
ឃុំ: ភាពឈឺជាច្រើនអំពីការសិក្សាសារេសិក្សាជាតិនៅប្រទេសបរទេស។ ការសិក្សាសារេនេះមានទិន្នន័យពីការសិក្សាសារេក្នុងប្រទេសបរទេស។

នេះ: អ្នកសិក្សាសារេដែលបានបង្កើតក្នុងក្រុងសំរាប់ការសិក្សាសារេនេះ។ ក្នុងក្រុងសំរាប់ការសិក្សាសារេនេះ។

វិេះ: ការសិក្សាសារេនេះច្រើនច្រើនតាមការសិក្សាសារេនេះ។ ការសិក្សាសារេនេះច្រើនមួយតាមពីក្នុងការសិក្សាសារេនេះ។ ការសិក្សាសារេនេះច្រើនមួយតាមពីក្នុងការសិក្សាសារេនេះ។
ដូច្នេះ តំបន់ទំនើបបាសស្ថានធម្មជាតិ បញ្ចុះបញ្ចុះស្វែងរកកិច្ចការណ៍ ស្អាត សមត្ថកិច្ច បរិក្រោមប្រចាំក្រុមហ៊ុនប្រការពីអ្នកមកពីស្អាត សមត្ថកិច្ច បរិក្រោមប្រចាំក្រុមហ៊ុន អាចធ្វើឱ្យអ្នកមកពីស្អាត សមត្ថកិច្ច បរិក្រោមប្រចាំក្រុមហ៊ុន ក៏ឱ្យយើងអាចធ្វើឱ្យអ្នកមកពីស្អាត សមត្ថកិច្ច បរិក្រោមប្រចាំក្រុមហ៊ុន

ក្នុងក្រោយ លោក អនសៃស្ថានធម្មជាតិកម្ពស់ប្រាប់ថា សមត្ថកិច្ច បរិក្រោមប្រចាំក្រុមហ៊ុន ក្នុងក្រោយ លោក អនសៃស្ថានធម្មជាតិកម្ពស់ប្រាប់ថា សមត្ថកិច្ច បរិក្រោមប្រចាំក្រុមហ៊ុន ក្នុងក្រោយ លោក អនសៃស្ថានធម្មជាតិកម្ពស់ប្រាប់ថា សមត្ថកិច្ច បរិក្រោមប្រចាំក្រុមហ៊ុន ក្នុងក្រោយ លោក អនសៃស្ថានធម្មជាតិកម្ពស់ប្រាប់ថា សមត្ថកិច្ច បរិក្រោមប្រចាំក្រុមហ៊ុន
ឈឺៗ: សំដៅនៃព្រះកាលប្រការជាច្រើនេះ៖ អាចត្រូវបានបោះបង់សូម្បង់ក្នុងការដំបូងរបស់ក្រសួងការពារ។ ក្រសួងការពារទាំងអស់ប្រការជាច្រើនេះ បានប្រការជាច្រើនេះដោយមាត់មុខបើកដំបូង។ សូមអំពីការនេះឬសូមអំពីការមិននេះ សូមអំពីការការពារជាតិដែលមានស្រម្ភាតិនិងសារណ័យ។

SOUNDBITE – ចិត្តស្រួល..........{02–0–03-50}
ANNOUNCER 1:
In few hours, UNTAC will announce the results of the Constituent Assembly elections which took place in Cambodia May 23-28.
Obviously, in all the parties headquarters, as well as in thousands of homes, everyone is eagerly waiting for this announcement. UNTAC RADIO has been giving you the partial results as we received them from the UNTAC Electoral Counting offices.
ANNOUNCER 1: Radio UNTAC met today with the Chief Electoral officer, Professor Reginald Austin, whose electoral teams worked tiredlessly to make these elections the success everyone around the world is taking about.

3- ឯកសារក្នុងការបម្លែងប្រព័ន្ធនយការសេវត្ថិភាពទីពិភពលោក មាន់សម្រាប់សមាជិក Reginald Austin អាចសម្រេចឱ្យប្រព័ន្ធនយការសេវត្ថិភាពមានការជាង ការរៀបចំនៅក្នុងការសិក្សាជាតិរបស់ពួកគេទៅដល់ប្រទេសរបស់ពួកគេដែលគ្រប់ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សានយការសេវត្ថិភាពកំពុងកម្រីកភាពចិនកោម ។
PRODUCER: AMADOU MOCTAR GUEYE
B'CAST: JUNE 1993
PAGE 4
ANNOUNCER 2
Professor Austin told us first of all what he thought was his best impression about these elections.
SOUNDbite AUSTIN:
I think the most important impression of the election- which is part of the process of making peace itself-, is the enormous enthusiasm of the people to actually vote, to register as they did before, because they believed this is an instrument of making peace. You saw it at the time of registration when many people came- more than we expected-, and we have seen it again now for the voting when the people have turned up in enormous numbers. And they turned up in spite of many dreadful threats which were not just empty threats because many people have been killed, many houses have been burnt, and it has been a very a violent society and it has been war, war and war. In spite of that, they believed that this was something they had to do in order to achieve peace.
PROGRAM 
PRODUCER: AMADOU MOCTAR GUEYE 
B’CAST: JUNE 1993

PAGE 6
ANNOUNCER 1:
For the Chief Electoral Officer, there was an extra dimension to
the voting process. People, he said, did not just vote for a party,
they also engaged in what he called an "act of historic
importance".
I think we have seen in this action of the people in turning up in these very large numbers a very strange but very specific commitment of the ordinary Cambodian people to the idea of democracy—which they perhaps do not understand, they have never experienced it before—but they loved the idea and they have actually comitted themselves to it.
He hinted that a new Cambodian citizen was born in these elections, a citizen who has taken the lead into guiding the political leadership to the path the people themselves choose to walk on.
What is very important is that it is a lead which one hopes that the political leadership will take very seriously and will in fact follow the path the people have so clearly indicated. I think that’s the most impressive thing about these elections: the leadership of the people themselves in going down the path of democratic elections and trying to get away from the parties violence and conflict. I think they (the people) could not have provided more clear indications, more clear guidance to their own leadership as to how the Cambodian people want the future to be and I hope they (the leaders) will follow it.
Of course, no one knows yet how the political leadership is going
to adapt to the new situation. But Professor Austin has a simple
message to all political leaders: Loosers and winners must learn to
live together.
Obviously, the way that the parties and particularly the powerful parties react to the results is perhaps the most critical thing now. Now that the people have provided the answer from their points of view, it is very important to the whole history of Cambodia the way the leadership follows. I think there is room for hope even for those parties which may loose a great deal... But I think that those political leaders who have committed themselves to the October 1991 Paris Agreements have understood that the real victory in Cambodia will be the achievement of peace and even though they may lose immediate power and prosperity perhaps, they will lead Cambodia, if they follow this without contesting violently the elections, on a course towards peace which will bring prosperity for everybody. They are leaders and they will find a place in the society.
PROGRAM #
PRODUCER: AMADOU MOCTAR GUEYE
B’CAST: JUNE 1993
PAGE 12
ANNOUNCER 2:
The Paris Agreements were based entirely on the understanding that old wounds, however painful, must be healed forever. Prof Austin’s concern, as well as that of the international community is that the Cambodians must accept national reconciliation.
They must take that very seriously. The victors, the ones who win, must also take it seriously: they must learn to accept to treat the situation as tabula rasa, so they start from the beginning. There must not be retribution, they must really try to forgive and say 'we have been all of us perhaps guilty in the past but now we must go forward'. Reconciliation is very important and I think if they manage to do that there will then be peace and prosperity.
ANNOUNCER 2:
But there remains an unresolved question: that of the refusal of the PDK to help in the peace process. Mr. Austin believes the PDK may still have some strength but its leadership now clearly understands that the political situation has changed in Cambodia.
It may be that they (the Khmers Rouges) did not want to have an ultimate confrontation with the United Nations, because they see it perhaps as important for them to survive because they believe in themselves as being great patriots. ...They may have understood that there may be more political ways of finding a solution, a way to play a part as the patriots—which they believe themselves to be—in the future by not attacking at this stage. But of course, the KR still have military power and that is still a very great danger.
The Chief Electoral Officer is of the view that the voters themselves have answered the PDK. By voting in large numbers, the voters are saying that there must a new way to conduct politics in Cambodia.
SOUNDBYTE AUSTIN:
The fact that people have voted will give the KR a new kind of politics which they will have to deal with. And if we are being optimistic, we can believe they (the KR) will try to find a way of working with the Cambodian people in a political manner rather than in a violent manner...
ANNOUNCER 2:
Mr. Austin echoed the same message the international community has been sending to the PDK since the signing of the Paris Agreements. What role there would be, if any, for the PDK in a new Cambodian society which has clearly rejected violence by their massive turnout at the polls?
This brings us back to the difficult question of reconciliation. It must be very difficult for many people in Cambodia to reconcile themselves with that but they may have to make that very difficult decision... I think there is no doubt the KR retain power; the question now is how would they use that power: will they use it in a new way as as base for negotiation, to start a new kind of politics following the lead of the Cambodian people or will they go back to the old methods? Of course we hope they would not. But they (the KR) are a force that must be dealt with, preferably by some peaceful process as the people themselves have demanded in these peaceful democratic elections.
You have heard Professor Reginald Austin, the UNTAC Chief Electoral Officer. And we end this program written by Amadou Moctar Gueye. Bye, bye.