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# The Khmer Rouge And The Crime Of Genocide Issues Of Genocidal Intent With Regard To The Khmer Rouge Mass Atrocities International Criminal Law

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Behind the Killing Fields

The Khmer Rouge Trials in Context

Alive in the Killing Fields

Cambodia's Curse

War Remnants of the Khmer Rouge

Cambodia After the Khmer Rouge

Children of Cambodia's Killing Fields

Extraordinary Justice

Genocide and Resistance in Southeast Asia

The Tragedy of Cambodian History

The Khmer Rouge  
Escaping the Khmer Rouge  
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From Rice Fields to Killing Fields  
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Why Did They Kill?  
When Broken Glass Floats: Growing Up Under the  
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To the End of Hell  
Dancing in Shadows  
Getting Away with Genocide?  
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*The Khmer  
Rouge And  
The Crime  
Of Genocide  
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## **MCKEE MOORE**

Behind the  
Killing Fields  
Rowman &  
Littlefield  
The Years of  
Zero-Coming  
of Age Under  
the Khmer  
Rouge is a  
survivor's  
account of the  
Cambodian  
genocide  
carried out by  
Pol Pot's  
sadistic and  
terrifying  
Khmer Rouge  
regime in the  
late 1970s. It  
follows the  
author, Seng  
Ty, from the  
age of seven

as he is  
plucked from  
his  
comfortable,  
middle-class  
home in a  
Phnom Penh  
suburb,  
marched  
along a  
blistering,  
black strip of  
highway into  
the jungle,  
and thrust  
headlong into  
the  
unspeakable  
barbarities of  
an agricultural  
labor camp.  
Seng's mother  
was worked to  
death while  
his siblings  
succumbed to  
starvation. His  
oldest brother  
was brought  
back from  
France and  
tortured in the

secret prison  
of Tuol Sleng.  
His family's  
only survivor  
and a mere  
child, Seng  
was forced to  
fend for  
himself,  
navigating the  
brainwashing  
campaigns  
and random  
depravities of  
the Khmer  
Rouge,  
determined to  
survive so he  
could bear  
witness to  
what  
happened in  
the camp. The  
Years of Zero  
guides the  
reader  
through the  
author's long,  
desperate  
periods of  
harrowing  
darkness,

each chapter a painting of cruelty, caprice, and courage. It follows Seng as he sneaks mice and other living food from the rice paddies where he labors, knowing that the penalty for such defiance is death. It tracks him as he tries to escape into the jungle, only to be dragged back to his camp and severely beaten. Through it all, Seng finds a way to remain whole both in body and in mind. He

rallies past torture, betrayal, disease and despair, refusing at every juncture to surrender to the murderers who have stolen everything he had. As *The Years of Zero* concludes, the reader will have lived what Seng lived, risked what he risked, endured what he endured, and finally celebrate with him his unlikeliest of triumphs. [The Khmer Rouge Trials in Context](#)

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When a tribunal was formed in 2006 to address the atrocities of the Khmer Rouge, many expected the Cambodian model for victim empowerment to open a new path for international judiciary initiatives. However, the local reality of the justice intervention has been more complicated. Rather than joining the success-or-

failure debate about the court, this volume pays special attention to how the trials are perceived locally. Inclinations in institutional design, favored or excluded political agendas, mismatched values between experts and locals, and unexpected local meaning-making all flow into the current context in Cambodia. Through critical analysis by authors with

on-the-ground experience, this collection--the first to address the tribunal through a sociological framework--provides insight into the tension between the global justice regime and local societal context.

**Alive in the Killing Fields**

UNSW Press  
In just a few short years, the Khmer Rouge presided over one of the twentieth century's cruelest reigns of terror. Since its 1979 overthrow,

there have been several attempts to hold the perpetrators accountable, from a People's Revolutionary Tribunal shortly afterward through the early 2000s Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, also known as the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. Extraordinary Justice offers a definitive account of the quest for justice in Cambodia that uses this history to develop a

theoretical framework for understanding the interaction between law and politics in war crimes tribunals. Craig Etcheson, one of the world's foremost experts on the Cambodian genocide and its aftermath, draws on decades of experience to trace the evolution of transitional justice in the country from the late 1970s to the present. He considers how war crimes tribunals come into existence,

how they operate and unfold, and what happens in their wake. Etcheson argues that the concepts of legality that hold sway in such tribunals should be understood in terms of their orientation toward politics, both in the Khmer Rouge Tribunal and generally. A magisterial chronicle of the inner workings of postconflict justice, *Extraordinary Justice* challenges understanding of the

relationship between politics and the law, with important implications for the future of attempts to seek accountability for crimes against humanity. **Cambodia's Curse** Columbia University Press Chronicles the turbulent history of Cambodia from the era of French colonialism in the first half of the twentieth century to the death of Pol Pot in 1998. War Remnants of the Khmer

<p><u>Rouge</u> University of Pennsylvania Press This book provides a comprehensiv e yet concise narrative of the history of the Khmer Rouge, from its inception during the 1950s through its eventual reintegration into Cambodian society in 1998. The Khmer Rouge: Ideology, Militarism, and the Revolution That Consumed a Generation examines the entire organizational life of the</p>	<p>Khmer Rouge, looking at it from both a societal and organizational perspective. The chapters cover each pivotal period in the history of the Khmer Rouge, explaining how extreme militarism, organizational dynamics, leadership policies, and international context all conspired to establish, maintain, and destroy the Khmer Rouge as an organization. The work goes beyond inspecting the actions of a</p>	<p>few key leadership individuals to describe the interaction among different groups of elites as well as the ideologies and culture that formed the structural foundation of the organization. <u>Cambodia</u> <u>After the</u> <u>Khmer Rouge</u> St Martins Press This edition of Ben Kiernan's account of the Cambodian revolution and genocide includes a new preface that takes the story up to</p>
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2008 and the UN-sponsored Khmer Rouge tribunal. Kiernan's other books include 'Blood and Soil: A World History of Genocide and Extermination from Sparta to Darfur' and 'How Pol Pot Came to Power'. *Children of Cambodia's Killing Fields* Other Press, LLC Publisher Fact Sheet This extraordinary collection of eyewitness accounts by Cambodian survivors of Pol Pot's genocidal

Khmer Rouge regime in the 1970s offers searing testimony to an era of brutality, brainwashing, betrayals, starvation, & gruesome executions. **Extraordinary Justice** Yale University Press The gripping story of a young boy who survived the atrocities in Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge and escaped to the United States. *Genocide and Resistance in Southeast Asia* W. W. Norton &

Company When the Khmer Rouge came to power in Cambodia in 1975, they inherited a war-ravaged and internationally isolated country. Pol Pot's government espoused the rhetoric of self-reliance, but Democratic Kampuchea was utterly dependent on Chinese foreign aid and technical assistance to survive. Yet in a markedly asymmetrical relationship between a



modernizing, nuclear power and a virtually premodern state, China was largely unable to use its power to influence Cambodian politics or policy. In *Brothers in Arms*, Andrew Mertha traces this surprising lack of influence to variations between the Chinese and Cambodian institutions that administered military aid, technology transfer, and international trade. Today, China's extensive

engagement with the developing world suggests an inexorably rising China in the process of securing a degree of economic and political dominance that was unthinkable even a decade ago. Yet, China's experience with its first-ever client state suggests that the effectiveness of Chinese foreign aid, and influence that comes with it, is only as good as the institutions that manage

the relationship. By focusing on the links between China and Democratic Kampuchea, Mertha peers into the "black box" of Chinese foreign aid to illustrate how domestic institutional fragmentation limits Beijing's ability to influence the countries that accept its assistance.

**The Tragedy of Cambodian History**

Cornell University Press  
Between 1975 and 1979, the

<p>Communist Party of Kampuchea fundamentally transformed the social, economic, political, and natural landscape of Cambodia. During this time, as many as two million Cambodians died from exposure, disease, and starvation, or were executed at the hands of the Party. The dominant interpretation of Cambodian history during this period presents the CPK as a totalitarian, communist, and autarkic</p>	<p>regime seeking to reorganize Cambodian society around a primitive, agrarian political economy. From Rice Fields to Killing Fields challenges previous interpretations and provides a documentary-based Marxist interpretation of the political economy of Democratic Kampuchea. Tyner argues that Cambodia's mass violence was the consequence not of the deranged attitudes and</p>	<p>paranoia of a few tyrannical leaders but that the violence was structural, the direct result of a series of political and economic reforms that were designed to accumulate capital rapidly: the dispossession of hundreds of thousands of people through forced evacuations, the imposition of starvation wages, the promotion of import-substitution policies, and the intensification of agricultural production</p>
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through forced labor. Moving beyond the Cambodian genocide, Tyner maintains that it is a mistake to view Democratic Kampuchea in isolation, as an aberration or something unique. Rather, the policies and practices initiated by the Khmer Rouge must be seen in a larger, historical-geographical context. *The Khmer Rouge* PublicAffairs This handbook of slogans, interspersed

with historical commentary and contextual analysis, describes the Khmer Rouge regime and exposes the horrific foundation upon which it constructed its reign of terror. On April 17, 1975, the Khmer Rouge seized power in Phnom Penh. In the three years, eight months, and twenty days of their government, they made a tabula rasa of Cambodian society and culture, forcing the

people to evacuate the cities and move to the countryside. They instituted a total collectivism based on the doctrine of "Pol Pot-ism," the Cambodian version of fundamentalist Maoism. Assembled in this collection are the sayings that make up a "newspeak" uttered by the Khmer Rouge cadres: slogans, maxims, advice, instructions, watchwords, orders,

warnings, and threats. All were spoken in the name of the ominous Angkar--a faceless and lawless "Organization" --n order to indoctrinate, control, and terrorize the populace. These sayings have been collected from survivors throughout Cambodia between 1991 and 1995. They form the macabre, bare-bones skeleton of Khmer Rouge ideology. *Escaping the Khmer Rouge* McFarland This is an

ethnographic examination and an appraisal of the Cambodian genocide under Pol Pot based on the author's long fieldwork in the area.

**In The Shadow Of The Banyan**

University of Hawaii Press The Khmer Rouge held power in Cambodia from 1975 to 1979 and aggressively pursued a policy of radical social reform that resulted in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of

Cambodians through mass executions and physical privation. In January 1979, the government was overthrown by former Khmer Rouge functionaries, with substantial backing from the army of Vietnam. In August of that year a special court, the People's Revolutionary Tribunal, was constituted to try two of the Khmer Rouge government's most powerful leaders, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. The

charge against them was genocide as it was defined in the United Nation's genocide convention of 1948. At the time, both men were in the Cambodian jungle leading the Khmer Rouge in a struggle to regain power; they were, therefore, tried in absentia. Genocide in Cambodia assembles documents from this historic trial and contains extensive reports from

the People's Revolutionary Tribunal. The book opens with essays that discuss the nature of the primary documents, and places the trial in its historical, legal, and political context. The documents are divided into three parts: those relating to the establishment of the tribunal; those used as evidence, including statements of witnesses, investigative reports of mass grave sites, expert

opinions on the social and cultural impact of the actions of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, and accounts from the foreign press; and finally the record of the trial, beginning with the prosecutor's indictment and ending with the concluding speeches by the attorneys for the defense and prosecution. The trial of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary was the world's first genocide trial based on United

Nations's policy as well as the first trial of a head of government on a human rights-related charge. This documentary record is significant for the history of Cambodia, and it will be of the highest importance as well to the international legal and human rights communities. Brothers in Arms Transaction Publishers Award-winning journalist Elizabeth Becker started covering Cambodia in 1973 for The

Washington Post, when the country was perceived as little more than a footnote to the Vietnam War. Then, with the rise of the Khmer Rouge in 1975 came the closing of the border and a systematic reorganization of Cambodian society. Everyone was sent from the towns and cities to the countryside, where they were forced to labor endlessly in the fields. The intelligentsia were brutally exterminated,

and torture, terror, and death became routine. Ultimately, almost two million people—nearly a quarter of the population—were killed in what was one of this century's worst crimes against humanity. When the War Was Over is Elizabeth Becker's masterful account of the Cambodian nightmare. Encompassing the era of French colonialism and the revival of

Cambodian nationalism; 1950s Paris, where Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot received his political education; the killing fields of Cambodia; government chambers in Washington, Paris, Moscow, Beijing, Hanoi, and Phnom Penh; and the death of Pol Pot in 1998; this is a book of epic vision and staggering power. Merging original historical research with the many voices of those who	lived through the times and exclusive interviews with every Cambodian leader of the past quarter century, When the War Was Over illuminates the darkness of Cambodia with the intensity of a bolt of lightning. <i>A Nail the Evening Hangs On</i> University of Pennsylvania Press A former revolutionary gives the only Western account of the Cambodian regime of Pol Pot, one of the	most brutal dictators in all history, and tells how her family was torn apart and her daughters indoctrinated Pol Pot's murderous henchmen <i>From Rice Fields to Killing Fields</i> Univ of California Press How do the people of a morally shattered culture and nation find ways to go on living? Cambodians confronted this challenge following the collective disasters of the American
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bombing, the civil war, and the Khmer Rouge genocide. The magnitude of violence and human loss, the execution of artists and intellectuals, the erasure of individual and institutional cultural memory all caused great damage to Cambodian arts, culture, and society. Author Boreth Ly explores the “traces” of this haunting past in order to understand how Cambodians at home and in the diasporas deal

with trauma on such a vast scale. Ly maintains that the production of visual culture by contemporary Cambodian artists and writers—photo graphers, filmmakers, court dancers, and poets—embodies traces of trauma, scars leaving an indelible mark on the body and the psyche. Her book considers artists of different generations and family experiences: a Cambodian-American

woman whose father sent her as a baby to the United States to be adopted; the Cambodian-French filmmaker, Rithy Panh, himself a survivor of the Khmer Rouge, whose film *The Missing Picture* was nominated for an Oscar in 2014; a young Cambodian artist born in 1988—part of the “post-memory” generation. The works discussed include a variety of materials and remnants from the



historical past: the broken pieces of a shattered clay pot, the scarred landscape of bomb craters, the traditional symbolism of the checkered scarf called krama, as well as the absence of a visual archive. Boreth Ly's poignant book explores obdurate traces that are fragmented and partial, like the acts of remembering and forgetting. Her interdisciplinary approach, combining art history, visual studies, psychoanalysis, cultural studies, religion, and philosophy, is particularly attuned to the diverse body of material discussed, including photographs, video installations, performance art, poetry, and mixed media. By analyzing these works through the lens of trauma, she shows how expressions of a national trauma can contribute to healing and the reclamation of national identity. *The Khmer Rouge and the Cambodian Genocide* Rutgers University Press 2019 Julian Minghi Distinguished Book Award winner Scholars from a number of disciplines have, especially since the advent of the war on terror, developed critical perspectives on a cluster of related topics in contemporary life: militarization, surveillance, policing,

biopolitics (the relation between state power and physical bodies), and the like. James A. Tyner, a geographer who has contributed to this literature with several highly regarded books, here turns to the bureaucratic roots of genocide, building on insight from Hannah Arendt, Zygmunt Bauman, and others to better understand the Khmer Rouge and its implications

for the broader study of life, death, and power. The Politics of Lists analyzes thousands of newly available Cambodian documents both as sources of information and as objects worthy of study in and of themselves. How, Tyner asks, is recordkeeping implicated in the creation of political authority? What is the relationship between violence and bureaucracy? How can documents, as

an anonymous technology capable of conveying great force, be understood in relation to newer technologies like drones? What does data create and what does it destroy? Through a theoretically informed, empirically grounded study of the Khmer Rouge security apparatus, Tyner shows that lists and telegrams have often proved as deadly as bullet and bombs. *Traces of*

*Trauma*  
PublicAffairs  
On 17 April  
1975, the  
Khmer Rouge  
armies  
defeated the  
Lon Nol  
regime and  
took  
Cambodian  
capital Phnom  
Penh,  
dispersing its  
more than two  
million  
inhabitants to  
a life of hard  
agricultural  
labour in the  
countryside.  
During the  
next four  
years, the  
Khmer Rouge  
- headed by  
Pol Pot -  
terrorised the  
population.  
Along with  
haunting  
landscapes,

the stark,  
powerful  
portraits in  
War Remnants  
of the Khmer  
Rouge portray  
those who  
suffered  
greatly under  
the genocide  
of the Khmer  
Rouge in  
Cambodia.  
The Khmer  
Rouge's  
Genocidal  
Reign in  
Cambodia  
University of  
Hawaii Press  
Account of an  
artist's  
experiences in  
prison during  
the Khmer  
Rouge regime  
in Cambodia.  
**Never Fall  
Down** Yale  
University  
Press  
A Pulitzer

Prize-winning  
journalist  
describes how  
Cambodia  
emerged from  
the harrowing  
years when a  
quarter of its  
population  
perished  
under the  
Khmer Rouge.  
A generation  
after  
genocide,  
Cambodia  
seemed on  
the surface to  
have  
overcome its  
history -- the  
streets of  
Phnom Penh  
were paved;  
skyscrapers  
dotted the  
skyline. But  
under this  
façade lies a  
country still  
haunted by its  
years of

terror. Although the international community tried to rebuild Cambodia and introduce democracy in the 1990s, in the country remained in the grip of a venal government.	Pulitzer Prize- winning journalist Joel Brinkley learned that almost a half of Cambodians who lived through the Khmer Rouge era suffered from P.T.S.D. - - and had passed their	trauma to the next generation. His extensive close-up reporting in Cambodia's Curse illuminates the country, its people, and the deep historical roots of its modern- day behavior.
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