

**MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF CAMBODIAN COMMUNITY DAY**



សូមគោរពលោកលោកស្រីនិងប្រិយមិត្តទាំងអស់ជាទីមេត្រី! សួស្តីឆ្នាំថ្មី  
តាងនាមខ្ញុំជាប្រធានសមាគម ក្រុមអភិបាល សមាជិកសមាជិកានៃទិវាសហគមន៍ខ្មែរ  
ខ្ញុំសូមប្រសិទ្ធិពរជ័យ បរវស្សស្តី សិរីមង្គលចូលមានដល់លោកលោកស្រីនិងប្រិយមិត្ត  
ទាំងអស់ អោយមានសុភមង្គល សុខភាពល្អ ទទួលបានជោគជ័យក្នុងការប្រកបអាជីវ  
កម្ម ក្នុងឱកាសចូលឆ្នាំថ្មីខាងមុខនេះ។ ទិវាសហគមន៍ខ្មែរក្នុងឆ្នាំនេះបាននាំយកនូវការ

បង្ហាញសិល្បៈមួយបែបដែលបង្ហាញអំពីទិដ្ឋភាពផ្ទៃស្រុកខ្មែរ រាំប្រូតស្រូវ របៀបសង់អង្គរ ហើយនិងទិដ្ឋ  
ភាពក្នុងព្រះរាជវាំងសម័យអង្គរ។ សមាគមទិវាសហគមន៍ខ្មែរជាសមាគមមួយជួយបង្ហាញ រក្សារទុក លើកដំ  
កើងវប្បធម៌អារិយធម៌ខ្មែរក្នុងសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក។ យើងមានគោលបំណងបង្ហាត់បង្រៀនកូនខ្មែរជំនាន់ក្រោយ  
អោយបានដឹងអំពីកេរ្តិ៍មេតកខ្មែរ ហើយប្រតិបត្តតាមទំនៀមទំលាប់ប្រពៃណីខ្មែរជាវាងតទៅ។ សូមជួយគាំទ្រ  
នូវរបេសកកម្មរបស់យើងខ្ញុំផង។

Dear Friends! Greeting to all of you. Happy Khmer New Year! During this joyous time, on behalf of the Cambodian Community Day (CCD) Board of Directors and members, I would like to wish you happiness, prosperity, and good health in the year to come. This year, we have the pleasure to bring you a show that depicts the livelihood of the Khmer people in a village in the old days, the process of building a temple during the Angkor era and the majesty of a day at the royal palace. Those activities will be depicted in a performance that includes a fashion show and dances. CCD is a 501(c)(3) organization established to present, promote and preserve Cambodian culture. CCD seeks to integrate Khmer culture into American society to ensure the continuation of Cambodian cultural heritage, especially among Cambodian-American youth. We also work to strengthen Cambodian voices, empower Cambodian communities, bridge distances, heal rifts and build bonds among Khmers and other ethnic groups. We are producing a show that bears a cultural and educational value. The show is presented in different forms such as Yee Kaeh type (*Mak Theung, Mear Yeung*) or Lakhon Bassac type. We believe that these types of traditional entertainment are deemed to be extinct or less important currently in Cambodia and elsewhere. As Khmers, we should do everything to preserve them. And that is what we do. Many thanks to all the volunteers who over the years have helped to make a difference in the Khmer community. Please continue to support us.

Sincerely,

Ben Bao  
President

# ABOUT CAMBODIAN COMMUNITY DAY ទិវាសហគមន៍ខ្មែរ

## Our Mission

Cambodian Community Day (CCD) is a 501(c)(3) charitable organization established to promote, present and preserve our rich Cambodian culture. CCD seeks to integrate Khmer culture into American society to ensure the continuation of Cambodian cultural heritage, especially among Cambodian-American youth. We also work to strengthen Cambodian voices, empower Cambodian communities, bridge distances, heal rifts and build bonds among Khmers and other ethnic groups.

## Our Vision

We seek to increase the awareness of Cambodian culture and heritage, to erase any negative perception about Cambodia as a killing field, and to nurture young Cambodian-Americans' Khmer values, pride, traditions, self-esteem, self-confidence, intelligence and compassion.

## What We Do

We operate solely on a volunteer basis, with a small operating fund raised from the local Washington, DC metro community. Neither the board members nor the officers receive any financial compensation for their work related to CCD. CCD focuses on showcasing art exhibitions, raising the awareness of Khmer culture and heritage to all Americans, preserving and nurturing Khmer values and traditions in young Cambodian-Americans. Over the past 14 years, we have performed at different venues to encourage the world to recognize the Khmer civilization as one of the oldest and most prestigious cultures of all time. The Khmer New Year Cultural Show and the Annual Cambodian Cultural Festival are among the CCD's most notable achievements year after year. Our goal is to bring Cambodian and American communities from all walks of life together in recognition of Khmer achievements that strengthen the Khmer voice and exhibit Cambodian heritage. In addition to the Festival and Khmer New Year, we have participated in many cultural events as Cambodian representatives, including the Asian Festival in DC and in Northern Virginia, Asian Pacific American Heritage month in Prince William County Virginia, and Catholic Cultural Heritage month, just to name a few. Frequently throughout the year, our members represent the Khmer community on an ad hoc basis. We are also specialize in producing various types of Khmer traditional entertainment such as Lakhon Bassac, Yee Kaeh drama and traditional clothing shows that involves almost all children. To name a few: in 2013, we produced the Yee Kaeh show *Mak Theung*; in 2014 we produced Lakhon Bassac entitled *Preah Chinavong*; in 2015, produced the Yee Kaeh show *Mear Yeung*. We plan to produce another Yee Kaeh type of entertainment entitled *Tum Teav*. Note that those types of traditional entertainment are presently almost forgotten in Cambodia due to widespread foreign pop culture. Visit our website today at <http://www.cambodiancommunityday.org>.

## Upcoming Events

- May 28, 2016: CCD Fun Night at Harvest Moon, Falls Church, VA
- June 25, 2016: Atlantic City Fun Trip
- September 10, 2016: Khmer Music Festival, Cambodian Buddhist Temple, Silver Spring, MD
- September 11, 2016: Annual Cambodian Cultural Festival, Cambodian Buddhist Temple, Silver Spring, MD

## ANNUAL CULTURAL FESTIVAL

SEPTEMBER 2013, ALEXANDRIA VA





# CAMBODIAN COMMUNITY DAY ទិវាសហគមន៍ខ្មែរ

*Our Achievements*

## ANNUAL CULTURAL FESTIVAL



Mak Theung Show

September 2013 Alexandria VA



Khmer New Year 2014  
Cambodian Buddhist Temple  
Silver Spring, MD



Annual Cultural Festival 2015  
Cambodian Buddhist Temple  
Silver Spring, MD



# CCD AT KHMER NEW YEAR ទិវាសហគមន៍ខ្មែរពេលចូលឆ្នាំខ្មែរ

## OR PTEY SROK KHMER SHOW

*Or Ptey Srok Khmer* is a showcase of the livelihood of Khmer peasants in the olden days in a village, under the moonlight. After a long day's work at the farm, villagers would gather to have a good time. They would sing songs that depict the beauty of a typical Khmer village under the moonlight and the activities of the villagers such as sculpturing, carpentry, sewing, etc. They would also perform various folk dances at night. Activities like sculpture, carpentry, and sewing were also done during the day (day and night). The majority of Cambodians in those days were farmers. During the rainy season, rice was cultivated in the vast majority of the land in Cambodia. In addition to planting rice during the rainy season, during the day they would plant various types of tubers, vegetables and other plants to make a living. Farmers in lower-land regions would even do another rice planting during the dry season. During the rainy seasons, vast areas would be submerged by water. During the dry season, the water would recede, emerging a land area with just enough water retained for farmers for the rice planting. This land was called "Sre Prang." Farmers would be busy farming during the day. Other activities at night were deemed as side jobs. It is this lifestyle that the song *Or Ptey Srok Khmer* depicts.





# CCD AT KHMER NEW YEAR ទិវាសហគមន៍ខ្មែរពេលចូលឆ្នាំខ្មែរ



## **RICE HARVEST DANCE**

After enjoying their nighttime activities, the villagers would get ready for daylight activities. The rice would be planted during the rainy season. Within three months, the rice starts to bear grain and not before long the villagers harvest the crop. It is a beginning of the dry season. The rice field dried up and the rice plant is no longer green. The rice field becomes a golden field.

## **CHROAT SROV** ច្រូតស្រូវ

Chroat Srov is a process of cutting the stem of the rice plant and keeping only the part that has crop. This is the first step of rice harvest. The crop will be separated from the stem in the next process.





# CCD AT KHMER NEW YEAR ទិវាសហគមន៍ខ្មែរពេលចូលឆ្នាំខ្មែរ

The rice plants are cut about 4 inches from the ground using the harvest tool called Kragnav or Kandiev and bundle up into a small bundle call Kandab Srov. The bundles are transported to the village using ox cart or other means.



## BAUK SROV បោកស្រូវ

Separating the crop from the rice stem can be done in various ways. Villagers can use their feet to do so by placing one or two bundles onto a mat. They step on them until all crops are separated from the stem. This process would take a longtime. With another method, which is a more productive way, the villagers use a process called Bauk Srov, a process of smashing a bundle against a flat board to remove crop from the stem. Usually two men will alternate the smashing until all crops are loosen up from the stem (see picture on the next page). The crop will be refined to remove the bad one out. The villager uses a large, flat bamboo basket (Chang Aeh) or they put the unprocessed grain into to smaller, rounded bamboo basket (Kanhcheu), drop a small portion at a time against the wind. Crops that do not have rice in it are lighter, thus are blown away by the wind leaving only the good crop. The bundles without crop are called Cham Beurng (straw). They are piled up in a big piled called Chhneum Cham Beung. They are later used to feed the cow during the dry season when grass are barely grown.

GREAT NEWS!!! Cambodian Community Day is now mobile! I'm in!, one of our valued sponsors, has designed and developed our mobile app, which is now available for download from Google Play. Go to Google Player, search for Cambodian Community Day app and click on install. You may get it from this link:

[https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.app\\_cambodiacomunity.layout](https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.app_cambodiacomunity.layout)

It is available for Android devices. Apple devices app will be coming up soon.



Developed by <http://www.imin.com>



# CCD AT KHMER NEW YEAR ទិវាសហគមន៍ខ្មែរពេលចូលឆ្នាំខ្មែរ



Bauk Srov is a process of smashing the rice stem bundle against a flat board to separate the grain from the stem.

Unprocessed Grains.

## **BOK SROV** បុកស្រូវ

The fine crop from the Bauk Srov process are stored up in a large storage container called Krang Srov. The crop is a raw crop. In Khmer they call it Srov. The villager keeps a small portion of the raw crop for replanting at the next season. The rest will be used for rice daily consumption. They may sell the surplus. Before rice can be cooked, they need to remove their skin first using a process called Bok Srov. The process involves a three-steps process. The first step is to dry up the raw crop under the sunlight. This process called Hal Srov. It is believed the dried-up process would yield a better rice grain (in Khmer, they call it Ang Koar) when removing the skin. The grain will be whole. Skipping the step would result in each grain being cracked into smaller pieces and when cooked, it loses taste. The Hal Srov process needs a full sunlight. Farmer lays a thin layer of raw grain on a mat and leaves it there for a few hours. The farmer will not do this if the weather is cloudy.

The next process is called Ken Srov. Some farmers skip this process depending whether they have a rotary mortar, an equipment used to crush the raw crop and partly remove the skin. It is OK to skip this process. The drawback is just that it will take longer to make rice (Ang Koar). The rotary mortar is an equipment in shape of a large cylinder. There are two cylinder parts. The bottom part is fixed. The upper part is movable. It has a handle that goes through the upper part cylinder. Raw crops are placed into the upper cylinder. A rice preparer can use an L-shape/T-shape hook that hooks to handle and turn the upper cylinder around. There are zigzag patterns on both ends of both cylinders where they meet. When the upper cylinder is turned around, the raw crops are slightly crushed, thus the skin become loose. The crushed crops are spitted out onto a basket that is affixed around the bottom cylinder. Not all crops have their skin removed through the Ken Srov process. To have a pure rice grain (Ang Koar), the next process will have to be performed. There are two methods to remove skin from all crops. Either one can achieve the same result. One is called Bok Srov. The other is called Chorn Srov.



# CCD AT KHMER NEW YEAR ទិវាសហគមន៍ខ្មែរពេលចូលឆ្នាំខ្មែរ

In the Bok Srov (or Bok Ang Koar) process, the villager fill the wooden mortar with the crops from the Ken Srov, which some crops have their skin already separated, up to an optimum level that the mortar can hold without spilling. They use a long stick to crush the raw crops to remove the skin from the rest of the crops. The process is usually done by a woman (two women will speed up the process). The crushed grain will then be refined using a large bamboo basket to separate the skin from the pure grain. The skins (Ang Kam) are thrown away. There is a small particle residue left in this process. They called it KanTork which is used to feed pig.

The alternative method (a more productive one) is called Chorn Srov or Chorn Ang koar, a similar process, but with a different equipment used to



Bok Srov or Bok Ang Koar

Wooden Mortar



Chorn Srov or Chorn Ang Koar

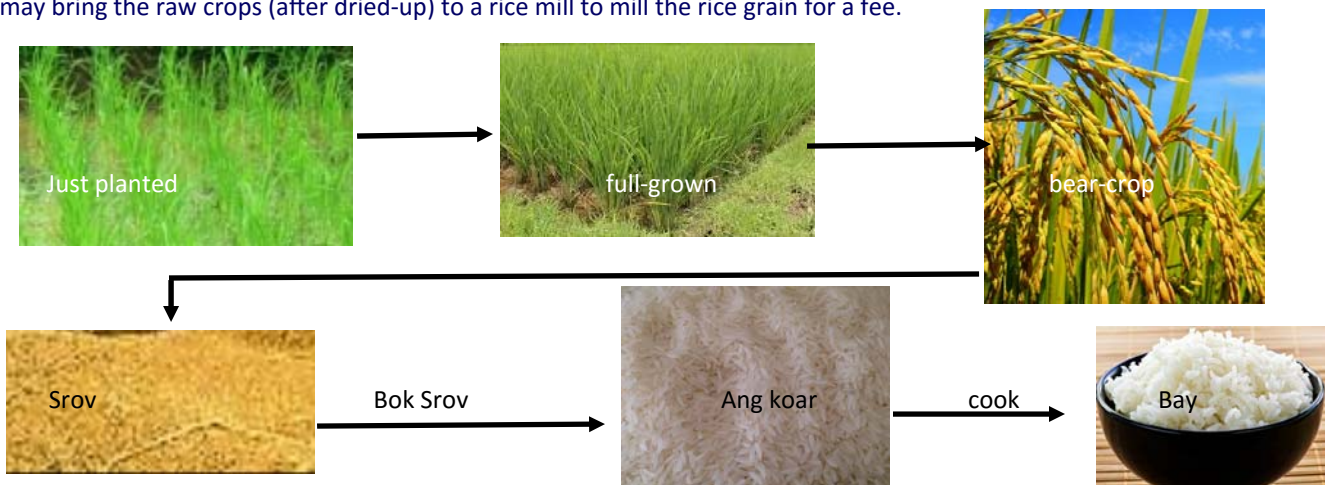
Mortar lever of Tbal Kdeurng

Wooden or concrete mortar

maximize the output.

The Chorn Srov process use a different wooden mortar, a little bit larger, but shorter in height. It is placed on the ground. They use a long trunk of wood as a lever (see picture on

the left). One end is a head. The other end is a tail. The head is larger than the tail and there is short stick attached to the head. They place the trunk of wood into an axle about two-third from the end of head. This type of mortar is called Tbal Kdeurng. A Preparer will step on the tail part to lift up the head up, then release it to drop the head to crush the raw crops in the mortar. More often, two to three people can be used to step on the tail part, thus help raise the head part with less effort. Whatever the process the preparer is using, they repeat the process multiple times until all skins are removed from the grain. These are traditional methods that may still exist in rural countries. Today, for people who lives nearby town, they may bring the raw crops (after dried-up) to a rice mill to mill the rice grain for a fee.



Rice farming chart and rice mill process.



# CCD AT KHMER NEW YEAR ទិវាសហគមន៍ខ្មែរពេលឫស្សីខ្មែរ

## RICE HARVEST, THE SHOW

Life of the villagers in the countryside.

- Cocks crow;
- Chumno Khe Prang song is played followed by a dance (Rom Kbach) from both side of the stage;
- Dance continues on to Chroat Srov and Bok Srov dances.

The show depicts activities of rice harvest (Chroat Srov), Bauk Srov, Bok Srov, Reng Ang koar.





# CCD AT KHMER NEW YEAR ទិវាសហគមន៍ខ្មែរពេលចូលឆ្នាំខ្មែរ

## THE TEMPLE BUILDING SHOW

The scene is to showcase the temple building process during Angkor era believed to be true from many researchers and historians. The activities include men cutting stones which are transported to the construction ground from the nearby mountain using elephants. Stones at Angkor Wat are believed to be from Kulen mountain. There are sculptors who carve stones. The chief architect and engineers are inspecting a drawing. There are villagers around selling foods and vegetables to the builders. The blocks of stone (imitated carton boxes) are carried to the stage and be placed on top of each other to form a picture of Angkor Wat.





# CCD AT KHMER NEW YEAR ទិវាសហគមន៍ខ្មែរពេលចូលឆ្នាំខ្មែរ

## THE PARADE SHOW

The scene is to showcase a majesty of a day at the Royal Court during Angkor Era. There will be a presentation of King and Queen and their entourages and guards. There are noble family, ministers and diplomats attending the royal court.



## CAMBODIAN COMMUNITY DAY FUN NIGHT

### ព្រឹត្តិការណ៍សប្បុរស

*Come and join us for a fun night. Dance! Dance! Dance!*

សូមអញ្ជើញមករាំលេងកំសាន្តជាមួយយើងខ្ញុំ

**SATURDAY MAY 28TH 2016**

**6:00 PM—12:00 AM**

**HARVEST MOON RESTAURENT, FALLS CHURCH VA**

**ADULT: \$45; CHILD 10 AND UNDER: \$25**

**(\$20 IS TAX-DEDUCTIBLE)**



**MUSIC:  
MOROKOT BAND**



Proceed will go to support CCD cultural programs in 2016. CCD is a 501(c)(3) organization. Donations are tax-deductible to the extend of the law.



# CCD AT KHMER NEW YEAR ទិវាសហគមន៍ខ្មែរពេលឫស្សីខ្មែរ

