  
 Currency : — Liberian \$.



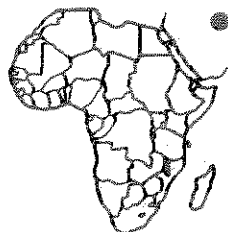
## ● LIBYA

Area : — 680,000 Sq. Miles.  
 Population : — 1,738,247.  
 Capital City : — Tripoli and Benghazi, (Joint Capitals).  
 Chief Languages : — Arabic, Italian.  
 Industries and crops : Oil, Sponge-Fishing, Fruit, Grain, Nuts.  
 Chief Exports : — Machinery Vehicles, Clothing.  
 Chief Imports : — Petroleum.  
 Currency : — Libyan £.



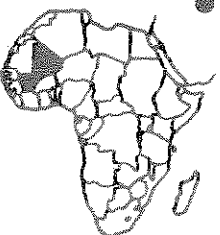
## ● MALAGASY (Madagascar)

Area : — 228,000 Sq. Miles.  
 Population : — 6,262,000.  
 Capital City : — Tananarive.  
 Chief Languages : — Malagasy, French.  
 Industries and crops : Cotton, Sugar, Furniture, Rice, Coffee.  
 Chief Imports : — Vehicles, Textiles, Food.  
 Chief Exports : — Coffee, Sugar, Sisal.  
 Currency : — MG Fr.



## ● MALAWI

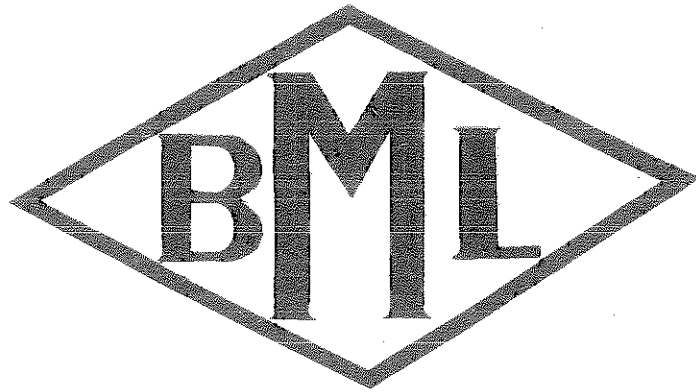
Area : — 48,779 Sq. Miles.  
 Population : — 4,042,412.  
 Capital City : — Zomba.  
 Chief Languages : — Chinyanja, English.  
 Industries and crops : Tobacco, Tea, Groundnuts.  
 Chief Imports : — Metals, Machinery, Textiles.  
 Chief Exports : — Tea, Tobacco, Cotton, Groundnuts.  
 Currency : — Malawian Pound.



## ● MALI

Area : — 465,000 Sq. Miles.  
 Population : — 4,744,900.  
 Capital City : — Bamako.  
 Chief Languages : — French, Arabic.  
 Industries and crops : Animal Husbandry, Groundnuts,  
 Cassava, Rice.  
 Chief Imports : — Cotton, Textiles, Sugar, Vehicles.  
 Chief Exports : — Groundnuts, Dried Fish, Livestock.  
 Currency : — Mali Fr.

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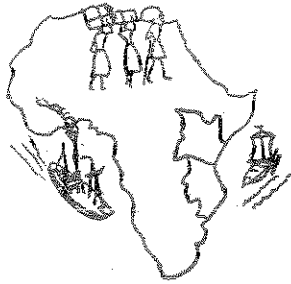
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## CLASSNOTES FOR CPE

## KEYFACTS FOR KJSE

**HISTORY****East Africa in the 19th Century**

For many hundreds of years, Arabs and Asians traded with the people of the East Coast of Africa. Many of the traders settled on the Coast, mingling with and being absorbed by the local people. Customs and ideas were absorbed and exchanged and, over the years, this exchange and absorption created the Swahili people. The Swahili language is a mixture of coast African, Arab and Asian. Arabs and Swahilis dominated the coastal trade and coastal cities, but though they were of one culture, they never united. Each large trading centre wanted power over its neighbour. It was this weakness, this lack of a united front, which enabled the Portuguese to so totally disrupt the lucrative East Coast trade. All the coastal cities, with perhaps the single exception of Malindi, were united in their hatred of the Portuguese, but they never united together to fight the enemy. Portuguese superiority in arms, and the trading cities' own self-interest combined to ruin the East Coast cities and their trade. The coastal cities asked Oman for help against the Portuguese. But when the Portuguese had finally been ousted from control, the coastal cities found they had exchanged one master for another. Omani overlordship was slightly less oppressive than Portuguese because the Omanis had a kinship with the Muslim Swahili, but the coast cities wanted independence and were prepared to do anything to get it.

The Mazruis appealed to Britain for help against Seyyid Said but because they had treaties of friendship with Oman, the British declined. Seyyid Said sent a fleet of ships to capture the centre of Mazrui influence—Mombasa. The Mazrui loaded the guns of Fort Jesus and pointed them out to sea and waited for the Omani attack.

**HISTORY****India**

At the beginning of the 17th century, European interest in India and the East Indies was increasing. For a hundred years the Portuguese had a monopoly of trade, but now several other countries were appearing on the Eastern scene. England, Holland and France recognized the rich trading possibilities of the East and merchants from these countries founded trading companies. The English East India Company was founded in 1600, the Dutch East India Company in 1602 and the French East India Company in 1604.

In the Spice Islands, the Dutch, by the middle of the 17th century, had replaced the Portuguese as the dominant force. The English Company, faced with strong Dutch opposition in the Islands, turned its attention to the Indian mainland, where there was a very profitable trade in spices, cottons and silks. By 1670 the English company had trading posts at Surat, Madras, Bombay and Hooghly, near which the great city of Calcutta gradually grew. Several years later, the French company succeeded in establishing trading centres at Pondicherry and Chandernagore. The rivalry between the English and the French companies, which started at the trading level, became so intense and bitter in the 18th century, that eventually both countries were fighting for complete control of India.

The Moguls were descended from the Great Mongol Conqueror, Tamerlane and had invaded India from the north in ever increasing numbers since the 11th century. By 1525, Babur had emerged as Leader of the invaders and established his power at Agra. Babur's grandson extended the authority of the Moguls over the whole of Hindustan and the empire reached its height under Shah Jehan, who, at his death in 1666, ruled all India except the southern-most point. It was he who built the famous Taj Mahal, still regarded as one of the architectural wonders of the world.

Answers to Riddle (see page 2)

1. Cinderella
2. Little Red Riding Hood,
3. Hansel and Gretel.

**B. H. HIRANI**

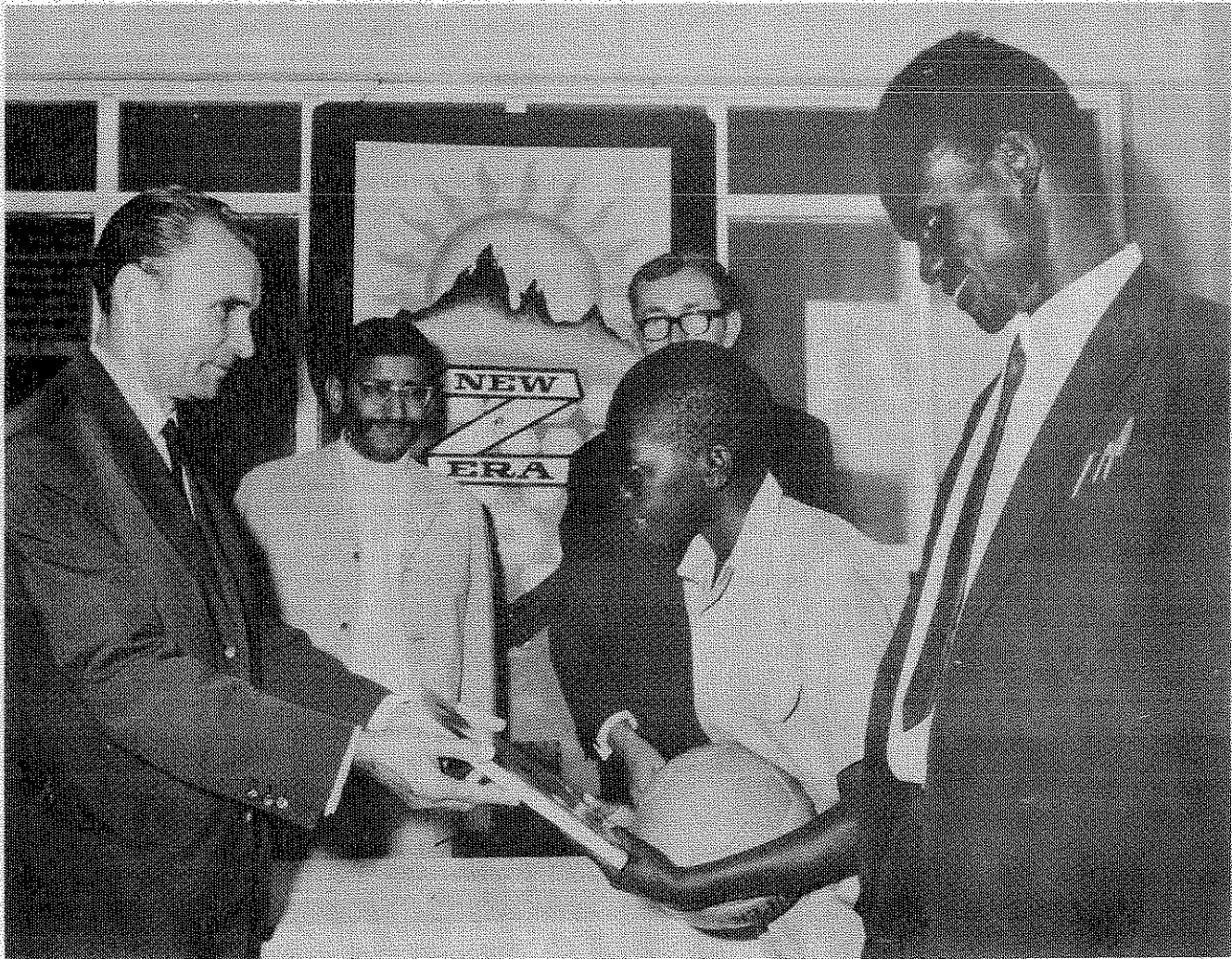
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# CONGRATULATIONS



#### ABOVE

● The Hungarian Ambassador to Kenya, Mr. Joseph Bajnok presents a football and a book to Charles O. Mabiria of Embakasi Primary School who won a prize in the recent essay contest organised by the NEW ERA magazine. Speaking at the prize party organised by this magazine, the Press Attache to the Hungarian Embassy, Mr. T. G. Gal said he was very pleased at the interest shown by NEW ERA readers in this contest. He hoped this would help to create stronger ties between the two friendly countries.

#### LEFT

● The Hungarian Ambassador presents a consolation prize to Miss Freeda Figueira of St. Teresa's Girls School. In the centre is the Press Attache, Mr. T. G. Gal.



# TOO MANY PEOPLE?

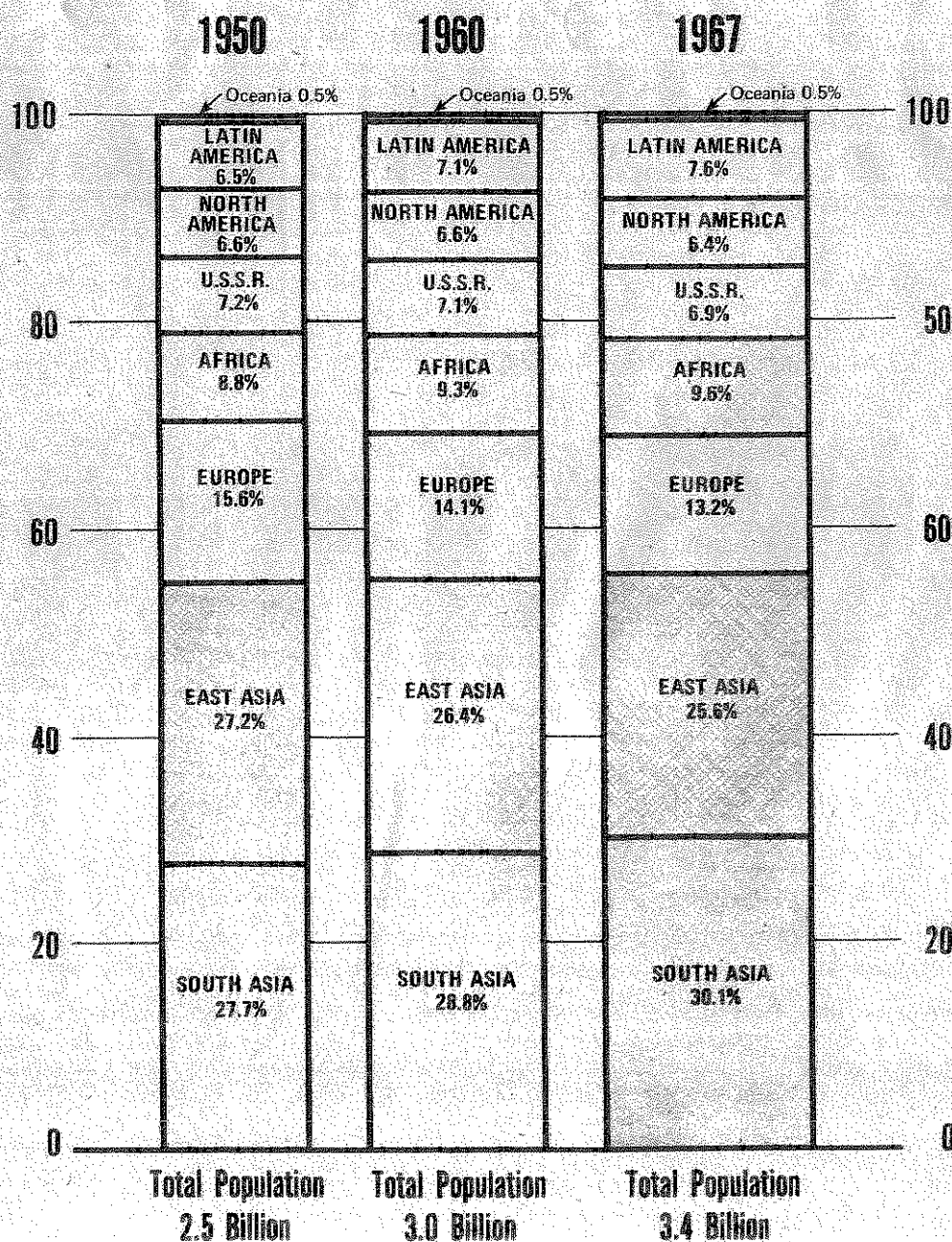
NEW ERA presents these special charts prepared by the World Bank which help you to understand the problem of population and think out the answers.

The chart on this page shows how the world's population risen from 2.5 billions in 1950 to 3.4 billion at present. Notice how the people of Russia and Europe have reduced while that of Africa and Asia has risen.

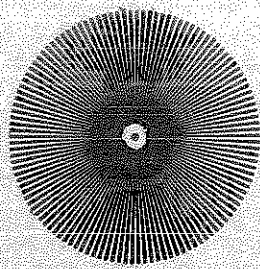
ARE THERE TOO MANY PEOPLE on this earth? The number of people rises up all the time. But the area of the land remains the same.

Where will this end? Will there be so many people that they will start falling off into the sea? Will there be enough food grown for all of them? Will they all become poorer? What are the answers to these questions?

## WORLD POPULATION BY MAJOR AREAS AND REGIONS



# Man has never multiplied so fast



## WORLD ACCORDING

MAN HAS never multiplied so fast. Not only more babies are being born, but less number of babies die. This is due to better medicine, more doctors and hospitals. But it adds to the number of mouths that need to be fed from the same area of land.

Thus the greatest problem of all the developing countries, is: How to feed the greater number of people? How to make a better life possible for them? Where to get the money to build more schools for the children, roads for the businessmen, dams for the farmers to grow more food and earn more money for these countries?

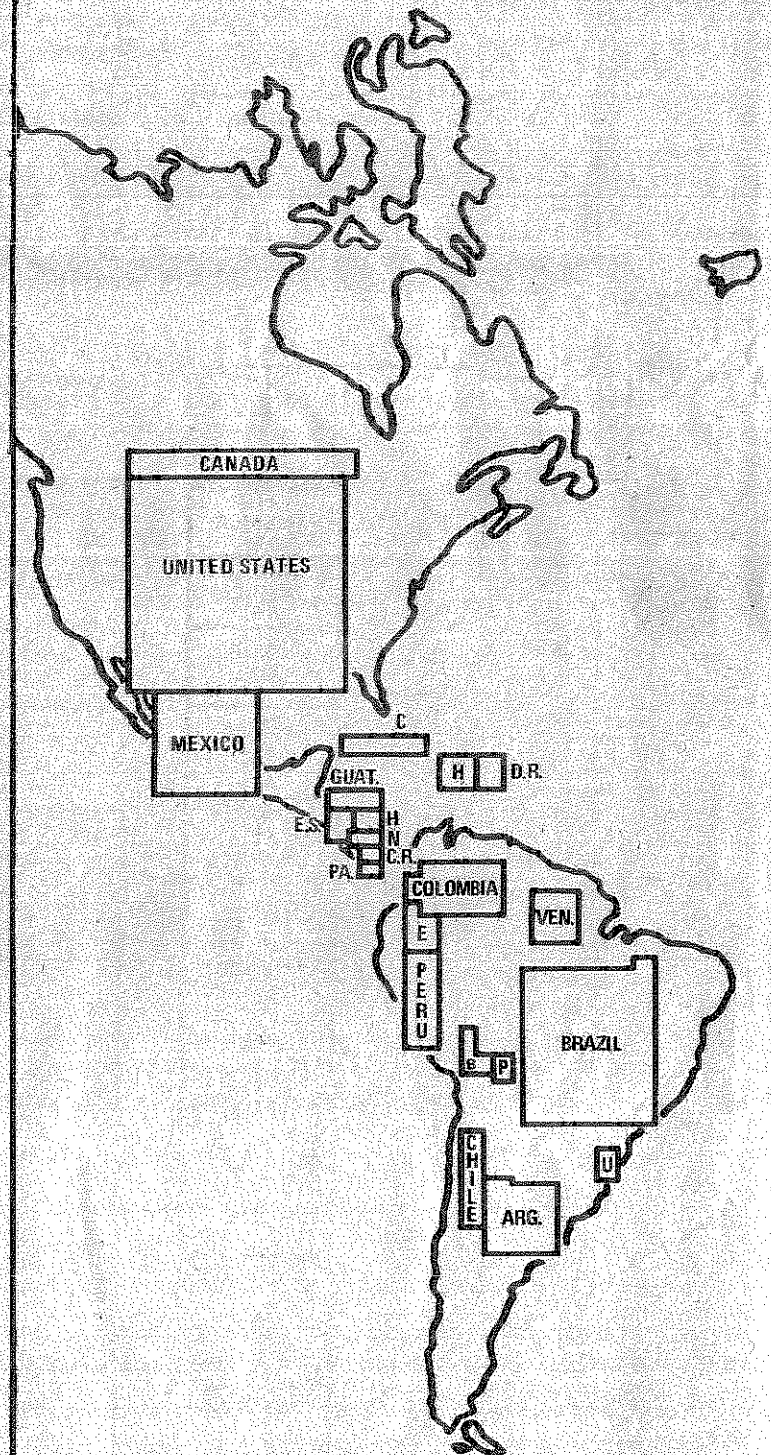
The answer lies in producing more from the same area of land. This can be made possible by using better, modern, farming methods. It can also be done by using barren land which was left idle so far. It can also be done by using the sea to produce more food in the form of fish.

Look at the map of the world carefully. Now look at areas with more land and less people. Where are the squares of population smaller than the area of the land? Where do you see the population rectangles and squares bigger than the area of land?

Can you see the outline of India? Why not? Why is Japan's rectangle so big? Why is the population square of Australia so small? What does this mean? Can you find any other areas where there are less people and more land?

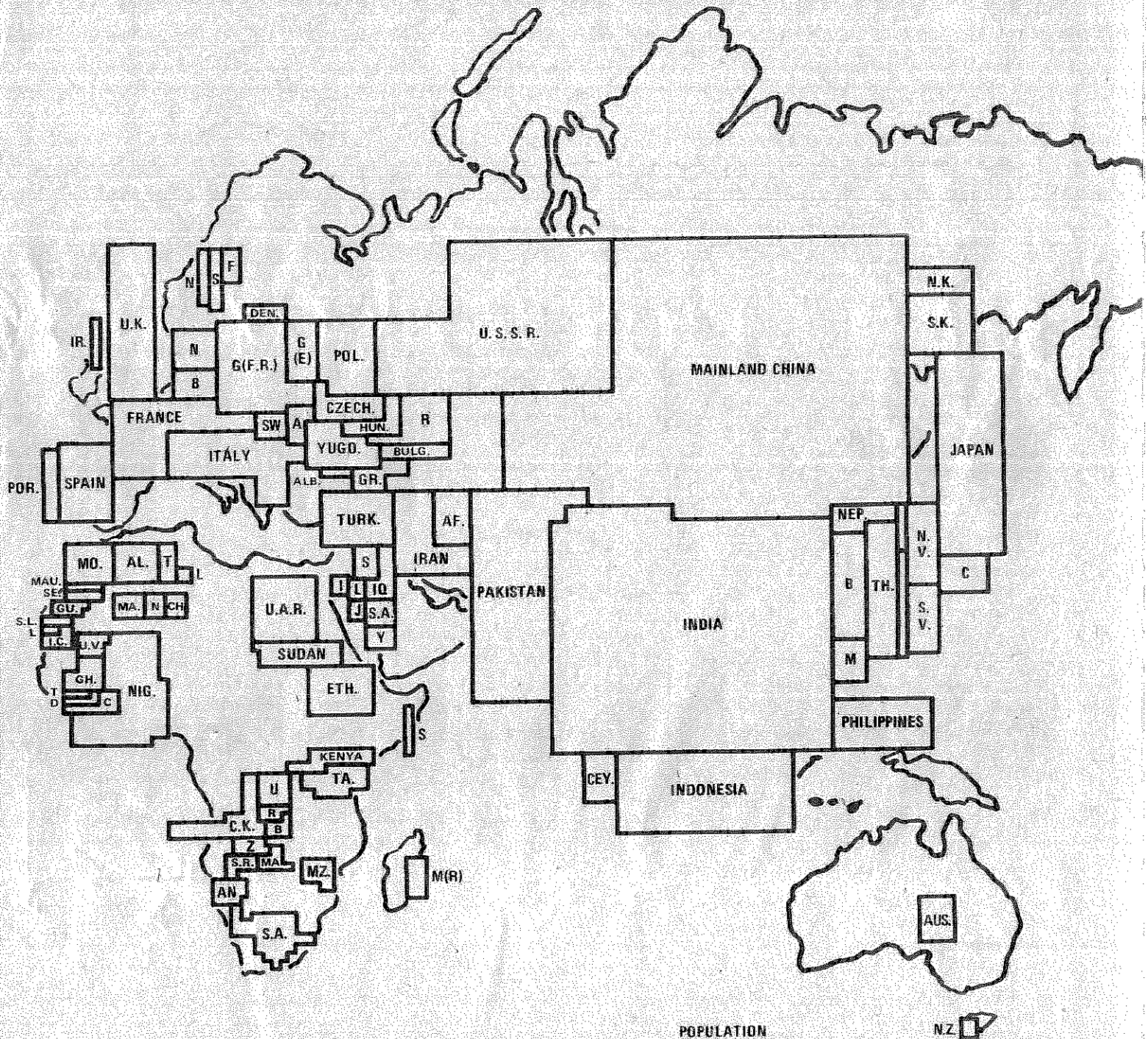
What about Canada? Why are there so few people compared to the area of the land? Can people live happily so far in the north? Or in the middle of Africa? Does Africa have too many people?

Look for the answers. Talk about them with your teacher in the class. You will come to understand the difficult problems of the world we live in today.





## TO POPULATION AND BIRTH RATES BY REGIONS



## POPULATION

 10 million inhabitants

BIRTHS PER THOUSAND

☐ under 20

20-40

over 40

**Figures not available**

# Are more people being born? Or do more people die?

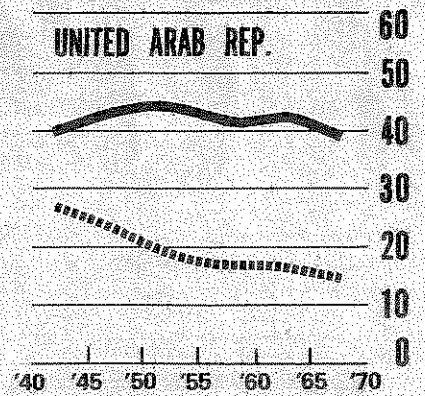
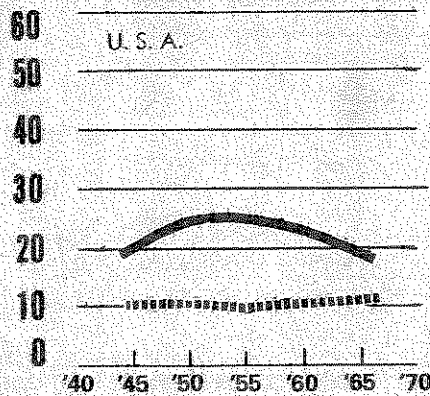
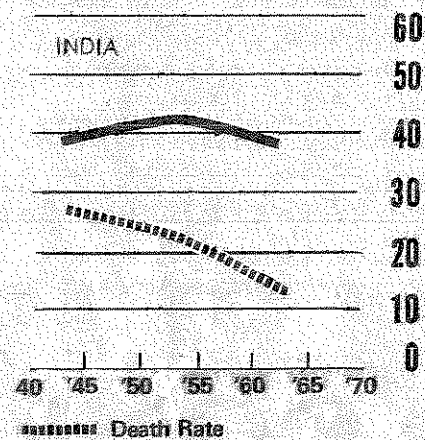
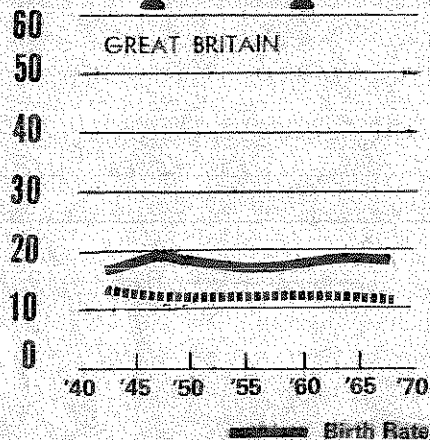
These four charts for countries in four continents show whether more people are being born or more people are dying. The thick line is the birth rate. The dotted line is the death rate. What does it tell you about UK, USA, India and UAR? Find out from your teacher why birth rates are going down? Why does death rate remain steady in UK and USA? Why does it keep going down in India and Egypt? Is it connected with the number of doctors and hospitals these countries have per person?

The two 'pyramids' for Africa and Europe show whether the people are old or young in these continents.

Look at the one for Africa. Forty two percent of all Africans are under 15 years. This shows Africa needs a great number of schools and teachers to educate them. Fifty per cent of Africans are between fifteen and 60 years. These are people who can work and earn for everybody else.

Now look at the 'pyramid' of Europe. What percentage of people are under fifteen years of age? Between fifteen and 60? What does this mean?

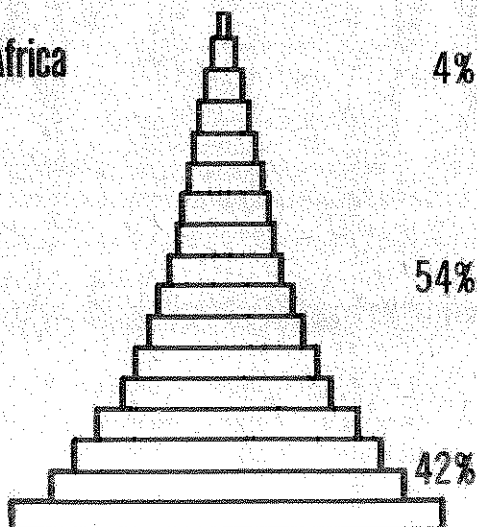
In Europe eleven percent of the people are over 60, while in Africa only four percent are in this group? Why is it so? What does this mean? Find out the answers from your teachers and parents.



## Young or old?

### AGE STRUCTURE OF POPULATION IN SELECTED REGIONS

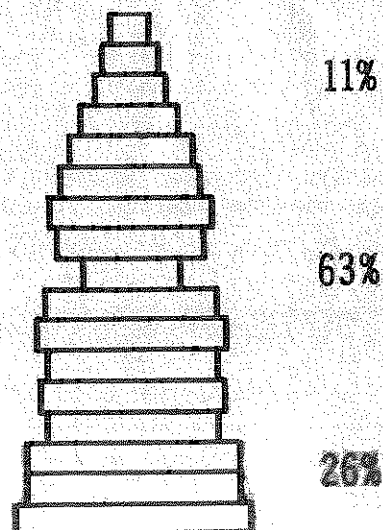
**Africa**



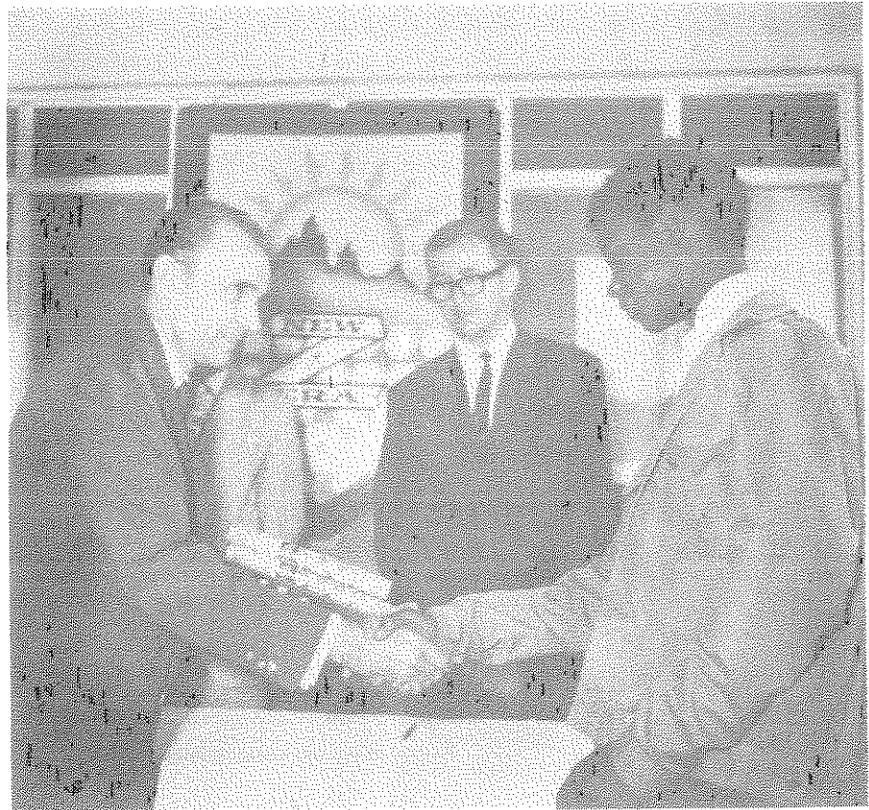
AGE  
GROUP

80 plus  
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70-74  
65-69  
60-64  
55-59  
50-54  
45-49  
40-44  
35-39  
30-34  
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0-4

**Europe**



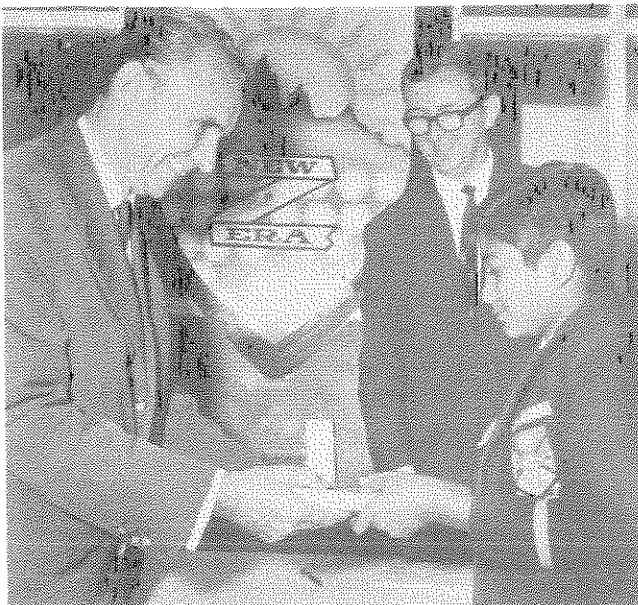
# WELL DONE



● Herbert Mungai of Dagoretti High School received a two-volume set of the History of Africa by a Hungarian writer as his prize for the secondary section in this contest from the Hungarian Ambassador.

● An alarm clock is the prize for Pankaj H. Doshi of Parklands Primary School being presented by smiling Mr. Joseph Bajnok. About 20 prize winners attended the Prize Party at NEW ERA's offices and listened to the speech by the Hungarian Ambassador.

● A piece of Hungarian folk art is the prize for Harish Parmar of Government Road Primary School. Looking on from the left are Mr. Kul Bhushan, Mr. Joseph Bajnok, Mr. Lladhar Bhatnagar and Mr. M. R. Sethi, the Deputy Headmaster on the extreme right.







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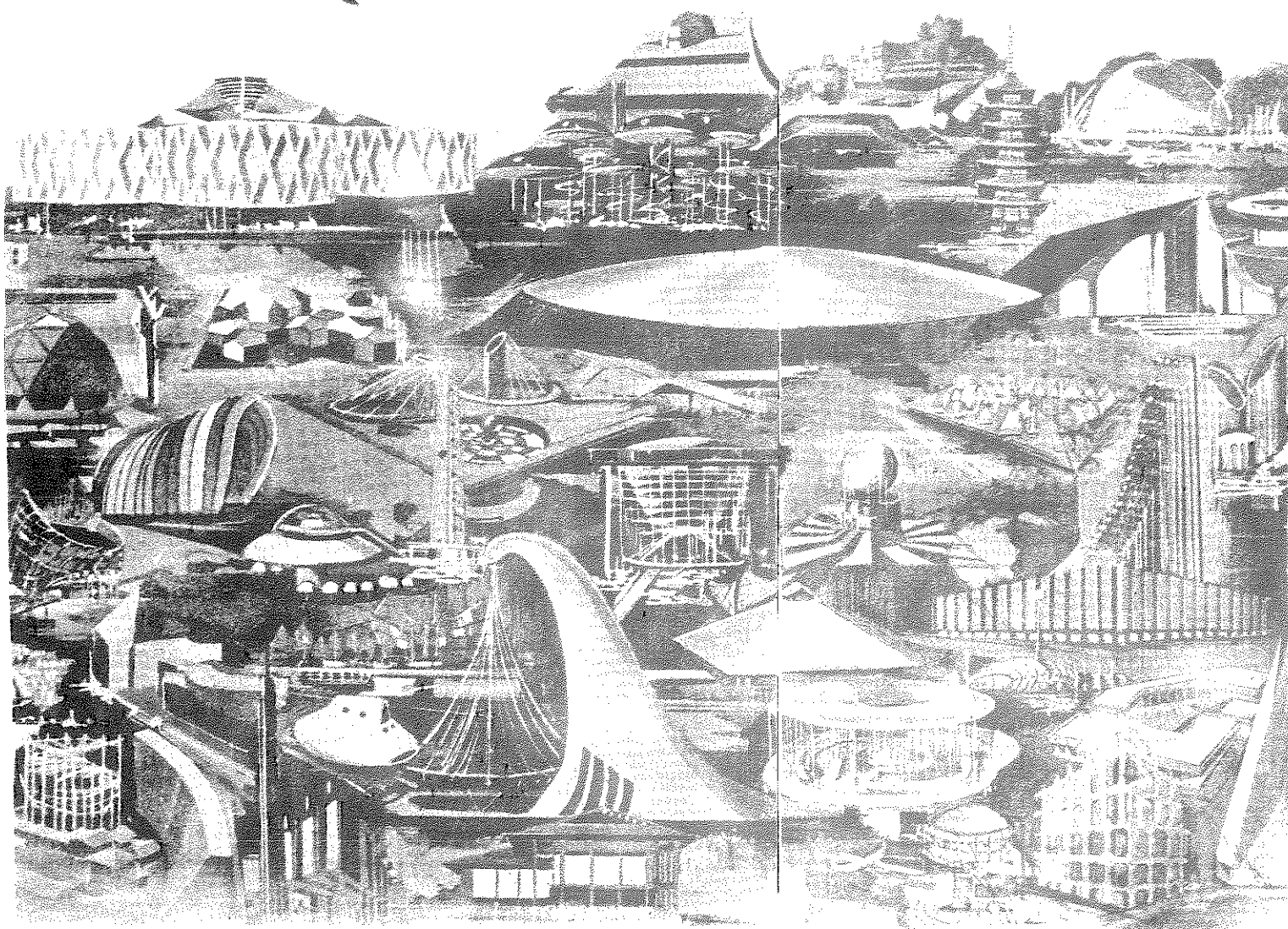
# 1970—THE YEAR OF JAPAN

## PANORAMA OF



## EXPO '70

JAPAN WORLD EXPOSITION, OSAKA, 1970  
March 15 - September 13



The Pavilions at EXPO'70 will show you the best of the arts and sciences of more than 70 participating nations from around the world. Plus the best of many state, province and city governments. And many more private groups.

Here are just some of the nations that will be on display at the Exposition:

**From Africa:** Algeria, United Arab Republic, Central Africa, Congo (Kinshasa), Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia

**From the Americas:** Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Haiti, Mexico, Peru, U.S.A., Venezuela

**From Asia:** Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Republic of China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet-Nam

**From Europe:** Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., Vatican City State

**From The Middle East:** Abu Dhabi, Cyprus, Iran, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Turkey

**From Oceania:** Australia, New Zealand

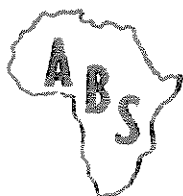
In addition to the national pavilions, there will be an almost endless variety of other exhibitors, performers and sponsors which should combine to make EXPO'70 an unforgettable experience for you.

**Note to gourmets:** So far about 145 restaurants capable of seating 25,000 people and serving up to 233,000 meals a day are planned for your convenience and pleasure. There will also be one restaurant with an underwater view where you can dine and watch a variety of underwater attractions.

And you won't have to fret about language problems. The EXPO'70 Association will have 55 Escort Guides and 150 Hostess Interpreters on hand for you, plus 230 Miss EXPO Hostesses conveniently located throughout the site. In addition, there will be 1500 hostesses at the pavilions.

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### News

### Announcement

The new head offices of Africa Book Services (E.A.) Ltd. will be shortly opened in large premises in Jeevanjee Street, Nairobi. Till then . . .

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## MR. KNOWALL

Q. Which is the tallest building in the world and where is it?  
(Lalit N. P., Riverbank P.S.)

☐ The empire state building, in New York, U.S.A.

Q. Who was the first man to invent the vaccination against smallpox?

(Ajit P. Shah, Visa Oshwal P.S.)

☐ Edward Jenner.

Q. What is the difference between a physical change and a chemical change?

(Narendra M. Patel, Oshwal Boys S.S.)

☐ A physical change is easily reversible and produce no new kind of matter. A chemical change cannot easily reversible and always produces a new kind of matter. The first is a change of form. The second is a change in composition.

Q. What is the meaning of Mount Ruwenzori?

(Amarjit Kaur, Visa Oshwal P.S.)

☐ 'Mountain of Moon'.

Q. What is the meaning of First Aid?

(Bipin Shah, Oshwal Boys S.S.)

☐ It is help given immediately in cases of accidents or sudden illness before a patient can be treated by a doctor.

Q. Who invented TV?

(Sailen Shah, Highridge, P.S.)

☐ J. L. Baird in 1926.

Q. Why are some animals called mammals though they lay eggs?

(Nitin K. Patel, Govt. Rd. P.S.)

☐ Because they have the other qualities of the mammals.

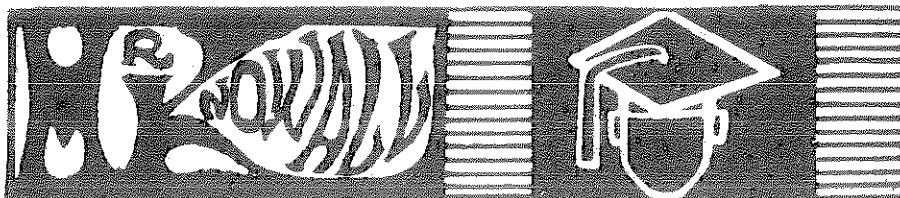
Can fire burn on the moon? Prove it!

(Dipak Kanhlal, Shah Visa Oshwal P.S.)

Q. Who is the founder of the pre-history of E. Africa?

(Smita R. Patel, City P.S.)

☐ Dr. L. S. B. Leaky.



## The father of medicine?

Q. Who was the first person to write a Bible in Luganda?

(Junor K., Gitiba P.S.)

☐ Dr. Krapf.

Q. Who was the first man to go into space?

(Harish M. Mistry, Riverbank P.S.)

☐ Yuri Gagarin of U.S.S.R.

Q. Who was the first wise man?

(M. S. Shah, Visa Oshwal P.S.)

☐ King Solomon, according to the Bible, Manu in Hinduism and Mohammad (S.A.S.) in Islam.

Q. Who introduced tea?

(Saresh A., City P.S.)

☐ The Chinese.

Q. When do we consider a man to be rich?

(Mary Ade, Our Lady of Mercy P.S.)

☐ When he is happy with whatever he has got.

Q. How can we cure hicups?

(Ajit Shah, Visa Oshwal P.S.)

☐ By drinking water.

Q. Who is the father of medicine?

(Saliesh Bakarania, Fort Hall Rd. P.S.)

☐ Hippocrates of ancient Greece.

Q. How many factories are there in the world?

(Harsha A. Patel, City P.S.)

☐ As many as the hairs on the heads of a thousand men.

Q. When was the first E. African Safari held?

(Nafisa Majid, Juja Rd. P.S.)

☐ In 1953 when it was called the Coronation Safari.

Q. Who is the best footballer in the world? Where does he come from?

(Ochieng Jones, Canon Apili P.S.)

☐ Pele of Brazil.

Q. Which is the planet farthest from the sun?

(Bharet J. Maira, Visa Oshwal P.S.)

☐ Pluto.

## COUPON FOR A QUESTION TO MR. KNOWALL

QUESTION .....

.....

.....

NAME .....

CLASS .....

SCHOOL .....

ADDRESS .....

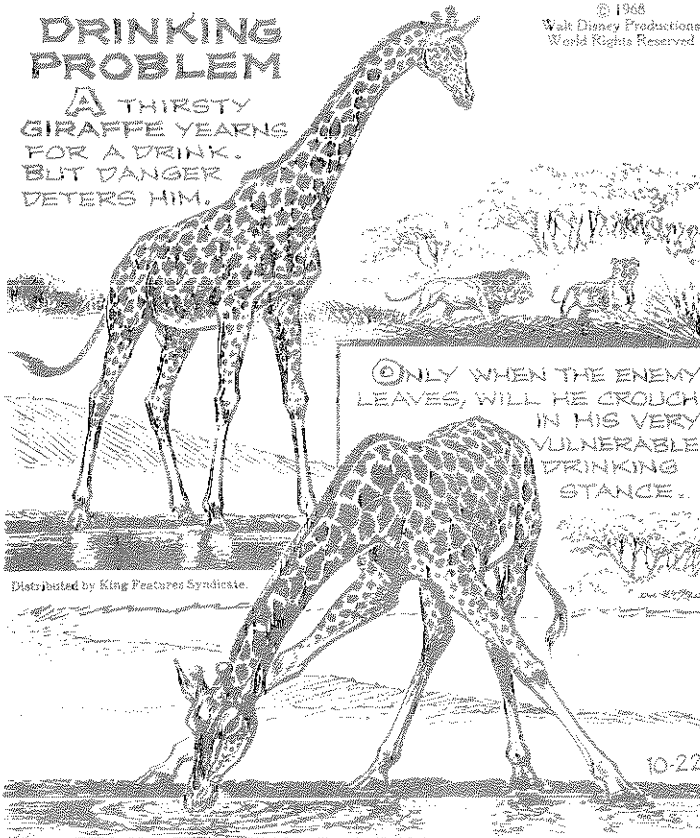
Send it to: Mr. Knowall, NEW ERA, P.O. Box 6854, Nairobi.

# WALT DISNEY'S True Life Adventures

## DRINKING PROBLEM

A THIRSTY GIRAFFE YEARNS FOR A DRINK. BUT DANGER DETERS HIM.

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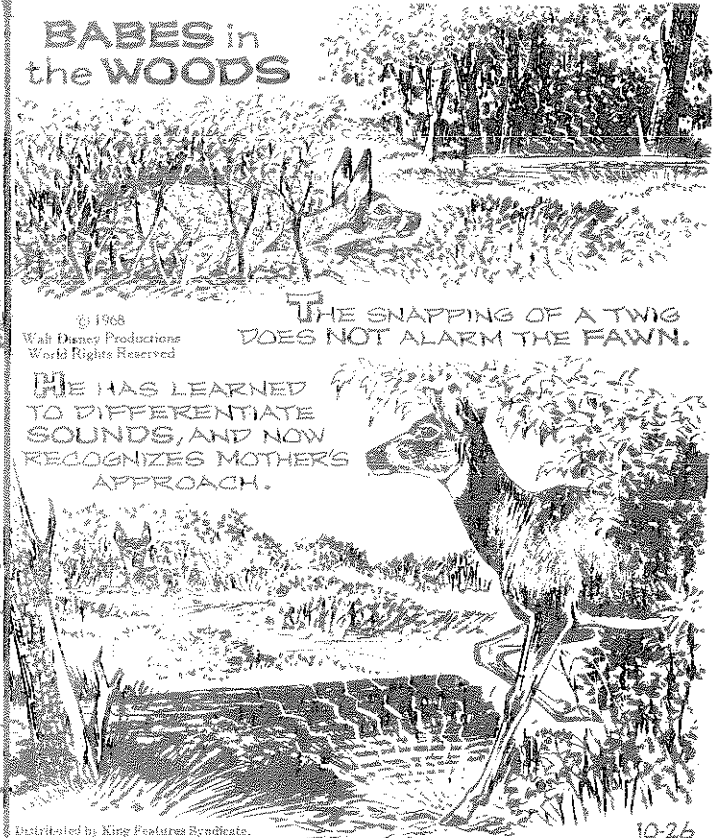
10-22

## BABES in the WOODS

© 1968  
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THE SNAPPING OF A TWIG DOES NOT ALARM THE FAWN.

HE HAS LEARNED TO DIFFERENTIATE SOUNDS, AND NOW RECOGNIZES MOTHER'S APPROACH.

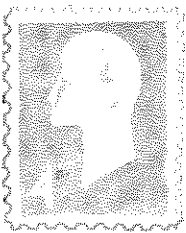


Distributed by King Features Syndicate.

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## CLUES CONTEST- 5

1\



4\

The colour of grass is \_\_\_\_

8\

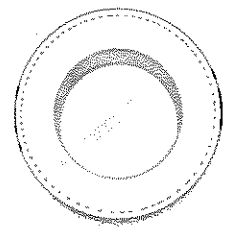


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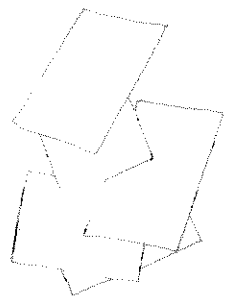


This glass is \_\_\_\_

5\



6\



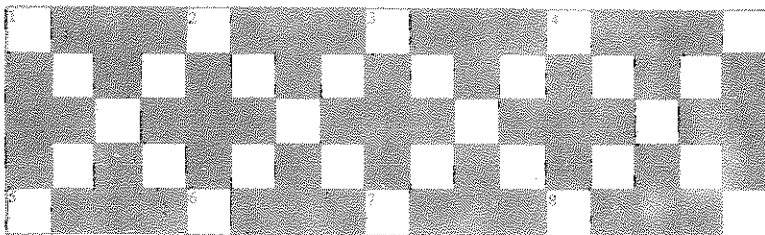
7\

3\



This is a \_\_\_\_ carpet.

Not old.



NAME .....  
CLASS ..... AGE .....  
SCHOOL .....  
ADDRESS .....

NEW ERA, P.O. Box 6854, Nairobi.



## SECONDARY SERIAL

"Government of the people, by the people, for the people" — this, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, is the essence of *democracy*. It is the form of government most widely talked about today. Instead of the divine right of kings, or the supremacy of the state, or the superiority of a race, democracy is based on the idea that (as stated in the U.S. Declaration of Independence) "governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Democracy is said to have begun in ancient Athens. However, that was a very restricted democracy, limited only to full-fledged male citizens. There

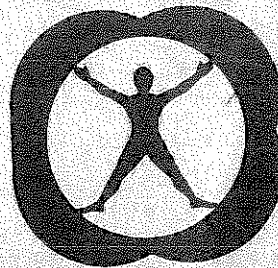
larger the political unit, the more difficult this procedure becomes. In most democracies, citizens elect representatives who become delegates to the legislature (congress, assembly or parliament) and they are the ones who frame the laws. This type of government is called "republic" or commonwealth".

In cases where there is a constitutional monarchy, as in the United Kingdom and the Scandinavian countries, the monarch is the titular head of state, but otherwise it is a parliamentary form of government with an elected prime minister as the active head. A constitution lays down how government shall be conducted.

*freedom* in democracy; that the people should be left as free as possible to conduct their lives and activities, and that government should come in only when it is necessary to maintain the equal rights and liberties of all citizens.

Since there are bound to be differences of opinion, democracies must operate through majority rule. In such matters as the election of a president, the minority has to give way to majority. However, thus does not give the majority the right to dictate to the minority. In such matters as religion, opinion, way of life, etc., the rights of minorities must be respected in a democracy, other-

# GOVERNMENT OF, BY AND FOR THE PEOPLE IS DEMOCRACY



## The ABC of government

by **Robert Clancy**

was a large slave population that was excluded, also a large number of persons who did not qualify as "citizens," as well as women who were excluded — so it was really government by a minority. In such states today as Rhodesia and South Africa, although they claim to be republics, the majority of the population is similarly excluded from taking part in government.

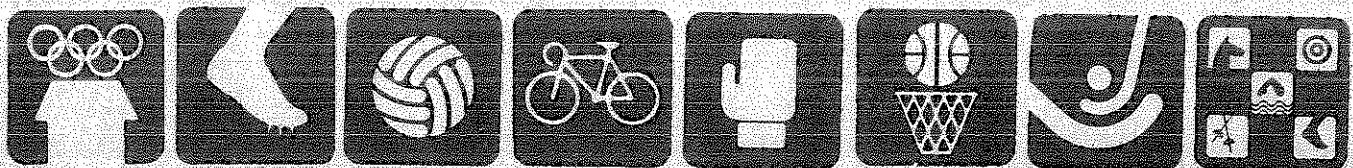
As a rule, democracies today take the form of representative government. Switzerland is one of the few cases where government is conducted by the direct voice of all citizens. The

Most constitutions aim for a system of "check and balances" so that good representation and the common good may be preserved. In Kenya, there is provision for representation in government by all the people that make up the nation. In Kenya there are three separate branches of government, each with its own functions: the Executive, consisting of the President and his Cabinet; the Legislative, consisting of two the National Assembly to and the Judicial, consisting of the Supreme Court and all the other courts under it.

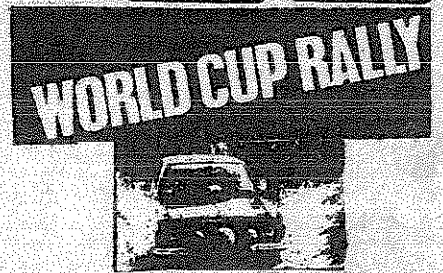
There is an implication of

wise it becomes a "tyranny" of the majority." Mob rule or "mobocracy" is a perversion of democracy, even if it represents the majority. An example is the Reign of Terror during the French Revolution. A test of a good democracy is how it treats the minority.

Democracy is not a system that has come into being all at once. Historically, it has evolved and it is still evolving. Further progress would be in extending its principles so as to better establish justice, freedom and equality of all.



# KENYAN --- --- CHALLENGE




The toughest rally of all — the World Cup Rally — was won by Hannu Mikkola from Finland and Gunnar Palm from Sweden driving a British Ford Escort, who were only nine hours late after driving over 16,000 miles.

Second was a Triumph Mark Two driven by Brian Culcheth and J. Syer of Britain. Third was another Ford Escort with Rauno Aaltonen and Henry Liddon at the steering wheel.

Gunnar Palm, Rauno Aaltonen and Henry Liddon have all driven in past East African Safaris and are well-known to the Safari fans.

Kenya's Edgar Hermann had to retire just before the cars boarded ship at Lisbon to cross the Atlantic for South America. Of the 96 starters only 22 finished the Rally, at Mexico City's Aztec Stadium where the World Cup matches are being played this month.

Kenya will send a 25 man athletics team to the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh. Eighteen were selected at the beginning of this month, after an athletics match in which the three East African countries took part.



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