HONORARY DOCTORATE RECIPIENTS

The University of Cambodia

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The University of Cambodia

Honorary Doctorate Recipients
2004-2015
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Message from the President

Dr. Kao Kim Hourn
Co-Founder and President, The University of Cambodia
Minister Delegate Attached to the Office of the Prime Minister
The University of Cambodia is an elite educational institution in Cambodia, accredited by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS) and the Accreditation Committee of Cambodia (ACC). The University’s motto is “In Pursuit of Knowledge and Wisdom and Building Tomorrow’s Leaders”. The rigorous and supportive learning environment at UC fosters open and constructive dialogue and promotes strong critical, analytical, and creative thinking skills among students, while preparing them to address the increasingly complex issues in society and discover meaning in their own lives through offering innovative undergraduate, graduate and professional courses. Additionally, the University recognizes the importance of building strong international and national relationships to support the development of the university and enhance opportunities for students.

In this spirit, The University of Cambodia has invited prominent members of both the academic and professional sectors to participate in the development of UC students and become a part of the UC family. The University of Cambodia has awarded 38 Honorary Doctorate Degrees in recognition of the efforts and accomplishments of the recipients to make our world a better place.

As a host university for the International Peace Foundation’s program entitled, Bridges – Dialogues Towards a Culture of Peace, UC has hosted and awarded Honorary Degrees to numerous Nobel Laureates. Additionally, UC has hosted and awarded Honorary Degrees to prominent academics, entrepreneurs, philanthropists, and political leaders. UC is proud to have hosted each and every one of the Honorary Degree recipients and dedicates this publication to them, in honor of their accomplishments and contributions to society.

In my experience working as the President of The University of Cambodia and in the Royal Government of Cambodia in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and as Minister Attached to the Prime Minister, I have learned the importance of cultivating meaningful relationships between influential persons across many disciplines, especially in regards to building a strong academic community to promote student and faculty development and research.

It is important to note that the following titles and profiles reflect the time the degree was awarded, and may not include all the recipient’s accomplishments, or reflect any future promotions or job titles.

Dr. Kao Kim Hourn
Co-Founder and President, The University of Cambodia
Minister Delegate Attached to the Prime Minister
Message from the Chancellor

Dr. Haruhisa Handa
Co-Founder and Chancellor, The University of Cambodia
Chairman and Founder, International Foundation for Arts and Culture
For the past 20 years, through various organizations, I have been supporting the development of Cambodia, and its recovery from decades of war. This support has included the formation and development of The University of Cambodia, the Sihanouk Hospital Center of HOPE, the Future Light Orphanage of World Mate, the South East Asia Television Station, various programs of the Cambodian Red Cross, and several other important initiatives.

The University of Cambodia plays a crucial role in the development efforts in Cambodia, particularly for the training of quality human resources for the nation. UC is an elite educational institution that is consistently working to improve itself. From renovating the physical infrastructure, to the professional development of faculty and staff members, UC is always striving to provide students with the best education possible.

Developing meaningful national and international relationships with other higher education institutions, corporations, small businesses, and influential persons is a very important aspect of university development, and it is something that UC has been very successful at. Over the years, UC has established connections with universities, businesses and individuals from the United States, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, Singapore, the People’s Republic of China, France, Sweeden, the Republic of Indonesia, India, Timor Leste, Isreal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of the Philippines, and Hong Kong. UC’s connection with these individuals and organizations have created numerous opportunities for Cambodian students, including but not limited to, international exchange programs, distinguished lecture series installments, and joint research ventures.

In the globalized world in which we live, international exposure is incredibly important, especially for young people. Students need to experience other customs and cultures, and challenge their preconceived notions about the world. Currently, the world is facing massive global challenges like climate change, terrorism and energy security. Traditional solutions will not be enough to tackle these complex global threats, and exposing the youth to many different ways of thinking, through international experience, is a crucial step towards encouraging the youth to come up with innovative, creative solutions to these complex issues.

The University of Cambodia has awarded numerous Honorary Doctorate Degrees to individuals who have significantly contributed to the development of Cambodia, the region and/or the world at large. These individuals have visited UC and shared their experiences with students and staff. Many recipients have given lectures at UC, contributed financially to UC Scholarship programs, and/or conducted faculty and staff training sessions. Therefore, not only are these individuals worthy of receiving an Honorary Doctorate for their previous life accomplishments, but for their work with UC as well. The individuals profiled in this book, are forever welcome at the University, as they are a part of the UC Family. Every recipient also claims an honored spot on UC’s Hall of Fame, in Phnom Penh.

Dr. Haruhisa Handa  
Co-Founder and Chancellor, The University of Cambodia  
Founder, International Foundation for Arts and Culture
Samdech Techo Hun Sen is being honored here for his dedication to the security and development of Cambodia. His leading efforts to secure peace, and promote growth and development for the great Kingdom of Cambodia have been critical to the progress made thus far. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Political Science from the University of Cambodia reads:

- His contributions to and achievements in the defense, construction and development of Cambodia are clearly shown in the visible progress of the nation.

- His accomplishments in maintaining national reconciliation, stability, peace and regional integration has allowed Cambodia to enter into the 21st century as a regional competitor, surpassing many international expectations.

- His proven leadership and reforms in all fields, especially in higher education has been instrumental in the development of Cambodia’s human resources.

- His commitment to regional integration has propelled Cambodia into an influential role within ASEAN and the broader region.
Samdech Techo Hun Sen was born in Kampong Cham province on April 4th, 1951. He attended monastic school in Phnom Penh before joining the Khmer Rouge. In 1977, realizing the brutal nature of the organization he had joined in an effort to free Cambodia from foreign rulers, he and his battalion fled to Vietnam. Hun Sen then became one of the leaders of the rebel army and eventual government supported by the Vietnamese to overthrow the Khmer Rouge from power.

From 1979 to 1993, Hun Sen held various positions in the Cambodian administrations - the People’s Republic of Kampuchea and then the State of Cambodia. As Foreign Minister in 1979, as Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister from 1981 to 1985, and then as Prime Minister and Foreign Minister from 1985 to 1991, Hun Sen brought about several remarkable achievements, laying the basis for the implementation of peace, national reconciliation, and the development of Cambodia. Through his willing contribution and efforts, Hun Sen proved an indispensable architect of the Paris Peace Agreement on Cambodia.

Prime Minister Hun Sen became a founding member for the National Salvation of Kampuchea (UFNSK) in 1978, and has since worked tirelessly to maintain peace in Cambodia, strengthen Cambodia’s economy and bring Cambodia into the modern era. Cambodia’s entrance into ASEAN in 1999 can be attributed to Hun Sen’s relentless dedication to promoting peace in the region, and his desire to advance Cambodia’s economy.

In order to support the economic, political and social development of the nation, Hun Sen instituted the Rectangular Strategy. The strategy is based on the four principles of growth, employment, equity and efficiency. The strategy has been successful in its implementation thus far, and can be attributed to the strong economic growth, improved livelihoods of the people and dependable sustainable development in the nation at this time.

He has a B.A. in Politics from the Cambodian Tertiary Education, and a Ph.D. in Political Science from the National Political Academy in Hanoi (1991). For his great efforts and contributions to national reconciliation, peace, and the socio-economic development of Cambodia, Hun Sen had been awarded the title of “Samdech” by His Majesty the King.

He also has numerous Honorary Doctorates including but not limited to, a Ph. D. in Politics from the Southern California University for Professional Studies, USA (1995), a Ph.D. of Law from IOWA Wesleyan College, USA (1996), a Ph.D. in Political Science from Dankook University in South Korea, a Ph.D. in Political Science from Ramkhamhaeng University, Thailand, a Ph.D. in Political Science from the Irish International University of the European Union, a Ph.D. in Education for Locality Development from Bansomdejchaopraya Rajabhat University, Thailand, a Ph.D. in Political Science from the Soon Chun Hyang University in Seoul, South Korea, and a Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Cambodia (2004).

Additionally, he has been awarded countless awards from the international community for his work in bringing Cambodia into an era of peace and development. These awards include the World Peace Award from the World Peace Academy, ASEAN Distinguished Honorary Fellow Member by the ASEAN Engineering Federation, a sworn member of the Bar Association of Cambodia, and the U Thant Peace Award.
Dr. Rikhi Thakral is being honored here for his dedication to humanitarian efforts in CLMV nations, as well as his professional accomplishments within the Thakral Group. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Humanities from the University of Cambodia reads:

- He has devoted boundless energy, keen judgment and astonishing business accruement to the Thakral group of companies.

- His integrity and high ethical standards are attested to by friends, family, and associates. He serves as a model for great leaders everywhere.

- He is a champion of social change. His compassion and enthusiasm for helping others is evident in his support to causes in education, health and prosperity in Cambodia and the region.

- He has proven that success is measured in a multitude of ways.
Dr. Rikhi Thakral was born in Singapore on April 23rd, 1963, to Mr. Kartar Singh Thakral and Madam Narinder Kaur Thakral, and is the youngest of five children. Although he was born in Singapore, he spent his childhood days in Thailand, spending most of his time in the local Sikh temple where he became deeply imbued with the religious teachings. Rikhi returned to Singapore in 1979, in order to join the family business. He has worked with the Thakral Group of companies ever since, apart from two years when he was completing National Service in the Singapore Armed Forces from 1981-1983.

During his long years as a part of the Thakral Group, Dr. Thakral has held numerous positions within the company, including subsidiary corporations and groups. Since 1986, he has been Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of Thakral (Indo-China) Pte., Ltd.; a subsidiary, which was developed to operate in ASEAN’s CLMV member states (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam). The company has improved greatly over the years Dr. Thakral has been involved, and it is now considered one of the most successful companies in the CLMV nations. Rikhi is an Executive Director of the Thakral Group and oversees the property portfolio of the Group in Singapore and Australia as well as the timepiece business in CLMV nations. In addition to his other roles, Dr. Thakral is also the Chief Executive Officer, Thakral Group Real Estate, Executive Director of the Thakral Group of companies, and the Director of Thakral Holdings Ltd.

Being from a strong Sikh family and living in a Buddhist society, Dr. Thakral cultivated the habit of setting aside a percentage of his income to do God’s work. This philanthropic tendency was deeply strengthened during his business trips to different Asian countries where he witnessed many sorry sights. As a result, he decided that he had to make a difference, however small, for those less fortunate than himself. He began volunteering and helping in all sorts of charitable projects and organizations, and made contributions to individuals from all walks of life. Gradually he realized that focused and direct efforts achieve the best humanitarian results.

Pondering on how to go forward, he approached his father, Mr. Kartar Singh Thakral, who explained that a Foundation would be the best structure. Mr. Kartar Singh Thakral suggested the name “In-Sewa”, which means “God’s work”. Thus, the In-Sewa Foundation was formed under the direction of Dr. Thakral and his father.

In-Sewa was registered as a non-profit organization in the year 2000. Dr. Thakral is the Promoter-Director of the In-Sewa Foundation Ltd. which is a charity organization actively involved in humanitarian and social activities in Southeast Asia and other parts of the world. Some of the main objectives include renovation of schools in villages with provision of proper hygiene and sanitation facilities, support to orphanages, a school for the blind & flood victims, donation of rice and free medical supplies to the needy, donation of mosquito nets in malaria prone areas, support towards temples, donations of computers to universities and other institutions, and scholarships to needy but academically successful students. The foundation has contributed millions of dollars in the last 30 years to humanitarian works, positively impacting the lives of over 60,000 Children in CLMV nations.

Dr. Thakral has also given continued support to the development of the higher education system in CLMV countries, particularly in Cambodia and Vietnam. He has donated countless books, and scholarships to the University of Cambodia and Vietnam National University to help build the resources of their respective libraries, and to cover tuition costs for low-income, but highly motivated students.

Dr. Thakral has received many honors and awards including but not limited to, the Badge of Ho Chi Minh City, the Medal of MOLISA, the Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Monisaraphon, and the ‘Royal Order of Sahametrei’ bestowed upon him by His Majesty Samdech Preah Boramaneath Norodom Sihamoni, King of Cambodia, the Award of Development Medal from Laos.
H.E. Masajuro Shiokawa
Former Minister of Finance
Japan

H.E. Masajuro Shiokawa is being honored here for his dedication to the internationalization of the Japanese higher education system, and for his numerous accomplishments within the Japanese government. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Humanities from the University of Cambodia reads:

- He has served the public interests of the Japanese people throughout his long years in the Japanese Diet.
- He has promoted international exchange by providing scholarships to deserving students from developing nations.
- He has dedicated his time and resources to improve the quality of higher education in the region.
H.E. Masajuro Shiokawa was born on October 13th, 1921 in Fuse City (now Higashi-Osaka City), Japan. He graduated from the Economics Faculty of Keio University in 1944, and subsequently founded the Mitsuaki Corporation in 1946. From 1964 – 1966 he served as a public official in the Fuse City government. In 1966, he played a vital role in the city merger to form Higashi-Osaka. He was elected as the representative for the 4th District of Osaka to the House of Representatives in 1967.

In 2001, he was selected to serve as the Minister of Finance by PM Junichiro Koizumi. He served in this post until 2003 when he resigned and decided not to seek re-election, and has since retired from politics. He has served a total of 11 terms in the Japanese Diet.

H.E. Shiokawa was a Dean at Toyo University, before becoming Chancellor. There, he has dedicated funds to create the Masajuro Shiokawa scholarship program in 2002. The scholarship program is intended to promote international exchange, and selects the most outstanding students, both in academic achievement and in character, to attend Toyo University each year.

H.E. Shiokawa served as Parliamentary Vice Minister of International Trade and Industry from 1972 to 1973. He was then appointed as Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary, and served from 1976 to 1977. He was the Commerce and Industry Committee Chairman from 1979 to 1980, and the Minister of Transport from 1980 to 1981. Under the PM Yasuhiro Nakasone, he served as the Minister of Education from 1986 to 1987. He then served as Chief Cabinet Secretary for three months in 1989, under PM Sōsuke Uno, and Minister of Home Affairs from 1991 to 1992.

In 1995 he became Secretary-General of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), but lost his seat in the 1996 general elections, and was not re-elected until 2000.

Additionally, he is the director of the Kansai Shogi Hall, and is active within the Japan Sumo Association. In addition to his many social and political positions and accomplishments, he was awarded an Honorary Doctorate degree from Toyo University in 2011.
H.E. Keat Chhon is being honored here in recognition of his many great contributions to the economic development of Cambodia. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Development Economics from the University of Cambodia reads:

- As Senior Minister for Rehabilitation and Development, he has provided the necessary insight and foresight to play a fundamental role in the conceiving and mapping out of the road to Cambodia’s future, through the preparation of a detailed and comprehensive agenda.

- As Senior Minister for Rehabilitation and Development, he then proceeded to fulfill a vital role in the implementation of these plans, thereby being Chief Engineer in the continuing construction of the road to Cambodia’s future as a viable, self-sufficient state.

- As Minister of Economy and Finance, he has also fulfilled an essential role in conceiving and implementing the necessary fiscal policies to help establish and sustain Cambodia as a sovereign nation.

- Both as Senior Minister for Rehabilitation and Development and as Minister of Economy and Finance, his hard work, wisdom and integrity have proven to be key factors in convincing foreign donors that the Royal Government of Cambodia is a credible and creditable recipient of aid for the reconstruction and onward development of the country.
H.E. Keat Chhon was born in 1934 Kratie Province, Cambodia. He was one of the students to pursue a bachelor’s degree in mathematics in Cambodia. He then received a scholarship to study in France, where he received two degrees. He returned to Cambodia after a brief time in the research field. Upon his return, he became actively involved in the field of public works through ministries and state run endeavors. After the Khmer Rouge period he returned to France.

In the early 1980s he was working as manager for international operations in a private company. UNIDO then appointed him as a co-director of a project on the strategic management of industrial development in Zaire (1988 to 1992). After the Paris Peace Agreement in 1992, he returned to Cambodia to work as a UNDP consultant. He then served as Senior Adviser to the Government of the State of Cambodia in early 1993, until he was elected to Parliament. Thereafter, he was appointed Deputy Prime Minister of the Provisional National Government of Cambodia; and a member of the Constitution Drafting Committee. In November 1993, he was appointed Senior Minister for Rehabilitation and Development of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC); he was subsequently also appointed, in October 1994, as Minister of Economy and Finance and also Vice Chairman of the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC).

In his capacity as Senior Minister for Rehabilitation and Development, he led a team to prepare the National Program to Rehabilitate and Develop Cambodia (NPRD-1994 and 1995); and then, having defined the role of the State, to implement the proposed package of objectives for establishing the rule of law and implementing structural and other reforms to ensure economic stabilization and so provide a solid platform for Cambodia’s much-needed rehabilitation, recovery and future development. During his tenure as Minister of Economy and Finance, and as co-chair of the Working Group on Law, Tax and Governance, H.E. Keat Chhon has initiated many important policy measures on fiscal reforms, including his instrumental role in implementing a new budget and tax system. Under his guidance, a number of important laws and regulations have been adopted, as well as numerous regulations governing public sector management.

Thus, as a result of his management of the Cambodian economy, the credibility of the RGC has been greatly enhanced; and so Cambodia has continued to receive generous foreign aid. This was made possible by his dual status as Senior Minister for Rehabilitation and Development and Minister of Economy and Finance; together with the powers entrusted in him by Prime Minister Samdech Hun Sen to negotiate with international financial bodies like the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, and to participate in dialogues with international socio-economic bodies such as ASEAN.

H.E. Keat Chhon recognized that for Cambodia to succeed and become self-sufficient, his plans for the future required the development of adequate indigenous human resources. Thus, he has also played an active role in encouraging the development of an effective education system to better nurture future generations through his role as Chairman of the National Higher Education Task Force. One of his initiatives is the Economics and Finance Institute (EFI), which offers an MBA programme in collaboration with the Intellectual Resource Incorporated Group and Australia’s Charles Sturt University. The goal of the EFI is to help produce Cambodia’s next, home-grown generation of leaders in the public and private sectors; as such, it is the official training and human resource development center for the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

H.E. Keat Chhon is also a co-founder and Vice-Chairman of the Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace (CICP), a non-profit, non-partisan, policy-oriented think tank dedicated to a greater understanding of national, regional, and international issues of concern to Cambodia.

In recognition for his numerous contributions to the development of Cambodia, H.E. Keat Chhon has been awarded medals and distinctions by both Cambodian and foreign governments. These include the Grand Croix of the Royal Order of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Gold Medal of Labour of the Kingdom of Cambodia; and he is also a Grand Officer of the Order of Her Majesty the Queen Kossamak of Cambodia, a Grand Officer of the Order of Sowathara (Economy) of Cambodia, a Commander of the Legion of Honour of France, and a Chevalier of the Order of Monissaraphon of Cambodia.
The Right Reverend and Right Honourable Lord George Carey of Clifton is being honoured here for his efforts to break down religious divides, and to maximise the effectiveness of religious organisations in facilitating development and poverty-reduction amongst the economically-disadvantaged. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Humanities from the University of Cambodia reads:

- He has shown that, when adequately inspired, one can become motivated to not only aspire to the highest goals but to actually achieve them.

- During his subsequent rise up through the meritocratic system to being Archbishop of Canterbury, he showed selfless care and compassion to those around him.

- He has made every effort to try and bridge the gap between different faith-communities, and to heal the wounds of the past and the present, especially in the aftermath of September 11th, 2001.

- He has made a determined attempt to ameliorate the current pressing problems of poverty and development in the Third World by bringing together various different faith-communities and international development agencies (such as the World Bank and the UNDP) to discuss issues with each other.
Lord George Leonard Carey was born on November 13th, 1935, in the district of Bow in London’s East End, being the eldest of five children to a hospital porter and his wife. He studied at King’s College London and the London College of Divinity and was a very successful scholar. He graduated with a Bachelor’s degree in Divinity in 1962; a Master’s in Theology in 1966; and a Doctor of Philosophy in 1973. After being ordained into the Church of England and serving in a number of preaching and teaching posts, Lord Carey became Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1988. In 1991, Lord Carey was appointed the 103rd Archbishop of Canterbury – and thus head of the Church of England and, worldwide, the 70 million members of the Anglican and Episcopal Churches. This broke with tradition, given his working-class origins and the fact that he had attended neither Oxford nor Cambridge universities; and made him the second most powerful person in the United Kingdom (after the Queen) in religious matters, with a seat in the House of Lords.

During his tenure as Archbishop of Canterbury, the Church faced many issues as it sought to adjust to the increasing complexities of modern society. One major focus of his attention was the role of religion in community development and the escape from poverty; another was the need for communication between different religions. To this end, he was an active participant in numerous conferences with leaders of other faith-communities. One of his many initiatives was, with the then President of the World Bank, James D. Wolfensohn, to establish the World Faiths Development Dialogue in 1998: nine different faith-communities were brought together for a dialogue on poverty and development, both with each other and with international development agencies such as the World Bank and the UNDP.

The events of September 11th 2001 highlighted, amongst other things, the absolute need for more communication between different religions. Lord Carey stepped up to play an active role. For example, he and the Grand Imam of al-Alzar al Sharif – a leading Sunni Muslim scholar – called a meeting of leaders of the Christian, Jewish and Muslim faiths in Egypt; this resulted in the First Alexandria Declaration of the Religious Leaders of the Holy Land, signed in January 2002, which unanimously condemned the indiscriminate acts of suicide bombers.

Lord Carey has written widely on theological issues. Amongst the many honours which he has received are his being named Presentation Fellow of King’s College, London; Fellow of Christ’s University College, Canterbury; and Fellow of the Library of Congress. He is also the recipient of more than ten Honorary Doctorates. He retired as Archbishop of Canterbury in 2002, when he was made a life peer and Privy Counselor. However, he has continued to be involved in religious affairs on the international arena, and has maintained an active involvement in the projects which he initiated: for example, he took over as the Chair of the Trustees of the World Faiths Development Dialogue in 2003.
Dr. Takayoshi Matsui is being honored for his multifaceted contributions to medical science in general, and neurosurgery in particular. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Humanities from the University of Cambodia reads:

- As a young researcher, he designed a special ear-protector helmet which protects the brain from serious injury resulting from blows to the head, and thus helping to minimize the risk of death.

- He was a member of the pioneering team who designed the first whole-body CT scanner, which uses X-rays to visualize successive cross-sectional ‘slices’ of a patient’s body.

- He played an active role in the design of subsequent generations of scanners to make them more useful as diagnostic tools for the medical profession at large, and more generally available in hospitals around the world.

- With collaborators, he compiled An Atlas of the Human Brain for Computerized Tomography: an award-winning treatise which allows neurosurgeons to interpret CT scans of the brain when planning their delicate operations.
Dr. Takayoshi Matsui graduated from the Department of Medicine at the University of Tokyo in 1967, after which he did a two-year internship in Neurosurgery there; he received his medical doctorate from the same university in 1978.

Throughout his subsequent career, Dr. Matsui has succeeded in being not just a medical practitioner but also a teacher, a researcher and an entrepreneur. His teaching positions have included Tokyo Women’s Medical College (Assistant Instructor, 1969); the University of Tokyo (Assistant Instructor, 1971); Teikyo University (Associate Professor in Neurosurgery and then Visiting Professor, 1978); Osaka Medical College (Associate Professor in Neurosurgery and then a part-time position, 1983); followed by part-time lectureships in Neurosurgery at Tokushima University (1990), Ehime University (1996) and Tokyo Women’s Medical College (2002).

He switched to part-time teaching in 1985 to allow him to devote his time to establishing, and then directing, an international-level neurosurgical hospital in Kan'onji city, Kanagawa. The Matsui Neurosurgical Hospital and associated Japan Neurosurgical Research Institute was opened in 1988. Four years later, this hospital merged with the Fukuda Hospital to become the Matsui Hospital, with the associated Eastern Medicine Research Institute.

Both his teaching and his clinical expertise reflect his research interests. When he was an Assistant Instructor at the University of Tokyo, he was a member of a group studying external injuries to the head and neck. He designed a special ear-protector helmet which greatly reduced the risk of death when baseball-players were hit on the head by a baseball; this has been adopted as a standard item of body-protection equipment in Japan and elsewhere.

Subsequently (1973-1977), Dr. Matsui went to the United States to do further studies at the Montefiore Medical Centre in the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York and the National Biomedical Research Foundation of Georgetown University in Washington D.C. He worked with the pioneering team responsible for developing the world’s first whole-body computerized tomography (CT) scanner. This is an instrument where X-rays are used to visualize successive cross-sectional ‘slices’ of the subject’s body to study the internal organs; it is thus a valuable tool for diagnosis, together with the planning and subsequent monitoring of any follow-up therapies. Dr. Matsui, with collaborators, also produced An Atlas of the Human Brain for Computerized Tomography: this award-winning treatise allows neurosurgeons to more easily interpret CT scans of the brain when planning their operations.

Having been one of the people who was there right at the start of this new technology, Dr. Matsui was an active promoter of the potential for CT scanners, giving lectures and workshops, as well as presenting papers at conferences. His passionate involvement with developing this new technology meant that Dr. Matsui also became involved in the evolution and commercial development of subsequent generations of CT instruments. Partly as a result of his insights, four Japanese companies have captured the world market in diagnostic CT scanners, successfully out-competing about twenty US companies.

Based on his expertise, Dr. Matsui has emerged as an active participant in the international medical science community. In 1983, he launched the Japan Neurosurgical CT Association, as a vehicle to encourage the dissemination of research in the field.
H.E. Sok An is being honored here in recognition of his many contributions to the development of Cambodia. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Political Science from the University of Cambodia reads:

- He has sought to improve the lot in life of his constituents and other Cambodians.
- He has sought to establish and strengthen Cambodia’s relations with other countries in the region and elsewhere.
- He has sought to obtain justice for the victims of the Khmer Rouge period, both for those who died and the survivors.
- He has sought to improve and standardize the Higher Education System in Cambodia, through the work of the ACC.
H.E. Sok An was born on April 16th, 1950, in Kompong village, Preah Bat Chuan Chym commune, Kirivong district, Takeo province, Cambodia. He completed high school in 1967, and then went to university in Phnom Penh, graduating with Bachelor’s degrees in Geography, History, and Sociology in 1972. In the same year, he also received a Senior Pedagogy Diploma. Thereafter, in 1974-5, he attended the National School of Administration, where he majored in Diplomacy.

In 1981, he was appointed Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Thereafter, in 1993, he took the position of Secretary General of the Cambodian National Peace Committee. In 1985, he was nominated as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Cambodia to India. Subsequently, he was appointed Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1988. In 1991, he was nominated Director of Cabinet of the Central Committee of the Cambodian People’s Party and Vice Minister of Interior; and also Secretary General of the Cambodian People’s Party’s component of the Supreme National Council.

As a result of the UNTAC elections in 1993, he was elected as Member of Parliament for Takeo constituency, a post which he has held until the present day. He was also appointed as Co-Minister in charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers. Thereafter, in 1998, he was appointed as Senior Minister, and then, in 2004, as Deputy Prime Minister. In addition, since 1998, he has also served as Minister in charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers, the cabinet and administrative hub of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

As Chairman of the Royal Government of Cambodia Task Force for Cooperation with Foreign Legal Experts and Preparation of the Proceedings for the role in getting the support of the United Nations for setting up the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia for the Prosecution of Crimes Committed during the Period of Democratic Kampuchea (established in law by the Cambodian National Assembly in 2001 for the prosecution of the senior leaders of the Khmer Rouge regime, and those held most responsible for the serious crimes committed in the period 1975-9).

In his capacity as Minister in charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers, he also heads the Accreditation Committee of Cambodia (ACC), a body set up in 2003 with the support of the World Bank to reform and standardize higher education in Cambodia, including the introduction of a Foundation Year program for all new undergraduate students.

H.E. Sok An is married with one daughter and four sons. In recognition of his public work, he has been conferred with an Honorary Doctorate in Law from Wesleyan College (Iowa, USA; 1996), and an Honorary Doctorate in Public Administration from Jeonju University (Korea; 2005), as well as being elected an Academician in Natural Science in Russia (2002).
Professor Marshall is being honored here in recognition of her many contributions to global development and the promotion of human understanding. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Humanities from the University of Cambodia reads:

- She has sought to educate and enlighten those in the developed world about the need for concerted action to improve living standards in the rest of the world.

- She has sought to foster links between developmental institutions and traditional religions, and to remove suspicion and misunderstanding, so that all can work towards common goals.

- She has shown empathy and foresight in trying to help improve the lives of the poor in developing countries, through helping them to help themselves.
After completing her undergraduate degree in History at Wellesley College in 1967, Prof. Katherine Marshall did her Master’s in Public Administration at the Woodrow Wilson School of Princeton University, graduating in 1969. The following year, she received an MA in History from the same university.

She worked with the World Bank from 1971 to 2006, where she was actively involved as a ‘front-line operator’ to help put remotely-conceived development plans into action. Thus, she served as the Bank’s Country Director in various African nations, implementing programs in the Sahel region and Southern Africa. In addition, she was also given assignments working in Eastern Africa (1979-86) and Latin America (1986-90). Subsequently, as Director for Social Policy and Governance in the East Asia and Pacific Region (1997-2000), she helped to mold and implement the World Bank’s initiatives to minimize the social impact of the 1997-9 East Asian financial crisis.

Much of her work in these various postings centred on social policy and governance, thus, she dealt with issues related to civil society, including those arising out of preconceptions about gender. The consistent thrust of her work was the fight against poverty, together with the absolute need to combat the hemorrhaging effects of corruption on the evolutionary development of afflicted societies. As a result, she has been playing an active role in the World Bank’s contributions towards trying to achieve the United Nations’ Millenium Development Goals.

Reflecting her interests and experience, she was appointed by the then president of the World Bank, James D. Wolfensohn, as Director for Development Dialogue on Values and Ethics. She thus served as counselor to the president on issues involving ethics, values, rights, and faith in development work: this reflects the recent growing realization that development institutions like the World Bank share common goals with religious traditions in the alleviation of poverty and its attendant problems; and that there is the need for a symbiotic dialogue between these two in order to maximize the benefits from their working together synergistically. As part of her remit, she was charged in 2000 with the setting up of the World Faiths Development Dialogue: a body which seeks to promote networking and a constructive dialogue – whilst overcoming the many prejudicial barriers – between (secular) development institutions and religious institutions, so that their common goals of reducing poverty and human suffering can be best realized.

She has spoken and published extensively on international development, including Mind, Heart and Soul in the Fight Against Poverty (World Bank, 2004). In addition, she is a trustee of Princeton University, where she has served on the Advisory Council for the Woodrow Wilson School. She is also a member of the Council of 100, an initiative by the World Economic Forum which seeks to promote understanding between the Islamic World and the West; a member of the Board of Advisors of the Intercultural Dialogue and Diplomacy Institute of Al Akhawayn University, Ifrane, Morocco; and a Board member of Pathfinder International, the Global Fund for Women, and various other non-governmental organizations. In 2006, she was appointed a senior advisor at the World Bank, and joined the faculty of Georgetown University, as both a senior fellow at the newly-established Berkley Center for Religion, Peace and World Affairs, and a Visiting Professor in the Department of Government.
Mr. Paul Wenson Heng  
Founder and President, Unigen Corporation  
United States of America

Mr. Paul Heng is being honored here for his entrepreneurial spirit and his global mind set in regards to employment and job security. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Business Administration reads:

- He has built up, from scratch, a world-class, state-of-the-art high-technology company in a high risk environment.
- He has honored his roots, and sought to return and bring the benefit of employment and the possibility of self-advancement for others in his native country and elsewhere in the region.

Mr. Paul W. Heng was born in Malaysia, but did his tertiary education in the United States. He graduated in 1984 with a BSc in Engineering (with a concentration in Electrical Engineering) from Trinity University in San Antonio, Texas. Thereafter, he went on to do a MBA at Ohio University in Athens, Ohio, graduating in 1987. During his time at Ohio University, he was elected President of the Graduate Student Senate; the first International Student in the university’s two hundred-year history to run a campaign for and win this position.

For the next four years, he held a couple of marketing jobs in the electronics field. However he obtained little job-satisfaction and so, with true entrepreneurial spirit, he borrowed US $4,000 on his credit card to found the Unigen Corporation in 1991, in California’s Silicon Valley, with himself as President and CEO.

Over the following 15 years, Unigen has built a rock-solid reputation for semiconductor development and the manufacture of state-of-the-art advanced memory solutions and data storage devices, together with support testing services. It has thus grown to become one of the largest manufacturers of memory and wireless modules in the world, having been accorded the accolade of being one of “The 100 Fastest Growing Private Companies in America,” by Inc. magazine in 1996, and a cover story feature in the July-September 1999 issue of American Venture magazine.

From its headquarters in Fremont, Unigen has built up an extensive, efficient worldwide supply chain management and logistics network for the distribution of its products and services and follow-up customer support. Unigen has also expanded internationally to include factories in Penang in Malaysia, and in Taiwan and Vietnam, as well as a Research and Development Center in Shanghai.
H.E. Rho Jun-Hyung is being honored here for his commitment to the development of the information technology sector in Asia and in the world at large. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Management from the University of Cambodia reads:

- He expanded international cooperation in the field of information technology and communication, especially within Asia.

- He worked with the World Bank to establish a large trust fund that allowed Korea to double its total overseas development assistance.

H.E. Rho Jun-Hyung is the Minister of Telecommunications. As Minister he is in charge of the telecommunications policies, radio management, broadcasting, postal service, and postal banking service. He has created integrated and systematic policy to facilitate the information society, and to develop the information and communications industry.

His efforts have strengthened national competitiveness through research and development of the core information technology, and assistance of overseas telecommunications operations. Additionally, he has encouraged the use of radio frequencies, in developing regions.

He played a key role in establishing information and communications-related trade policies. And he engaged in trade negotiations, to promote growth in the area of IT. Through his participation in international organizations, he was able to secure funding to double the international assistance budget, which benefited the development of nations, particularly in the Southeast Asia region. These efforts also supported Korean advancement in overseas markets.
H.E. General Tea Banh is being honored here for his skills in military command, and his contributions to Cambodian security and society. Thus the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Military Science, from the University of Cambodia reads:

- He has made significant contributions to the functioning of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces.
- He has thus helped to foster the development of peace and security, and thereby to set Cambodia on the road to law and order and economic development.
- He has contributed positively to military reform and the promotion of civil-military relations in Cambodia.
- He has also helped Cambodia to maintain its territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty.
His Excellency General Tea Banh was born on November 5th, 1945 in Koh Kong Province, where he grew up. After joining the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces, he was rapidly promoted, becoming a Commander of a platoon in Koh Kong Province in 1962, and then Commander of a company in 1969. In 1973, he was appointed Military Commander of Koh Kong Province and also Director of Training.

Thereafter, he rose to become Deputy Chief of the General Staff in charge of Telecommunications and the Air Force in 1979; and then Deputy-Minister of National Defense in charge of Telecommunications and the Air Force in 1980. In 1982, he was appointed Minister of Communications, Transport and Posts, a position which he retained when he was appointed Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers in 1984, although he subsequently moved to become Minister of National Defense in 1897.

In 1988, he was elected as a Member of Parliament for Siem Reap Province, a seat he has held ever since. He also served as Deputy Minister of National Defense in the Provisional Government and, thereafter, as Co-Minister of National Defense. During the period 1994-1995, he also held the post of Co-Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the National Armed Forces.

He continued to serve as Co-Minister of National Defense after the 1998 elections, and was also appointed as a Senior Minister. He retained his Defense portfolio after the 2003 elections, when he was also given the post of Deputy Prime Minister. He still holds these two positions in the Royal Government of Cambodia.

His relentless efforts to better the Kingdom of Cambodia has been recognized with numerous prestigious titles and awards including, but not limited to, Honorary Doctor of Political Science from Ramkhamheang University, Thailand; Honorary Fellowship Award of Leadership from the Oxford Center for Leadership, United Kingdom; the Medal of National Merit; the Royal Order of the Kingdom of Cambodia Grand Cross, Official and Commander; and the National Defense Gold Medal.
H.E. Cham Prasidh is being honored here for his accomplishments in the development of Cambodia and for his continued efforts to improve the international economic status of the nation. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Trade and Economic Integration, from the University of Cambodia reads:

- He has promoted commercial and economic ties between Cambodia and the region, and also the rest of the world.

- He has facilitated the influx of investments into Cambodia from elsewhere, including from the region.

- He has substantially contributed to the economic development of Cambodia and thus to poverty reduction and the well-being of the Cambodian people.

- He has led Cambodia to become a member of the World Trade Organization.
His Excellency Cham Prasidh was born on May 15th, 1951, in Phnom Penh. He obtained a Bachelor’s degree in Commerce and another in Economics, from the University of Phnom Penh in 1973. Over the period 1980-1985, he held various posts in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, before becoming a Vice Minister in the Prime Minister’s Office in 1987. He was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1994 and a Member of the Central Committee of the Cambodian People’s Party, posts which he has retained ever since. He was elected as a Member Parliament for Siem Reap Constituency in 1998 and re-elected in 2003. After his re-election, he was appointed as a Senior Minister in 2004.

As Minister of Commerce, he played a key role as Chief Negotiator for Cambodia’s Accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) over the period 1995-2004. Cambodia’s entrance to the WTO was vital in the process of developing Cambodia’s economy and production standards. He has also served as Cambodia’s Economic Minister to the Association of South East Asian Naitons (ASEAN) since July 1999, and to the Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM) since August 2005.

Other positions include being Vice-Chairman of the Cambodian Steering Committee for the Ayeyawadee-Chao Praya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy (ACMECS) programs; Minister in charge of the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) programs; Minister in charge of both the Cambodia-Laos-Vietnam (CLV) and the Cambodia-Laos-Thailand (CLT) Development Triangle programs; Chairman of the Cambodia-Thailand Joint Trade Committee; Chairman of the Public-Private Sector Working Group on the Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance and Mainstreaming Trade Strategy for Poverty Alleviation; Chairman of the Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee on Quality Control of Goods and Services; Chairman of the Committee for the Reception and Distribution of Foreign Assistance; Vice Chairman of the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC) in charge of Foreign Direct Investments; Chairman of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Organization and Participation of Cambodia in International Fairs; Vice Chairman of the Steering Committee for Private Sector Development Chairman of the Sub-Steering Committee on Trade Facilitation.
H.E. Koji Omi
Former Minister of Finance
Japan

H.E. Koji Omi is being honored here for his relentless commitment to promote research, and technological advancement in the region; in addition to his efforts to promote international trade. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Public Service from the University of Cambodia reads:

- He has promoted international trade between Japan and the rest of the world.

- He has promoted an international dialogue on the changing roles of science and technology and their impacts on social development.

- He has thus helped to ease the stresses and strains of regional and global development.
H. E. Koji Omi was born on December 14th, 1932, in Gunma Prefecture, Japan. He graduated in 1956 with a degree in Commerce from Hitotsubashi University and proceeded to join the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). During his time at MITI, he served as Consul at the Consulate General of Japan in New York between 1970 and 1974; and, after his return to Japan, as Director of the General Affairs Division of the Director-General’s Secretariat of the Science and Technology Agency between 1979 and 1981 and, the following year, Director-General of the Guidance Department of MITI’s Small and Medium Enterprise Agency.

He left MITI in 1982 to enter politics and was elected to the House of Representatives for the Kita Kanto proportional representation bloc at the end of 1983, a seat he has retained ever since. He served as Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Finance between February and December 1990; Director-General of the Research Bureau of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), November 1991 until December 1992; Director of the LDP Commerce and Industry Division, December 1992 until August 1993; Director of the LDP Science and Technology Policy Division, August 1993 until July 1994; LDP Deputy Secretary-General, July 1994 until January 1995; Chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Finance, January 1995 until September 1995; Director of the House of Representatives Special Committee on Financial Issues and Related Matters, April 1996 until October 1996; and Deputy Chairman of the LDP Policy Research Council, November 1996 until September 1997.

In September 1997, he was appointed Minister of State for Economic Planning in the Second Hashimoto Cabinet, a position which he held until July 1998. Thereafter, he was appointed as Director-General of the LDP Election Bureau in August 1998, a post he held until October 1999, and as Acting Chairman of the LDP Research Commission to Promote Research and Establish a Nation of Innovative Science and Technology and to Promote Research and Development on Information and Telecommunications. In September 1998, he was appointed as Deputy Chairman of the LDP Research Commission on the Tax System. He became Acting Chairman of the LDP Party Organization Headquarters and Director of the Interest Group Policy Division in October 1999, before taking up the post of LDP Acting Secretary-General in June 2000.

With the formation of the First Koizumi Cabinet in April 2001, he was appointed Minister of State for Okinawa and Northern Territories Affairs and Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy, posts which he held until September 2002. Thereafter, he moved to become Chairman of the LDP Research Commission to Promote Research and Establish a Nation of Innovative Science and Technology in October 2002; and Deputy Chairman of the LDP Research Commission on Oil, Resources and Energy in November 2005.

In the Abe Cabinet, he held the post of Minister of Finance from September 2006 until August 2007.

H. E. Koji Omi is Founder and Chairman of the Science and Technology in Society Forum, which has held annual meetings since 2004 to promote discussion about issues related to the accelerating evolution of scientific and technological developments and their applications.
Mr. Yohei Sasakawa is being honored here for his outstanding philanthropical work, and his contributions to the health, stability and growth of the region and beyond. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Humanities from the University of Cambodia reads:

- He has sought to improve the lives of many of the poor and disadvantaged in the developing world.

- He has sought to prepare potential leaders of society in the developing world for their future roles as guides and trendsetters.

- He has been a good friend to the people of Cambodia in their time of need.
Mr. Yohei Sasakawa was born in Tokyo in 1939. After graduating in 1961 with a Bachelor of Arts and Economics from Meiji University, he spent two decades managing a pioneering information technology company. Then, in 1981, he moved to become a Trustee of the Nippon Foundation, founded by his father in 1962 as the Japan Shipbuilding Industry Promotion Foundation. After a period in 1988 as Acting President, he became President of the Foundation between 1989 and 2005. Since 2005, he has served as Chairman of the Nippon Foundation.

Funded by 3.3% of the proceeds of betting on Japanese motorboat racing, the Nippon Foundation has had an annual budget of between 35 billion yen to 86 billion yen in recent years. Its activities can be divided into three basic areas: Oversees Cooperative Assistance, Maritime Development, and Domestic Social Welfare and Volunteer Support.

Through the Sasakawa Memorial Health Foundation, the Foundation has worked with the World Health Organization (WHO) to cure leprosy and its social ills. The Foundation’s support from 1996 on has allowed the free ministration of needed drugs worldwide, so that more than 14 million people have been cured: whereas leprosy affected 122 nations in 1985, it is found in only nine today. In recognition of his dedicated efforts, the WHO has appointed Yohei Sasakawa as its Goodwill Ambassador for Leprosy Elimination.

Another offshoot of the Nippon Foundation, the Sasakawa Peace Foundation, was established in 1986 for the promotion of international cooperation and understanding. One of its projects is the Sasakawa Pan-Asia Fund (including the Sasakawa Southeast Asia Cooperation Fund), which was created in 1992 to provide financial assistance for education, agriculture, policy-making and human networking in the region, and thereby promote adjustment to rapid social change. There are many projects in Cambodia which have received funds, including Primary School Building Projects since 1993, enhancing distance learning in rural schools, scholarship programmes for teacher trainees, the purchase of ultrasonic echo scanner for the maternity ward and other drugs and equipment for the Municipal Hospital in Phnom Penh, the Cambodia School of Prosthetics and Orthotics, the Disability Action Council, the Association of the Blind and the Overbrook School for the Blind, programmes to improve the livelihoods of smaller upland farmers, media development assistance, the compilation of legal textbooks and the promotion of political dialogue.

An important global project of the Nippon Foundation has been the Sasakawa Young Leaders Fellowship Fund (SYLFF): a program to encourage the development of tomorrow’s intellectual leaders by giving outstanding graduate students fellowships to do a Master’s or Doctoral degree at a selected University. Since it was started in 1987, it has given $1 million endowments to more than 60 universities in about 40 countries. The aim is to help the best and brightest students with strong leadership potential, and regardless of their background, so that they can better develop as responsible citizens who can consider social issues analytically but fairly, devise solutions for local and regional problems, and participate effectively in their country’s efforts to engage the global community.

Mr. Yohei Sasakawa has received many honours, including honorary degrees and professorships, as a result of his philanthropic work, these include: the award in 2003 for the National Construction Medal and the Officer de l’Ordre Royal du Monisaraphon from Cambodia.
Dr. Richard E. Dyck is being honored here for his determined work in promoting technological business in the region, in addition to his many philanthropical projects and his commitment to improving US-Asian collaboration. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Humanities from the University of Cambodia reads:

- He has helped to boost the economic development of the region as a developer and manufacturer of advanced electronics systems.

- He has sought to build up economic and other ties between Japan and the United States, which are essential for regional and global stability.

- He has generously contributed his time and resources to the aid of the poor in Cambodia.
Dr. Richard E. Dyck was born in California in April, 1945. He received his B.A. from California State University, Fresno in 1967. After studying at various Japanese universities, he completed his Master’s (1973) and Ph.D. (1975) degrees at Harvard University where his focus was on regional studies related to Japan and research and development in the Japanese electronics industry. He stayed on at Harvard for a brief period as an Assistant Professor, before going on to a similar position at Ohio State University for a brief period in 1976.

Thereafter, he moved out of academia to become Director of Far East Trade and Development for the State of Ohio in Japan until 1978, before doing a four-year stint as Director of East Asian Operations for the Specialty Materials Division of General Electric. In 1982, he moved to Teradyne, Inc., a US manufacturer of automatic test equipment systems and high-speed connectors for the electronics industry, as Chairman and Representative Director of Teradyne-Japan. In 1988, he was also appointed as a Vice President and Officer of Teradyne, Inc. Then, in 1999, after acquiring the Japanese operations of the backplane high-speed connection systems business from Teradyne, he co-founded and became President of TCS-Japan KK and East Asia Connector Services, Ltd. (Shanghai), positions he has retained ever since. Since their inception, TCS-Japan and East Asia Connector Services, Ltd. have seen their product lines expand to include a wide variety of connectors and backplanes, with state-of-the-art factories in Yokohama (Japan) and Shanghai (China), and procurement networks which span the globe. Applications include telecommunications equipment, data communications equipment, medical equipment, industrial controllers and automatic test equipment, with customers including Toshiba, NEC, Hitachi, Matsushita, Yokogawa Denki, Teradyne, Shibasoku, Mitsubishi Electric, and Fujitsu.

Dr. Dyck has been a member of both the Japanese Prime Minister’s Council on De-regulation and Foreign Investment and the Advisory Committee of the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) since 1999. He has played a role as an advisor to US ambassadors in Japan and, in 2001, he was appointed by the President of the United States as a member of the Japan-US Friendship Commission, as independent federal agency which supports programs of training, education and information management to help prepare Americans to meet the challenges and opportunities in their relations with Japan. He is also a Visiting Researcher at the Institute of Pacific Relations of Waseda University. In addition, he has held various posts with the Semiconductor Equipment and Material Industry Association (SEMI; several corporate and non-profit boards, including Laser Front Technologies KK, Starbridge KK, the Tokyo Philharmonic, the Sasawaka Peace Foundation, Nishimachi International School and Children’s Express – Japan. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Sasawaka Peace Foundation.

Furthermore, Dr. Dyck frequently comes to Cambodia where he helps support orphanages, schools and other projects, including a telemedicine program that connects rural doctors in Cambodia with physicians in the United States.

In recognition of his contributions to the facilitation of greater cultural awareness and business between the Japanese and US, Dr. Dyck has received several awards: in 1999, he received a citation from Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi of Japan for his contributions to international business relations; whilst, in 2006, he was the eighth annual recipient of the Bob Graham Award for outstanding contributions to the semiconductor industry.
Samdech Kittiprithbindit Bun Rany Hun Sen is being honoured here in recognition of her many contributions to improve the welfare of Cambodian citizens, especially those in marginalized groups. Thus the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Humanities from the University of Cambodia reads:

- She has sought to improve the health of the rural poor in all of Cambodia’s provinces through her activities as President of the Cambodian Red Cross, and through the opening of development centers in the provinces.

- She has sought to improve the lot of women and promote family values.

- She has sought to promote public action to reduce the vulnerability of women and children to HIV/AIDS.

- She has sought to give moral support to members of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces in their protection of the country’s borders.
Samdech Kittiprithbindit Bun Rany Hun Sen was born and grew up in Kampong Cham province, where her parents were farmers. In 1970, at the age of 16, she joined the revolutionary movement as a nurse. One of her patients was her future husband, Hun Sen, whom she treated in 1973 when he was suffering from a leg wound. Subsequently, they got married on January 5th, 1976. Their first child was born at the end of that year, but was killed by the Khmer Rouge, who then detained Bun Rany until 1979 because her husband was in the armed forces of the United Front for the National Salvation of Cambodia.

They were reunited after January 7th, 1979. In the following years, she bore five children, and the family adopted another. She was also involved in the establishment of centers to help to care for and educate orphans, so that they would be better able to participate in Cambodia’s rebirth.

After the 1993 elections and the subsequent stabilization of the country, Bun Rany became actively involved in public life. She was elected as First Vice-President of the Cambodian Red Cross in 1994, when the national organization was re-established after the turbulence of the previous twenty years; thereafter, she was elected to the position of President in 1998, and has been re-elected at each successive General Assembly. She has taken steps to ensure that the CRC now functions well at all levels of its organization, from the national down to the grass-roots (there are now 24 provincial branches, each with a network of volunteers); and to ensure that it provides services and programs which are effective in poverty reduction and meeting the needs of the vulnerable in society, as envisaged in her 2003-2010 Strategic Plan. To this end, she saw through the planning and construction of a new National Headquarters at the end of 2007, as well as the ongoing construction of new offices for the various regional centers.

She has also been active in other aspects of public health and social welfare, being Honorary President of the Cambodian Women’s Association for Peace and Development; and of the National Committee for Upholding Social Morale, Women’s and Family’s Values; as well as being a member of the Governing Board of the Cambodia Medicine Foundation. In these roles, she was instrumental in the opening of four development centers in the provinces to provide juveniles of vulnerable families with vocational training in the handicrafts; she has also taken an active interest in the plight of Cambodians with HIV-AIDS, especially in support of the initiatives of the Ministry for Women’s Affairs.

As a result of her activities to benefit the people of Cambodia, Samdech Kittiprithbindit Bun Rany has received many national and international awards; including an invitation by UNAIDS-UNDP and the Asia Pacific Leadership Forum on HIV/AIDS and Development (APLF) to become Cambodia’s National Champion for her activities in this regard, which she accepted in 2007.
Jose C. de Venecia Jr. is being honoured here for his contributions to the development of the Philippines in relation to the region and the world at large. Thus the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in International Relations from the University of Cambodia reads:

- He has sought to promote peace and prosperity in his native country.
- He has sought to promote peace internationally through initiatives such as the inter-faith dialogue to reduce friction between followers of different belief systems.
- He has sought to promote cooperation between members of ASEAN and also, on a broader scale, between different Asian nations and other countries around the world.

H.E. Jose de Venecia Jr. was born in Dagupan, Philippines in 1936. After finishing school, he set up as an entrepreneur, pioneering the establishment of networks so that Filipinos can go to the Middle East and adjoining areas to work and can safely remit their earnings back to the Philippines.

He subsequently entered politics, serving as a congressman from 1969-1972, until martial law was put in place by President Marcos. After the House of Representatives was restored in 1987, he returned to his post as a congressman; he has remained one ever since, apart from the period of 1998 – 2001, because of his standing for President (where he finished as the first runner up to the winner Joseph Estrada).

As a congressman, he has been very active politically. He was President of the ruling Lakas-CMD Party from its establishment by then President Fidel Ramos in 1991 until his recent resignation; and he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the periods 1992 – 1998 and 2001 – 2008. Also, he was selected to be President Ramos' peace envoy in order to establish settlements with Muslim and other separatist groups in the Philippines, as well as with rebels in the military.

In addition, on the international front, he has been active in regional and global politics. In particular, he has been a prime mover in promoting greater integration within ASEAN, and in promoting world peace.
Dr. Horst Posdorf is being honored here for his contributions to the development of Cambodia and relations with the EU. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Public Administration from the University of Cambodia reads:

- He has given valuable support to human resource development in Cambodia, through the organization of lectures, seminars, training courses and international conferences held in Cambodia.
- He has donated some of his own funds to set up an International Relations Institute in Cambodia.
- He has helped to strengthen public administration at the district and village level through the Kum Rad project.

H.E. Dr. Horst Posdorf was born in 1948 in Dornum, Germany. He studied mathematics and physics at the Ruhr-Universität Bochum, receiving a diploma degree in mathematics in 1974. After a brief period as a teacher and a teaching inspector, he returned to the Ruhr University, to work at the Computer Centre there. He subsequently got his doctorate in 1978, and joined the faculty of the University. In 1981, he was appointed as a Professor of Mathematics at Dortmund University of Applied Science.

In 1985, he entered politics and was elected a member of the North Rhine-Westphalia state parliament in Düsseldorf, where he served until 2000. During his first ten years there, he was a spokesperson on science issues; thereafter, he was chairman of the regional parliament’s committee for European policy and development cooperation. Also, in 1996, he was selected as vice-president of the European Movement in North Rhine-Westphalia, a position he has held ever since.

In 2000, he went back to his Professorship at Dortmund. He has also served on the executive committee of the European Pensioners’ Union since 2003. In 2005, he returned to active politics, when he was elected as a member of the European Parliament. There, he has served on various committees; and also on overseas delegations, including one to promote relations with ASEAN. The German government has awarded Dr. Posdorf the Federal Cross of Merit with Ribbon in 1994, and the Federal Order of Merit, First Class, in 2002.
Professor Aaron Ciechanover is being honored here for his ground-breaking work in genetic research, in addition to his participation in the ‘Bridges - Dialogues to a Culture of Peace’ program hosted at the University of Cambodia. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Science from the University of Cambodia reads:

- His pioneering work on the proteasome degradation pathway has greatly augmented our understanding of the processes underlying cell function and changes in this which occur during growth and development.

- His work has thus opened up a new dimension to the study of diseases (where cell functioning is abnormal) with the promise of the discovery of new cures for certain types of cancer and neurodegenerative disorder - indeed, one drug which affects the function of the proteasomes in multiple myeloma cells is already on the market.

- Apart from his work in the laboratory, Professor Ciechanover has also been active as a promoter of peace, including as a member of the Advisory Board for the International Peace Foundation.
Aaron J. Ciechanover is an Israeli, born in Haifa where he grew up. He attended the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, where he graduated from the Hadassah Medical School with a Master of Science in 1970 and an M.D. in 1975. Thereafter, in 1981, he received a D.Sc. from Technion (the Israel Institute of Technology), where he has since been on the full-time faculty, with appointments including being a Distinguished Research Professor at the Centre for Cancer and Vascular Biology and also the Director of the Rappaport Family Institute for Research in Medical Sciences.

Much of his research has been the natural turnover and breakdown of proteins in cells. It is well known that the genetic code of our DNA is used to make proteins and thus to make and maintain our bodies. Whilst each of our 50 million cells is constantly producing new proteins, there must be some mechanism for breaking down and recycling those proteins which are either no longer needed or which have been damaged through normal wear-and-tear and can no longer fulfill their natural function.

Professor Ciechanover was one of the pioneers in this field and played a key role in the discovery that labeling of proteins with ubiquitin was a defining step in a cell’s tagging of proteins for degradation; thereafter, the ubiquitinylated proteins are targeted to the proteasome, a large tubular protein organelle, for breakdown with the resultant amino acids being recycled for the synthesis of new proteins. This not only allows a cell to maintain its normal functioning, but also makes it possible for processes like cell division and differentiation to occur in an orderly fashion.

For this and other ground-breaking work, Professor Ciechanover and two other workers in the field (Professors Avram Hershko and Irwin Rose) received the ultimate recognition by being the Nobel laureates for Chemistry in 2004. In addition, Professor Ciechanover’s work has also been recognized by other prestigious awards, including the Albert Lasker Award for Basic Medical Research.
Mr. Akishige Tada
President and CEO, Nishinippon Shimbun Co. Ltd.
Chairman, Press Net Japan
Japan

Mr. Akishige Tada is being honored here for his dedication to his work at the Nishinippon Shimbun, and his revolutionary efforts to bring the newspaper into the digital age. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Public Service from the University of Cambodia reads:

- He has dedicated his life to his newspaper, the Nishinippon Shimbun, which serves as a role-model in the industry.
- He has led that newspaper, and also the newspaper industry as a whole, into the digital age through the use of information technology.
- He has promoted the sharing of accurate and reliable information, including increasing the awareness of Japanese people to the outside world, including Cambodia.

Mr. Akishige Tada graduated with a B.A. in Literature from Waseda University, one of the top private Japanese universities, in 1957. He then joined the Nishinippon Shimbun Co., Ltd., publisher of one of the top Japanese newspapers (with a circulation of more than a million in the prefecture of Fukuoka) in the same year, and has remained with the company ever since. During this time he moved steadily up through the ranks, to become President in 2001 and then Chairman in 2008.

In addition, he was appointed Chairman of Press Net Japan (Zenkoku Simbun Net) in 2006, when it launched 47News as a single, national internet portal for domestic and international news and information on tourism and local cuisine, supported by advertising. As a new business model for the newspaper industry, it started as a joint project of 52 regional newspapers, and has since expanded to comprise a ‘digital consortium’ of about 150 daily newspapers, news agencies and broadcasters.

Subsequently, in 2007, he was elected Vice-Chairman of Press Net Japan’s parent organization, Nihon Shinbun Kyokai (The Japan Newspaper Publishers & Editors Association). He was also appointed as a Member of the Advisory Committee of Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University in the same year.
Dr. Achyuta Samanta was born into a poor family in the village of Kalarabanka, in the Cuttack district of Orissa in eastern India in 1965. He was only four years old when his father died, in the poorest of all the Indian states, and his mother had to do odd-jobs to bring up her seven children.

Nevertheless, he attended Utkal University in Bhubaneswar, the state capital, where he graduated with an M.Sc. in Chemistry. Thereafter, he taught in various Colleges of the University, before deciding to invest 5,000 rupees and set up the Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology (KIIT) in 1993 as one room with 12 students. From such humble beginnings, KIIT developed and evolved in record time to become a highly rated University with colleges and schools in a wide variety of subjects, in addition to the original institute for industrial technology, a polytechnic and an international public school, including engineering, management, medical, and law. In March 2009, KIIT University was rated 5th best amongst self-financing universities in India, and 16th amongst all Indian universities, just 16 years after the original one-room enterprise. It now has 12,000 students, with over 40,000 m² of floor-space on over 100 hectares of prime land.

He founded the Kalinga Institute for Social Science, a residential institute which will provide free education (from kindergarten to graduate levels) for 10,000 impoverished students in India. Other activities have included setting up a model village in Cuttack, equipped with modern facilities and the introduction of a health insurance scheme for its inhabitants. He was also nominated as one of the top 15 social entrepreneurs in the world by ‘Social Edge,’ an offshoot of the Skoll Foundation.
Mr. Jackie Chan is being honored here for his revered work in the entertainment industry, and extensive philanthropic work in the region, in addition to his participation in the "Bridges – Dialogues to a Culture of Peace" program. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Arts and Humanities from the University of Cambodia reads:

- His film and singing performances have brought joy and happiness to many millions of people and given them moments of relief from the burdens of everyday life.

- Through his charitable work, he has sought to improve the lot of people through funding education facilities in an effort to help them help themselves.

- Through his charitable work, he has sought to bring relief to people when their life has been overturned by traumatic natural disasters.
**Mr. Jackie Chan** was born as Chan Kong Sang in Hong Kong in 1954. As a child, he attended the China Drama Academy of the Peking Opera School for ten years, where he proved his abilities in martial arts and acrobatics. As one of their top students, he joined the school’s performance group, the Seven Little Fortunes. His film career started when he was eight years old, as a member of this group.

Since then, he has been a stuntman and a starring actor in a large number of films produced in Hong Kong and, more recently, Hollywood – for example, the Police Story series and Rumble in the Bronx; he has also been the director of many successful films. He is perhaps best known as a pioneer of the comedic kung fu genre. His stunts and his star performances in these and other types of film have earned him worldwide recognition by the movie industry in the form of numerous awards and other accolades. In addition, he is a successful singer and record-producer.

Through his good-natured film roles, he has sought to be a role model for children. Given that his greatest regret in life is not having received a proper formal education, he has donated time and money to the establishment of educational institutions in various countries and the provision of scholarships to deserving but needy students. He has also sought to promote conservation, campaigned against animal abuse and helped to spearhead disaster relief efforts after floods and earthquakes in mainland China and the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami. Such activities have been funded by the Jackie Chan Charitable Foundation, which he established in 1988, and the Dragon’s Heart Foundation, initiated in 2005. These receive monies from the various food and beverage and other enterprises set up by Mr. Jackie Chan in his name. In recognition of these efforts, he has been appointed a UNICEF/UNAIDS Goodwill Ambassador.
H.E. José Ramos-Horta is being honored here for his relentless efforts to secure independence for Timor Leste, and his subsequent leadership and support of oppressed peoples, in addition to his participation in the ‘Bridges – Dialogues to a Culture of Peace’ program. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Political Science from the University of Cambodia reads:

- He has constantly fought for full recognition of Timor Leste as a sovereign nation, and for the rights of its people.

- He has also sought to unite a multi-ethnic society in the pursuit of common goals.

- In the period after independence, he has been magnanimous in building bridges with Indonesia, despite the travails of the East Timorese during the 24 years of occupation.

- He has sought to promote human rights and reconciliation elsewhere in the world, through internet websites and other means.
H.E. José Manuel Ramos-Horta was born on 26 December 1949 in Dili, the capital of what was then the Portuguese colony of East Timor. After schooling in a Catholic mission, he became actively involved in promoting political awareness and the quest for self-determination in East Timor, activities which caused him to be exiled to Portuguese East Africa in 1970–71. After his return from exile, he continued to be actively involved in the pro-independence movement as a founder of the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor (FRETILIN). After FRETILIN proclaimed independence in November 1975, he was appointed Foreign Minister in the government when he was only 25 years old.

In this capacity and in the face of increasing tensions with neighbouring Indonesia, he went to plead the Timorese case for full independence before the United Nations, three days before Indonesian troops invaded to start a 24-year annexation during which an estimated 102,000 East Timorese died. He was the Permanent Representative of FRETILIN to the UN for the next ten years, and he continued to promote the Timorese cause. At the same time, he studied Public International Law at the Hague Academy of International Law, from which he graduated in 1983. He also trained in Human Rights Law at the International Institute of Human Rights in Strasbourg; and he attended a postgraduate course in American Foreign Policy at Columbia University in New York. The following year (1984), he completed a Master’s degree in Peace Studies at Antioch University.

In recognition of their pursuit of international justice for East Timor and their “sustained efforts to hinder the oppression of a small people,” the Nobel Committee awarded the 1996 Peace Prize to H.E. Ramos-Horta and his compatriot Bishop Carlos Belo. In doing so, the Committee considered H.E. Ramos-Horta “the leading international spokesman for East Timor’s cause since 1975;” and hoped that the award would “spur efforts to find a diplomatic solution to the conflict of East Timor based on the people’s right to self-determination.” This was achieved when a UN-organised referendum in 1999 overwhelmingly decided in favour of independence: as a result, Indonesia withdrew its forces that same year, and Timor Leste achieved full independence in 2002. H.E. Ramos-Horta played a leading role in preparing the blueprint which laid the foundations for independence.

After independence, he was appointed as the first Foreign Minister of the new state of the Democratic Republic of Timor Leste. He resigned from this position in mid-2006, during a time of political turmoil which led to the stepping down of the then prime minister and the appointment of H.E. Ramos-Horta as Timor Leste’s second Prime Minister. The following year he ran for the presidency and was duly elected as the country’s second President in May 2007.

On February 11th, 2008, he was injured when he was shot during what was apparently a failed coup attempt by disaffected elements in the security forces.

At one time, H.E. Ramos-Horta was slated as a possible candidate to succeed Kofi Annan as United Nations Secretary-General, but his appointment as Prime Minister led to his dropping out from contention. In addition, he has been active at international fora and other initiatives relating to human rights, international peace and justice.

H.E. Jose Ramos-Horta has received many awards in recognition of his efforts to promote peace in Timor Leste and elsewhere, including being the first awardee of the Unrepresented National and Peoples Organisation prize and Portugal’s highest honour, the Order of Freedom.
H.E. Dr. Marty Natalegawa  
Minister of Foreign Affairs  
Republic of Indonesia

H.E. Dr. Marty Natalegawa is being honored here for his continued efforts to promote the advancement of Indonesia and ASEAN. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in International Relations from the University of Cambodia reads:

- He has sought to advance the cause not just of Indonesia but also of ASEAN as a whole, both in his official duties and through his speeches at various universities and societies around the world.

H.E. Dr. Marty Muliana Natalegawa was born 22 March 1963 in Bandung, West Java, where he grew up. For his higher education, he did a Bachelor’s degree in Political Science at the London School of Economics in 1984; the following year, he graduated with a Master’s Degree in Philosophy from Corpus Christi College at the University of Cambridge.

In 1986, he joined the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia as a career diplomat in its Research and Development division. During his early time there, he studied for a Doctor of Philosophy at the Australian National University, which he completed in 1993.

Whilst at the Department of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Dr. Natalegawa served as a spokesperson and then as Chief of Staff in the Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and as the Director General for ASEAN Cooperation. Thereafter, he was appointed as the Indonesian Ambassador to the United Kingdom in November 2005, before moving up to serve as the Indonesian Permanent Representative to the United Nations in September 2007. In October 2009, he was appointed as Foreign Minister in the cabinet of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.
Mr. William Oliver Stone was born in New York and grew up both there and in Connecticut where he attended school. He dropped out from Yale University after one year because of other interests, going to South Vietnam to teach English. After a period there and then in the US Merchant Marine, he went back to Yale. However, he once again decided to leave school in order to start on his first book.

Thereafter, he enlisted as an active serviceman in the US Army, specifically requesting active combat duty and was deployed to Vietnam, where he served for 15 months. During his deployment he was wounded twice, and received numerous medals for his service, sacrifice and bravery. After his deployment, he returned to the US, and enrolled in New York University’s Film School, from which he graduated in 1971 with a Bachelor’s degree in Fine Arts.

Mr. William Oliver Stone was being honored here for his contributions to the American film industry and his daring attempts to expose controversial issues regarding human nature, in addition to his participation in the ‘Bridges – Dialogues to a Culture of Peace’ program. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Arts and Humanities reads:

\[\text{o He has contributed much to the American film industry through his screenwriting and his producing and directing.}\]

\[\text{o He has sought to draw attention to controversial and contentious issues and to human frailties.}\]

Subsequently, after a period in the doldrums, he wrote and directed Platoon, the first of a trilogy of films related to the Indochina War – the others were Born on the Fourth of July and Heaven & Earth. In these and in numerous other films with which he has been involved, he has been interested in exposing and exploring the darker aspects of human beings and their interactions with each other – for example, Wall Street, about the excesses of raw capitalism. This inevitably has meant that his films have often proven controversial: for example JFK which considered the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in the light of a conspiracy theory.

For his work, Mr. Oliver Stone has received international recognition, including three Oscars. His films have received 28 other Academy Award nominations, including several other Oscars.
Françoise Barré-Sinoussi is being honored here for her role in the discovery of HIV, and her relentless efforts to prevent the spread of the virus; in addition to her participation in the ‘Bridges – Dialogues to a Culture of Peace’ program. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Science from the University of Cambodia reads:

- She played a pioneering role in the discovery of HIV, and in subsequent efforts to further characterize it, including the training of many young researchers and promoting links between basic and clinical research.

- She has played an active role in promoting other research and capacity-building work on HIV/AIDS, through scientific committees and organizations such as the National Agency for AIDS Research in France; as well are her involvement as a consultant to the WHO and UNAIDS-HIV.

- She has initiated and maintained collaborations with many developing countries in an effort to promote prevention, clinical care, and treatment of HIV/AIDS, including in her role as President of the Scientific Committee of the Paris-based National Agency for AIDS and Viral Hepatitis Research (ANRS) and head of the ANRS in South East Asia.
Françoise Barré-Sinoussi was born on July 30th, 1947, in Paris, where she has since spent much of her life. She did her Bachelor’s degree in Natural Sciences at the University of Paris. Thereafter, she went on to do studies related to reverse transcriptases and retroviruses at the Institut Pasteur, receiving her Ph.D. in virology in 1975. After a one-year fellowship in the United States, at the National Institute of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, she returned to the Institut Pasteur, where she has worked ever since.

Her research at the Institut Pasteur meant that she was a member of the French team which discovered and characterised a retrovirus in 1983, which was subsequently identified as the causative agent for acquired immune-deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and named the human immune-deficiency virus (HIV). This fundamental work opened up avenues for the development of new types of antiviral drugs for the treatment of HIV/AIDS and other retroviral diseases.

In 2008, she was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for being one of the recognised discoverers of HIV, together with Luc Montagnier, who had been her boss at the time; and Harald zur Hausen, who discovered that the papilloma virus is a cause of cervical cancer.

Since then, including in her present position as director of the Unit for Retroviral Infection Regulation at the Institut Pasteur, much of Professor Barré-Sinoussi’s work has been building upon this landmark discovery. Thus she has been involved in developing diagnostic tests to screen individuals and blood products, and thereby control the spread of the virus and contain a global pandemic; as well as in efforts to cure, or at least treat, those who have been infected. Arising out of this, she has also been involved in research on natural defenses against infection, and how this might give insights into alternative approaches to treatments and/or cures: for example, on the placental barrier against HIV transmission; and on why certain individuals either are not infected despite repeated exposure to HIV, or are able to contain their infection without the need for therapeutics.

Professor Barré-Sinoussi has co-authored over 200 scientific publications and participated in over 250 international conferences. In addition, she has sought to increase global awareness about HIV/AIDS and its dangers, including writing an open letter to Pope Benedict XVI in 2009 to protest the Catholic Church’s stance on the use of contraception.
Dr. David Jonathan Gross  
Nobel Laureate for Physics  
United States of America

Dr. David J. Gross is being honored here for his groundbreaking work in theoretical physics, in addition to his participation in the ‘Bridges – Dialogues to a Culture of Peace’ program. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Science from the University of Cambodia reads:

- His participation in the discovery of asymptotic freedom was crucial in identifying the color forces which holds hadrons together.
- He has also been deeply involved in the development of string hypothesis as a possible ‘Theory of Everything”, including exploring alternatives to the existing multiverse proposals.

Dr. David Jonathan Gross was born and spent his early life in Washington D.C., United States. He completed his schooling in Jerusalem, Israel, and went on to do his bachelor’s and master’s degrees in physics and mathematics at the Hebrew University there. Thereafter, he returned to the United States, to do his Ph.D. in physics at the University of California, Berkeley.

After a period at the Harvard Society of Fellows, he went to Princeton as an assistant professor in Theoretical Physics in 1969, where he was to stay for 27 years. Thereafter, he was appointed the director and holder of the Frederick W. Gluck Chair in Theoretical Physics at the Kavli Institute for Theoretical Physics at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

During his time at Princeton, he worked on the strong nuclear force which holds the quarks of protons and neutrons together, based on the exchange of gluons according to the theory of quantum chromodynamics: an important component of what is called the Standard Model of modern fundamental physics. For this ‘ground-breaking’ work, he was awarded the 2004 Nobel Prize in Physics, along with Frank Wilczek and David Politzer. He has also been the recipient of a MacArthur Foundation Fellowship and the Dirac Medal, and numerous other awards.
Professor Eric S. Maskin is being honored here for his revered work in economic theory, in addition to his participation in the ‘Bridges – Dialogues to a Culture of Peace’ program. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Economics from the University of Cambodia reads:

- His pioneering work on mechanism design theory, which has helped us to understand how institutions can produce desirable outcomes when dealing with different individuals, each self-interested and with their own information.

- He has been an effective and inspiring teacher for his students.

Prof. Eric S. Maskin was born in New York City, but grew up in rural New Jersey. He attended Harvard University where he received his A.B. in Mathematics and Ph.D. in Applied Mathematics. Thereafter, he went to the University of Cambridge in 1976 for one year, as a research fellow at Jesus College. Upon return to the States, he took up a teaching post at Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1977-1984, before returning to Harvard University as the Louis Berkman Professor of Economics. He stayed at Harvard from 1985-2000 before moving to his present position as Albert O. Hirschman Professor of Social Science at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University, New Jersey.

Prof. Maskin has worked in diverse areas of economic theory, including game theory, the economics of incentives, and contract theory. He is particularly well known for his papers on mechanism design/implementation theory and dynamic games. It is for his work on mechanism design theory that he was a recipient in 2007 of the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences, in Memory of Alfred Nobel, along with two other pioneers in the field, Leonid Hurwicz and Roger Myerson.

In addition, he is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Econometric Society, and the European Economic Association; and a Corresponding Fellow of the British Academy. He was president of the Econometric Society in 2003.
Prof. Torsten Nils Wiesel is being honored here for his groundbreaking scientific achievements, and his efforts to secure human rights for all, in addition to his participation in the ‘Bridges – Dialogues to a Culture of Peace’ program. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Science from the University of Cambodia reads:

- He has made a basic contribution to the understanding of how higher sensory processing occurs in the mammalian brain, yielding knowledge which can be used for medical benefit.

- He has sought to promote science in general as a way of understanding the world, whilst criticizing those who have sought to abuse it for their own purposes.

- He has sought to promote science as a way of advancement in the developing world.
Prof. Torsten Nils Wiesel was born in Uppsala, Sweden, and received his medical degree at the world-renowned Karolinska Institute in 1954. After one year teaching there, he moved to the United States where he was awarded a fellowship in ophthalmology at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in 1955, becoming an assistant professor three years later. In 1959, he moved to Harvard Medical School as an instructor in pharmacology; he became a professor in the new Department of Neurobiology ten years later, subsequently being appointed to its chair in 1971. In 1983, he moved on to Rockefeller University in New York, as the Vincent and Brooke Astor Professor and head of the Laboratory of Neurobiology. Subsequently, he was appointed as President of the University in 1991, a post which he held until 1998; after stepping down, he remained as the director of the Shelby White and Leon Levy Center for Mind, Brain and Behavior.

Based on work done whilst at Harvard, Prof. Torsten Wiesel and his collaborator, David H. Hubel, were recipients of the 1981 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, in recognition of their seminal contributions to how visual information is initially processed in the mammalian visual cortex, and how this is influenced by the early experience of binocular vision. He has also received numerous other awards, including the Ramon y Cajal Gold Medal and the United States’ National Medal of Science.

Additionally, Prof. Torsten Wiesel has been active outside his specific areas of research. Apart from being a past president of the International Brain Research Organization (1998-2004) and chair of the board of governors of the New York Academy of Sciences (2001-2006), he is the chair the scientific advisory board of China’s National Institute of Biological Science in Beijing, and co-chair of the board of governors of the Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology (OIST); he is also member of the board of the Pew Center on Global Climate Change, and an advisory board member of the European Brain Research Institute (EBRI).

Prof. Wiesel has been a prominent advocate for science in the political sphere, being critical of the previous Bush administration in the US for its abuse of science. He has also been active as a global human rights advocate: apart from having chaired the committee on human rights of the National Academy of Sciences (USA), he is also a founding member of the Israeli-Palestinian Science Organization.
Ambassador Sichan Siv is being honored here for his life-long service to Cambodia, his political achievements and his efforts to raise awareness on holocaust and genocide. Thus, the citation for an honorary doctorate in Public Service from the University of Cambodia reads:

- He proved himself to be an ‘ascendant personality’ who, after managing to escape with his life from the ‘killing fields’ of the Pol Pot regime, was able to transcend many obstacles to settle in a new country and to come to play an important role in society there and in the world at large.

- He has never forgotten his Cambodian roots and has sought to help other refugees, and also to promote the cause of those in his homeland and elsewhere who have suffered from horrific experiences from genocidal and other aberrant regimes.

- He thus serves as a role model for all youth - that obstacles can be overcome through hard work, fortitude and adaptability.
Ambassador Sichan Siv was born in 1948, and raised in Pochentong village, near the old airport in Cambodia. Sadly, his father died when he was nine; and consequently, before going to school, he woke up early every morning to help his mother cook breakfasts to sell at a food stand. Nevertheless, he won a highly competitive scholarship exam to attend the prestigious Sisowath Secondary School in Phnom Penh.

From there he went on to study at university. During the first two years there, his proficiency in French and English – as well as being able to swim – meant that he was one of the select few to get a job as a flight attendant with Royal Air Cambodge, travelling throughout Asia. After leaving the airline, he studied for a diploma in education; and then taught English at high school whilst completing his degree at the University of Phnom Penh.

As a result of the ‘Vietnam’ War spreading into Cambodia, many refugees sought haven in Phnom Penh. Ambassador Siv left his teaching job in 1973 to join an American NGO, CARE, which helped to provide food and shelter for these displaced people. The continually deteriorating situation meant that the American staff departed from Cambodia in April 1975, leaving Ambassador Sichan Siv in charge. He thus forwent a seat on the last helicopter to leave from the U.S. Embassy a few days later, in order to supervise distribution of a fresh shipment of relief supplies.

With the fall of Phnom Penh to the Khmer Rouge, Ambassador Siv joined the mass forced evacuation to the countryside; he split with the rest of his family, in order not to jeopardise them should the Khmer Rouge find out that he had been a teacher. Over the ensuing months he wended his way from Takeo over to the Thai border, managing to avoid being captured and killed by what he has called Pol Pot’s “insane youth squads”.

After a period in a Thai jail, he was transferred to a refugee camp, where he established English classes for prospective emigrants. Thanks to a petition by CARE, he himself arrived in the United States in June 1976, where he initially worked in a fast-food restaurant. Moving to New York, he worked first as a taxi-driver and then in a social service agency dealing with refugees. He also earned a Master’s degree in International Affairs from Columbia University in 1981.

From 1979, he lobbied on behalf of refugees still stranded in refugee camps on the Thai border. Three years later, after getting U.S. citizenship, Ambassador Siv became active in American politics and campaigned for the Republican party in the 1988 presidential elections. From 1989 to 1993, he served in the White House as a deputy assistant for public liaison to President George H. W. Bush, and as a deputy assistant secretary of state for South Asia. Then, in 2001, he was nominated by President George W. Bush as United States ambassador to the United Nations’ Economic and Social Council, serving until 2006.

Ambassador Siv currently is a Texas State commissioner on holocaust and genocide, as well as being active in voluntary community work. In the private sector, he has held positions in social services, educational exchange, financial management, and investment banking. He is also the international best-selling author of Golden Bones, published in 2008, in which he recounts his event-filled life.

Ambassador Siv is the recipient of numerous awards and honors, including the George H. W. Bush Award for Outstanding Public Service.
H.E. Khieu Kanharith is being honored here for his contributions to Cambodian society through his dedication to the Cambodian Press Core, as well as his numerous positions in the Royal Government of Cambodia, and his subsequent accomplishments. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Media and Communications from the University of Cambodia reads:

- He sought, in his own right, to bring news to the people through establishing a popular, and respected, newspaper in the aftermath of the fall of the Pol Pot regime, at a time when it was sorely needed.

- He has sought, in his positions in the Royal Government of Cambodia, to promote a free, open, and responsible press, and has been recognized by international monitors.

- He has recognized the importance of the new media in the present era of globalization, and has sought to make sure that Cambodia is in a position to take best advantage of the opportunities which arise.
H.E. Khieu Kanharith was born on September 13, 1951 in Phnom Penh, the second in a family of nine brothers and sisters; his father was on the personnel of the Customs Department. He spent his early childhood there and in Battambang Province. After finishing Indradevi High School in Phnom Penh, he enrolled at the University of Law and Economics, and attended from 1970-1975. Congruently, he attended the National School of Administration, Diplomatic Section from 1972-1975, where he was top of his class for the second promotion.

From 1979, H.E. Khieu Kanharith was Editor-in-Chief of the *Kampuchea*, the first newspaper to open after the fall of the Khmer Rouge; he held this post until 1990. Thereafter, he was Chef de Rédaction of the Revue du Front pour la Sauvegarde et la Défense du Kampuchea for a year. Over the period 1991-1993, he served as an advisor to Prime Minister Samdech Hun Sen, and as the Chief of the Secretariat of the Supreme National Council. During this time he was also active in politics, as member of the National Assembly for Kandal Province over the period 1981-1993.

In 1993, H.E. Khieu Kanharith was elected as a member of the National Assembly for Phnom Penh, and was appointed as Secretary of State at the Ministry of Information. In the 1998 elections, he was selected as a member of the National Assembly for Kampong Cham Province, a seat he has held since then. In addition, Khieu Kanharith has been the Minister of Information since 2004.

In recognition of his work in the Royal Government of Cambodia, he is a recipient of the Medal of National Merit, Grand Officer of the Royal Order of Cambodia and Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Cambodia. He is also a member of the Academy of Political Science in New York, USA. In addition, he is author of two novels in Khmer, as well as Khmer translations of James Clavell’s *Shogun* and two other books.

H.E. Khieu Kanharith is married to Tep Rainsy, who is the Dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy at the University of Health Sciences. They have one daughter, Khieu Tep Sathya, who is the Deputy Head of the Department of Information Technology and Communication at the Ministry of Information.
Prof. Ito Kenichi is being honored here for his diplomatic achievements during the Cold War, and his subsequent contributions to community building in East Asia through think tanks and beyond. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in International Affairs from the University of Cambodia reads:

- He played a pragmatic diplomatic role during and after the peak of the Cold War in seeking to normalize and stabilize relations between the superpowers.

- He has been actively involved in the building of the East Asia Community through the deliberation of ideas and exchange of views in order to advance the community building process in this part of the world.

- He has been instrumental in promoting the relations, cooperation and strategic partnership between ASEAN and Japan for the mutual interest of the two sides.
Prof. Ito Kenichi was born on March 7, 1938, in Tokyo. After graduating from the School of Jurisprudence at Hitotsubashi University in Tokyo in 1960, he joined the Japanese Foreign Service. He was assigned to further studies in the US, first for a year studying the Russian language at the Army Language School in Monterey, California, and then to study Soviet foreign policy at the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University.

Thereafter, Prof. Ito Kenichi was posted for two years as Third Secretary at the Embassy of Japan in Moscow. He returned in 1965 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo as an officer in the Economic Cooperation Bureau, moving to the Research and Analysis Division in 1967. Subsequently, he was posted to the Embassies of Japan in Manila as Second Secretary from 1970-73, and Washington DC as First Secretary from 1973-75. He then returned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as Director of the 1st Southeast Asian Division, during which time he was involved in the normalization of Japan’s relations with North Vietnam immediately after the collapse of South Vietnam in 1975.

Prof. Ito Kenichi resigned from the Foreign Service in 1977 to become a commentator about diplomatic affairs in the national and international media, and to enter academia. Thus, he was appointed as an Associate Professor in International Politics at Aoyama-Gakuin University in 1980. He was promoted to professor in 1984 before becoming a Professor Emeritus in 2006. In addition, he was also a Lecturer in International Security at the University of Tokyo from 1985-1986.

Prof. Ito Kenichi has been active in various think-tanks related to international relations. For example, he was the Tokyo Representative to the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University from 1980-1987. He is also the Founder-President and CEO of three policy think-tanks: the Global Forum of Japan (formerly the Quadrangular Forum), the Japan Forum on International Relations, and the Council on East Asian Community. Another continuing position is as Vice-Chairman of the Worldwide Support for Development, as well as being a board member of the Japan Institute of International Affairs, the Institute for International Policy Studies, and other such bodies.

Amongst his many other positions, Prof. Ito Kenichi has a direct connection with Cambodia as the founder of the Japan Center for Conflict Prevention, of which he was president from 1999 to 2004. During his tenure, a Representative Office was opened in Phnom Penh in 2001. Before it closed in 2010, this branch was engaged in such programs as the collection of small arms in Kampong Chhnang and eleven other provinces; literacy education for an ethnic minority group in Ratanakiri; and the construction of primary school buildings in Kampong Speu and six other provinces.

Reflecting his academic background and his practical experience, Prof. Ito Kenichi is the author of seven books in Japanese on international relations, with particular regard to Japan and the changing world order. In addition, he has contributed numerous articles to newspapers and magazines: for example, to Japan Spotlight, the Japan Times, and the Journal of Japanese Studies. He has also been an invited speaker at many major conferences, including the Asian Economic Forum.
Dr. Gregory Alan Emery is being honored here for his ambitious contributions to global leadership development in Asia and beyond, in addition to his numerous accomplishments in academia. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Humanities from the University of Cambodia reads:

- He has brought a different perspective to the areas of Leadership and Business, which takes into account the cultural dimension.

- He has been instrumental in establishing a highly-respected Centre at Ohio University to further teaching and research in these areas with an emphasis on the centrality of cross-cultural communication.

- He has been involved in developing and running MBA and other programmes elsewhere to further facilitate those countries’ continuing development.

- He has been a consistent friend of UC, offering support for our endeavours to promote a culture of practical and responsible leadership in its various dimensions.
Dr. Gregory Alan Emery was born and grew up in Dayton, Ohio, USA. After doing a Bachelor’s and then a Master’s in Philosophy at Ohio University, Dr. Emery went on to Temple University in Philadelphia to do another MA and then a PhD, including a period as a Fulbright Scholar in Germany, in areas related to religion.

Thereafter, he did a variety of teaching jobs in Asia, including Visiting Assistant Professorships in Japan and Malaysia. During this period, he also spent extensive time studying Buddhism in Thailand and Hinduism in India.

In 1996, he went back to Ohio University to do an MBA in Finance and join the College of Business as an Adjunct Professor, teaching undergraduate and graduate courses there until 2004. Reflecting his background, he was also Assistant to the Vice Provost for International Programs during his first year. As part of his remit for the College of Business, he was also charged with establishing international partnerships and programs in Hong Kong. He was then appointed Program Director and Visiting Professor at the Wing Lung Bank International Institute for Business Development, he remained there until 2004.

In 2000, he was appointed as Director and a Faculty Member of the Global Leadership Center (GLC) at Ohio University. Apart from his duties as a member of the faculty, his responsibilities as the Director included the establishment of programmes with national and international partners including with government bodies such as the US Department of State (Foreign Service); and various ‘ambassadorial’ duties in establishing bridges with a diversity of countries in Asia and elsewhere. In the past eleven years that Dr. Emery has been running the GLC, it has progressed from an ambitious concept into being a nationally and internationally recognized program and generator of revenue for the university. Thus, in March 2009, the GLC received the Institute of International Education’s ‘Andrew Heiskell Award for Innovation in International Education’ at the United Nations, an accolade which placed it among the top most innovative such programs in the United States.

Over the past three years, he has also served as a Fulbright Senior Specialist in Business Administration and Leadership in the region, including at the University of Cambodia, responsible for developing and delivering numerous leadership, professional skills and etiquette workshops. Additionally, He has been a member of the Advisory Board of the Asia Leadership Center at the University of Cambodia since 2009.
Mr. Ralph A. Cossa is being honored here for his relentless efforts to promote peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region through his military and civilian career, in addition to his countless contributions to think tanks and publications in the region. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in International Affairs from the University of Cambodia reads:

- Whilst being a member of the upper ranks of US military, he sought to promote peace and stability in the greater Asia-Pacific region.
- He has continued to pursue these objectives in civilian life.
- Such pursuits have been founded on academic studies backed up by practical experience in forming bridges and establishing dialogues with other countries in the region.
- His pursuits have helped to identify possible roads into a stable future for the region and hence the world at large.
Mr. Ralph Cossa was born and raised in New York. His civilian qualifications include a Bachelor of Arts in International Relations from Syracuse University, a Master of Business Administration in Management from Pepperdine University, and a Master of Science in Strategic Intelligence from Defense Intelligence College.

Mr. Cossa began his professional career as a social worker in Harlem district. Thereafter, he enlisted for military service from May 1966 until September 1993, retiring with the rank of Colonel in the US Air Force with numerous military decorations. Apart from being a distinguished graduate of the USAF Squadron Officers’ School, the Armed Forces Staff College and the National War College, he has been a National Security Affairs Fellow at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford University; a Research Fellow at the Institute for National Strategic Studies (INSS) of the National Defense University, and then a Senior Fellow and Deputy Director for Strategic Studies at INSS; and an Executive Counsel to the National Defense University Transition Planning Committee which recommended sweeping changes aimed at updating the senior military school curricula.

Moreover, in the latter part of his service, he also had postings which included assignments to the US Central Command, as Special Assistant to the US Commander-in-Chief, Central Command, and as an executive assistant to two US Commanders-in-Chief, Pacific (USCINCPAC); as well as Special Assistant and first Director of the USCINCPAC Study Group, responsible for developing and articulating new policy and strategy initiatives in a fast-evolving geopolitical climate.

Based on his vast wealth of experience while in the military, Mr. Cossa has continued since 1993 as a specialist in political and military affairs and national security in civilian life, following and analysing regional and bilateral security developments and organising Track-II security dialogues with countries in the region: he is thus active in formulating, articulating and implementing US security policy in the Asia-Pacific and Near East-South Asia regions in liaison with U.S. Pacific Command and Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies.

Part of this has been through the Pacific Forum, a non-profit, foreign policy research institute based in Hawaii that serves as the autonomous Asia-Pacific arm of the Washington, D.C.-based Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), a major think-tank on defense and security issues, including climate change, cyber-security and terrorism. He was the Forum’s Executive Director until February 2001, and subsequently became President, managing its programmes on security, political, economic, and environmental issues, as well as being Senior Editor of its quarterly electronic journal, Comparative Connections. Mr. Cossa is also a trustee and board member of the parent CSIS.

Mr. Cossa is a founding member and former international co-chair of the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP), a multinational non-governmental organization focusing on regional confidence-building and multilateral security dialogue amongst the 21 Asia-Pacific member countries. He now sits on its Steering Committee, as well as being Executive Director of its U.S. Member Committee. He also co-chairs the CSCAP International Study Group on Countering the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction in the Asia Pacific Region; and the CSCAP International Working Group on Confidence and Security Building Measures, an area in which he is one of the leading authorities with regard to the Asia-Pacific.

Amongst Mr. Cossa’s many other appointments he is also on the boards of the Council on U.S.-Korean Security Studies, the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations, the Pacific-Asian Affairs Council, the Worldwide Support for Development, and the National Committee on American Foreign Policy. In addition, he is a member of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, the Asia Foundation’s Task Force on America’s Role in Asia, and the ASEAN Regional Forum’s Experts and Eminent Persons Group.

Mr. Cossa also finds the time to write a regular column for The Japan Times and The Korea Times, and is a frequent contributor to The International Herald Tribune (now The International New York Times) and other newspapers, as well as to various periodicals and specialist journals. He is a member of the editorial board of several journals, including Korea Review, and Security Challenges.
Professor David Cohen is being honored here for his commitment to promoting justice, development and human rights not only in SE Asia, but in the world at large. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Humanitarian Law from the University of Cambodia reads:

- He has sought to bring justice to post-conflict regions through promoting fair and just war crime tribunals.
- He has helped to bring understanding and healing in communities affected by grievous war crimes by producing a television program for trial highlights and discussion, and creating the Virtual Tribunal Project.
- He has helped to promote the importance of human rights within the ASEAN structure and ASEAN nations.
- He has consistently supported the development of quality educational institutions in the region.
Professor David Cohen received his BA from Occidental College in 1969. He then went on to attend law school at the University of California, Los Angeles and received his JD in Law in 1972. In 1981, he received his PhD in Classics and Ancient History from Cambridge University.

He became involved in war crime tribunal research in the mid 1990’s with a project to collect the records of the national war crimes programs in Europe and Asia after WWII. This project led to the creation of the Documentation Center for War Crimes Trials at the Max Planck Institute for European Legal History in Frankfurt. In 2000, he began his collaboration with human rights projects in Asia, as the Director of the Asian International Justice Initiative and as Senior Fellow in International Law of the East-West Center in Honolulu.

In the same year, he was appointed director of the War Crimes Studies Center, which was stationed at UC Berkley from 2000-2014, where he was also the Sidney and Margaret Ancker Distinguished Professor of the Humanities. In 2012, the center expanded to hold an office at the University of Hawaii, where he also joined the faculty of the Law School and History Department. Subsequently, in 2014, the center relocated its west coast office from Berkeley to Stanford University, being re-named the WSD Handa Center.

In 2001, he began traveling regularly to East Timor to monitor and report on the UN Special Panels for Serious Crimes, which ultimately led to the publication of a special report in 2006 entitled, Indifference and Accountability: the United Nations and the Politics of International Justice in East Timor. While the East Timor trials were underway, Indonesia created a new court, the Jakarta Ad Hoc Human Rights Court, to try individuals for crimes against humanity committed in East Timor in 1999. Prof. Cohen monitored these trials as well, and published the monograph Intended to Fail: Trials before the Jakarta Ad Hoc Human Rights Court (2004). Prof. Cohen’s efforts surrounding these tribunals led to his appointment as Expert Advisor to the Commission on Truth and Friendship, established by the Presidents of Timor Leste and Indonesia.

Over the past 3 years, he has concentrated his work at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC). His projects include ongoing trial monitoring; training for the international and Cambodian judges, investigating judges, defense counsel, and prosecutors; a weekly television program in a talk-show format with trial highlights and commentary; and the Virtual Tribunal, an interactive multimedia educational software platform allowing the trial archives to be accessible both to the Cambodian public and to the world at large. The Virtual Tribunal Project has also been extended to the Special Court for Sierra Leone and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

He has also worked with the ASEAN Secretariat and the USAID Technical Facility to the ASEAN Secretariat, in the formation of an expert group to create a Human Rights Resource Centre for ASEAN, a university network based at the University of Indonesia in Jakarta. In addition, he serves as the Advisor to the Executive Director and the Governing Board of the Resource Centre and leads the Centre’s research projects. He also directs the Summer Institute in International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights, a regionally focused summer course held in SE Asia every year. He is also currently working to create an ASEAN Digital Library, which will link university libraries in SE Asia and the United States. In 2007, he was conferred an Honorary Doctorate in Law from the University of Zurich.
Mr. Wang Jiemin is being honored here for his contributions to the strengthening of the Asian economy, as well as his support in the development of Cambodian business and education. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Business Administration from the University of Cambodia reads:

- He has dedicated his life’s work to the field of international trading, and has thus contributed to the strengthening of the region’s ability to compete in a globalized world.

- He has contributed to the economic development of the region by continuing to expand and open new businesses within mainland China, Hong Kong and Cambodia.

- He has contributed to the promotion of higher education in Cambodia, by providing needy and deserving students with scholarships.
Mr. Wang Jiemin was born in mainland China in the 1960s. He graduated from Dalian Marine University in the People’s Republic of China with a degree in Mechanical Engineering in 1985. He then continued his studies at the University of International Business and Economics in Beijing, focusing on International Trading, for one year. He then relocated to Hong Kong, and joined the China Resources Group where he worked until 1999. During that time, he worked as the Director of FARENCO (Group) and was the Managing Director of YUEN FAT Company and Mantong Company, under the Hong Kong China Resources (Holding) Company Limited.

During the Asian Financial Crisis, which impacted a majority of businesses and national economies in the region, Mr. Wang and his team managed to achieve a 50% increase in profit. Amidst the aftermath of the crisis, and with the support of other companies in the industry, he founded the Hong Kong Mid-Stream Operators Association Limited, and became the Founding President in 1999. The objective of the association is to protect, promote, and develop the mid-stream container operations business in Hong Kong.

In 2000, Mr. Wang set up Hong Kong Fairwind Holding Company Limited and became the Managing Director. His business focused mainly on logistics in sea shipment. Due to his hard work and longtime service in this field, he was appointed as the Honorary President of Hong Kong Cargo Vessel Traders’ Association Limited from 2004 to 2006. He served as Non-Executive Director of Mirach Energy Limited from 2011 until 2013; and has been the Managing Director of Macau Legend Luso Investment Company Limited and China Fairwind (Beijing) Investment Company Limited since 2010. And in 2013, he became the Honorary President of Lok Ma Chau China-Hong Kong Freight Association. At present, he is studying a DBA program at the University of Management and Technology in cooperation with Peking University in Beijing, China.

In 2011, he began to travel to Cambodia in order to study various investment opportunities, including mining, tourism, and crude oil, among others. In 2014, he initiated and set up three companies in Cambodia; the China Fairwind (Cambodia) Investment Company Limited, the Cambodian Zhonghao Properties Company Limited, and the Cambodian Allgrand Properties Company Limited.

In addition, he has been a generous supporter of the University of Cambodia and has provided 300 Samdech Techo Hun Sen Vision-100 Scholarships since 2012. 100 of these scholarships will be offered in March, 2015 to students who score highest on the competitive scholarship exam.
H.E. Oknha Chear Ratana is being honored here for his commitment to Cambodian business development, and his contributions to the development of the Cambodian economy and agricultural sector. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in Business Development from the University of Cambodia reads:

- He is a leading Cambodian entrepreneur and businessman.
- His efforts in the Cambodian business, agriculture, and banking sectors have contributed to the development of the nation.
- His entrepreneurial spirit and proven leadership qualities have helped to promote quality and effective leadership within the Cambodian business community.
H.E. Oknha Chear Ratana graduated from high school in Kandal province, Cambodia in 1987. He then began working as a cashier at Tonic Restaurant, and an interpreter and tour guide for Peace Tours and Travel Co. Ltd., from 1991-1992. He then joined the Asia Tour Company and Guesthouse as a bookkeeper and Assistant to the Director, where he worked until 1993.

In 1994, he began his career at Union Commercial Bank Plc. as an Operation Officer. His dedication to excellence in the work place and his natural leadership skills contributed to his rapid advancement within the company. In 2002, he was promoted to Assistant Manager and held this post for 4 years. During that time, he became involved in the Cambodia Chamber of Commerce. In 2003, he was appointed as an Advisory Member, and in 2005 he became an Elected Member of the Phnom Penh Chamber of Commerce.

By 2008, he had climbed high the in the ranks of Union Commercial Bank and held the position of Senior Manager, and in 2009, he was appointed as Director. In the same year, he was also appointed as an Advisor to the Royal Government of Cambodia. In 2013, he became the Vice-President of Union Commercial Bank. As a vital part of the Union Commercial Bank management, he has promoted lending in the agricultural sector of Cambodia’s economy.

Union Commercial Bank has lent over 25 million dollars to the agriculture sector in an effort to support the strategies of the Royal Government of Cambodia to improve the economy, and to reduce poverty, particularly in the provinces.

He has received numerous awards and honors over the years including the Royal Title as Oknha, the Royal Order of Bronze and Gold Medal for National Construction Labor, the Royal Order of Sowhatthara Plaques at Mohasereywhat Level for National Construction Labor, and the Royal Order of Chetobaka for National Construction Labor, to name just a few. He has also received an Honorary Doctorate in Business Administration from Chamroeun University of Poly-Technology in Cambodia.
H.E. Dr. Philipp Rosler is being honored here for his life-long commitment to public service and the development of international cooperation between Asia and Europe in addition to his many contributions in the cultivation of public and private sector cooperation. Thus, the citation for an Honorary Doctorate in International Relations from the University of Cambodia reads:

- He has dedicated his life’s work in public service, promoting good governance, socio-economic development and international cooperation.
- He has made major contributions to the fostering of economic and political relations between Asia and Europe, in particular with Cambodia and ASEAN.
- He has contributed to the cultivation of public-private sector cooperation in trade and investment, technology transfer, and innovation.
H.E. Dr. Philipp Rosler was born in war-torn Vietnam on February 24, 1973, but lost his parents during infancy. He was then adopted into a German family who moved him to Germany. From then on, Dr. Rosler lived his life as a German national under the loving guidance of his adopted father who was a professional military man.

He grew up in Hamburg and Hanover where he graduated from high school in 1992. After training to become a combat medic in the German Bundeswehr (the Federal Defense Force) in Hamburg, Dr. Rosler was accepted to study medicine at Hanover Medical. He earned his Doctorate in cardio-thoracic-vascular surgery in 2002.

During this time, he was also nominated as a World Economic Forum Young Global Leader, and became an active participant on several occasions in the World Economic Forum’s Annual Meeting in Davos, Switzerland.

As of February 2014, Dr. Rosler has been a member of the World Economic Forum’s Managing Board and Head of the Centre for Regional Studies. In welcoming him to the World Economic Forum, Dr. Klaus Schwab, its Founder and Executive Chairman, said, “we are delighted to welcome Philipp Rosler into our leadership team. His career is remarkable, serving and driving the government of one of the world’s biggest economies during the past years. Dr. Rosler’s expertise and experience will be very valuable to further develop the World Economic Forum as the foremost platform for public-private sector cooperation.”

Dr. Rosler’s medical and political careers advanced quickly over a very short space of time. In 2009, at the age of 36 years, he became Germany’s Minister of Health. Two years later, in 2011, Dr. Rosler became Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Economy and Technology—and Chairman of the Free Democratic Party. While serving as Minister, he was engaged in important issues concerning the German Health System and played a very strategic role in Chancellor Angela Merkel’s cabinet, driving forward Germany’s economic and technological agenda.