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

The Khmer Rouge and the Crime of Genocide

Gale Researcher Guide for: Cambodia and the Khmer Rouge

The Khmer Rouge

Man or Monster?

Escaping the Khmer Rouge

A Cambodian Journey

The Pol Pot Regime

Cambodia's Long Struggle Against the Khmer Rouge

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A survivor of the Khmer Rouge confronts his past and the commandant of the killing fields

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*The Khmer Rouge and the Crime of
Genocide* W. W. Norton & Company
"Foreword by Roland Joffe, Director of
'The Killing Fields' " --Cover.
Gale Researcher Guide for: Cambodia

and the Khmer Rouge AuthorHouse
 More than one million people died in Cambodia from 1975 to 1979 under the regime of the Khmer Rouge. Thirty years later, a Cambodian court, supported by the UN, seeks to hold legally accountable those most responsible for the crimes committed. This study presents some of the major legal issues relevant to possible genocide charges against the Khmer Rouge at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia. The first part of the book examines the basic structure and elements of the crime of genocide under international criminal law, with a focus on the particular intent requirement and the issue of groups as targets of genocidal intent. The second part looks at the specific case of the Khmer Rouge

mass atrocities - based on the legal framework elaborated - discussing the questions involved in the legal characterization of Khmer Rouge policies. These questions include the auto-genocide debate, the distinction between discriminatory mass killings and genocidal intent, as well as the legal relevance of motives for group targeting. (Series: International Criminal Law - Vol. 2)

The Khmer Rouge Gale, Cengage Learning

During the Khmer Rouge's brutal reign in Cambodia during the mid-to-late 1970s, a former math teacher named Duch served as the commandant of the S-21 security center, where as many as 20,000 victims were interrogated, tortured, and executed. In 2009 Duch

stood trial for these crimes against humanity. While the prosecution painted Duch as evil, his defense lawyers claimed he simply followed orders. In *Man or Monster?* Alexander Hinton uses creative ethnographic writing, extensive fieldwork, hundreds of interviews, and his experience attending Duch's trial to create a nuanced analysis of Duch, the tribunal, the Khmer Rouge, and the after-effects of Cambodia's genocide. Interested in how a person becomes a torturer and executioner as well as the law's ability to grapple with crimes against humanity, Hinton adapts Hannah Arendt's notion of the "banality of evil" to consider how the potential for violence is embedded in the everyday ways people articulate meaning and comprehend the world. *Man or Monster?*

provides novel ways to consider justice, terror, genocide, memory, truth, and humanity.

Man or Monster? St Martins Press
The appalling Cambodian genocide remains barely studied even to this day. Yet nearly two million Cambodians (around 20 percent of Cambodia's population) died between 1975 and 1979 as a result of the dictator Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge Communist government. Innocent Cambodians were murdered, starved, and tortured. This fascinating book offers an overview of this tiny Asian country's history, framing the events that led up to this tragic genocide. Readers will learn about the key players in the genocide, as well as the complications in obtaining justice in its aftermath.

Escaping the Khmer Rouge The Rosen Publishing Group, Inc
 Surveys Cambodia's recent history, looks at the rise and fall of the Khmer Rouge, and shares interviews with survivors of and refugees from the government of Pol Pot

A Cambodian Journey Columbia University Press

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 unlikely triumphs.

The Pol Pot Regime The Khmer Rouge and the Cambodian Genocide *Alive in the Killing Fields* is the real-life memoir of Nawuth Keat, a man who survived the horrors of war-torn

Cambodia. He has now broken a longtime silence in the hope that telling the truth about what happened to his people and his country will spare future generations from similar tragedy. In this captivating memoir, a young Nawuth defies the odds and survives the invasion of his homeland by the Khmer Rouge. Under the brutal reign of the dictator Pol Pot, he loses his parents, young sister, and other members of his family. After his hometown of Salatrave was overrun, Nawuth and his remaining relatives are eventually captured and enslaved by Khmer Rouge fighters. They endure physical abuse, hunger, and inhumane living conditions. But through it all, their sense of family holds them together, giving them the strength to persevere through a time when any

assertion of identity is punishable by death. Nawuth's story of survival and escape from the Killing Fields of Cambodia is also a message of hope; an inspiration to children whose worlds have been darkened by hardship and separation from loved ones. This story provides a timeless lesson in the value of human dignity and freedom for readers of all ages.

Cambodia's Long Struggle Against the Khmer Rouge Rutgers University Press THE SPIRIT OF A FIGHTER is a story about a person who was born in one of the poorest countries in the world, Cambodia. In fact, since the very first day of his life, he was not only condemned to be a kid living with a poor family in a poor country, but a kid who was victim of the cold war of the World

Powers, the civil war and the genocide perpetrated by his own people, the Khmers Rouges in their famous Killing Fields. In this respect, in 1978 when he was only 20 years old, he was the sole survivor of his loving family of seven. But he, himself escaped from Cambodia and went to France in 1981 with his wife and 6 month-old baby boy. He became citizen of his new adopted Mother Land and started working there, first as a gardener, then as an engineer, and in 2004 he immigrated to the United States of America. In his new land of freedom and dreams, he continued to work as Engineer while his wife operated a Donut shop as the principal investor. In fact, the book provides details about the personality of a boy who did not want to accept his unlucky destiny by being born

in the wrong place at the wrong time. As such, by this book, he wants to show the whole world how such a very poor kid could fight and manage his life from being bullied by his peers in his home country, and how he could survive the Killing Fields of the Khmers Rouges. Certainly by his own discipline, and aided by a sense of freedoms joy, he sought not only to succeed, but to excel by getting a Masters degree in engineering while in France. A degree he used and helped his three children to understand, love and work hard to be awarded the same degree. In such a spirit, I, Vannead HORN, the author of this book who has lived in three different continents, would just like to share my story in which I thoroughly describe how love from my family, despite different

and tragic experiences, encouraged me to grow, survive and excel in life and built in me a character that was joyous and successful. This power can be found in any family which is nourished in love. From The Past To The Present: Cambodia History Khmer Rouge PublicAffairs EXTERMINATORS OF THE YEAR ZERO focuses on the dictator Pol Pot and his Khmer Rouge regime of revolutionary human erasure in Cambodia - an implosive, volatile genocide exacted within Pol Pot's own country, and pursued with relentless, obsessional determination. At the end of his four years of dictatorial power, Pol Pot left behind a unique legacy - Cambodia, on its liberation from his reign of terror, comprised zones of immense killing fields and wastelands, with towering

pyramids of human skulls stacked up around its depopulated cities. A quarter of the country's population had been exterminated, the victims often having suffered extended torture before being summarily clubbed to death; even the most committed and fawning adherents of the Khmer Rouge regime often found themselves aberrantly selected for massacre in Pol Pot's extermination facilities, such as Tuol Sleng. This illustrated document, based on extensive investigation and incorporating rare and often disturbing photographic images, looks in depth at the intricate origins of Pol Pot's annihilatory ecstasy, including his readings of Sade, Rimbaud and Bataille as a student in Paris. Like Hirohito's project for Japan's territorial expansion

through mass-slaughter, Pol Pot's scorched-earth, Stalin-inspired strategy for Cambodia's population still indelibly imprints contemporary Asia and its future.

When the War was Over Duke University Press

This book covers the history of Cambodia since 1979 and the various attempts by the US and China to stop the Cambodian people from bringing the Khmer Rouge to justice. After Vietnam ousted the hated Khmer Rouge regime, much of the evidence needed for a full-scale tribunal became available. In 1979 the US and UK governments, rather than working for human rights justice and setting up a special tribunal, opted instead to back the Khmer Rouge at the UN, and approved the re-supply of Pol

Pot's army in Thailand. Tom Fawthrop and Helen Jarvis reveal why it took 18 years for the UN to recognise the mass murder and crimes against humanity that took place under the Killing Fields regime from 1975-78. They explore in detail the role of the UN and the various countries involved, and they assess what chance still remains of holding a Cambodian trial under international law - especially in the light of the recent development of International Criminal Tribunals for Rwanda and the Former Yugoslavia.

The Sayings of Angkar Trafford Publishing

This fascinating book recounts the remarkable tale of a career UN official from Indonesia caught in the turmoil of international and domestic politics

swirling around Cambodia during the tumultuous period after the fall of the Khmer Rouge. Writing from his experience first as a member of the UN transitional authority and then as a personal envoy to the UN secretary-general, Benny Widyono re-creates the fierce battles for power centering on King Norodom Sihanouk, the Khmer Rouge, and Prime Minister Hun Sen. A simultaneous insider and outsider, he also untangles the competing and conflicting agendas of the key international players, especially the United States, China, and Vietnam. He argues that great-power geopolitics throughout the Cold War and post-Cold War eras triggered and sustained a tragedy of enormous proportions in Cambodia for decades, ultimately

leading to a flawed peace process. Widyono tells the inside story of the massive UN operation in Cambodia, the largest and most challenging in the organization's history to that time and long considered a model for UN operations elsewhere. He draws not only on his vantage point as part of the UN bureaucracy, but also as a local UN official in the rural Cambodian province of Siem Reap, the site of Angkor Wat. As a fellow Southeast Asian with no geopolitical axe to grind, Widyono was able to win the respect of Cambodians, including the once and future king, Norodom Sihanouk, whose decline after fifty years as his country's leading figure is vividly portrayed. Putting a human face on international operations, this book will be invaluable reading for

anyone interested in Southeast Asia, the role of international peacekeeping, and the international response to genocide.

The Trial of a Khmer Rouge Torturer

A&C Black

The gripping story of a young boy who survived the atrocities in Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge and escaped to the United States.

Coming of Age Under the Khmer Rouge
Reportage Press

This book is a comprehensive look at the brutal and extensive genocide that occurred in Cambodia in the mid- to late 1970s at the hands of Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge. It provides background history as well as a description of the genocide itself, and its aftermath.

The Khmer Rouge Createspace
Independent Publishing Platform

This book provides a comprehensive 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. • Utilizes new interviews and archival documents to assess how the Khmer Rouge came to power, challenging the conventional wisdom which holds that organizational strength propelled the Khmer Rouge to power • Presents new perspectives on the performance of the UNTAC in Cambodia, especially regarding how it dealt with Cambodian factions • Provides never-before-seen archival documents, interviews, and recently declassified information and photos about the Win-Win Policy and the end of the Khmer Rouge • Underscores the difficulty of

strategic warfare in an unconventional conflict where the belligerents cannot be identified by their uniforms
Khmer Rouge Atrocities In Cambodia
World Bank Publications
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"--in 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.

A Shattered Youth 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 understandings of the relationship between politics and the law, with important implications for the future of attempts to seek accountability for crimes against humanity.

McFarland

The rare testament of one of the few survivors of the genocide under Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge, during which 1.7 million people were killed. Deported at

age 21, Savathay Kim spent four years as a prisoner of a 'Korngchalat', or forced labour camp. In 1998, she finally managed to get herself to visit the place where the camp once stood and all her memories began flooding back. She remembered her life as Borgn Tha, the name she was forced to use at the time, and began to write about it.

Cambodia After the Khmer Rouge

Yale University Press

*Includes pictures *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading The reign of the Khmer Rouge, a Cambodian communist regime, began on April 7, 1975 as Khmer Rouge militants entered the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh, ultimately gaining control and forcing out its residents. For the next four years, the regime would remain in

power and commit what is now referred to as the Cambodian Genocide. Their reign would result in economic turmoil, cultural destruction, and mass death, impacting Cambodia to this day. That legacy continues to be the subject of discussion among governments and academics, who would debate not only their intentions and actions, but also the appropriate course of pursuing legal action against its leaders. The Communist Party of Kampuchea, also known as the Khmer Rouge, took control of Cambodia's capital city of Phnom Penh on April 7, 1975. Upon seizing Phnom Penh, the communist forces of the Khmer Rouge began to eliminate all aspects of public life that were viewed as contrary to communist ideals. Military forces began to seize all private

property, outlawed religion, repealed all existing laws, eliminated markets and currency, closed public gathering spaces, and declared all anti-regime activity as treason. The existing borders of Cambodia, then known as Democratic Kampuchea, were immediately closed by the military. International citizens were not permitted to enter Cambodia and, more importantly, Cambodians were not permitted to exit. Citizens of all large cities, such as the capital of Phnom Penh, were quickly moved to the countryside to work in forced labor camps. The ultimate goal of the Khmer Rouge regime was to return Cambodia to a nation centered around agriculture that lacked social classes and individuality. As a result, Pol Pot aimed to eliminate any groups he viewed as a

barrier to achieving that vision, which mostly included ethnic, religious, and political groups within Cambodia. These groups ranged from Buddhist Monks and Muslim Cham to ethnic Thais and Vietnamese. Ethnic Khmer were also targeted, mainly for perceived political beliefs or activities. Over the course of about four years, millions of Cambodians would die at the hands of the Khmer Rouge regime. In all, the rise of the Khmer Rouge to power resulted in the deaths of over a million Cambodian residents and the diaspora of about 1.5 million Cambodians between 1975 and 1979. It would come to be known as the Cambodian Genocide. The Khmer Rouge: The Notorious History and Legacy of the Communist Regime that Ruled Cambodia in the 1970s chronicles the destructive

history of the regime and their impact on the region. Along with pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about the Khmer Rouge like never before.

Facing the Khmer Rouge The Rosen Publishing Group, Inc

"In one of the most powerful memoirs of persecution ever written, Denise Affonco recounts how her comfortable life in Phnom Penh was torn apart when the Khmer Rouge seized power in Cambodia in April 1975. As a French citizen, Denise Affonco was offered a choice: she could either flee to France with her children or they could all stay together in Cambodia with her husband, Seng, who did not have a French passport. Seng was Chinese and a convinced communist; he believed that the Khmer Rouge would

bring an end to five years of civil war. Denise decided the family should stay together. But the Khmer Rouge did not bring peace: Denise and her family, along with millions of their fellow citizens, were deported to a living hell in the countryside where, for almost four years, they endured hard labour, famine, sickness and death." "What gives this book its freshness is that much of it was written in the months after Denise Affonco's liberation in 1979. Shortly afterwards, Denise left for France to rebuild her life with her surviving son and the carbon copy manuscript was all but forgotten. It was only when, some 25

years later, she met a European academic who told her that the Khmer Rouge did "nothing but good" for Cambodia that she realised it was time to end her silence."--BOOK JACKET.

Genocide and Justice in Cambodia
ABC-CLIO

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