

● From Page 1

including certain events completely different, from outside Kenya, so keep your eyes open in the Press to see what these events will be.

Once again this year we shall have a Fun Fair and, here, again, is something which I am sure you will all want to visit either with or without your parents.

As always we shall have a special rate of entry for children in school uniform, and this will be Shs. 5/- per day at the main gate, or Shs. 4/- per day if you come in a party of 10 or more. These latter tickets must be bought before the Show, and thus, if you have not been told about them, please contact

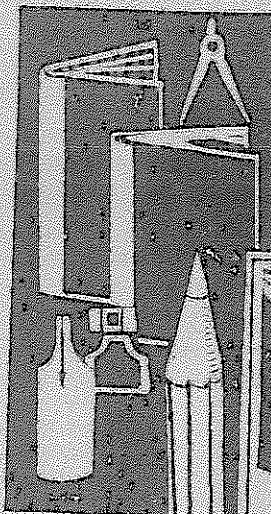


your master at school as soon as possible, and ask him to make the necessary arrangements for you.

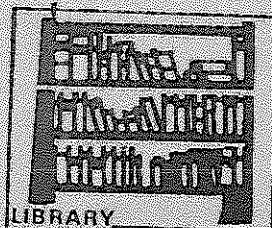
We shall once again be holding competitive classes for members of our Young Farmers' Clubs, and I hope every Young Farmer in Kenya, whether representing his school or not, will come along to our Show. The above, I hope, gives you a brief outline of the many attractions on display at our Nairobi Show this year, and all that is needed now is for me to see you here in person on one more of the five days of our Show.

Don't forget the dates —
29th September to 3rd October.

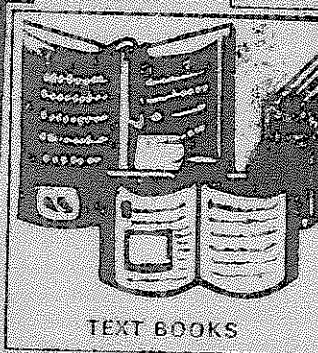
VISIT
The
Supermarket
of School
Supplies



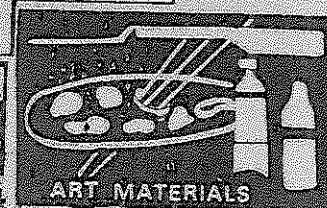
STATIONERY



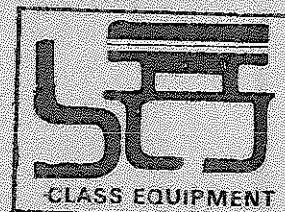
LIBRARY
BOOKS



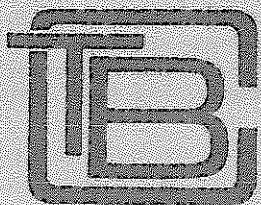
TEXT BOOKS



ART MATERIALS



CLASS EQUIPMENT

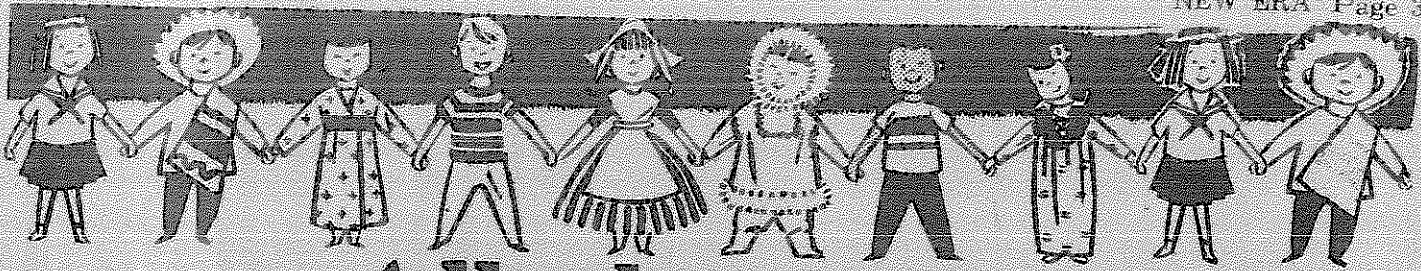


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All the

Fun

of the fair



THIS YEAR'S Funfair at the Nairobi Show will be bigger and better. There will be more colour on all the stalls instead of the dull hessian covering last year. Less dust is expected because the ground will be covered with wood shavings and watered very often.

Moreover, all the stalls will have solid walls and better roofing for the people who work there for charity.

All stalls have been increased in size and it is hoped that those who run them will make them really attractive.

The thousands of school children who visit the Funfair will be excited by the Merry-Go-Round, the Mini-railway line and the Wheel of Fortune which promises prizes for those who try their luck.

Fairgoers will get a bird's eye view of the Nairobi Show with a brand new attraction that is planned for Funfair. This is a giant crane which will lift up children high into

the sky and give them 'a top view' of the whole Show.

A rifle range for those who like to try their skill is also expected at the Fair and there will be the usual restaurants, ice cream and soft drinks for the thirsty and the tired, Mr. N. Subazaly a member of the Nairobi South Rotary Club, the organisers for the Funfair, told NEW ERA.



by MAIDA ^{made}_{maid} CONTEST

PRIZE RECIPE

Consolation Prize

Anastasia Makou — Kibondeni School.

UPSIDE DOWN PUDDING: Ingredients.

3 oz. butter.
3 oz. sugar.
1½ eggs.
3 oz. plain Maida flour.
1 teaspoon baking powder.

METHOD:

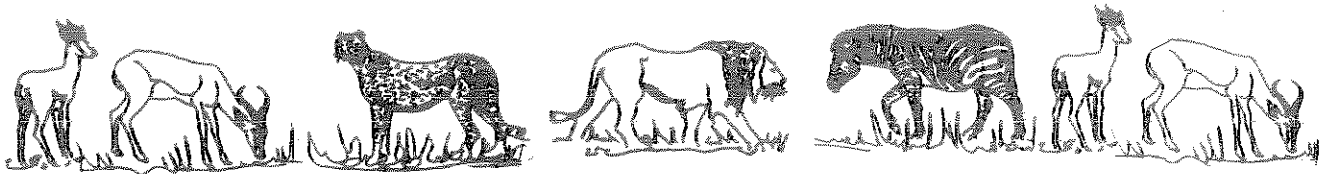
Peel, clean and thinly slice the apples. Put them into a small saucepan with water, granulated sugar or caster sugar and cloves, if used. Cook very slowly with the lid on the pan until the apples are soft, stirring occasionally to prevent them from burning. Remove the cloves. Put the apples into the bottom of a well-greased pie dish.

Cream together the fat and castor sugar. Beat in the eggs gradually. Add the grated lemon rind. Sift in the flour and baking powder. Mix to a soft dropping consistency. Spread this mixture over the apples. Bake in a moderate oven 350°F. (Gas 4) for 40-45 minutes.



Make it with MAIDA





IN KENYA today, more students are becoming more interested in the wild life. This interest has been helped by the Wild Life Association of Kenya.

Yet while wild life clubs have been spreading from one high school to another, springing from one teachers' college to another, they never took root in the primary schools until June this year when Pumwani primary school, Nairobi, set a new record for the Wild Life Association by being the first primary school to start a wild life club in Kenya.

How did Pumwani go about it? It all began on the Parents' Day. In his speech, the president

After the last issue of NEW ERA telling our readers about Kenya's great treasure of wild life, great interest has been shown in this subject. Here J. M. Oderrow talks about how school children are getting to know more about Kenya's big game and national parks.

opened by the secretary of the parents association, Mr. Peter Mugo.

"The aim of the club", Mr. Richard P. Ochieng told NEW ERA, "is to teach and spread the importance of the wild life conservation."

The Wild Life Association of Kenya helps these clubs. Asked how this is done, Mr. George Ouma said "the Association provides free film shows, read-

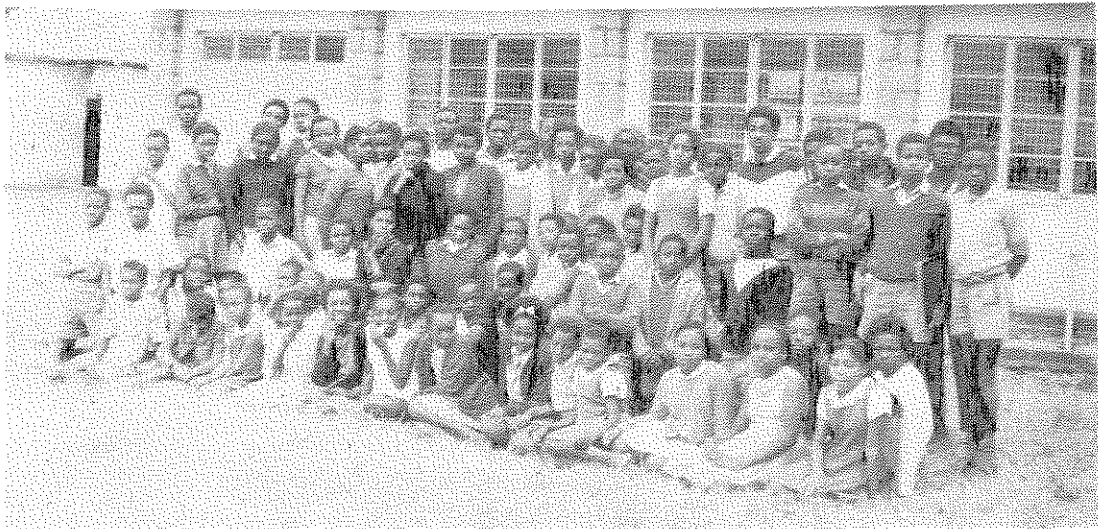
National Museum, Mr. G. Rathbun and the secretary of the Wild Life Association of Kenya, Miss. Sandra Price.

Apart from the membership fee, the club plans to collect more money by staging plays and concerts. This would then be used to start more activities.

A teacher at this school Mr. Haspal Singh is the only adult official of the club. The rest of the officials of the club are

Do you have a wildlife club?

**HERE
IS
ONE!**



of the Parents Association requested anyone who would help to improve the pupils' education.

Mr. Richard P. Ochieng and Mr. George Ouma, two members of the wild life association of Kenya, were listening. They answered the challenge. On June 25, 1970 the club was

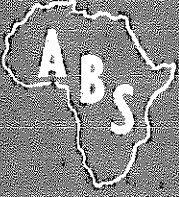
ing material on wild wife conservation and on top of that, the members have a privilege of a free entry to the game reserves and parks".

The Pumwani wild life club is in full swing today. The club had its first film on July 12, at the school, which was attended by the Education Officer of the

pupils. The President of the club is Michael Okero his vice-president is Easter Adhiambo. Other office bearers include the Chairman, Mwaniki Mtinga; Assistant Chairman,

Pumwani has set a good example. Isn't it time YOU had a Wild Life Club in YOUR School?

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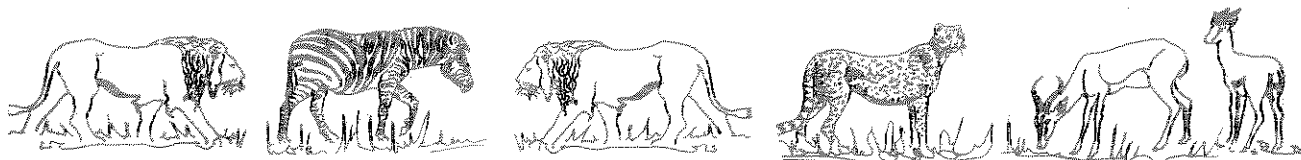
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Shooting an animal with a Camera is better than shooting it with a gun.

To shoot an animal with a gun means to take its life which isn't good. If people start using their guns to shoot animals, after a short period, there will be no animals left in a country which may attract foreigners. Further, there are animals which are helpful to human beings and plants.

If a person from another country tours in a certain country and takes the pictures of animals back to his country, the people from his country will be attracted by the pictures and will also come to see the animals and take their pictures as well. This can make a country earn a lot of money.

**Philip Kola,
Kongoni P.S.**

Both a gun and a camera are modern inventions. In my view it is better to shoot with a camera than with a gun.

Somebody might ask why? I can give many reasons for this.

First animals are living things like us. If we shoot them with a gun they will get hurt and die. Suppose somebody was shooting you, how would you feel?

To shoot with a camera is better because you can see and remember their beauty without harming them. Why should we kill the animals when they do no harm to us?

I feel that shooting an animal is just like shooting your master. Let the animals live with joy and let us see them in our photo album.

**Pankaj H. Doshi,
Parklands P.S.**

IS IT BETTER TO SHOOT ANIMALS WITH A GUN OR A CAMERA?

It is better to shoot animals with a camera because we can get many good photos of animals. Many tourists from other countries visit Kenya's National Parks to see the wonderful wildlife of Kenya. They bring cameras with them to take photos of animals. Look, if we kill the animals with a gun, what do we get?

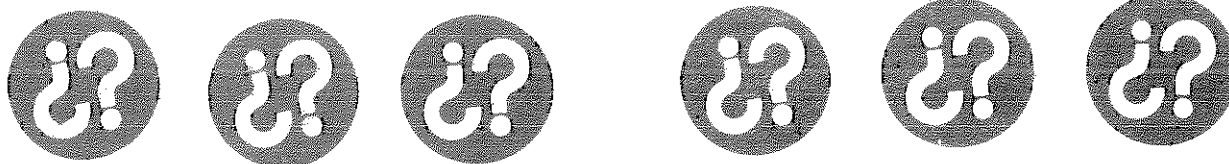
In museum there are dead animals, but in the Snake Park and National Parks the animals are alive. Many visitors enjoy to see animals in National Parks. They are allowed to shoot animals with a camera. In the museum they have to see dead animals which are kept under glass. We are not much interested in live animals. In camera Shop the photos of animals are sold. Many people buy these animals' photos.

When we visit Tsavo National Park we see so many kinds of animals. If we take some of the animals photos and sell them, we can get a good price for it. But if we shoot animals with a gun we can get nothing out of it and we might be charged for killing or we might be put in prison.

When there were no National Parks in Nairobi some people killed some animals. Then some National Parks also provided Rangers and Guides who help visitors to see the best wild life and scenery of the Park. They are not allowed to shoot animals with a gun but they are allowed to shoot animals with a camera.

**Narendra M. Patel,
Oshwal Boys S.S.**

1 → '... is your name?' 'Tom.'	1 ↓ Not dry.	7 ↓ Not easy.	
3 → ... is 12 o'clock in the night.	18 → 	8 ↓ I had ... at 8 o'clock this morning.	
7 → '7-3-6-6' is 'seven, three, ... six.'	19 → 	9 ↓ 	
9 → 	2 ↓ This sum is difficult, and that one is difficult	10 ↓ 	
11 → 	4 ↓ I am ... I want a doctor.	14 ↓ 	
12 → 	5 ↓ 	15 ↓ 	
13 → 	6 ↓ 	16 ↓ Not good.	
		17 ↓ Stand ...	



VoK SCHOOLS QUIZ

A SCHOOLS' QUIZ, with students from all over Kenya, will be broadcast by the Voice of Kenya radio every week this term.

All secondary schools in Kenya have been invited to take part in this Quiz which is planned to be broadcast every Sunday afternoon.

Each school team is to be made up of four pupils — one each from Forms one, two, three and four. The general knowledge questions to be asked will be worked out in advance by a team of experts. A Form One pupils will answer a question that is not so difficult as a question for a Form Two pupil and so on.

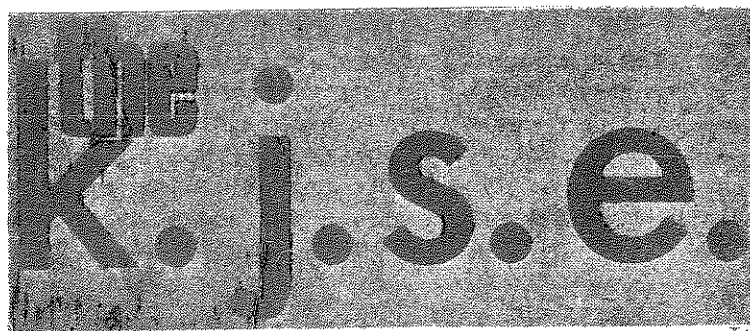
But only one member of a team can answer a question for his level. If he does not know the

answer, the opposite number from the other team will be offered the same question, to win a bonus point for his team.

The competition will be run on a knockout basis and the winners will be presented with a challenge cup by the VoK.

The programme will be recorded in Nairobi a week before broadcast. The VoK has offered to pay for the travel expenses of the school team and a teacher for this contest.

NEW ERA congratulates the VoK on this interesting and educational contest which will be welcomed by all Kenya students. To prepare for the programme NEW ERA suggests the reading of the questions asked to Mr. Knowall. Let's hope that the best team may win. Good Luck!



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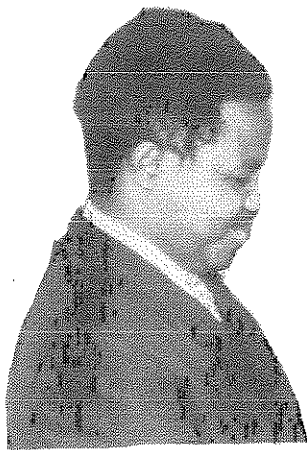
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'SEVEN NEW PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR NAIROBI NEXT YEAR' — CEO

BUILDING PROGRAMMES for seven new primary schools in Nairobi will be started in the Third Term, the City Education Officer, Mr. Joel Wanyoike, told **NEW ERA**, in a special interview.

The seven new schools are to be built at Woodley Estate, Kibera, Uhuru Estate, Otiende Estate, Eastleigh, Muthurua and Kariobangi.

The Nairobi City Council will spend £1,500,000 on education this year. This is an increase of over £100,000 on the amount the City Council spent last year.

Next year, the City Council expects to spend £1,750,000 on education alone — an increase of £250,000.

"We are putting up 60 new classes in existing school buildings," said Mr. Wanyoike.

"This year two new schools with three sections of each class have already been opened in Nairobi. One was Shule Road Primary School, opened by the Minister for Local Government, Dr. Gikonyo Kiano and the other was created from Morrison Primary School and called Uhuru Primary School."

"Now, just over 62,000 children are studying in all the primary schools in Nairobi and we are employing 1,800 teachers to teach them," he said.

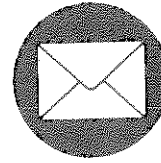
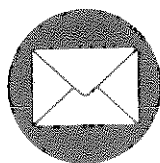
"Next year we hope to have 65,000 children studying in all our primary schools and therefore we are building these new schools for the increase in school population."

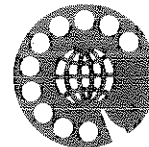
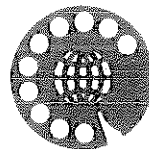
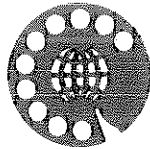
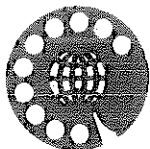
"Nairobi city has not only made progress in numbers of teachers, pupils, schools and the amount of money we spend on education but also in the quality of education."

"We, at the City Education Office, are very proud of the quality of education we provide for our children. The better education for our children today is result of better teachers, supervision and administration."

"I would like to appeal through the **NEW ERA** Magazine to all our schoolchildren to try their hardest at sports and studies and make the best use of the facilities we have made available for them."

"WE ARE VERY PROUD OF THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION WE GIVE"





THE WORLD TODAY IN UNESCO STATISTIC

There are more schools to go to, more books to read, more television sets to look at in the world today. But the increase in education and its rewards is not shared out. These are mostly found in the developed countries.

For example, although primary education continues to expand throughout the world, there are some disturbing gaps. Afghanistan increased the number of its primary schools by 634 to 2,512 between 1965 and 1967 while the number of children rose by 89,310 to 447,347. But the number of primary teachers actually fell from 7,124 to 6,932.

Indonesia added 4,460 primary

teachers between 1966 and 1967 but the number of primary school pupils rose by not far short of a million.

The USA had 392 TV sets per thousand of people in 1967. In Europe, Sweden led with 288, compared with the United Kingdom's 263 and Denmark's 244. France had 167 sets per thousand, a smaller distribution than Belgium's 187 or Norway's 175.

Despite the increase in TV viewing, world book production continues to rise. The estimated number of book titles published in 1967 was 478,000, a rise of 18,000 over the year before. Of this increase, a good proportion schools and 14,601 primary came from the new developing

countries. Among the countries which continued to increase the number of titles produced were Pakistan, which put out 3,312 in 1967 compared with 2,027 in 1965, Argentina with 3,645, compared with 3,539 and Sierra Leone with 73 compared with 24.

The number of American daily newspapers were 1,749 in 1967 five less than before but circulation (the number of copies sold) rose 164,000 to 61,561,000 daily. In Europe, West Germany, had 423 papers in 1967 compared with 416 the year before, but total circulation fell 173,000 to 19,654,000. Forty-four countries still had no daily newspaper at all.



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HARRY THUKU — AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY

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Harry Thuku's narrative of his life is probably the only account there will be of a major political figure from the very earliest period of Kenya's modern politics. With his memory unimpaired at the age of 75, he has produced a fascinating record of his own childhood and employment in the first years of this century, and has proceeded to bring to the period, just after the Great War, a wealth of detail on the personalities and movements in that first flowering of Kenyan protest.

The complex interrelationships of Indians, missionaries, settlers and government with African associations are worked out carefully, and much new light is thrown in the process on the political life of Nairobi's first African townsmen.

Swahili version is to be published later in the year.

NEW ERA

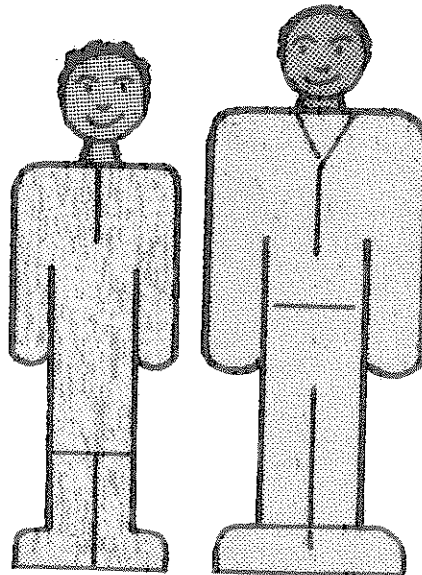
presents a special section on HEALTH EDUCATION GOOD HEALTH FOR ALL

1

BREATHE CLEAN,
FRESH AIR

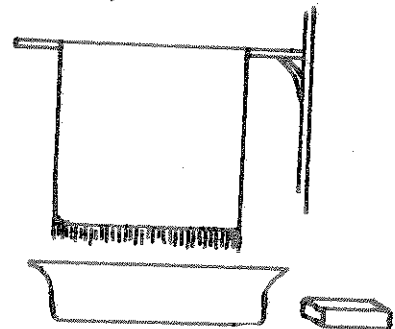
2

EAT GOOD CLEAN
FOOD AND WATER



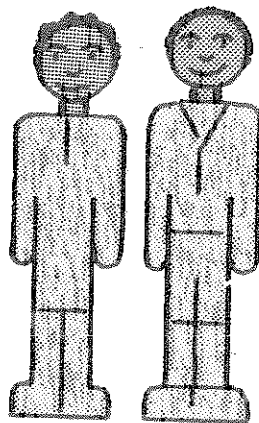
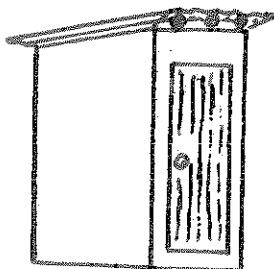
4

WASH HANDS,
BODY, CLOTHES



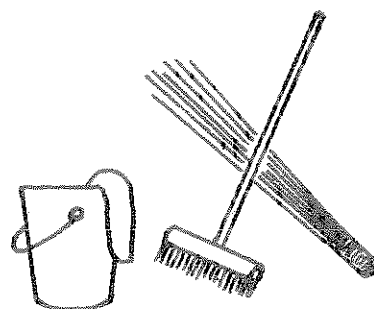
3

USE A
PROPER LATRINE



5

KEEP THE HOUSE CLEAN.
BURN AND BURY RUBBISH



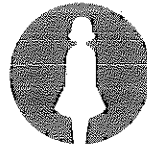
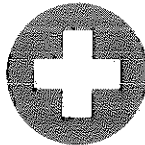
6

DESTROY HARMFUL INSECTS
AND RATS



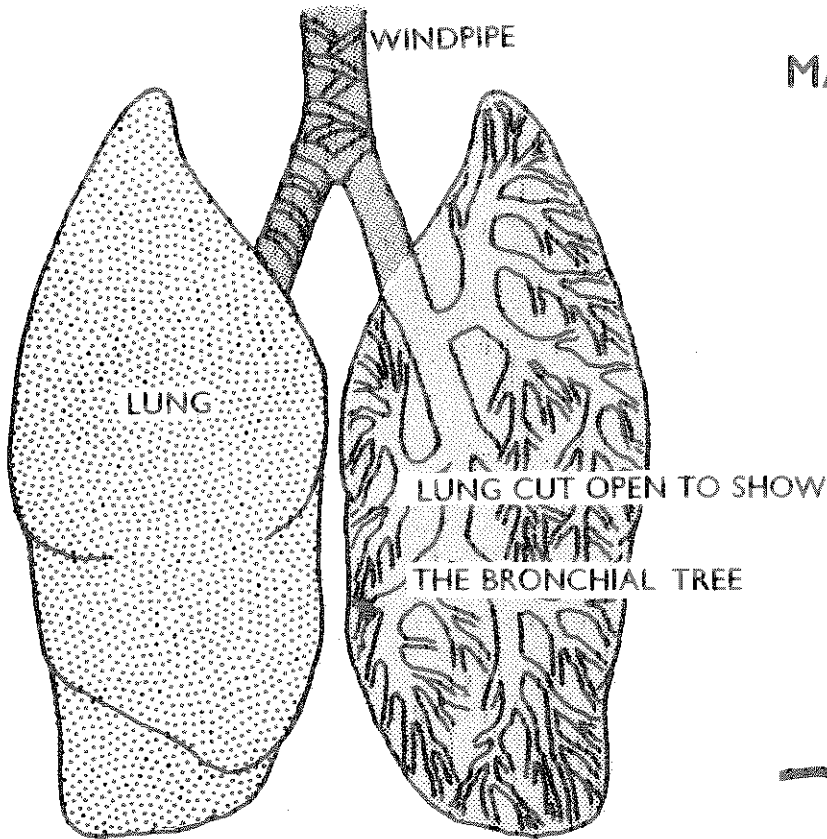
7

MAKE GOOD USE OF
THE HEALTH SERVICES

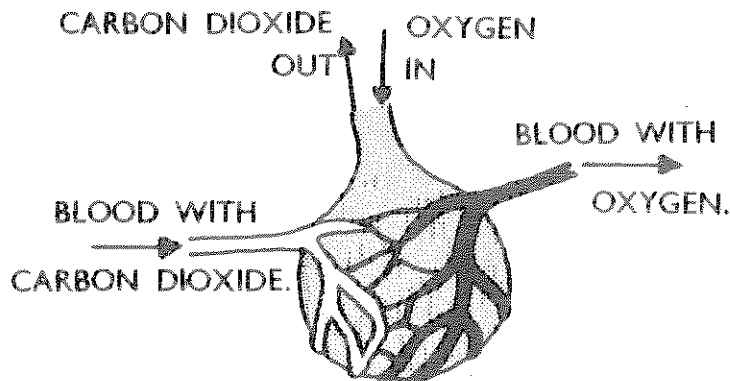
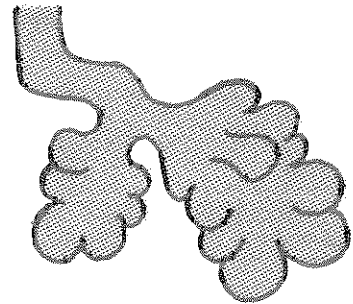


THE BREATHING SYSTEM

THE TWO LUNGS

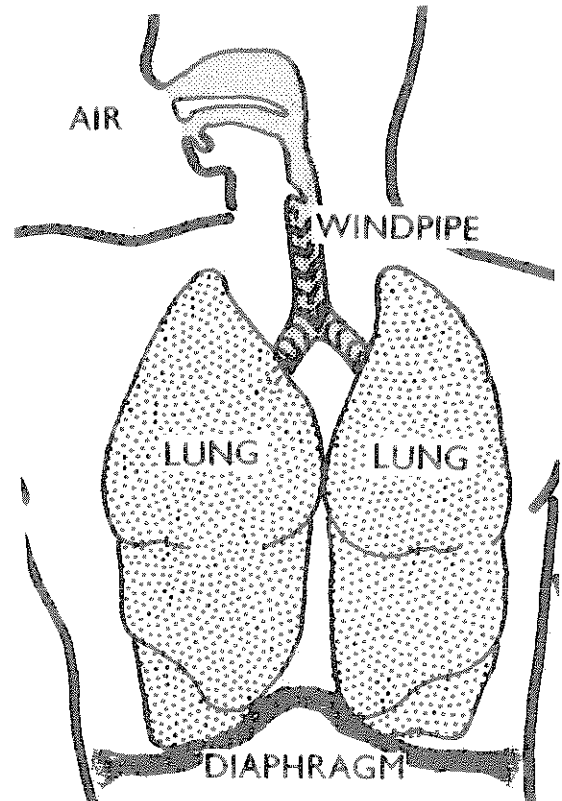


MANY AIRSACS



ONE AIRSAC

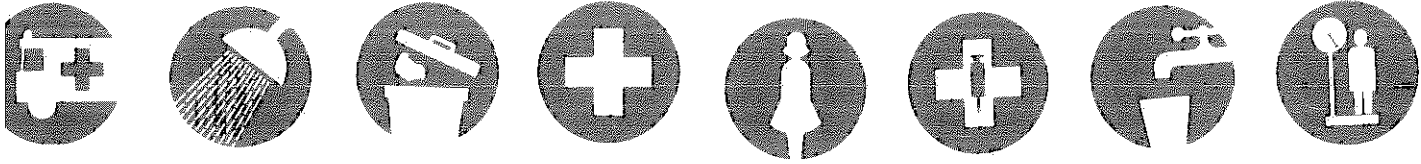
COVERED WITH BLOOD CAPILLARIES.



AIR ENTERS AIRSACS IN THE LUNGS.

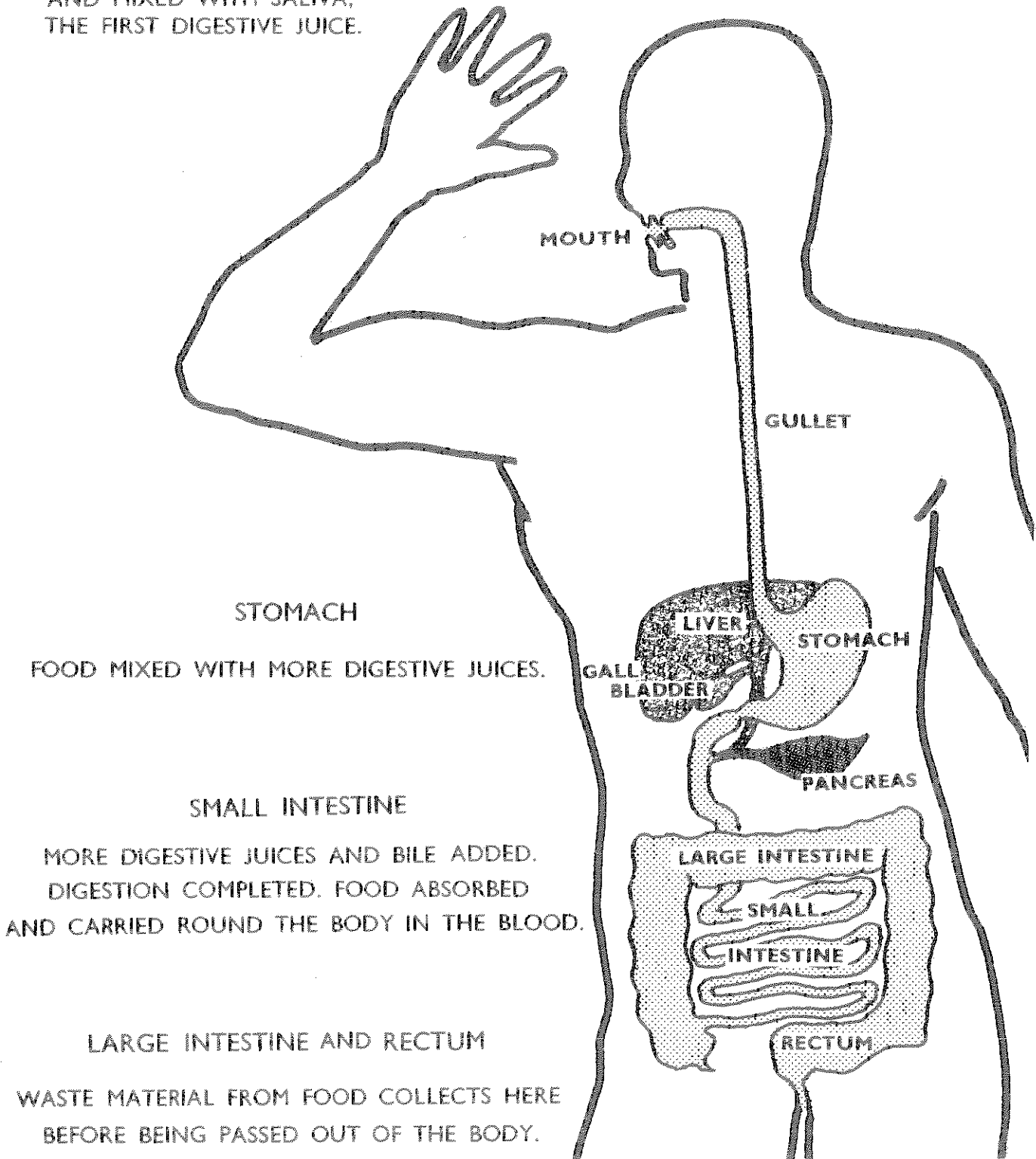
SOME OF THE OXYGEN IN IT

IS ABSORBED AND CARRIED
ROUND THE BODY IN THE BLOOD.



THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

FOOD IS BROKEN UP BY THE TEETH
AND MIXED WITH SALIVA,
THE FIRST DIGESTIVE JUICE.



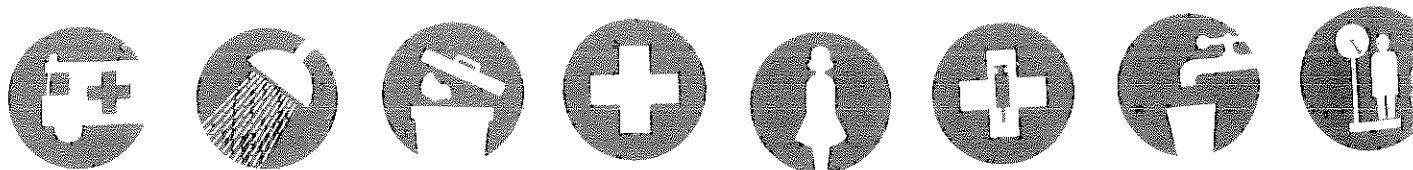
FOOD MIXED WITH MORE DIGESTIVE JUICES.

SMALL INTESTINE

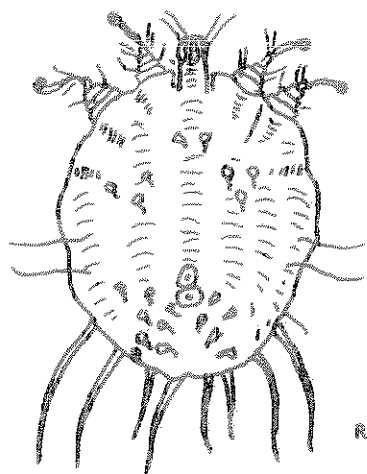
MORE DIGESTIVE JUICES AND BILE ADDED.
DIGESTION COMPLETED. FOOD ABSORBED
AND CARRIED ROUND THE BODY IN THE BLOOD.

LARGE INTESTINE AND RECTUM

WASTE MATERIAL FROM FOOD COLLECTS HERE
BEFORE BEING PASSED OUT OF THE BODY.



SOME INSECTS THAT ANNOY US

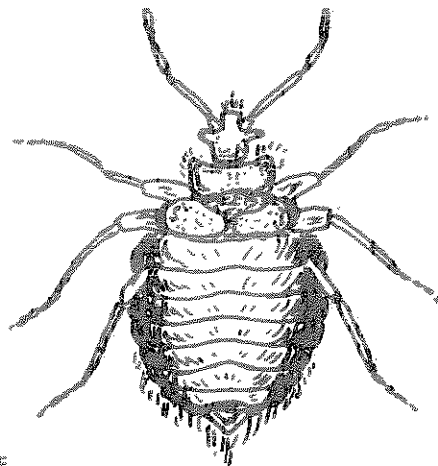


REAL SIZE

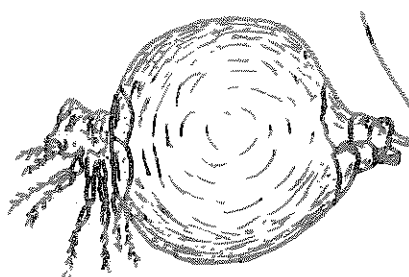
THE SCABIES MITE



REAL SIZE



THE BED BUG

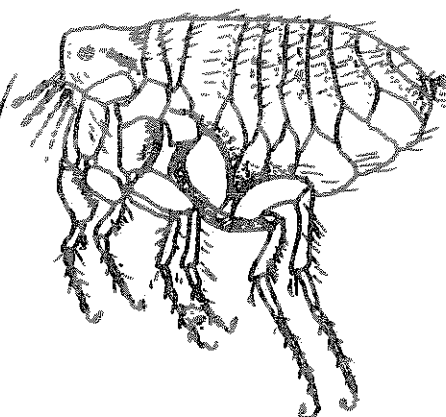


REAL SIZE

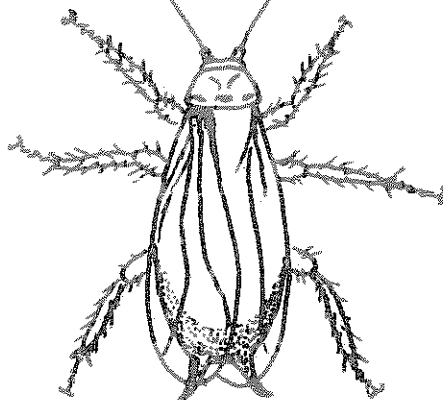
THE JIGGER



REAL SIZE



THE FLEA



REAL SIZE

THE COCKROACH



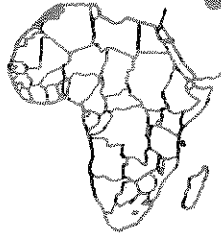
MAURITANIA

Area : — 419,000 Sq. Miles.
 Population : — 1,100,000.
 Capital City : — Nouakchott.
 Chief Languages : — Islamic, Tribel.
 Industries and crops : Iron Mining, Salt, Gum, Niebe.
 Chief Imports : — Machinery, Vehicles.
 Chief Exports : — Iron Ore, Cattle, Animal Products.
 Currency : — CFA Fr.



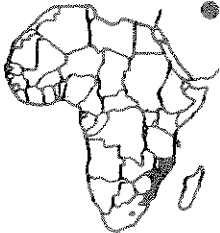
MOROCCO

Area : — 180,000 Sq. Miles.
 Population : — 14,140,000.
 Capital City : — Rabat.
 Chief Languages : — Arabic, Berber, French.
 Industries and crops : Phosphates, Tourism, Construction
 Materials, Grain, Fruit, Olives.
 Chief Imports : — Sugar, Vehicles, Petroleum Products.
 Chief Exports : — Phosphates, Citrus Fruits, Vegetables.
 Currency : — Dirhams.



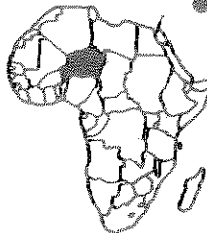
MOZAMBIQUE

Area : — 297,654 Sq. Miles.
 Population : — 6,592,976.
 Capital City : — Lourenco Marques.
 Chief Languages : — Portuguese, English.
 Industries and crops : Sugar refining, Brewing, Mineral.
 Water, Nuts, Cotton, Sisal.
 Chief Imports : — Textiles, Vehicles, Machinery.
 Chief Exports : — Sugar, Cotton, Rice.
 Currency : — Escudos.



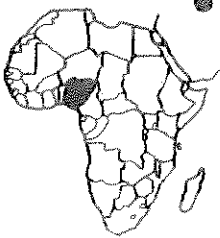
NIGER

Area : — 495,000 Sq. Miles.
 Population : — 3,546,036.
 Capital City : — Niamey.
 Chief Languages : — French, Tsaurecheg, Poulei, Maouessa.
 Industries and crops : Salt, Tin, Cement, Groundnuts, Millet,
 Sorghum.
 Chief Imports : — Textiles Machinery, Sugar.
 Chief Exports : — Peanuts, Oil, Animals, Fish.
 Currency : — CFA Fr.



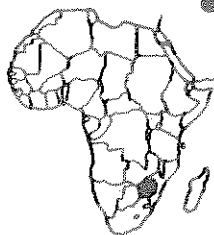
NIGERIA

Area : — 356,669 Sq. Miles.
 Population : — 56,000,000.
 Capital City : — Lagos.
 Chief Languages : — English, Hausa, Ibo, Yoruba.
 Industries and crops : Agriculture, Mining, Palm Products.
 Groundnuts, Cotton.
 Chief Imports : — Machinery, Cotton, Bags, Sacks.
 Chief Exports : — Cocoa, Petroleum, Timber.
 Currency : — Nigerian £.



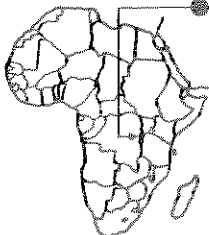
RHODESIA

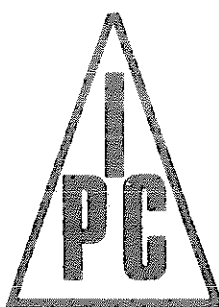
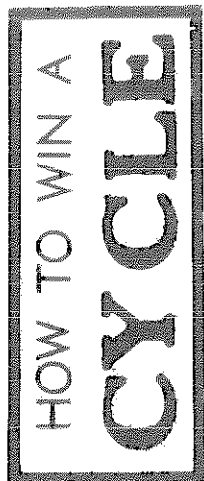
Area : — 150,333 Sq. Miles.
 Population : — 4,210,000.
 Capital City : — Salisbury.
 Chief Languages : — English, Bantu.
 Industries and crops : Mining, Tobacco, Maize, Wheat, Sugar.
 Chief Imports : — Petroleum Products, Consumer Goods.
 Chief Exports : — Gold, Tobacco, Asbestos, Copper,
 Livestock.
 Currency : — Rhodesian Pound.



RWANDA

Area : — 10,474 Sq. Miles.
 Population : — 3,305,760.
 Capital City : — Kigali.
 Chief Languages : — Rwanda, Swahili.
 Industries and crops : Coffee, Sisal.
 Chief Imports : — Salt, Building Materials, Consumer
 Goods.
 Chief Exports : — Coffee.
 Currency : — Rwanda Fr.





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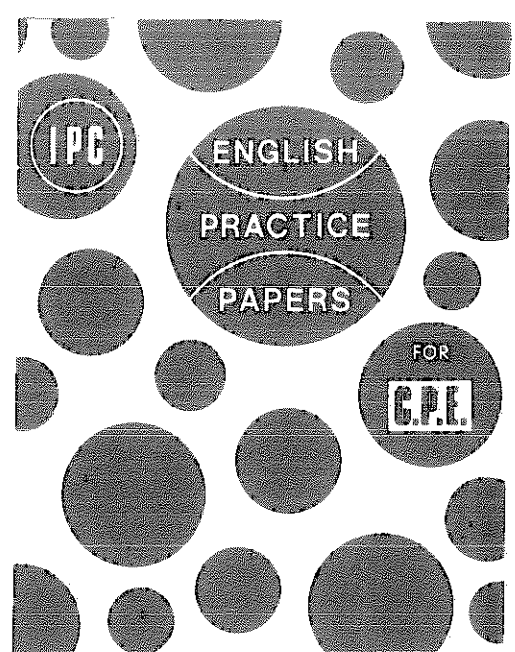
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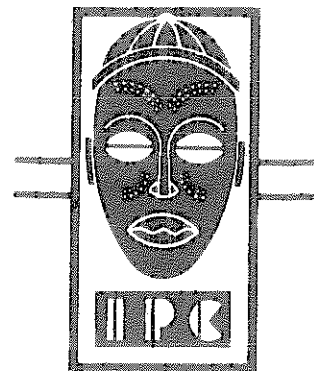
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QUESTIONS:

1. From Paper No. 1 to Paper No. 15 which paper number do you think is the best? Why?
2. Did you find any wrong answers given in the book? Give names of paper, question and page number of the book.
3. Which comprehension paragraph do you like the most? Why?
4. Which exercises on grammar helped you the most? Give page numbers.
5. How has the book helped you to improve your English?

CLOSING DATE
30th October, 1970





Q. How old is the earth?
(Nitesha Haria — Visa Oshwal P.S.)

☐ About 400 million years.

Q. Who was Robert Boyle?
State his gas formula.

(Sneha Parmar — Government Rd. P.S.)

☐ He was a chemist and a philosopher. Providing the temperature of a fixed mass of gas is kept constant, its volume is INVERSELY proportional to the pressure.

Q. Who discovered penicillin and when?

(Peter Mwangi Macharia — Baba Dogo P.S.)

☐ Sir Alexander Fleming in 1935.

Q. Why are there seasons on this planet?

(Ramesh J. Chaunda — Oshwal Boy's S.)

☐ Because the earth goes round the sun (revolution).

Q. How many states are there in U.S.A.?

(Samuel Kamunyu — Kagira P.S.)

☐ 50.

Q. Who invented the gun and in which year?

(Kadenge Mwendwa — Govt. Rd. P.S.)

☐ The Arabs in N. Africa about 1250.

Q. Who reached the North Pole first?

(Anita Sood — Fort Hall Rd. P.S.)

☐ Rear Admiral Robert Edwin Peary in 1909.

Q. Who were the first Europeans to come to Africa and in which year?

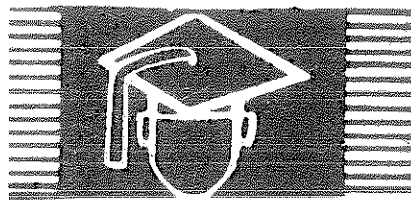
(Moses J. Njuguna — Loresho P.S.)

☐ The Greeks.

Q. In which country are Artesian wells used?

(Cliff Richard Githinji — Juja Rd. P.S.)

☐ Australia.



Q. Which country has the largest population in the world?
How many millions.

(Tersa Giattimu — St. Teresa's Girls S.)

☐ China. 742 millions.

Q. How far is Treetops Hotel from Nyeri?

(Varsha Z. Shah — Visa Oshwal P.S.)

☐ About four miles.

Q. Is it true that there will be a station on Mars?

(Hiven Singh — City P.S.)

☐ When man lands on Mars, he will make a station.

Q. How do we sleep?

(Gursaran Dogra — Eastleigh P.S.)

☐ By lying down, closing our eyes and relaxing our muscles and nervous system.

Q. Which was the oldest skull found and where? Who discovered it?

(Nireesh Kumar Sood — Eastleigh Sec. S.)

☐ Zinjanthropus in Tanzania. Dr. L. S. B. Leaky.

Q. How far is the South Pole from the North Pole?

(Kulvinder Kaur — Nairobi South P.S.)

☐ 3,950 miles.

Q. In which year did Col. A. G. Nasser come to power in Egypt?

(Ella C. Shah — Visa Oshwal P.S.)

☐ In 1952.



Q. What is the meaning of phosphorescence?

(Joseph Neusa Obunde — St. Peter Claver's S.)

☐ Faint luminosity or shine in the dark.

Q. Who built the Golden Temple in Amritsar, India?

(Paramji Singh Bahra — River Bank P.S.)

☐ Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

Q. Who made the first heart transplant? Where? When? Who was the patient?

(Jitesh J. Shah — Visa Oshwal P.S.)

☐ Prof. C. Barnard at Cape Town on 3rd Dec., 1967 on Louis Wasukansky.

Q. Which is the biggest river in the world? Where is it?

(Turshar L. Shah — Visa Oshwal P.S.)

☐ (a) Mississippi, in U.S.A., about 4,500 miles.

Q. What was the cost of Apollo 11 which reached the moon?

(Arvind P. Mistry — River Bank P.S.)

☐ Shs. 168 millions.

Q. Which is the world's greatest centre for making cars and aircraft?

(Bharat Shah — Racecourse P.S.)

☐ Detroit in U.S.A.

Q. Who invented television?

(Dipt L. M. Shah — Visa Oshwal P.S.)

☐ John L. Baird.

Q. How many countries are there in the world? Which is the biggest country?

(Michael Macharia — Baba Dogo P.S.)

☐ 266; Russia.

Q. Which is the biggest mine in the world?

(Yasumati C. Modasia — Nairobi South P.S.)

☐ Witswatersrand gold mine in S. Africa.

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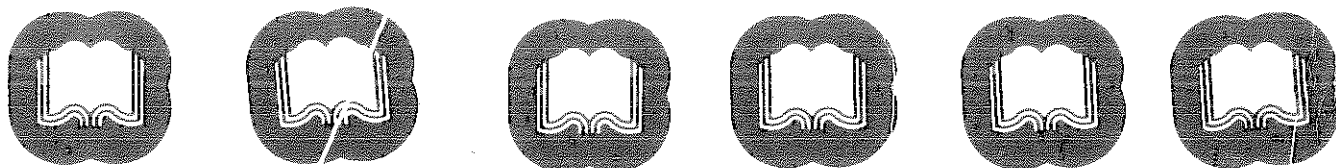
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LIVE ON

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One of the great builders of modern Kenya was Harry Thuku. Oxford University Press is to be congratulated on publishing his life story which came out a few weeks before his death. This is an important service to young Kenyans who can read, know and thank him for what he did for our country.

Thuku died in last July at the age of 75. These were the years of British rule in Kenya. Here he tells of his childhood when Kenya was a Colony.

He tells of how the Africans started to unite to get their freedom. Thuku helped to stop the forced labour of African women.

He fought against tribalism. He fought against the British policy of 'divide and rule'. The white settlers were trying to kick out the Asians by saying that the Africans did not like them.

Thuku defeated them. He said both the Africans and Asians were fighting for equal rights for all.

He sent a telegram to the British Prime Minister saying, "Next to the missionaries, Indians were our best friends."

He was also put in prison for many years. But he fought for Kenyans. Thuku was a great freedom fighter.

This is the book of Thuku's freedom fight. It must be present in every school library. All secondary pupils must read it. The primary school teachers should read and tell this story to their pupils.

Thuku is gone but his story must live on.

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A. Certificate of Education. They do not contain long explanations of every topic but the hard facts, charts, formulae, diagrams and short notes.

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HADITHI ZA KUSISIMUA MTU MWENYE MIWANI MEUSI

By Leo Odera Omolo
Shs. 2/80 — (Longman)

Oku lives in a town called Kilima. The town is re-named "The Town of Death", because Oku and his gang are killing people, stealing their things and breaking banks and shops.

Oku's father worries about his future and forces him to be trained as a priest.

During the training, he steals a book of his teacher. He puts the book in a friend's box. During the search, Oku's friend is suspended from school. Oku becomes a priest and goes back to Kilima to

preach.

After a few months, Oku starts to come to the church while drunk. He preaches to people that they should drink, go to dancing clubs, and enjoy other luxuries. The elders of the church cannot tolerate this. They kick him out and he is no longer a priest.

Oku arrives at an office to look for a job. The Manager of the office is out. An old man comes in the office and finds Oku there. Oku pretends he is the manager of the company and can offer him a job. The old man has a driving licence. Oku takes it and disappears with the licence.

He goes to an Indian who employs him as a lorry driver. Within a few days, Oku and his gang run away with a lot of money of that Indian.

At the end, Oku is caught. He is jailed for life and his gangsters are jailed for twenty years with twenty strokes each.

From this day, the town of death becomes happy again.

This is a very interesting Swahili book.

Although the book is for upper primary schools, it can be enjoyed by all Swahili students.

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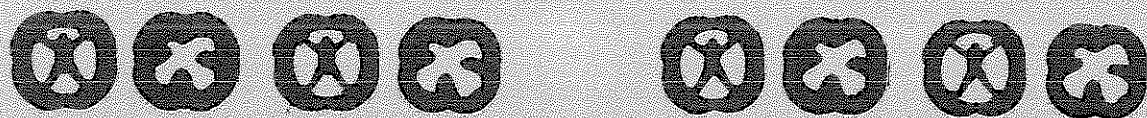
Main sections: The cellular structure of living organisms; The functions of the healthy body; Diet and deficiency diseases; The germ theory of diseases; The spread of disease; The conquest of disease; Public health.

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African Socialism

KENYA'S SYSTEM of government is described as 'African Socialism'. This System is explained in a booklet published by the government called Sessional Paper Number Ten.

Before we talk about African Socialism, let us find out what the word 'socialism' means. Socialism is a system of government under which the state controls most of the land, the main industries, the natural resources, and the means of transport. Thus the government controls the production and distribution of wealth.

But there are many kinds of socialism. But some of the first forms of socialism grew out of what is known as 'communism'. During the 19th century in Europe, there was a lot of progress after the industrial revolution. Large scale methods of making goods were used to manufacture huge quantities of goods. These were exported to colonies and the factory owners made a lot of money.

The factory owners had a lot of money or capital were called capitalists.

These greedy capitalists of about 150 years ago did not pass on all the profits they made to the very, very poor labourers who worked for them.

THE ABC OF GOVERNMENT

BY
ROBERT CLANCY

Thus the labourers or the working class was very poor, while the capitalists were very rich. There was progress but there was poverty.

Some thinkers in the middle of 19th century thought about this problem and wrote that the working class would get so fed up after some time, that they would fight the capitalists and become their own masters.

In this new government, everything would belong to the workers. In other words, the state would own everything.

These ideas attracted some Russians who were living out of their country, which was then ruled by kings who did not care for their people. These Russian leaders came into power in 1917 and announced

that everything would belong to the state.

In Britain these ideas took another way. The English working class or labourers formed the Labour Party and the English Lords and factory owners formed the Conservative Party.

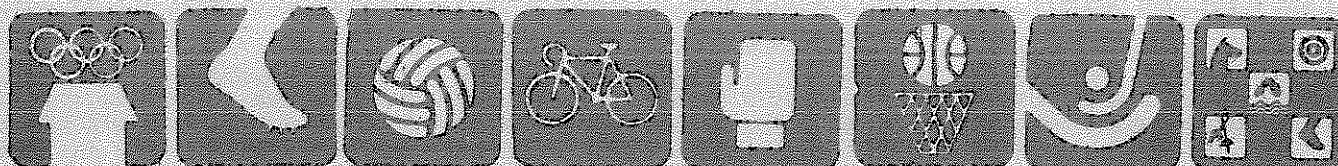
As the Labour Party became more powerful, they passed laws which gave the vote to all the men. When the Labour Party came into power after the elections, they passed laws which would help the poor people.

The Labour Party made the Government take over or 'nationalise' the banks, the main industries, railways and provide free medical care and education.

Slowly, the government's control increased. This was called socialism. In socialism, people are free to a great extent to start their private businesses, factories and industries but they must follow government laws so as not to make the poor people suffer.

Even in Russia, the system of government is now called a socialist government.

Kenya has taken many of the good things from these systems of government and added the old African way of ruling by discussion to this and has come up with what we call 'African Socialism'.



Future Keinos and Temus

NAIROBI TEAMS carried away all the trophies of the Second Inter-Municipalities Sports Festival at the end of the last term.

Competing against teams from Mombasa, Nakuru, and Kitale, the Nairobi teams made a clean sweep of all the shields in football, netball, hockey and athletics.

The most exciting contest was the athletics match in which Nairobi team scored a bumper total of 207 points compared with 83 of Nakuru at second position, 75 by Mombasa and 40 by Kitale teams.

In football Nakuru beat Mombasa 2 — 0 and Nairobi defeated Kitale by 6-0. In the finals the Nairobi team, coached by the international referee, Mr. Imende of Ainsworth Street P. S. and Mr. D. Karimi, out played Nakuru and took the cup.

Mombasa beat Kitale 1 — 0 in the preliminary hockey matches and Nairobi beat Nakuru



● THE MAYOR of Nairobi, Miss Margaret Kenyatta, is presenting the Cup to James Mundia of the Central Division who won it at the Annual Primary Schools Inter-Divisional Athletic Championship held at the end of the last term. Looking on the right is the City Education Officer, Mr. Joel Wanyoike.

4 — 0 at the City Primary School grounds. Coached by Mr. Ratan Singh, the Nairobi team then beat Mombasa and won 7 — 0.

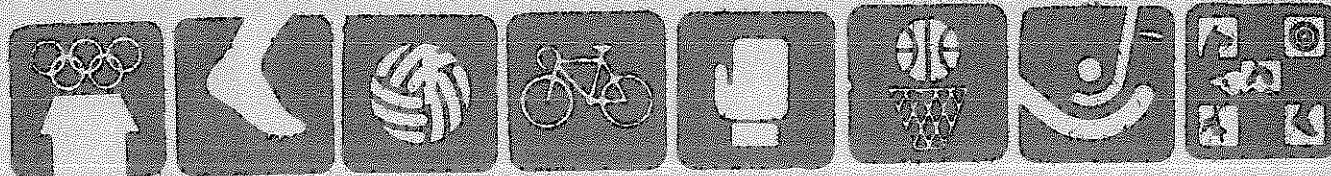
The Nakuru netball team beat Mombasa by 11 — 5 while Nairobi out played Kitale 22 — 3 in the first round. In the finals, Nairobi played against Nakuru and won the day 12 — 8 thanks to the coaching by Mrs. I. DeSouza of Bernard Estate P.S. and Mrs. M. Rego of Catholic Parochial P.S.

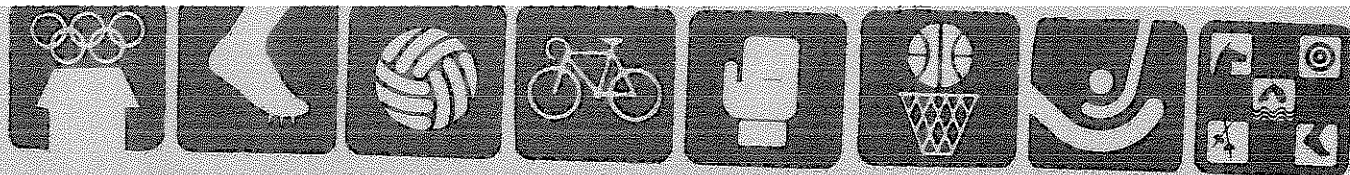
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From page 24
team on the last day of the Games. Ben Jipcho collected the silver medal in the steeple chase and Amos Biwott, the bronze.

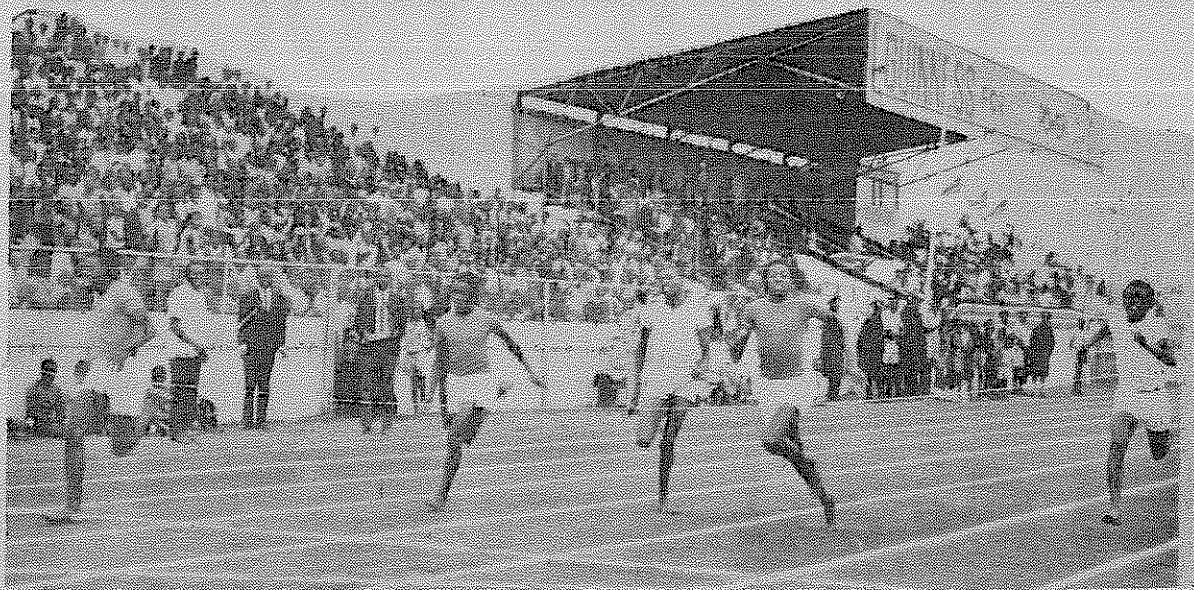
Kenya's Philip Waruinge won his second gold medal in the featherweight boxing match after his first victory in similar Games held in Jamaica four years ago. Waruinge's brother, Samuel Mbogwa also won a silver medal in boxing in welterweight while Kenya's two bronze medallist boxers — David Attan and Kamau Mbogwa — are still students. John Olulu could not get the gold medal but had to be happy with a silver.

And getting all the athletics and boxing medals was a great show for Kenya.





A CLEAN SWEEP!



MORE THAN 10,000 primary school pupils from all over Nairobi cheered as Central Zone carried away the Inter-Division Cup at the Annual Athletic Championships held at the end of last term at City Stadium.

Central Division won with a total of 129 points with Eastern Division coming in second with 103 points. Western Division scored 78 points while southern and northern Divisions totalled 66 and 31 respectively.

The relay races were the most exciting events of the afternoon's programme, on 18 July, at which the Mayor of Nairobi, Councillor Miss Margaret Kenyatta, was the guest of honour.

"The standards and the times put in by Nairobi primary school

● **THOUSANDS of Nairobi pupils cheer an exciting finish of a Senior Boys race at the City Stadium during the Annual Primary Schools Inter-Divisional Athletic Championship. Photos by Sohan Singh Virdee.**

pupils are getting better every year," Mr. J. Nyaga, P.E. adviser of the City Education Department told NEW ERA.

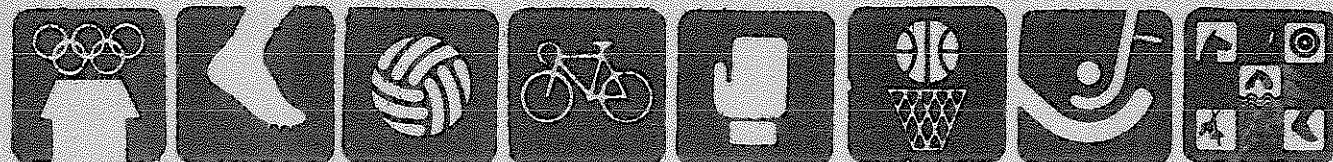
"We can hope for future Keinos and Temus from the pupils that are running on the school tracks today," he added, "in fact, our pupils were taking part in these championships when Keino was running in the Commonwealth Games."

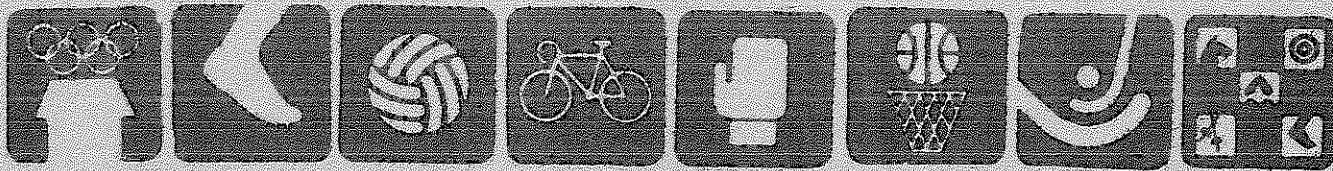
In the second term, most schools used the games periods for athletics coaching and this was seen in better performances

at the championships, said Mr. Nyaga, who congratulated all the athletes and the Nairobi Primary Schools Sports Council on its first class organisation.

The big thrills of the Nairobi championships were the relay races which had thousands of pupils standing on their feet to cheer their Divisions to win.

The Prison Band was a popular attraction as it played lively tunes during the interval and led the grand march past at the end of the afternoon's programme.





KIP! KIP! HOORAY!

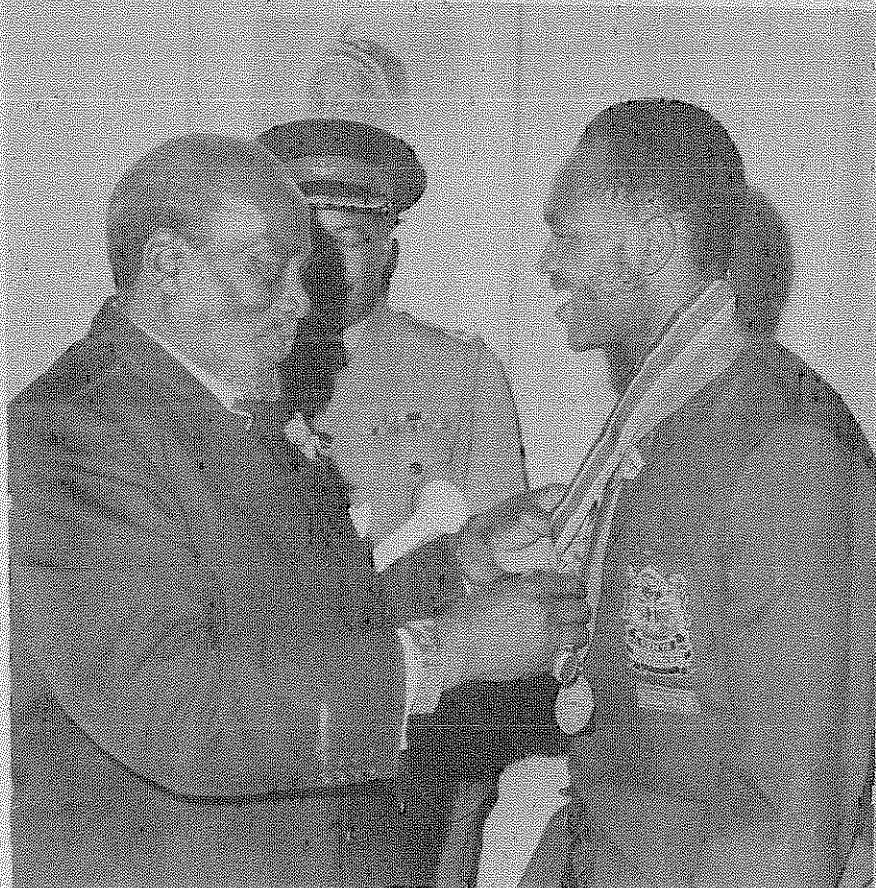
IT WAS 'Kip, Kip, Hooray!' all over the world for Kenya's Kipchoge Keino, world 3,000 metres record holder, Olympic and Commonwealth Games gold medallist, led the Kenya team to collect eleven athletics medals at the British Commonwealth Games held in July.

Kenya ranked fifth overall among 43 countries who took part in the Games at Edinburgh in Scotland. Kenya sportsmen flew home with five gold medals, three silver medals and six bronze medals — making a grand total of 14 medals.

Kipchoge was the great hero of the Games. His name was headlined round the globe when he was warned: "You are advised to lose the 1,500 metres race in exchange for your own life. Remember our guns will be aiming at your heart and we do not miss."

This was one of the five warnings. Kip got from some people who hated to see Kenya win. But Kip told the team manager about these warnings and kept on practising to win.

"If I die, I die for my country. But threats or no threats I am going to race and win," said Kip before the 1,500 race. And the Scottish police kept a close



guard round the stadium while Kipchoge ran a marvellous race to receive the gold medal.

On his return, President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta congratulated him for what he had done for Kenya and awarded him the Order of the Burning Spear.

Charles Asati returned with two gold and one bronze medals hanging from his neck.

Asati won his first gold medal at the Edinburgh Games in the 4 X 400 metres race and then went on to take a second one in the 400 metres when he also set up a world record.

England's Queen Elizabeth II presented the 4 X 400 relay race gold medal to the Kenya

(Continued on Page 23)



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