

HISTORIES AND STORIES OF PHARE PONLEU SELPAK

Phare Ponleu Selpak is an interdisciplinary arts training center and non-governmental organization on the outskirts of Battambang town, in northwestern Battambang. The internationally renowned center now comprises a Visual and Applied Arts School (Visual Arts, Graphic Design, Animation), a Performing Arts School (Theatre, Music, Circus), a kindergarten, a children's development center, a library, and houses a state primary school with some 1000 students. Phare has its origins in a drawing class founded by Véronique Decrop in 1986 in Site 2 refugee camp along the Thai-Khmer border. There are as many stories of Phare as there are people who have studied, taught, or passed through its gates. It is a place born of passion, and which continues to incite passion.

The following comprises five voices. First, that of Véronique Decrop, conveying her early inspiration, vision, and experience of founding Phare in Site 2, and then of transferring the school to Battambang. Decrop's text was originally written in homage to Father Pierre Ceyrac shortly after his death in 2012. For Decrop, it was Father Pierre who was at the foundation of Phare. The text is published here for the first time. The original French version, which differs somewhat from the edited excerpt we publish here, appears on a website Decrop is developing on Phare's history¹; it was also presented at an international symposium organized by the Théâtre du Soleil, the University of Leeds, and the Collège International de Philosophie on the joint Phare-Théâtre du Soleil production of Hélène Cixous's *Terrible but Unfinished Story of Norodom Sihanouk, King of Cambodia* in 2013.²

Following Véronique's text is an interview with four of Phare's "Founders": Srey Bandol, Khuon Det, Svay Sareth and Tor Vutha. The interview was conducted through correspondence

¹ Association Phare: Patrimoine Humain et Artistique des Réfugiés et de leurs Enfants, phare-historique.weebly.com.

² Sihanouk, Archives Inachevées : L'histoire terrible mais inachevée de Norodom Sihanouk, roi du Cambodge, sihanouk-archives-inachevees.org/#/?page_id=1592

with Ashley Thompson in early 2013. The title of “Founder” of Phare has been claimed and attributed in multiple ways by many different people and institutions over some two decades now. The list of Phare’s “Founders” may include others not heard here, or exclude some of those who were interviewed. The investment evinced in the history of the term’s use in and around Phare attests, in the first instance, to struggles to define relations between foreign and native modes of agency in the refugee context out of which Phare was born, and the subsequent development context in which it continues to evolve. It also attests to fraternal competition intense in times of hardship and intensified in times of plenty, always prey to authority, at times manipulated by it, and fuelled by governmental and international recognition of the growing importance of Phare. The chaotic and tense drawn-out moment of refugee repatriation from the border camps also resonates in the compulsive reiteration of the “Founders” list. In short, in the term’s circulation we witness the making of a foundation myth, whose *raison d'être* is as indicative of the work Phare does and the broader context in which it participates than any univocal history could ever render. Our choice of “Founders” was led by Ashley Thompson’s close first-hand knowledge of Phare, from its Site 2 years onward, as well as by her discussions over the years with Decrop and many others still working with the institution. We sought to include one more “founding” member, Lon Lao, who was unable to respond to our interview request. Three others sometimes listed among the “Founders,” Rin Hak, Sang Kim Sieun, and Dy Mala, have died. We aim neither to debunk myth here nor to disavow its existence. Our list of “Founders” is in no way definitive, and the history provided here is just a beginning.

ACTORS³

Véronique Decrop

It was in 1980, after 43 years spent in India serving those in need, and following a request from his provincial supervisor, that Father Pierre Ceyrac first arrived in the Phanat Nikhom refugee transit camp near Bangkok, Thailand, for what was to be an ad-hoc mission. At that moment, the tragedy of Cambodia turned a new page in its history. The Vietnamese invasion had driven out the Khmer Rouge. The border between Thailand and Cambodia saw massive arrivals of Cambodian refugees. Some of them were looking for a host country, and they gathered together in this transit camp near Bangkok.

Six months later, his mission completed, Father Ceyrac asked the Superior General of the Society of Jesus, Pedro Aruppe, to be sent to the Cambodian refugee camps on the border. This is where I had the chance to start working with his team, and where I had the opportunity, thanks to him, to launch drawing lessons which would later on form the foundation for the Phare Ponleu Selpak school in Battambang.

Father Pierre died in India in June 2012. When he was alive, he would cut short any attempt on my part to say thank you, thank you for all he did for each of us, and in particular for myself. It was impossible then to keep track of the gains and losses I thought I owed him. Each time I had to restrain my outpourings of gratitude. Father Pierre would have nothing to do with it... The testimony that I've always wanted to bear for him is therefore not for him. And the question "why" remains. It is testimony to the power of Father Ceyrac's absolute and total commitment to action; it is about the multiplying effect it had on those who had the privilege to be part of his entourage, or even to be on his team. It is therefore about a message of hope that I want to share. It is about me looking back on my own life, to make the effort to find the words for the fundamental values that he taught me. It is about concluding this part of my life spent with him, as much as it is about the hope of establishing a solid basis for my future endeavors.

I first met Father Pierre in India, in 1974. I wasn't even twenty years old. I had gone to India with a friend and somehow, in order to not travel as isolated tourists seeing nothing, we had astutely decided to spend part of our journey with the organization *Service Civil International*. What we didn't know then was that this fortuitous initiative would bring us to meet Father Pierre Ceyrac. The image I still keep in my memory from that time is an immense mouth within a thin lined face, a friendly, smiling face, with a long lock of hair over his eyes (reminding me of Victor Hugo's drawing of Gavroche), a white cassock, and an old motorbike. I thought he was about thirty-five. I learned later on, flabbergasted, that he was sixty.

³ Edited excerpt from <http://phare-historique.weebly.com>. English translation by Emiko Stock.

During those two-three weeks, we took part in the construction of a community clinic in a small village of South India. I remain unsure of the exact ties between Father Ceyrac and the *Service Civil International*, but what is certain is that he did “spoil” us. Almost every day he would come to the site armed with gifts all bundled up on his motorbike. He was eager to show us India in all its diversity. This is how we found ourselves invited several times to the homes of very wealthy local families (I can still hear him saying: “In India, 2% of the population share all the riches of India, the other 98% have nothing”). Lavish evenings of splendor where fascinating dancers would perform only for us. I still have memories of a dazzling young dancer performing the snake dance. She wasn’t just dancing like a snake; she was becoming a snake, her arms like tentacles.

The rest of the time we were on site or visiting shanty towns.

I couldn’t believe the amount of kindness, attention, care, radiant warmth that he offered us all this time, we who were just children, children of bourgeois families, children of no significance when so much needed to be done for the innumerable poor and the unfortunate. But that was how Father Pierre was: shedding light on the poor as much as on the well-off, on the miserable as much as on the voracious, on the skinny as much as on the plump.

This trip was unforgettable for me, building up a reserve of light for darker days.

I would meet him again years later, in 1985, on the Thai-Cambodian border, in the refugee camps. At this time, following difficult life experiences, everything that had made up my life was falling apart. I was left terrified and lost. After two or three years of wandering from New York to India, passing through Berlin, I realized that all I had to do was to find Father Pierre again, to know that, indeed, light existed.

And this is how I arrived on the border of Cambodia as an administrator for *Handicap International*. At the end of my contract, Father Pierre suggested that I teach drawing to children who were already studying under the supervision of his teaching team from the Thai NGO COERR (Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees). At that time, I was enraged by the “totalitarian” French NGO (I exaggerate perhaps), which was, more than anything else, concerned with control, programs, and statistics. I had been looking forward to just one thing: setting sail for Africa. (I don’t want to criticize Handicap International in particular. In fact this NGO was working just like any other, no more, no less). But one could not say no to Father Pierre. I therefore said yes, thinking to myself “What the hell!” All the more so because, to me, the children’s drawings were clumsy squiggles with no merit whatsoever. Ultimately my conviction in the value of the initiative drew entirely from the children as they showed me how capable they were, even – with the incomparable grace that only children have – of attaining authentic artistic expression. Without knowing it, I was entering a long period of my life that would lead me all the way to Cambodia with a project of reconstruction and development.

Therefore, from 1986 to the closure of the camps in 1993, I stayed with Father Ceyrac’s team. His concept of coordination was the polar opposite of what I had experienced with Handicap International. It was no longer about controlling what were understood *a priori* to be unhappy expatriate workers preoccupied with the sole goal of doing as little as possible – the first thing we were told on our arrival at Handicap International was ‘Watch out, this isn’t Club Med!’ At that our bubbles burst, our illusions and dreams of unlimited action dissolved in the atmosphere.

Actors

Yet, with Father Pierre, it was completely different. He didn't care about details; he was concerned with the essential. He built all his relationships with his team members on the basis of total trust and respect. Never once did he hover behind our backs with prying eyes (for which he had no time anyway), checking to see if we were cutting corners. Instead he set the bar high through example. His official statements were always too short; he had once declared – and stuck to it – that monthly meetings would not go over an hour. Something rather unorthodox when looking at other NGOs, even much smaller than COERR, who held an abundance of meetings – sometimes even several times a week – with no end, mired in the trivial, where people would take the floor to speak about pretty much anything, to prove how hard they worked.

Father Pierre was not just light, but freedom. It was wonderful to work with him (although exhausting as well!) because we progressed with complete freedom. Like other dreamers, I always liked to take on new endeavors. Nothing better than another venture to launch and support new hopes and dreams! When I started any new project, I hated having to report. I always left myself some margin for potential failure. So I would never talk to him right away about what I was going to do. He was only informed on the cusp (or barely beforehand) when he was expected to “make a stage entrance” or when I was in need of his help. And never once did he say, while the project was still nascent: “Show me what in the world you have been doing.” Yet, from the moment I needed his input, he would always be there, without condition. The message he conveyed to his team was “Just go for it, let's do it, I'll cover for you.” And did he do it! Father Pierre was never concerned with power relations. Power was - I believe - so foreign to him, so strange, that he was left at a complete loss when those tactics worked against him. Working with him was not only an opportunity, it was a privilege.

Father Pierre constantly repeated that one must aim to “be” and not to “do.”

Here is an anecdote that says much about him: every month, the United Nations - which was in charge of the camps' management under Thai paramilitary direction – organized a meeting with each of the NGO coordinators. During one of those meetings, the theme of the discussion was “What is your program and what are your problems?” Every time, each coordinator would report at length on new developments, but when our own coordinator's turn came, he simply said: “Well, I don't have a program, and I don't have any problems.” I'll let you picture the puzzled and baffled expressions on his counterparts' faces. But coming from Father Pierre, even such radical challenges were accepted, because they aimed to re-center what was essential, without placing judgment on anyone.

“Being and not doing” didn't mean not doing anything, of that we were sure. With him there was no Saturday, no Sunday, no day off. He always stood with those whose cause he had taken up: the refugees.

Through his total commitment, his luminous presence, his never-failing support for all of whom he had taken responsibility (the refugees and the members of his team), he provided the will to take up any challenge.

And this is how I - the one who never gave up a single holiday when I was working with *Handicap International* - forgot more and more about breaks and taking due days off. Step by step, my small drawing lessons and my young pupils became my only “obsession.” The students

too completely committed themselves to the classes during those seven years. They exceeded my expectations with drawings always one more astonishing than the other. I couldn't believe the ease with which they not only incorporated techniques necessary to master in order to reach an elegance of expression, but also to develop topics more and more fundamental and gaining in profundity. Yet, one must realize that their traumatic experience comprised an internal imperative to translate such experience into images in order to transcend the pain.

This creativity owed much to the conception of organization applied by Father Pierre. Another anecdote: one day, on the brink of an angry outbreak, one of the heads of the United Nations yelled at Father Ceyrac: "your team is nothing but a swarm of uncontrollable missiles!" Father Pierre, in delight, spread the story around, telling it to anyone willing to listen, adding: "Never have I received such a sincere compliment!"

Unfortunately, sometime around the years 1989-90, the regional director of JRS (Jesuit Refugee Service) decided from the seat of his desk in Bangkok that Father Pierre had had his day and that administration was to be handed over to a younger Jesuit. It is in fact quite ironic to think that JRS was founded by Superior General Aruppe in November 1980, and that the local Southeast Asian branch was grafted on to activities developed by Fathers Ceyrac and Bingham.⁴

The replacement of Father Pierre at that level of administration was a catastrophic decision; no one is a prophet in his own land! The Jesuits had not always acknowledged Father Pierre for what he was - far from it. He surely stood in someone's light. And what we - humble laymen and women - received with gratitude, the religious professionals undoubtedly, by comparison, took as an accusation of their modest and imperfect lives, of their difficulties in reconciling with the fundamental choice of living in accordance with Christ, I would imagine...

Around the 1990s, another important event occurred on the border.

End of 1989: following the fall of the Berlin wall, the geopolitical balance of the world was being reconfigured. Cambodia and the resistance camps, which had fulfilled a strategic role in the confrontation between capitalist and communist forces, were losing their position. Up to that time, the camps represented a showcase for the Western world. The stream of journalists and politicians was incessant.

I recall one morning in 1986, at the border camp of Khao I Dang, in the Handicap International ward, we had been asked to line up so that Henry Kissinger could shake our hands in an expedient way. I also recall buses of tourists arriving in the camps for organized visits. And I also recall, of course, the massive arrival of journalists and news teams from all sorts of TV networks. We would encounter them later on in the night market, in search of information, or in the actual camps once they had received their passes.

At that time, the political dimension of the border camps wasn't in question. It was admitted as much that

⁴ Until 1981, the Society of Jesus was managed by Pedro Aruppe. Convinced that the Society was until then focusing only on the wealthy and the elites, he provided new directions aiming for a more profound involvement in the fight for social justice. In Latin America, Rome suspected him of collusion with the Liberation Theology movement. In 1981 Father Aruppe was left paralyzed by a cerebrovascular accident. He was then publicly disowned by Pope Jean Paul II, who suspended the rights of the Society and cancelled all previous measures and provisions undertaken by its Superior. The Pope then named – in absolute defiance of the Jesuit electoral process – a personal delegate with full powers, whose mission was to put some order back into the Society. Three years later, this personal delegate was to organize the election of a new Superior General, Peter Hans Kolvenbach. As a Jesuit friend perfectly summed it up: "A prophet has been replaced by a strategist." And it is Father Kolvenbach who ratified the end to Father Ceyrac's term.

Actors

the presence of the refugees on the border did have significance - a political significance. They were there to oppose the occupation of the country by the historical enemy: the Vietnamese.

They were supposed to constitute the Resistance.

Nonetheless, from 1990 on, the camps were about to lose their role as showcases for the confrontation between East and West in the context of the Cold War. Soon they would be seen as quagmires.

The discourse on borders among NGOs was itself about to drastically change. Refugees were not going to be seen as members of the Resistance anymore, but as hostages in the hands of the leaders of the Cambodian Resistance and also as economic refugees.

This is how, after losing the land under their feet when the camps were settled definitively in Thailand, their presence lost its significance for the noble cause of the struggle.

It is something quite terrible and frightening to witness sudden radical reversal in official discourse, as sudden as it is cruel, with everyone falling into line unwavering or unwitting in the adoption of the new official word, dumping into oblivion the debates alive just one week before!

One can even begin to wonder what freedom of thought actually means!

Some may object, after all, that the previous official discourse could have been the fruit of manipulation, and take the position that the refugees had been hostages right from the start. But this is not the debate I wish to pursue. What interests me most is the way in which a dominant discourse can be abruptly transformed and presented as its opposite in the absence of significant change in the local situation.

I remember a comment Father Pierre made at the time: ‘One could say that Site 2 is a place of evil. It has been said and it has been written. But it is also a place of beauty, of grace, more keenly felt than anywhere else. Despite a backdrop of anxiety, worry, pain, nightmares of the past, and uncertainties of the future, there is a human grandeur which, I believe, is not to be found anywhere else.’⁵ In saying this, he was responding to imperious assertions that were becoming more and more common, most notably from the mouths of some of the heads of UNBRO (United Nations Border Relief Operation), the United Nations organization in charge of the camps. To me, the obvious “evil” came from the betrayal that the resistance camps were experiencing. They were being stabbed in the back with the best intentions of the world, which was pretending to “protect” them, and to separate the hostage populations from their representatives, now declared corrupt. In “An Outpost of Progress,” Joseph Conrad writes insightfully about this very human tendency to identify with the ambient institutions and its representatives:

Few men realize that their life, the very essence of their character, their capabilities and their audacities, are only the expression of their belief in the safety of their surroundings. The courage, the composure, the confidence; the emotions and principles; every great and every insignificant thought belongs not to the individual but to the crowd: to the crowd that believes blindly in the irresistible force of its institutions and of its morals, in the power of its police and of its opinion.⁶

Because of its political significance, its context as the consequence of a totalitarian ideology sadly representative of the 20th century, its tragic situation composed of tattered human lives ostensibly placed under the control of the United Nations and humanitarian assistance: it was a bubbling cauldron of human experiences for better or for worse. To

⁵ All citations of Father Pierre are from the film *Ombre et Lumière ou la supplice des enfants de la frontière* by Véronique Decrop (France: PHARE, 1993).

⁶ Joseph Conrad, *Tales of Unrest* (London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1898), 128-9.

me, this period of time provoked a painful questioning of the fragility of freedom of thought, and how the path of betrayal could be paved with good intentions.

One must keep in mind the peculiarity of the refugees' situation.

First, there was their condition, thoroughly dispossessed, at the mercy of a pyramid of authorities, who bore their full weight on their poor shoulders. At the top of this pyramid were the Thai paramilitary units, who meant to maintain those populations under their power and to exploit them to their liking. Next, the United Nations, charged with seeing to the needs of the population. Then the NGOs, to whom UNBRO subcontracted the delivery of various services (medical, sanitation, food security, logistics...). Then the expatriates, in charge of implementing the programs. And finally, in parallel and in a more or less congruous cooperation, the Cambodian authorities managing daily life.

On top of this, as in any other city, there are those who want to make their own rules, enforcing them with the use of weapons. The Thais had forbidden markets in the camps, but a black market had, of course, quickly developed, offering all kinds of goods. For example, a grenade went for 20 Baht (about 70 centimes). Attacks were common and violent. One of my students, in 1991, was passing by an alley next to a theatre when he was wounded by shrapnel in the back. His spinal cord was severed. He is still a paraplegic. He was just 15.

This unusual situation, therefore, generated biased relations that could quickly intensify if one didn't take care. People who had nothing more than a semblance of authority became leaders, empowered over a crowd of others whom had been jettisoned there through political and historical circumstances. The tendency to drift towards "them" or "us" justified itself in different ways. It was the refugees who lacked efficiency, according to the criteria set by the NGOs. The few occasional robberies here and there, the repeated and multiple requests for individual assistance... and soon enough the discourse became tendentious... Maybe we should add to all this the anxiety that can occur for people who have lost everything, placed entirely under the control of foreign powers, an anxiety complicated, in addition, by the latent guilt of being on the right side of the fence.

Generally speaking, and for all those reasons, expatriates faced a subconscious temptation to erect protective walls in order to avoid "contamination," something that was probably very common. Father Pierre had abolished all those walls, as he always did with any cause, or, I would say, as he simply did by definition of who he was. Throughout his whole life, whatever the cause, he maintained total commitment, which is why I can call him a saint - the real thing, the kind you dream about, not the dubious kind the Church elevates for political or strategic reasons, or even by *esprit de corps*.

Abolishing walls and fences didn't mean sinking into some kind of pathos. Always close and always in solidarity, through tragedy as well as joy, and yet without ever overstepping boundaries. Father Pierre was absolutely and entirely without confusion.

It is quite mysterious to me, this ability of the great saints, to be so close to people without falling prey to emotional crowding. I think they develop another level of being, beyond the categories defined by a psychoanalysis focused on the id, the ego and the super-ego. They reach another dimension, both limpid and enigmatic, the dimension of the soul I would imagine, that so transcends the other three entities it governs them.

In his speeches he insisted on the beauty and nobility of the refugees and their cause. He used to say:

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If you want to talk about them, then show their grandeur and dignity. Not their misery. And if you want to help them, do so with respect, with love. Otherwise do nothing! Without respect, without love, you have nothing to give them. On the contrary, you have so much to receive from them... The refugees, you have to go see them. And then you will discover their beauty, their dignity. Seeing only their material deprivation is the attitude of a rich man, of a colonialist. You can't forget the beauty of things, of people, otherwise you turn sour! Every single person is a song.

"The attitude of a colonialist." That is the real question, since a great number of NGOs - it seems to me - operate on colonialist principles. Nothing surprising here. It suffices to erect the barriers that divide humans between "them" and "us." We all do it! And as I said earlier, those fences start to build slowly, without our knowing it. It is important to keep that in mind when one attempts to contribute to development. There is a risk that all programs collapse once the NGO leaves and passes on the torch to the local authorities. If the latter have not managed to become active subjects, then nothing can last. Nothing but respect can enable a weakened other to constitute himself or herself as an actor.

It was a constant reminder - going beyond the speeches - that didn't just hold relevance for his team. He was a character, a major and unavoidable figure, in all the meetings organized by UNBRO, everywhere in the camp: at the terrace of the night market restaurants, in the evenings, even at dinner time...

With his team, he was also always very attentive to every last detail. He forbade us to use cars within the camp, so we had to walk or bike in order to remain at the same level as the refugees, always...

With Father Ceyrac, I therefore learned about commitment, to adopt the cause of those with whom I was to become very close, in this case my students.

In my opinion, the main harm suffered by the refugees was their loss of trust: trust in life, trust in others, and self-confidence. And without trust, how can one undertake anything?

How could it have been otherwise?

When they arrived at the camps at the end of 1979 and in early 1980, Cambodians were fleeing four years of Khmer Rouge extermination, as well as the impending Vietnamese occupation. They arrived drained of any energy, scrawny, all dressed in black, barely standing, and if so, standing with the sole instinct of living - or rather surviving. But once they finally crossed the border they would all collapse. Their years in the camps began, a time they could finally use to set in motion the wheels of hope, so it seemed. The refugees thought they could bring peace and independence back to their country. Through the years of military defeats following diplomatic failures, maintaining hope became harder and harder. Then came the loss of their last piece of land, land owed to no one: when, in 1985, the Khmer resistance underwent a series of devastating defeats and the camps were permanently transferred to Thailand. From there, as Father Pierre used to say: "this is how what used to be camps of resistance became, as time went by, a vast refugee camp." Until that fateful date, during the rainy season the camps were located on the Cambodian side of the border, at home, on their own land, as the Vietnamese army could no longer, during the rainy period, launch offensives with heavy weaponry and tanks. Then, during the dry season, they would return to

Thailand, as the Resistance guerilla warfare of the Resistance came to lose the upper hand. After 1985, the camps settled in Thailand, and foreign intervention escalated. From then on, hope – when everything else had been lost – became the prerogative of a just a very few heroes and Don Quixotes.

This is the context in which I started to work in the refugee camps. First in 1985 I was at Khao I Dang (the camp for “legal” refugees). The military attacks targeting the border camps had just occurred. After that, in 1986, I worked within Father Ceyrac’s team, as a drawing teacher for children in the largest border camp, Site 2, when the process of waiting without hope had already become a reality.

Back then, the idea to launch a drawing class came as a shock to some (starting with me, I thought to myself: “There must be other priorities!”). But for Father Pierre, it was obvious that even in the most dire situations, human beings cannot live on bread alone. He actually made his main objective that which fell outside of “basic needs.” Along with another Jesuit, Father John Bingham, they proposed programs focusing on higher education to the Thai authorities and the United Nations representatives – the former who usually preferred not to contradict the latter. Under the pretext that refugees were merely passing through their territory, the Thais were not developing any long-term activities. They barely tolerated primary education and had quite simply forbidden secondary education. Despite all this, the two Jesuits didn’t take no for an answer. Their programs were therefore unofficial, without approval from the United Nations, and threatened with arbitrary closure by the Thai paramilitary units.

At my students’ side, making progress step by step, more through intuition than with any intellectual understanding, I centered my relationship with them on rebuilding trust. For this to work, I had to become their anchor on which they could rely at any time. And it seems the children went for it, for the first results soon emerged. Within a year, their drawings had become true artistic expressions, not only in terms of technical achievement but also in significance and meaning. This came much to my surprise since, as I said earlier, I was not expecting anything. They were using drawings as a tool to rebuild themselves. This is how I witnessed the metamorphosis of some who had first arrived to class broken and haggard because of their life experience; I saw them recomposing themselves, standing up, and getting out, triumphant in the face of the mortal forces that were trying to pull them back down.

This quality continued to improve through the years that followed and a true group dynamic settled in a sustained way.

Another thing that really mattered to me was not to let my young pupils revert to the attitude of victimhood. The challenge for them was to constitute themselves as actual subjects, standing tall and facing the future. The sentiments expressed above by Joseph Conrad seem, here again, to shed a powerful light, if in an inverse manner, on the strength of the approach undertaken by my young pupils. While they did correspond, at that time, to the victim archetype, they were peculiar; they were children, and as children they didn’t feel they were victims. Taking up drawing as an authentic mode of expression, not just for themselves but for the whole community, they became witnesses and spokesmen and women. From the state of victim they came to assume the state of active subjects, in the true sense of the word: those who, after losing everything, still find a way to assert themselves, not by relying on the institutions of their society, but on their very own selves. And as children, they naturally produced what would be the result of a whole life of effort and of internal struggle; alongside and against the events of life, they created an act of freedom.

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With the closure of the camps in 1992/1993, when the peace agreements were finally signed, not many refugees were excited at the prospect of returning to Cambodia. They knew this cheaply-bought peace had much more to do with international pressure than with the merits of their own resistance. They also knew their country would not make room for them, that all they had lost was gone forever, with no compensation. In a very significant way, the solution expected by the United Nations of granting each family a plot of land as a way of reintegration came to a sudden end when international organizations realized that the plots of land sold by the Cambodian authorities were in fact mined. The only option left was a meagre allowance of \$50 per adult and \$25 per child to go back to a country many had left twelve or thirteen years earlier.

When the camps closed, we accompanied the repatriation of the severely disabled to Cambodia in coordination with UNBRO and the International Red Cross. Father Pierre was part of the team. I vividly remember the astonishment of the Battambang Hospital representatives who received us: when he asked them about their program of assistance to the disabled returning to their families, the response came abruptly: “But here, in Cambodia, the disabled don’t survive!” (And indeed, I have seen my disabled friends “drop” one after another, more or less rapidly but inevitably.)

I then left the disabled repatriation convoy in order to locate as many former students as possible. Some of them were still in transit camps in Cambodia, created as airlocks before the great leap forward into the unknown. The refugees were staying in those camps for a week or two, the time used to find relatives or to develop a plan for the start of a new life. After Battambang, I continued to the Vietnamese border in southern Cambodia. What I saw then confirmed what I already knew: reintegration was a terrible ordeal from which many would not recover.

On the other hand, as I look back, it became obvious that those who did well were those who benefitted from the various training programs implemented by Father Ceyrac and Father Bingham. Education was the best weapon with which to start a new life, the only reliable answer to this precarious reality with no future stemming from those thirteen years in the camps. Some found jobs in NGOs in Cambodia; others were placed in local businesses. Their success was the best indication of the visionary actions of our two Jesuits, despite the disapproval of UNBRO and the Thai authorities.

Throughout my travels in Cambodia, everywhere I stopped I would spread the word that I was working on plans for an arts center to be established in Battambang, and that whomever of my students was interested would be welcome to join. Word of mouth in Cambodia is far more efficient than the postal service, and I soon saw the house rented by our small team filled with former students. With those ready to pursue the adventure we started our program.

The challenge was still to reverse a situation that assigned refugees the humiliating and hopeless role of victims. It was about going back to Cambodia with one’s head up and not down, begging for the scraps of a country that was left with nearly nothing. It was about offering our services and knowledge to the poorest. Here, more than ever, I did not want my students to adopt and adhere to a position of victimhood, which to me seemed toxic. Even as children in the camp, dirty and shabby, to me they appeared as little princes dancing over the abyss. They had shown

it to me with their drawings, free and standing tall without relying on the illusory forces Joseph Conrad evokes. More than ever, it was necessary to hold on to this integrity, despite the inordinate number of pitfalls ahead of us. Father Pierre, unfortunately, saw his access to Cambodia prohibited by his superiors. Following the logic of destitution that was so common in the 1990s, someone, somewhere, from the far end of a desk not even remotely linked to the field, had decided that he was no longer to take part in the history about to be written. I was truly affected by this decision, because the support of Father Pierre would have been invaluable. At that time the young people I worked with were not mature enough to bear the weight of such a considerable task; they still needed to undergo the experiences and the turbulent times of young adults. My team was therefore reduced to the bare essentials, and it was almost on my own that I had to realize the ambition I held for all of us. But this is a very different story that I will not recount here.

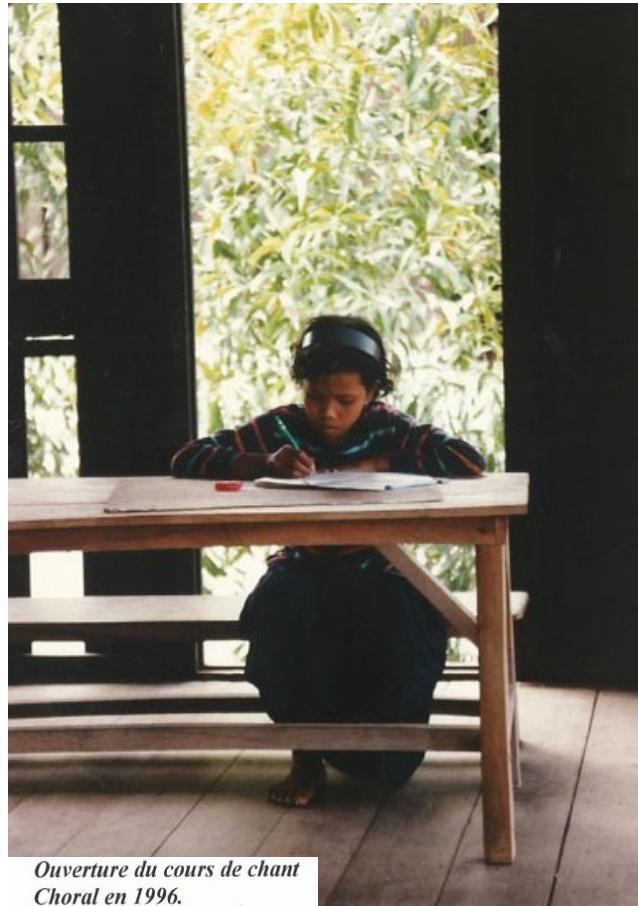
Let me say nonetheless that after passing the torch to the local team composed of my former students from the camps, and after nine years abroad, I returned to Cambodia. The center had grown, developed, its activities had multiplied, and the artistic output was strong. It was like a big beating heart, attracting hope and energy, shining upon the community and beyond. Hope had kept its promise; my students had turned into planters of seeds just as I had once been for them. I felt a deep gratitude for Father Pierre who had made all of us his actors.

In May 2012 I went to India to pay him a last visit, a last farewell. At ninety-eight years old, his body abandoning him, he alternated between long bouts of semi-consciousness, falling into the depths within. Then he would reemerge, making contact with his entourage. Speaking. Asking for time to talk about moments lost, spent doing nothing. I would tell him how much he did and that he could now go on and rest. He would invariably reply: “I could have done more.” He would then add: “No, really, I *should* have done more”.

The last image I keep of him: seated in his wheel chair, emerging from those long moments of semi-consciousness, immediately grabbing the patio rail to get back on his feet. An old fighter staying in the ring, right until the very end, still standing, always ready to get back into the fight.

Actors





Ouverture du cours de chant Choral en 1996.



Planche 1: Phare Site 2. Planches 2-4: Phare Ponleu Selpak, Battambang. Images courtesy of Véronique Decrop.

INTERVIEW WITH PHARE'S "FOUNDERS":

SREY BANDOL [SB], KHUON DET [KD], SVAY SARETH [SS], AND TOR VUTHA [TV]

How old were you when you began to study art? Do you remember the first time you drew or painted in Véronique Decrop's class room in Site 2? What did you make?

SB: I began to study art when I was 13. This was before I went to the art class with Véronique. I didn't see hers as an art class for pleasure. With Véronique I remember that I started with pencil drawing. She left me free to draw before convincing me to do perspective drawing from inside the classroom.

KD: I began to study art when I was 14. I do remember my first drawing in my god-mother Véronique Decrop's class, in Site 2. It is still in my mind. It was a black and white pencil-drawn landscape with people shooting each other. Every time I came to class and when I was asked to draw, I drew people shooting each other, as that is what appeared in my mind. Later, I drew about sitting under a tree and fishing.

SS: I began to study drawing at age 13. I remember well that the first drawing I made was a landscape of Cambodia based on my own imagination of the country.

TV: I began to study art when I was 13. The first day I went to Véronique's class, I stood outside the classroom looking through to the inside of the room as the school was built of bamboo. She looked at me through the wall and asked: "What do you want?" "I want to draw," I said. I still remember the question. I went inside the room while Véronique was giving paper to other pupils in the class. I registered my name like the others. She gave me a piece of paper, pencil, rubber and ruler. She asked me to draw what I saw inside the room. So my first drawing was a pencil drawing of the view inside the classroom. I did not know how to draw at that time but I liked doing it.



Left: Phirom, Tor Vutha, Saleoun, Véronique Decrop, Site 2 drawing class, 1988. Right: Tor Vutha with an art teacher from Switzerland, Site 2 drawing class, 1988. Photographs: Véronique Decrop. Images courtesy of Tor Vutha.

What were the most important things you learned about art and making art from Véronique?

SB: Eventually what I learned from her was perspective. Actually, she didn't teach perspective, but she encouraged me to explore it on my own. The most important thing was the change in mentality.

KD: At first, I did not understand the importance of what I learned about art and making art from Véronique. I just knew that when I came to class I felt free to draw and express my feelings. I was living in the Military Orphanage where I was forced to learn military techniques, which caused me a lot of suffering that required addressing and overcoming. At the beginning, I did not feel that I was learning drawing for my career or to become a professional artist, but that I came for leisure and to express my feelings. I drew what I wanted to draw. Once I grew up, I realized that I had learned about how art is freedom, about how important art is for expression and for development.

SS: Véronique taught me about freedom of expression through art, and ways to liberate myself - through drawing and coloring - from terrible childhood memories. She taught me how to color my life.

TV: The most important thing that I learned was how to express myself artistically, how to give and how to share with others - how to live in a social group.

Why do you think Véronique decided to re-establish the Phare art school in Battambang?

SB: I think it was because she loved us and she wanted us to become artists in the future, because it was a very important and special period in Cambodia to use arts for advocacy, therapy and history. That is why she really forced us and even controlled us when we started Phare.

KD When I was repatriated from the camp, I always thought that I needed to continue the activities from the camp, but I and other former students had no idea how to continue. To begin with, we did not have any money, nor any ideas about how to establish the art school, nor the skills to begin the work. Fortunately, Véronique was also here in Battambang, so she helped us to re-establish the activities, like in the camp. First, Véronique just wanted to create a small enterprise



Standing: Rin Heut (left), Srey Bandol (middle), Svay Sareth (right). Seated: Lon Lao (left). Photograph taken at Kamping Puoy lake, Battambang, 1996. Courtesy of Srey Bandol.

Histories and Stories of Phare Ponlen Selpak

because she wanted us to have jobs, which would enable us to continue our mission in art. She never thought of creating an organization as big as Phare Ponleu Selpak.

SS: Véronique wanted to enable us to continue and share our experience with those around us. She also aimed to support the rehabilitation of Khmer arts and culture.

TV: To answer this we have to return to Site 2. Before repatriation to Cambodia Véronique asked for our addresses in Cambodia because she wanted to continue the project, even though we knew nothing of our country. She worried about our future work when we returned to Cambodia. She created the school to provide jobs for us. Why in Battambang? Because a lot of our history is in this region. A lot of refugees returned here. This city is not crowded, and there was room for research on art. What I most remember is that she aimed to open the school in Battambang in order to contribute to Cambodia's art history.



Standing: Svay Sareth (left), Rin Nak (right). Seated: Srey Bandol (left), Saverun (right). Photograph taken at Wat Sophy, Battambang, 1994. Courtesy of Srey Bandol.

*Standing:
Rin Heut (far left),
Yim Maline (second
from left), Svay Sareth
(fourth from left).*

Seated:

*Srey Bandol (third
from left).*

*Photograph taken at
Phare Ponlen Selpak
in 1999. Courtesy of
Srey Bandol.*



When and why did you join Véronique to re-establish the art school in Battambang?

SB: I think it was two months after Véronique arrived in Cambodia, in 1994.

KD: I met Véronique in 1993 to re-establish the art school in Battambang. I joined her because I wanted to continue what I had learned from the camp and to share it with the children, especially those suffering in their daily lives. This was not the only reason. I also needed something to do when free.

SS: I joined her in 1994 to found Phare because I loved it and I wanted to do it.

TV: I decided to join Véronique to re-establish the art school in Battambang in 1993.

What were some of the difficulties you all encountered in establishing the school?

SB: It was incredibly difficult. We were working as manual laborers and practicing art in order to become teachers at the same time. I had a lot of problems with communication because I was young and had little education, coming from a refugee background. The major problem was that we didn't know how to teach, because Véronique never worked on pedagogy with us, so I tried telling stories, singing songs, and spending some of my \$30 salary on candies for my students, and I thought that the best things I could provide for my students was a lot of heart and love.

KD: Before building the school, we needed to fill in the land. We had to work as manual laborers along with other people from the surrounding community because we did not have enough money to hire workers. We began the work without any support, salary or management skills. We only knew how to teach. As the surrounding community was poor, the people were not really interested in sending their children to help out. They were only concerned with their daily subsistence, so they thought joining us was a waste of time. Activities progressed little by little from day to day until they began to understand the importance of art. In 1996 we faced new problems when Véronique left for France for health reasons and left us alone with no support, no salary, no management. Some of the founders also left for their own reasons, so I led the school with [Svay] Sareth. At first we were also tempted to quit the school when other founders left. I decided to stay because I felt that the school was created by us with hard work from Véronique, our god-mother. In 1999 we ran into more issues when we ran out of funds to run the school. We were required to borrow funds from our partner (Enfants Réfugiés du Monde). In 2002 we faced another financial issue. This time our partner betrayed us, using our money for their activities, so I decided to end the partnership.

SS: I didn't have sufficient experience, did not fully understand the objectives, and did not believe it could really work.

TV: I had no work experience. I had never studied pedagogy, so I taught the students in just the same way that Véronique had taught us. Living conditions at that time were not good. I received a small salary (\$5/month). Moreover we worked with teenagers and children who mostly came from poor families suffering from domestic violence.



Svay Sareth with his students, Phare Ponleu Selpak, Battambang, 1997. Images courtesy of Véronique Decrop



The Phare Ponleu Selpak campus, Battambang. Images courtesy of Khuon Det.

What does it mean to you to have been a “founder” of Phare Ponleu Selpak (PPS)? Does this give you certain responsibilities now? If so, what are they?

SB: In the early period I didn't understand what it meant to be a founder, but later, I came to know this is a kind of honor and responsibility. I am a PPS board member, I sit on the management team and the construction committee, and at the same time I take personal responsibility for things like planting trees, cleaning and helping with school safety.

KD: For me the term “founder” refers to those involved in helping to develop the school, no matter for how long. At first, being a founder was not important to me. It became important to me in 1996 when I struggled to lead the school with my best friend, as we faced a lot of responsibilities in order to achieve our goal. It took on new importance in 1999 when we again struggled to find enough funds to run the school. Again, it brought more and more responsibilities in 2002, when I had to face our partner to advocate getting back our funds and to break up the partnership.

Now there are certain responsibilities as a founder:

- Not thinking about individual interests within PPS, but about PPS as a whole.
- Helping to orient the direction of PPS towards its vision and mission with a safe environment.
- Responsibility for any job undertaken.
- Maintaining the soul of Phare Ponleu Selpak.
- Keeping the children's interests in consideration.

SS: I am lucky to have become a “Founder” of Phare. This gives me a sense of responsibility, as well as a critical perspective on contemporary cultural developments. I have the sense of being a cultural guardian and caretaker of the development of Khmer art in our times.

TV: Being a “founder” of PPS is meaningful to me because PPS is a part of my body. Also, it is a single thing that all the founders built together toward social, cultural, and educational betterment for the next generation. We aim especially to rebuild the country by means of art. I am very proud to have been a founder of PPS. For now I do not have any particular responsibility. Nonetheless,



Srey Bandol in Washington, D.C., 2010.
Courtesy of Srey Bandol.



Tor Vutha in his Battambang studio, 2011.
Courtesy of Tor Vutha.

in my view, the founders must play a role in supporting and monitoring the Director of Phare in order to improve and develop PPS, and to maintain the right direction, objectives, and means of achieving our goals.

What do you do now for a living?

SB: I make my living by teaching at PPS and selling my artwork.

KD: Before, I spent all my time with PPS, but now I have a family and I need to spend some time (30%) with my family. I still work for PPS with responsibilities as artistic director. The most important thing is that I need to train the young generation to lead PPS after my departure, as I know that I will not stay with PPS or work in PPS my whole life. I need to seek other ways to support my family too. Right now I have started a small business to supplement my living.

SS: I am an artist.

TV: I work as a drawing teacher in PPS. I also work as a freelance painter.



Khuon Det. Courtesy of Khuon Det.

What is unique about the education students receive from Phare, and how is it different than what they could learn about art elsewhere in Cambodia?

SB: For me the uniqueness of the education that students receive at PPS lies in the contemporary arts training, graphic design and animation. Elsewhere they could learn to do oil paintings of Angkor Wat, the Bayon, Apsara dancers and rural landscapes.

KD: The educational methods and strategies in PPS are unique. This is not available elsewhere in Cambodia. At PPS the students are made to understand the value of the arts. They are provided with opportunities for artistic creation (exhibiting their artworks, even while they are students), developing knowledge, skills, and recognition from the national and international communities. Moreover, through education, PPS transforms socially marginalized children and young adults into resources recognized by society. In addition, PPS is the first institution in Cambodia to develop a Visual and Applied Arts School. PPS was also the first to develop educational training in contemporary art in Cambodia.



Left: Drawing class; Right: Animation class. Photographs taken by Pamela N. Corey at Phare Ponleu Selpak, Battambang, 2011.

SS: At Phare students learn how to develop artistic skills that can serve them professionally. Some go on to become internationally recognized artists.

TV: The unique nature of education at PPS is that it provides free artistic training. Also, we combine painting, drawing, animation, graphic design, circus, theater, and public education.

What do you think are the strengths of students who have studied at Phare Visual Arts, and what are their weaknesses?

SB: The strengths of the students at PPS is that they have open minds and creativity. The weakness is that most have little education.

KD: Strengths:

- Students at PPS Visual Arts have come to the school by choice, not by pressure from their caregivers. They have creative ideas as this is encouraged in our classes. The new curriculum provides them with many opportunities for creativity.
- They are from challenging backgrounds of social exclusion, but become productive members of society through behavioral and professional development.
- They are acknowledged by national and international communities that market their artworks.
- They are willing to work hard for their futures.

Weakness:

- Their lack of general knowledge is a barrier for them. What they achieve is through their imagination and internet research.
- The knowledge they do have is insufficient as they do not have much time to study due to regular school being far from home.
- The students are forced to leave or drop out early from school as they do not have time to fit

in school requirements, and they need to seek employment to support their family and [art] studies.

SS: The strength of students at Phare comes from the extensive exposure they have to international practitioners. Through these experiences they learn a range of perspectives on art, art-making techniques, and the freedom to produce their own work. The weaknesses are that they lack basic foundations in ancient Khmer art, Asian or European Art History. These are all things the students need in order to develop their own artistic identities.

TV: The strength of the students who have studied at PPS is that they can live on their own, and they find their own way to express themselves in their artwork. The weak point is that they struggle to live off their art practice.

What are the challenges that face Phare Visual and Applied Arts now?

SB: The challenge facing the Visual and Applied Arts School (VAAS) now is to build teaching capacity.

KD: We are facing a lack of human resources in VAAS as some of the teachers remain unfamiliar with the new curriculum and require a lot of training. The school seems to have dropped previous policies of flexible curriculum for those who do not have time to study or who just come for leisure. This has reduced the number of students day to day. The new curriculum requires the students to study full-time, therefore the students do not have time to seek employment. This has forced them to quit the school.

SS: Phare Visual Arts is in the process of restructuring its pedagogical practices and its technical dimensions in order to grow into the biggest and best art school in Cambodia.

TV: There are some challenges that face Phare VAAS now such as completing new facilities, as well as developing new curriculum, and improving teacher training.

How do you feel about the growing international attention to contemporary art in Cambodia? What is the role of Battambang in contemporary Cambodian art?

SB: I think this attention provides a good opportunity for the young generation of artists because they have a role in developing and sharing their vision and their views with the world. The role of Battambang artists is to present their work and promote Battambang as a center of arts and culture in the future.

KD: It is an opportunity for Cambodian contemporary art to step into international markets and it is a chance for the artists to develop their skills and define their identity to meet international markets. Besides, it is also good for PPS as it attracts more students to study.

Battambang is now growing as a place for contemporary Cambodian art. Galleries and art studios are spread across Battambang town. The Battambang provincial Department of Culture and

Fine Arts has a core function and role to support the improvement of those art spaces and to facilitate the functioning and celebration of art events in Battambang. But this Department must be supported by decisions from its governmental superiors.

SS: This growth means that Phare must:

- Improve its general management structures
- Enhance its staff pedagogical skills
- Introduce into the Visual Arts curriculum at least four hours of weekly instruction in world art history
- Establish residencies for foreign artists at Phare, to enable young Phare students to observe research and work practices of professional artists
- Establish partnerships with international universities
- Hire a professional curator with the writing and other skills necessary to enable the young artists of Phare to reach the international stage and become international artists.
- Establish a locale for conserving Phare's own cultural heritage, such as the museums and archives of contemporary art in France
- Establish a library with holdings allowing the artists to develop their own research
- Separate the study of art from other art leisure activities

TV: I feel happy about the growing international attention to contemporary art in Cambodia, because we are part of this movement. Battambang is integral to contemporary Cambodian art now because there are many artists living here, and we have the art school here.



Left: Street 2.5, Battambang; Right: Public talk at Sammaki Gallery, Battambang. Photographs by Pamela N. Corey, 2011.

When you think about art and Cambodia, what makes you angry? What gives you pleasure?

SB: What make me angry when I think about art and Cambodia is this: I hate the Cambodian government, especially the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, because they are not involved in true cultural activities. What gives me pleasure is seeing the Battambang arts community growing

up. Also, on the pleasure side, I love my own art practice and sharing my experience with the arts community.

KD: There is no freedom to express the arts in Cambodia. Everything is controlled and must put forth only the positive. The artists cannot attain true expression if it opposes leaders' points of view. This makes me angry. The artists themselves are always in competition with each other, tricking each other, ignoring what is happening, and are afraid to express themselves. What gives me pleasure is that the arts are recognized nationally and internationally due to the products of artistic production, community development, and the entry into the international market.

SS: I get angry that the government lacks the capacity to support the arts sector. This anger is visible in my art.

TV: What makes me angry when I think about art and Cambodia is that we do not have sufficient freedom to express ourselves and to show our art in public places. Also, some curators promote artists as a means of benefitting their own businesses. On the other hand, I am very happy to see Cambodian people interested in going to exhibitions to look at artwork.

Do you ever dream of Site 2? What mementos do you keep from Site 2?

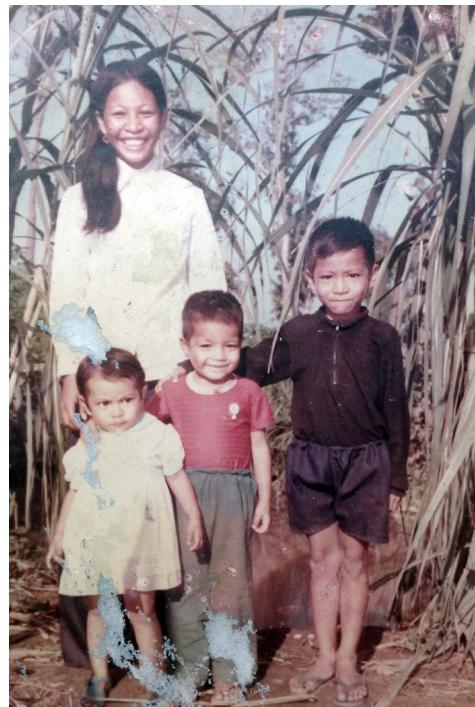
SB: I always dream about Site 2. The best mementos I keep from Site 2 are my friends, my school, my art class, my sweetheart. I will never forget the living conditions and the Dangrek mountains.

KD: Of course, I always used to dream about Site 2. It reminds me that I was living in a prison, but I liked it. In 2004 went to see the traces of where I trained and lived at Site 2. It made me see that I shall forget the past as it was only a temporary place.

What I cannot forget are the time I studied with Véronique, which gave me the freedom to express what I suffered under the Khmer Rouge and during my daily life at the orphanage, my relationship in the orphanage and school, and my friends.

SS: Site 2 is an important part of my life – something I keep tucked away in my memory! I am a member of an arts family founded by Véronique.

TV: Yes, I dream often of Site 2. I still keep the images in my mind: all my childhood friends, the pretty school (even though I studied under a tree when I first arrived at the camps), daily life struggles (like not having enough



Tor Kim Na, Tor Oden, Tor Vuthy, and Tor Vutha in Ampil Camp, Battambang Province, 1982. Photograph by Chay Kimmeyoung. Courtesy of Tor Vutha.

food to eat because I lived in a big family). I still remember that UNBRO [United Nations Border Relief Organization] provided ration cards only for females, not males. As my family had few females we struggled to survive. UNBRO renewed the ration card every year, so all year, when I went to get my family's rations, I pretended to be a girl. I wore long hair, make-up and a dress, and even taped my penis down, pulling it back toward my bum because the ration controllers felt us up to make we were not boys. It so embarrassed me to do this. Sometimes my father and I went outside the camp to hunt for food. It was very dangerous walking across the minefields at night. We had to evade the Thai soldiers who controlled the camp in order to get out and then re-enter the camp... The question still haunts me:

why did the UN give rations only to females? School was free for students in Site 2. The smell of bread during school break time is still with me. My life improved when I joined the drawing class. I got my first bicycle after the auction of our artwork that Véronique organized.

What does Phare Ponleu Selpak mean to you?

SB: PPS is my life.

KD: Phare Ponleu Selpak means a center which helps vulnerable children, young adults and their families forever. It is also a family; it does not belong to any individual, but to everyone.

SS: For me Phare Ponleu Selpak means "a massive lamp that lights the way for ships to come to port safely." Another way of saying it is that Phare is a forum for guiding those who love art along their paths to enable them to become useful to society.

TV: Phare Ponleu Selpak (PPS) is a part of my life. It has been a long adventure, and is still an adventure for the future. My life changes from day to day with PPS. Not only my life, but also those of the children and adolescents who study at PPS. It is a unique place in Cambodia that uses art as a means to help young people to deal with traumatic memories from the war. Moreover, the multidisciplinary schooling we offer gives young people perspectives on making a living from art.



Phare Ponleu Selpak campus, Battambang. Images courtesy of Khuon Det.

Those taught typically come from poor backgrounds. The education is focused on self-realization and resilience. Classes are given in subjects like theater, acrobatics, music and a variety of artistic disciplines. It is crucial that PPS's work was founded by Cambodians who had learned in refugee camps that art can be a means to overcome trauma.

Do you still make art? Why?

SB: I always make art because I love it. I think it is a part of philosophy and culture necessary to human mental development and also to financial progress.

KD: Of course I still make art because I know the importance and usefulness of the arts, and art is the soul and vision of PPS, which uses art as an instrument for human development and social change. Also, I want to continue what I have learned and bring it as far as possible.

SS: I still make art. Out of love and out of anger. And out of a critical spirit.

TV: Yes, I still make art because it is a part of my life; I love to make it. Art is an opportunity to express what I think, what I feel, what I love or hate, what I hope, what I want to change, what I want from the future and admire from the past, and whatever else might move us. It's part of humanity to want and to need to express those things. Not having the arts is like living in a black and white world when color is an option.

HISTOIRES DE PHARE PONLEU SELPAK

Phare Ponleu Selpak est un centre de formation interdisciplinaire des arts et une organisation non gouvernementale situé en périphérie nord-ouest de la ville de Battambang. De renommée internationale, le centre se compose aujourd’hui d’une École des Arts Plastiques, une École des Arts Appliqués, une autre consacrée aux Arts du Spectacle (théâtre, musique, cirque), une école maternelle, un centre de loisirs pour les enfants et une bibliothèque. Dans son sein est également implantée une école primaire avec un millier d’élèves environ. A l’origine Phare était une école de dessin fondée par Véronique Decrop en 1982, à Site 2, camps de réfugiés situé sur la frontière khméro-thaïe. Il y a autant d’histoires de Phare que de gens qui y ont étudié, enseigné, ou simplement franchi ses portes. Engendré par la passion, le lieu continue d’en nourrir.

Ce qui suit constitue cinq voix. La première, celle de Véronique Decrop, qui nous relate son inspiration initiale, sa vision, l'aventure avec la fondation de Phare à Site 2, puis l'emménagement de l'école à Battambang. Le texte de Decrop fut à l'origine écrit en hommage au Père Pierre Ceyrac, peu de temps après son décès en 2012. Pour Decrop, la fondation de Phare est due au Père Ceyrac. Le texte est ici publié pour la première fois. La version originale en français, qui diffère quelque peu des extraits édités et publiés ici, est consultable sur le site Internet monté par Decrop sur l'histoire de Phare¹. Il a aussi été présenté dans un symposium international organisé par le Théâtre du Soleil, l'Université de Leeds, et le Collège International de Philosophie dans le cadre d'une co-production Phare-Théâtre du Soleil de la pièce d'Hélène Cixous *L'histoire terrible mais inachevée de Norodom Sihanouk, roi du Cambodge* en 2013².

Après le texte de Véronique, suit l'interview de quatre « fondateurs » de Phare : Srey

¹ Association Phare : Patrimoine Humain et Artistique des Réfugiés et de leurs Enfants, phare-historique.weebly.com

² Sihanouk, Archives Inachevées: L'histoire terrible mais inachevée de Norodom Sihanouk, roi du Cambodge, sihanouk-archives-inachevees.org/#/?page_id=1592

Bandaul, Khuon Det, Svay Sareth et Tor Vutha. L'interview était conduite par correspondance avec Ashley Thompson en 2013. Le titre de « fondateur » de Phare est revendiqué et attribué de multiples façons par plusieurs personnes et institutions depuis plus de deux décennies. Ce titre pourrait s'appliquer à d'autres, absents ici ou, au contraire, exclure des interviewés ici présents. L'investissement dont témoigne l'usage du terme « fondateur » indique tout d'abord la difficulté à établir un équilibre entre Khmers et étrangers dans le camp des réfugiés qui a vu naître Phare, ainsi que dans les différents contextes de développement qu'a connu l'institution depuis la fin des camps. Cela témoigne aussi d'une concurrence fraternelle, déjà vive dans l'adversité et encore plus intense dans l'opulence, toujours en proie au pouvoir, d'ailleurs par moments manipulée par lui, et alimentée par la reconnaissance gouvernementale et internationale de l'importance grandissante de Phare.

Le rapatriement chaotique et long des réfugiés des camps de la frontière résonne aussi dans le rappel fréquent des listes des « fondateurs ». Bref, à l'entendre le terme évoque fortement un mythe de fondation dont la raison d'être révèle elle aussi l'histoire de Phare. Le choix des « fondateurs » nous est influé par la connaissance intime de Phare qu'a Ashley Thompson dès l'époque de Site 2, et tout aussi bien par ses multiples conversations avec Decrop et bien d'autres personnes qui travaillent encore dans cette institution. Nous voulions inclure un autre « membre fondateur », Lon Lao, mais qui n'était pas en mesure de répondre à notre demande d'interview. Trois autres parfois considérés comme « fondateurs » sont décédés : Rin Hak, Sang Kim Sieun et Dy Mala. Nous n'avons l'intention ni de briser le mythe ni de discréderiter son existence. Notre liste de « fondateurs » n'est en aucune manière définitive, et l'histoire ici relatée n'en est qu'à son début.

ACTEURS³

Véronique Decrop

Le Père Pierre Ceyrac, après 43 ans passés en Inde au service des plus pauvres, et à la demande de son supérieur provincial, arrive dans le camp de transit de Phanat Nikhom, près de Bangkok, en Thaïlande, en 1980 pour une mission ponctuelle. A ce moment là, la tragédie du Cambodge ouvre une nouvelle page de son histoire. Les Khmers Rouges sont chassés du pays par l'invasion vietnamienne. Les Cambodgiens arrivent en masse sur la frontière Thaïlande/Cambodge. Une partie d'entre eux cherchent un pays d'accueil, ils sont regroupés dans le camp de transit près de Bangkok.

Six mois plus tard, sa mission accomplie, il demande au supérieur de la Compagnie de Jésus, Pedro Aruppe, à être envoyé dans les camps de réfugiés cambodgiens sur la frontière. C'est là que j'ai pu travailler au sein de son équipe, et fonder, grâce à lui, les cours de dessin qui se transformeront par la suite dans l'école de Phare Ponleu Selpak à Battambang.

Le Père Pierre est mort en Inde en juin 2012. De son vivant, à chaque fois que j'ai essayé de lui dire merci pour tout ce qu'il était, pour tout ce qu'il faisait pour tous et en particulier pour moi, il coupait court. Impossible donc de se mettre à jour dans le tableau des gains et des pertes. J'ai, à chaque fois, dû remballer mes effusions reconnaissantes. Le Père Pierre n'en avait rien à faire... Le témoignage que je souhaite toujours lui apporter n'est donc pas pour lui et la question du « pourquoi » reste entière. Il s'agit de témoigner de la puissance d'un engagement aussi absolu que celui du Père Ceyrac et de son effet démultiplificateur sur ceux qui ont eu le privilège de faire partie de son entourage, voir même de son équipe. C'est donc un message d'espoir que je veux transmettre. Il s'agit pour moi de faire le point sur ma vie, de faire l'effort de mettre en mot les valeurs essentielles qu'il m'a transmises pour à la fois conclure cette tranche de vie passée avec lui et dans l'espoir de fonder un socle solide pour mes entreprises futures.

J'ai rencontré le Père Pierre pour la première fois en Inde, en 1974. Je n'avais pas tout à fait 20 ans. J'étais partie avec une amie en Inde et, astucieusement, nous avions fait le calcul, pour ne pas voyager comme des valises, de passer une partie de notre séjour avec l'organisation Service Civil International. Ce que nous ne savions pas c'est que cette heureuse initiative allait nous permettre de rencontrer le Père Pierre Ceyrac. L'image que je garde de lui de cette époque est une immense bouche dans un visage maigre et buriné, bienveillant et rieur, avec une grande mèche sur les yeux, (très ressemblant au dessin de Gavroche fait par Victor Hugo) en soutane blanche sur une vieille moto. Je lui donnais 35 ans environ et j'ai appris par la suite, à ma vive stupéfaction, qu'il

³ Texte extrait de : <http://phare-historique.weebly.com>

en avait, en fait, 60.

Pendant 15 jours ou trois semaines nous avons participé à un chantier pour construire un dispensaire dans un petit village du sud de l'Inde. Je ne sais pas au juste quels étaient les liens du Père Ceyrac avec Service Civil International mais ce qui est sur c'est que c'est lui qui nous « dorlotait ». Presque tous les jours, il passait sur le chantier les bras chargés de cadeaux pour nous, le tout ficelé sur sa vieille moto. Il avait à cœur de nous montrer l'Inde dans sa diversité. C'est ainsi que nous avons été plusieurs fois invités dans des familles très riches de la région (Je l'entends encore nous dire « En Inde, 2% de la population se partagent toutes les richesses de l'Inde, les 98 % restant n'ont rien ») pour des soirées somptueuses, avec des danseuses fascinantes qui se produisaient pour nous seuls. Je garde le souvenir ébloui d'une jeune danseuse qui exécutait la danse du serpent. Elle ne dansait plus seulement, elle devenait serpent et ses bras devenaient tentacules.

Le reste du temps nous étions sur le chantier ou en visite dans les bidonvilles.

Je n'en revenais pas de tant de prévenance, d'attentions délicates, de soins, de chaleur rayonnante, de tout ce temps qu'il nous donnait, nous qui n'étions que des enfants de bourgeois sans aucun intérêt alors qu'il y avait tant à faire avec les pauvres et les malheureux sans nombre. Mais c'est ainsi qu'il était le Père Pierre, rayonnant sur les pauvres comme sur les riches, sur les malheureux comme sur les voraces, les maigres comme les dodus.

Bien sur ce voyage fut inoubliable pour moi, une provision de lumière pour les jours sombres.

Je ne l'ai revu que bien des années plus tard, en 1985 sur la frontière Thaïlande/Cambodge, dans les camps de réfugiés. A cette époque, suite à des expériences douteuses dans ma vie, tout ce qui faisait ma vie s'était effondré, me laissant épouvantée et perdue. Après 2 ou 3 années d'errance de New York à l'Inde en passant par Berlin, je me suis rappelé opportunément qu'il suffirait de retrouver le Père Pierre pour me prouver que la lumière existait.

C'est ainsi que je suis arrivée sur la frontière du Cambodge en tant qu'administratrice pour Handicap International. A la fin de mon contrat le Père Pierre me proposait d'enseigner le dessin aux enfants dans son équipe enseignante de l'ONG Thaï COERR (*Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Réfugiés*). A ce moment là, quelque peu échaudée par cette année passée avec la « totalitaire » (en exagérant un peu) ONG française toute préoccupée de contrôle, de programmes et de statistiques, je n'aspirais plus qu'à mettre les voiles du côté de l'Afrique. (Je ne veux nullement charger particulièrement Handicap International. En fait cette ONG fonctionnait simplement comme toutes les autres, ni plus ni moins). Mais on ne peut pas dire non au Père Pierre, j'ai donc dit oui, en me disant « et merde ! ». D'autant plus que les dessins des enfants n'étaient pour moi que de malhabiles pattes de mouches sans intérêt. Le reste, quant à la conviction de l'intérêt de la démarche, ce sont les enfants qui l'ont fait, en me démontrant qu'ils étaient capables de bien d'autres choses et même de parvenir, avec la grâce incomparable des enfants, à une authentique expression artistique. Sans le savoir, j'ouvriras là une longue période de ma vie qui m'emporta jusqu'au Cambodge avec un projet de reconstruction et de développement.

De 1986 jusqu'à la fermeture des camps en 1993, je suis donc restée dans l'équipe du Père Ceyrac. Sa conception de la coordination était à l'exact opposé de celle dont j'avais fait l'expérience avec Handicap International. Il ne s'agissait plus du tout de barder de contrôle le malheureux

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expatrié forcément habité par le projet d'en faire le moins possible - la première chose qu'on nous a dit en arrivant à Handicap c'était « Attention, ici ce n'est pas le Club Med ! » -Nous avons entendu le petit clic que font les bulles de savon quand elles explosent, et nos illusions et rêves d'engagement sans limite se sont dissous dans l'atmosphère.

Le Père Pierre c'est tout autre chose, il ne s'occupait aucunement des détails, seul l'intéressait l'essentiel. Il partait au contraire d'une confiance complète et d'un respect total des membres de son équipe. Jamais derrière notre dos à glisser des regards indiscrets (il n'aurait d'ailleurs pas eu le temps) question de voir si nous n'étions pas en train de tirer au flanc mais mettant la barre très haut par tout son être et par son exemple. Ses déclarations étaient toujours courtes - il avait posé (et il le tenait) une fois pour toutes que les meetings mensuels de l'ONG ne devaient pas dépasser une heure – c'est drôle quand on voit le fonctionnement des autres ONG pourtant toutes beaucoup plus petites que COERR, multiplier les meetings - jusqu'à plusieurs fois par semaine -, interminables, englués dans l'anecdote, où chacun avait à cœur de parler de n'importe quoi pour prouver qu'il travaillait comme un forçat.

Le Père Pierre était lumière et aussi liberté. C'était merveilleux de travailler avec lui (assez fatigant aussi !) car nous avancions en toute liberté. Comme tous les rêveurs, j'ai toujours aimé entreprendre. Rien de tel que l'entreprise pour soutenir et relancer le rêve ! Quand je me lance dans quelques projets, je déteste en rendre compte. Je me laisse toujours la possibilité d'échouer. Aussi bien, donc, je ne lui parlais pas d'abord de ce je tentais de mettre sur pied. Il n'était tenu au courant qu'au moment (ou guère avant) où il était sensé « entrer en scène » ou quand j'avais besoin de son concours. Et jamais il ne m'a dit « Dis donc, montre-moi un peu ce que tu fricotes » quand le projet était encore « sous couveuse ». Par contre, au moment où je le sollicitais il répondait toujours présent, sans condition. Le message qu'il faisait passer à son équipe était « Allez-y, foncez, je vous couvre » et il le faisait ! Le Père Pierre n'était jamais dans une relation de pouvoir. Le pouvoir lui était, me semble-t-il tellement étranger, qu'il était même démunie face aux stratégies de pouvoir qui le visaient lui. Travailler avec lui ce n'était pas seulement une chance, c'était un privilège.

Le Père Pierre nous répétait qu'il fallait viser l'être et non le faire.

Il y a une petite anecdote qui parle si bien de lui : tous les mois, les Nations Unies, qui avaient en charge la gestion des camps sous les directives des unités paramilitaires thaïlandaises, organisaient un meeting avec les coordinateurs de chaque ONG. Lors de l'une de ces rencontres, le thème était « Quel est votre programme et quels sont vos problèmes ? » A chacune de ces questions, chaque coordinateur apportait de longs et pesants développements mais quand est arrivé le tour de notre coordinateur, il a dit : « Et bien moi, je n'ai pas de programme et je n'ai pas de problème ». Vous pouvez imaginer les mines déconfites des interlocuteurs, mais du Père Pierre, même les remises en question aussi radicales, passaient (cahin-caha) car elles visaient à remettre au centre l'essentiel et ne jugeait jamais personne.

« L'être et non le faire » ne veut pas dire ne rien faire, nous ne pouvions avoir aucun doute sur le sujet. Avec lui, il n'y avait ni samedi, ni dimanche, ni jours fériés, il était toujours aux côtés de ceux dont il avait fait sa cause, les réfugiés.

Par son engagement total, par sa lumineuse présence, par son soutien sans faille à tous ceux dont il avait pris la charge (les réfugiés et les membres de son équipe) il donnait envie de relever le

défi.

C'est ainsi que, moi, qui n'avais pas abandonné un seul de mes jours de congé quand je travaillais avec Handicap International, j'oubliais de plus en plus de prendre repos et récupérations auxquels j'avais « droit » et que petit à petit mon cours de dessin et mes petits élèves devenaient ma seule « obsession ». Les élèves, eux aussi, se sont engagés à fond dans le cours et au cours de ces 7 années, ils m'ont couvert de dessins plus étonnantes les uns que les autres. Je n'en revenais pas de voir leur aisance à, à la fois, intégrer les techniques indispensables pour arriver à une expression élégante, et en même temps aborder les sujets les plus essentiels et les plus profonds. Il faut dire qu'ils avaient traversé des expériences à ce point traumatisantes qu'il était impératif pour eux de les mettre en image pour les dépasser.

Cette créativité avait beaucoup à voir avec la conception de la coordination qu'appliquait le Père Pierre. Une autre petite anecdote illustre bien ce qu'il était. Un jour dans un mouvement de colère, l'un des responsables des Nations Unies avait lancé au Père Ceyrac : « Votre équipe est un troupeau de missiles incontrôlables ! » Et le Père Pierre ravi, racontait l'histoire à qui voulait l'entendre et ajoutait : « On ne m'a jamais fait un compliment aussi sincère ! »

Malheureusement, autour des années 89/90, le directeur régional de JRS (*Jesuit Refugee Service*) décidait du fond de son bureau à Bangkok, que le Père Pierre avait fait son temps et que la coordination devait être désormais assumée par un jésuite plus jeune. C'est assez ironique de penser que la fondation de JRS a été décidée par le Père Aruppe en novembre 1980, et que l'antenne locale du Sud Est asiatique s'est greffée sur les activités qu'ont développé les pères Ceyrac et Bingham.⁴

Le remplacement du Père Pierre au poste de coordinateur était une catastrophique décision, nul n'est prophète en son pays! Les jésuites n'ont pas toujours reconnu le Père Pierre pour ce qu'il était (beaucoup s'en faut). Il faisait de l'ombre et ce que les humbles laïcs que nous sommes recevaient avec gratitude, les religieux, sans doute, ayant le tord de se comparer, le prenaient comme une accusation de leur vie modeste et imparfaite, de leur difficulté à mettre en adéquation leur vie et leur choix fondamental de vivre selon Le Christ, j'imagine...

Autour des années 90, un autre changement important s'est produit sur la frontière.

Fin 1989, avec l'écroulement du mur de Berlin l'équilibre géopolitique du monde est en train de se recomposer. Le Cambodge et les camps de résistance qui avaient rempli un rôle stratégique dans l'affrontement des forces capitalistes et communistes, sont en train de perdre leur statut. Jusqu'à cette date, les camps représentaient une vitrine pour le monde occidental. Le défilé des journalistes et des leaders politiques était incessant.

Je me rappelle d'un matin de 1986, au camp frontalier de Kao I Dang, dans le « Ward » d'Handicap

⁴ Jusqu'en 1981, la Compagnie de Jésus avait à sa tête Pedro Aruppe. Convaincu que la Compagnie s'était jusqu'alors trop exclusivement préoccupée des riches et des classes dirigeantes, il lui avait donné une nouvelle orientation visant à l'engagement dans la lutte pour plus de justice sociale. En Amérique Latine, Rome le soupçonnait de collusion avec la Théologie de la Libération. En 1981, le Père Aruppe fut victime d'un accident vasculaire cérébral qui le laissa paralysé. Il fut alors désavoué publiquement par le pape Jean Paul II qui suspendit le droit de la Compagnie et annula toutes les dispositions prises par son supérieur. Il nomma, au mépris du processus électoral des jésuites, un délégué personnel avec pleins pouvoirs, et dont la mission fut de remettre de l'ordre dans la Compagnie. Ce dernier organisera trois ans plus tard l'élection d'un nouveau Supérieur Général, Peter Hans Kolvenbach. Comme l'a résumé parfaitement un ami jésuite « On a remplacé un prophète par un stratège ». Et le Père Kolvenbach qui a entériné la fin de la coordination du Père Ceyrac.

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International, on nous avait demandé de se ranger en file organisée pour qu'Henry Kissinger puisse nous serrer la main sans avoir à perdre de temps. Je me rappelle aussi de cars de touristes débarquant dans le camp pour des visites en règle. Et bien sur, l'arrivée massif de journalistes ou d'équipe de tournage pour les télévisions de tous poils, qu'on retrouvait le soir dans le marché de nuit en quête d'information et dans les camps quand ils avaient pu obtenir leurs laissez-passer.

A cette époque, la dimension politique des camps de frontière ne faisait pas question. Il était admis comme allant de soi que la présence des réfugiés sur la frontière avait un sens et un sens politique. Ils étaient là pour combattre l'occupation du pays par l'ennemi héréditaire, les Vietnamiens.

Ils étaient des Résistants.

Mais à partir de 1990, les camps vont perdre leur rôle de vitrine dans l'affrontement Est/Ouest dans le contexte de la Guerre Froide et vont bientôt être vus comme un bourbier.

Le discours sur la frontière parmi les ONG va lui aussi changer de façon extrêmement brutale. Les réfugiés vont être vus désormais non plus comme des résistants mais comme des otages entre les mains des dirigeants de la Résistance cambodgienne et comme des réfugiés économiques.

C'est ainsi qu'après avoir perdu la terre sous leurs pieds quand les camps se sont implantés définitivement en Thaïlande, le sens de leur présence perdait la noblesse de la lutte.

Il est assez effrayant d'assister à ces mouvements de bascule aussi soudains que cruels dans les discours officiels bientôt répétés par tous comme une évidence avec la plus parfaite amnésie de ce que chacun admettait sans discussion encore la semaine dernière!

On en vient à se demander ce que liberté de pensée peut bien vouloir dire!

On peut m'objecter, qu'après tout, le discours officiel précédent pouvait tout aussi bien être le fruit d'une manipulation et défendre que les réfugiés étaient peut-être bien otages depuis le début. Mais ce n'est pas tant ce débat qui m'intéresse que la transformation d'un discours donné pour son contraire sans que des changements notables aient pu intervenir dans la situation locale.

Je me rappelle d'un commentaire du Père Pierre au cours de ces années : « On peut dire que Site 2 est l'endroit du mal. Cela a été dit et cela a été écrit. Mais c'est aussi l'endroit de la grâce et de la beauté, qui est plus sensible que partout ailleurs. En dépit d'une toile de fond faite d'angoisse, d'inquiétude, de souffrances, de cauchemars du passé, d'incertitude pour l'avenir, il y a une grandeur humaine qu'on ne trouve guère ailleurs, je crois. »⁵ En disant cela, il répondait aux affirmations péremptoires qui se répandaient et qui notamment sortaient de la bouche de responsables de l'UNBRO, l'organisme des Nations Unies responsable de la gestion des camps. Mais pour moi, l'évidence du « mal » venait plutôt de cette trahison que vivaient les camps de résistance. On les poignardait dans le dos avec les meilleures intentions du monde, il s'agissait prétendument de « protéger » et de détacher les populations otages de leurs représentants qu'on disait alors corrompus. Joseph Conrad dans « Un avant poste du progrès » parle très bien de cette tendance bien humaine à s'identifier aux institutions de son milieu et à ses représentants :

« Peu de gens comprennent que leur vie, l'essence même de leur caractère, leurs capacités et leurs audaces ne sont que l'expression de leur foi en la sécurité de leur milieu. Le courage, le sang-froid, l'assurance ; les émotions et les principes, toute pensée, grande ou insignifiante sont l'apanage non pas de l'individu mais de la masse qui croit aveuglément à la force irrésistible de ses institutions et de ses mœurs, à la

⁵ Toutes les citations du Père Pierre sont extraites du film *Ombre et Lumière ou la supplice des enfants de la frontière* (Véronique Decrop; Phare 1993).

puissance de sa police et de ses propres convictions ».⁶

La frontière par sa signification politique, par son contexte de conséquence d'une idéologie totalitaire tristement représentative du 20^e siècle, par sa situation dramatique faite d'histoires humaines déchirées, par enfin sa situation artificielle passée sous le contrôle des Nations Unies et de l'aide humanitaire était un véritable chaudron d'expériences humaines essentielles pour le meilleur comme pour le pire. Pour moi, cette période ouvrait un questionnement douloureux sur la fragilité de la liberté de penser et sur la trahison pavée de bonnes intentions.

Il faut garder en tête l'anormalité de la situation de réfugiés.

D'abord, il y a la condition même des réfugiés, dépossédés de tout et réduits à la merci de toute une pyramide d'autorités qui pèse de tout son poids sur leurs malheureuses épaules. Tout en haut de cette pyramide, les unités paramilitaires thaïes qui entendent maintenir ces populations en leur pouvoir et qui les exploitent à leur gré ; viennent ensuite les Nations Unies chargées de pourvoir aux besoins des populations et les ONG auprès desquelles l'UNBRO soustrait les différents services (médical, sanitaire, alimentaire, logistique...). Ce sont alors les expatriés chargés de la mise en œuvre des programmes. Parallèlement et en collaboration plus ou moins harmonieuse les autorités cambodgiennes, administrent la vie quotidienne.

A côté de cela comme dans n'importe quelle ville, il y a encore ceux qui entendent appliquer leur propre loi à la force des armes. Les Thaïs avaient interdit les marchés dans les camps mais un marché noir s'était, bien sûr, développé, offrant des denrées diverses. A titre d'exemple, une grenade se vendait 20 Bath (environ 70 centimes d'euro). Les agressions étaient nombreuses et violentes. L'un de mes élèves, en 1991, alors qu'il passait dans une ruelle jouxtant une salle de spectacle, fut blessé par l'éclat d'une grenade dans le dos. Le projectile a sectionné la moelle épinière. Il est resté paraplégique. Il avait 15 ans.

Cette situation anormale, donc, génère des relations biaisées qui peuvent se gauchir rapidement si on n'y prête pas garde. Des gens qui n'ont qu'une autorité artificielle se trouvent en position de pouvoir sur toute une masse d'autres que les circonstances historiques et politiques ont jetés là. La tentation de glisser vers le « eux » et « nous » se justifie de multiples manières. Ce sont les réfugiés qui manquent d'efficacité selon les critères édictés par les ONG, les quelques vols de matériel qui ont pu se produire ici ou là, les demandes d'aide individuelles multiples... et on glisse vite vers un discours tendancieux. Il faut peut-être ajouter à cela l'angoisse que peut déclencher la situation de personnes ayant tout perdu, passés entièrement sous le contrôle de puissances étrangères, angoisse qui se complique encore de la culpabilité latente d'être du bon côté de la barrière.

De façon générale et pour toutes ces raisons, la tentation inconsciente pour les expatriés de mettre des barrières pour éviter la « contamination » est probablement assez présente. Le Père Pierre avait aboli toutes ces barrières, comme il le fait toujours dans quelques causes qui soient, comme il le fait « par définition » si je puis dire. Il s'est engagé toute sa vie de façon absolue, c'est ce qui me fait dire qu'il était un saint, un vrai, tel qu'on le rêve, non pas comme ces « saints » douteux que l'Eglise élèvent pour des raisons « politiques » ou stratégiques ou encore par esprit de corps.

Abolir ces barrières ne voulait pas dire sombrer dans une espèce de pathos. Proche et solidaire de chacun, dans ses tragédies comme dans ses joies et pourtant dégagé de la dimension fusionnelle possible. Le Père Pierre s'engageait de façon absolue sans confusion.

C'est très mystérieux pour moi, cette capacité qu'ont les grands saints, d'être si proches sans

⁶ Joseph Conrad, *Tales of Unrest* (London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1898), 128-9.

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tomber dans la promiscuité affective. Je crois qu'ils ont développés un autre niveau de l'être, au-delà des catégories définies par la psychanalyse du moi, du surmoi et du ça. Une autre dimension à la fois limpide et mystérieuse, celle de l'âme j'imagine, arrivée à ce point de surplomb qu'elle gouverne les trois autres instances.

Dans ses discours, il insistait toujours sur la beauté et la noblesse des réfugiés et de leur cause. Il disait

« Si vous voulez parler d'eux, alors montrez leur grandeur et leur dignité. Pas leur misère. Et si vous tenez à les aider, faites-le avec respect, avec amour. Sinon, ne faites rien ! Sans respect, sans amour, vous n'avez rien à leur apporter. Au contraire, vous avez beaucoup à recevoir d'eux... Les réfugiés, vous allez les voir. Vous allez découvrir leur beauté, leur dignité. Voir uniquement leur misère matérielle, c'est une attitude de riche, de colonialiste. Il ne faut pas oublier la beauté des choses, des gens, sinon on s'aigrit ! Chaque personne est un chant. »

« Une attitude de colonialiste ». C'est une vraie question, car une grande part des ONG, me semble-t-il, fonctionnent sur des présupposés colonialistes. Rien d'étonnant à ça. Il suffit de laisser s'ériger les barrières qui divisent l'humain en eux et nous. On le fait tous ! Et comme je le dis plus haut, ces barrières se glissent doucement, l'air de rien, sans qu'on y pense. C'est important de garder cela bien en tête quand on tente de faire du développement. Car le risque est grand que tous les programmes s'écroulent quand l'ONG se retire et passe le relais aux autorités locales. Si ces dernières n'ont pu se constituer en sujets, alors rien ne peut perdurer. Seul le respect permet à l'autre fragilisé de se constituer en acteur.

C'était un rappel permanent, bien au-delà des discours, qui ne valait pas que pour son équipe. Il était un personnage incontournable, dans tous les meetings organisés par l'UNBRO, partout dans le camp, à la terrasse des restaurants du marché de nuit, le soir, au moment du dîner...

Auprès de son équipe, il était aussi très vigilant sur les petits détails. Il nous avait interdit l'usage de la voiture dans le camp, on devait se déplacer à pied ou en vélo, rester au même niveau que les réfugiés, toujours...

Au contact du Père Ceyrac, j'ai donc appris à m'engager, à adopter la cause de ceux qui sont devenus mes proches, en l'occurrence mes jeunes élèves.

Selon moi, le principal mal dont souffraient les réfugiés était la perte de la confiance : confiance dans la vie, confiance dans l'autre et confiance en soi. Et sans confiance comment entreprendre ?

Comment d'ailleurs pouvait-il en être autrement ?

En arrivant dans les camps fin 1979 et début 1980, les cambodgiens fuyaient les 4 années d'extermination khmère rouge ainsi que l'occupation vietnamienne qui s'annonçait. Ils arrivaient exsangues, squelettiques, vêtus de noir, debout encore par le seul instinct de vie ou de survie mais passée la frontière ils s'effondraient. Ensuite est venu les années de camps où ils ont pu mettre en route encore le moteur de l'espoir. Les réfugiés croyaient pouvoir ramener la paix et l'indépendance dans leur pays. Au fil des années, les échecs militaires succédant aux échecs diplomatiques, espérer devenait chaque jour plus difficile. Et puis est venu la perte définitive du dernier bout de terre qu'ils ne

devaient à personne, alors que la résistance khmère subissait les cuisants revers militaires de 1985 et que les camps s'implantaient en Thaïlande de façon définitive. A partir de là, comme disait le Père Pierre « c'est ainsi que ce qui avait été des camps de résistance est devenu, au cours des temps, un immense camp de réfugiés ». Jusqu'à cette date fatidique, les camps passaient la saison des pluies côté Cambodge, chez eux, sur leur terre alors que l'armement lourd et les chars d'assaut de l'armée vietnamienne ne pouvait plus lancer d'offensives et regagnaient la Thaïlande, à la saison sèche, quand les offensives de guérilla de la Résistance perdait l'avantage. Après 1985, les camps se sont immobilisés en Thaïlande et les autorités étrangères se sont faites de plus en plus lourdes. Dès lors, espérer quand tout s'effondre toujours devient l'apanage d'un tout petit nombre de héros ou de don Quichotte dont les rangs ne cessent de s'éclaircir.

C'est dans ce contexte que j'ai commencé à travailler dans les camps de réfugiés. En 1985 à Kao I Dang (le camp de réfugiés « légaux »). Les attaques militaires dramatiques touchant les camps de frontière venaient d'avoir lieu. Puis en 1986, dans l'équipe du Père Ceyrac, en tant que professeur de dessin pour les enfants, dans le plus grand camp de frontière, Site 2, alors que l'attente sans espoir est déjà une réalité.

A cette époque, l'idée d'ouvrir un cours de dessin choquait certains (à commencer par moi, je me disais « il y a d'autres priorités, tout de même ! »). Mais pour le Père Pierre, il était évident que, y compris dans l'urgence, l'être humain ne vit pas que de pain. Il avait, d'ailleurs, fait son principal objectif de tout ce qui n'était pas « besoin de base ». Avec un autre jésuite, le Père John Bingham, ils ont imposé aux autorités thaïlandaises et aux représentants des Nations Unies qui préséraient ne pas contredire ces dernières, des programmes d'enseignement pour le secondaire et même jusqu'au niveau universitaire. Les thaïlandais, sous le prétexte que les réfugiés n'étaient que de passage sur leur territoire, ne devaient développer aucune activité d'avenir. Ils toléraient sans enthousiasme l'enseignement primaire et ils avaient interdit purement et simplement l'enseignement secondaire. Malgré cela, les deux jésuites n'ont pas reculé. Leurs programmes étaient donc officieux, désapprouvés par les Nations Unies et menacés de fermeture arbitraire par les unités paramilitaires thaïes.

Auprès de mes jeunes élèves, petit à petit, et en avançant plus par intuition que par compréhension intellectuelle, j'ai mis au centre de ma relation avec eux la confiance à rebâtir. C'est-à-dire que je devais devenir un point d'ancrage sur lequel ils puissent s'appuyer. Il faut croire que les enfants y ont cru puisque les premiers fruits de la confiance n'ont pas tardé à arriver. Leurs dessins, en l'espace d'une année à peine, sont devenus d'authentiques expressions artistiques, à la fois techniquement maîtrisées et riches de sens, à ma grande surprise car comme je le disais plus haut, je ne m'attendais à rien. Ils avaient fait du dessin un outil opérant de la reconstruction d'eux-mêmes. C'est ainsi que j'ai pu assister à la métamorphose de certains d'entre eux, arrivés ravagés dans le cours par leur douloureuse expérience de vie, je les ai vu se recomposer, se redresser et sortir triomphant des forces de mort qui les entraînaient vers le fond.

Cette qualité n'a fait que se renforcer au cours des années qui ont suivi et une authentique dynamique de groupe s'est mise en place durablement.

Un autre point qui me semblait essentiel était de ne pas renvoyer mes jeunes élèves dans une identité de victime. L'enjeu était qu'ils se constituent comme sujets, debout et tournés vers l'avenir. Les propos de Joseph Conrad que je cite plus haut me semblent, là encore, porter un éclairage puissant, par opposition, sur la force de la démarche qu'ont entrepris mes jeunes élèves. Bien qu'ils répondent à cette époque à l'archétype même de la victime, ils avaient une particularité. Ils étaient

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des enfants et comme tous les enfants ils ne se sentaient pas victimes. Par l'appropriation du dessin comme authentique moyen d'expression, non plus seulement pour eux-mêmes mais pour toute la communauté, ils sont devenus témoins et porte-parole. De victimes, ils sont devenus sujets, au sens plein du terme, ceux-là qui après avoir tout perdu, trouvent encore le moyen d'affirmer, non plus en s'appuyant sur la confiance dans les institutions de leur société mais sur leur fond propre. Et comme des enfants, ils ont fait tout naturellement ce qui est le fruit de toute une vie d'effort et de luttes avec et contre soi, avec et contre les évènements et la vie, ils ont fait acte de liberté.

A la fin des camps, en 1992/1993, et alors que les accords de paix étaient enfin signés, bien peu de réfugiés se réjouissaient de rentrer au Cambodge. Ils savaient que cette paix au rabais était due bien davantage aux pressions internationales qu'au mérite de leur résistance. Ils savaient aussi que leur pays ne leur ferait aucune place, les biens qu'ils avaient perdu étaient perdus pour toujours sans dédommagements. De façon très significative, alors que les Nations Unies prévoyaient l'octroi d'un lopin de terre pour chaque famille dans la formule de réinsertion, cette solution a vite tourné court quand l'organisme international a constaté que les terres vendues par les autorités cambodgiennes étaient les terres minées. La seule option possible ne fut plus alors que la maigre somme de 50 \$ par adulte et 25 \$ par enfants pour repartir dans un pays qu'ils avaient quitté depuis 12 ou 13 ans.

A la fin des camps nous avons escorté le rapatriement des grands handicapés au Cambodge organisé conjointement par l'UNBRO et la Croix Rouge Internationale. Le Père Pierre faisait partie de l'équipée. Je me rappelle surtout la surprise des représentants de l'hôpital de Battambang chargé de les réceptionner, quand il leur a demandé quel était leur programme d'accompagnement pour les handicapés qui rentraient dans leur famille. La réponse avait été assez abrupte : « Mais ici, au Cambodge, les handicapés ne survivent pas ! » (De fait, j'ai vu « tomber » les uns après les autres mes amis handicapés, plus ou moins rapidement mais inexorablement !)

De mon côté, j'ai quitté après cela le convoi pour tâcher de retrouver le plus grand nombre possible de mes élèves. Certains d'entre eux étaient encore dans les camps de transit au Cambodge créés pour remplir le rôle de sas avant le grand saut dans l'inconnu. Les réfugiés restaient dans ces camps entre une semaine ou deux, ce qui leur permettaient de retrouver de la famille ou de mettre au point un plan de démarrage pour cette nouvelle vie. Après Battambang, j'ai continué mon périple jusqu'à la frontière vietnamienne au sud du Cambodge. Ce que je voyais confortait ce que je savais déjà. La réinsertion était une épreuve terrible dans laquelle beaucoup n'ont pu se sortir.

Par contre et avec le recul, il est devenu très évident que ceux qui s'en sortaient le mieux, étaient ceux-là même qui avaient bénéficié des programmes de formation mis en place par le Père Ceyrac et le Père Bingham. L'éducation était la meilleure arme pour aborder une nouvelle vie, la seule réponse vraiment solide à cette réalité précaire et sans avenir de ces 13 années de camp. Certains ont trouvé des postes dans les ONG officiant au Cambodge, d'autres se sont placés dans les entreprises locales. Leurs réussites étaient la meilleure reconnaissance des actions visionnaires de nos deux jésuites malgré la désapprobation de l'UNBRO et des autorités thaïes.

Partout où je passais dans cette traversée du Cambodge, je faisais passer le mot que je mettrai bientôt en place un projet de Centre artistique à Battambang et que ceux de mes élèves qui en feraient le choix pouvaient me rejoindre. Le bouche à oreille marche au Cambodge bien mieux

que la poste, et j'ai vu défiler dans la maison que j'avais louée pour notre petite équipe un grand nombre de mes anciens élèves. Avec ceux qui ont voulu tenter l'aventure nous avons mis en place notre programme.

Le challenge était de renverser une situation qui assignait aux réfugiés l'humiliante et désespérante position de perdants. Il s'agissait de retourner au Cambodge la tête haute, non pas la tête basse en quémandant les restes d'un pays qui en avaient peu, mais en offrant nos services et nos savoir-faire aux plus pauvres. Là plus que jamais, je ne voulais pas que mes élèves adoptent pour s'y enfermer (comme cela me semble fatal) une position de victimes. Déjà enfants, dans le camp, crasseux et loqueteux, je les voyais comme des petits princes dansant au-dessus de l'abîme, ce qu'ils étaient. Ce qu'ils m'avaient montré par leur dessin, libres et debout sans s'appuyer sur les forces illusoires dont parle Joseph Conrad. Plus que jamais il s'agissait de tenir la station verticale malgré les embûches qui furent nombreuses. Le Père Pierre, hélas, s'est vu interdire l'accès au Cambodge par ses supérieurs. Dans la logique de cette destitution qui avait eu lieu dans les années 90, quelqu'un, quelque part du fond d'un bureau très éloigné du terrain avait décidé qu'il n'aurait plus de part dans cette histoire qu'il s'agissait d'écrire. Cette décision je l'ai accusée douloureusement car le soutien du Père Pierre eut été, ô combien, secourable. Mes jeunes n'avaient pas encore la maturité de porter un programme lourd, ils devaient encore vivre les expériences et les turbulences de l'adolescence et du début de la vie adulte. Mon association s'était réduite à sa plus simple expression et c'est pratiquement seule que j'ai du mettre en place l'ambition que j'avais voulu pour nous tous. Mais ceci est une autre histoire que je ne développerai pas ici.

Il faut tout de même que j'ajoute qu'après avoir passé le relais au Cambodge à l'association locale composée de mes élèves des camps et après une absence de 9 ans je suis revenue au Cambodge. Le centre s'était développé, les activités s'étaient multipliées, l'expression artistique affirmée. Il était comme un grand cœur qui bat, attirant à lui les espoirs et les énergies et rayonnant sur le quartier et bien au-delà. L'espoir avait tenu ses promesses, mes élèves étaient devenus semeurs comme je l'avais été auprès d'eux. J'ai ressenti un profond sentiment de gratitude vis-à-vis du Père Pierre qui avait fait de nous des acteurs.

En mai 2012 je me suis rendue en Inde pour lui rendre un ultime Adieu. A 98 ans, alors que son corps l'abandonnait de toutes parts, il alternait de longs moments de semi-conscience où il s'enfonçait en lui-même. Puis il ré-émergeait, reprenait contact avec son entourage. Parlait. Demandait l'heure pour se désoler de tout ce temps perdu, à ne rien faire. Et quand je lui disais qu'il avait tant fait et qu'il pouvait se reposer, il répondait invariablement: « j'aurais pu faire davantage ». Pour se reprendre encore et dire : « Non, j'aurais dû faire davantage ».

La dernière image que je garde de lui, c'est assis dans sa chaise roulante, émergeant de ces longs moments de semi-conscience et immédiatement saisissant la barre du patio pour se remettre debout. Un vieux lutteur accroché au ring, jusqu'au bout, jusqu'à la fin, toujours debout, toujours prêt à repartir.

ENTRETIEN AVEC LES FONDATEURS DE PHARE

SREY BANDOL [SB], KHUON DET [KD], SVAY SARETH [SS], ET TOR VUTHA [TV]⁷

A quel age avez-vous commencé à étudier l'art ? Est-ce que vous vous souvenez de la première fois que vous avez peint ou dessiné au sein de la classe de Véronique Decrop à Site 2 ? Qu'est ce vous avez fait ?

SB : J'avais 13 ans lorsque j'ai commencé. C'était avant que je rejoigne la classe de Véronique. Je ne voyais pas son cours comme une classe d'art mais plutôt comme quelque chose de ludique. Avec Véronique je me rappelle avoir commencé par le dessin au crayon. Elle m'a donné carte blanche avant de me convaincre de dessiner en perspective, depuis l'intérieur de la classe.

KD : J'ai débuté mes études en art quand j'avais 14 ans. Je me souviens encore de mon tout premier dessin, c'était dans la classe de ma marraine Véronique Decrop à Site 2. C'est encore gravé dans ma mémoire : un paysage dessiné au crayon à papier, en noir et blanc, représentant des gens qui se tirent dessus. A chaque fois que je venais en classe et que je devais dessiner, je dessinais des gens qui s'entretuaient, parce que c'était ce qui m'occupait l'esprit. Plus tard j'ai commencé à dessiner d'autres choses, comme s'asseoir contre un arbre, ou pécher.

SS : J'ai commencé à dessiner à l'âge de 13 ans. Je me rappelle bien, mon premier dessin c'était un paysage représentant le Cambodge, le pays comme je me l'imaginais.

TV : J'ai débuté l'art à 13 ans. La première fois que je suis allé au cours de Véronique, j'étais assis juste à l'extérieur de la petite école en bambou, je jetais un coup d'œil à l'intérieur de la classe. Elle m'a vu et m'a demandé « Qu'est-ce que tu veux ? ». J'ai répondu « je veux dessiner ». Je me rappelle encore de cette question, de ce moment. Je suis entré alors que Véronique distribuait du papier aux autres élèves. Je me suis inscrit comme les autres. Elle m'a donné une feuille, un crayon, une gomme et une règle. Elle m'a alors demandé de dessiner ce que je voyais dans la salle. Je ne savais pas encore dessiner à ce moment là, mais j'aimais ça.

De tout ce que vous avez appris avec Véronique sur l'art et comment faire de l'art, qu'est-ce qui était le plus important ?

SB : Au final ce que j'ai retenu d'elle c'est la perspective. En fait elle n'enseignait pas la perspective, mais elle m'encourageait à l'explorer par moi-même. Ce qui était le plus important c'était ce changement de mentalité.

⁷ French translation by Emiko Stock.

KD : Au début, je ne comprenais pas l'importance de ce que Véronique nous enseignait sur l'art. Je savais juste que lorsque je venais en cours, je me sentais libre de dessiner et d'exprimer ce que je ressentais. A l'époque je vivais à l'Orphelinat Militaire où j'étais obligé d'apprendre les techniques militaires ce qui me causait pas mal de difficultés notamment parce qu'il fallait toujours savoir comment s'adresser aux autres et surmonter les problèmes. Au début je n'aurais jamais pensé aux cours de dessin en termes de carrière ou à un futur d'artiste professionnel, je venais juste pour le plaisir et pour m'exprimer. Je dessinais ce que je voulais dessiner. C'est en grandissant que j'ai réalisé à quel point l'art c'est une liberté, à quel point c'est essentiel au développement et aux émotions.

SS : Véronique m'a appris ce qu'était la liberté d'expression à travers l'art et donné les moyens de m'exprimer à travers le dessin et les couleurs, en partant de terribles souvenirs d'enfance. Elle m'a appris les couleurs de la vie.

TV : Le plus important que j'ai retenu c'est comment m'exprimer à travers l'art. Comment donner et comment partager avec les autres. Comment vivre au sein d'un group social.

Pourquoi pensez-vous que Véronique avait décidé de ré-établir l'école des arts Phare à Battambang ?

SB : Je pense que c'est parce qu'elle nous aimait et voulait que nous devenions artistes dans le futur. Parce que c'était une période très importante et particulière pour le Cambodge, dans laquelle les arts pouvaient jouer un rôle essentiel en terme d'action, de thérapie et d'histoire. C'est pour cela qu'elle nous a vraiment poussés et même contrôlés lorsque nous avons commencé à Phare.

KD : Lorsque j'ai été rapatrié, j'ai pensé que je devrais poursuivre les activités du camp, mais d'autres étudiants et moi même nous n'avions aucune idée de comment faire pour continuer. Pour commencer on n'avait pas d'argent, et même aucune idée de comment mettre en place une école d'art. Et puis on avait pas les compétences pour lancer le processus. Heureusement, Véronique était aussi ici à Battambang, alors elle nous a aidé à ré-établir des activités comme au camps. Au départ elle voulait juste créer une toute petite entreprise, parce qu'elle voulait qu'on ait du travail, ce qui nous permettrait de poursuivre notre mission artistique. Elle n'aurait jamais imaginé la création d'une organisation aussi énorme que Phare Ponleu Selapak.

SS : Véronique voulait nous permettre de partager notre expérience avec ceux qui nous entouraient. Elle voulait aussi soutenir la réhabilitation de la culture et des arts Khmers.

TV : En fait, pour répondre à cette question, il faut retourner à Site 2. Avant la rapatriation au Cambodge, Véronique avait demandé nos adresses au Cambodge parce que elle voulait continuer le projet, même si elle ne connaissait rien de notre pays. Elle s'inquiétait de notre future, de notre travail, de ce que l'on deviendrait lorsque l'on rentrerait au Cambodge. Elle a donc créer l'école pour nous procurer des emplois. Pourquoi Battambang ? Parce qu'une large part de notre histoire vient de cette région. Beaucoup de réfugiés sont retournés là-bas. Cette ville elle n'est pas surpeuplée, et

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il y avait une place pour la recherche sur l'art. Ce dont je me rappelle le mieux c'est qu'elle visait en fait à ouvrir l'école à Battambang afin de contribuer à l'histoire de l'art du Cambodge.

A quel moment et pour quelle raison avez-vous rejoint Véronique dans la reconstitution de l'école des arts à Battambang ?

SB : Je crois que c'était à peu près deux mois après l'arrivée de Véronique au Cambodge en 1994.

KD : J'ai rencontré Véronique en 1993 afin de relancer l'école des arts à Battambang. Je me suis joint à elle parce que je voulais poursuivre ce que j'avais appris dans le camp et partager ça avec les enfants, surtout ceux qui devaient faire face à la souffrance dans leur quotidien. Mais ça n'était pas la seule raison. J'avais aussi besoin de faire quelque chose de mon temps libre.

SS : Je me suis joint à elle en 1994 pour fonder Phare parce que j'adorais ça et c'était ce que je voulais.

TV : J'ai décidé d'assister Véronique à ré-établir l'école des arts à Battambang en 1993.

Quelles étaient les difficultés que vous avez rencontré lorsque en lançant l'école ?

SB : C'était extrêmement difficile. On était à la fois les mains dans le chantier et à pratiquer l'art pour devenir enseignants, tout ça en même temps. J'avais beaucoup de problèmes à communiquer parce que j'étais jeune et que j'avais très peu d'éducation, j'avais un parcours de réfugié. Le problème majeur c'était que nous ne savions pas enseigner, parce que Véronique n'avait jamais parlé de pédagogie avec nous, alors j'essayais de raconter des histoires, de chanter des chansons, ou encore je dépensais une partie de mon salaire de 30 \$ en bombons pour mes élèves. Je pensais que le mieux que je pouvais faire c'était de leur donner beaucoup de cœur et d'amour.

KD : Avant de construire l'école, il fallait remblayer le terrain. Il a fallut que l'on se mette au travail manuel avec d'autres habitants des environs, de la communauté, parce que nous n'avions pas assez d'argent pour payer des ouvriers. On a commencé à travailler sans soutien, sans salaire, sans aucune compétence en gestion ou administration. On savait juste comment enseigner. Comme la communauté était pauvre, les gens ne voyaient pas vraiment l'intérêt d'envoyer leurs enfants pour aider. Ils étaient préoccupés par leur subsistance quotidienne, alors ils trouvaient que tout ça c'était une perte de temps. Les activités ont progressé petit à petit jusqu'au jour où ils ont compris l'importance de l'art. En 1996 nous avons du faire face à de nouveaux problèmes lorsque Véronique a dû partir en France pour des raisons de santé et nous nous sommes retrouvés seuls, sans soutien, sans salaire, sans direction. Certains des fondateurs sont alors partis pour leurs propres raisons, alors [Svay] Sareth et moi on a pris la gestion de l'école. Au départ on était tentés de tout quitter

lorsqu'on a vu les autres fondateurs partir. J'ai décidé de rester parce que je pensais que cette école elle avait été créée par nous même avec le très gros travail de Véronique, notre marraine. En 1999, une autre situation est apparue lorsque l'on s'est retrouvés à court de fonds pour tenir l'école en vie. Il a fallu qu'on emprunte à notre partenaire (Enfants Réfugiés du Monde). En 2002, nous avons dû faire face à une autre crise financière. Et cette fois-ci notre partenaire nous a trahi, ils ont utilisé l'argent pour leurs propres activités, alors j'ai décidé de mettre fin au partenariat.

SS : Je n'avais pas suffisamment d'expérience, je ne comprenais pas bien les objectifs, et j'avais du mal à croire que ça pourrait vraiment marcher.

TV : Je n'avais aucune expérience. Je n'avais jamais étudié la pédagogie alors j'enseignais aux élèves juste comme Véronique nous avait enseigné à nous. En plus les conditions de vie à l'époque n'étaient pas bonnes, je recevais un tout petit salaire (5\$ / mois). Et puis on travaillait avec des enfants majoritairement de familles pauvres dans lesquelles il y avait beaucoup de violence domestique.

Qu'est-ce que cela signifie pour vous d'avoir été un « fondateur » de Phare Ponleu Selpak (PPS) ? Est-ce que cela vous donne certaines responsabilités maintenant et si oui lesquelles ?

SB : Au début je ne voyais pas très bien ce que ça voulait dire d'être un fondateur, mais plus tard j'ai commencé à comprendre que c'est un honneur et une responsabilité. Je suis maintenant un membre du conseil d'administration PPS, je fais partie de l'équipe de direction et du comité de construction, tout en étant personnellement responsable de choses comme la plantation d'arbres, le nettoyage et la sécurité de l'école.

KD : Pour moi le terme « fondateur » réfère à ceux qui se sont engagés à développer l'école, peu importe pour combien de temps. Au départ être un fondateur ça ne m'apparaissait pas très important. Ca l'est devenu en 1999 quand on s'est retrouvés à devoir chercher des fonds pour continuer à faire tourner l'école. Et une fois de plus, en 2002, lorsque j'ai du tenir tête à notre partenaire afin de recouvrir nos fonds et mettre fin à notre partenariat.

Il y a certaines responsabilités clés lorsque l'on est fondateur :

- Ne pas penser à ses intérêts personnels au sein de PPS mais à PPS comme un tout.
- Contribuer aux orientations de PPS afin de poursuivre une vision et une mission dans un environnement sain.
- Assumer ses responsabilités dans toutes ses tâches.
- Conserver l'âme de Phare Ponleu Selpak.
- Toujours prendre en compte les intérêts des enfants en priorité.

SS : J'ai vraiment de la chance d'être devenu un « fondateur » de Phare. Ca m'a donné un sens des responsabilités, ainsi qu'une perspective critique sur les développements culturels contemporains.

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Je sens que je suis comme un gardien culturel du développement de l'art Khmer de notre temps.

TV : Etre un « fondateur » pour moi c'est essentiel car PPS fait partie de mon corps. Et puis c'est quelque chose d'unique que tout les fondateurs construisent ensemble en vue d'un mieux social, culturel, éducationnel, pour les nouvelles générations. Notre but c'est de reconstruire notre pays par les arts. Je suis très fier d'avoir été un membre fondateur.

Actuellement je n'ai pas de responsabilités particulières, mais pour moi, les fondateurs doivent jouer un rôle de soutien ainsi que de contrôle vis à vis du directeur de Phare, afin de développer et améliorer PPS et de maintenir de bonnes directions, objectifs, et moyens d'arriver à nos buts.

Que faites-vous dans la vie maintenant ?

SB : Je gagne ma vie en enseignant à PPS et en vendant mon art.

KD : Avant, je passais tout mon temps à PPS, mais maintenant j'ai une famille alors je dois passer plus de temps (30%) avec eux. Je continue à avoir des responsabilités à PPS comme directeur artistique. Le plus important c'est de former la jeune génération à prendre en charge PPS après mon départ, car je sais que je ne resterai pas, ou que je ne travaillerai pas à PPS toute ma vie. J'ai aussi besoin de trouver d'autres façons de nourrir ma famille. Pour le moment j'ai lancé un petit business pour compléter mes revenus.

SS : Je suis un artiste.

TV : Je travaille comme professeur de dessin à PPS. Je travaille aussi comme peintre indépendant.

Qu'est-ce qui est unique dans la formation que les élèves reçoivent à Phare, et comment cela diffère de ce qu'ils / elles pourraient apprendre en art ailleurs au Cambodge ?

SB : Pour moi, ce qui rend l'éducation à PPS unique se trouve dans l'approche des arts contemporains, le graphisme, et l'animation. Ailleurs ils / elles apprendraient la peinture à l'huile d'Angkor Vat, du Bayon, des Apsaras et de paysages bucoliques.

KD : Les méthodes et stratégies de PPS sont uniques, elles n'existent nulle part ailleurs au Cambodge. A PPS les étudiant(e)s sont amené(e)s à comprendre la valeur des arts. On leur donne des opportunités de créativité artistique (expositions de leurs œuvres, même lorsqu'ils / elles sont encore étudiant(e)s), de développement des connaissances et des compétences, et une reconnaissance de la part des communautés nationales et internationales. De plus, au fil de leur éducation, PPS transforme socialement des enfants et jeunes adultes marginalisés en ressources reconnues par la société. Enfin, PPS est la première institution au Cambodge à développer une école

d'Arts Visuels et Appliqués. PPS était aussi premier à développer au Cambodge une formation en art contemporain.

SS : A Phare, les élèves apprennent à développer des compétences artistiques qui peuvent leur servir professionnellement. Certains vont même jusqu'à devenir des artistes reconnus sur la scène internationale.

TV : La nature tout à fait unique de l'enseignement à PPS réside dans l'offre d'une formation artistique gratuite, ainsi que la combinaison peinture, dessin, animation, graphisme, cirque, théâtre, et éducation publique.

A votre avis, quels sont les atouts de ceux et celles qui ont étudié à Phare et quelles sont leurs points faibles ?

SB : Leur force c'est leur créativité et ouverture d'esprit. Leur faiblesse c'est qu'en majorité ils / elles ont un très bas niveau d'éducation.

KD : Atouts :

- Les étudiant(e)s de PPS sont venu(e)s à l'école par choix, pas sous la pression de leurs familles. Ils / elles forment des idées très créatives encouragées en classe. Le nouveau curriculum leur donne de nombreuses opportunités d'explorer cette créativité.
- Ils / elles ont des parcours difficiles et sont souvent de milieux socialement exclus, mais ils / elles deviennent des membres contribuant activement à la société au fil de leur développement personnel et professionnel.
- Ils / elles sont reconnus par les communautés nationale et internationales qui forment le marché de leurs œuvres.
- Ils / elles ont la volonté de travailler dur pour leurs futurs.

Points faibles :

- Leur manque de connaissances générales est une barrière. Ce à quoi ils / elles parviennent vient de leur imagination et de recherches internet.
- La connaissance qu'ils / elles ont est insuffisante car ils / elles ont peu de temps pour étudier du fait que l'école normale est loin de leur foyer.
- Les élèves sont souvent obligé(e)s d'abandonner ou de quitter plus tôt l'école car ils / elles n'ont pas le temps de répondre aux exigences de l'école, et ils / elles ont besoin de chercher du travail pour soutenir leurs familles et leurs études d'art.

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SS : La force des élèves de Phare vient de la large ouverture offerte sur les pratiques internationales. A travers ces expériences, ils / elles acquièrent un large éventail de perspectives sur l'art, le processus artistique, les techniques, et la liberté de produire leur propre travail. Leur faiblesse c'est qu'ils / elles n'ont pas les fondations de base en histoire des arts Khmer ancien, asiatique, européen. Ce sont là des choses dont les étudiants ont besoin afin de développer leur propres identités artistiques.

TV : L'avantage de ceux et celles qui ont étudié à PPS c'est qu'ils peuvent vivre par eux- / elles-mêmes, trouver leur propre voie pour s'exprimer dans leur travail artistique. Leur désavantage est qu'ils / elles doivent lutter pour vivre de leur art.

Quels sont les défis auxquels Phare Arts Visuels et Appliqués (AVAS) doit maintenant faire face ?

SB : Le plus gros défi auquel AVAS doit maintenant faire face c'est l'établissement d'une capacité pédagogique.

KD : AVAS est confronté à un manque de ressources car certains enseignants sont encore étrangers au nouveau curriculum et cela demande beaucoup de formation. L'école semble avoir laissé tomber certaines politiques antérieures de flexibilité dans le curriculum pour ceux qui ne pouvaient pas se permettre de ne faire qu'étudier ou de venir pour le plaisir. Le résultat c'est une chute dans le nombre d'élèves, plus grande de jour en jour. Le nouveau curriculum demande aux étudiants de s'engager à temps complet, ce qui les empêche de trouver un emploi, ce qui les pousse donc, à terme, à quitter l'école.

SS : AVAS est actuellement au cœur d'un processus de restructuration de ses pratiques pédagogiques et dimensions techniques, dans le but de devenir la meilleure école d'art au Cambodge.

TV : Parmi les défis auxquels AVAS est maintenant confronté : la finalisation de nouvelles infrastructures, le développement d'un nouveau curriculum, l'amélioration de la formation des enseignants.

Que pensez-vous de l'attention internationale nouvellement portée à l'art contemporain au Cambodge ? Quelle est la place occupée par Battambang dans l'art contemporain cambodgien ?

SB : Je crois que cette attention procure une opportunité pour la jeune génération d'artistes parce qu'ils jouent un rôle dans le développement et le partage de leur vision et de leurs opinions avec le monde entier. Le rôle des artistes de Battambang est de présenter leur travail et de promouvoir Battambang comme un futur centre d'art et de culture.

KD : C'est une occasion pour l'art contemporain cambodgien de prendre place sur les marchés internationaux et c'est une chance donnée aux artistes de développer leurs compétences et de

définir leur identité à la rencontre de marchés internationaux. De plus, c'est une bonne chose pour PPS, ça attire de nouveaux étudiants. Battambang est en train de grandir en un centre de galeries d'art contemporain cambodgien. Les galeries et les studios sont répartis aux quatre coins de la ville. Le Département Culture et Beaux Arts de la province a pour fonction et rôle de soutenir l'amélioration de ces espaces artistiques et de faciliter la mise en place d'évènements artistiques sur Battambang. Mais ce département doit à son tour être soutenu par ses supérieurs gouvernementaux.

SS : Ce développement signifie que Phare doit :

- Améliorer la structure de sa direction
- Mettre en valeur la compétence pédagogique de son personnel
- Introduire au sein du curriculum en arts visuels au moins quatre heure hebdomadaires de cours en histoire de l'art mondial.
- Etablir des résidences pour les artistes étrangers afin de permettre aux élèves de Phare d'observer les processus de recherche et pratiques d'artistes professionnels.
- Mettre en place des partenariats avec des universités internationales.
- Engager un(e) conservateur / conservatrice professionnel(le) ayant les compétences à l'écrit notamment, permettant aux jeunes artistes de Phare d'intégrer la scène internationale et de devenir des artistes internationaux.
- Créer un lieu de conservation du patrimoine de Phare, comme les musées et les archives d'art contemporain le font en France.
- Créer une bibliothèque et des collections permettant aux artistes de développer leur propre recherche.
- Séparer les études d'art des autres activités artistiques de loisir.

Je suis heureux du développement de cette attention internationale portée à l'art contemporain au Cambodge, car nous faisons partie de ce mouvement. Battambang est essentielle à l'art contemporain cambodgien maintenant, parce que de nombreux artistes vivent ici et l'école d'art est ici aussi.

Quand vous pensez à l'Art et au Cambodge, qu'est-ce qui vous énerve, vous met en colère ? Qu'est-ce qui vous rend heureux ?

SB : Je suis en colère quand je pense au gouvernement cambodgien, que je déteste, et particulièrement le Ministère de la Culture et des Beaux Arts parce qu'ils ne sont en réalité pas investis dans de véritables activités culturelles et artistiques. Par contre je suis heureux de voir la communauté artistique de Battambang s'étendre, et puis je suis heureux de mon propre engagement dans l'art :

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j'aime le pratiquer, et partager mon expérience avec la communauté artistique.

KD : Il n'y a pas de liberté pour l'expression artistique au Cambodge. Tout est contrôlé et seuls les aspects positifs peuvent être avancés. Les artistes ne peuvent parvenir à une véritable expression si celle-ci s'oppose aux points de vue des dirigeants. Ça, ça me met en colère. Les artistes eux mêmes sont toujours en compétition les uns avec les autres, trichant, ignorant ce qui se passe, effrayés de s'exprimer. Ce qui à l'inverse me rend heureux, c'est que la production artistique soit reconnue nationalement et internationalement, du fait non seulement des œuvres elles-mêmes mais aussi du développement communautaire et de l'arrivée sur le marché international.

SS : Je suis en colère quand je vois l'absence du gouvernement dans le soutien au secteur artistique. Cette colère se retrouve dans mon art.

TV : Ce qui m'énerve quand je pense à l'art et au Cambodge, c'est que vous n'avons pas assez de liberté pour nous exprimer et montrer notre art dans des lieux publics. Et puis, certains commissaires promeuvent les artistes juste pour leur propre compte. D'un autre côté je me réjouis de voir le peuple cambodgien s'intéresser aux expositions, et venir voir de l'art.

Ca vous arrive de rêver de Site 2 ? Quels souvenirs en avez-vous ?

SB : je rêve toujours de Site 2. Les meilleurs souvenirs que j'en garde sont mes amis, mon école, mon court d'art, ma petite amie. Je n'oublierais jamais les conditions de vie et les monts du Dangrek.

KD : Bien sûr que je rêve de Site 2. Je me rappelle d'une vie dans une prison, mais en même temps j'ai aimé ça. En 2004 je suis retourné sur les traces de là où j'avais vécu à Site 2, là où j'ai étudié. Ca m'a fait réalisé que je ne devrais jamais oublier le passé, et que ça n'était qu'un lieu de passage temporaire. Ce que je ne peux pas oublier ce sont ces moments avec Véronique qui m'ont donné la liberté d'exprimer ce que j'avais vécu sous les Khmer Rouge et au quotidien dans l'orphelinat. Et puis ma relation avec l'orphelinat et l'école, et mes amis.

SS : Site 2 est une part importante de ma vie, quelque chose que je garde au creux de ma mémoire! Je suis un membre de la famille fondée par Véronique.

TV : Oui, je rêve souvent de Site 2. J'ai encore des images en tête : tous mes amis d'enfance, la belle école (même si j'étudiais sous un arbre au début, à l'arrivée au camps), les difficultés du quotidien (comme de ne pas avoir assez à manger parce que nous étions une famille nombreuse). Je me souviens encore que l'UNBRO [United Nations Border Relief Organization] distribuait des cartons de rationnement seulement aux femmes, pas aux hommes. Comme dans ma famille il y avait peu de filles, c'était très dur. Chaque année l'UNBRO renouvelait les cartons de rationnement, alors chaque année, lorsque j'allais chercher les rations de ma famille, je me faisais passer pour une fille. J'avais des cheveux longs, je mettais du maquillage et une robe, j'allais jusqu'à scotcher mon pénis vers l'arrière, parce que les contrôleurs de l'UNBRO nous palpaient pour vérifier. J'étais

tellement gêné. Des fois, mon père et moi on sortait du camp pour chasser et trouver à manger. C'était vraiment dangereux de traverser les champs de mines la nuit. Il fallait échapper aux soldats thaïlandais qui contrôlaient le camp, afin de pouvoir sortir et rentrer plus tard. Il y a une question qui continue de me hanter : pourquoi l'ONU ne donnait des rations qu'aux femmes ? L'école était gratuite à Site 2. L'odeur du pain pendant la pause à l'école est restée avec moi. Ma vie s'est améliorée lorsque j'ai rejoins les cours de dessin. J'ai eu mon premier vélo grâce à une vente aux enchères de nos travaux organisée par Véronique.

Que signifie Phare Ponlen Selpak pour vous ?

SB : PPS c'est ma vie.

KD : Phare Ponley Selpak c'est un centre qui vient en aide à ceux qui sont vulnérables, enfants, jeunes adultes et familles, pour toujours. Ca n'appartient à aucun individu, mais à tous.

SS : Pour moi Phare Ponley Selpak c'est une lampe énorme qui illumine la voie pour que les bateaux atteignent le port en toute sécurité. En d'autres termes c'est un forum qui guide sur leur chemin ceux et celles qui aime l'art, afin qu'ils / elles puissent se rendre utiles à la société.

TV : Phare Ponley Selpak c'est une part de ma vie. Ca a été une longue aventure et c'est une aventure qui se poursuit dans le futur. Ma vie change de jour en jour avec PPS. Pas seulement ma vie mais aussi celle des enfants et adolescents qui y étudient. C'est un lieu unique au Cambodge qui utilise l'art comme moyen de venir en aide aux jeunes gens afin de gérer leur traumatisme de guerre. De plus, l'enseignement multidisciplinaire que nous offrons aux jeunes leur offre des perspectives de vivre de leur art. Ceux et celles à qui l'on enseigne viennent généralement de familles pauvres. L'éducation est focalisée sur la l'épanouissement et la ténacité. Les cours touchent des sujets comme le théâtre, l'acrobatie, la music et une variété de disciplines artistiques. C'est essentiel que le travail de PPS ait été fondé par des Cambodgiens ayant appris dans les camps ce que l'art peut signifier pour lutter contre les traumatismes.

Est ce que vous faites toujours de l'art ? Pourquoi ?

SB : Je fais toujours de l'art parce que j'aime ça. Je pense que cela fait partie de la philosophie et de la culture nécessaires au développement mental humain et aussi que cela contribue à une amélioration financière.

KD : Bien sur que je continue. Parce que je connais l'importance et l'utilité des arts et que l'art c'est l'âme et la vision de PPS, qui utilise l'art comme instrument de développement humain et de changement social. Et puis je veux continuer ce que j'ai appris et poursuivre aussi loin que je peux.

Histoires de Phare Ponleu Selpak

SS : Je continue l'art. D'amour et de colère. Et aussi d'esprit critique.

TV : Oui je continue à pratiquer l'art car cela fait partie de ma vie. J'aime ça. L'art c'est une opportunité d'exprimer ce que je pense, ce que je ressens, ce que j'aime ou déteste, ce que j'espère, ce que je veux changer, ce que j'attends du futur et ce que j'admire du passé, et tout le reste qui nous émeut. Ca fait partie de l'humanité de vouloir et avoir besoin d'exprimer ces choses là. Ne pas avoir les arts ce serait comme de vivre dans un monde noir et blanc quand la couleur est une option.

ជំលេវរៀងដែល្អារពណ្ឌសិល្បោះ

ហ្មារពន្លឹសិល្បោះជាមណ្ឌលបណ្តុះបណ្តាលសិល្បោះប្រើប្រាស់ថ្មីក និងជាអធិការក្រោរដោកបានមានទីតាំងនៅជាយក្រុងបាត់ដំបង។ សព្វថ្មីមណ្ឌលដែលលើជាអនុរាជាតិនេះមានច្បាក់ដំនាថ្មារប្រើប្រាស់ថ្មីកដូចជាថ្មីកសិល្បោះសុន្យប និងសិល្បោះអនុវត្តន៍ (សុន្យប, របនាក្រាបិក, គំនួរដីចល), សិល្បោះសម្បូជ (លោក, ត្រី, សៀវភៅ), មន្ត្រីយុវសាលា, មណ្ឌលកំសាន្តសម្រាប់កម្មារ, បណ្តាលឃើយ និងសាលាបឋមសិក្សារដ្ឋ ដែលមានសិស្សប្រមាណ១០០០នាក់។ ហ្មារមានប្រភពដើមចេញពីច្បាក់កំនួរដែលបានដោយអ្នកប្រើ Véronique Decrop ក្នុងឆ្នាំ៨៩៦នៅក្នុងក្រោមដែនកំសុខនាយកដ្ឋានសាយដូសិតនៅតាមជាយក្រុងដែនខ្លួនបានប្រើប្រាស់ហ្មារកែត ឡើងដោយមានការចូលរួមពីសំណាក់មនុស្សប្រើប្រាស់និងជ្រើលដោយអ្នកដែលមានចំណាក់ចំណាលបច្ចុបានសិល្បោះ និងនៅតែជាបញ្ញាបំណាក់ចំណាក់ចំណាលបច្ចុបានសិល្បោះឡើងនៅបន្ទាប់មុនឡើត។

តាមទំនើតនេះគឺជាអត្ថបទរបស់អ្នកប្រើ Decrop និងបទសម្ងាត់បំនួនទាំងពីរដែលនឹងលើកយកមកបង្ហាញបន្ទាប់គ្នាប់ជាបុន្ផ័យគឺជាការបកប្រាយរបស់អ្នកប្រើ Decrop ស្តីពីបំណាក់បក្សិតិបំណាក់សំណាក់របស់អ្នកប្រើជាបុន្ផ័យក្នុងការស្វាបនាប្រាកបនៅក្នុងការបង្ហាញបន្ទាប់គ្នាប់ជាបុន្ផ័យដែលប្រាយមកបានប្រកាយសាលាបណ្តុះបណ្តាលសិល្បោះនៅក្នុងបាត់ដំបង។ អ្នកប្រើ Decrop សរស់អត្ថបទនេះខ្លួនឯងដល់លោកឈីតុក Pierre Ceyrac បន្ទាប់ពីលោកបានលាតកលោកនៅទៅក្នុងឆ្នាំ៨០១៨៧ ចំពោះអ្នកប្រើ Decrop ន្មាបនិកដើមបំផុតក្នុងការបង្កើតឡើមានហ្មារ គឺលោកឈីតុក Pierre Ceyrac នេះជាដី អត្ថបទនេះគឺជូនុញ្ញជ្រើនដែលនឹងឡើងឡើងជាបុន្ផ័យគេនៅទីនេះ។ អត្ថបទដើមជាកាសាទាកំនុះដែលមានការខុសត្រូវៗ ពីសម្រួលអត្ថបទដែលបានកែសម្រួលរបស់អ្នកប្រើ Decrop នេះអាចមើលនៅលើគេហទំនើរមួយដែលបង្កើតឡើងដោយអ្នកប្រើជ្រើនបំពុំត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើងដោយ “ប្រវត្តិដើមរបស់ហ្មារ”¹ បន្ទាប់មកអត្ថបទនេះកំមានលាតកត្រូវដោនៃនៅក្នុងសិក្សាសាលាអនុរាជាតិមួយ ពីរបំដោយ Théâtre du Soleil, Paris សាកលវិទ្យាលីយ Leed និង Collège international de Philosophie, Paris ប្របញ្ជានធនការសម្បូជលោននៅឆ្នាំ៨០១៣ដោយក្រុមសិល្បោះសិល្បោះសិល្បោះករហ្មារ មានចំណាក់ដើរបាន “ប្រវត្តិត្រូវឱ្យស្រើបានមិនទាន់ចាប់នៅពេលដែលមានសិក្សាបានព្រះមហាក្សត្រនៅក្នុងជាតិ” និងនូវដោយអ្នកប្រើ Hélène Cixous²

¹ Association Phare: Patrimoine Humain et Artistique des Réfugiés et de leurs Enfants, phare-historique.weebly.com.

² Sihanouk, Archives Inachevées : L'histoire terrible mais inachevée de Norodom Sihanouk, roi du Cambodge, sihanouk-archives-inachevees.org/#/page_id=1592

ଭାବ୍ୟ କାର

Véronique Decrop

គៀនទីនេះហើយដែលខ្ញុំបានធ្វើការនៅក្នុងដំណោះស្រាយក្នុងប្រព័ន្ធដែលបានបង្កើតសាលាបង្កើនគំនួរ ដែលក្រោយមកទៀតក្រោយមកជាសាលាបារពន្លឹមនឹងសិល្បៈនៅក្នុងបាត់ដំបង។

³ កំណត់អ្នកប្រើ និងការ «លោកធ្វើពុក» ប្រព័ន្ធដោយសារតម្លៃរបស់គ្មាន ដែលសម្រាប់បញ្ជីតាមតម្លៃរបស់គ្មាន អំណែក និងការ «លោកធ្វើពុក Pierre»។

ខ្ញុំនៅតែមិនអស់បិត្តពីការយកចិត្តទូកដាក់, ពីការថែទាំ, ពីសន្នានបិត្តដៃប្រធែ ព្រមទាំងពេលរៀល
ដែលលោកធ្វើឱ្យពីការយកលើយើងឯងយើងទាំងពីរនេះត្រាន់តែដាក់ទូកគ្រឿងដូរគ្រានខ្លល់ខ្សោយនឹងអ្នក
នៅពេលដែលទូគត់ជនត្រីព្រៃនកប់មិនអស់ត្រូវការឡើងឡើយ។ នេះហើយលោកធ្វើឱ្យពីការ Pierre ដែលជាអ្នក
មានអនុភាពលើគេដែលមិនបានអ្នកគ្រប់អ្នកមាន, មិនបានអ្នកទុកចិត្តប្រអ្នកល្មាកមាន, មិនបានអ្នកមានតែស្ថិកនីង
ធ្វើឯងប្រអ្នកជាត់ត្រូវក្បែរ

ដំណើរទេសណ្ឌានេះ ខ្ញុំតុកចប់ក្រុចបានឡើយ ហើយជាតន្លឹមយដល់ខ្ញុំសម្រាប់ថ្វាយឡើត ពេល
ដែលទេកទ្វានៅមួយជាទីផ្សេត។

ຕາບ໌ໄດ້ເປີດຕູ້ກົງມະນຸຍາ ດີເນາຜູ້ອັດສົງໄສ ໃຜລຸ່ມໍ່ຜູ້ບ່ານເກົ້າຖຸກໂຕງເນັດຜ່ານເກົ່າສູນທາດລ່າ
ໃຜນໂຊຣ-ເສງົມຍາ ດີ່ນາວ່າເນັດເນັດ ດີວິຕີຫຼຸ່ມບາກກໍ່ຜູ້ບ່ານສ່ວນໜີ່ຍົບລົງ ແກ້ໄຍງົງລົບຮ່ວມກຸ້ມືລົດຄວາມທີ່ເນັດເນັດຍສາ
ບຸານແຮງກາຕໍ່ການຜູ້ປະຕິເຜົ່ານີ້ ຖໍາມາຢູ່ເສດຖະກິດຕານະ-ຕາມູ້ຕົກສິນ New York ເພື່ອນມາເນັດເນັດ

⁴ កំណត់អ្នកថ្មី សម្រាកបំពាក់ជាប់គ្នា តែម្មយត្តលើដែលរក្សាយក្រាយបាន soutane។

ໜັສົງການ

តាមក្រុង Berlin ដែល ស្រាប់តែខ្ញុំបែនិកយើងទាន់ថា ហីមេរកតែលកអីពីក Pierre ទៅចូរស់ជាទុកទន្ល់
យើងវិញមិនាន។

ពីឆ្នាំ៨៩ដោយរហូតដល់ពេលបិទដ្ឋានក៏សម្រាប់សង្គមនៅឆ្នាំ៩៩ ខ្ញុំធ្វើការជាមួយក្រុមហេកីធនក Pierre គឺនិត្តព្រមទាំងរបៀបត្រូវបានបង្ហាញដោយក្រុមហេកីធនកដែលមានឈ្មោះថា Handicap International នៅនេះ យើងមិនអាចចិត្តឡើងបានឡើកត្រូវបានក៏បុគ្គលិកដែលជាបរទេសមកពីក្រុមធនូរ៉ែយ្យាតាក ពីបន្ទាត់សុម្ពីតុលបន្ទីរឡើយនោះទេ គឺរបៀបនេះហើយដែលនាំឡើមនុស្សគិតបានបើធ្វើធនូរ៉ែបំផុតគឺការនៃតុល តុលបំផុត។ គេត្រូវបានបង្ហាញដោយក្រុមហេកីធនកដែលទិន្នន័យថា “ប្រយ័ត្ន! ទីនេះមិនជាគេល Club Med ទេ” ។ ទូទៅបូណ្ឌុភាព៖ហើយ ការស្រែមនិធសន្តុះបិត្តដែលចង់ធ្វើអីដែលមានប្រយោជន៍កំណើរបាយខ្លួនដ្ឋានក្រុម កំង់ដោយប្រុងប្រែៗ។

វេលាកីឡុក Pierre វិញ្ញា គឺធ្វើស្របតាមទំនាក់ទំនង គាត់មិនដែលទូលាប់ពីរឿងកំបុកកំបុកទៅ គាត់តិចតែទៅរឿងជាំងាយទៅសហការទាំងអស់ដោយសុភាពរបសារ ហើយចេះទួកបិត្តគេងដឹងដីជាកាត់មិនដែលចេះលួចម៉ឺនដោយលាក់កំបាំង ក្នុងលោយឱ្យខ្លួនប្រអូសពេលការងារ (គាត់ត្រូវពេលមកធ្វើរបៀបនេះដី) ហើយម៉ាកនុពេត យើងយើងទៅរបៀបធ្វើការនិងសេចក្តីព្យាយាមអត់ធ្លាត់របស់គាត់ទៅកែវប៊ូលីនិងទៅកែវហើយ គាត់មិនដែលនិយាយអ្នីដីនឹងអន្តាយទៀតយើងដីនិយាយទៅសាប់ការ។ គាត់ឡើងនឹងត្រូវពីគ្រោះយោបល់តែមួយខ្លួនបុណ្ណោះ ហើយម៉ឺនមិនឡើងនឹងប្រអូសពីមួយម៉ោងទេ យើងធ្វើប័ណ្ណចុងក្រោមសេចក្តីពីទៅអ្នីការក្រោរដ្ឋាភិបាលនុពេត ដែលដឹងដីជាបីជាបី COERR នេះជាដើមដែល“ប្រជុំ” ព្យាយាប់ ដួនកាលរហូតដល់ប្រើបានដីក្នុងមួយអាជិគ្គផែនដី ហើយប្រជុំម៉ឺនទៅនោះដីនឹងអន្តាយមិនដឹងដីណាមេដី ឯណាបុន្មិន... ម្នាក់រាយរប់តែត្រូវបានធ្វើការដូចខ្លះ

លោក ឪ ពី ហ្មូប ដែលជាប្រធិប ហេរិយជាសេវភាពផែន្នា ដើម្បីការជាមួយគាត់គឺអស្សារម្យ

(តែក៏នឹងយើងទេ!) ព្រោះយើងមិនដោយគ្នានករត្រួតព្រាយ ខ្ញុំដាកអ្នកចូលចិត្តស្រីម៉ែង ហើយអ្នកចូលចិត្តស្រីម៉ែងតែចូលចិត្តផ្ទាល់ដើមបង្កើតការងារ គឺការងារនេះដូចជាបញ្ជីការស្រីម៉ែងនៅមានសន្ដុះឡើង។ កាលបីខ្ញុំផ្ទាល់ដើមគេម្រានអ្នកយកឱ្យខ្ញុំមិនចូលចិត្តរាយការណ៍ទៅទេ ខ្ញុំដឹងថាខ្ញុំអាចបង្កើយកួដគេម្រាននៅទីផ្សារដូចម៉ែង។ ដូច្នេះហើយបានជាខ្ញុំមិនប្រាប់គាត់ថាខ្ញុំមានបំណងបង្កើតអ្នកឈ្មោះយើង។ ទាល់តែគេម្រាននៅបេញជារបកនឹងខ្លះ។ ហើយជាធិសេសពេលនោះខ្ញុំត្រូវការគាត់ដូយទៅខ្ញុំប្រាប់មិនដែលអ្នកណាផ្លូវយើងលាងតុគាត់ថា “នៅ! កំពុងរៀបចំដែនការស្តីបូឌីនៅ?” នៅពេលគឺតិចខ្ញុំមិនទាន់បេញជាប្រាណដ្ឋីនៅម៉ានៅឡើយ។ ដូយទៅវិញ នៅពេលខ្ញុំសូមចូរគាត់ដូយជីតិកាត់ដូយដោយសុទ្ធបិត្តគ្នានកលក្ខណ៍ណាមីទាត់អស់។ គឺតិចវិញយកចាត់បំពេះសហការគឺអាចបាទាំ: “ធ្វើទៅ, ស្មារប់ឡើង, ខ្ញុំយកខ្លួនពំពេះពីក្រោយ!” ហើយគាត់ធ្វើដូច្នេះម៉ោង អំណែងចានិមិនជាប្រើប្រាស់លោកខ្ញុំពុកឡើយ។ គាត់នៅថ្ងៃយើងពីអំណែងចានិមិនជាប្រើប្រាស់លោកខ្ញុំពុកឡើយ។ គាត់នៅថ្ងៃយើងពីអំណែងចានិមិនជាប្រើប្រាស់លោកខ្ញុំពុកឡើយ។ គឺជាកំពុងរបស់លោកខ្ញុំពុកឡើយ។

លោកអ្នកតែនិយាយថា យើងត្រូវតែគិតពីមនុស្ស មិនត្រូវយកមនុស្សជាអ្នកខ្សោយ។ មានរដ្ឋម្មបាយដែលគ្នាយកមកនិយាយនៅទីនេះ។ កណ្តាល់ខ្លួនការសហប្រជាជាតិដែលមាននាទីត្រូវបានដំឡើងដោយអ្នកសម្របសម្រួលនៃអធិភាពបែបទាបិនម្នាយចំនួននៃប្រធែសចំឡើងដែលត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើងដោយអ្នកសម្របសម្រួលនៃអធិភាពក្រោរដ្ឋាកិតាលនានា ពេលម្នាននោះ ប្រជានបទនឹងៗ “កម្ពុជាដំឡើងដោយអ្នកជាមីនី ហើយបញ្ហាបែបសំអ្នកមានអ្នខ្លះ?”។ អ្នកសម្របសម្រួលម្នាក់រាជរដ្ឋបាលបែងចុះដែលបានស្ថាយលាកសំ។ លីដល់នៃអ្នកសម្របសម្រួលយើងគាត់ពួរឱ្យថា “ជាមីនីបានកម្ពុជាដីមីរីហើយគ្នាបញ្ហាចំណែកអស់”។ ពេលនោះអ្នកចំណែកអស់គ្នាមុខខ្សោយស្រីក! មានតែលោកអ្នកទៅដែលអាចពួរឱ្យដ្ឋោះបានទៅដាក់ដីនៃពេញចិត្តក៏ដោយព្រោះនេះជាការរំលើកបាន ត្រូវនិយាយតែរដ្ឋម្មបាយដែលសំខាន់ ហើយមិនត្រូវរិច្ឆ័យពីអ្នកនោះខ្សោយ។

“គិតពីមនុស្ស មិនយកមនុស្សជារដ្ឋ” ពុំមាននឹងយច្ចាមទដ្ឋីអ្នកធ្វើយ ហើយយើងគ្នានសង្ឃឹមបុញ្ញល់អ្នកទៅក្នុងនេះ។ ដើរការជាមួយគាត់ គឺគ្នានសែវភាពធមូត្រគ្នានថ្មីបណ្តាប្រឈុតាំងអស់ ព្រោះគាត់មានការបែងជាមួយបុញ្ញល់របស់គាត់ ពេលគីជនកេសុខី។

បិត្តសុវត្ថិភាពការងារ, ពន្លឹះនៃវត្ថុមានរបស់គាត់, ការដ្ឋាយលីត្តាលក្ញានធ្វើសម្រេចជាបុណ្យដែលនៅក្នុងបន្ទុក (ទាំងអ្នកគ្រែសម្រួល ទាំងក្រុមការងារគាត់) ធ្វើឡើងត្រូវបានសន្នឹះបិត្ត ខ្លះដើម្បីយកសារពារំលាយខ្លួនទៅបានឡាយ

ມາສຸກະ

ហេីយគេត្រូវបានព្យាយាយដែលទាំងនោះ ម្វោចតិសរក្សាទៅវិញ មាមយោះ កំណើននោះជាដុំ

ជាមក្ចសល នៅរៀងចំណែន នាយកប្រចាំតំបន់នៃ JRS (Jesuit Refugee Service) ធ្វើសេចក្តី
សម្របពីការឃើញយុទ្ធនៅក្រុងបានកកមកថា លោកអីពុកធ្វើការប៉ុណ្ណោះក៏ល្អមហិយ អំណែវេះតម្លៃ
បញ្ជីតិចយេស៊ូក្រុងជាន់នេះម្នាក់មកដំឡើស។ គ្រប់គ្រងជាកំត្ថិត្តដែរ ព្រោះ JSR បានធ្វើដោយលោកអីពុក
Aruppe នៅខែវិច្ឆិក ១៩៨០ ហើយ សាខាប្រចាំអាសីអាគ្វឹយ៍ គឺកំពើតម្រូវដោយផ្តូរការជាន់ដែលលោក
អីពុក Pierre Bingham និងលោកអីពុក Bingham បានផ្តល់ជូនជាប់។

នៅរាជធានីភ្នែកសៀវភៅ មានការផ្តល់ប្រជុំយកពិនិត្យនៃការងារ

នៅជាន់នោះ គេមិនដែលគិតថាគារធ្វើនេះបានសរសៃខាន់ជានយោបាយយ៉ាងដូចមេបានទេ គេយល់ជាស្ថីយប្រភ័ព្តិថាការដែលអ្នកគេសួនុនមកដល់ទីនេះមាននឹងយកចោរទៅហើយកីច្ចាតនឹងយកចោរទៅហើយ វិនិនឹងនឹងយកចោរទៅហើយនោះ គឺថាគារធ្វើនេះដើម្បីត្រួតស្វែងរកដូចជាយុទ្ធមូលដ្ឋាន

និយាយម្មយ៉ាត់មក គឺជនកែវសម្រួលដាម្នកតសិប្បចាំង។ បើនេះបាប់ពេញទៅដសសៀមក ដម្នាប់ផ្លូវអស់សារសំខាន់ក្នុងការចូលរួមការប្រឈមមួយដាក់ត្រាវាទប្រឡេសានលិចនិងខានកែត ដោយសារសង្ឃារមត្រដាក់បាប់ផ្លូវខ្សោយទៅដេរាបីជាម្នាស់កំណើម្មយ៉ាត់ដែរទៅអាចធ្វើដើម្បីទស្សន៍និងការធ្វើឱ្យដ្ឋានការក្រោរដ្ឋាកិច្ចនានាក៏ត្រាស់បូរយ៉ាងខ្លាំង។ តើតុលាឌីនិយាយបានកែវសម្រួលដាម្នកតសិប្បចាំងឡើតហើយ តើតុលាឌីនិយាយបានកែវសម្រួលដាម្នកតសិប្បចាំងឡើតហើយ តើតុលាឌីនិយាយបានកែវសម្រួលដាម្នកតសិប្បចាំងឡើតហើយ តើតុលាឌីនិយាយបានកែវសម្រួលដាម្នកតសិប្បចាំងឡើតហើយ

ដូច្នេះហើយបានជាប់លើកដែលគេយកដំឡូលសុបទោភក្នុងដីប្រទេសចំនួរដ៏ទៀត អ្នកទាំងនោះក៏
លើកដែលយកដីភីមាតុក្នុមិខ្លួន ហើយខ្លួនមកតិក្នុងការតស្សប្រចាំឆ្នាំដែលមានពីមុនមកក៏អស់វីយទៅ។
គឺមួយត្រឹមត្រូវបានដោយ ការប្រើប្រាស់ក្រឡាប់ចាកក្នុងការនិយាយស្ថិតិនៃការសរសេរនៃអង្គភាពនានា មួយឯកចារ
ជាបាត់ដែលបានដោយនូវការប្រើប្រាស់ជាមួយនឹងការប្រើប្រាស់ក្រឡាប់ចាកក្នុងការសរសេរនៃអង្គភាពនានា

ມາສຸກະ

ទូល់ដែនឡាតិ៍នេះប្រព័បីដូចជាថ្នាំងខ្លះមួយជំនួយកទោះដោយប្រភពិដៃលមនុស្សបានធ្វើកាត់។ រឿងរាជនាថ្ងៃតីក្រាយនោះ គឺល្អដល់នៅមនេតមនឹងផ្តាញការយ៉ាងជំមួយនៅសតវត្សទី៨០, ប្រភពិរបត់នៃជនកើសខ្លួនបុកបញ្ចូលដាមួយស្ថានភាពចំឡួយកែត្រួចដោយការគ្រប់គ្រងនៃអនុការសហប្រជាធិដែលមានជំនួយមនុស្សជំនោះកូដីនោះ។ ចំពោះខ្លួននៅក្នុងការប្រជាធិបតេយ្យខ្លួនជននិងពិចារណាបានអស់មិនហើយបាន សេវាកាតកូដីការគ្រប់គ្រងនៃមំដល់ត្រីមណា ហើយបានបង្កើតសេ្តាឃីសដែលបានជួយមនុស្ស តែមានអីដែលហេរបាកត្រីបានបានបាត់?

យើងត្រូវចាំបាច់និមួយា ត្រូវអូមូយដែលជាប្រភពតិប្បជនមុនការទេក្នុងសាធារណរដ្ឋក្រុងរដ្ឋបាល

ទីម្មយគត្តសានកាតជាចនក់សុខុទននោះតើម្មជ ដូរតម្យកនោះអស់អ្នឹងពីខ្លួនរលើវេរប់តាមវិធីប្រព័ន្ធឌីជីថទ្ធី ហើយមកនៅក្រោមទម្លៃនៃក្រុមអ្នកមានអំណាចបែងចែកដែលត្រួតលើភ្នាក់មួយឡាយ។ នៅលើគេបង្ហីស់នោះគឺអត្ថកាតដែលមានលក្ខណៈជាដែលដែលត្រួតដោយការប្រព័ន្ធទាំងអស់នៃស្ថិតិក្នុងកណ្តាប់ដើម្បីបង្ហីស់នោះគឺអត្ថកាតដែលបានប្រព័ន្ធដីឡូលូបនុកដនក់សុខុទនប្រមុជាដែលអត្ថការក្រោរដ្ឋាកិតាលនានាដែល UNBRO ដូលប្រើបានពេញលេញបែងចែកនូវវិស័យពេញ, អនាម៉ីយ, មួយបាការនិនសេវាផ្លូវជាដែលមួយអ្នកការការការក្រោរដ្ឋាកិតាលទាំងនេះជាចនបរទេសនៅក្រោមស្ថិតិក្នុងការបង្ហីស់នោះគឺអត្ថកាតដែលមាននានាជាពីកម្មដើម្បីការងារសេបជាមួយគ្មាននោះមានអាជ្ញាធរខ្សោយដែលសហការជាមួយហើយដែលមែលក្រុបគ្រប់គ្រង

⁵ កំណត់អ្នកនិពន្ធ៖ ពាក្យរោចកិច្ចនៃលេកខីតុក Pierre Chézéបូន្ទានភូមិអត្ថបទនេះ សូឡូតិ៍ស្រដែលបានយក Ombre & Lumière ទាំងអស់។

ជីវិតប្រចាំថ្ងៃ

ເບີຕຸ່ງເປົ້າໃບບໍ່ແມ່ນເຜົ່ານີ້ຄູາເວລັກ ເບີຕຸ່ງເປົ້າໃບການຍຸດໆຫຼາຍເສັ່ນໄດ້ລະບໍ່ເມື່ອການເຄົາມ
ມັດການເກົ່າກຳທຸລະເຖິງໃຕ້ເບື້ອນເງົາເຮັດວຽກຕີມູກເກົ່າສູນ ແກ້ໄຂມີມາຫຼຸດໃໝ່ນີ້ມູກຕົ້ນເນັ້ນເທົ່າ
ທາກໆຜູ້ປັດຈຸບັນ “ຕູ້ນີ້” ຜິດເນື້ອມູນຍັງຜູ້ເຫຼົາວ່າ ໄຊງບຫຼາດຕີ່ໂຕງກວ່າມຊຸມສູງຕີ່ກຽມຜັດຕີ່ຄູາເວລັກ ໂກກັບ
ລູບຜູ້ປັດຈຸບັນເງົາມານເຖິງຍເຕັະພັກຕູ້ນີ້ເສັ່ນກາລ໌ສູ່ລັກມູນຍັກໆເກົ່າຍ້າວ່າ ຊຶ່ກາບນີ້ຍາຍເນັ້ນເວັບ
ການດັກໆ” ໄດ້ລາຄັ້ນປະການຍັກໆ ຊຶ່ບົກນິ້ນຫຼາຄາລັດຜັດຕັ້ງກວ່າມເກົ່າສູງໃໝ່ເຫັນ
ເຕັມລົ້ມື້ນໃໝ່ນອາເກົ່າໄດ້ລັດກາມຜູ້ປັດຈຸບັນຢູ່ກວ່າມສູງໃໝ່ເຫັນ

⁶ កំណត់អ្នកប្រែ និងមិនចាំទេ ព្រះគឺជាមួយស្ថិតនៅក្នុងបរិបទសាសនាយេស៊ី ឯករាជ “អរហត្ថ” និងសំដោទេ អ្នកបានត្រាស់ក្នុងព្រះពួកសាសនាយា

ມາສຸກະ

ខ្ញុំនៅតីច្បាប់បានដាង្វារៈអរការណីទាំងឡាយអាមេរិកដើម្បីបែងប្រើប្រាស់បច្ចុប្បន្នយើង។ នៅពេលដាង្វារៈអរការណីទាំងឡាយអាមេរិកបានដើរការណ៍ដែលបានបង្កើតឡើងដើម្បីបង្កើតបច្ចុប្បន្នយើង។ នៅពេលដាង្វារៈអរការណីទាំងឡាយអាមេរិកបានបង្កើតឡើងដើម្បីបង្កើតបច្ចុប្បន្នយើង។

កាល់ពេលគាត់និយាយពីដនក់សម្រាន លោកអ្នកតែងតែសង្គត់ទៅលើសោក់ណា, ឧត្តមភាព និងបុញ្ញលោក ថា “បើចនឹងឯាយពីអ្នក ទាំងនេះ ចូរអ្នកបង្កួលបង្ហាញពីឧត្តមភាពនិងសេចក្តីថ្មីថ្មីរបស់គេ មិន មែនឯាយពីភាពព្រៃក្រល់បាកកោកយ៉ាកឡើយ” បើចនឹងផ្សាយគេមិនត្រូវយកឯកសារគោរព, កួនការស្រឡាញ់ បើពីផ្សាយ ទេ សូមកុំដ្ឋីអ្នកទាំងអស់! បើត្រានការគោរព, ត្រានមេត្តិយ៍, គឺត្រានប្រយោជន៍អ្នកទាំងអស់ ផ្សាយឡេ វិញអ្នកទាំងនេះ ដើរដែលនឹងផ្សាយប្រយោជន៍ដល់អ្នក... អ្នកនឹងយើងូចានក់សម្រានដានរណា? អ្នកនឹង យើងូសោក់ណាកាត, សេចក្តីថ្មីថ្មីរបស់គេ ហើយ មិនមែនយើងូតែភាពព្រៃក្រល់បាកមេនាទាន់ក្រោះនេះ គឺថ្មីបង្កួលការងារនិតិមេហីយ កុំពេចពីសោក់ណាណ៊ូអីមួយ បុមនុស្សរាង ម្នាក់។ បើពីផ្សាយ ទេ ខ្លួនយើងូចានក់សម្រានដានរណា!

“តីរយាបចព្យកអណ្តានិតម” ៖ នេះជាបំណុចដែលត្រូវយកមកគឺតិ ព្រោះខ្ញុំយល់ថាអង្គភាពក្រោរផ្លាស់បាត់បានមួយការដំឡើរលើតីរយាបទនេះជាទា ត្រានអ្នកត្រូវចូលចិត្ត! ត្រានតើយករបាមួយមកបញ្ចូរថែក ព្រំដែនមនុស្សពីព្រោកទូរដាប់ត្រាករឹង “តេ” និង “យើង” ទៅកីនធនយល់ហើយ។ ត្រូវបានអ្នកតើនតិចធ្វើយ៉ាងដូចខាងក្រោម៖
 ដូចខ្ញុំនឹងយាយមុនទនេះមកហើយបាន នៅទេសជាយើនធនយរឡើងខ្ញាំនុញ្ញាស់ ឡើតិចក្រោចខ្លួនបន្ទិចគឺតិនឹងយើព្រោក នៅពេលមុខយើងដ្វោះ។ គឺប្រឈរយើងបានរៀនទនេះជានិច្ច ហើយយើងមានបំណានចន់រៀនរបៀបអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អ្នមួយ ព្រោះ យើងប្រើប្រាស់ពីយើព្រោកកាលណាមុខភាពរាល់កម្មវិធីខ្លួន ហើយប្រគល់ទៅឡើងដ្វាត់ជាដើរនៅ ទៅទៀត កម្មវិធីនេះរលសំដូលគ្រារំដើរ ហើយដ្វាត់ជាមុនការរៀនអារម្មោបំខ្លួនជាម្មាស់ការនេះ ត្រានអ្នកតិនឹងគឺរៀន ហើយទៅមុខបានជាដាប់ខាត់ មានតើតីរយាបទគោរពបុណ្យណ៍៖ ទីបារម្មានឡើងម្នាក់ទៀតដែលខ្សោតខ្សោយ ការយកម្មាស់ការបាន

តាមយោបល់ខ្លួន ដំដើរដែលព្យាយារីជនកេះសម្រាប់ទិន្នន័យ គឺជាការបាត់បង់ទិន្នន័យបិត្ត និងទិន្នន័យបិត្តលើជាតិ,

ទិន្នន័យបានបង្ហាញថា ក្រសួងពេទ្យបានបង្កើតឡើងដូចជាប្រព័ន្ធដែលមានសំណង់ខ្លួន និងសំណង់របស់ខ្លួន ដែលបានបង្កើតឡើងដូចជាប្រព័ន្ធដែលមានសំណង់ខ្លួន និងសំណង់របស់ខ្លួន

ព្រៃងនេះវាគ្រើរគេដួលប្រុងជាន់ ត្រានអីក្លារឡ្ងច្ចាប់ខ្សោយ!

ໜັສົງການ

អនុញ្ញាតឡ្វេរីនតែត្រីមបច្ចុប្បន្ន ដោយអល់ឯកភាពដីជាផ្លូវជំនួយ ហើយធ្វើសិក្សាតីមិនឡ្វាមានទេ ទៅដោយឱ្យដាក់បញ្ជីតាត់ដែលមិនព្រមបាយឡើយ។ តាត់នៅតែលើកកម្មវិធីសិក្សានេះ មិនត្រូវតែត្រូវការហើយ មិនទ្វូលស្ថាល់ដោយអនុការសហប្រជាជាតិ ព្រមទាំងទ្វូលការគោលការណ៍ម្រាមបានឯកភាពពីសំណាក់យោជាស័រម្ម។

ក្នុងដំណឹងទ្រង់កាត់របស់ខ្លួនកម្ពុជា ទៅដល់ទីណាក់ខ្លួនដើម្បីពាក្យទោត្តិត្រូវបានគ្រប់គ្រង មណ្ឌលសំណូរ៖ មួយនៅបានកំណត់ដំបន់ ហើយអតិថិជនសិស្សខ្លួនដែលមានចិត្តចាត់ទុក គឺអារម្មកធ្វើការដួបដុំត្រូវ។ នៅប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ការប្រាប់ត្រូវពិមាត់មួយទៅមាត់មួយមានប្រសិទ្ធភាពជាជនប្រសណ្ណិយ៍ច្បាយណាស់។ ដូច្នេះ ហើយបានជាក្នុងសិស្សខ្លួនទិន្នន័យ៖ មកជាបន្ទូបន្ទាប់ត្រូវដល់ផ្ទះមួយដែលខ្លួនបាន អ្នកដែលមានចិត្តចាត់ទុកនៃខ្លួន ក្នុងក្រុមគ្រប់គ្រងមួយខ្លួនដើម្បីរៀបចំកម្មវិធី។

⁷ កំណត់អគ្គិប្បៈ ជម្រំដំណាក់ (Camp de transit) ជាជម្រំស្ថាក់បណ្តាឃេសនុម្ភននឹងចេញទៅទីណាមួយទៀត។

ມູນຄະນະ

ເຫຼົາເຕັ້ງຕາ ເຕລະເນາະຜັນເຕລະວາເຕັ້ງຕາທຳນັກສ່ວນ ຊຸ່ມືນບັດຜົນເງິນສີສູງຊື່ເຜົ່າສີເສຍກສວິຍາບາດຜັນຊຸກ
ຮັນເຄຣະເຕັ້ງຍໍາ ກາລືຕີ່ຖຸກເຄີຍເຕັ້ງກົງທາເກົ່າໃໝ່, ຊູນກົງທີ່ກົດ, ເຕັ້ງກົງຜິ່ມໆເຕັ້ງເຕັ້ງຍໍາເມື່ອລ
ເພື່ອງໜ້າທຸກເຄີຍເຕັ້ງກົງທາເກົ່າກຳທຸກກຳເຕັ້ງເຕັ້ງເມື່ອນໍາ ຄົ້ນຮູ້
ໄຟລຸກເຄີຍເຕັ້ງຍົກມັກເງິນຊື່ເມື່ອລ ບັນຫຼາທຸກເຕັ້ງກົງຜົນ, ພຽງຕົ້ນຂອນຍັງສົງກົນ, ສົດມານໄຟກເບີ້ຫຼືໄຟລ
ບຳການເກົ່າກົດ ເກົ່າຍໄຟລ Joseph Conrad ທ່ານັກເຕັ້ງຍໍາຊື່ອີ້ນທີ່ເຜົ່າຍັງນາງເງິນຊຸກທຳນັກເຕັ້ງເຕັ້ງເນາະ
ຜູ້ເຊື່ອຕີ່ເຫຼົາເຕັ້ງຕີ່ລົງລົງໃຫຍ່ເປົ້າໃຫຍ່ ຖື່ນົມບົດທຶນິດໃຈໆເຕັ້ງເຕັ້ງສະຫຼຸດສ່ວນເນາະ ດີ່ມານອະນາມຸກກຳເຕັ້ງ
ຊັ້ນົມ Pierre Boulle ປຸລົມກົງສຸກໃຊ້ເຮົາ ກົດບໍລິບົດໃຈໆເຕັ້ງເຕັ້ງສະຫຼຸດສ່ວນເນາະ ດີ່ມານອະນາມຸກກຳເຕັ້ງ
ຕີ່ເງິນມູນຍົມທີ່ຜົນ ເຜົ່າເສັບຖື້ສົມເມුບຕີ່ບັນຫຼືບໍລິບົດໃຈໆເຕັ້ງເຕັ້ງສະຫຼຸດຫຼັງຈາກທີ່ເກົ່າ
ບຸລົມຢາເຕັ້ງຕີ່ເຕັ້ງເຕັ້ງກົດບໍລິບົດໃຈໆເຕັ້ງເຕັ້ງສະຫຼຸດຫຼັງຈາກທີ່ເກົ່າ ເກົ່າຍັງມີເຫັນວ່າ ເກົ່າຍັງມີເຫັນວ່າ
ເກົ່າຍັງມີເຫັນວ່າ ເກົ່າຍັງມີເຫັນວ່າ ເກົ່າຍັງມີເຫັນວ່າ ເກົ່າຍັງມີເຫັນວ່າ ເກົ່າຍັງມີເຫັນວ່າ
ເກົ່າຍັງມີເຫັນວ່າ ເກົ່າຍັງມີເຫັນວ່າ ເກົ່າຍັງມີເຫັນວ່າ ເກົ່າຍັງມີເຫັນວ່າ ເກົ່າຍັງມີເຫັນວ່າ

⁸ កំណត់អ្នកប្រែ ៖ ប្រសិនបើកាលនោះខ្លួចដីបុរីខ្លំប្រើជាមួនទូទៅ

ឧប្បជ្ជកម្មពេទ្យលេខ៣៨៧

រូបភាពក្រោយបង្ហស់ដែលដំឡើងក្នុងក្រាលខ្លួន គឺនៅពេលតាត់ដឹងទូទៅមុននៅនោះ តាត់ប្រើប្រាស់ដឹបពីកេងអីរូញ្ញេះ យកដែលត្រូវការក្នុងដែលហិចថ្មីត្រូវក្នុងយ៉ាងតាមតែងតាំងដើម្បីយករាយ មិនខុសគ្នាទីអ្នកបម្រាប់ដឹងចាស់ ដែលត្រូវការក្នុងរបៀបដល់ទិបញ្ញប់ ឬររហូត ត្រូវមួនប្រយុទ្ធដោយទៅត្រូវតាម

^៩ កំណត់អ្នកប្រើ សមាប់អ្នកពិការដើម្បីនូវប្រា

ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ පිළිබඳ සාකච්ඡා

ស្រី បណ្តុល [ស.ប.] យុន ដែត [យ.ដ.] ស្វាយ សារេត [ស.ស.] និង តោ វិត្យា [ត.វ.]

ពីអ្នកចាប់ផ្តើមរៀនសិល្បោះនៅមាសយុប្បន្ទាន ? តើអ្នកចងចាំលើកដំបូងដែលអ្នកបានគ្រែកនូវទីផ្សារពាណិជ្ជកម្មរបស់អ្នក (តូ Véronique Decrop នៅសាសយដ្ឋនៃប្រទេស ? ហើយអ្នកបានធ្វើអ្នកខ្លះទេលនោះ ?

ស៊.ប.៖ ខ្ញុំបានចាប់ផ្តើមរៀនសិល្បោះកាលពីខ្ញុំមានអាយុៗ១៣ឆ្នាំ។ ពេលនោះ មុនខ្ញុំបានចូលរៀនដ្ឋាក់ជាមួយអ្នកត្រួវ Véronique ។ ខ្ញុំបានយល់បុន្ណានទៅ ត្រាន់នឹកថាគារដ្ឋាក់គឺនឹងសិល្បោះសម្រាប់កម្មាធិប័ណ្ណភាព។ ជាមួយអ្នកត្រួវ Véronique ខ្ញុំបានចាប់ផ្តើមគ្រឿងកំនុរដំបូងដោយប្រើខ្សោដោ។ ពេលនោះអ្នកត្រួវបានទុកច្បាប់ឡើង។ អ្នកដោយសេរី មុនពេលគាត់ប្រាប់ខ្ញុំឡើងគ្រឿងកំនុរទៅត្រានសូវក្នុង “ពាស្ទិចទីនេះ” អំពីថ្ងៃកាតហានក្នុងដ្ឋាក់រៀន។

ឃ. ស.៖ ខ្ញុំចាប់ផ្តើមរៀនសិល្បៈនៅអាយុះ១៤ឆ្នាំ ខ្ញុំពិតជាបងបាននូវរំបូែងដែលខ្ញុំបានគូរនៅដោយសាយជួយក្នុងថ្នាក់របស់ម្នាយធំរបស់ខ្ញុំ គីអូកត្រូ Véronique ហើយវាស្ថិតនៅក្នុងបិត្តខ្ញុំជានិច្ច វាដាកំនូវស-ខ្មែរដែលគូរដោយខ្មែរដូចនឹងបទសភាពមានមនុស្សបាត់ត្រាចេវិញទៅមក ត្រូប់ពេលដែលខ្ញុំមកថ្នាក់រៀន ខ្ញុំតែងតែគូរគឺនូវវត្ថុសិល្បៈនៅក្នុំកាលពេលព្រោះទីផ្សារទាំងនេះដែលជាប់ក្នុងបិត្តនិងអារម្មណ៍របស់ខ្ញុំ។ ក្រោយមក ខ្ញុំបានធ្វើសម្រេចទីផ្សារមនុស្សអ្នកូយក្រោមដើមឡើ និងសូចប្រព័ន្ធគ្នូរមនុស្សវិញ។

ស.ស.៖ ខ្ញុំចាប់ផ្តើមរៀនគូរបន្រោកាយុទត្ទាច្នាំ។ ខ្ញុំនៅចំប្រស់បាន រួបទិន្នន័យដែលខ្លួនបានគ្មានដើរដើរនៅក្នុងការបង្កើតប្រព័ន្ធដែលក្នុងការប្រើប្រាស់ខ្លួន។

តើវិមានចំណុចសំខាន់បំផុតដែលអ្នកបានរៀនទាក់ទងនឹងសិល្បោះនិងការបង្កើតសិល្បោះពីអ្នក (តូ Véronique) ?

ស្រ. ស្រ. ៖ អ្នកគ្រូធ្វើឲ្យខ្លួនយល់ពីសេវាការពេទ្យក្នុងការបញ្ចប់តម្លៃរយៈគំនួរនិងរំដោះកល់អនុស្សារីយ៉ា
អាភ្លាក់កាលពីកុមារការពុជានឹងប្រទេសតម្លៃរយៈការគ្រប់គ្រងដែលក្នុងការបញ្ចប់តម្លៃរយៈគំនួរនិងរំដោះកល់អនុស្សារីយ៉ា
ដើម្បីរបស់ខ្លួន

ត. វ.៖ អ្នីដែលសំខាន់បំផុតនោះដែលទូទាត់បានរៀន គឺរៀបចំពេញអារម្មណ៍របស់ខ្លួននៅក្នុងសិល្បោះ, របៀបផ្តល់ឡើងទិន្នន័យដែលការពាយអ្នីកដួច និងរៀបចំរស់នៅជាប្រព័ន្ធម្មាយក្នុងសង្គមម្មាយ។

ເຕີ້ມູກຄົງຕີ່ຕ້າເບດູຮັກວິທະນາຄົມ (ຕີ່ Véronique Salomé ປະເທດສີບັດເຊື້ອເຕີ້ມູກວິທະນາຄົມ) ບໍລິຫານແຫ່ງນີ້?

ស.ប.៖ ខ្ញុំគិតថា អ្នកគ្រូព្រៃវតែបន្ថ ព្រោះអ្នកគ្រូស្រឡាញ់និងរាយការណាត់ពួកយើដ និងចង់ឲ្យពួកយើដភ្លាយជាមួកសិល្បៈទានេអនាកញ្ចប់ម៉ោងទ្រឹតពីព្រោះវាដាកេលអេហង្សវិសេសនិងសំខាន់បំផុតសម្រាប់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ដើម្បីប្រើប្រាស់សិល្បៈកុងការតស្សីមតិ ការព្យាយាលបាលផ្ទុរាបីត្រីនិងកំនើត និងការកត់ត្រាប្រភពិសិល្បៈដួង។ មួលហេតុទាំងនេះហើយដែលអ្នកគ្រូជម្រាប្រឡូកយើដអស់ពីរាយពីចិត្ត និងបែមទាំងគ្រប់គ្រងពួកយើដនៅពេលយើដចាប់ដើម្បីរាយការហ្មារទានាគ្រាមដំបូងនៅ។

បុ. ន.៖ នៅពេលដើម្បីមាតុក្នុងនិរត្តិក៍ ពីជម្លៀមកវិញ ខ្ញុំតែងតែគិតថា ខ្ញុំត្រូវបន្ទាន់រសកម្មភាពពីជម្លៀបីនេះខ្ញុំនឹង

ជំណើរធម្មាងនៃប្រព័ន្ធសិល្បៈ

មិត្តភកត្តិប្រឈរទៅត្នោនគឺនិងមធ្យាបាយត្រូវបន្ទាក់យ៉ាងដូចមេបន្ថែមទេ ព្រះយើងត្នោនបានរីករាល់ដើម្បី
បង្កើតសាលាសិល្បៈ និងជំនាញនេះ សំណងណូ ដែរ ពេលនោះ អ្នកត្រួវ Véronique ក៏បានមកបាត់ដំបង ដែរ
ហើយអ្នកត្រូវបានដូរឃើញរបច្ឆាប់បង្កើតឡើងវិញនូវសកម្មភាព ទាំងឡាយដូចមេបន្ថែមទេ កាលពីអតិថិជន ម៉ោង
អ្នកត្រួវគ្រាន់តែបង្កើតនូវសហគ្រាស តុចមួយព្រះគាត់បង្កើតឡើង មានការរៀបចំអាជីវកម្ម អាជីវកម្ម ការបង្ហាញ
យើងឡើងបន្ទាក់សម្រាប់គ្រប់គ្រង និងបង្កើតសិល្បៈ តាមទេរីត្រូវ ទាំងនេះ អ្នកត្រួវបាត់បង្កើតបាន ការដំបូង
អង្គភាពហើរពន្លឹកសិល្បៈ សព្វច្បាប់នេះ ឡើយ។

ស៊រ.សុរ.: ពីក្រោះអ្នកត្រួវ Véronique បានបន្លដ្ឋយនិងដម្ចាប្បញ្ញកយើងសម្រាប់នីសីយសិល្បៈនេះ និងថែម ទាំងបានចូរញូកយើងនៅតែបន្ថែករំលែកបទពិសោធន៍រោងទៅមនុស្សដែលនៅក្បែរញូកយើងដឹង។ លើសពីនេះ គឺអ្នកត្រួវមានបំណងលើកស្តូយ និងស្អារឡើងវិញនូវសិល្បៈរបស់មួយ ដើម្បីខ្ចោះជាពិសេស។

តើនៅពេលណា និងហេតុអ្នកបានជាអ្នកចូលរួមជាមួយអ្នក (តើ Véronique បង្កើតឡើងវិញនូវសាលាសិល្បៈប្រាក់
បាត់ដំបងនេះ ?

ស៊ី. ប.៖ ខ្សែតិតបាប្រហែលពីរខេក្តាយ អូរឯកត្រូ Véronique បានមកដល់ស្រុកខ្លួនភ្នំដៃនៅក្នុង

ឃ. ស.៖ ខ្ញុំបានដឹងអ្នកត្រូវ Véronique ភីអិនឆ្លាំ១៩៩៣ ដើម្បីបានធ្វើរឿងពាណិជ្ជកម្មសាលាសិល្បៈនៅខេត្តបាត់ដំបង។ ខ្ញុំចូលរួមជាមួយអ្នកត្រូវ ព្រោះខ្លួចជីបន្ទាន់ឡើដែលខ្ញុំបានរៀននៅផ្លូវម៉ោងម៉ោង និងបែកកំណែករាជាមួយនីងកុមារ ជាតិសេសសម្រាប់អ្នកដែលមានទុក្រព្រឹយពីជីវិតប្រចាំថ្ងៃរបស់ខ្លួន។ នេះមិនត្រាន់តែបុណ្យឯកជែដែលជាបេតុនាមានបញ្ហា ប៉ុន្តែជាអ្នកដែលខ្ញុំចូលចិត្តនិងបង់ដើរនៅពេលទាំងនេរដែរ។

ស. ស. ខ្ល. ខ្ល. បានដូចម្នកត្រួវ Véronique នៅឆ្នាំ៨៩២៤ ដើម្បីចូលរួមរួចបំបងឯកជាប្រាក់ ពីព្រោះទាំងនេះដោយ
ដែលខ្ល. ស្រឡាញៗហើយបានធ្វើការ

ត. វ. ខ្ល. បានសម្រាប់ចូលរួមក្នុងការបង្កើតសាលាសិល្បៈប្រាក់ជាតិបង្កើតនៅឆ្នាំ៨៩៣៧យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ
ត្រួវ Véronique។

តើអុបសត្វិនី ដែលម្នកបានពីប្រទេសក្នុងពេលបង្កើតសាលាសិល្បៈប្រាក់នេះ ?

ស. ប. ខ្ល. បានថា វាតិចាកខ្លាំងណាស់ពេលយើនបាប់ផ្ទើមសាលា ខ្ល. ត្រូវរួចរាល់នៅមេដោយខ្លួន
ឯងដើម្បីរាយខ្លួនជាគ្រឹះនូវឯង និងខ្ល. ធ្វើការដូចជាកម្មក្រឡាចេដី (ឯកជី, ឯកស្រែ, ឯកស្រែ, ឯកស្រែ) ។ ខ្ល.
បានដូចបន្ទូរបញ្ជាប្រព័ន្ធគំពីការទំនាក់ទំនង ពីព្រោះខ្ល. ការអប់រំតិចត្រូវ និងមាន
ប្រភ័ពជាម្នកកែវិស្វាគុងឯកសារបញ្ជាផលសំខាន់បំផុតនោះ គឺពួកយើនបានពីដីនៃកំពីរបៀបបង្កើនទៅពីព្រោះ
ម្នកត្រួវ Véronique មនុដែលធ្វាប់បង្កើនដូកគុរកោសល្អជាលំពួកយើនឡើយ។ ដូច្នេះខ្ល. ពាណិជ្ជកម្មនិទាប់រួចរាល់
បង្កើនបង្កើន និងចំណាយប្រាក់ខែពាណិជ្ជកម្មនិទាប់សម្រាប់ទិញស្ថាប្រាប់បែកសិស្សរបស់ខ្ល. ពេល
នោះខ្ល. គឺជាបានពេលរួមបំផុតដែលខ្ល. អាចរំលែកដល់សិស្សរបស់ខ្ល. បានបង្កើនបំផុតគំពិនិងសេចក្តីប្រឡាយ
ដូចដែលម្នកត្រួវ Véronique បានធ្វាប់បង្កើនខ្ល. ។

ប. ឯ. ខ្ល. មុនពេលបាប់ផ្ទើមការសាន់សង់សាលា យើនត្រូវការចាក់បំពេញដីបន្ទូម ពេលនោះពួកត្រូវរួច
ជាកម្មក្រដោយខ្លួនឯងដើម្បីឯកជីចាក់បំពេញក្នុងនៅរួចរាល់ ជាមួយប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ និងសហគមន៍
ក្នុងនោះ ព្រោះយើនត្រូវការគ្រប់គ្រាន់ក្នុងការដូលកម្មក្រនោះទេ។ យើនបាប់ផ្ទើមការងារដោយត្រូវការ
គាំទ្រ ត្រូវបង្កើត និងត្រូវដំឡាតាំក្នុងការគ្រប់គ្រាន់ យើនគ្រាន់តែដីនៃកំពីរបៀបបង្កើនខ្ល. បុណ្យការ
ដោយសារសហគមន៍ដីនិងសហគមន៍ត្រូវបានគ្រប់គ្រាន់ យើនគ្រាន់តែដីនៃការបង្ហាញក្នុងរបស់ពួក
គេឡើចូលរួមក្នុងសកម្មភាពជាមួយពួកយើនឡើងទៅពួកគេគឺតែប៉ុណ្ណោះដោយគេគឺតែ
បានចូលរួមសកម្មភាពជាមួយពួកយើនឡើងទៅពួកគេគឺតែប៉ុណ្ណោះដោយគេគឺតែប៉ុណ្ណោះ
មួយទៅមួយឡើងទៅរហូតពួកគេ [សហគមន៍ដីនិងសហគមន៍] បានយល់អំពីសារសំខាន់របស់សិល្បៈ។

យើនបានដូចបន្ទូរការលំបាកមួយឡើត្រូវក្នុងឆ្នាំ៨៩៦ នៅពេលដែលម្នកត្រួវ Véronique ចេញចាប់ប្រទេស
បាកំដែលបញ្ជាសុខភាព ហើយបានទុកពួកយើនឡើងទៅពួកយើនដើម្បីត្រូវការគាំទ្រ ត្រូវបង្កើត ត្រូវការគ្រប់
គ្រាន់ ហើយស្ថាបនិកមួយចំនួនកំបានចាកចេញឡើង ដោយមួលហេតុដើរបស់ពួកគេ ដូច្នេះខ្ល. ត្រូវដឹក
ខាងសាលាដាមួយនិងមិត្តភក្តិម្នាក់របស់ខ្ល. គឺលោក ស្ថាយ សារ៉ែត ដែលពីដំបូងពួកយើនកំប្រឈននិងចាកចេញ
ពីសាលានោះដែរ ពេលយើនស្ថាបនិកដើរបស់នោះ ខ្ល. បានសម្រាប់ចូលរួមការបង្ហាញក្នុងរបស់នោះ។

ជំណើររដ្ឋមន្ត្រីដែលបានទទួលសិល្បៈ

ព្រះខ្ញុំមានអារម្មណ៍ថា សាលាតីពួកយើងជាអ្នកបង្កើតរាជរដ្ឋបាល ដោយមានការទិន្នន័យប្រចាំឆ្នាំ និងព្រមជាមួយព្រៃសលាមរបស់អ្នកត្រួវ Véronique ដែលជាអ្នកយើងមែនបំផុតរបស់ពួកយើង។ យើងបានធ្វើប្រចេះនូវបញ្ហាមួយទៀតក្នុងឆ្នាំ៩៩៩៩ ដោយយើងក្នុងទីនាសម្រាប់ដំណើរការសកម្មភាព ដែលជម្រួញពួកយើងខ្លួចរឿការពីដែគ្មូរបស់យើង (អនុការកូមារកៅសខ្លួនពិភពលោក)។ ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១៨ពួកយើងបានធ្វើប្រចេះនូវបញ្ហាប្រើបាយក្នុងទៀត ដោយក្នុងពេលនេះ គឺដែគ្មូរបស់យើងមានការទិន្នន័យស្រាម្នាព់ត្រូវ ហើយប្រើបាយក្នុងការបញ្ចប់ទំនាក់ទំនងជាដែនកិច្ចមួយពួកគេ។

សរ. សរ.៖ ឧប្បជ្ជានបទពិសោធន៍គ្រប់គ្រង់ មិនយល់ពីខិសដោពិតប្រាកដនៃគម្រោង និងគ្មានការដើរកក៏អើល្អពេលនៅ។

តើវាមាននីយយោងដូចមេចចាំពោះអ្នក កាលដើលអ្នកជាសាបនិភម្ពាកំនែអង្គការហ្មារនឹងសិល្បៈនេះ ? ហើយតើអ្នក ត្រូវនៅទួលខុសត្រូវឡើងចុចណានូវដែរបុទេ នាថេលបច្ចុប្បន្ន ? បើបានផ្តល់, សូមមេត្តាប្រើបរាប់ចុចនូវនេះហើយ ភាពទួលខុសត្រូវចាំងនោះ ?

ស្រ.ប.៖ ដំបូងទទួលយក ខ្លួន ពីរាជការ “ស្ថាបនិក” និងមាននៅយ៉ាងណានោះទេ ប៉ុន្តែត្រូវគ្រាយមក ទីបន្ទីយល់ពីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍យេស៊ែវ ពេលគៀមាននៅយ៉ាងមួយរាជរដ្ឋមិនការិយសនិន្តការទទួលខុសត្រូវឡើងចុប្បន្ទុក ខ្លួន ជាសមាជិកត្រូមប្រើក្រុរបស់ហ្មារ ខ្លួនធ្វើការត្រូវបានត្រូវក្រុមការដោយត្រូវបានត្រូវក្រុមការសារសង្គម និងជាតិសេសខ្លួលខុសត្រូវដោយជាបាល់ខ្លួនជោលិកចិត្តការទូទៅមួយចំនួនដូចជាការដំដើមលើ ការសមាគតិថ្ន និងការដើរយមេលសវត្ថការពន្លឺស្ថិតិសុខសាលាបាយ

- គិតពីផលប្រយោជន៍ថ្មានទីសិល្បៈដាក្យម ដាក់ដាច់គិតពីផលប្រយោជន៍បុគ្គលូ
 - ធ្វើឱ្យតម្រងទិន្នន័យការដឹកនាំហ្មានទីសិល្បៈឡើកនៃសូន្យនិស់យ និងបេសកម្មរបស់ខ្លួនប្រកបដោយបរិយាកសសុវត្ថិភាពនិងដោតដីយ។
 - ទទួលខុសត្រូវរបៀបលំការងារដែលកំពុងធ្វើ។
 - រក្សាង្វាលីដ៏របស់ហ្មានទីសិល្បៈឡើតដីរៀង្ហាន។
 - គិតជាបច្ចុប្បន្នអំពីគុណប្រយោជន៍របស់កម្មារ។

ស.ស.៖ តើជាសំណងម្មយុទ្ធបានភ្លាយជាស្ថាបនិកលប់អ្នករាបរាលីសិល្បៈ។ ទាំងអស់នេះបាន
ធ្វើឡើងមានអារម្មណក៏ចែះទួលខុសត្រូវ និងមានទស្សន៍ពិចារណានិងនឹងគោរពនៃសិល្បៈ
របៀបដឹងមីសហសម្ព័យ។ ពេលនោះហើយ ដែលធ្វើឡើងហាក់គិតថា ខ្ញុំតើជាអ្នកបែរក្សារបៀបដឹងមី[ឡាចំរួចរាល់] និង
ជាអ្នកយុទ្ធបានភ្លាយជាស្ថាបនិកលប់អ្នករាបរាលីសិល្បៈ។

ត. វ.៖ ក្នុងនាមជាស្ថាបនិករបស់សមាគមហ្សារទន្ទីសិល្បៈពីតជាមានអត្ថន៍យណាស់សម្រាប់ខ្លួនដោយសារ តែហ្សារទន្ទីសិល្បៈ គឺជាដ្ឋីកម្មួយនៃកន្លែកាយរបស់ខ្លួន ទន្ទីមត្តិនេះ រាជអង្គភាពយដល្បូមត្រួតដែលកស់ស្ថាបនិក ចាំដែនអស់បានបុជាការធ្វើរួមត្រួតក្នុងន៍យណាន ឡើងលីកតម្លៃសត្វមជាតិ សិល្បៈ-របួសម៉ឺនិត្តការអប់រំសម្រាប់គ្រួងទាំងនាន់ក្រោយទៀត។ យើងមានបំណងជាតិសេសស្ថាបនាប្រចេសជាតិឡើងវិញ្ញុដោយយកសិល្បៈជាមិញ្ចាបាយមួយក្នុងមិញ្ចាបាយជាប្រើប្រាស់ទៀត។ ខ្លួនមេទនការពិនិត្យនាមជាស្ថាបនិកសម្រាប់ហ្សារ សម្រាប់តម្លៃខ្លួនទាំងមានការទទួលខុសត្រូវអ្នីដែលមិញ្ចាបាយឡើង។ តែពេលបីជាយ៉ាងណាក៍ដោយក្នុងនេស្ស័យ៖ របស់ខ្លួន ស្ថាបនិកត្រូវតែមានត្រួតពិនិត្យការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រដែលនឹងដោយក្នុងនេស្ស័យ៖ របស់ខ្លួន ស្ថាបនិកត្រូវតែមានត្រួតពិនិត្យការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រដែលនឹងដោយក្នុងនេស្ស័យ៖ និងព្រមទាំងអកិរវិនិត្តថ្មីរក្សាទិន្នន័យជាលិកនិងគោលបំណងរបស់ហ្សារ និងព្រមទាំងនូវលទ្ធផលជាដ្ឋីការណាមិញ្ចាបាយ។

តើអ្នក (ប្រកបមុខរបស់ខ្លួន) កិច្ចពលបច្ចុប្បន្ន?

ស.ប.៖ ខ្ញុំបង្កើនសិល្បៈនៅប្រាក និងលក់គំនួរសិល្បៈរបស់ខ្ញុំ។

ជំណើររដ្ឋមន្ត្រីដែលបានទទួលសិល្បៈ

ស៊ី. ស៊ី.៖ ទុកដាសិល្បែរ:ករម្មយុប។

ត. វ. ខ. ី ដើម្បីរាជបាលក្រុងគ្រប់គ្រងប្រព័ន្ធនឹងប្រព័ន្ធផ្សព្វផ្សាយ

តើវីជ្ជាលក្ខណៈពីសែសដែលសិស្សទូទាត់នឹងពីការអរប់នៅប្រាប់ ? ហើយវាមានភាពខុសល្លឹកត្រូវដួចមេចដើរចំពោះសិស្សដែលធ្វើនីស្សយសិល្បោះនៅក្នុងបុសាលសិល្បោះដើរដឹងទូទាត់តុកដឹកប្រើប្រាស់ ?

ឃ. ផ. និងសាស្ត្រ និងយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ ការអប់រំ នៅក្នុងហ្មារ ពន្លឹម សិល្បៈ មានលក្ខណ៍ ពី សេស ប្រុក ពីគេ ដែលសិស្ស
មិនអាចទទួលបានពីក្នុងផ្សេងៗទៀត ក្នុងកម្ពុជា ឡើយ ដោយសារសិស្ស ទាំងនោះ យល់ស្តីដំឡើង នៅ
សិល្បៈ ។ ពួកគេបានទទួលខិកសស្ត្របានបញ្ជូន ចិត្ត ពីពីរណ៍ ស្នាដែរបស់ពួកគេ សូម្បីនៅពេលពួកគេនៅ
នៅជាសិស្សកំដៅយ៉ា ចំណោះដីនេះ និងដំនាចោះត្រូវបានទទួលស្នាល់ជាលក្ខណ៍ ជាតិធីនេះ និងអនុរាជាតិធីនេះ ។
ម្យាជនទៀត តាមរយៈការអប់រំនេះ ហ្មារ ពន្លឹម សិល្បៈ អភិវឌ្ឍ និងលើកកម្ពស់កុមារ និងយុវវិយ ដែលសង្គមមិនកប់
រក ឡើងតាមរយៈជាចនជាតិ សំខាន់របស់សង្គម និងទទួលស្នាល់ដោយសង្គម បន្ទះមពីលើនេះ ហ្មារ ពន្លឹម សិល្បៈ
បង្កើតសាលាដំនាចោះត្រូវ សិល្បៈ សូម្បីបង្អួយ ដែលជាសាលាដំបូងបង្គុស នៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជាតាម ហ្មារ ពន្លឹម សិល្បៈ
បានចាប់ផ្តើមនូវការអប់រំ ផ្សេក សិល្បៈ សហសម្ព័យ [សិល្បៈ បច្ចុប្បន្ន] នៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជាមុនគេបង្គុស ។

ត. វ.៖ ប្រព័ន្ធគប់វិដ្ឋាកសិល្បៈដីធិសេសបំផុតនៅហ្មរ គីម្យក់ទទួលបានការសិក្សាជនាល្អសិល្បៈដោយតត
បង្កើចូលជាជនាល្អគឺទូរ, គីម្យរដឹតចល, ក្រាបីកខិសញ្ញ, សៀវភៅ, លោន និងការសិក្សាគប់ទូទៅរបស់រដ្ឋ។

ការពិនិត្យរបស់អ្នក មីទេជាចំណុចខ្លាំងរបស់សិស្សដែលមកធ្វើនៅសាលាសិល្បៈសូន្យរបស់ហ្មារពន្លឹកសិល្បៈ និង
មីទេជាចំណុចខ្សោយរបស់អ្នកទេ ?

ស្រី.ប.៖ ចំណុចខ្លាំងនិងពិសេសរបស់សិស្សឱ្យការ គឺពួកគេមានការពិន័យដែលបានបង្កើតឡើងដោយនិងមានការព្យូទ័រខ្លួនសំដើរមួយក្នុងការអនុវត្តន៍ការពិន័យនិងការពិន័យដែលកំណត់ឡើងដោយនិងការពិន័យដែលបានការអប់រំចិត្តចូលរៀបចំឡើង។

సమాజ పరిషత్తుల విభజన

- សិស្សដែលសិក្សានៅសាលាសិល្បៈសូន្យបរបស់ប្រាកពន្លឹមសិល្បៈ គឺជាសុខតែចូលរៀនដោយសារសម្រាប់ត្តិខ្លួនដែង ពុំមានសម្ងាត់អាណាពាណាពាណាបាលបស់ពួកគេឡើយ។ពួកគេមានគំនិតច្បាប់ប្រុងប្រីនដោយពួកគេបានរៀនប្រើប្រាស់ពួកខ្លួនក៏ដែលសកម្មវិធីសិក្សាប្លូជាប់ដល់ពួកគេនូវភីកាសជាប្រើប្រាស់ពួកខ្លួនការច្បាប់ប្រុង។
 - ពួកគេមកពីប្រភ័ព្ធិសារមានការលំបាក និងសង្គមមិនកប់រក តម្លៃពួកគេត្រាយខ្លួនជាជនជានដែលសំខាន់នៅក្នុងសង្គម តាមរយៈបម្លាស់ប្បញ្ញរអកប្បញ្ញកិរិយាបស់ពួកគេ ព្រមទាំងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជំនាញអាជីវបាលបស់ពួកគេ។
 - ទទួលស្ថាល់ជាលក្ខណៈជាតិដែលនឹងអនុវត្តន៍យកបិន្ទុលកបិន្ទុតាមរយៈស្អាតរបស់ពួកគេ។
 - ពួកគេតែស្ថិនិងព្យាយាមអស់ពីកម្មវិធីការយិត្តិលើជំនាញអាជីវប្រាប់អនាគតរបស់ពួកគេ។
ចំណុចខ្សោយ៖
 - ចំណោះដើម្បីថាគារនាំបញ្ចាផ់ជំរបស់ពួកគេ។ អ្នដែលពួកគេអាចធ្វើបាន គឺតាមរយៈការស្រែម្រោមឱ្យនឹងស្រាវជ្រាវតាមអនុវត្តន៍យកបិន្ទុ។
 - ចំណោះដើម្បីដែលគេមាននៅពីពុំពាន់ត្រាប់ត្រានៅឡើយ ដោយពួកគេមិនមានពេលពេលប្រើប្រាស់ពួកគេ។
 - សិស្សត្រូវបានបង្កើតរាយការដែលបានបង្កើតឡើង និងពួកគេត្រូវការស្រើស្រាវការដោយពួកគេដើម្បីមានប្រាក់ចំណុលសម្រាប់ផ្តល់ពួកគេ។

ជំណើរគ្រឹងនៃហាតិនីសិល្បែ

ត. វ.៖ ចំណុបខ្លាំងរបស់សិស្សនៅហ្មារ គឺសិស្សទាំងនោះអារស់ដោយខ្លួនឯងបាននិងគេអារបង្កើតរបៀបផ្តល់ខ្លួនភ្លើងសិល្បៈរបស់គោរកចំណុបខ្លាយរបស់ពួកគេវិញគឺពួកគេដឹងមុនះដើម្បីរស់ដោយសារភ្លើងសិល្បៈរបស់ពួកគោរក

ដីឡេជាបញ្ញា [បន្ទូលសាលាជំនាល់សិល្បែ៖ សុន្មរុ និងសិល្បែ៖ អនុវត្តន៍របស់ហ្មារទីនឹងសិល្បែ៖ ដើម្បីចំណេះចំណេះ] ?

ស៊រ.ប.៖ ឧបសត្វិផលប្រជាមថែនេះមួនរបស់ហ្សារសម្រាប់ធ្វើកសិល្បៈសូន្យបនិនិត្តសិល្បៈអនវត្ថុនៃគ្រឿង គណៈបណ្តាលសមត្ថភាពនិងគុណភាពនៃរបៀបបង្ក្រីន។

ឃ. ស.៖ យើងធ្វើប្រទេសទូរកួត៖ ខាតជនជានមនុស្សនៅក្នុងសាលាជាំនាញសិល្បៈ សូន្យបនិនិសិល្បៈ អនុវត្តន៍
ព្រោះត្រូម្មយច្ចនឹងពុំទាន់សុំជាមួយនឹងកម្មវិធីសិក្សាថ្មី ដែលត្រូវឡើងមានការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលប្រើបាន សាលា
ហាក់ដូចជាលុបថែលបទបញ្ជាសិក្សា បុគម្មវិធីសិក្សាតាស់ខ្លួន ចំពោះសិស្សមិនមានពេលសិក្សាត្រូវប់ត្រាន់
ប្រពុទ្ធគេមកដោយត្រាន់តែជាការកម្មាធិនេះ ទាំងនេះធ្វើឡើបំផុនសិស្សមានការចិញ្ញុះពីមួយច្បាប់ឡើង
ច្បាប់បញ្ជាសិក្សាថ្មីបុគម្មវិធីសិក្សាថ្មីត្រូវឡើសិស្សមករៀនពេញម៉ោង ដូច្នេះសិស្សពុំមានពេលត្រូវប់ត្រាន់
ការជាមានក្រុងក្រោមគ្នាដូចជាប្រព័ន្ធផ្លូវការ ដែលបង្កើឡើងគេចាកចេញពីសាលា ព្រោះសាលា
មិនមានអ្នកគេដែលបង្កើឡើងគេ

ស.ស.៖ វិស័យសិល្បៈសូន្យបន្ទាប់រារកំពុងរៀបចំកំណត់ម្រោងផ្លូវទាំងនេះក្នុងគ្រឿងការសិក្សាអ្នកបាន

ត. វ.៖ នៅមានឧបសត្វុខែៗទៀតដែលហ្មារត្រូវដោះស្រាយដួចជាត្រូវបំពេញបន្ទីមដើរកសម្រាប់ដឹងត្រូវកែលមួលភ្លើសក្សាបី ព្រមទាំងត្រូវការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលសមត្ថភាពត្រូវបង្កើនបន្ទីម។

ពីអ្នកមានរាយណ៍យោងណាដើរចំពោះការកិនឡើងនូវចំណាប់រាយណ៍របស់អន្តរជាតិមកបើសិល្បែះសហសម្រួលនៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ? ពីខេត្តបាត់ដីបងមានពួកនាថីអូឡូនេសក្រុងសិល្បែះសហសម្រួលកម្ពុជា ?

ស៊.ប.៖ ខ្ញុំគិតថាការចាប់អារម្មណវេនេះផ្តល់នូវវិធានសំណង់ល្អមួយសម្រាប់វិចិត្រករ បុសិល្បករភ្លើងទាំងនាន់
ក្រោយពីព្រោះពួកគេមានតួនាទិក្សការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍និងបែករំលែកទស្សន៍និងគំនិតរបស់ពួកគេជាមួយពីការ
លេកកញ្ចប់ដ្ឋាន៖ តួនាទិនេះអ្នកវិចិត្រករបុសិល្បករនៅបានដំបី គឺបង្ហាញអំពីការធានរបស់ពួកគេនិងលើក
កម្មស់ខ្លួន៖ ឡើងតាមរបៀបដែលបានបង្ហាញពីការសម្រេចនៅក្នុងក្រុងក្រោមបន្ថែមទៀត។

ឃ. ស. ៖ នេះជាឌីកសម្បយសម្រាប់សិល្បៈសហសម្ព័យកម្មដាក ក្នុងការធ្វើដំបានទៅក្នុងទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ និងជាមធ្យាតាយម្បយសម្រាប់សិល្បៈករត្រូវតែអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អគ្គិសញ្ញាណា និងជំនាញរបស់ពួកគេ ដើម្បីឈ្មោះចូល ទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ ជានេះទៅទៀត ការឱ្យឯកសាលាសម្រាប់ប្រារពទន្ទីសិល្បៈដោយ ដែលអាចទទួលបានសិស្ស ប្រើបន្ថែមបច្ចុប្បន្នខេត្តបាត់ដំបងមានការលួតលាស់គ្រប់គ្រង់សម្ងាត់លើវិស័យសិល្បៈសហសម្ព័យ វិបីត្រ សាលសហសម្ព័យនិងសូខិត្យឈ្មោះបានកៅតទៀតឡើងប្រព័ន្ធគ្នុងក្រុងបាត់ដំបង។ មន្ទីរប្បុជមិនិងវិបីត្រ សិល្បៈខេត្តបាត់ដំបងមានត្រួនិនិជការដារមួយនៃយ៉ាងសំខាន់ក្នុងជួយដម្លេនិងគំន្លេករឹកបញ្ជីនេះ កន្លែងសិល្បៈទាំងនេះ និងសម្របសម្រលេចរួមជំណើរការ និងមានការប្រព្រឹត្តខេត្តរបច្ឆុក្រារណ៍សិល្បៈ ក្នុងខេត្តបាត់ដំបង។ ក្នុងមន្ទីរនេះត្រូវតែទទួលបានការគំន្លេក្នុងការសម្របចិត្តនានាតីច្បាក់លើករបស់ខ្លួន។

ស.ស.៖ ការវិភាគផ្លូវកសិល្បៈសហសម្ព័យនៅប្រទេសកម្ពុជាត្រូវបានទទួលការចាប់ អាមេរិកយ៉ាងខ្លាំង ពីសំណាក់អកដំនាងផ្លូវកសិល្បៈបែបនេះមកពីដំនឹកពិភពលោក។

ກາຕີເກີລູ້ຕະລາສ່າງເນື່ອມານັກຍົບຕະຫຼາກ

ជំណើររដ្ឋមន្ត្រីដែលបានទទួលសិល្បៈ

- បង្កើតបណ្តាល់យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រកសិល្បៈស្រាវជ្រាវ និងបណ្តុះបណ្តាលការសិក្សារបស់ពួកគេ ដោយខ្លួនជួយ
 - ផែនចែកការសិក្សាសិល្បៈ ឬជាប់ពីសកម្មភាពសិល្បៈ សម្រាប់កំណានផ្សេងៗ។

ត. វ.៖ ខ្លួនអារម្មណ៍រកកាយសប្តាយចំពោះការរៀបសាយចំណាប់អារម្មណ៍អន្តែដាតិលើវិស័យសិល្បៈសហសម្រាយរបស់កម្ពុជា ពីព្រះយើងជាដ្ឋីកម្ពុយទៅចលនាវិធីត្រួតនេះ។ ខេត្តបាត់ដំបូងជាដ្ឋីក ឬកន្លែងចាំបាត់ដែលមានសម្រាប់វិស័យសិល្បៈសហសម្រាយរបស់កម្ពុជា ដោយសារតែមានសិល្បោរ និងវិចិត្តករស់នៅទីនេះប្រើប្រាស់និងថែមចាំបាត់មានសាលាបណ្ឌុះបណ្តាលសិល្បៈរបៀបនេះដែរ។

នៅពេលដឹងថ្មីកិត្តជល់សិល្បៈ និងប្រចែសកម្ពុជា អ្នដឹងលធ្វើឱ្យអ្នកខិះ ? អ្នដឹងលធ្វើអ្នកសប្តាយ ?

ស.ស.៖ នៅពេលដែលទីក្រុងការអំពីសិល្បៈនៅកម្ពុជា ទីតែវនឹងកីឡានឹងដល់រដ្ឋាភិបាលស្ថុភូទផ្តល់ពុំមានសមត្ថភាពត្រូវប៉ះត្រានៃមីត្តិភាពច្រើនដែលវិស័យសិល្បៈ។ ភាពអប់អរគាំន់នេះធ្វើឡើងខ្លួនបញ្ជាញតាមការងារសិល្បៈរបស់ខ្លួន។

គ. វ.៖ អ្នកដែលធ្វើឲ្យខ្ចោះនៅទេសបានដែលខ្ចោះគឺតាមចំណាំសិរី៖ នៅក្នុងប្រទេសរបស់ខ្លួនទៅ គឺបែងច្រែនសេវា

តើអ្នកធ្លាប់សុបិន្ទូយើងម្ចោះសាយដូច ? អ្នកជាអនុសារីយូដឹលអ្នកបានរក្សាទីជា ម្ចោះសាយដូច ?

ស្រ. ប.៖ ខ្ញុំតែងតែសុបិនុយើញដ្ឋានម្ចោះសាយផ្លូវអនុស្សរីយើលូបំផុតដកក់ជាប់ជាមួយខ្លួនកាលនៅដែលម្ចោះសាយផ្លូវ
មិត្តភកភីរបស់ខ្ញុំ, សាសារបស់ខ្ញុំ, ប្រាក់គំនួរបស់ខ្ញុំ និងអ្នកជាទីស្រឡាញ់របស់ខ្ញុំ។ ខ្ញុំនឹងពាំងអារបំពេចបាននូវ
ស្ថានភាពសៃទ្រនិងជួរកំដើរដែលល្អូយ។

ស.ស.៖ សាយដ្ឋានជាថ្មីកយ៉ាងសំខាន់នៅភូមិវិត្តុ ហើយជាថ្មីដែលទូរក្រឹងទូកនៅភូមិការបង់ចាំរបស់ខ្លួន ដោយជាក្រុងក្រាមបង់បានបង់ឡើងដោយអ្នកត្រួរ Véronique

ជំណើររដ្ឋមន្ត្រីដែលបានទទួលសិល្បៈ

តើប្រពន្ធសិល្បែរណ៍ដីសម្រាប់អាណាព្យាបាល ?

ស៊. ប.៖ ហ្មារពន្លឹមសិល្បែរ: គំជាជីវិតរបស់ខ្ញុំ

ឃ. ស.៖ ហ្សារពួកសំល្បែរ: សម្រាប់ខ្លួន គឺជាមណ្ឌលអប់រំ និងបណ្តុះបណ្តាលដំណានសំល្បែរ: ម្ខយ ដែលធ្វើ
ដល់ត្រូវដែលដាក់យកនៅត្រូវ យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ និងត្រូវសាររបស់ពួកគេជាប្រឈរហូត្យ ហ្សារជាត្រូវសារម្ខយ, ហ្សារពួកមិន
ជារបស់នរណាម្ខយឡើយ ពេលគឺសម្រាប់យើង ទាំងអស់គ្មាន

ស.ស.៖ ហ្មារពន្លឹះសិល្បៈ ចំពោះទីមាននៅយចា “បញ្ជីវង់ដំឡើយដែលបំភូរិត្រូវសម្រាប់នាកម្មយកបច្ចុបាលត ដោយសុវត្ថភាព”។ លើសពីនេះ អាចទិញយកម៉ាស់ទៀតចា ជាទីកនៃសម្រាប់ដឹកនាំបំភូរិដល់អ្នកដែល ស្រឡាត្រូវិស័យសិល្បៈ ឬភ្នាយខ្លួនទៅជាបុគ្គលដែលមានប្រយោជន៍សម្រាប់សង្គមជាតិ។

ពីអ្នកនៅតែបន្ទាករដារអវិជ្ជកសិល្បៈប្រចេ ? ហេតុអើ?

ស. ប.៖ ខ្ញុំតែងតែដឹងថាគ្នាំនេះមិនសិល្បៈ ពីព្រោះវាគារធ្វើកម្មយឱនដឹតរបស់ខ្ញុំ ខ្ញុំគឺតាម វាគារធ្វើកម្មយឱនទស្សនវិញ្ញា និងភាពចាប់បើរបួនម៉ែនពេះការវិភាគតាមសំគាល់តាមត្រាងារបស់មនុស្សនិងបង្កើនចំណែល សម្រាប់ជីវភាពផែ។

ប. ជ.៖ ពីពណ៌ស់ ខ្ញុំនៅតែធ្វើការដារស្ថិតជាមួយសិល្បៈ ព្រោះខ្ញុំស្ថាប់ពីសារសំខាន់ និងប្រយោជន៍ នៃសិល្បៈ និងជាព្យាលីនិងបក្សវិស័យរបស់ហ្មារពន្លឹសិល្បៈ ដែលប្រើប្រាស់សិល្បៈជាបក្រណ៍សម្រាប់ ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍នានមនុស្ស និងការធ្វើសូវរសួរមេ ហើយខ្ញុំកំណត់បន្ទាន់ដើម្បីដែលខ្ញុំបានសិក្សារៀប សូត្រ និងរក្សារិស័យសិល្បៈរហូតទៅដល់ទីបញ្ញប់។

ស. ស.ប.៖ ខ្ញុំនៅតែបន្ទាន់បង្កើតសិល្បៈដោយការស្រឡាញៗ ខ្ញុំនិងដោយទស្សន់វិវាទនៅក្នុងខ្លួន។

ត. វ.៖ ពីពេលហើយខ្ញុំនៅតែធ្វើការលើសិល្បៈ ព្រោះវាគារធ្វើកម្មយឱនដឹតរបស់ខ្ញុំជាតិសេសខ្ញុំចូលចិត្តរាយសិល្បៈ ជាជិកសម្បយឱនដល់អារម្មណីរបស់ខ្ញុំ អ្នីដែលខ្ញុំគឺតិច, អ្នីដែលខ្ញុំស្រឡាញៗ បុស្អប់, អ្នីដែលខ្ញុំបង្កើតសូវរសួរ, អ្នីដែលខ្ញុំបង្កើតានៅអនាគតនិងពីអតិតាល និងអ្នីរៀបឱ្យទេរតែដែលនៅសំរីក ដុរីញ្ចប់ នៅក្នុងកម្មយឱនមនុស្ស ដើម្បីប៉ុន្មាននិងបំពេញតម្រូវការទៅតាមការបង្ហាញនៅខ្ញុំទាំង នោះ។ យើសិនតុមានសិល្បៈហកក់ដូចជារស់នៅក្នុងពិភពលោកមួយឱនដល់មានតែពិរណ៌គីសិល្បៈខ្ញុំតែនៅ ពេលមានពណ៌បច្ចេះវិញ តីជាការរឿងសិល្បៈដូចមួយទេ។