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Cambodians in New Zealand



We are Khmer Kiwis and we are proud to be citizens of this peaceful nation, New Zealand. But why are we here in the first place? Why did our parents end up in New Zealand?

In the 1970s, 41 Cambodian students came to New Zealand on Colombo Plan and Ford Foundation scholarships. They were made citizens of this country because of the tragic events in Cambodia. Following their arrival, more of us came to NZ in the 80s and early 90s as refugees. NZ took in about 4,661 Cambodian refugees between 1979 and 1992, and they came here for many reasons: fear of the Khmer Rouge regaining power, the fear of war, starvation and revenge, the loss of faith in their own country, persecution etc.

So our parents were forced to leave the country of their birth. They left for a world of peace and freedom where their children could have a future. Since then even more

have arrived through family reunion, or marriage to a New Zealand citizen. And of course many of us were born here - the next generation of Cambodian New Zealanders.

The Khmer Kiwi Times team would like to share with you some of the things we have been doing , some of stories we have heard. We would like to hear your story too, as we look to celebrate the mix of the two cultures we represent as Khmer Kiwis.

In the next issue , we will find out why our community formed into many different groups or association and what benefit does it has for our people.

English Language is the Key

For the Khmer Kiwis who were born here or went to school here, speaking English is just a natural thing and is often easier than speaking Khmer. But for some of their parents or grandparents who only know a little of the language things can be much harder. Working, going shopping, making friends with local people, and communicating with grandchildren can be difficult if you are not confident at speaking English. As I know a bit about how difficult living in a different country with a different language and culture can be, I hope that by holding English classes for adults I can help to make things just a little bit easier.

My name's Stuart and I'm a kiwi who lived and worked in Cambodia for more than 3 years from 2004 to 2007. Since I came back to New Zealand I've met many Cambodians living here – some who speak English like me and some with only limited English. I've been helping teach at the Cambodian Association in Papatoetoe for more than a year and have also started teaching on Tuesday nights with the Auckland Cambodian Youth and Recreation Trust. We have a good little group of students – not everyone can come every week and sometimes it can be difficult with students at different levels, but everyone helps each other and I hope everyone enjoys the class and finds it useful. I enjoy it anyway, and I just want to encourage everyone who wants to improve their English to practice it every day because that is the best way to learn.

For Tuesday Evening ESOL Class Contact ph 278-1941 at the Youth Office or other Cambodian Associations for any available classes.



Stuart Pidgeon helping Khmer with English Learning at the Khmer Youth Trust office, but not long ago he was in Cambodia working with the Mine Action Planning Unit (MAPU) in Preah Vihear.

De-mining in Cambodian by *Stuart Pidgeon* -While New Zealand has been free of war for many years, Cambodia is famous for the tragedy of the Pol Pot era and the fighting that continued for many more years after the Khmer Rouge regime was removed, killing many more

thousands of people. But even after conflict with the Khmer Rouge finally ended in the 1990s, many more Cambodians continued to be injured or killed every year by an enemy that



remained. What was this enemy? The answer is: landmines and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) which means weapons that have not yet exploded). These were landmines laid by the Khmer Rouge, the Cambodian Government, and by Vietnamese soldiers, and bombs that had been dropped by the USA in the years when Lon Nol was prime minister and before the Khmer Rouge came to power.

Even in the early years of this century around 800 people were still being killed or injured by these weapons every year. Most of the victims were poor people living in the countryside who were trying to settle on empty land, or children who found the unexploded bombs and played with them like toys. Today it is common to see people with missing limbs begging in major centres like Phnom Penh, Battambang and Siem Reap – a sight that we in New Zealand are fortunate not to experience very often.

However, a number of de-mining agencies, mostly funded by international donors and using equipment such as mine detectors, machinery and teams of dogs, have been working in Cambodia for more than 10 years and recently the number of accidents has finally started to fall. In the earlier years there were cases of corruption with land cleared of mines being claimed by powerful government officials or the military, and this is why the Cambodian government established groups of government staff in the five most affected provinces to plan which areas should be cleared first and who the land should go to. These provinces were Battambang, Pailin, Banteay Meanchey, Otdar Meanchey and Preah Vihear and I spent three years working with the Mine Action Planning Unit (MAPU) in Preah Vihear. While it will take many years for Cambodia to be completely free of mines and UXO, it is hoped that the number of accidents will continue to decrease and these government groups will be able to focus on other issues.



Khmer Rouge Leaders Face Justice



S-21 Prison in Phnom Penh Formally High School, Now Genocide Museum

After more than 30 years, Khmer Rouge leaders are finally being put on trial. The former Khmer Rouge prison chief of the notorious S-21 (Tuel Sleng), Kaing Guek Eav, also known as "Duch", has been placed on trial by the Cambodian Government. Having sent 17,000 Cambodians to their deaths, he faces numerous charges including committing crimes against humanity, war crimes, torture and homicide. Finding justice is expected to be a long and slow process as other important KR leaders are still awaiting trial. It is these men who led the Khmer Rouge to victory, entering Phnom Penh on the 17th of April, 1975 after a vicious war with the former American backed government. They evacuated the cities forcing thousands into the countryside. People faced lives of little food. Everyone was required to wear black garments for equality and everything belonged to the Rouge high body)- individual.



The Angka aimed to be considered to be bad for the and wealthy people, old and business people. While some were eliminated or new "pure" society.

Phnom Penh on the 17th of April, with the former American backed evacuated the cities forcing thousands into the countryside. People faced lives of little food. Everyone was required to wear black garments for equality and everything belonged to the Rouge high body)- individual.

"cleanse" society of elements it Khmer nation such as educated government officials and some were rehabilitated, most "crashed" in order to create a

Their reign of terror came to an end when Vietnamese soldiers drove them into the jungle in 1979. However the Khmer Rouge, led by Pol Pot, continued to survive as an insurgent movement until 1997.

The Khmer Rouge movement eventually fragmented, defecting gradually to the government side. Pol Pot was arrested by his own men and sentenced to house arrest for killing one of his closest advisers, and former Defense Minister, Son Sen. Not long after, in 1998, Pol Pot died - reportedly from heart failure in his bed. He escaped justice on earth, but perhaps not so in the afterlife.

Approximately 2 million Cambodians died between 1975 to 1979 from starvation, overwork and execution. The photos above show victims, young and old before being executed.



Graves at Toul Sleng S-21

To find out about the Khmer Rouge Tribunal - www.eccc.gov.kh and www.krtrial.info

As Cambodian Kiwis how do we feel about the Khmer Rouge Trial? Is it healing for us? Do we believe that justice will prevail? Does it affect our lives even though we live here? Please send your comments to email: nzkmertrust@hotmail.com

A Documentary Film from New Zealand, in the making for TV3, is being selected to be shown at Hotdocs Film Festival in Toronto Canada.

The documentary *Brother Number One* will follow transatlantic rowing champion Rob Hamill, whose older brother Kerry was a victim of S-21, as he travels to Cambodia to seek truth and justice. On his trip there, Rob will attempt to find out what actually happened to Kerry. He will travel alongside Cambodian translators who are also survivors, and together they will also explore the devastating impact of the Khmer Rouge regime on the Cambodian people. Rob's journey will culminate in a confrontation in court with a Khmer leader, Comrade Duch,



Crew at Piha,NZ

The film is directed by world renowned award-winning filmmaker Annie Goldson (*Punitive Damage, Georgie Girl, An Island Calling*).

In the Photo: The core crew with the Cambodian community in Auckland at the Khmer Youth Office. Producer/Director: Annie Goldson a.goldson@auckland.ac.nz, Producer: James Bellamy james@panpacificfilms.co.nz



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The Cambodian radio show “**Khmer Voice/Samleng Khmer**” was first broadcast on 25th October 1997. The radio show has been serving the Cambodian community by providing news, information, and discussions around relevant Cambodian topics.

Air Time: Tuesday 2:10pm and Thursday 11:35am on 104.6FM, Planet FM & Online www.planetaudio.org.nz

Ship for World Youth

By Soriya Em



Ship for World Youth (SWY) is a youth exchange programme hosted by the Japanese government to foster international cooperation and promote friendship and mutual understanding between the youth of Japan and other countries of the world. New Zealand representatives are selected by the Ministry of Youth Affairs, together with the SWYNZ executive.

In 2008, I was lucky enough to be selected for New Zealand. Our 7 week program took us from Japan to Singapore, Oman and India, meeting government officials and the Crown Prince of Japan. We each chose a topic to study during the programme (I chose environment). SWY gave me an amazing opportunity to learn about environmental issues in other countries, as well as to share information on New Zealand's environment.

We also attended the United Nations University, to listened to lectures and participate in discussions about the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. The trip was not only an educational experience but also an opportunity to start life long friendships, and learn about different cultures. As a Cambodian Kiwi, I felt privileged to represent multicultural New Zealand, and would highly recommend this programme to other Cambodian Youth. For more information about applying for the programme visit www.swynz.org.nz.



Why should we care about the environment?

Cambodia is a country of nearly 15 million people, living on a land area smaller than that of New Zealand (population: 4 million). If you can imagine the population of NZ spread out, we could fit 15 people in each square kilometre, but if you are in Cambodia, you would have to squeeze 82 people into that same space! That equals a lot more people, using up precious environmental resources such as land for food, clean water and air. If Cambodia continues into the future without consideration for the environment, this could result in further pollution, poverty, malnutrition and severe health implications. As well as the direct impact on the lives of Cambodians, the environment plays a significant role in economic development through tourism and export of food products.



We live 9000km away in "clean green" NZ, why should we, as Cambodian New Zealanders care? We should all care about our environment regardless of where we live. In particular, Cambodia is where our families are from. In order to preserve the livelihoods of our families back in Cambodia and retain the culture and beauty of Cambodia's natural environment we

need to change the way we think and act. We do not want to visit Cambodia to see even more polluted rivers, rubbish on the streets, sick children and smoggy air! Do your bit, by changing what you do when you are visiting: put your rubbish in the bin, avoid using too many plastic bags and packaging, reduce your use of cars – next time use a bicycle rickshaw (cyclo), don't waste precious clean water and talk to your families and friends about the importance of keeping Cambodia clean!

We now call NZ home, so be a good kiwi role model and show others how to be "clean and green".

Kamarak Team on one training day in Papatoetoe proudly standing to represent Khmer Soccer in Auckland. (Photo taken in 2009)



Kamarak Soccer Team:

The Kamarak Team was formed in 1998. Since then they have participated in Sunday League soccer, in Cup games and social games. The team trains every Saturday from 3pm to 6pm. Currently they are in the 4th Division in the Auckland Sunday Soccer League. The Results so far:

05/04/2009 Blazer 1 vs Kamarak 1 Waikaraka Park 3

19/04/2009 Kamarak 1 vs Bohemian Celtic 1 Jellicoe Park 1

26/04/2009 Kamarak 9 vs Western Blues 2 Jellicoe Park 1

3/05/2009 Beta FC 2 vs Kamarak 2 Waikaraka Park 3

24/05/2009 Los Halcones Locos 3 vs Kamarak 3 Walker Park 3

For updated results and Fixture go to website

<http://nzkhmertrust.tripod.com/soccerteam.html>



Living far away from our country is always hard and can make us feel homesick

Having settled here in New Zealand, we need something that links us back to our home country. So one must be thankful to those people who bring the familiarity of Cambodian culture, language and tradition to the community here through activities such as the radio shows on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, as well as a number of festivals at the various Khmer temples.

A particular highlight recently was the evening of May 23rd 2009 when the Khmer night belonged to a party organised by the Cambodian Community of New Zealand that brought two popular singers - Mr Chan Samei and Ms It Sreyphin - from our homeland to perform in front of more than 500 people. It was great to see young and old coming together to share the evening and to support the community.



Events at Khmer Buddhist Temples

Wat Khemaraphirataram

- Rice Offering (Rorb Bart ceremony) on the morning of June 6th. Many monks from various temples attended.

- Blessing ceremony for the Crew of “Brother Number One” documentary held on the same morning

- Annual Congress of Khmer Buddhist Council, NZ held on the same afternoon.

-On the evening of June 6th and all day June 7th - Flower festival with participation by Khmer People in NZ and from Australia (Sydney, Queensland, Adelaide and many more) at 455 Porchester Road, Takanini, Auckland. For information contact 09 267-5685



Wat Oudom Samagom Khmer

- Bun Chhoul Vorsa (Entering rainy season) on July 8th. For info contact: the temple 09 277 6351

Wat Sovann Muni Sakor Khmer Krom

- Bun Chhoul Vorsa (Entering rainy season) on July 8th. For info contact: the temple 09 276 5752



From Happiness to Horror and Back Again! The Story of a Cambodian Cycle Ride.

By Adam P Kirby This time last year I was just starting to raise money for an awesome 500 km cycle trip across Cambodia to raise money for clean drinking water for the district of Koh Andaet in south-western Cambodia. This was the World Vision Cambodia Cycle Challenge. Last November I completed the 544 km ride and now I want to share something of this marvellous journey with you.

Nearly 40 New Zealand cyclists ranging in age from 20 to 74 did the challenge, led by three experienced Cambodian cyclists, Smey, Sokum and Neth, plus Andy, from Australia.

It was also something of an insight tour, to experience the country, its people and its tragic modern history. We therefore began in the region of Siem Reap – the centre of the great medieval Khmer empire with its ornately decorated temples. The jungle eventually took



over these grand structures and as we walked and cycled around the ruins we saw that trees have grown through and around the great stones. Yet such is the strength of these towering temples that Hindu gods still stare boldly out upon the world. Still, elegant goddesses dance along the walls. It was good to begin by seeing the ancient heritage of the country.

Sometimes we rode on tarmac roads, while at other times we bounced over rough red dirt, dust clinging to our legs. Our bottoms became sore, but our spirits were excited as group after group of children shouted “Hello...Bye Bye” and slapped our palms as we rode through their villages.

On the third day we stopped at a village primary school, with upwards of 400 children: half in the morning and the others after lunch. The teachers receive US\$40 a month and cultivate their farms when they are not teaching.



Day 4 saw our arrival in the sprawling capital city of Phnom Penh. New apartment blocks stretch back from suburban roadsides and building sites dot the urban landscape. Here is a country truly rebuilding itself, here too you cannot fail to meet several of the many landmine victims so common in Cambodia: one of the most mined countries in the world. Here is the gloriously ornate royal palace of the King of Cambodia, outside of which mothers and children beg or sell postcards, books or water to the tourists. I stopped to buy some water from a young girl, who then made sure I found my friends who had gone on ahead – what kindness in the midst of poverty!

Here too, you can stand “*in the shadow of the heart of darkness*” as you visit the genocide museum housed in the infamous Toul Sleng torture prison known as S21, run by the Khmer Rouge from 1976 – ’79. As you stand within its walls you can sense the horrendous despair which must have gripped its inmates, tortured by a paranoid regime into confessing treasonous crimes they had never thought to commit.



The following day we were taken to Choeng Ek, known today as the “killing fields”

where thousands of Toul Sleng victims finally had their skulls smashed in. It reminded us that we were there to help a new generation to rebuild the future.

From there we set off on the 80 km to Takeo, a further 85 km to Kampot and the final 116 km to Sihanoukville on the coast. Our Cambodian hosts were tremendous, fruit at every stop, fried rice or noodles for lunch and delicious Cambodian food for dinner every night. At each stop I tried to communicate with the local people in my few words of Khmer which gave me a real sense of connecting with the country we were travelling through.

There is a lot of poverty and clearly many challenges lie ahead. Yet I felt very happy and relaxed with the people. It was truly marvellous to be there and I look forward to strengthening my ties with Cambodia and its people in the future.



**If You want happiness for a lifetime, help the next generation
(Chinese Proverb)**

Health

Face the facts – The New Anti-Smoking Campaign

Imagine: “five thousand New Zealanders die each year due to smoking – the equivalent of losing a town the size of Alexander”. This is based on scientific evidence and is one of five facts put forward by New Zealand’s new anti-smoking campaign – “Face the Facts”, which is currently circulating throughout New Zealand using television advertisements, radio, web and outdoor advertising. It aims to improve New Zealand’s awareness of tobacco use and its health consequences, challenging New Zealanders to “Face the Facts”. It hopes to improve New Zealand’s health profile by



reducing smoking related deaths, diseases and cancer.

Literature has constantly shown that people have limited knowledge concerning the dangers of smoking. Some smokers are convinced that they are unlikely to develop smoking related diseases. This is

problematic because according to the New Zealand Ministry of Health (MOH), smoking can cause harm and damage to practically every organ and system in the body! It can reduce your quality of life and longevity – “smoking can rob your loved ones of 15 years of your life”. Thus, it is important that smokers and their families and friends come to grips with the truth of

smoking and its effects, and take action to address smoking.

So, when you do see the advertisements, know that they facts are real and true. Spread the word and help people understand the risks of smoking!

Need immigration help?

What we do—and do best—are definitely a big sigh of relief for you. NZIHS believes that you should be in your top form when you enter New Zealand and not some worn-out newbie, so stressed-out with all the hassles and headaches of a convoluted migration process. Entering NZ should not be a right-of-passage! **It should be your well-deserved reward for qualifying as a migrant.**



Relying on the expertise and experience of those who have come before you is a priceless wisdom you should never learn the hard way. NZ Immigration Help Service Ltd is founded by people who have taken each of the same steps you will make as you get yourself established in New Zealand being migrants themselves, and has perfected its ability to understand, interpret and apply the intricacies of the immigration policy. The company will save you the mistakes that our principals' made as applicants (or our clients') and impart with you the lessons that have been learnt out of the countless times we have journeyed through the same procedures. You have long been entrusting in the hands of professionals many important tasks you would neither do yourself nor request as a favor from a friend or relative. Your health treatment, you entrust with your doctor; your litigations, you entrust with your lawyer. This life-changing decision of migrating to New Zealand, you should entrust

only with a Professional Immigration Adviser that knows the nitty-gritty of the whole immigration process and who would patiently explain the process to you. NZIHS will evaluate your rightful chance of application by giving you an honest assessment of your case, presenting the options available to you, and assisting you in each step. Our previous clients will attest that professional assistance is simply just the economic & guessing-free way of moving-in closer to your goal of settling in New Zealand. Ideally, your Adviser should be able to provide a cost-effective, less time-consuming and ideally the stress-free way of going about your migration. Whether you are the applicant who is too busy with your current pre-migration life or the petitioner who is hundreds of miles away to see through it all, NZIHS is definitely committed to ultimately making you or your loved ones the latest batch of immigrants to New Zealand. So, **contact us through our Free-phone 0800 NZ1 HELP; Landline 09 8364935; email nzihelpservice@xtra.co.nz; mobile 021 28NZIHS and find out how we can help.**



**Read on in
Khmer.....**

ភាសាអង់គ្លេសគឺជាគន្លឹះ

សម្រាប់ជនជាតិ NZ ដើមកំណើតខ្មែរ ដែលកើតនៅទីនេះ ឬទៅសាលានៅទីនេះ ការនិយាយភាសាអង់គ្លេសគឺជារឿងធម្មតា ហើយពេលខ្លះមានភាពងាយស្រួលជាងការនិយាយភាសាខ្មែរទៅទៀត។ ប៉ុន្តែ សម្រាប់ឪពុកម្តាយ និងជីដូនជីតារបស់ពួកគេ ដែលចេះភាសាអង់គ្លេសតែបន្តិចបន្តួចវិញ អ្វីៗគឺជាការលំបាកសម្រាប់ពួកគេ។ ការប្រកបការងារ ការទៅផ្សារ ការរាប់អានមិត្តភក្តិ និងការប្រាស្រ័យទាក់ទងជាមួយនឹងចៅៗរបស់ពួកគេ អាចមានការលំបាក ប្រសិនណាបើពួកគេមិនសូវចេះភាសាអង់គ្លេសនោះ។ ដោយហេតុថា ខ្ញុំធ្លាប់បានឆ្លងកាត់នូវភាពលំបាកក្នុងការដែលរស់នៅក្នុងប្រទេសគេ ហើយមិនចេះភាសា និងមិនយល់ពីវប្បធម៌គេនោះ ខ្ញុំសង្ឃឹមថា ការដែលបង្កើតឲ្យមាននូវថ្នាក់សិក្សាភាសាអង់គ្លេសសម្រាប់មនុស្សពេញវ័យ អាចនឹងជួយឲ្យអ្វីៗប្រសើរឡើងបាន។

ឈ្មោះរបស់ខ្ញុំ គឺ Stuart។ ខ្ញុំជាជនជាតិ Kiwi ដែលធ្លាប់រស់នៅ និងប្រកបការងារនៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជាអស់រយៈពេលជាង ៣ឆ្នាំ ពីឆ្នាំ ២០០៤ ដល់ ២០០៧។ តាំងពីខ្ញុំត្រឡប់មកប្រទេស NZ វិញ ខ្ញុំបានជួបជាមួយនឹងប្រជាជនកម្ពុជាដែលរស់នៅទីនេះជាច្រើន ដែលអ្នកខ្លះនិយាយភាសាអង់គ្លេសបាន ដូចខ្ញុំដែរ និងអ្នកខ្លះទៀតមិនសូវជាចេះប៉ុន្មានឡើយ។ ខ្ញុំធ្លាប់បានជួយបង្រៀននៅសមាគមកម្ពុជានៅ Papatoetoe អស់រយៈពេលជាងមួយឆ្នាំ ហើយបានចាប់ផ្តើមបង្រៀនជារៀងរាល់យប់ថ្ងៃអង្គារ នៅឯ Cambodian Youth and Recreation Trust។ យើងមានសិស្សមួយក្រុមតូចដ៏ល្អដែលពួកមួយចំនួនមិនអាចមកសិក្សាបានជារៀងរាល់អាទិត្យនោះទេ។ ជួនពេលខ្លះ យើងមានការលំបាកដែរ ព្រោះសិស្សទាំងនោះមានកំរិតចំនេះដឹងមិនស្មើគ្នា ប៉ុន្តែពួកគេទាំងអស់នោះចេះជួយគ្នាណាស់។ ខ្ញុំសង្ឃឹមថា ពួកគេទាំងអស់ចូលចិត្តការសិក្សារបស់ពួកគេ ហើយនឹងយល់ថាការសិក្សានេះគឺមានសារសំខាន់សម្រាប់ពួកគេ។ ខ្ញុំចូលចិត្តថ្នាក់នេះណាស់ ហើយខ្ញុំក៏ចង់ធ្វើការលើកទឹកចិត្តដល់អ្នកទាំងអស់ដែលមានបំណងសិក្សាភាសានេះ ឲ្យធ្វើការអនុវត្តជារៀងរាល់ថ្ងៃ ដែលប្រការនេះគឺជាវិធីដែលល្អបំផុតសម្រាប់ការរៀនភាសាអង់គ្លេសនោះ។

សម្រាប់ការសិក្សាថ្ងៃអង្គារពេលល្ងាច ESOL សូមធ្វើការទាក់ទងតាមទូរសព្ទលេខ 278 1941 ទៅ ការិយាល័យយុវជន ឬ សមាគមកម្ពុជាផ្សេងទៀត នៅក្នុងទីក្រុង Auckland ។

Problem Gambling Foundation មូលនិធិ បញ្ហាល្បែងស៊ីសង នៃ ប្រទេសញូវឡេន

Asian Gambling Problem Services ក្រសួងបំរើផ្នែកអាស៊ីនៃបញ្ហាល្បែងស៊ីសង

យើងរាល់គ្នាបានដឹងហើយថា ល្បែងស៊ីសងអាចចាត់ទុកថា ជាល្បែងកំសាន្ត ប៉ុន្តែវាអាចនាំអោយ អោយធ្លាក់មហន្តរាយបាន ។ ជាញឹកញាប់យើងរាល់គ្នាពុំបានដឹងថា ការគ្រោះថ្នាក់នៃល្បែងស៊ីសងនោះធ្លាក់លើខ្លួនយើង គ្រួសារយើង ហើយនឹងសហគមន៍យើងនោះទេ ។ ល្បែងស៊ីសង វាផ្ដើមដំបូង ហើយវាអាចទៅជាជួរចត់នៅពេលក្រោយបាន ។ ល្បែងស៊ីសងអាចនាំអោយមនុស្សម្នាក់ៗ ក្លាយទៅជា៖



ចេះភូតភរ-កុហក់គេ

លួចបន្លំគេ

កូនចៅមានការឈឺចាប់

ឈ្លោះប្រកែកប្ដីប្រពន្ធ

ភ្លេចគ្រួសារ បងប្អូន ញាតិមិត្ត

ជំពាក់គេក៏កាន់តែជ្រៅទៅៗ

វាអាចនាំអោយបាត់បង់ការងារ ផ្ទះសំបែង ឬអស់សង្ឃឹមខ្លួនឯង ។

មូលដ្ឋានផ្នែកបញ្ហាល្បែងស៊ីសងនៃប្រទេសញូវឡេន

បំរើការងារផ្នែកអាស៊ី ដោយឥតគិតតម្រៃ អ្នកវិជ្ជាជីវៈ ហើយក្រសួងក្សេមសម្ងាត់

ទូរស័ព្ទលេខ 0800 862 342 9 0800 862 3424

ខ្សែទូរស័ព្ទផ្ទាល់ 09 369 0699 9 093 369 0699

បើគ្មានការឆ្លើយតបពេលអ្នកទូរស័ព្ទ សូមបន្តកន្លែងសារ ។

ប្រព័ន្ធពន្ធនាគាររបស់ NZ នឹងត្រូវបានលើកយកមកសិក្សាដោយក្រុមការងារ ដែលទទួលបន្ទុកជួយដល់ រដ្ឋាភិបាលក្នុងការបង្កើតគោលនយោបាយ

ក្រុមការងារស្តីពីប្រព័ន្ធពន្ធនាគារដែលរួមមានអ្នកជំនាញផ្នែកសិក្សាធិការនិងសមាជិកនៃផ្នែក ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ ។

ក្រុមការងារនេះដឹកនាំដោយ Bob Buckle ដែលជាព្រឹត្តិបុរសនៃមហាវិទ្យាល័យគ្រប់គ្រង និង ពាណិជ្ជកម្មរបស់សាកលវិទ្យាល័យ Victoria ។

សាស្ត្រាចារ្យ Buckle មានប្រសាសន៍ថា ក្រុមរបស់លោក នឹងធ្វើការត្រួតពិនិត្យ ដែលមានលក្ខណៈ ទូលំទូលាយមួយ ទៅលើប្រព័ន្ធពន្ធនាគារ ដែលរួមបញ្ចូលទាំងពន្ធនាគារផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន និងពន្ធនាគារ សាជីវកម្ម និង GST។

ចំនួនរបស់ Telecom បានធ្លាក់ចុះត្រឹម ៤០% នៅក្នុងខែទី ៩ រហូតដល់ខែមិនា ដោយហេតុថា វាបានប្រឈមនឹងការប្រកួតប្រជែងកាន់តែខ្លាំងទៅៗ និងឱកាសនៃការចំណេញកាន់តែតូច

ក្រុមហ៊ុននេះរកប្រាក់ចំនូលបានចំនួន ៣២២ លានដុល្លារ នៅក្នុងកំឡុងពេលនេះ បើប្រៀបធៀបទៅ នឹងចំនួន ៥៣៧ លានដុល្លារ នៅក្នុងពេលដដែលកាលពីឆ្នាំមុន។

ក្រុមហ៊ុននេះបានប្រាប់ឲ្យដឹងថា ការថយចុះនៃសេដ្ឋកិច្ចបានបំផ្លាញនូវប្រាក់ចំនូន ៣០ លានដុល្លារ ពី បន្ទុកប្រាក់ចំនួនរបស់ខ្លួននៅក្នុងកំឡុងពេលនោះ។

ប៉ុន្តែ ក្រុមហ៊ុន Telecom នេះ នៅតែរំពឹងថា ខ្លួននឹងបង្កើននូវប្រាក់ចំនួនរបស់ខ្លួនបានពី ៤៦០ លាន ដុល្លារ ទៅ ៥០០ លានដុល្លារ នៅក្នុងកំឡុងពេលពេញមួយឆ្នាំ។ ក្រុមហ៊ុននេះ នឹងធ្វើការផ្តល់នូវប្រាក់ ចំណេញចំនួន ៦% ទៅដល់ម្ចាស់ភាគហ៊ុននីមួយៗ បើប្រៀបធៀបទៅនឹងឆ្នាំកន្លងទៅ ដែលប្រាក់ ចំណេញមានចំនួន៧%។

ក្រុមហ៊ុន Telecom បានដោះស្រាយរួចហើយនូវជម្លោះផ្លូវច្បាប់ជាមួយនឹងគូប្រជែងរបស់ខ្លួន Vidafone ទាក់ទងនឹងសេវាទូរសព្ទចល័ត កាលពីថ្ងៃព្រហស្បតិ៍។

ក្រុមហ៊ុននេះបានបន្ថែមថា ខ្លួនបានបាត់បង់នូវអតិថិជនចំនួន ១១០០០ នាក់ នៅក្នុងត្រីមាសទីបី ហើយ បានរំពឹងថា ការប្រកួតប្រជែង នឹងមានសភាពកាន់តែតានតឹង នៅពេលដែលខ្លួន នឹងធ្វើការចាប់ផ្តើម ដំណើរការសេវាទូរសព្ទចល័ត XT នៅចុងខែឧសភាខាងមុខនេះ។

ការគាំទ្រចំពោះគណបក្សជាតិ National Party បានកើនឡើង តាមរយៈលទ្ធផលនៃការស្ទង់មតិចុង ក្រោយមួយរបស់ Roy Morgan ប៉ុន្តែមានការធ្លាក់ចុះសម្រាប់ដៃគូគាំទ្ររបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល

តាមលទ្ធផលនៃការស្ទង់មតិបង្ហាញឲ្យឃើញថា គណបក្សជាតិ National Party បានកើនកើនឡើង ចំនួនប្រាំពិន្ទុដល់ ៥៥% ដោយគិតទាំងការគាំទ្រដែលបានមកពីស្មើតែគ្រប់ភាគីទាំងអស់។

ការគាំទ្រសម្រាប់គណបក្ស Maori បានធ្លាក់ចុះចំនួន ១.៥ ពិន្ទុ ធៀបទៅនឹង ២% ហើយ ការគាំទ្រ សម្រាប់គណបក្ស ACT បានធ្លាក់ចុះរហូតដល់ ០.៥ ធៀបទៅនឹងកម្រិត ២%នោះ។

ការគាំទ្រសម្រាប់គណបក្សពលកម្ម Labor Party មានការធ្លាក់ចុះពីពិន្ទុ ពីចំនុច ៣០.៥% ហើយ គណបក្ស Green Party ក៏បានធ្លាក់ចុះចំនួន ១.៥% ធៀបទៅនឹង ៧% ដែរ។

គណបក្ស Progressive Party របស់លោក Jim Anderton គឺជាគណបក្សតែមួយគត់ក្រៅពី គណបក្ស National Party ដែលចំនួននៃការគាំទ្រមានការកើនឡើងពី ០ ទៅ ០.៥%។

ការស្ទង់មតិនេះត្រូវបានធ្វើឡើងចំពោះប្រជាជនចំនួន ៨៩៥ នាក់ ហើយមានគម្លាតកំហុស បូកបូក ៣.២%។

តើអ្នកពេញចិត្តនឹងគុណភាពជីវិតរបស់អ្នកឬទេ?

ប្រជាជន NZ មានការពេញចិត្តនឹងជីវិតរស់នៅរបស់ពួកគេ ទោះបីជាពួកគេមិនសូវទទួលបាននូវប្រាក់ ចំណូលច្រើនក៏ដោយ។ នេះបើតាមតួលេខដែលបានចេញផ្សាយដោយ OECD។

អង្គការសម្រាប់ការអភិវឌ្ឍ និងសហប្រតិបត្តិការសេដ្ឋកិច្ច (OECD) បានបង្ហាញថា ប្រជាជន NZ ស្ថិតនៅលំដាប់ទី ៦ ក្នុងចំណោមលំដាប់ទាំងអស់៣០ស្តីពីការពេញចិត្តនឹងជីវិតរស់នៅរបស់ពួកគេ ប៉ុន្តែពួកគេស្ថិតនៅលំដាប់ទីបីនៅក្រោមគេទាក់ទិននឹងប្រាក់ចំណូលជាមធ្យមសម្រាប់មនុស្សម្នាក់។

របាយការណ៍នេះក៏បានបង្ហាញថា ប្រជាជន NZ ចំណាយពេលវេលាតិចតួចជាងគេដើម្បីមើល ទូរទស្សន៍ បើប្រៀបធៀបទៅនឹងប្រជាជននៅក្នុងបណ្តាប្រទេសឧស្សាហកម្មផ្សេងៗទៀត។

បណ្តាញទូរសព្ទចល័តទីបីរបស់ NZ ត្រូវបានបើកឲ្យដំណើរការ

ក្រុមហ៊ុនទូរសព្ទចល័តទីបីរបស់ប្រទេស NZ ត្រូវបានផ្តល់ឈ្មោះ និងថ្ងៃចាប់ផ្តើមដំណើរការ ប៉ុន្តែ សម្រាប់អ្នកដែលចង់ដឹងព័ត៌មានពិស្តារបន្ថែមទៀត ត្រូវបានគេឲ្យរង់ចាំ។

ក្រុមហ៊ុននេះត្រូវបានគេឲ្យឈ្មោះថា 2degrees ហើយគឺជាសាខាដែលសារគមនាគមន៍ NZ បាន បង្ហាញនៅក្នុងការបើកសន្និសីទសារព័ត៌មាននៅក្នុងទីក្រុង Auckland កាលពីពេលថ្មីៗនេះ។ ដោយមាននូវតំបន់ទទួលសេវាចំនួនជាង ៣០០ ដែលត្រូវបានដំឡើង និងទឹកប្រាក់ចំនួន ២៥០ លាន ដុល្លារត្រូវបានចំណាយ ក្រុមហ៊ុននេះបានឲ្យដឹងថា ខ្លួននឹងចាប់ផ្តើមដំណើរការចាប់ពីខែ សីហា ខាងមុខ នេះ។

ប្រព័ន្ធ 3G នឹងត្រូវបានដាក់ឲ្យប្រើប្រាស់មុនគេ នៅក្នុងក្រុង Auckland Wellington និង Christchurch។ ប៉ុន្តែ កិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងបើកចំហរសេវាអន្តរជាតិជាមួយនឹង Vodafone មានន័យថា អតិថិជន 2degrees នឹងអាចទូរសព្ទ ឬទទួលទូរសព្ទ គ្រប់ទីកន្លែងទាំងអស់នៅក្នុងប្រទេស។

លេខក្បាល 022 នឹងត្រូវបានដាក់ឲ្យអតិថិជនប្រើប្រាស់។

ការចាប់ផ្តើមនៅក្នុងពេលថ្មីៗនេះ ត្រូវបានធ្វើឡើង ២ថ្ងៃមុនពេលដែលក្រុមហ៊ុន Telecom ដ៏ធំមួយ បានចាប់ផ្តើមនូវទីផ្សារសម្រាប់ ប្រព័ន្ធ3G "XT" ថ្មីមួយរបស់ខ្លួន។ Vodafone កំពុងតែបន្តពង្រីក នូវប្រព័ន្ធ 3G របស់ខ្លួន។

នាយកប្រតិបត្តិក្រុមហ៊ុននេះ Mike Reynolds មានប្រសាសន៍ថា ទីផ្សារភាគច្រើននៅលើពិភពលោក មាននូវប្រព័ន្ធទូរសព្ទចល័តដូចនេះយ៉ាងតិច ៣ ហើយគ្មានប្រទេសណាមួយដែល "ទទួលបាននូវការ បន្ទាបតម្លៃនៅក្នុងទីផ្សារប្រព័ន្ធទូរសព្ទចល័តដូចនេះឡើយ។

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