

NEW ERA

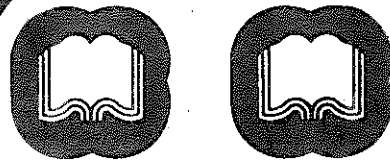
No. 43

ESTD. 1966

FOUNDER PUBLISHER: V. P. SHARMA

PRICE 50 CENTS

**President
Kenyatta
starts
Kenya's
first
University
page 15**



CONTEST

After reading about books you will certainly like to own them. NEW ERA makes this possible with this new Books Please Contest.

**Win big prizes
in INDIA
contest
MAIDA
contest
CREMEX
contest**

**FOCUS ON
THE FUTURE**

WHAT WILL HE BE?

Doctor?
Engineer?
Lawyer?



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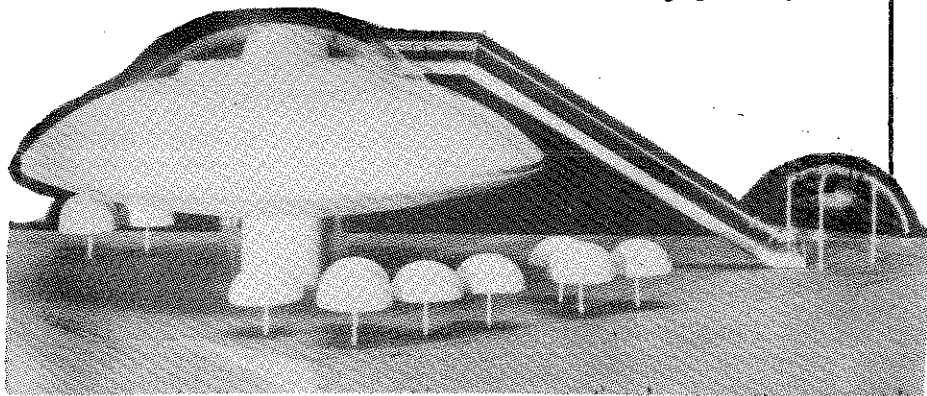
OCCUPATION _____

focus on the future

WHAT WILL life be like in the 21 Century? What does science promise for the world of tomorrow? NEW ERA takes its readers on a journey into time with 'Focus on the Future'. These articles will show where man will live, on earth or under the sea, in the cold polar regions or in airless space.

The first of these articles presents the home of the man of tomorrow in which many of our readers will live when they grow up.

The house can have any shape you want because building science will have progressed enough to make it possible to have a house of any shape. Here a house of the future is shown without the usual corners found in square or rectangular houses and roofs. It slopes up like a giant anthill. These shapes are already possible now because there is no need for windows to have fresh air due to what is known as air conditioning, which controls the room temperature and brings in fresh air when ever you need it.



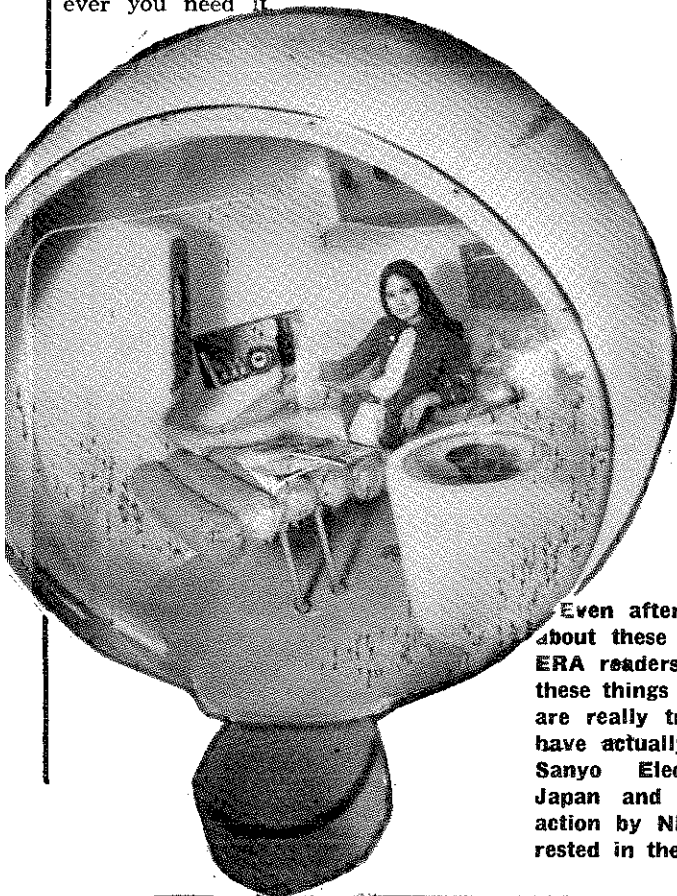
In side the future house, you can see a living capsule. This is a big ball in which you can rest or enjoy yourself. It is completely private, with a comfortable bed you can adjust to any position; a colour television you can watch lying down; a video telephone which helps you to see the person you are talking to on the phone; a refrigerator for food and drinks, and a special lighting system which gives you any amount of or any colour light you want.

YOU DON'T BELIEVE IT?
But it's true!

Even after seeing and reading about these pictures, some NEW ERA readers may not believe all these things to be true. But these are really true and all of them have actually been made by the Sanyo Electric Company of Japan and have been seen in action by NEW ERA editor who rested in the capsule, tasted food

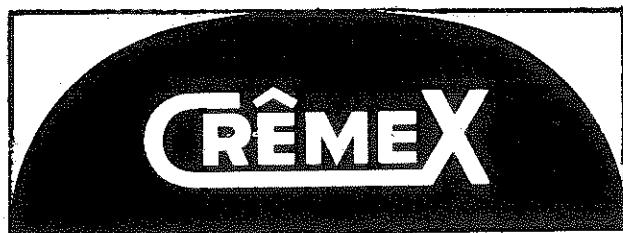
from the flower kitchen, talked on the video telephone, read the newspaper on the plastic sheet and saw a person taking a bath. Sanyo officers told him that these machines will be sold all over the world in the next few years.

Thus some of our readers will be able to live and enjoy these machines which look like dreams today.



WIN THESE PRIZES!

I — A Radio! II — A Camera! — III A Watch!
PLUS FIVE Consolation Prizes of Cremex food hampers!



HOW TO WIN A BIG PRIZE

I Read this about CREMEX

Cremex products are made in Kenya from the best available foodstuffs and are packed in hygienic containers. A great deal of attention is paid to cleanliness while these products are made and packed in the Cremex food factory in Bristol Road, Nairobi.

Here are a few popular Cremex food products:

- ★ **Cremex Milk Shake/Sherbet** just add any of the flavours to milk for the enjoyable taste of strawberry, raspberry and rose and get nourishing and delicious milk shakes. Or add them to water to get sherbet.

Cremex Ice Cream soda is also available for the enjoyment of the younger members of the family.

- ★ **Cremex Squashes** are made from pure fruit juice base to give you the fresh and natural taste of lime, lemon and orange. Love to quench your thirst with Cremex Orange Squash, Lime Squash and Orange Squash. They are so refreshing!

- ★ **Cremex Custard Powder** the first need for a mouth watering custard fruit dish or custard pie. It's creamy and delicious with every fruit!

- ★ **Cremex Tomato Sauce** — every dish tastes better with Cremex Tomato Sauce. It does not dry up or go bad, in its super-hygenic bottle.

- ★ **Cremex Taj Mahal Curry Powder** — a mixture of the best local spices to make tasty curries. It is made from the finest pure spices, pepper and herbs. Packed with ultra modern methods, its pure taste remains until the end.

II Answer these QUESTIONS

1. Where are Cremex products made?
 2. Name three Cremex milk shake flavours.
 3. Which are the three Cremex squashes?
 4. What Cremex product will you use for a delicious pudding?
 5. Why is Cremex Tomato Sauce more hygienic?
 6. How does Cremex help you to make mouth watering curries?
- Closing date — 20 March, 1971.

III Fill in this COUPON

CREMEX CONTEST COUPON

NAME

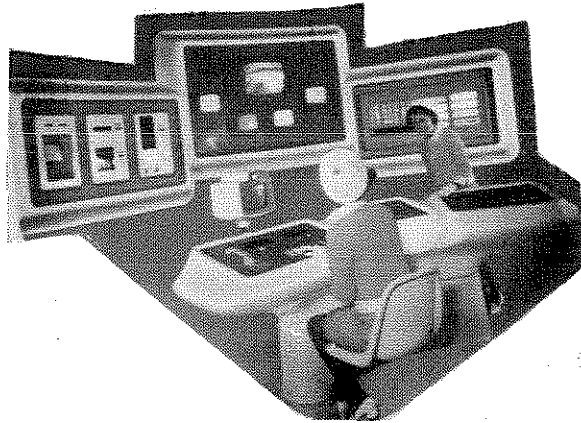
CLASS AGE

SCHOOL

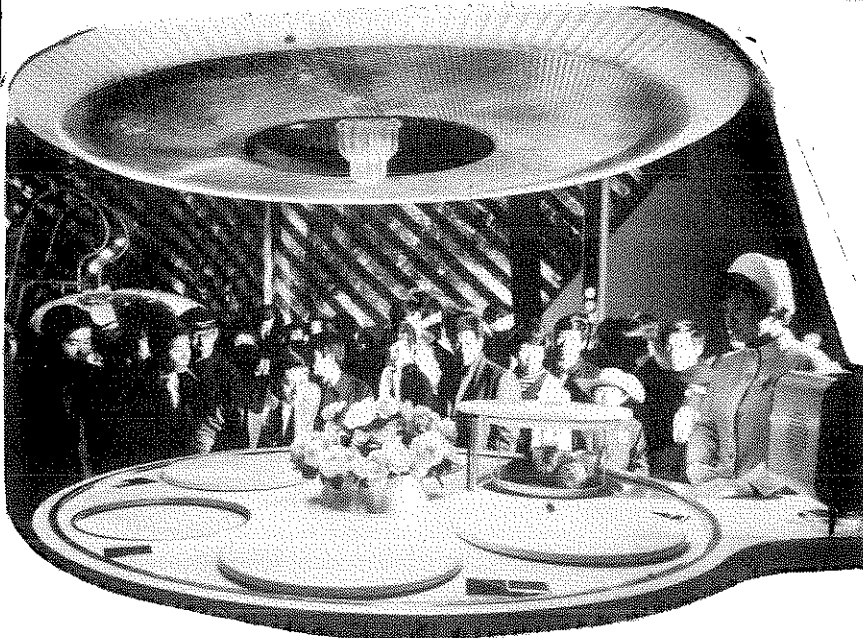
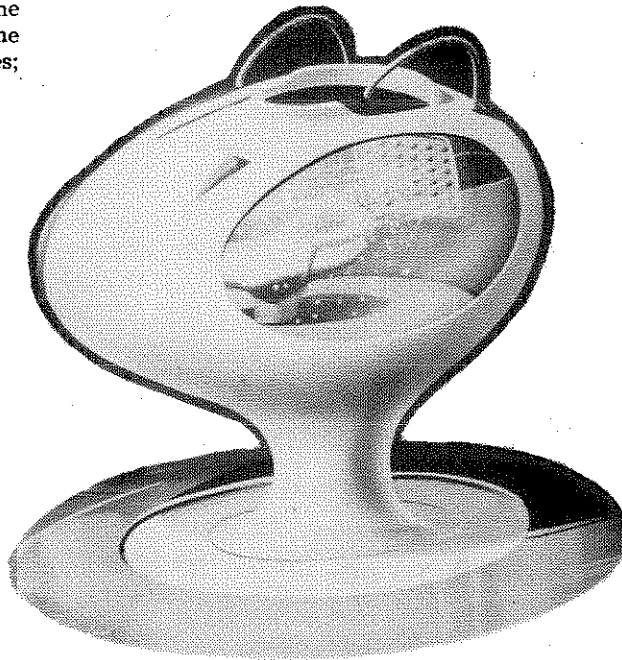
ADDRESS

Send it to: Cremex Contest c/o New Era Magazine,
P.O. Box 6854, Nairobi.

The family information system allows the husband to go about his business and the wife to go shopping without leaving the house! The system has eight electronic machines: a colour television set, a video tape playback unit; a video-telephone; a film projector; a small computer; a closed circuit television; a newspaper printers and a stereo music centre. The whole system is controlled by only a few buttons and keys. Now, with these machines, the man of the house can contact all his business friends, see them, talk to them, show them his goods and make calculations at once. The wife can contact the shops, see the goods she wants to buy for her house, inspect and pay for them by cheque and get them sent to her. The newspaper machine automatically prints the news from the newspaper office on a plastic sheet with pictures. The same system can be used to talk to other members of the house and friends and relatives, watch TV programmes; record and listen to music.



The Ultrasonic Bath: Just open the door at the top, sit inside and relax. You will be bathed, cleaned and massaged (rubbed) automatically. This will help you to remain healthy young and beautiful. Just select the temperature of the water and push a button. The machine soaks the body with water having soap in it. Then waves are produced in the water by this machine to really wash you. The water a little balls of plastic which hit you to massage you and make you feel fresh. Then the water goes away, you are dried automatically.



The flower kitchen cooks all food by itself. It has a freezer, refrigerator, oven, dishwasher, hot plates and kitchen cupboards arranged around the dining table. The push of a button makes the modern fairy serve what you desire to eat. The housewife has never to move around. Above the round table there are lights, fresh air, air conditioning and a TV and music centre. With a video telephone. When the food is cooked the working place is quickly changed into a dining table with music and TV reception coming from a loudspeaker hidden in a beautiful lamp shade. The wife just presses the button to cook the food after it is automatically cut, peeled or chopped. The plates then come out of the hidden cupboard at the touch of a button and you are ready to eat.

Announcing the 1971

MAIDA made maid CONTEST

Maida Limited announces a bigger and better contest for 1971, after the great success of the First Maida Made by Maida Maid Contest, held last year.

This time, there are more prizes, more trophies and more classes:

INTER-SCHOOL CONTEST

- FIRST:** New kitchen utensils
Non-stick pans
worth Shs. 100/-
- SECOND:** Saucepan set
worth Shs. 80/-
- THIRD:** Kitchen utensils
worth Shs. 60/-

INTER-COLLEGE CONTEST

- New kitchen utensils
Non-stick pans
worth Shs. 100/-
- Saucepan set
worth Shs. 80/-
- Kitchen utensils
Worth Shs. 60/-



The Inter-School Contest is open to pupils and students of bona fide Primary Secondary Schools. The school with the highest number of awards will be presented with the roving trophy, The Maida Made by Maida Maid Cup.

The Inter-College Contest is open to bona fide students or trainees in catering institutions, or Secretarial Colleges

ALL YOU HAVE TO DO:

1. Prepare any dish for two persons, using at least one Maida product.
2. Write down its recipe.
3. Attach it to the entry coupon

printed here.

4. Bring it to the E.A.P.L. Cookery Demonstration showroom on 17 February, 1971, at any time between 8.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

5. Maida Ltd. will pay Shs. 5/- to all entrants towards the cost of food-stuffs used in preparing the recipe. The food will, later, be donated to a home for needy children.

RULES:

1. The Judge's decision will be final.
2. Maida can use the recipe for publicity or in any desirable manner.

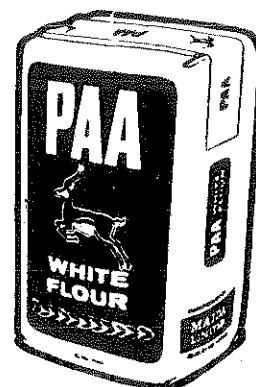
MAIDA CONTEST COUPON

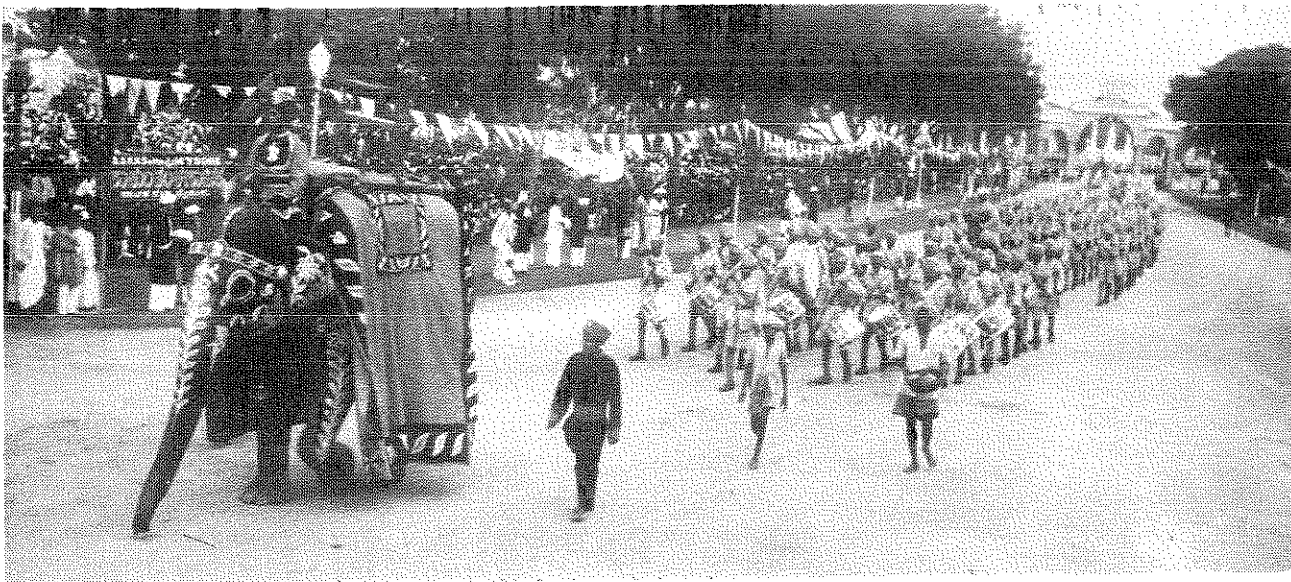
NAME.....

CLASS..... AGE.....

SCHOOL.....

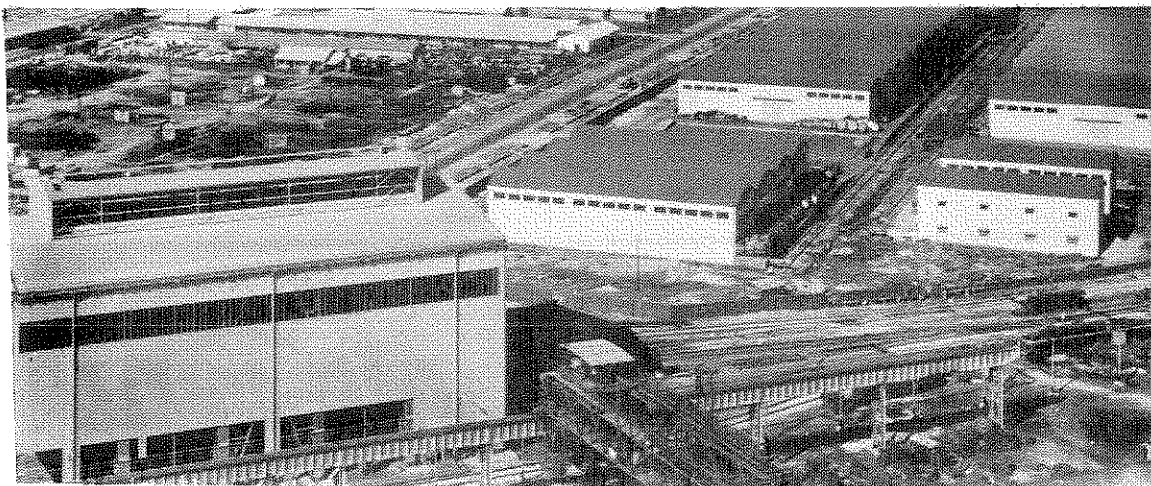
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Famous as the land of elephants and maharajahs, India remembers her past with this parade in Mysore in the south . . . and marching into the future, India is also getting well-known for her iron and steel exports made from steel produced in huge mills such as this one in Rourkela in the west.

india



SARIS AND SCOOTERS, Sadhus and scientists, fierce tigers and huge dams, thousand year old temples and atomic energy reactors, the Taj Mahal and jumbo jet airports with peoples for all the major races of man are found only in one country of the world — India.

The very ancient and the most modern, the rich and the poor, the vast plains and narrow valleys make India a land of contrasts. It is so big that it is called a subcontinent with 1,262,275 sq. miles stretching more than 3,000 miles from north to south and east to west.

India is the world's biggest democracy, having a population of 537 millions.

Indians follow all the great religions of the world. They can be Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Jews Parsis, Jains and Sikhs.

They speak 15 major languages with hundreds of other languages. But Hindi is the official language, and is understood in most parts of India.

About 82 percent of the Indians live in 567,300 villages and the rest in 2,700 towns and cities, which include some of the biggest cities in the world like Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras.

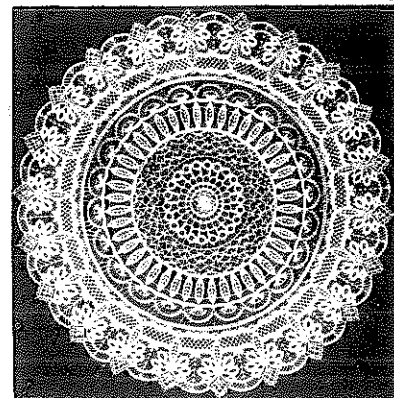
India became free on 15 August 1947 and became a Republic in 1950. It has 18 states and ten centrally ruled territories.

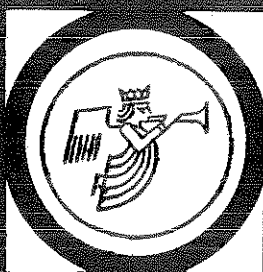
India's fifth General Election will be held at the end of February when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, daughter of the First Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, goes to the people to choose a new government.

(Continued on Page 18)

Prizes:

- First:** Attractive goods from India worth Shs. 100/-
- Second:** Useful goods from India worth Shs. 75/-
- Third:** Sports goods from India worth Shs. 50/-





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OF INDIAN HANDICRAFTS**

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OF INDIA

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3 FLIGHTS A WEEK

FROM NAIROBI

TO

BOMBAY

EVERY

SUNDAY-WEDNESDAY

AND

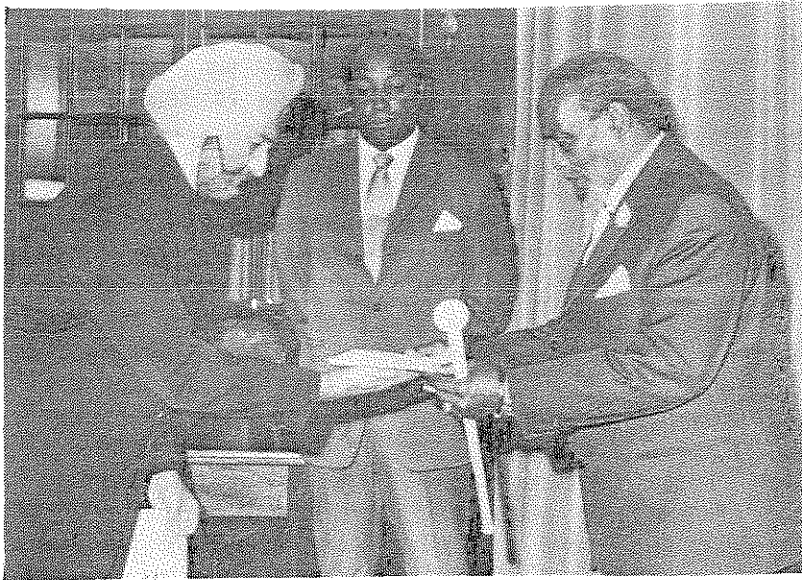
FRIDAY

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CABLES: AIRINDIA
NAIROBI


AIR-INDIA





INDIA KENYA

The Indian High Commissioner to Kenya, H.E. Sardar Gurbachan Singh presents his papers to H.E. President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta soon after his arrival while Kenya's Foreign Minister Dr. Njoroge Mungai (centre) looks on.

The elections will be for the Lok Sabha — the House of the People. There is another house of the Indian Parliament The Rajya Sabha, the Council of the States. All the States have their own parliaments under the Union parliament in New Delhi, the Indian capital.

After her freedom, India successfully completed three Five Year Plans which have helped to improve the life of Indians greatly. In 1969, the Fourth Five Year Plan was started.

This has helped India to increase her minerals by three times since 1950; almost double her factory produced goods and to be able to produce almost all the food for her great population needs.

Giant dams producing electricity and irrigation water, huge factories making fertilisers and all types of goods and new roads, railways, ports and airways have made it all possible.

About 20 years ago, India imported even pins and razor blades. Today she exports telephones, railway wagons, sewing machines and refrigerators, among thousands of other factory made goods. Almost everything used in India is today made in India. This includes cars, railway engines, airplanes, radios and trucks down to pens and needles.

In 1951, one in 150 Indian villages had electricity. Today one in ten has electric power. Electricity is produced from water, coal, and atomic reactors.

In the past India has exported cotton, jute, textiles, silk, tea, manganese, iron ore, oil seeds, cashew nuts, hides and skins. Today she also exports many types of indus-

trial and electrical machinery, railway wagons, electric motors, power cables and atomic water.

Twenty years ago only 16 out of hundred Indians could read. Today one out of three can read. The primary and secondary school students can be counted in hundreds of millions. India has 74 universities, 137 engineering and technical colleges for 25,000 students and 181 medical colleges for 60,000 students. Other colleges are in tens of thousands.

Schooling is partly free in many Indian states.

Only 15 years ago, the average Indian lived for 32 years. Today he lives for 52 years thanks to better health services. These include 113,000 hospital beds, 103,000 doctors and free medical scheme. All this has brought down the death

rate from 27 to 17 per thousand people.

To control the rising population, India has started the biggest Family Planning programme in the history of man. It aims at bringing down the birth rate from 40 to 25 per thousand people, with almost 30,000 family planning centres.

But India is much more than just facts and figures. It is a land of colourful people who like to sing and dance, play and work worship and try for a better life.

Indian hockey team has won the Olympic gold medal from 1928 to 1960, Indian films are enjoyed all over the world, Indian music from the sitar is famous round the globe, Indian dances are praised in every continent and an Indian beauty was also the Miss World a few years ago.

QUESTIONS ON INDIA

1. What is the area of India?
2. When did India become free?
3. What does India export?
4. How many Universities are there in India?
5. How long did an average Indian live in 1951? How long does he live now?
6. What is the percentage of Indians who could read in 1951? What is the percentage that can read today?
7. How many times did the Indian hockey team win the Olympic gold medal?
8. How did the first Indians come to Africa and when?
9. How has India helped African business men?

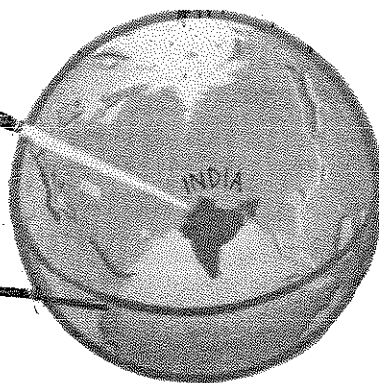
CONTEST COUPON

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

Send it to P.O. Box 6854, Nairobi.



INDIA KENYA



INDIA AND Kenya have a friendship going back to ancient times. The first Indians to arrive in East Africa sailed to Mombasa and Malindi with the Monsoon winds during Biblical times.

In more recent times, Indians help to build the Kenya Uganda railway at the end of the last century. They also opened up small shops — dukas

In many places.

After her independence, in 1947 India always supported the right of freedom to all Africans, including Kenya. She

had followed with admiration the Kenyans struggling for uhuru under the brave leadership of President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta. India was the first Non European country to open its High Commission in Kenya in 1948. India was also the first country to award higher education scholarships to Kenya Africans to study in India.

Since 1963, about 100 Kenyans to India for higher education and most of them have returned to take up very important jobs in the Government and public

life of Kenya. Today, India, awards six scholarship to Kenyans for advanced studies and reserves 20 seats in engineering and medical colleges for self financing Kenya students

setting up many industries such as woollen and textiles, paper and cork factories, light engineering factories among others. To train and help Africans to start their own industries, India has helped to start the Nairobi Industrial Estate in which she provided machinery for the service centre and experts to assist Kenyans.

Indian doctors, lawyers, engineers, accountants and all types of trained experts are helping Kenya to progress in every respect.

Many Kenyan leaders have recently visited India at the invitation of the Indian Government. All these have helped to continue the very friendly relations between Kenya and India.

Elimu Publishers present

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Physics — measurement; pressure; mechanics; matter temperature; heat; light; magnetism and sound.

Chemistry — air; oxygen; water; hydrogen; solutions carbon dioxide; matter acids, bases and salts electrolysis.

Biology — Fish; amphibians, reptiles, birds,

mammals insects, flowering plant, growth in plants, osmosis, transpiration photosynthesis and soil.

GEOGRAPHY

Geography — a general study of E. Africa, Asia, N. America and Europe.

BIOLOGY

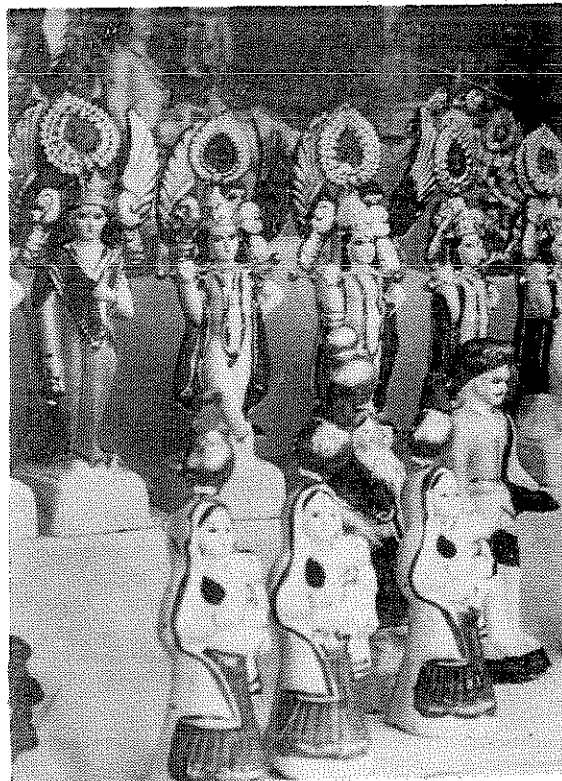
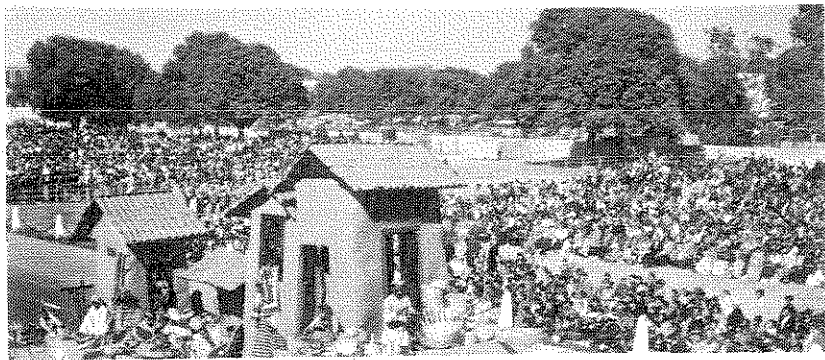
Biology (as a separate subject) Contents include nutrition; diffusion, osmosis & transpiration; growth; irritability; locomotion; soils; reproduction of living things and their relationship to man.

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Or order direct from

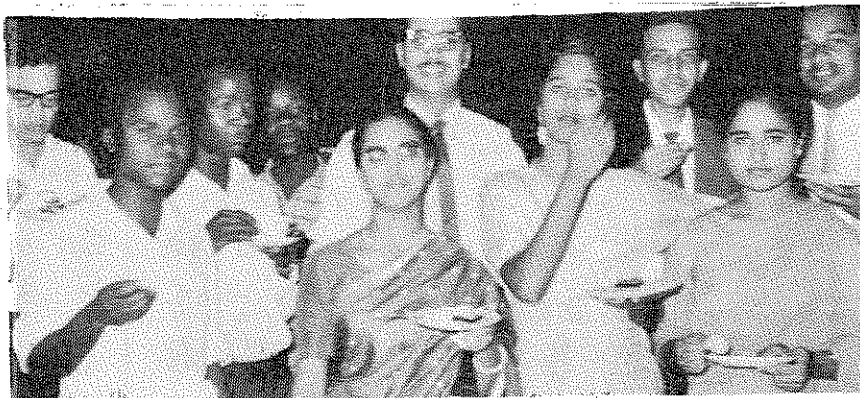
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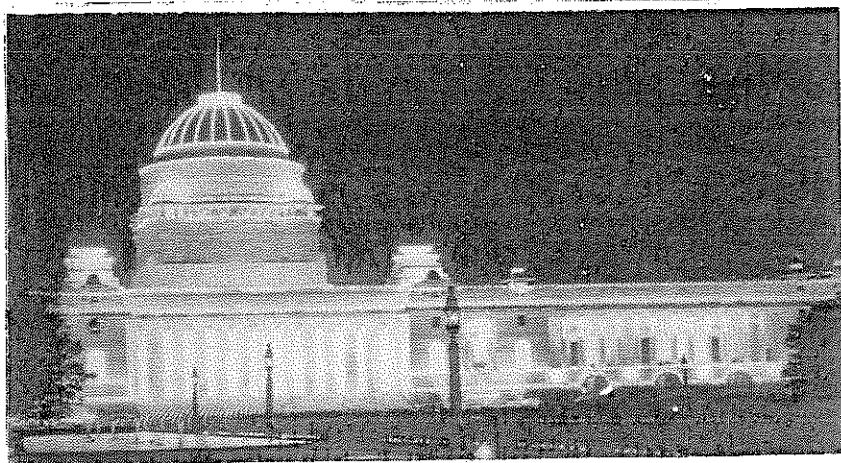
Most Indians live in village homes such as these shown as a moving exhibit during the Indian Republic Day parade. (Right) Colourful clay toys are popular with Indian children on holy holidays, like Diwali.



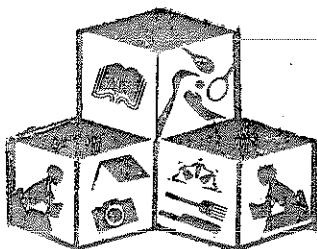
india



An Indians dance is presented at a well-known Delhi hotel by C. V. S. Vasantha. (Below) The official home of the President of India is lit up for special occasions.



NEW ERA



KENYA

Jan. 1	New Year's Day
Apr. 9	Good Friday
Apr. 12	Easter Monday
May 1	Labour Day
June 1	Madaraka Day
Aug. 2	August Bank Holiday
Oct. 20	Kenyatta Day
Dec. 12	Independence Day
Dec. 25	Christmas
Dec. 27	Boxing Day

UGANDA

Jan. 1	New Year Holiday
Apr. 9	Good Friday
Apr. 12	Easter Monday
May 1	Labour Day
Sept. 8	Republic Day
Oct. 9	Independence Day
Dec. 25	Christmas
Dec. 27	Holiday

TANZANIA

Jan. 12	Zanzibar Revolution Day
Feb. 7	Id el Haj
Apr. 9	Good Friday
Apr. 12	Easter Monday
Apr. 26	Union Day
May 1	International Workers' Day
July 7	Saba Saba Day (TANU Day)
Dec. 9	Independence and Republic Day
Dec. 25	Christmas

FIRST TERM

JANUARY							F	
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON
31					1	2		1
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	

SECOND TERM

MAY							SUN MON	
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON
30	31					1		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28

THIRD TERM

SEPTEMBER							SUN MON	
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON
			1	2	3	4	31	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18
26	27	28	29	30			24	25



SCHOOL YEAR

1 start in a new class

FEBRUARY					MARCH							APRIL								
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
								1	2	3	4	5	6					1	2	3
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31										
28	29	30	31																	

71 shine on the sportsfield

JUNE					JULY							AUGUST								
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
											1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30						25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30	31				

71 study hard for success

OCTOBER					NOVEMBER							DECEMBER								
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
																	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23			21	22	23	24	25	26	27	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30			28	29	30					26	27	28	29	30	31	

What is Government? How does it work?

Find out with these EALB books

Mulusa, Thomas

OUR GOVERNMENT

This is a simple, straightforward account of the Constitution of the Republic of Kenya. The author begins with a brief outline of developments since 1895; then gives an account of the different branches of government: Presidency, National Assembly, the legislative process, control of finance, central and local government services, together with a description of Parliament buildings in which much of the proceedings of the Government take place.

1970 1st ed. 81pp. Illus.

Paper Shs. 4/-

See review on page

Hannigan, A. St. J. J.

WHAT IS LOCAL GOVERNMENT?

Describes the work of Local Government Councils in Kenya. The reasons for local government and resulting problems; The structure, functions and finance of English local government; County and county district councils; Conclusions.

1958 1st ed. 67pp. Illus.

Paper Shs. 4/-

Hannigan, A. St. J. J.

CIVICS FOR KENYA SCHOOLS

A simple outline, with diagrams and explanatory text, of the Government of Kenya.

1969 2nd ed. 39pp. Illus.

Paper Shs. 3/50

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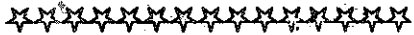
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Kenya's first university

Kenya's first university was started by President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta during the recent Jamhuri celebrations. Called the University of Nairobi, it marks an important step ahead for the development of higher education in Kenya.

The University of Nairobi has a long history and has had many names. At first it was called the Royal Technical College when it was started to give technical and higher education. In 1954, the Gandhi Memorial Academy was included in this and it formed the Royal



Vice Chancellor of the University of Nairobi Dr. Joseph Karanja, adjusts the beautiful robes (clothes) of the Chancellor of the University, H.E. President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta.



College. Seven years later, this College entered into a special relation with the University of London and the first students for a university degree were admitted in October 1961.

The University of East Africa was then formed which had three colleges as its members. These were Makerere College in Kampala, University College in Dar es Salaam and University college in Nairobi.

These three Colleges have now grow into three universities. The head of the University is called a chancellor. President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta became the Chancellor of the University of Nairobi and the and the University honoured by

presenting him with its first and highest degree of a Doctor of Laws.

The Vice Chancellor of the University does the job of a principal or a headmaster. For the University of Nairobi, President Kenyatta has made Dr. Joseph Karanja its first Vice Chancellor.

At the important ceremony of the Inauguration (beginning) of the University of Nairobi, President Obote of Uganda was an

the first degree, called a Bachelor's Degree, some of them go on for a Master's Degree. Then they are called post-graduate students. They can end by getting a Doctor's Degree which is the highest degree. A doctor's degree can be awarded for any subject and not necessarily medicine alone.

Advising the new graduates President Kenyatta said, "Use your knowledge and talents



honoured guests along with many Ministers from Tanzania Uganda.

The different branches of learning at a University are called Faculties, e.g. The Faculty of Law, the Faculty of Medicine and so on. The people who teach at a university are called Professors. The junior teachers are called lecturers. The students who are studying for a degree are called undergraduates.

On passing their final examinations, they get a degree. After

boldly and meet each challenge with imagination." He invited them to join the Kenya Government in building a rich Kenya and to work for the unity of Africa. He challenged them to be ready for leadership in the service of the people. "I am confident that you will not fail us, he said.

NEW ERA hopes that all our readers will think seriously about President Kenyatta's words and many will graduate to the University of Nairobi in the future.

SENIOR TROPICAL BIOLOGY

by J. R. Hall

384 pages

Shs. 17/25

This is intended for students in Form 3 and 4. The practical importance of biology in Africa is particularly great and with this in mind several chapters have been devoted to the application of biology to human affairs. Many of the practical problems facing Africa nations are essentially ecological and it is also true that ecology is necessary for a sound understanding of biology as a whole. Accordingly an attempt has been made to present ecology not as something added when all the real work has been done, but as an important, integral part of the subject. Copiously illustrated with line drawings and photographs.

JUNIOR TROPICAL BIOLOGY

by R. Johnson and A. Godman

Shs. 15/50

With the emphasis placed firmly upon the pupils' own discoveries, this new course for the first two years' secondary work provides a new and exciting approach. Specimens are collected by the pupil and identified from the book; they are examined and, with the help of the book, compared with the different plant and animal varieties found in other parts of the topics.

Different scientific principles are introduced by these comparisons and by discussions on the effect of varying climatic conditions, and a gradual realisation of the importance of ecology thus develops.

ANCIENT TIMES: A JUNIOR HISTORY FOR AFRICA

M. Crowder, R. J. Cootes and L. E. Snellgrove

Shs. 13/-

Designed for use in the Lower forms of Secondary Schools, **Ancient Times** covers early history from primitive man to sixteenth-century Africa, with special emphasis on the social aspects of the great civilizations of the early world. The text is lively and the language level has been kept very simple. At each stage the book is thoroughly illustrated with striking photographs, maps, time-lines and diagrams, many of them in full colour.

Teachers are invited to write for inspection copies of these books.

Longman Kenya Ltd.
P.O. Box 18201
Nairobi



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'School for every child' CEO

THIS YEAR about 65,000 pupils will learn in Nairobi's primary schools. Last year 61,874 pupils were at primary school in Nairobi. Of these 33,200 were boys and 28,800 were girls.

The City Council hopes to provide a seat in Standard One for every six year old child ready to begin school this year. More than 1,000 pupils will join the school meals scheme this year making a total of above 3,000 pupils who will lunch at school.

These were some of the facts the City Education Officer, Mr. Joel Wanyoike, told the headmasters at their annual conference last month.

As from this term, Swahili will be taught at all primary schools and all children will have to learn it starting from standard one, said Mr. Wanyoike.

More than 60 per cent of the pupils were Africans in the former 'Europeans only' schools in the city.

But in the former Asian schools, only 30 per cent of the pupils were Africans. He hoped that more African children will be admitted to these schools from this year onwards but without excluding any Asians.

After June, 1970, more than 60 primary schools in Nairobi were being improved and two new ones were being built. Mr. Wanyoike said ten new school building projects have been started. Costing almost £150,000 these include new schools at Kariobangi south, Cheleta, Dagoretti and Kihumbuni and more classrooms for Jogoo Road, Kileleshwa Bernard Estate Schools.



● The City Education Officer, Mr. J. Wanyoike (right) examines a display of school shoes by the East Africa Bata Shoe Company at the second annual Conference of headmasters of Primary Schools in Nairobi, held at the City Hall recently. With him is Bata's Wholesale Manager, (Mr. J. K. Kanja and Mr. J. Kamau (partly hidden), a company designer.

The shoes, together with teaching aids like posters and charts were displayed by the Company through arrangements with the City Education Office, to show the teachers what the Company had to offer to Schools. The posters and charts will be produced by the Company and supplied to schools throughout the country.

'NEW ERA' in the news.

The supply of NEW ERA Magazine to Nairobi's primary schools was one of the many subjects talked about at the annual conference of Primary School headmasters last term.

Talking about the magazine, the City Education Officer, Mr. Joel Wanyoike, said it was found to be very educational and helped the pupils to know a lot more things about Kenya and the world around them.

He gave the example of the Ngong Road Primary School which he visited one day last year. He asked the children whether they knew who he was. The children quickly gave him the correct answer because they had seen his picture and read about him in the NEW ERA magazine.

When a headmaster pointed out that some of the material contained in the magazine was not suitable for his children, Mr. Wanyoike said, if anything was found to be unsuitable or not educational for the children in NEW ERA the headmaster

was free to write to the editor of the magazine and send a copy of the letter to him.

On the other hand, if NEW ERA contained something which they found was very useful and suitable, they should also write to thank the magazine and send him a copy of the letter.

NEW ERA says: "Thank you sirs! We are very happy to serve Kenya school children as best as we can.

Remember, NEW ERA is also read by secondary schools and so there are one or two pages with news and articles especially for them.

But NEW ERA always presents the important education news in Kenya which all students should know. The report of new University of Nairobi in this issue is an example.

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Q. What is the diameter of the sun?

(James Maina — Pumwani P.S.)

★ 64,000 miles.

Q. How far is Pluto from the sun?

(Philip Waweru — Pumwani P.S.)

★ Its mean distance from the sun is 3,666,000,000 miles.

Q. Who are the best musicians in the whole world?

(Fredrick Njama — Pumwani P.S.)

★ The American Negroes claim this honour.

Q. Who discovered Thermometer?

(David Odhiambo — Pumwani P.S.)

★ Galileo made an alcohol thermometer in 1654; Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit invented the mercury thermometer in 1714.

Q. What does D.D.T. stand for?

(Joel Maina — Ainsworth St. — Nairobi.)

★ Dichlor — Diphenyl — Trichlorethane (an insecticide)

Qu. What is the height of Mount Kosciusko?

(Inderjit Singh — Highridge P.S.)

★ It is the highest Mountain of Australia with a height of 7,338 ft.

Qu. Where would you look for Pleiades?

(Harun Rashid — Park Road P.S.)

★ These are nine brightest stars of the group in Taurus — found above the horizon in late autumn.

Qu. When was the first Olympic Games started and where?

(Kishore Shah — City P.S.)

★ In 1896 at Athens in Greece.

Qu. Is it really true that there is a hut, a tree and an old woman living in the moon?

(Nisha Shah — Government Road P.S.)

★ This belief is not true. We hope astronauts will soon tell us what is on the moon.

Q. Who discovered electricity?

(Victor Kinuthia — Government Rd. P.S.)

★ Faraday in the years 1844-7.

Q. Are there stars bigger than the sun?

(Forestal P.S.)

★ Yes, but to us they appear to be smaller than the sun because they are much further away from us than the sun is.

Q. How was Nairobi named. And by whom. In which year?

(Ruth A. Johnson — Govt. Rd. P.S.)

★ Nairobi is a Masai name meaning the place of cold water.

Qu. What is sulphur used for?

(Virendra Patel — Park Road P.S.)

★ Sulphur is used for making sulphuric acid, medicines and in vulcanising rubber.

Qu. What is a table that has no legs?

(Ashok Patel — Kongoni P.S.)

★ A multiplication table!

Here is the coupon for all future questions to Mr. Knowall.



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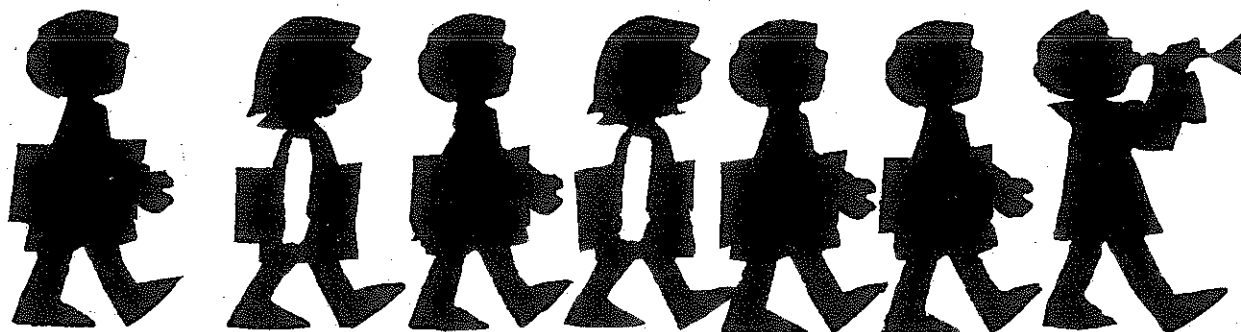
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This booklet is a slightly amended version of an appendix to Professor Castle's *Principles of Education for Teachers in Africa*. It explains the relationships between thinking, remembering and effective learning; gives practical advice on how best to acquire and retain knowledge, on preparation for examinations, and the student's management of his own life. Shs. 1/50



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EMBROIDERY FOR AFRICA

By MAY HULL

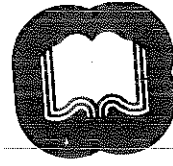
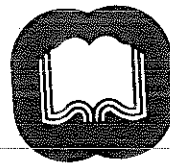
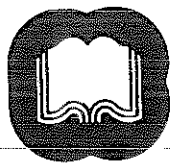
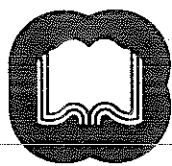
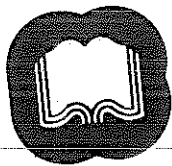
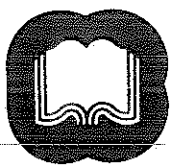
While living in East Africa as a teacher-missionary and wife, May Hull took a keen interest in the local crafts and in particular the designs used on pottery, musical instruments, shields and jewellery

FOOTBALL FOR SCHOOLS IN AFRICA

R. K. BRITTON

This book is a concise coaching manual providing a simple, well illustrated basis for teaching football to primary, intermediate and secondary school levels. Clear, lively diagrams are closely related to a simple yet adult text.

Shs. 8/-



OUR GOVERNMENT
by Thomas Mulusa
Shs. 4/- — (East African
Literature Bureau)

"Brothers, I want you all to be good Kenya citizens, obey the laws of our Government and, all of you, to understand that there is a Government and that Government is yours."

President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta said these words in his book 'Suffering without bitterness'.

Thus it becomes the duty of all young Kenyans to follow these words and to learn about our Government so that, when the school children grow up, they can understand how the Government works and always obey its laws.

The work of the Government is a very vast and difficult subject. It is not easy to explain it for children.

Yes this book — Our Government — succeeds doing just this tough task. Starting with a brief history of Kenya, the book goes on to tell us how the framework of the Government was made.

Then we are told how the people chose their leaders and how the leaders help to make laws and rule the land. It ends with a tour of the Parliament Buildings.

Thus, in ten chapters,

a good introduction to the Government of Kenya is given to the reader. There are well chosen photographs and a few drawings for added interest.

If you want to know what the newspapers keep on talking about every day; what the radio speaks, as news, and what the television shows as the important events, then read this book obtainable from Text Book Centre Limited.

**A JUNIOR HISTORY
OF AFRICA:
ANCIENT TIMES**
by M. Crowder,
R. J. Cootes and
L. E. Snellgrove
Shs. 13/- — (Longman)

To understand life today, we must know what happened yesterday. In the same way, to understand the present, we must know the past.

That is why we read history.

This new book is meant for Form One classes of the secondary schools. Written with very few difficult words and lots of full colour pictures and photographs, it helps to make history come to life.

It starts with the Stone Age life, and comes right up to sixteenth century, when the Portuguese came to East Africa.

Thus the book covers a great many ages — let alone centuries. To show this vast period it has time charts after every few pages which are a great help in getting the idea of the passing of time.

Instead of merely talking about kings and book these days tell the reader how the people lived their everyday lives. This book fulfils this important need.

THE THOUSAND
by Murray Carlin
Shs. 6/50 — (Oxford)

The thousand are European prisoners held by Congo's freedom fighters. The leader of these Europeans, a priest pleads for their lives.

The leader of the Congolese fighters is a strong and angry young man who is not sure if he should let these prisoners be free. He remembers 'the thou-

sand' of his own brother Africans killed without mercy by a white mercenary (a soldier who fights for money).

This is a drama of modern African history in the Congo.

This play is full of action and laughs but it talks about a serious matter. It is a good entry for the coming Schools Drama Festival.



After reading about books you will certainly like to own them. NEW ERA makes this possible with this new Books Please Contest.

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Kenya shoots into space!

A 315 POUND satellite is now circling the earth almost once every hour, until May 1971. It is carrying out scientific experiments to find out X-Rays in space.

A four stage rocket had shot this Explorer satellite into space from a platform near Malindi during Kenya's Jamahuri Celebrations.

The satellite was launched by U. S. A. on an Italian built platform called San Marco, near Malindi some four years ago.

The experiments carried out by the satellite will greatly help to understand the mysteries of our galaxy, the Milky Way.

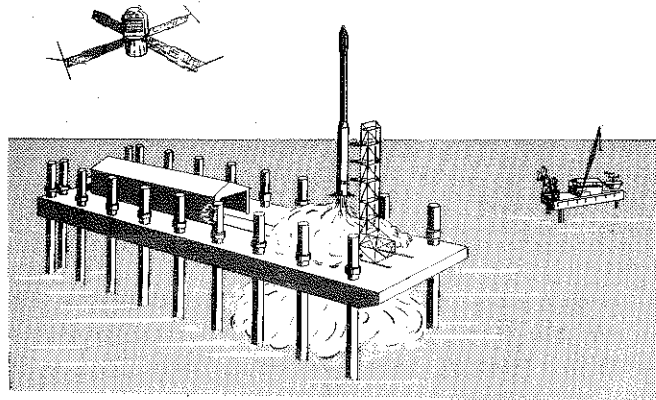
The satellite rocket is part of the U. S. space programme to try and understand and explore space. This is the second such satellite launched from Kenya. The first, called San Marco II, was launched in 1967.

Malindi has been selected as the launching place for this satellite because it is almost on the Equator and so it helps to put the satellite into orbit (journey round the equator with a much smaller and thus cheaper rocket than those launched from Cape Kennedy in Florida, USA).

The San Marco Rocket launching platform is shown here on the left in Formosa Bay, near Malindi. The rock carrying the 315 pound Ex-

plorer satellite is shown here taking off towards outer space after being fired from the Control Platform, Santa Rita, on the right. The control tower, Santa Rita, is linked to the launching platform, San Marco, by underwater cables.

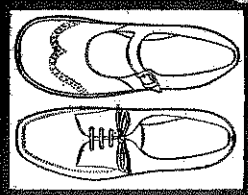
SAN MARCO LAUNCH PLATFORM



The rocket is in four stages and each one of them will fall off after the fuel in it has burnt out. After the last stage (or the top) is left, the satellite will be separated from it and open out as shown in a drawing in the extreme left.

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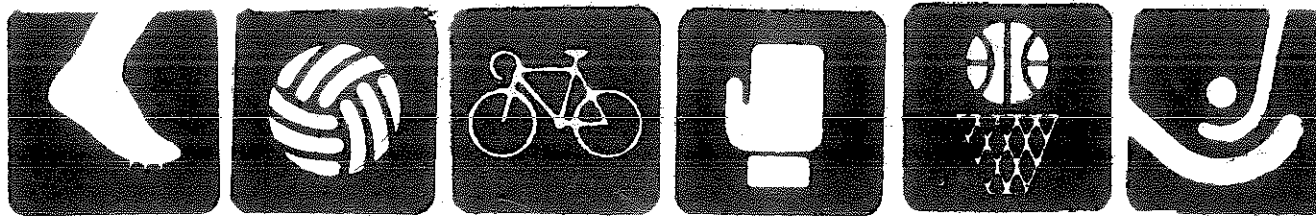
CPE Results

Page from the

Post

Our wonderful

world



Ali wins

MOHAMED ALI, who was known as Cassius Clay, knocked out Oscar Bonavena in the fifteenth round in his heavyweight championship match but could not carry out his boast of "he will be mine in round nine!"

A match of words was fought before the two boxers came into the ring. A few days before, the Argentine champion called Ali 'a chicken' and Ali was very angry.

Thousands of fans of Mohamed Ali, the American Negro boxing champion, watched him start the fight in New York wearing red shorts to frighten Bonavena, who had never been knocked out in his 53 past fights.

Ali started to hit him and move around quickly before he could be hit. But he never 'floated round like a butterfly' as he boasted.

Ali soon grew tired because Bonavena was fighting on.

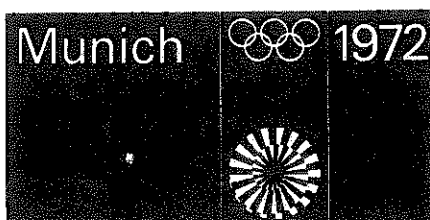
At the start of the ninth round in which Ali promised to knock out Bonavena, the crowd cheered him. But while trying to hit him with his left fist, Ali slipped to knee. Then he used all his skill and power and force to finish off Bonavena but he could not succeed.

The round ended with Ali getting very tired. A few rounds later, there were boos when the crowd wanted them to fight much harder.

In the last and fifteenth round, Ali saved himself from defeat by throwing his hardest blows and one of them caught Bonavena full swing. That was his end. He quickly knocked him down three more times and the referee made him the winner on technical grounds.


After the fight, both the boxers told newsmen that they had more respect for each other. "For a minute in the ninth round I thought that any one of us could go here" said Ali.

Next month Ali fights a much tougher champion, Joe Frazier. If he wins he will become the heavyweight champion of the world.



TWO BEAUTIFUL attractions of the Munich Olympics next year will be the 960 foot TV Tower and five foot six inches tall Miss Munich Uschi Badenberg. Twenty five year old Uschi will be the heroine of the 20 minute colour film 'A Town Invites YOU' telling

people about the Games. Uschi was chosen from a 235 girls for this part. She will wear ancient dress of this town; modern evening dresses and jeans like the noe in the picture in this film. The Munich Olympic symbol is printed on her shirt.



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