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by Kaleni M. Hiyalwa and Esau T. Mbako
Voice othe students of std 10- Exams fever: Mina Ntlai (front) I want to contribute to our country’ 8 development" David Ndiavera (behind M1118) "Iwant to be self-relaint and have a better future" Hekrica Naoses (from right) "Iwish to work and
At the time when education 15 the priority of the .
is a need to look into the conditions which would affect the future national educatlon. A part
study
from the importance of getting children into schools, it is equally important to provide the
necessary facilities for their proper education. , -
previous educational conditions bad in iiblack’i and better 111 " schools. In the . norm 1st: and establish cOnducive conditions at schools, there 15 a need to bring out these specific problems to light in somei individual schools.

In’ this cbnnection NAMIBIA - TODAY had-conducted the first of a series of interviews, to be conducted at various schools within the vicinity of Windhoek, with the entis effortsto formulate - principal, Mr Charles Jansen, of the J an Jonker Afrikaner Senior Secondary School.

Jan Jonker Afrikaner Senior Secondary School was founded in . 1980 and began to operate in 1981 ’ at the initiative of the principal V- M Moland Gariseb and staff of theA. I Steenkamp. The aim was. toproperly accommodate the 2000 former A. I. Steenkamp pupils of standard six and seven who could not be accommodated by the school. ’

Mr J ansen was appointed to be the titst principal of the school and has held the position up to date.

The school which started with the admission of about 250 standard six and seven pupils, began to grew every year until’ in 1984 when t_hQ jr’nah’ic c1ass was’4’introducedr

Today, Jan Jonker Afrikaner Secondary. School_ has (-a population of about 600 pupils ’ and 29 teachers. 1

Mr J ansen said that the number of pupils was reduced from 700 to 600 this year because . of the decentralisation of educational facilities from the past apartheid infrastructures. itThe students have now got an opportunity to-enrol in the schools in which they were not ’ allowed to enter during the colonial era," he noted.

The school, he said, was facing a lot of problems because it lacked basic facilities such as an Assembly Hall which c0u1d be used for academic and social events, and a sports ground.

The principal claimed that the pupils of his school had to travel as far as to the Independence Stadium

in order to do their sports activities adding that it was very expensive for a developing school like theirs. iiWehave to pay R132 per pupil which amounts to over R60 per occasion plus the cost of stadium facilities?

Mr J ansen explained that though the school had a library and two laboratories, they were not well equipped - with books and ' experimental materials which could provide Students with knowledge and skills. .

The biggest problem, the principal noted, was the lack of hostel facilities. He explained that most of the pupils were from low income families such as labourers ' and domestic servants who lived in smallhouses and poor environment which was not conducive to the childrenis studies.

The only solution to the problem is to build a hostel for the children which would cater for their food and make their studies environment convenient? he said".

'MrJansen observed thatinorder to produce well-educated future leaders, there was a need for a _ continuous upgrading of teachers saying that he appreciated the move to replace Afrikaans with English as the' medium of instruction. He noted the international character of English and said, it would open doors to students.

11a u versnag in die DTA koerante dat die regermg van voomeme IS om v1r me gewese bevelvoeder van PLAN, Kameraad Solomon Hauala na in posisie in die nuwe Namibiese militere diens aan te s_tel. .Die daaglikse DTA koerant het beweer dat die regering vir Kameraad Solomon Hauala na_ in posisie van bevelvoerder van die nuwe Namibiese. verdediginglmg anngestel het, en later het die ander Engelse dagblad van die DTA die verslag teruggetrek, en verder beweerdat Kameraad Hauala se aanstelings teruggetrek is weens beweerde misverstand tussen regerings amptenare.

In die eerstc instansie, of daar in . besluit deur die regering onderneem was, om vir die laasgenoemde Kameraad as die bevelvoerder van die nuwe Namibiese verdedigingsmag aan Le stel biy dit die DTA se spekulasic.

Die beskuldigings waaroor Kameraad Hauala beskuldig is, 001 wat hygvolgens hulle moes gedoen of nie gadoen hen nie, oor die beweeSrdc verreking van mense regte, 5211 (1 en dubbele standards oor dle moralitcit van mensc regte verbrekings wees nie; Daar 1s baie gewese Koevogts, SWAGM Konstabels en Sekun'tcit Konstabels wat die Namibiane baie gemarlel het, en waarvan hul rekords vol is weens die vuil dade

ANC HET DIE GEWAPENDE HRYD QPGESKORT

van mensc regw verbrekings in Namibia, en wat op die huidige oomblik nog steeds in die nuwe Namibiese regering as polisie amptenare en sekurileit diens amptenare dien, weens die beleid van nasionale velsocning.

NAMIBIA TODAY is in in posisie om die misdade van daardie honderdes wat deel was van die beplanings van moord soos Kmsinga en ander kriminele dado en mense regte verbrekings in Namibia te tabuieer. Ons wonder of die DTA met sy koerante wat hierdie kriminele dade bygestaan het, bereid sal wees om ons Iabulering van daardie verfoeilike misdade voor te lees. Ons wonder ook wat dit vir die beleid van w nasionale versoening kan doen.

Daar is maniere om sulke maartelaars uit te sluit, om in 101 in die huidige dispensasie' te speel. Die grondwet bied opsies vir die regering aan, om diegene waaraan die regering glo, dat hulk: nie in die; nuwe. dispensasie kan akkommodecr word nie, 16 'die gewese Koevoet saanelaars van die behandcl standarde . Dubbele _ MODISE

Afri Kameraad Joe Modise 1 t4? die Aii'ican National Congas ,4 die bewerings deur Magnus Malan

verwe1p, dat die ANC vrede preek
en op dieselfde tyd geweld-
uitoefen. Kameraad Modise het
dit duidelik beklemtoon dat die
ANC aan vrcedsame
.onderhandelings proses toevemou
is. ffDie ANC herhaal sy
op die intemasionale gemeenskap
om die aangande sanksics teen die
apartheid reg’ering’tc behouh, het .
hy gese. Hy het’sy dank aan die
regering van Namibia, SWAPO
en die Namibiesc burgers
uitgespreek weens die
diplomatieke status wat aan die
ANC gerig is.
;-;... 1., hr r. . t. 1 ..’
3 .Bm’J’fzzg-m .1, id givuamv .;
Kameraad Kovambo Nujoma’ het: vandesweek tydens in
konferensie by die verenigde gemeente kerk gese, dat dit ter
wille van die gewese apartheid stelsel. ism dat daar wantroue
tussen die Namibiese volk ontwikkel het. iiOns. was gese dat
ons kultureel’van mekaar af verskil en dat ons nooit bymekaar
kon kom nie, alhoewel on’s nooit vertel was dat ons lede .van
dieselfde mense-ras is
iiDie taak om die Namibiese volk
op when is baje belangrik, want dit
is die eerstc keer in die Namibiese
geskiedcnis waar ons, ons eie ware
nasionale identitcit gekry hel, en
(la: die tyd van die Verledc waai ons
as Suidwesters beskou. was vir altyd
verby is.
Sy het gese dat die familie, die
basiese eenheid vir opvoeding en
sosialisasie in ons gemeenskap
vemntwoordelik is. Sy het gese dal
sy bewus is dat die vrou in baie
belangrike ml in die familie speel,
want hulle is die mense wat eerstc
in kontak met die babas kom, deur
om die babas met liefde en
versorging tc voorsien om die ’
onbekende wereld te nadcr. Sy het
verder gese dat die Moeders, ’die
kinders leer hoe om to loop, hoe en
war he ect 611 00k hoe om te praat.
uDit moet net nie die enigste rol
1%?! E
J i":
__ -__ .a ,___-_-_:;:
,het sy beklemtoon.
wees, wat die vrou moet speel niei
het sy gewaarsku. Sy hel gese dal
die tyd waar die vrou allenlik in die
kombuis deurgebring hex, vir altyd
verby is, en dat die deu’re vir die
.vrou nou wyd cop is. Kameraad
Nujoma hel dit duidelik aan haar
gehoor beklemtoon dat sy nie met
in geslagstryd besig is me, maar
wou he dal die eru die
gcskiedkundige rede van die
verlede onderdruking en
diskn’minasie verstaan.
Sy het ten laastc gese dat djt
terwille van die apartheid en
uadisionele praktyke is, waarom
die Namibiese volk in hierdie
huidige situasie is. En dat ons die
kindcrs moet opvoed oor die nuwe

betekenis van in demokratiese
gemeenskap, sodat hulle trots op
ons nuWe Republiek van Namibia
kan wees.
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