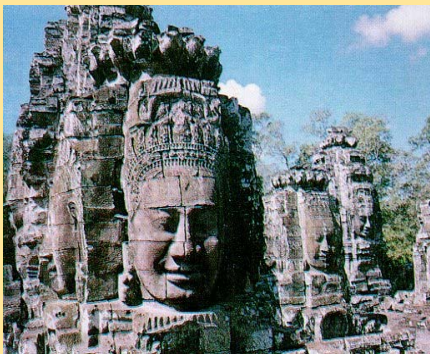


# ទិវាសហគមន៍ខ្មែរ



## Cambodian Community Day

**Help Raise the Cambodian Dignity and Self-Esteem**



Sunday August 14, 2005  
Ben Brenman Park  
5000 Duke Street  
Alexandria, VA

*Sponsored by Alexandria Department of Recreation, Parks and Cultural Activities.*

*Co-sponsored by Cambodian American National Council (CANC) and the Cambodian Community of the Greater Washington, D.C Area.*



# PROCLAMATION

**WHEREAS**, every year for the past 25 years, the Heritage of Cambodian Americans has been honored and celebrated in the Greater Washington Metropolitan area and in other parts of the United States; and

**WHEREAS**, the City of Alexandria is home to many Cambodians who are rich in their cultural heritage and are very successful in their professional lives; and

**WHEREAS**, this year, the Cambodian Community in the City of Alexandria and in the Greater Washington Metropolitan area, will celebrate its rich heritage and culture through various cultural activities, live performance of classical, folk and traditional dances, arts and crafts displays, traditional games, and ethnic food tasting; and

**WHEREAS**, the City of Alexandria is very proud of the rich and diverse cultural heritage of its Cambodian citizens, and recognizing their continuing contribution to the culture, education, arts, industries, community, civics life, the City of Alexandria joins the rest of the Commonwealth in celebrating Cambodian Community Day;

**NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM D. EUILLE**, Mayor of the City of Alexandria, Virginia, and on behalf of the Alexandria City Council, do hereby proclaim August 14, 2005 as:

## **"CAMBODIAN COMMUNITY DAY"**

in the City of Alexandria, and call upon all the residents of this great city to join me in recognizing the multiculturalism and diversity of the Cambodian American heritage.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Alexandria to be affixed this 14<sup>th</sup> day of August 2005.



**WILLIAM D. EUILLE**      **MAYOR**

On behalf of the City Council  
of Alexandria, Virginia

ATTEST:



## Cambodian Community Day, AUGUST 14, 2005

### PROGRAM

Mistress of Ceremony: Sophia Tep

#### 11:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Arts & Craft Exhibitions, friendship building and networking  
Children popular and folk games  
Cambodian Music CD: the Khmer modern music

#### 12:00 PM – 1:00 PM

Cambodian Traditional Music: The Mohori Phirum Ensemble  
Instructor: Master Ngek Chum; organized and led by Tevy Roth Veun

#### 1:05 PM – 1:10 PM

Silence attention to salute our troops  
Singing of the National Anthem  
By Phanny Bou, Arunrangfa Bou, Christina Holl, Brendon Holl, Nonica Ponndee, Seneca Sok,  
Seaton Sok, Sean Tet, Pichchenda Bao, BO Bao

#### 1:10 PM – 1:25 PM

Introduction  
Welcome remarks by Cheryl Lawrence  
Alexandria Dept of Recreation, Parks and Cultural Activities, Special Event Supervisor  
Introduction of Guests and Remark by Boran Tum, CCD Vice-Chair  
Speaker: Bill Euille, Mayor of Alexandria City  
CCD 2005 Proclamation Presentation by the Mayor  
H.E Sereywath Ek, Cambodian Ambassador to the United States

#### 1:25 PM – 1:30 PM

Poem Recital  
By Salang Bao, Sipo Dan, Mantha Yong, Sinara Ly, Santha Khiev

#### 1:30 PM – 2:30 PM

### *An afternoon of Cambodian Classical Dances and Traditional Music*

Performed by Cambodian American Heritage, Inc  
Robaim Choun Por (the Blessing Dance)  
Robaim Chhouy Chhay  
Robaim Bopha Lokei  
Phleng Khmer (the young Cambodian Music Ensemble)  
Robaim Neary Chea Chour

#### 2:30 PM – 2:35 PM

*Closing remarks, by Sareum Tes, President of CAHI*

#### 2:35 PM – 5:45 PM

Live band, performed by Morokot band  
**Social Dances: Rom Vong, Rom Khbach, Saravann, Cha Cha**

ខ្ញុំសូមគោរពលោកលោកស្រីនិងប្រិយមិត្តជាទីមេត្រី

ខ្ញុំសូមថ្លែងអំណរគុណដល់លោកលោកស្រីនិងប្រិយមិត្តទាំងអស់ ដែលបានអញ្ជើញមកថ្ងៃនេះ។ វត្តមានអស់លោកលោកស្រីថ្ងៃនេះ បានជួយធ្វើអោយយើងបានសំរេចគោលបំណងលើកដំកើងនិងជួយផ្សព្វផ្សាយវប្បធម៌អារិយធម៌ខ្មែរយើង។ ខ្ញុំយល់ថា យើងជាខ្មែរម្នាក់ៗមានភារៈកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងជាតិជាមួយគ្នាជាយូរម្ល៉ោះមួយ។ ការចូលរួមក្នុងទិវាសហគមន៍ខ្មែរ ក៏ជាធ្វេតាយមួយល្អ ព្រោះគោលបំណងធំរបស់ពិធីបុណ្យនេះក្នុងការធ្វើយ៉ាងណាអោយ អន្តរជាតិមើលឃើញថាខ្មែរយើងជាជាតិមួយមានអារិយធម៌ខ្ពង់ខ្ពស់។ សូមលោកលោកស្រីនិងប្រិយមិត្តជាទីមេត្រីទទួល ការសប្បាយរីករាយនឹងភ្លេងមហោរីរតំបូរណ ល្បែងប្រជាប្រិយ និងរាំលេងកំសាន្តជាមួយវង់តន្ត្រីសម័យ។ សូមអរគុណ ដល់វិភាគទានអស់លោកលោកស្រីនិងប្រិយមិត្តទាំងអស់។ ពិធីបុណ្យទិវាសហគមន៍ខ្មែរកើតឡើងបាន ក៏ដោយសារតែសន្តានចិត្តល្អរបស់លោកលោកស្រីដែរ។

Ladies and Gentlemen,  
My fellow Cambodians,

On behalf of the Cambodian Community Day Committee, I would like to sincerely thank for your present today. Please take a moment to reflect what you have done to our community. There are many good things happening since August last year. Our community has bonded together stronger than before. We have participated in Friend Without Border fundraising evening to benefit Angkor Hospital for Children. We supported Angkor Association during their fundraising event. We were among the people who held candle light vigilance in front of the Lincoln Memorial in remembrance 30 years after genocide in Cambodia. We have participated in Asian Pacific American Heritage Month in Prince William County, Virginia. We are proud of what we have done. Also, we would like to salute our troops who defending freedom so that we can enjoy our lives here in America.

I truly believe that you will enjoy all activities and that you will find them educational. The CCD seeks to promote our culture, to raise the awareness of our cultural heritage, and to bridge our community to other communities. Consider yourself to be a role model for young Cambodian American. We need to teach them to love our origin and to value our heritage, customs and traditions. Many of us were born and raised back home in Cambodia. We have seen and witnessed our culture and traditions first-hand. Our kids do not have the same kind of experiences. If you don't teach them, they will forget our root. If you don't value our heritage, who will?

Again, thank you very much for supporting the CCD festival. Happy Cambodian Community Day!

Sincerely,



Ben Bao  
Cambodian Community Day, chairman

JOHN W. WARNER  
VIRGINIA



*United States Senate*  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

Cambodian Community Day  
Alexandria, Virginia  
August 14, 2005

I send warm greetings to all who have gathered to celebrate the 2005 Cambodian Community Day in Alexandria, Virginia. I regret that I am unable to be there to personally share this special occasion with you.

I commend the CCD Committee for their strong and successful efforts to promote and increase awareness of the Cambodian cultures among all who live and work in the greater Washington, DC metropolitan area.

Best wishes for a most enjoyable and successful celebration.

Sincerely,

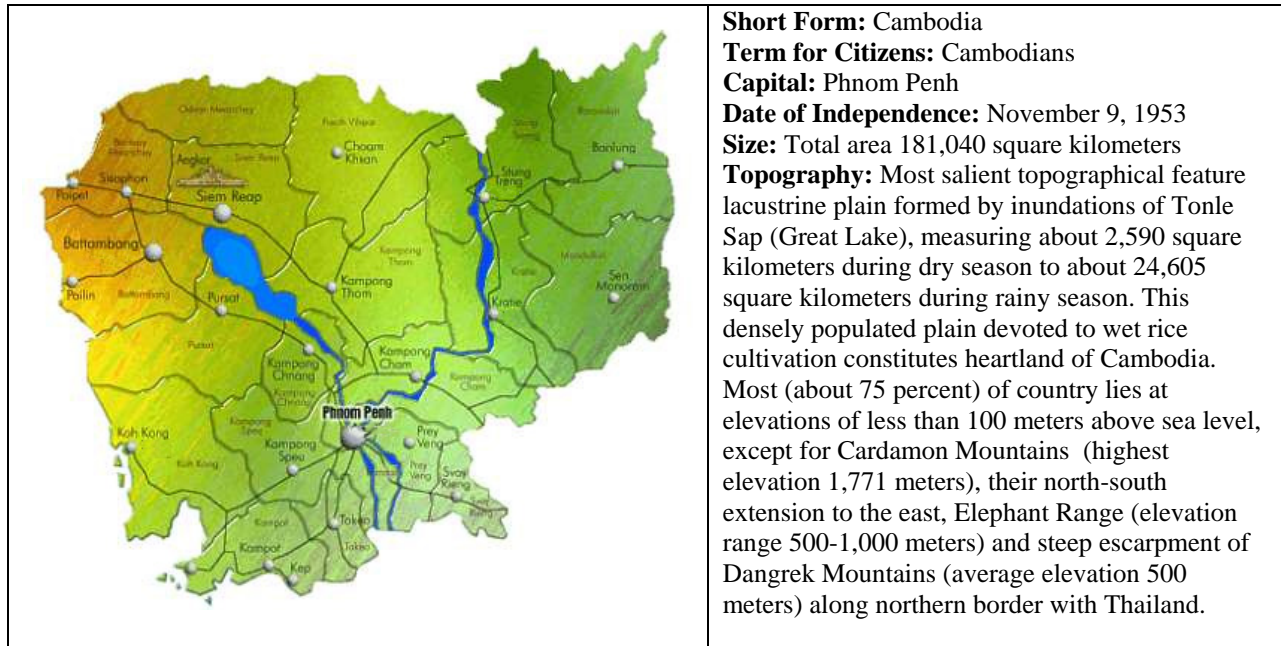
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John Warner". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "J".

John Warner

# FACT ABOUT CAMBODIA

## COUNTRY PROFILE

Source: Library of Congress web site <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/khtoc.html>



**Short Form:** Cambodia  
**Term for Citizens:** Cambodians  
**Capital:** Phnom Penh  
**Date of Independence:** November 9, 1953  
**Size:** Total area 181,040 square kilometers  
**Topography:** Most salient topographical feature lacustrine plain formed by inundations of Tonle Sap (Great Lake), measuring about 2,590 square kilometers during dry season to about 24,605 square kilometers during rainy season. This densely populated plain devoted to wet rice cultivation constitutes heartland of Cambodia. Most (about 75 percent) of country lies at elevations of less than 100 meters above sea level, except for Cardamon Mountains (highest elevation 1,771 meters), their north-south extension to the east, Elephant Range (elevation range 500-1,000 meters) and steep escarpment of Dangrek Mountains (average elevation 500 meters) along northern border with Thailand.

**Climate:** Temperatures range from 10°C to 38°C. Tropical monsoons: southwest monsoon blowing inland in northeasterly direction brings moisture-laden winds from Gulf of Thailand/Indian Ocean from May to October with period of heaviest precipitation September-October; northeast monsoon blowing in southwesterly direction toward coast ushers in dry season, November to March, with period of least rainfall January-February.

**Maritime claims:** contiguous zone: 24 nm, continental shelf: 200 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm, territorial sea: 12 nm.

**Elevation extremes:** lowest point: Gulf of Thailand 0 m , highest point: Phnum Aoral 1,810

**Natural resources:** timber, gemstones, some iron ore, manganese, phosphates, hydropower potential

**Population:** In 1987 estimates vary from 6.3 to 7.3 million with possibly more than 500,000 Cambodians scattered in Thailand and abroad as refugees; average annual growth targeted at 2.3 percent; estimated urban population of more than 10 percent; estimated population density averages about 36 per square kilometer.

**Ethnic Groups:** Ethnically homogeneous, more than 90 percent Khmer.

**Languages:** National language Khmer, a member of Mon-Khmer subfamily of Austroasiatic language group.

**Religion:** Theravada Buddhism, suppressed by Khmer Rouge, revived but controlled under successor regime; wats (temples) and monks privately supported; wats administered by lay committees; Buddhist clergy or *sangha*; chairman (*pratheat*) heads ecclesiastical hierarchy.

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF CAMBODIA Researched By Dr. Lowell Cole

**Pre-history.** Archaeologists have unearthed evidence that Stone Age people as far back as 2000 B.C inhabited parts of present-day Cambodia. By the first century A.D., more advanced cultures emerged along the coasts, in the lower Mekong River valley, and in the delta regions. These cultures developed stable, organized societies, cultivated rice by irrigation, and raised domesticated animals.

**Funan.** Funan, dating back to the first century A.D., is regarded as the first of the Khmer kingdoms. The earliest written account of Funan is by a Chinese mission traveling in the area in the third century A.D. The Chinese “Funan” derives from the old Khmer word *bnam*, meaning mountain (possibly echoed as *phnom* in modern Khmer). Economic life was based on fishing and rice cultivation surrounding the Mekong and Tonle Sap Rivers. Important to its livelihood, this waterborne culture developed a maritime trade, probably centered at the port at Oc Eo (now in Viet Nam). Funan gradually became culturally Indianized by contacts with outside travelers. By the 5<sup>th</sup> century the cultural elite and court adopted Indian ways. Civil wars weakened Funan, making it prey to its northern neighbor, Chenla, which by the 7<sup>th</sup> century lorded over Funan.

**Chenla.** After taking control of Funan, Chenla conquered large areas of Laos, added parts of the Mekong Delta, and swept over lands that are now western Cambodia and southern Thailand. Although the royalty of Funan and Chenla intermarried, Funan’s society and institutions were maintained. In the eighth century A.D. Chenla split in two. The part known as Land Chenla remained a fairly stable society, but the other half, Water Chenla, was often racked by chaos. Suffering attacks by pirates from Java, Sumatra, and the Malay Peninsula in the late 8<sup>th</sup> century, Water Chenla became subservient to Javanese. Struggle among Land and Water rivals ceased with Jayavarmen II (A.D. 802-50) taking the throne, thus launching a unified Khmer nation.

**Angkor Period.** Lasting from the 9<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, this period is culturally and politically the golden age of Cambodia. The temple-cities of Angkor Wat and Angkor Thom dominated the life and culture of this period. Reservoir and canal projects protected crops from seasonal weather changes. Angkorian society was hierarchical, with the “divine” king over the land and subjects. Commoners suffered forced labor duties, while a slave class built monuments. Jayavarman II (800 A.D.) launched the Khmer ship of state, called Kambuja, by establishing its constitution, religion, and capital, Harikarlaya. A long series of Kings succeeded him until the early eleventh century. Suryavarman I (1006-1050) then becomes king. It was he who planned and set the foundations of the present day Angkor. He spread Mahayana Buddhism in Cambodia. One of the greatest kings of Angkor period was Suryavarman II, who expanded his reign to Viet Nam, Thailand, Burma, and the Malay Peninsula. His greatest accomplishment was the construction of Angkor Wat, the world’s largest religious complex. A Cham invasion destroyed the Angkor city in 1177 A.D., but the Cham were expelled. The high point of Kambuja’s power followed with the reign of Jayvarman VII (1181-1218). After Jayavarman’s death, the Kingdom declined and disintegrated. The Thai captured Angkor Wat in 1353 and Angkor Thom in 1431. Khmer territory also fell to the Lao kingdom.

**Cambodia’s Struggle for Survival.** As Angkor was abandoned in the fifteenth century, Cambodia became a pawn in the power play between the Thais and Vietnamese. Monument building ceased, Mahayana Buddhism and Hindu divine king cults faded in favor of Theravada Buddhism. A new capital was established where the Mekong and Tonle Sap rivers meet, what is now Phnom Penh. To avoid a Thai threat, King Ang Chan (1516-66) then moved the capital north up the Tonle Sap. This new state connected with trade routes of international commerce, forming a global trading center. In fear of encroaching Thai, King Sattha enlisted the protection of personal guards from Spain and Portugal. While Spain hoped to make Cambodia a Christian protectorate, the Thai captured Lovek and the Kingdom in 1594. Thai and Vietnamese domination persisted until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**French Colonial Period.** In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, France began to spread its influence to Southeast Asia. The promise of vast minerals and forestry wealth and commercial openings via the Mekong River deep into China contributed to France’s ambitions in the area. The rediscovery of the Angkor ruins by French naturalist Henri Mouhot around 1860 sparked more visions of wealth. In the 1880s the France coerced Cambodia, by gunboat diplomacy, to sign a treaty that abolished slavery, allowed private ownership of land, and placed French governors in provincial cities. Local Cambodian elites stirred up rebellions over the terms of the treaty, which was not ratified until King Norodom’s death in 1904. In 1887 France unified Cambodia, Vietnam, and later Laos, into a colony, the Indochina Union. The French assumed all of the authority of the king, who became a mere figurehead. In 1941 the French installed Norodom Sihanouk to the crown to succeed King Monivong. As France granted Indochina full independence, Cambodia went on to celebrate its independence on November 9, 1953 under Sihanouk. Although Sihanouk held his royal position until he abdicated in 2004, his actual power lasted only until 1970.

**Insurrection, Coup d’Etat, and War, 1967-1975.** In the mid-1960’s, Norodom Sihanouk tried to steer a course between the political left and right domestically and take a neutrality stance in the region’s Vietnam Conflict.



This straddling tactic began to crumble. He harassed the left and withdrew his support for them and displeased the right by neglecting the economy and appeared little concerned by the influx of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong armies. North Vietnamese and Viet Cong logistic bases appeared in Cambodia, while South Vietnam and its allies conducted intelligence and sabotage missions from Cambodia. Insurrections erupted in Battambang set off by tax collections and land expropriation. The unrest spread to other provinces. While Sihanouk was visiting Moscow and Beijing, General Lon Nol, prime minister, ousted the King (or "Prince") in a coup d'état in March 1970. Sihanouk formed a coalition with the Kampuchean Communist Party (KCP, Khmer Rouge). This partnership flourished after Lon Nol abolished the monarchy and declared a republic, an unpopular move with villagers who were comforted by a monarch. Warfare widened to include virtually all the participants of the Vietnam War and Cambodian contingents. The Khmer Rouge launched their offensive on New Year's Day 1975 to capture the Cambodian capital. On April 1, 1975 resigned the presidency and fled the country. The Khmer Rouge entered Phnom Penh on April 17, 1975.

**Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge).** The Cambodian New Year augured a new beginning for Cambodians, anticipating peace with the arrival of their new leaders. Cheer soon vanished when armed, grim-faced youths dressed in black and with checkered scarves entered Phnom Penh on the 17<sup>th</sup> of April 1975. Without a pause, the troops ordered Phnom Penh evacuated of its 2.5 million people, clogging the outbound roads in the process. Other cities were evacuated as well. The evacuees were sent to forced-labor camps to raise crops, thus becoming peasants. Anyone associated with the previous government was executed. Other victims were the educated people and monks. Some survived by pretending to be peasants or workers. Using any excuse, Pol Pot and his Khmer Rouge caused the killing fields to be populated with victims by murder, starvation, exposure, or disease. By the end of 1978, an estimated 2 million lives vanished.

**After the Khmer Rouge.** Relations between Vietnam and the Khmer Rouge were never good and became worse. Border skirmishes were common. Vietnam delivered air strikes against Kampuchea, but still hung on, Pol Pot declaring "victory". Khmer Rouge belligerence persisted. Vietnam, exasperated, mounted a 17-day blitz-krieg against Cambodia, taking Phnom Penh in January 1979. Pol Pot and his compatriots continued an insurgency from the mountains and jungle against the Hanoi-backed Khmer regime, which they were unable to overthrow. When fighting ended in 1979, Vietnam withdrew. Many fled to Thailand and lived in refugee camps for several years before returning to Cambodia or immigrating to other countries.

In the early 1990s, a coalition government of political parties was formed, elections organized, and monitored by the United Nations. Even the mercurial Norodom Sihanouk participated, regaining the throne. To this day, a politically unsettled Khmer nation exists, as Cambodians struggle to make better lives.

### For More Information

Much of this account of Cambodian history was found in the Library of Congress Country Studies: <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/khtoc.html#kh0047>. Also see: <http://www.angkorwat.org/>



# CAMBODIAN HERITAGE

## BANTEAY SREY "The Citadel of the women"

Banteay Srey loosely translates to "citadel of the women" but this is a modern appellation that probably refers to the delicate beauty of the carvings. Built at a time when the Khmer Empire was gaining significant power and territory. It is renowned for its intricate decoration carved in pinkish sandstone that covers the walls like tapestry. It is an exquisite miniature, a fairy palace in the heart of an immense and mysterious forest.



Location: 25 kilometers (15.5 miles) north-east of East Mebon

Access: enter and leave the temple by the east entrance

Date: second half of the 10th century (967)

King: Rajendravarman II (reigned 944-968) and Jayavarman V (reigned 968-1001)

Religion: Hindu (dedicated to Shiva)

Art style: Banteay Srei

The temple was constructed by a Brahmin counselor under a powerful king. Rajendravarman and later under Jayavarman V. Banteay Srey displays some of the finest examples of classical Khmer art. The walls are densely covered with some of the most beautiful, deep and intricate carvings of any Angkorian temple.



## ANGKOR THOM, BAYON TEMPLE

Angkor Thom is quadrangle of defensive walls totaling 12 kilometers that once protected the Khmer capital of the same name (Angkor Thom means "Great City"). Built in the late 12th and early 13th centuries by King Jayavarman VII, the walls are divided by two axes running north-south and east-west.



On each side of the causeway are railings fashioned with 54 stone figures engaged in the performance of a famous Hindu story: the myth of the Churning of the Ocean. On the left side of the moat, 54 'devas' (guardian gods) pull the head of the snake 'Shesha' while on the right side 54 'asuras' (demon gods) pull the snake's tail in the opposite direction. In this myth, the body of the snake is wrapped around the central mountain—Mt. Meru—perhaps corresponding here to the Bayon temple at the center of the site. In any case, the myth relates that as the Devas pulled the snake in one direction and the gods pushed in the other, the ocean began to churn and precipitate the elements. By alternating back and forth, the ocean was "milked", forming the earth and the cosmos anew. The central tower of the stone gate is capped by three face-towers that face the four directions (the central tower faces both out and in). Below them at the base of the gate are two sets of elephant statues that flank the entrance on both sides. Sitting on each elephant is a figure of the god Indra carrying his usual weapon—the 'vadra' (a lightning bolt). The gate itself is shaped like an upside-down "U" and is corbelled at the top (instead of arches, the builders of Angkor preferred to use corbelling to span distances).



A gateway lies at the end of each axis, four in total, facing the four cardinal directions. An additional gate, called the "Gate of Victory", pierces the east wall just north of the "Gate of the Dead", the east gate along the central axis. The significance of the additional gate is that it provided access to a terrace of the royal palace. As for the other gates, the two axes intersect at the center of the enclosed area where the Bayon temple sits.

The south gate of Angkor Thom is the best preserved. It is approached from outside via a causeway that extends about fifty meters across a moat.



It is still possible to see where wooden doors once fitted to the gate through openings in the stone.

There is some debate as to the functionality of Angkor Thom as a whole. If it was a wall intended for defense, it was rather poorly designed, since there is nowhere along the wall for defenders to take refuge from incoming fire or shoot back from a shielded location. This is surprising since Angkor had been sacked in 1177 by Champa invaders, and one can readily imagine that its new King, Jayavarman VII would have been concerned with defense should the invaders return. If not intended for defense, the walls may simply have been an additional enclosure around the Bayon temple, more for ceremony than for practical use. As in Southern India, the Angkor rulers built temples surrounded by walls, but usually not with walls as thick and grand as those of Angkor Thom.

**WHAT HAPPENING AROUND THE COMMUNITY**



On Thanksgiving Day 2004, a small group of Cambodians from three different states agreed to have a breakfast meeting at McDonald in Wheaton, Maryland to explore a possibility of hosting a fundraising reception in Washington, DC. But no one imagined only that particular McDonald was closed for the holiday. However, despite the cold and rain, they conducted the meeting in the restaurant’s parking lot. After an hour later, one of them said: “Let’s go to someone’s house nearby”. But two of them said: “For this cause, we can take the cold and the rain”. And three of them said: “If not now, when? if not here, where?; if not us, who?”.

	<p>In the end, they assigned themselves a mission to develop a plan for this fundraising, a mission that help raise over \$14,000 to help Angkor Hospital for Children in Siem Reap Cambodia.</p> <p>Mr Schanley Kuch and Ms Sophia Tep, the master of ceremony of the event, have said “Humanity unites us and unity makes us victory”. They were absolutely right. This fundraising event was a product of a joint effort of many organizations and volunteers: Cambodian Community Day Committee (CCD), Angkor Association, Cambodian American National Council (CANC), Cambodian Investment Group (CIG),</p>
--	--

United Cambodian American Resource For Enrichment (UCARE, Inc.), Cambodian Community Association of Maryland, Inc, Sam Relief, Inc., Cambodian American Heritage, Inc. (CAHI), Cambodian Children Association, Inc. (CCAI), Cambodian Buddhist Society, Inc., Buddhist Temple of Manassas.

	<p>Jon Morgan, Director of Angkor Hospital for Children delivered a speech during the march 19,2005 fundraising evening in Gaithersburg, MD.</p>		<p>Auction added to the livelihood of the event.</p>
--	--	--	--

The Cambodian Community Day Committee would like to appeal to your generosity to our Cambodian children’s needs in Cambodia. Our children, who are the future of our homeland, are lacking access to adequate healthcares. According to the statistics from UNICEF, World Health Organization, CIA World Fact Book, Helen Keller World Wide and Handicap International and the National Institute of Statistics:

- Infant mortality rate is 96 per 1,000 Births; for children under 5, the rate is 138 per 1,000 Births
- 35% of them are NOT immunized for Polio, Measles, or Diphtheria
- 45% of the children under 5 are moderately to severely underweight
- There are 30 doctors and 18 dentists to serve every 100,000 Cambodians
- There are 12,000 children living with HIV/AIDS.

Angkor Hospital for Children (AHC), located in Siem Reap Cambodia, has provided healthcare services to Cambodian children since 1999. It was funded and operated by Friends Without A Border (FWAB), a US based not-for-profit organization, founded in 1995 by an internationally acclaimed Japanese photographer Kenro Izu, who was deeply moved by his encounters with children disfigured by landmines and in

desperate need of medical care. Over the past 5 years, AHC has treated over 336,000 children and the range of services it provides has grown. For more information, please visit <http://www.fwab.org>

Coping with the high demand of services (see below), AHC is in need of more funds. The average cost per patient, per day is \$32.58 for inpatient unit and \$98.52 for Acute Care Unit.

Year	Costs	Total Patients Receiving Cares
2000	\$ 904,873	N/A
2001	\$1,056,198	77,000
2002	\$ 1,079,14	122,000
2003	\$ 1,225,493	175,000
2004 (Nov)	\$ 1,500,000	236,874

There are several ways you can help. You may sponsor a patient, a nurse or a doctor for a fixed period of time. Please visit <http://www.fwab.org> for more information.

### **Angkor Association**

On December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2004 Angkor Association celebrate its 18<sup>th</sup> Anniversary. It was also a fundraising event. Proceed from this event will used to help Cambodian family who lost their love one. Angkor Association was founded in 1986 and incorporated in 1987. It is a Cambodian grass-roots, community-helping-community organization in the metropolitan area. It is a non-profit organization. Mr. Channa Pak is the current president.

Angkor Association does the fundraising event at least twice a year. One is around Cambodian New Year, mid-April each year. Another is always on the New Year eve. On both occasion, they do the fundraising; celebrate the association's anniversary and also the New Year. The next celebration will be held on December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2005. There will be also an election for new officers this year. For more information, please call Channa Pak at 703-624-7723.

### **Cambodian American Heritage Inc. (CAHI)**

Cambodian-American Heritage, Inc. (CAHI) is a non-profit organization, founded in 1980. The mission of the organization is the preservation of Cambodian arts and culture here in the United States. The centerpiece of the organization's cultural activities is its dance troupe and music ensemble.



For almost 20 years, the troupe has performed selections from the repertoire of Cambodian classical and folk dances. In recent years, the dance troupe and music ensemble have performed in a variety of settings including the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Smithsonian Institution, the National Gallery of Art, the Freer Gallery of Art, the American Red Cross, presidential inaugural events, various folk art and heritage festivals and our annual observance of Cambodian New Year during the month of April.



CAHI has taught many young Cambodians to become proficient in Cambodian classical dances. For parents, this is a clear choice of having their own kids involved in preserving Cambodian heritage in America. As young groups like those in the above picture grow up and move on to their college lives, CAHI has to recruit another group of young kids and starts over again. This cycle has happened over the past 20 years.

What could be more fun than to bring the whole family to the dancing classes?



CAHI offers a free dancing and music classes every year. For 2005-2006, the class will start from the first week of December of 2005 to mid-April of 2006. If you are interested to have any or whole family to join, either to learn how to dance or to play traditional music, please call Mr. Sareum Tes at 301-292-6862 or 240-441-0915. [www.cambodianheritage.org](http://www.cambodianheritage.org).

## Chum Ngek

Cambodian American Heritage is honored to have one of the finest Cambodian master musicians as a performer and instructor with Cambodian American Heritage.

Music has always been a part of Master Chum Ngek's life. Early on, it was recognized that he had a talent and gift for the music of his homeland. Over the years, he apprenticed under a number of Cambodian master musicians learning a variety of string and percussion instruments.

Most often, Master Chum Ngek is associated with the Cambodian xylophone, the roneat. It is this instrument which is at the heart of Master Chum Ngek's playing and instruction.

Long associated with Cambodian American Heritage, Master Ngek leads an ensemble of fellow musicians and vocalists for numerous performances by the dance troupe. In our annual observance of Cambodian New Year each April, Master Chum Ngek features a recital by his student ensemble as well as leading the professional ensemble which accompanies the dance troupe. Master Chum Ngek's reputation extends beyond his association with the dance troupe. He is often called



upon to perform in various public and private functions throughout the United States. In addition, Master Chum Ngek is featured on a number of recordings of Cambodian music recorded here in the United States.

### Candlelight Vigil



On April 17<sup>th</sup>, 2005, the DC area Cambodian Americans and friends hold a candlelight vigil at the Lincoln Memorial to commemorate the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Cambodian genocide.



### Asian Pacific American Heritage Month

On May 15, 2005, the Cambodian Community Day proudly participated in the celebration of Asian Pacific American Month (APAHM) in Prince William County hosted by Prince William County Human Rights Commission. This is the fourth year that CCD participates in this wonderful event. In 2004, it played a leading role in the APAHM planning committee.



This year about 30 young Cambodian American boys and girls wore beautiful costumes paraded on stage at Dr. A.J. Ferlazzo Auditorium in Woodbridge, VA. The show was the Cambodian wedding rituals: groom procession and bride acceptance with live wedding music.





Eight pairs of Cambodian/American adult showcased a demonstration of the four social dances: Rom Vong, Rom Kbach, Saravann, and Chauk Krapeus.



The Cambodian American National Council (CANC) is a coalition of Cambodian-American individuals and organizations who work together to build the lives of Cambodian people. Established in 1988, CANC is a US-based grassroots, 501©(3) tax exempt non-profit organization dedicated to promote and foster the sustainable development, growth, and prosperity of the Cambodian community in the US and abroad, as well as the professional and leadership development of all Cambodian individuals and organizations. Over the years, CANC has served as the focal point for the coordination, information gathering and dissemination, advocacy, and provision of technical assistance for all Cambodian individuals and organizations to enhance their capacity for the advancement of the Cambodian people.

The Department of Health and Human Services/Office of Refugee Resettlement, the US Agency for International Development, the National Endowment for the Arts, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Emma Lazarus Fund, the Community Foundation, the National Initiative for the Preservation of American Dance, along with many private and corporate donors have supported the activities of CANC.

CANC will host a national conference, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8-9, 2005 HOUSTON, TEXAS. Please visit [www.cancweb.org](http://www.cancweb.org) for more information.



Southeast Asian American  
**Statistical Profile**  
 (Courtesy of Southeast Asia Resource Action Center)  
 (SEARAC 2004)  
<http://www.searac.org>  
 US Census 2000  
 Asian American Populations  
 All Reports of Membership in Asian Groups (1)  
 Population

Chinese, Except Taiwanese	2,734,841	Indonesian	63,073
Filipino	2,364,815	Bangladeshi	57,412
Asian Indian	1,898,828	Sri Lankan	24,587
Korean	1,228,427	Malaysian	18,566
Vietnamese	1,223,736	Burmese	16,720
Japanese	1,148,932	Okinawan	10,599
Other Asian, not specified	369,430	Nepalese	9,399
<b>Cambodian</b>	<b>206,052</b>	Singaporean	2,394
Pakistani	204,309	Indo Chinese	199
Laotian	198,203	Iwo Jiman	78
Hmong	186,310	Maldivian	51
Thai	150,283		
Taiwanese	144,795		

**People from Cambodia, Lao, and Vietnam  
 Naturalized as U.S. Citizens Between 1987-2001**

Cambodia	Lao	Vietnamese	Total
62,475	84,180	489,911	636,566

Source: Statistical Yearbook of INS (Fiscal Years 1986-2001) and [www.ins.gov](http://www.ins.gov)

**Percentages of Foreign-Born People  
 Naturalized as U.S. Citizens**

Populations	Females	Males
Total U.S.	43.0	37.6
All Asians	50.6	49.0
<b>Cambodian</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>49.1</b>
Hmong	29.7	33.3
Laotian	46.3	49.7
Vietnamese	55.9	60.4

**People Reporting Southeast Asian Heritage  
 Born in the United States**

Population	Number
<b>Cambodian</b>	<b>69,207</b>
Hmong	83,357
Laotian	68,715
Vietnamese	332,361
Total	553,820

## Acknowledgement

*We wish to thank the City of Alexandria, Dept of Parks, Recreation and Cultural Activities, all CCD 2005 committee, volunteers and their families; individual and group organization sponsors; business advertisers, professional and non-profit communities, all artistic performers and musicians, all Cambodians, Americans who comes and support us today. The CCD preparation is the hard work of people who involved all year round. We appreciate for all the contributions and donations that made the CCD possible.*

**We like to thank Mayor William Euille and vice-mayor Del Pepper who always champions the ethnic and cultural diversities. We also like to thank Cambodian American National Council (CANC) under the leadership of east coast vice-president Tung K. Yap who demonstrates fellowship, encouragement, logistic and financial support of CCD.**

\*\*\*\*

HAPPY CAMBODIAN COMMUNITY DAY!

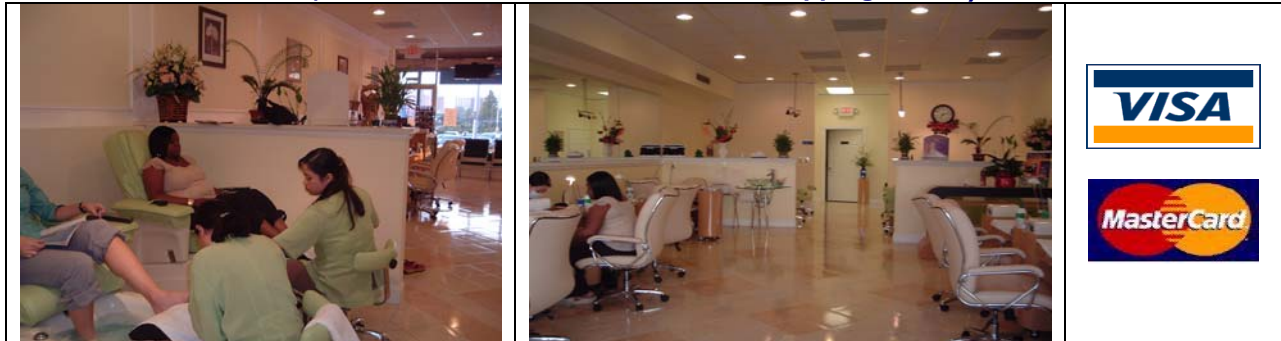


# Cheri Nail Salon

Professional Nails & Skin Care

2835 - B Gallows Road  
Falls Church, VA 22042  
(703) 204-1077

(Located in the MERRIFIELD Plaza Shopping Center)



If you need Spa Manicure & Pedicure (both natural and artificial), Waxing, and Facial, please come to Cheri Nail Salon. Our customer satisfaction is guaranteed.

## Mong Heng Real Estate Agent



- Serving Northern Virginia and Maryland since 1987.
- Honest and experienced.
- Open and warm to discuss anything.

I invite you to call me at 703-256-3295, cell 571-214-6985 to see how much you can save by doing business with me if you plan or intend to buy or sell property.

I am also a licensed insurance agent since 1985 selling automobile, homeowners, and great term life insurance. I represent Insurance Company like Travelers, Safeco, Mercury, Progressive, A.I.G, Dearbrook, Banners, Colonial, etc.

Please call me for a free quote to compare with your current policy/policies for your home, automobiles or life insurance to see how much you can save for 6 months or a year. You have nothing to loose anyway. Just Call.

Congratulations on your 7<sup>th</sup> celebration of bringing Cambodian, Cambodian-American and international friends to our Cambodian Community Day!



THLANG.COM®

ថ្លង់គង់



Pleasure to serve!

Eric Sarin Thlang  
Consultant  
P.O.Box 201 . Fairfax, Virginia  
22038 USA  
Cell: 703.499.3863 | Home:  
703.532.0219  
Fax: 703.991.6516 | Email:  
eric@thlang.com

Cambodian Translation | Mortgages | Cambodian Arts/Sculptures | IT Consultants

បកប្រែភាសាខ្មែរ ចងការប្រាក់ លក់រូបចម្លាក់សិល្បៈខ្មែរ ទីប្រឹក្សាសេវាបច្ចេកវិទ្យា



GLOBAL MORTGAGE

Our team of service-oriented professionals will help guide you through the maze and find a loan that's right for you. No matter what the credit, income, or background situation maybe, we have a loan program that fits.

Find out, today, how we can help you reduce your payments and have extra cash on hand each month; pay off high interest debt with a low interest, tax deductible loan; get cash out for remodeling or purchase another property for investment. Whatever you goal-we can help.

**100% Financing**

Zero money down. Conserve cash for furniture and other expenses.

**Fast and Easy Financing**

Rates as low as 1.25%, 5.75 APR  
Interest Only & Pay Options, Lower payment,  
Get More Houses,  
Create Positive Cash Flow

**HELOCs**

Avoid Mortgage Insurance  
Cash-Out, use for Any Purpose

**Lot Loans, Construction Loans, Commercial Loans**

Construction to Permanent Loans  
Office, Retail, Multi-Family, Gas Station, Light  
Industrial Loans

Low Credit, No Tradeline, Past Bankruptcy OK  
For self-employed borrowers and borrowers with multiple or hard to verify income sources, we offer:

No Income No Asset Verification! No Income No Asset Disclosure!

Plus many other easy programs!

LET US ASSIST IN ALL YOUR REAL ESTATE FINANCING NEEDS.

Our mortgage professionals also speak:  
Khmer, Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese, Thai, French

Call or visit us today!

Sochandara Sean Or, Director Mortgage Lending

Email us : [admin@washingtoncapitalloans.com](mailto:admin@washingtoncapitalloans.com)



# Southeast Asia Resource Action Center

*cordially invites you to attend...*

## BEYOND REFUGEES:

### From Flight to Setting Roots

*A Celebration of the 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the beginning of Southeast Asian refugee resettlement in the United States and the 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Refugee Act*

Featuring: Southeast Asian Cultural Performances and Awards Ceremony

**Saturday, September 17, 2005**

Tony Cheng's Restaurant  
619 H Street, NW ~ Washington, DC

6371 Little River Turnpike, Suite 100  
Alexandria, VA 22312

Tel:703-621-0098 Fax:703-621-0099

(cut along the lines)

### BEYOND REFUGEES: From Flight to Setting Roots

A ticket to the Gala is \$50. To purchase a ticket, please complete the following information and send in with your payment.

I will attend - Enclosed is \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for (# of tickets) \_\_\_\_\_

I will not attend, but would like to make a donation of \$ \_\_\_\_\_

*All donations will be acknowledged in the Program Book.*

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_

Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Fax \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

**Please mail no later than September 1, 2005 to:**

Tong Lee / SEARAC / 1628 16<sup>th</sup> Street, NW - 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor / Washington, DC 20009

**To be a sponsor or for more information, please contact Tong Lee at tong@searac.org or (202) 667-4690.**

Let get together to celebrate Cambodian Community Day on August 14, 2005!

Looking For Good Travel Deals On:



International Airline Tickets (specializing in trips to Cambodia)



Cruise and World Tours



Please Contact:      **Ravy M. Yuth**

**RSK TRAVEL**

8516 Thames Street  
Springfield, VA 22151

**Office:** 703-978-2161 **Mobile:** 703-201-6254 **Fax:** 703-978-2161

**Email:** [rmy123@gmail.com](mailto:rmy123@gmail.com)

---

**CCD COMMITTEE WOULD LIKE  
TO THANK FOR YOUR SUPPORT  
AND GENEROSITY.**



CANC wishes to congratulate the Cambodian communities in the Washington, DC area, Chairman Ben Bao and the Cambodian Community Day for showcasing the Cambodian community and cultures to the general American public!

We, Cambodian Americans across the United States of America, are very proud of the works done by the Cambodian Community Day Committee!

Vi Houi, President

Email: [vi@CANCweb.org](mailto:vi@CANCweb.org) Website: [www.CANCweb.org](http://www.CANCweb.org)

Yahoo! Group: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/CambodianAmerican/messages>

Cambodian American Conference

## “Cambodia 30 Years Later”

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8-9, 2005

HOUSTON, TEXAS

Organized by Cambodian American National Council and  
Hosted by Cambodian Association of Houston

The Cambodian American National Council (CANC) cordially invites you to attend our conference on “Cambodia 30 Years Later”. Your trip to our conference will be tax deductible.

CANC is a US-based grassroots, non-profit, non-governmental organization committed to promote a sustain growth in Cambodia and the Cambodian communities through education, public awareness, advocacy and coalition with the highest level of integrity and excellence. For more information, please contact one of us below or visit our website at <http://www.CANCweb.org>.

### Organizing Committees:

**Conference Co-Chairs:** Hay S. Meas, MD, Federal Way, WA, [haysan@CANCweb.org](mailto:haysan@CANCweb.org), (253) 4747-5715 Nitha Tep, Houston, TX, [nitha@CANCweb.org](mailto:nitha@CANCweb.org), (832) 865-0560

**General Chair:** Vi Houi, Dayton, OH, [vi@CANCweb.org](mailto:vi@CANCweb.org), (937) 452-3996

**Host Committee Chair:** Nitha Tep, Houston, TX, [nitha@CANCweb.org](mailto:nitha@CANCweb.org), (832) 865-0560

**Finance Committee Chair:** Visot Han, Shakopee, MN, [visot@CANCweb.org](mailto:visot@CANCweb.org), (651) 231-5536

**Registration Committee Chair:** Tung Yap, Great Falls, VA, [tung@CANCweb.org](mailto:tung@CANCweb.org), (703) 759-3412

**Proceeding Committee Chair:** Dr. Mengly Chean, Dallas, TX

**Publication Committee Chair:** Chenda Taing, Chicago, IL, [chenda@CANCweb.org](mailto:chenda@CANCweb.org), (847) 778-7899

**Programming Committee Chair:** Hay S. Meas, MD, Federal Way, WA, [haysan@CANCweb.org](mailto:haysan@CANCweb.org), (253) 4747-5715

Congratulations to the Cambodian Community Day on your 4th celebration and bringing Cambodian community together!

## KELLER WILLIAMS REALTY



### **Amrong Chey, Realtor**

“First in Client Satisfaction”

A winning strategy based on proven performance and customer satisfaction. If you are thinking of buying or selling, call Amrong today. I speak Cambodian and English.

21036 Triple Seven Road  
Sterling, VA 20164

Cell: 703-376-4836

[AmrongC@yahoo.com](mailto:AmrongC@yahoo.com)  
[www.AmrongChey.com](http://www.AmrongChey.com)