## Schedule, *Prayer and +Learn-along with us Calendar*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sun</th>
<th>Mon</th>
<th>Tues</th>
<th>We</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4 KE38Y Drive to Ohare. Fly Chicago&gt; Seoul Korea</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>5 Arrive Bangkok 10.55 pm</td>
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<td>6 Bangkok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Moods and attitudes as we battle jet lag</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>7 Cross border to Cambodia</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Safe, restful travel for all</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>No visa issues</em></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9 SR</td>
<td>10 SR</td>
<td>11 SR</td>
<td>12 SR</td>
<td>13 SR</td>
<td>14 SR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Rent bicycles; explore +Siem Reap Intn'l church</td>
<td>UN Office</td>
<td>West Baray</td>
<td>Chapel – NIBC</td>
<td>NIBC schools</td>
<td>+Children's Hospital</td>
<td>+Angkor</td>
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<tr>
<td>+NIBC schools</td>
<td>+NIBC schools</td>
<td>HILS arrives</td>
<td>HILS arrives</td>
<td>HILS arrives</td>
<td>NIBC schools</td>
<td>Floating Village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Great worship with Christians in SR</em></td>
<td><em>Good introductions to NIBC staff and students</em></td>
<td><em>Good health and no food issues for the team</em></td>
<td><em>Safety for our HILS colleagues</em></td>
<td><em>Good start to relationships with HILS</em></td>
<td><em>Meaningful connections to the Angkor Hospital for Children</em></td>
<td><em>Appropriate awe and reflection on this wonder of the ancient world</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Please pray* us through this interim trip by focusing especially on these requests each day. *Check out the additional information about these places or organizations on the following pages.*
**Where exactly is Cambodia?**

We fly through Seoul South Korea (avoiding North Korean air space, of course) to Bangkok Thailand. Then after recovering from jet lag and a little sight-seeing there, we take ground transportation over the border into Cambodia.

**How big is Cambodia?**

Cambodia is 69,898 sq miles – half way in size between Michigan and Minnesota.

Michigan is 58,527 sq miles. Minnesota is 84,402 sq miles.

The **Mekong** river and the **Tonlé Sap** Lake are very important for the entire region.

Learn more about the Lake when you read about the Floating Village.
+What is Siem Riep?

The name Siem Reap means the 'Flat Defeat of Siam' — today's Thailand — and refers to the centuries-old conflict between the Siamese and Khmer peoples.

As with the rest of the country, Siem Reap's history (and the memories of its people) is coloured by spectre of the brutal Khmer Rouge Regime, though since Pol Pot's death in 1998, relative stability and a rejuvenated tourist industry have been important steps in an important, if tentative, journey forward to recovery. With the advent of war, Siem Reap entered a long slumber from which it only began to awake in the mid-1990s.

Today, Siem Reap is undoubtedly Cambodia's fastest growing city and serves as a small charming gateway town to the world famous heritage site of the Angkor temples. Thanks to those attractions, Siem Reap has transformed itself into a major tourist hub. Siem Reap nowadays is a vibrant town with modern hotels and architectures. Despite international influences, Siem Reap and its people have conserved much of the town's image, culture and traditions (adapted from Wikipedia).

During our time in SR we'll be staying at a modest bed and breakfast. If you're interested in maps and visual images of this city in advance, google away. Unfortunately or fortunately (?), the internet does not convey smells, but your traveler will be sure to fill you in upon return.

You can keep track of some reactions and reflections of our team throughout the month by visiting our group blog
http://transformingcambodia2012.wordpress.com/
Cambodia is a nation recovering from the "Killing Fields" of the 1970s in which the Khmer Rouge murdered, worked to death, or killed by starvation close to 1.7 million Cambodians - more than one-fifth of the country's population. Then 25 years of internal conflict and war ensued and brought misery to untold millions of her people, especially the children, the elderly, and the weak. But today, a marvelous new thing is happening among the once forgotten country and her people. A door of renewal has opened.

In 2001, a group of students led by Prof. Hakchul E. Kim of Handong Global University (HGU) visited Angkorwat and Siem Reap, Cambodia on their field research trips. They began with modest study of the habitat and living conditions of Siem Reap, Cambodia and later worked on ecologically sustainable development of the region while preserving habitat and cultural heritage. Later, Prof. Sang Ki Lee of HGU International Law School, Prof. De Rooy of Calvin College and their students joined in an effort to help Cambodia and her people. The Government took notice of the activities of faculty and students and First Lt. Governor, His Excellency Oung Oeun came to visit Korea in 2003 and invited HGU to help the Province establish a university like HGU. This led HGU and Calvin to convene an International Conference in January of 2005. At the Conference, a bold vision for future was conceived. Governor and Mrs. Oung Oeun donated a generous gift of land, for the Angkor Global university, ~2,000,000 sq.m. (1 hour to walk across campus). The New International Builder’s Community (NIBC) was established to oversee the building of the university project, as well as to start 100 new kindergartens in Siem Reap Province (from the NIBC website). While this vision has changed slightly through the years, NIBC now has the following Christian schools: 3 kindergartens, an elementary school, a college prep school and are starting on a Christian College.

It is okay to be a Christian in Cambodia. It is illegal to try to convince others to become a Christian. NIBC is a Christian organization under the hood. Those in the know will tell you that NIBC also stands for "Not I But Christ."

Angkor Hospital for Children (AHC) is a charitable hospital located in Siem Reap, Cambodia, that has treated over 900,000 children since 1999. Cambodia is one of the least developed countries in the world. With an average income of about $21 USD per month, very few families can afford to pay for health care. Services at AHC are provided to children free of charge. The hospital offers outpatient, inpatient, acute, emergency, surgical, low-acuity, dental and ophthalmologic care, as well as education and outreach programs.

In addition to providing healthcare, a mission of the hospital is to increase the self-sufficiency of the Cambodian people. It serves as a teaching hospital for Cambodian doctors and nurses, and as a training site for the World Health Organization (WHO)-developed Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) training program. After the devastation of the country's resources by the Khmer Rouge, only approximately 270 doctors remained in the country. As of 2010, there are approximately 2200 doctors and 374 dentists for the Cambodian population of 13.6 million people. There is a critical need for more fully trained doctors (from the AHC website).
+What is the Floating Village?

On the shores of the Tonlé Sap lake, 15km south of the Cambodian city of Siem Reap, there is a community of people whose lives ebb and flow with the currents of the 4000km-long Mekong River – which feeds Tonlé Sap.

The Mekong River is the 10th longest river in the world. Each year when run off from the northern more mountainous areas and seasonal rain come together, the Mekong River waters rise so much that the water way between the river and the Tonlé Sap lake reverses flow, flooding the plain surrounding the lake.

The floating village of Chong Kneas has a population of roughly 5000 people living on the water and from the water. It's no surprise that fishing is the main source of income for the people of Chong Kneas. And although the water is plentiful, Chong Kneas is not a thriving community; It is in fact a poor settlement. The floating homes are not equipped with proper sanitation and clean water is a rarity – the people here simply consume the water around them. The village doesn’t have a permanent address: as the water recedes during the dry season, bottoming out in April, the floating houses relocate further into the lake. When the wet season arrives, peaking in October, villagers move back inland.

+ Dail Community

Calvin students work with Dail Community – a Korean relief organization – to help provide lunch to the children at some floating schools in this village.
What is Angkor Wat?

The Khmer “Kmai” Civilization (the ancestors of modern Cambodians) once stretched over vast areas of East Asia from the 9th – 15th centuries – almost 600 years. Like the Incas and the Egyptians on other continents, the Khmer had sophisticated water systems, cultures and amazing buildings that remain to this day.

The ruins of Angkor are located amid forests and farmland to the north of the Great Lake (Tonlé Sap) near modern-day Siem Reap, and are a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The temples of the Angkor area number over one thousand, ranging in scale from nondescript piles of brick rubble scattered through rice fields to the magnificent Angkor Wat, said to be the world's largest single religious monument. In 2007, an international team of researchers using satellite photographs and other modern techniques concluded that Angkor had been the largest preindustrial city in the world, with an elaborate system of infrastructure connecting an urban sprawl of at least 1,000 square kilometres (390 sq mi) to the well-known temples at its core. The closest rival to Angkor, the Mayan city of Tikal in Guatemala, was between 100 and 150 square kilometres (39 and 58 sq mi) in total size. Although its population remains a topic of research and debate, newly identified agricultural systems in the Angkor area may have supported up to one million people.

The culture of Angkor was highly religious, at different times predominantly Hindu or Buddhist. Today many parts of this enormous complex have been overgrown by the jungle and you can find massive roots reaching into ancient stone. However, some of the buildings of Angkor continue to be used for religious purposes. Cambodia today is overwhelmingly Buddhist (over 95%).
The Schedule for our week in Phnom Penh is still being finalized, but this calendar will give you an idea of the things we will be doing in the second half of the study trip.

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<th>Sat</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 Worship SR *Stamina, health and good spirits as we hit the ½ way mark *Seeing God in worship today</td>
<td>16 +Phnom Penh Seminar with HILS and PUC students *Continued good health for our team</td>
<td>17 PP Seminar &amp; Cultural banquet *Good conversations and fun with HILS &amp; PUC students</td>
<td>18 PP Trip to Takeo village (+CRWRC)</td>
<td>19 PP Work at CRWRC village *Being good representatives for Calvin College, Christian, and US-American</td>
<td>20 PP Meet +GCT Work with orphanges Dinner +Theary Seng *Learn about the Khmer Rouge</td>
<td>21 PP Visit Memorial - Cambodian holocaust *Learn the right lessons from recent Cambodian history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Worship PP *Experiencing “church” differently *Travel arrangements and safety leaving PP</td>
<td>23 +ESA *No issues with cobras or injuries on the farm</td>
<td>24 ESA *Gratitude for the amazing things we’ve seen and learned</td>
<td>25 Beach @ Sihanoukville *Relax, reflect, recoup &amp; prepare for Reentry</td>
<td>26 KE690Y PP/Seoul 11.40 pm *Safe travel without issues *Dry roads</td>
<td>27 Arrive Chicago 9.15 am. Vans to GR *Thanks for all the people on site that hosted and helped us *Thanks for how God is working in Cambodia *Processing reverse culture shock &amp; a new view of the world</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Please pray us through this interim trip by focusing on these requests each day.

+Check out the additional information about these persons, events or organizations on the following pages.

**+What is Phnom Penh?**

**Phnom Penh** is the capital and largest city of Cambodia. Located on the banks of the Mekong River, Phnom Penh has been the national capital since the French colonized Cambodia, and has grown to become the nation's center of economic and industrial activities, as well as the center of security, politics, economics, cultural heritage, and diplomacy of Cambodia.

Once known as the “Pearl of Asia”, it was considered one of the loveliest French-built cities in Indochina in the 1920s. Phnom Penh, along with Siem Reap and Sihanoukville, are significant global and domestic tourist destinations for Cambodia. Founded in 1434, the city is noted for its beautiful and historical architecture and attractions. There are a number of surviving French colonial buildings scattered along the grand boulevards.

Situated on the banks of the Tonlé Sap, Mekong and Bassac rivers, the Phnom Penh metropolitan area is home to more than 2 million of Cambodia's population of over 14 million. The city is the wealthiest and most populous city in Cambodia and is home to the country's political hub.

**+What is HILS and PUC?**

During our week in Phnom Penh, we will have a 2-day seminar with students from **HILS (Handong International Law School – from South Korea)** and **PUC (Pannasastra University Cambodia)**. Students will present on different topics and issues related to development work, especially in Southeast Asia. The seminar will conclude with a cultural exchange banquet where we will share songs, dances, and food with each other and esteemed guests from the universities, Cambodian government and Korean embassy.
+What is GCT?

The Genesis Community of Transformation (GCT) is a non-profit, Non-Government Organization in Cambodia that assists in Cambodia’s recovery from the atrocities suffered under the Khmer Rouge. GCT was founded by Cambodian national Navy Chan with the mission of training farmers in sustainable agriculture techniques, improving community organization in villages, and providing educational opportunities for women and youth.

+Who is Theary Seng?

Ms. Seng is a survivor of the Cambodian holocaust under the Khmer Rouge in the 1970s. She documented her early life and the terror of that time in her book *Daughter of the Killing Fields*. She came with some of her family as refugees to Grand Rapids Michigan and has strong connections to people and churches in West Michigan. As an adult, Seng returned to Cambodia to work for human rights and justice. In 2011, she was a Calvin College January Series speaker.

+What are the Killing Fields?

**The Cambodian Holocaust**

The Killing Fields Museum website features this headline: “3 Years ... 8 months ... 20 days = over 1.7 million died”. The Khmer Rouge regime came to power in 1975 following 5 years of civil war, complicated and affected by the massive bombing of Cambodia by the United States of America as part of the war in neighboring Vietnam. During the Khmer Rouge period from 1975 to 1979 over 1.7 million people died. If you are interested in seeing what Cambodia was like in the late 1970’s, you can google and view “Year Zero” – a 52 minute documentary plea for assistance for Cambodia filmed in the late 70s. If you are interested in learning more about the Khmer Rouge period and the American role in that conflict, watch the motion picture *The Killing Fields* (1984).

+What is ESA?

The Eden School of Agriculture (ESA) is a farm in the southwest of Cambodia that is working out sustainable farming practices that rely on local resources while making use of international expertise, including Prof. Doornbos of Calvin College. ESA seeks to improve and train others in effective and sustainable water management, crop rotation, and fertilizer and farming alternatives. We will be learning about their approaches, their challenges and what works in their specific context and why. Of course, we will also be lending 29 sets of hands to get a little work done on the farm.

If you wish to support these organizations or Calvin College’s work in Cambodia, contributions can be made to Calvin College's Cambodia Partnership Fund.
Contact Info

If at any time you need to get in contact with us you can try the following methods:

- email the student
- email the professors
  - All three pros at one time: Cambodia@calvin.edu
  - Leonard De Rooy: lderooy@calvin.edu
  - David Dornbos: dld9@calvin.edu
  - Pennylyn Pruim: pdpruim@calvin.edu

Local Contacts:

Note: not all the phone numbers have the same number of digits. It's not because some of them are mistyped - that's just how it is here.

- **Bangkok:**
  - Missionary Heejae Im
  - hojackman@gmail.com
  - hojack@hanmail.net
  - mobile 66-855-696-815
  - home 070-8627-7262

- **Siem Reap (January 8-15):**
  - Amanda Hayes
  - emailalhayes@gmail.com
  - cell: 855 097 947 0461

- **Phnom Penh (January 15-26):**
  - Navy Chann
  - channavy@gmail.com
  - cell: 855 012 850 663

- **Professor’s Cambodia Cell Phone number:** We will notify you via the course blog of our number when we get it.

http://transformingcambodia2012.wordpress.com/
Hotels:

**Bangkok Hotel:** Bangkok Inter Place Hotel  
118/92 Ramkhamhaeng 24, Ramkhamhaeng Road  
Huamark Bangkapi, Bangkok, Thailand 10240  
Tel: 662.319.0330  
Fax: 662.319.0370 (24 Hrs.) or 662.319.0369 (Office Hours)  
E-mail: reservation@bangkokinterplace.com  
Website: [www.bangkokinterplace.com](http://www.bangkokinterplace.com)

**Siem Reap Hotel:** New Riverside Hotel  
750m the East of Old Market,  
Angkor High School Road,  
Vat Bo Village,  
Sala Kamroeuk Commune,  
Siem Reap Angkor  
Wat, Kingdom of Cambodia.  
Receptionist Tel: 063 390038, Fax: 063 761511  
E-mail: booking_riverside@yahoo.com  
Website: [www.riversideroom.com](http://www.riversideroom.com)

**Phnom Penh:** The Green House  
#48FGH, Str.488, Village III,  
Sangkat Psharderm Thkov,  
Khan Chamkamorn  
Phnom Penh,  
Tel: (023) 217 998, Fax: (023) 217 978,  
[www.thegreenhouse.com.kh](http://www.thegreenhouse.com.kh)

**Flight Info**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Flight No.</th>
<th>Departure Time</th>
<th>Arrival Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan 4</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>KE 38</td>
<td>11:30am</td>
<td>Ar. 4:20pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 5</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>KE 653</td>
<td>7:05pm</td>
<td>Ar. 1:55pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 26</td>
<td>Phnom Penh</td>
<td>KE 690</td>
<td>11:40pm</td>
<td>Ar. 6:40am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 27</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>KE 37</td>
<td>11:40am</td>
<td>Ar. 9:15am</td>
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</table>

KE = Korean Air / All Times Listed Are Local Times

**Bus pickup or meet at the airport**

If you are going with the group from Calvin College, you need to meet us on January 4 at 4:30am (Michigan time) (in the morning) at the flagpole just outside the main South door to Spoelhof Center (by the Gezon Auditorium). If you are meeting us at the O'Hare airport, then you need to meet us at the Korean Air ticket counter at 8:30am (Chicago time). There is an option to pick you up if you are on the way from Calvin to O'Hare – if you like to pursue this then contact us.