

125 Perry Street, Lowell, MA 01852


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9- ¢ีกisth: 760 Merrimack Street, Lowell, Massachusetts (right in the Acre neigborhood)







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Assistant City Manager David Trietsch, left, along with Samkhann Kheoun, executive director of Cambodian Mutual Assistance Association, center, and real estate agent Ken Harkins inspected the group's prospective new home site on Merrimack Street.

## Cambodian group tours potential new home

[^0]mid January Kheoun said his group will have to raise $\$ 500,000$. The CMAA would double its space for cultural education, English classes, b training and social events. The group is now housed on Fletcher Street.
"It is really symbolic," Kheoun said. "We're oing to be more visible to the community than e are right now. It will be nccessible to public ransportation. On top of that, we will have more space to do the community education programs."


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# Space Radar to Study Khmer Temples at Angkor 

ARCHEOLOGISTS, who make a practice of densifying exotic cultures of the long ago, had their hands full here last week comprehending a very modern one that could be a valuable ally in their investigation of the distant past

At first, it was one of those awkward encounters between two cultures - not across the wide gulfbetween science and the humanities, as elucidated by the scientistwriter C.P. Snow in the 1960s, but between two quite different sciences: archeology and the technology of remote sensing from space.

After two days of deciphering each other's arcane language, the archeologists managed to recognize how their needs could be met in part by the new technology's capabilities. The result was a plan for using space radar to advance the study of one of the world's most magnificent archeological sites, the Khmer temples of Angkor in the remote jungle of northern Cambodia.

The archeologists hope that a detailed analysis of radar pictures, taken of the Angkor region by an American space shuttle last October, will open their eyes to more ruins hidden in the jungle and will give them a better understanding of the total environment that supported this sacred and administrative capital of the Khmer civilization from the 9th through the 13th centuries. Many of the palaces, temples, moats and waterworks were constructed at the time Europe was building its great cathedrals.
"I came here mildly curious, and a little skeptical, " said Dr. Elizabeth Moor, a University of London archeologist who is directing excavations at Angkor. "Now I'm quite excited. This is a new methodology. We can develop new research goals and new ways of looking at the site."

Scientist at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., where the imaging radar system was developed, came away from their encounter with archeologist with a greater awareness that their technology has more potential uses, and eager users, than they had originally conceived. The primary purpose of the experimental flights by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration was to test the radar's ability to monitor natural and human-induces environmental changes taking place on Earth.

Dr. Diane L. Evans, chief scientist of the radar project, promised to supply the archeologists with the raw data from which the radar images were produced and advise them on how to filter and analyze the data to
extract information not immediately obvious in the pictures.
If a proposal for another shuttle flight with the radar is approved, she said, the
needs of archeologists working at many places around the world would be carefully considered.

Until now, the application of space imaging radar to archeology has been an afterthought. "There has been sort of a language and idea barrier between the radar people and their users," said Dr. Pamela Logan, science director of the China Exploration and Research Society in Altadena, Calif., which will be using the technology to search for ruins along the legendary Silk Road in the desert of northwestern China.

The meeting, held at Princeton University, was the first formal attempt to bridge the gap between these two sciences. It was organized by the World Monuments Fund in New York City, which specializes in the conservation of architectural monuments, and the Royal Angkor Foundation of Budapest, which conducts research at the Cambodian site. The J. M. Kaplan Fund, a New York philanthropy, supported the meeting as part of its new efforts of encourage the application of new technologies to archeology

Interest in exploring the ruins of Angkor, covering 125 square miles, has increased after an interruption of two decades caused by warfare and civil strife. Some of the temples of brick, sandstone and limestone have fallen into disrepair, some being overgrown by jungle vines. Looting has occurred, and gunfire can still be heard in the hinterlands.

The danger of land mines makes large areas inaccessible. Archeologists suspect that these areas contain evidence of settlements where the builders of the temples lives and also clues to prehistoric occupation, perhaps going back to 5000 B.C. More than 60 prehistoric mounds have already been identified, and villagers often dig up stone tools, but few of the mounds have been scientifically excavated.

The centerpiece of the conference was the blowup of a color picture, which NASA scientists had just processed from radar data gathered in a shuttle pass over Southeast Asia. Targeting Angkor had been a last minute addition to the mission, after an official of the World Monuments Fund read a newspaper account and sent an urgent request to NASA.

Huddling around the picture, archeologists saw all the old familiar places. There was the principal temple complex, Angkor Wat, as a large green rectangle. It was surrounded by a moat in straight black lines. Dr. Moore pointed to Preah Ko, a cluster of ninth-century palaces
that to her "contains evidence of the moment of change with the introduction of Indian culture" by the Khmer kings.

Dark rectangles denoted the large reservoirs that some archeologists think were reflecting pools to accentuate the temple splendors, as well as sources of water for the people and for rice cultivation. A landscape architect could make out the courses of ancient rivers, now dry, and other geological features that could be important in understanding regional development.
"Angkor is all about water," said John H. Stuffs, program director of the World Monuments Fund. "It seems to be of paramount importance to understand the old hydrological systems, if they are to be properly restored. Water in the old moats separated the outer world from those sacred precincts. And waterways were probably necessary to bring in the limestone for construction."

Some of the archeologists came to the meeting with unrealistic expectation. No, Dr. Evans said, the radar could not directly expose the presence of buried temple ruins. In deserts, the microwave signals can penetrate the arid sand to depths of 15 feet, which has revealed ancient riverbeds and apparent artifacts in the Egyptian desert. But radar does not penetrate moist soils, although surface textures and variations in vegetation recorded in the images could provide clue to where something is buried, especially if the images are analyzed in conjunction with aerial or space remote-sensing surveys in visible and infrared light

The space imaging radar system, tested on two shuttle missions last year, transmits pulses of microwave energy in three different wavelengths toward Earth and measures the strength and time delay of the energy that is scattered back to the antenna. The returning signals can be read in ways to show the shape and nature of the surface. A composite of the data is used to produce photograph-like images of the terrain and structures on it.

## By JOHN NOBLE WILFORD

 Princeton, New Jersey


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# LOOKING BEYOND A BROKEN CULTURE: Its Legacies and Its Future 

Khmer culture has flourished and receded many times throughout her history. This fluctuation in prosperity and in government has helped to bring about a series of changes within the culture over the centuries. In addition, different ethnic groups have become influential at different times and there has been a broad scope of interaction with the peoples of other nations. Cultural richness is a kind of measurement of the happiness and harmony of a people. Each time it is lost, there is a national need to rebuild it. The people begin to restore, to preserve and to recollect the past, and moreover, they begin to develop a "new" tradition. This was seen to occur after the decline of the glorious Angkor Wat period. The outpouring of creative energy which came forth at this time is often referred to as a "rebirth" of the culture.
George Crumb, an eminent American composer, has said, "...there are more people who see culture evolving in the form of a spiral rather then in the form of an evolution along a single line." Well-known anthropologist May Ebihara, when addressing the issue of preserving "traditional" elements of Khmer culture at a conference in Washington, D.C. in 1985, stated: "One must also recognize that Khmer culture cannot be conceived of as something frozen in amber like some fossil." And, when addressing the issue of Asian traditions at a conference in Hong Kong, composer/scholar Chou Wen-Chung said, "We must not think of it as quiescent water in a self-contained lake, whose immobile beauty inspires memories of the past and admiration for what has been created. No, let us see Asian esthetics as a flowing stream, which pushes forward irreversibly in constant response to an ever-changing environment and in eternal search for the future and in which the past lives in the present."

Each time after the Khmer people have suffered some kind of cultural downfall, there has been a period when the people have exercised creativity and imagination to restore and to invent new forms of tradition. Once again the Khmer people are beginning to interact with foreign cultures, even before the nation is stabilized politically or economically. Khmer culture and education will now find new inspiration and energy from many sources both inside and outside its boundaries. We must develop a Khmer culture both without accepting everything from past traditions or abandoning it. The modern Khmer culture can be a tool to unify and harmonize a wounded people, regardless of individual political tendencies, or past traumatic memories, just as it has happened throughout our stormy history. Once and for all, we must support a culture that belongs to our people and the future generations to come, at any cost. Cultural strength is something that all Khmer people are proud of, and something which has no boundaries in time, in economics, or in politics. If we will be willing to stand on the other side of a "closed-door" mentality, we will succeed in developing a "modern" Khmer culture that includes everyone. For example, many of our villagers recognize and participate in the Khmer culture with much more sophistication than many of our intellectuals, educators, artists or politicians. We will successfully lead our own people only once we have succeeded in recognizing and in-
cluding our culture in the scheme of things. This requires not only a vast knowledge, but vision and imagination to move forward in the making of a culture. Therefore, if we believe ourselves to be leaders, and regardless of whatever field our expertise belongs to, or whatever political tendency we may associate with, we must center our energies on the reconstruction of this broken cultural center, and on the formation of a "modern" Khmer culture. We will be best served by opening ourselves up to learn culture from a WORLD VIEW, and certainly we must understand fully the cultural activities of our immediate neighbors. Otherwise, we will continually run the risk of getting caught in the trap of "cultural colonization" over and over again.

In order to create a "modern" culture, we must first modernize the ज7 yond the boundaries of the Khmer nation. After all, boundaries are continually changing anyway. About 2,000 years ago, the people of Kauk Thloak, an area which was approximately in the southwestern part of Cambodia, became a well-known cultural center which was in touch with other thriving cultures. The Chinese referred to this place as Fou Nan, and recorded its cultural diversity, invention and advanced facilities. Perhaps because of their seaport city of O Keo they were a center for commercial trade, and most importantly, a place where intercultural exchanges could take place. But, it should be pointed out that the people of Kauk Thloak or Fou Nan, had their own indigenous culture, and had a strong enough identity to counter-balance with the various commercial and cultural influences. Was this a "modern" culture which was begun by the people of Kauk Thloak? And what about the culture which thrived one thousand years later at Angkor? And more recently, did we really succeed in implementing intercultural elements in our curriculum structure in the study of world culture, after obtaining independence from the colonial French? Were we successful in our "open-door" mentality during the Democratic Kampuchea regime? And what happened to Buddhism during the reign of this regime? Were the people and our culture recognized properly at this time? The questions are essential to our healing as a nation, and necessary if we are to avert the repetition of the same miscalculations. We can now wonder what might have happened had we employed some Khmer futurologists, political scientists or cultural leaders to foresee what has recently transpired in Eastern Europe.

However, we will have to go beyond the search for a thorough knowledge of the Khmer culture, and consequently the search for an "identity". Simply put, once one finds his or her identity, what is next? Our present position and attitude should include responsibility for the future generations and its culture. Again, we must direct ourselves toward the development of an educated Khmer people. This will be well worth our energies.

How should this education take place? Cultivating the knowledge and interest in Khmer culture does not require that reinvention of what had been created in the past. On the contrary, much of the effort
would go toward creating within mediums which exist in the current and interacting with cultural elements which include the rest of the world. A modern Khmer culture will be a part of a global village, regardless of ideological pluralism. It will be important to strive for a curriculum that is neither Khmer-centric, Euro-centric, America-centric, and so on.

The implementation of the arts, religion and humanities should be a strong part of the curriculum, which together with the sciences and technology can propel the Khmer nation into a truly "modern" culture relatively soon. There must be a balance between cultural education and knowledge and technological expertise. This will provide the youth of our nation with a peaceful connection to the rest of the world, and a basis on which individual economic strength can build. If a nation is strong only from a military or economic point of view, erosion will eventually take places, as has been seen on this peninsula, and in other parts of the world. The culture is a human invention which nurtures and feeds our people on both physical levels as well as spiritual ones. A nation which can sustain a state of prolonged unity through its culture, and not through a set of imported ideologies, will survive many changes and traumas well. If leaders insist on ignoring their nation's culture and the cultures of the world, they will not succeed in obtaining the cooperation and support of their people. It is our cultural history which defines us, which makes us timeless and which makes all people a world family. The Khmer people have a strong need to find brotherhood and sisterhood with their own people and others around them once again. Making a commitment to education in the arts and humanities will help to remind us all how much

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beauty and harmony exists within us.
At the turn of this century, the great French sculptor, Auguste Rodin saw a performance by the Royal Khmer dance troupe when it visited France. He was deeply moved by the performance and said: "The Cambodians have given us everything that the past holds; their own past which is equal to our own. We have lived three days out of three thousand years ago. It is impossible to see human nature brought to such perfection. It was so only among they and the Greeks."

By Chinary Ung, D.M.A.
Professor of Music, Arizona State University
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Komar Day Care Center

Cambodian New Year Celebration April, 1995


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# Cultural Aspects of 

## Doing Business

with Cambodians

by Mark G. Friedman, Instructor, Franklin Pierce College

The market economy model that has been adopted throughout much of Southeast Asia promises a better future for Cambodia too. Recently, the Wall Street Journal reported a $\$ 25.2$ million joint venture between Dutch brewer Heineken, Singapore's Fraser \& Neave, and Cambodian distributor Progress Import \& Export. Economically undeveloped Cambodia, blessed by unbelievably fertile soil and abundant mineral resources, has its greatest wealth in a population eager to modernize. As area businesspeople pursue ground floor opportunities in Cambodia, it's important to keep a few cultural points in mind.

In Cambodia, as in all of Asia, you must constantly strive to preserve face. In no way should you ever embarrass or make a Cambodia feel small. By always showing respect you can reduce your exposure to the personal conflict and grudges that are the fallout from causing someone to lose face.

Trust is key and Cambodians greatly favor establishing business relations with people they know. The Lowell, Massachusetts area, home to approximately 20,000 English speaking Cambodians, thus provides area businesspeople with a competitive advantages over businesspeople from other countries. Draw on this business oriented community for introductions and business information on Cambodia.

There is less separation of business and personal life for Cambodians. One of the implications of this is that it is to your advantage to become involved with the whole family not just the person you are doing business with. Remember to treat older members of the family and, older people in general, with great respect.

In Cambodian culture, looking someone straight in the eye conveys no positive message, as in the U.S., of sincerity. The norm is for less intense eye contact.

Since for Cambodians, time is more relaxed, less importance is attached to punctuality and schedules. Meetings end when business matters have been taken care of, not when the clock says it's time to go.

Keep your voice soft. Like the Chinese, Cambodians do not value loud and aggressive behavior. If the language barrier necessitates repeating yourself, don't raise your voice the second time around. Patiently repeat or paraphrase what you just said.

Working within Cambodian cultural values that differ from U.S. norms will provide businesspeople with a true measure of their international business skills. At the same time, there are many shared values, including the premium Cambodians place on achievement and independence. Being educated, and, achieving business success is highly valued.

If you make the effort to learn a few simple Cambodians phrases, your courage will be amply rewarded. This action will help break the ice and establish your relationship on the crucial basis of trust and friendship.

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#  Summer Youth Cultural Academy <br> <br> \& Mentoring Program 

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Khmer Language Class


Cultural Dance Class


Khmer Art Class


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Khmer Music Class







Cambodian Mutual Assistance Association
125 Perry Street, Lowell, MA 01852


## ABOUT BUYING A HOME ...

## Simplifying Home Buying for Immigrants by Mary Sit, BOSTON GLOBE Staff

Although foreign-born newcomers to America are becoming home owner's at a faster rate than US-born Latinos or blacks, barriers still exist for many who speak English as a second language.

A recent study by the Harvard Joint Center for Housing Studies showed that immigrants between the ages of 25 and 34 more than double their rate of home ownership- 54.9 percent owned homes in 1990, up from 24.2 percent in 1980..

Still, a recent national housing survey by the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) indicated that immigrants - more than native-born residents - feel the frustration of navigating through the confusing maze of house buying.

Thirty-five percent of immigrants said "not knowing how to get started" was a barrier to home ownership, compared to 25 percent in the main sample of respondents. And immigrants were almost twice as likely to consider "discrimination or other social barriers" as deterrents to buying a house.

The Clinton administration's nation housing strategy also acknowledges that language and cultural barriers can hinder home ownership. The US Department of lenders, mortgage insurers and home counseling agencies to increase home ownership. It has suggested that its counseling courses include information aimed at new immigrants, bilingual materials and diverse employees.

Local lenders and nonprofit housing groups say they are beginning to recognize the importance of reaching immigrants, a growing pool of potential home buyers. Here's an overview of what some are doing.

Leaders. The Mortgage Bankers Association, which represents 2,600 members in real estate finance, said it is taking steps to encourage home ownership among minorities and immigrants. Its strategy includes:

- Producing materials on cultural sensitivity and diversity training materials for mortgage lenders.
- Promoting minority recruitment within the industry.
- Encouraging the creation of minority-owned mortgage firms.
- Distributing Spanish-language brochures on mortgage lending.
- Working with HUD, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to make
ible and reflect sure underwriting guidelines are more flex-

BayBank Mortgage Corp. has produced home-buying brochures in six languages and conducts home-buying seminars every week during spring and fall selling seasons, said Roberta Sydney, senior vice president of BayBank Mortgage Corp.
"We are very aware that these immigrant groups are growing in Massachusetts, and therefore are important groups to us. We've covered the gamut in terms of the immigrant population that exist and are growing," said Sydney, adding

BayBank has loan officers who speak Russian, Spanish, Cambodian, Portuguese and Vietnamese.

BayBank said it is also working on making its automatic teller machines bilingual and will soon have Spanish on the screens.

BancBoston Mortgaged Corp. said it has been actively recruiting bilingual loan officers and has on staff those who speak Spanish. Creole, Haitian, Cantonese, Portuguese and Polish, said Marian Sullivan, senior vice president of residential lending.

It conducts seminars with interpreters and actively advertises those on foreign-language radio stations. It has materials on home buying in Spanish and Chinese.

BancBoston said it has made its underwriting criteria more flexible in an effort to obtain more first-time buyers, and since immigrants are often first-time buyers, these guidelines benefit them, too. For example, it has changed qualifying ratios to 33/ 38 , meaning a mortgage payment can be 33 percent of one's income and all debt can be 38 percent of income. It has also reduced the application fee to $\$ 125$ from $\$ 350$.

Fleet Financial Group said its multilingual staff can speak Spanish, Chinese, Italian and Hatian. It offers home-buying seminars in churches statewide, realizing that many immigrants form roots in their new communities by identifying with their church, said Meg Pier, a Fleet spokeswoman.

Massachusetts Affordable Housing Alliance. (278-9100.)
This nonprofit, statewide coalition works to promote affordable housing and reaches immigrants through its homebuying workshops said Thomas Callahan, director of MAHA. Although they are offered only in English, and occasionally in Spanish, MAHA said it hopes to add more languages soon.

Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency. (854-1020.)
This nonprofit agency helps low- and moderate-income families obtain below-market-rate mortgages. Consumers are encouraged to attend a home-buying counseling course and upon completion, are eligible for below-market-rate mortgages, said Martha J. Vaananen, spokeswoman at MHFA. Call for updates course schedules.


Robaim tralok [coconut shell dance]. (Illustration by $\mathrm{Yang}_{\text {amm }}$.)





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## Komar Day Care Center ...

The children, parents and staff enjoyed celebrating the Cambodian New Year with a delicious luncheon of Cambodian food. The parent participation was excellent and the children were pleased to have their parents visit them at school. The involvement of parents is encouraged as part of the Center working with Department of Social Services.

Presently the Summer Camp type program will go into effect. The children will be outside more so please read the following information so your child can enjoy:

1. Child should wear sneakers, they are less slippery and cover feet.
2. Wear hat and sunglasses to protect head and eyes from sun's direct rays.
3. Use sunscreen lotion to prevent sunburn.
4. Use insect repellent to protect child from bug bites.
5. Drink lots of water to prevent dehydration Practice water safety - Children need to be supervised at the beach, pond or pool. Don't let children swim alone!

Kindergarten Registration - Please register your child for public kindergarten if you have not already done so.

PARENT INFORMATION CENTER
77 E. Merrimack Street, Lowell, MA 01852
937-7674 or 937-8986
Komar Day Care Center is open year round, please send your child who is enrolled. If he/she will be on vacation please call CMAA 454-4286.

## LEGAL Issues

If you have legal problems and cannot afford an attorney, Merrimack Valley Legal Services, Inc. may be able to help. We provide free legal representation for low income people who have problems with their landlord, with the Unemployment office, and with the school system. We also help people who have some types of consumer problems, problems getting or keeping custody of their children, who need a divorce, or who need protection from domestic violence. We do not handle any type of criminal matter. Although, we may not be able to help everyone who contacts us due to cutbacks in our federal funding, we try to offer everyone at least some advice or a referral to someone who maybe able to help them. If you would like to see if we can help you with a problem, call us between 9 A.M. and 5 P.M. at 458-1465, or come to our office at 35 John Street, \#302 in Lowell. (As of August 1 , our Khmer speaking receptionist will be back from her maternity leave.)

James Bresflauer, Merrimack Valley Legal Services, Inc.


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The Importance of Citizenship

Do you know and understand the rights and privileges of a US resident or a citizen?

The United States Constitution guarantees many rights and privileges for all people from all different ethnic and nationalities, so long as they are residing on US soil. There are certain rights that are guaranteed for immigrants and other legal residents. The other special category of rights are reserved for citizens of this country. It is very important that we recognize these special rights.

Most of our fellow Southeast Asians, particularly Cambodians, arrived in this country under the status of immigrants or refugees. We've departed from our homeland to escape war and political persecution. Each and everyone of us truly craving for freedom and democracy. When we settled in this country, we wanted the same thing as other groups of immigrants or Americans. We seek and want the opportunity to achieve the so-called "American Dream".

In the US, Cambodians were scattered all over the states as part of their resettlement plan in this new land. For a long period of time, people lost contact with one another.

Biological family members were living thousands of miles apart from each other, neighbors and family friends from the camps were no longer able to see each other to chat or consult, and unaccompanied minors were placed with American families and being raised as Americans. During this important time, many of us begin to recognize that the Khmer identity is beginning to slip away. Identity crisis started to surface.

To initiate a sense of pride and unity, Cambodians started to network with each other throughout the United States and many of us moved closer to our friends and families. Many of us just wanted to be closer to other Cambodians. Like other ethnic minorities living in the US, our gravitation toward our Cambodian compatriots was a natural and comforting phenomena. Whether in Long Beach, California, Providence, Rhode Island or Lowell, Massachusetts, Cambodian communities were sprouting up in large numbers and remain alive and well today.

A recent US census indicates that the Lowell Cambodian population is a bit over 18,500, with an equal number of families moving in as those who are moving out. The number of Cambodians are almost a quarter of the total Lowell population. With our large numbers, we should be able to stop the city government from using us as doormat for their political agenda. We must get involved.

Cambodians are people with a proud and unique heritage. Our culture and language must be maintained and preserved but at the same time, we must be civically responsible as a US resident or citizen. In order for us to be able to fully participate in the mainstream American society, first we must take the responsibility of becoming an American citizen.

It does not matter much how many Cambodians are living in Lowell: $10,000,20,000$ or half a million. Neither does it really matter how loud we can scream or curse among ourselves for the lack of services or because we don't like the new laws being proposed by Congress or state legislature. Without the citizenship and the voting power, one cannot demand changes from his/her own government.

Being a US citizen means many things to many people. Voting, however, is the most common factor for people wanting to be an American citizen. Other rights of citizens are the right to travel in foreign countries with the American passport and if anything happen to you, the US government is responsible to get you back. Sponsoring relatives from one's native country is another right of a citizen. Many Cambodians are interested in sponsoring their loved ones from Cambodia; without citizenship one cannot do that. Citizens of this country are able to obtain a federal or state government job; illegal or legal aliens cannot. But the most recognizable and awesome power of all guaranteed by the US Constitution for a citizen is the power to cast his/ her vote during elections. This right is the foundation of the term "government by the people".

Immigrants and other legal residents are granted with certain alienable rights under the laws. These rights and privileges are protected by the Bill of Rights (the first 10 Amendments ) of the United States Constitutions so that people can live and work in harmony. The two categories of residents, immigrant and legal resident however, does permit to have a voice in the government. But this does not mean that they have the right to vote.

Here are some of the rights guaranteed for all people in the US: The right to freedom of speech, religion and press; the right to a peaceful march; the right to a fair judgment in the court of laws; and the right to equal education. With these rights guaranteed immigrants and legal residents still have fewer rights than that of a citizens.

The Lowell Cambodian constituents are currently lacking the voting power needed to demand changes for the improvement of the city government. We, as Cambodians, must help to increase the number of registered voters if we are to have an impact on local, state and federal government at all. The research of last election on Cambodian voter turnout was more than disappointing. It is very sad for me to say but the road for us to make the Lowell city government a reflective of our Cambodian population seems long and bumpy. It is up to us to change that. And we must start now!

It is so ironic that we, as Cambodians, after having been denied the right to vote or be a part of our government for more than two decades in Cambodia, that when we have the freedom to do so in this country, we still remain shy and distance ourselves from any government participations.

Illegal and legal aliens are the targets of criticism of today's social problems. The recent anti-immigrant and anti-minority sentiments have stirred a lot of attention for all of us. The proposed bills to cut or eliminate social programs for legal aliens in the US is very disturbing for us and for our immigrant communities. Lowell is a Cambodian community and it is also an immigrant community; therefore, the new laws currently under debate do concern us.

The Lowell Cambodian community needs government programs to support our refugee and immigrant population. The cuts will certainly make our people suffer more. There are certain things we can do to slow down or stop what government is doing now and maintain these programs and services for our community.

1. We have to become more active in our community- make ourselves visible to the general population (white majority) whenever issues arise that concern us and our community.
2. Become an American citizen- if you're not yet a citizen, register for a citizenship class; or if your need to polish your English skills, sign up for English as a second language (ESL) classes at the CMAA or at the Adult Learning Center.
3. Register to vote. This is the most important thing one of us can do for our community in times of drastic changes in governmental policy. To sum it up, each and everyone of us Cambodian-American must make every effort to go out and vote during election, local, state, or national.

To assist Cambodians in the Merrimack Valley to become an American citizen, the Cambodian-American Voter League (CAVL) since it was established in 1990, in cooperation with the CMAA have been able to provide citizenship classes to assistant our fellow Cambodians to become citizens. We will continue to provide this needed services for many years to come.

The Cambodian-American Voter League consists of all volunteers members and Board of Directors. We believe that our community is the foundation of our culture and heritage. Community activism is our strength toward the progress of our people. We truly would like to encourage Cambodians to become American citizens.

Currently, we have citizenship classes being conducted at the CMAA on every Saturday from 10 A.M. to 12 P.M. Our community needs Cambodians to be citizens. Please stop by and sign up for classes. We can make the city of Lowell a better place to work and live.

## by Chuck Sart

Cambodian-American Voter League (CAVL)

## ASSISTED PLACEMENT PROGRAM

The Assisted Placement Program of the CMAA was put in place to give you the help and support you need to make a difference in your lives. We, previously talked about Welfare Reform and each and everyone of us needing to become responsible for ourselves through employment. We, in Assisted Placement, are committed to prepare you and assist you in getting what is needed for you to be in control. We, have many components in our training programs, such as: Job Readiness, Skills Sharpening, supported Work, Job Placement and Follow-up. Trainees learn how to find a Job, to write a resume, the interview, what is expected of employees, safety awareness, benefits and the list goes on and on. We are ready to address questions during each and every session. We are ready to assist an employer when he has a problem needing our help. (perhaps he needs help with translation). The Supported Work component of APP gives students a chance to gain valuable on-the-job work experience. Supported Work is a paid on-the-job training program that leads to full-time employment in local area companies. Trainees in APP are offered jobs in the companies where they do their paid work assignments as assemblers. Employers are pleased with supported work trainees as they are able to see that the trainee is able to handle the job before actually becoming a permanent employee. We have in Assisted Placement, reached and exceeded our goals for the year. We have also expanded our outreach to employers and will continue to market the CMAA and our programs. Not only to create new job opportunities for our people but also to create good will in our community. There have been many changes in our staffing this past year Management of the program went from Elma to Nancy and then to Dorothy. APP has been very
busy this quarter. We have brought to you information we feel would help you in your lives. Kim Monh, who is associated with the Rape Crisis Services of Greater Lowell has held informative meetings and distributed literature to our trainees in the classroom. On May 25th, Pere Pen and an associate from Bay Bank held a classroom presentation on Basic Banking for our trainees. The presentation was delivered both in Khmer and English. On May 11th, Chiv In organized a visit to Lowell High School for an instruction to the teachers and the school system for our trainees. Those who are parents found this meeting of great value. For more information about our programs please contact: Dorothy Lane, Program Manager or Heang Diep, Job Developer, Assisted Placement Program at 454-4286 ..

## กิษิสิรีโิตฺุริว่ษาถิาษิถิา...



 M184




# Geary \& Geary 

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EUGENE R. GEARY (1958-1987)
WILLIAM C. GEARY
MICHAEL Q. GEARY
CATHERINE M. GEARY

463 MERRIMACK STREET
LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS 01854
(508) 458-8786
(508) 452-2102





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## CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CLASS OF 1995!

 We are proud of YOU!
## LOWELL HIGH SCHOOL

Bo, Samborn
Chann, Nheath Chhoeung, Trav Duong, Vanny Keo, Chea Mann, Chanreunn Pic, Pileak Roun, Yeth Sen, Chea Sinn, Samoeun Sok, Kim Uy, Touch Vong, Chanthy Yi, Sothy Hak, Long Huon, Bunthan Khim, Chamnith Khim, Ean Ly, Houch Nol, Sokun Sam, Pissey Sav, Phorn Sek, Theara Sour, Khon Touch, Chea Vin, Mon Chap, Ponn Pet, Kdep Ren, Non Sao, Phollin Seng, Phon Soeurn, Sophin
Tounn, Sopheak
Youk, Soma
Young, Deana
Chhor, Kong
Keo, Khon
Kim, Phath
Kim, Diep
Kieng, Bunthoeun
Kieng, Seng
Koch, Alysia
Noy, Saroeuth
Sar, Phoeuth
Soy, Hoeurn
Suon, Kosal
Taing, Ly
Van, Kha
Vann, Srey
Chhouy, Chhouk
Do, Dat
Lam, Nhung
Lout, Lak
Ly, Boun

## EDITH NOURSE

 ROGERS SCHOOLKea, Ban
Likhoeum, Bun
Davan, Chap


Dr. WANG MIDDLE SCHOOL

Phen H. Chhor
Sokunthy Chun
Samphas Chuon
Savy Deap
Chhoeun Dem
Chanthy Dul
Sophannara Eang
Kimsrieng Huoth
Chantha Im
jJune Kao
Vichtcha Kong
Rith Lan
Chansophea Moeun
Chansopheap Moeun
Bunthy Pal
Champa Pang
Nath Phann
Narith D. Ros
Vanna Sann
Sorn Sin
Samoeun Soeun
Sem Sok
Thida Soun
Somaly Suon
Kanika Suy
Somaly Sam Thong
Theary Tuoth

BUTLER MIDDLE SCHOOL

Sokthea Bou
Thyda Bun
Kim Chan
Nhoeum Chann
Andrew Chao
Samneang Chheng
Savouth Dou
Pichchinda Duong
Sophavy Eath
Setha Heang
Sarom Hem
Sophorn Keat Kannary Keo
Rathana Keo
Rady Lun
Loeut Loum
Bopha Mao
Chainda Meas
Sophonn Meas Syn Muon
Vicheth Ngeth
Savonn Pang
Saroeuth Pen
Vanna Phauk
Lean H. Pich
Piphup Pot
Sarin Roeun
Nen Ros
Sokheoun Sam
Pannha San


TO: VOUCH KIM FROM: Leang Kim

CONGRATULATION, I'M PROUD OF YOU!
Chanthan Ses
Ret Sin
Phal Sok
Roeun Sok
San Phalla Sok
Samnang Sor
Endisima Tep
Sela Tim
Channa Tounn
Rathana Uong
Sokha Uy
Yorn Uy
Sinell Vann
Daroth Yann
Chanthan Yi

JAMES F. SULLIVAN
SCHOOL

Sanrann Chea
Sokhoeun Hang
Sopheara Huy
Sambeth Kim
Samnang Kong
Sophornrith Mok
Rong Nay
Ponlork Neang
Lyna Nuth
Lina Pheng
Thea Phuon
Sam Tuy
Chanra Uch
Vann Vath

## CLEMENT G. MCDONOUGH ARTS MAGNET

 SCHOOLSorna Chan
Darith Deth Darath Dou Sotha Ean Srey Kong Chim Kong Rithy Mam Mom Pang Socheath Yem

## CLEMENT G.

 McDONOUGH CITY MAGNET SCHOOLSowadi Chea Michael Chun Samoeun Dam Samnang Hol Vichetra Huot Polin Keo Chanda Moul Molika Moul Sophany Oun Chanra Pang Van Penn Chantrea Phan Erin (Alex) Savary

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| Mary Yann |
| :--- |
| C.M.A.A.'s |
| YOUNG PARENT |
| PROGRAM - G.E.D |
| Sokha Khear |
| Arlene Cruz |
| Lijia Cedeno |
| Monica Gomez |
| Maria Martinez |
| Maria Villegas |
| Wanda Rivera |
| Tarnia Mackenzie |

C.M.A.A CLASSICAL \& FOLK DANCE GROUP (Friendship Dance Group)

Sony Phommara
Chamnann Pen
Salin Nuth
Lyna Nuth
Roath Ven
Sophan Sok
Oeun Sok
Chinda Sok
Dany Sok
Sopheap Pan
Visith Pan
Roeun Soun
Choumnith Sath

Phann Try
Narong Mann
Sophanna Sam
Nora Kang
Ryna Him
Sopheap, Pan Ya Uy

MIDDLESEX
COMMUNITY COLLEGE,
LOWELL, MA
Bopha Nee Doeurk
Chenda Kay
Vannary Lach
Leakhana Peng Pong Pholy Bountho Sa
Sarith Sam
Vireak Sinuon
Sophal Tan
Dy - Dee Van
Vath Vorn


NATIONAL ASIAN CRIME PREVENTION CONFERENCE),















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3－MMR $\quad$ 6－Hep．B－犬ำU่เกู่








โรोยถี่รโாยร ST．MEMORIAL HOSPITAL．








The Dance Troupe performed at the Asian－American Unity Dinner in May 1995

## Services Available from LOWELL HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MONDAYS－8：30 to 4：00p．m．
Test forTuberculosis（Mantoux Testing）．For peoplewho have nevertested positive for TB．

DIABETIC CLINIC－8：30－9：00
BloodSugarScreening
TUESDAYS－9：00 to 10：30A．M． IMMUNIZATION CLINIC for Children and Adults
1．DTP
4．Polio
2．TD
5．HiB
3．MMR
6．Hep B（for children）

Call970－4151 forupdated immunization schedule recommenda－ tions．One week waiting period required between TB testand MMR immunization．

WEDNESDAYS－9：00－10：30А．м．
LEAD POISONING SCREENING CLINIC
Lead testing for children up to 6 years of age．
Results may only be senttoa physician．Please bring name and address of child＇s doctor with you．
Leadtests arefree，butifyou have an insurance card，you must bring it with you

WEDNESDAYS－12：00－4：30p．m．
TB Clinic is in Operation at Saints Memorial Hospital ．
THURSDAYS－8：30－4：30р．м
Reading of Monday＇s TB testing done on Thursday
TB negative cardsissued appropriately
FRIDAYS－8：30－4：30p．m
1．Information and consultation
2．Completion of requested forms（e．g．insurance companies， private doctors，etc．．．）
3．TB negative cards sentfor posttreatments．
4．Agency referrals
Reportable disease control functions are ongoing throughout the week．

City of Lowell
HEALTHDEPARTMENT－35JOHN STREET Lowell，MA 01852


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NEAT Program - June 14, 1995

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## โบรัถ เேณ ษาร ผําติ ถุญ





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## 

CMAA's Friendship Dance Troupe performed at Trairatanaram Temple during Cambodian New Year - April 1995


## Natural Environmental Awareness <br> Training Program (NEAT)

After two years of planning, a project designed to link two diverse nonprofit agencies, The Merrimack River Watershed Council (MRWC) and the Cambodian Mutual Assistance Association (CMAA) has combined to focus on environmental issues affecting the populations in Lowell.

The current goal of the MRWC is to teach the Cambodian community environmental practices that have a direct impact on their daily lives. Issues of continued contamination of the Merrimack River and its watershed need to be taught. There are dangers in eating fish from the Merrimack River and its watershed even though they look fine! Rebecca Markey, an Environmental Consultant from the MRWC meets with a group of peer leaders at the CMAA once to three times weekly. The peer leaders, including Samoeun Sok, Ya Uy, Roath Ven, Sophan Sok, Salin Nuth, Chan Pen, Peuo Tuy and Robin Douangchack are high school students chosen to represent their community for the outstanding example they provide. They, along with Buntha Path, a representative from the CMAA and employee of the Watershed, meet with Rebecca to increase their understanding of local community involvement with global ramifications. The course of study involves river and watershed protection, waste water treatment, safe household cleaners, tree planting, organic gardening and wildlife protection. Thus far, the peer leaders and environmental educators have planted three large ornamental trees, ten rose bushes and approximately thirty pine seedlings at the temple in North Chelmsford. The seedlings were planted to provide a screen and prevent soil erosion on the hillside.

Ted Diers, the Councils Community Watershed Program Coordinator wants to teach the Cambodian community how to become better stewards of the river, enjoy a greater quality of life and protect themselves, as well as their environment, from possible health risks.

A survey will be compiled later this year to determine the level of environmental knowledge of the Cambodian community in Lowell. If you are asked to participate, please respond positively, as the results will focus on areas for future work.

Would you like greater civic involvement within the city of Lowell? Then what better way than through a creative environmental approach! We can all benefit from sound ecological principals. The CMAA and the MRWC are well on their way!

#  NEWSLETTER COMMITTEE 

กิณภ:กษูการถิเฐ ริเ ทิธิกู WRITER COMMITTEE

Pahim Kay
Bunrith Sath
Samkhann Khoeun
Vuthy Vann
Savuth Suth

SALES \& ADVERTIZING
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Bunrith E. Sath, Samon San

<br>ENGLISH EDITOR<br>Joe Nickerson


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Leang Kim

DISTRIBUTION
Samon San
Sarun Sophuok
Heang Diep
ถาแกริกร
CHIEF EDITOR
Sothea Chiemruom

## Announcement from Newsletter Committee:

## TO ALL OUR READERS AND OTHERS,

Please send us your comments, poems, articles and advertising materials for the next issue of our newsletter - October, 1995

Deadline: September 1, 1995
Send to:
CMAA
125 Perry Street
Lowell, MA 01852
For More Information, Please call 454-4286.

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# Cambodian Mutual Assistance Association 

## of Greater Lowell, Inc.

(Incorporated 1984)

Board of Directors - 1995<br>Chiv In, President<br>Stephen Thong, Vice President<br>Sophear Uong, Treasurer<br>Vesna Nuon. Secretary<br>Vandy Duch<br>Nick P. Mann<br>Kang Song<br>Sarun Yin<br>Ravuth Yin

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Mr. Michael Ben Ho, M.S.W.
Mr. Neal Newman, Coalition for a Better Acre
Mr. George Dunkin, Enterprise Bank

CMAA Staff<br>Samkhann Khoeun, Executive Director<br>Daniel Chea, Fiscal Manager<br>Audra Pinkham, Receptionist/Bookkeeper

## 

MONOROM FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAM
Joe Nickerson, Program Director
Pahim Kay, Caseworker
Bunrith E. Sath, Caseworker

## 

YOUTH ACTIVITY PROGRAM
Samon San, Program Coordinator

YOUTH CORPS
Samuel Sok, Program Coordinator

## กโิมียรฺร่ตาตา

YOUNG PARENT PROGRAM
Elizabeth Morrish, Program Manager
Nikki Tambolleon, Health Educator

ELDER SERVICES PROGRAM
Thy Chey, Program Coordinator

KOMAR DAY CARE
Elizabeth Borden, Program Director
Vivian Guimond, Teacher Neda Nou, Teacher Aide Naro Suon, Teacher Aide


ASSISTANCE PLACEMENT PROGRAM Dorothy Lane, Program Director Sarun Sophuok, Recruiter Hieng Diep, Job Developer Robert Molleur, Career Instructor

## 

ESL PROGRAM
Rosemary Zaleski. Program Coordinator \& Teacher
Chantheng Moeun, Instructor Assistant

CITIZENSHIP AND CIVIC PROGRAM
Chuck Sart, Outreach Worker

PARENTING SKILLS PROGRAM
Sophear Soum, Counselor

## แฐิभณธม




- SPACE RADAR TO STUDY KHMER TEMPLES


LOOKING BEYOND A BROKEN CULTURE

โถิยาดหฐรเท่ากิ

- cultural aspects of doing business with cambodians

- CMAA'S SUMMER YOUTH PROGRAM
- ABOUT BUYING A HOME
- กำภา可 กั่บุஸมูกณา

KOMAR DAY CARE CENTER

- LEGAL ISSUES
- THE IMPORTANCE OF CITIZENSHIP

ASSISTED PLACEMENT PROGRAM
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- กู่งิตีกิกูคกาตาเมูร
 ธักั่ ๒ย ¢ำด ตร




Cambodian Mutual Assistance Association
125 Perry Street, Lowell, MA 01852
Tel: (508) 454-4286, Fax: (508) 454-1806
Address Correction Requested!


[^0]:    LOWELL - Leaders of the Cambodian Mutual Assistance Asscciation and about 60 of the people it helps toured the association's prospective new home yesterday.
    Samkhann Kheoun, the assocation's executive director, joined Assistant City Manager David Trietsch and real estate agent Kenneth Harkins at the former St. Joseph's High ing's four floors and examined the classrooms. The CMAA wants to move to the building in

