

aesthetics. That is to say, *2046* is not a genuine revelation of form, nor does the film carry extensive cultural force to counter the American and Eurocentric themes of literary art. For example: the grand foundational framework of American cinema follows the understanding of art as imitation, *mimesis*, a view established by Plato's *Republic*, among other ground works of Western culture. Wong Kar Wai unabashedly forces his audience to inquire into the numerical meaning of *2046* in terms of representations and symbolisms, thus forcing *mimesis* upon his audiences. In a science fiction novel written by the film's lead character, Chow Mo-wan, *2046* is the year in which the desperate can recover lost memories. *2046* is also a bullet-train where humans manifest nonreciprocal lust for enchanting androids, and a hotel room where an unstable novelist dwells in darkness. Finally, *2046* is the last year of the PRC government's promise to Hong Kong of "fifty years without change" following the transfer of sovereignty from Britain in 1997. Thus it is mandatory for *2046*'s viewers to communicate the representation of the numerical meaning of *2046* and relinquish their focus on the film's human qualities.

2046 is a cold and mechanical film title, overbearing in its implications, but unrecognizable to lovers. *2046* represents a kind of categorical mistake in relation to *In the Mood for Love*, its predecessor. The film could have carried out a number of possible themes, character plays and plot structures, but Wong Kar Wai instead unweaves a misguided love narrative through the character of Chow Mo-wan, whose stereotypically male take on female indecision is the sole gear that pulls the plot from frame to frame.

Nonetheless, *2046* is an intelligent film. The post-Cannes Film Festival reedited version is a prime example of fragmented art, in which cinematographer Christopher Doyle presents a rich feast of visual extracts that sensually compliment each character's mood and expression. Doyle's visual sense is uncanny, and his every frame threatens to grind the plot to a startling halt as the viewer quickly forgets what the story is about while engrossed in the onscreen array of dazzling photons waltzing effortlessly into splendor. Regardless of its narrative ambiguities, *2046* is worth the visual experience.

Resource List

BUILDING SOCIAL JUSTICE

This resource list provides a wide range of websites, essays and other materials that deal with subjects surrounding state accountability and building social justice in a transitional society. First, "China-specific Web sites" comprises sources relating to mass human rights abuses in China. Second, "Existing Approaches" provides a few examples of other government- and privately-initiated projects to promote truth-telling. Next, "International Legal Mechanisms" provide the Web addresses of international judicial bodies. Lastly are "General Web Sites" and "Papers and Presentations" related to the issue of rebuilding society after violent conflict by a state party.

CHINA-SPECIFIC WEB SITES

64Memo Virtual Archive

<http://64memo.org/>

The most comprehensive Chinese-language archive documenting the history of the 1989 Tiananmen democracy movement.

The archive provides research information, audio-visual reports, photographs, and first-hand accounts of the June 4th crackdown.

The Laogai Research Foundation

www.laogai.org

The Laogai Research Foundation was established in 1992 to gather information and spread public awareness on the Chinese *laogai*, or prison labor camps. The Foundation publishes an annual Laogai Handbook, newsletters and special investigative reports, as well as assisting television media in preparing documentary films on the *laogai*. Books published by the Laogai Foundation, including testimonials by former *laogai* inmates, can all be accessed in full on the Web site. The organization has more recently expanded its focus to document and report on other systemic human rights violations in China, including public executions, organ harvesting from executed prisoners, the coercive enforcement of China's population control policy and persecution of religious believers.

Falun Dafa Information Center

<http://www.faluninfo.net/>

This Web site provides information on Falun Gong activities around the world, as well as reporting on abuses of practitioners inside China. They also report on details of conditions for prisoners, including torture, interrogation techniques, and a photo gallery of victims. A special "SOS!" Web page, <http://www.thzsr.addr.com/prison1.htm>, lists Falun Gong practitioners who have been imprisoned in China.

Chinese Holocaust Memorial

<http://www.chinese-memorial.org/>

This Web site was established by Wang Youqin, a lecturer at the University of Chicago who has been researching the Cultural Revolution for many years. It contains documents and testimonials in Chinese regarding persecutions during that period, as well as a list of some 900 victims and the circumstances of their deaths. English resources include a chronology of events and Wang's reports on the persecution of teachers. Wang has also published a book, *Victims of the Cultural Revolution (Wenge shounanzhe)* (Open Magazine Publishing, Hong Kong, 2004).

Virtual Museum of the Cultural Revolution

<http://www.cnd.org/CR/english/>

This virtual museum, hosted by China News Digest, includes more than one million words' worth of materials collected from scholars and members of the public, as well as articles from various electronic and print publications.

Red-Color News Soldier

<http://red-colornewssoldier.com/>

This Web site presents some of the photographs included in the book of the same name by Li Zhensheng, who served as an official photographer during the Cultural Revolution. The book, published by Phaidon, contains hundreds of photos never previously published.

China News Digest

Nanjing Massacre Page

<http://www.cnd.org/njmassacre/>

This is an archive for the historical documents and still photography related to the Nanjing Massacre and other atrocities committed by Japanese army in China during WW II. It is currently under development.

RELATED FILMS

Black Sun

Country: China, 1995; Genre: Drama, Documentary; Running Length: 1:30; Director: Tun Fei Mou; Distributor: Unearthed Films; in Mandarin with subtitles.

This film provides a graphic portrayal of the events of December 1937, when Japanese troops invade China and perpetrated the "Rape of Nanking."

Morning Sun

Country: U.S., 2003; Genre: Documentary; Running Length: 2 hours; Director: Carma Hinton, Richard Gordon, Geremie R. Barmé; Distributor: Long Bow Group, Inc.; in English and Mandarin with subtitles.

Produced by an American woman who grew up in China during the Cultural Revolution, *Morning Sun* provides a "psychological history" of the period through interviews with members of the generation that came of age in the 1960s.

Blue Kite

Country: China, 1993; Genre: Drama; Running Length: 2:18; Director: Tian Zhuangzhuang; Producers: Fortissimo Film Sales, Longwick Film Production and Beijing Film Studio; U.S. Distributor: Kino International; in Mandarin with subtitles.

The *Blue Kite* follows a child and his mother through the turbulence of China during the political volatile times of the 1950s and 60s.

To Live

Country: China, 1994; Genre: Drama; Running Length: 2:13; Director: Zhang Yimou; Producer: Chiu Fusheng; Released by the Samuel Goldwyn Co.; in Mandarin with subtitles.

To Live explores the events of the mid-twentieth century in China, including the Communist Civil War, the "Great Leap Forward" and the Cultural Revolution, through the eyes of a family.

Farewell My Concubine

Country: China, 1993; Genre: Drama; Running Length: 171 minutes; Director: Chen Kaige; Producer: Beijing Film Studio, Maverick Picture Company, Tomson Films; In Mandarin with subtitles.

This star-packed film, which won the Golden Globe award for Best Foreign Film

and Best Picture honors at the Cannes Film Festival, includes memorable scenes of the oppressive climate of the Cultural Revolution.

The Gate of Heavenly Peace

Country: U.S., 1995; Genre: documentary; Filmmakers: Carma Hinton and Richard Gordon; U.S. Distributor: Naata Distribution; Frontline (PBS). In English and Mandarin with subtitles.

The *Gate of Heavenly Peace* is a feature-length documentary about the 1989 protest movement. The filmmakers spent six years investigating the story of the protests through interviews with scholars and participants in the events of 1989.

A City of Sadness (Taiwan)

Country: Taiwan, 1989; Genre: Drama; Director: Hou Hsiao-hsien; Producer: Chiu Fu-sheng; in Mandarin with subtitles.

A City of Sadness covers the period from the Japanese surrender to the massacre of Taiwanese by Kuomintang troops in 1947, presented through the experiences of the Lin family.

EXISTING APPROACHES

228 Memorial Museum

<http://228.culture.gov.tw/web/web-eng/museum/museum-2.htm>

On February 28, 1997, the Taipei 2-28 Memorial Museum was inaugurated to commemorate the fiftieth year since the 2-28 Incident. The museum's mission is to provide a public, historical account of the 2-28 Incident in Taiwan and to console the family members of its victims. The museum aims to help all people in Taiwan better understand the 2-28 Incident, transform the suffering associated with the incident into a source of strength and to create a harmonious society through love and forgiveness.

Cambodia Genocide Program

<http://www.yale.edu/cgp/>

A project of the Genocide Studies Program at Yale University's Center for International and Area Studies, the Cambodia Genocide Project carries out research to determine responsibility for the crimes of the Pol Pot regime. The Web site, accessible in several languages, provides access to a number of

related reports, as well as links to other relevant Web sites.

Greensboro Truth and Community Reconciliation Project

<http://www.gtcp.org/>

The Greensboro Truth and Community Reconciliation Project is a broad community-based initiative that seeks to help Greensboro create a brighter future by earnestly engaging the racist injustice in its past. It is the first attempt of its kind in the United States to initiate a process whereby a community can resolve painful and divisive aspects of its history in a spirit of truth-seeking, forgiveness, and transformation. One of the major components of the Project is the creation of an independent Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Initiated by the Beloved Community Center and the Greensboro Justice Fund, the Project is shaped and guided by the Local Task Force, a diverse coalition of Greensboro community leaders, and advised by the National Advisory Committee, a distinguished group of individuals from around the nation who provide insight and council to the Project.

National Commission on the Disappeared

http://www.nuncamas.org/english/library/nevagain/nevagain_000.htm

Formed after democracy was restored in Argentina in 1983, the National Commission on the Disappearance of Persons was chartered to investigate the fates of the thousands who disappeared during the junta rule. The commission was tasked with receiving depositions and evidence concerning these events, and to pass information to the courts in those cases where crimes had been committed.

South Africa Truth and Reconciliation Commission

<http://www.doj.gov.za/trc/>

South Africa's TRC was set up by the Government of National Unity to help deal with the violence and human rights abuses that occurred on all sides under apartheid.

Transition and Reconciliation Programme

<http://www.csvr.org.za/projects/truthcom.htm>

The Transition and Reconciliation Programme of Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation was established in 1994 with the intent to engage with policy

debates and advocacy relating to the establishment of a Truth Commission in South Africa. Over the past 12 years, the program has engaged in various research and intervention projects exploring the relationship between conflicts of the past, reconciliation, violence prevention and justice, in order to contribute to a sustainable reconciliation and the prevention of conflict, violence and intolerance in South Africa and internationally.

Truth and Reconciliation Commission for Sierra Leone

<http://www.sierra-leone.org/trc-documents.html>.

This independent organization, created by the Lomé Peace Agreement of 7th July 1999, was established by an Act of Parliament on February 10, 2000. The mandate of the Commission is to create an impartial historical record of violations and abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law related to the armed conflict in Sierra Leone, from the beginning of the conflict in 1991 to the signing of the Lomé Peace agreement; to address impunity; to respond to the needs of the victims; to promote healing and reconciliation and to prevent a repetition of the violations and abuses suffered.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

<http://www.ushmm.org/>

Chartered by an act of Congress in 1980, this Washington, D.C.-based museum commemorates the millions of victims of the Nazi-perpetrated Holocaust, as well as documenting, studying and interpreting the history of the era. The Web site provides extensive background to the Holocaust, as well as access to selected documents and testimonials available in the museum's various collections. The Web site also provides links to a large number of other Web sites devoted to the atrocities under Nazi Germany.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL MECHANISMS

International Criminal Court

<http://www.icc-cpi.int/>

The International Criminal Court (ICC) is the first ever permanent, treaty-based, international criminal court established to pro-

mote the rule of law and ensure that the gravest international crimes do not go unpunished. The Court is complementary to national criminal jurisdictions, and its jurisdiction and function are governed by provisions of the Rome Statute.

International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

<http://www.un.org/icty/>

The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) was established by Security Council Resolution 827, which was passed on May 25, 1993, in the face of the serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991. The objectives of the tribunal are to bring to justice persons allegedly responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law, to render justice to the victims, to deter further crimes and to contribute to the restoration of peace by promoting reconciliation in the former Yugoslavia.

International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

www.ictcr.org

Recognizing that serious violations of humanitarian law were committed in Rwanda, and acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council created the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) by Resolution 955 of November 8, 1994. The purpose of the tribunal is to prosecute individuals responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda in 1994, and to thereby contribute to the process of national reconciliation in Rwanda and to the maintenance of peace in the region.

GENERAL WEB SITES

Amnesty International: A Short Guide to Truth Commissions and Transitional Justice

www.amnesty.nl/downloads/truthcommission_guide.doc

This guide, drafted by Daan Bronkhorst in 2003, outlines the existing truth commissions, as well basic details about the varying circumstances under which truth commissions can be a helpful tool for societal reconstruction.

Beyond Intractability

http://www.beyondintractability.org/m/truth_commissions.jsp

This site provides a list of truth commissions as part of its mission to provide information on more constructive approaches to destructive conflicts. The resource is arranged by topic on "virtue bookshelves," which provides educational resources designed to support both students and teachers.

Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs

<http://www.cceia.org/>

The Carnegie Council focuses its efforts on two broad themes: Ethics, War & Peace and Global Social Justice. In addition to its extensive public affairs lectures, the Council offers a broad array of reference material. Four times a year, the Carnegie Council publishes *Ethics & International Affairs*, a subscription-based scholarly journal. They also offer a free electronic newsletter.

Facing History and Ourselves

<http://www.facinghistory.org/>

The site helps students find meaning in the past and recognize the need for participation and responsible decision making. For more than 27 years, Facing History has engaged teachers and students of diverse backgrounds in an examination of racism, prejudice and anti-Semitism in order to promote the development of a more humane and informed citizenry.

Ford Foundation

<http://www.fordfound.org/>

The Ford Foundation provides resources to strengthen democratic values, reduce poverty and injustices, promote international cooperation and advance human achievement.

See also: The Ford Foundation's selected bibliography on Truth Commissions and Transitional Justice

http://www.fordfound.org/publications/ff_report/spring2000/truth_biblio.cfm?CFID=361301&CFTOKEN=88289738

The GRC Exchange

http://www.grc-exchange.org/g_themes/ssaj_transitionaljustice.html

This website is an output from a project funded by the UK department of Interna-

tional Development (DFID) for the benefit of developing countries. The topic guide "Safety, security and access to justice" includes a page on transitional justice with definitions, links to articles and analysis of different mechanisms.

International Center for Transitional Justice

<http://www.ictj.org/>

The ICTJ assists countries pursuing accountability for past mass atrocity or human rights abuses. The Center works in societies emerging from repressive rule or armed conflict, as well as in established democracies where historical injustices or systemic abuse remain unresolved. The ICTJ provides comparative information, legal and policy analysis, documentation and strategic research to justice and truth-seeking institutions, nongovernmental organizations, governments and others.

The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

<http://www.idea.int/>

IDEA is an intergovernmental organization with a mandate to support sustainable democracy worldwide. IDEA uses comparative experience, analysis and extensive dialogue with practitioners to identify examples of good practice and produce tools and guidelines on democracy support. It has regular publications, an expanding web site making IDEA materials freely available, and a range of data bases.

See also: **IDEA's handbook entitled Democracy and Deep-Rooted Conflict**

http://www.idea.int/publications/democracy_and_deep_rooted_conflict/

This handbook provides practical advice on how to broker peace in countries emerging from periods of deep-rooted conflict. This site includes the table of contents and a link to the full publication.

Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights

http://www.mnadvocates.org/Transitional_Justice_Mechanisms.html

Minnesota Advocates has received international recognition for a broad range of innovative programs to promote human rights and prevent the violation of those rights. Minnesota Advocates provides investigative fact finding, direct legal representation, collaboration for education and training and

a broad distribution of publications. Minnesota Advocates has produced more than 50 reports documenting human rights practices in more than 20 countries.

Peacemakers Trust

<http://www.peacemakers.ca/index.html>

Peacemakers Trust is a Canadian charitable organization that focuses on conflict transformation and peace building, promotion and development of fair and accountable governance structures and human rights conflict resolutions. The Web site includes a page of links to other Web sites and resources relating to human rights and international law: <http://www.peacemakers.ca/links.html#develop>

Plowshares Institute

<http://www.plowsharesinstitute.org/news-nobelnomination.htm>

Plowshares Institute designs and implements projects that identify and address emerging social needs in order to build a more just and peaceful world community. In the last decade many of these programs have provided skills in mediation and conflict transformation, and have empowered civic, religious and political leaders to work together to deal constructively with emerging conflicts. It works in partnership with an international advisory council and collaborative agencies on five continents.

Restorative Justice Online

<http://restorativejustice.org/>

A collaborative effort between the Centre for Justice & Reconciliation and Prison Fellowship International, Restorative Justice Online provides information on restorative justice programs around the world and resources for organizations involved in restorative justice. The Web site includes "A Restorative Justice Audit of the Chinese Criminal Justice System" by Xinzhou Zhang: <http://restorativejustice.org/editions/2005/oct05/china>

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

<http://www.sipri.org/contents/conflict/justice.html>

The task of the Institute is to conduct research on questions of conflict and cooperation of importance for international peace and security. The SIPRI Yearbook 2005 was launched in June and the full

press release and background material is available at the website.

Truth Commissions Project

<http://www.truthcommission.org/>

This collaborative effort between the Program on Negotiation at Harvard Law School, Search for Common Ground, and the European Centre for Common Ground seeks to identify the best research that has been done to date on five key Truth Commissions and to make a portion of the literature available in a readable and concise form to decision-makers around the world who are contemplating the launch of their own commission.

Transitional Justice Institute

<http://www.transitionaljustice.ulster.ac.uk/>

The Institute, based at the University of Ulster, Northern Ireland, aims to build a theoretical and practical understanding of the role of "transitional justice," to examine the role of international and domestic legal systems and institutions in facilitating transition from conflict, and to make links between the experience of Northern Ireland and international experience.

Transitional Justice Program

<http://www.nyuhr.org/transitional.html>

The NYU Law School program examines a number of strategies in which new democracies can deal with a legacy of human rights abuse. These include prosecuting perpetrators, uncovering the truth about past abuse, providing reparation to victims, reforming abusive institutions and promoting reconciliation in deeply divided societies.

United States Institute of Peace

<http://www.usip.org/library/truth.html>

USIP has developed a Truth Commissions Digital Collection, which contains decrees used to establish truth commissions and similar bodies of inquiry worldwide, and the reports issued by such groups.

World Peace Foundation

<http://www.worldpeacefoundation.org/truthcommissions.html>

The World Peace Foundation examines the causes and cures of intrastate conflict and has carried out studies on truth commissions as a method of post-conflict justice. The Truth Commissions and Conflict Prevention project produced a report and tran-

script and an edited book, *Truth v. Justice: The Morality of Truth Commissions*.

PAPERS AND PRESENTATIONS

“Alternative Responses to Serious Human Rights Abuses: Of Prosecution and Truth Commissions”

<http://www.law.duke.edu/journals/lcp/articles/lcp59dFall1996p81.htm>

Written by Stephan Landsman, this law paper covers a variety of topics, including benefits of prosecution, practical and political reasons to forgo prosecution, the Truth Commission Alternative, human rights violations that may never be excused and the implicit need for an international tribunal.

“Civil Society and Political Accountability: Propositions for Discussion”

<http://www.nd.edu/~kellogg/pdfs/Fox.pdf>

A presentation at *Institutions, Accountability and Democratic Governance in Latin America* by Jonathan Fox, associate professor of Social Sciences at UC Santa Cruz, the paper draws on the “analytical distinction between vertical and horizontal dimensions on political accountability. The former refers to power relations between the state and its citizens, while the latter refers to institutional oversight, checks and balances within the state.”

“Crimes and Punishment”

http://www.law.uchicago.edu/news/posner-crime_punish.html

A short analysis of what transitional justice should look like in Iraq, written by Eric A. Posner and Adrian Vermeule and published in *The Wall Street Journal* in April 2003.

Empirical Research Methodologies of Transitional Justice Mechanism

<http://shr.aaas.org/transitionaljustice/mtjm/stellenbosch.pdf>

Report from the 2002 international conference “Empirical Research Methodologies of Transitional Justice Mechanisms.” The conference, held in South Africa, was held by the Science and Human Rights Program of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) and the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVR) in South Africa. Rather than describing the nature of transitional justice mechanisms, researchers focused on the impact of these mechanisms in their respective societies.

International Internet Bibliography on Transitional Justice

<http://userpage.zedat.fu-berlin.de/%7Etheissen/biblio/>

A selected bibliography with special focus on Germany and South Africa, with a large quantity of sources sorted by topic.

“Judging Transitional Justice: An Evaluation of Truth Revelation Procedures”

<http://repositories.cdlib.org/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1045&context=csd>
This paper by Marek Kaminski, University of

California, Irvine and Monika A. Nalepa, Columbia University, discusses the relationship between principles of rule of law, such as due process, and transitional justice, especially truth revelation procedures.

“Justice in Transition: Challenges and Opportunities”

<http://www.un.org/dpi/ngosection/hayner.pdf>

A presentation given by Priscilla Hayner of the International Center for Transitional Justice at the 55th annual DPI/NGO Conference (Rebuilding Societies Emerging from Conflict: A Shared Responsibility) in 2002.

“Truth Commissions: A Comparative Assessment”

<http://www.law.harvard.edu/programs/hrp/Publications/truth1.html>

An interdisciplinary discussion held at Harvard Law School in May 1996 on the subject of Truth Commissions, organized by Human Rights Program of Harvard Law and the World Peace Foundation.

“Transitional Justice as an Emerging Field”

<http://web.idrc.ca/uploads/user-S/10829975041revised-boraine-ottawa-2004.pdf>

This paper was presentation by Dr. Alex Boraine, President of the International Center for Transitional Justice, in March 2004.