

### Chapter 1 : Khmer Rouge History | Cambodia Tribunal Monitor

*Khmer Rouge End Game [Paul Ryder Ryan] on blog.quintoapp.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Kidnapped by the feared one-legged Khmer Rouge guerrilla leader Ta Mok while visiting the ancient ruins at Angkor Wat.*

Visit Website For the next five years, a civil war between the right-leaning military, which had led the coup, and those supporting the alliance of Prince Norodom and the Khmer Rouge raged in Cambodia. Eventually, the Khmer Rouge side seized the advantage in the conflict, after gaining control of increasing amounts of territory in the Cambodian countryside. In , Khmer Rouge fighters invaded Phnom Penh and took over the city. With the capital in its grasp, the Khmer Rouge had won the civil war and, thus, ruled the country. Prince Norodom was forced to live in exile. These tribes were self-sufficient and lived on the goods they produced through subsistence farming. He also outlawed the ownership of private property and the practice of religion in the new nation. Cambodian Genocide Workers on the farm collectives established by Pol Pot soon began suffering from the effects of overwork and lack of food. Hundreds of thousands died from disease, starvation or damage to their bodies sustained during back-breaking work or abuse from the ruthless Khmer Rouge guards overseeing the camps. Those seen as intellectuals, or potential leaders of a revolutionary movement, were also executed. Legend has it, some were executed for merely appearing to be intellectuals, by wearing glasses or being able to speak a foreign language. During what became known as the Cambodian Genocide , an estimated 1. Pol Pot had sought to extend his influence into the newly unified Vietnam, but his forces were quickly rebuffed. After the invasion, Pol Pot and his Khmer Rouge fighters quickly retreated to remote areas of the country. However, they remained active as an insurgency, albeit with declining influence. Vietnam retained control in the country, with a military presence, for much of the s, over the objections of the United States. Over the decades since the fall of the Khmer Rouge, Cambodia has gradually reestablished ties with the world community, although the country still faces problems, including widespread poverty and illiteracy. Prince Norodom returned to govern Cambodia in , although he now rules under a constitutional monarchy. Pol Pot himself lived in the rural northeast of the country until , when he was tried by the Khmer Rouge for his crimes against the state. The trial was seen as being mostly for show, however, and the former dictator died while under house arrest in jungle home. The stories of the suffering of the Cambodian people at the hands of Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge have garnered worldwide attention in the years since their rise and fall, including through a fictional account of the atrocities in the movie *The Killing Fields*.

**Chapter 2 : Novel Fails at Satirical Khmer Rouge Stories - The Cambodia Daily**

*This is a marvelous work of art. The author has crafted a riveting novel with wit and aplomb. He has taken a dark subject--a tragic Cambodia in the dying throes of a revolution--and fashioned it into an interesting sweet and sour yarn of dramatic intensity.*

In reality, they emptied the cities and evacuated millions of people to labor camps where they were starved and abused. Doctors, teachers and other educated people, as well as monks, the rich, and anyone perceived to be in opposition were tortured and killed. It is estimated that between 1. The movement was fueled by the first Indochina War in the s, evolving into an official party in and grew over the next 20 years. In March , Marshal Lon Nol, backed by pro-American associates, staged a successful coup to depose Prince Sihanouk as the head of state. Their policies were radical adaptations of Maoist and Marxist-Leninist theories, attempting to transform Cambodia into a rural, classless society comprised of collectivized farms. The hypocrisy of the Khmer Rouge can be directly seen in their leadership, as many of the higher ranking officials were university-educated. Born as Saloth Sar in , he came from a small village roughly miles north of Phnom Penh. His family was relatively affluent and owned 50 acres of rice paddy, roughly 10 times the national average. He attended a French Catholic primary school in Phnom Penh until , when he moved to Paris for post-secondary education and became active in communist groups. Genocide Begins The Khmer Rouge regime was extremely brutal. The regime generally singled out doctors, teachers, monks, journalists, the rich, artists, anyone with an education, and ethnic or religious minorities. But they also executed people who could no longer work or make the journey to the camps, those perceived to be in opposition to the party whether or not this was true , as well as the families of those were deemed undesirable so that they could not be chased down for revenge. Unlike in other genocides or conflicts, no one was immune from being branded an enemy of the state. Even if one was considered to be on the right side that could change the next day “ many Khmer Rouge members were also killed during purges. No evidence was needed in order to send one to prison and people often fabricated their confessions of various crimes, with the belief that this would end their torment. In reality, they were more often than not executed once they gave up a list of names of new people to arrest. Cambodian refugee children, who fled with their families after Khmer Rouge raids, wait for food at aid station outside of Phnom Penh in Money, free markets, schools, private property, foreign styles of clothing, religious practices, and other aspects of traditional Khmer culture were abolished, and buildings such as schools, pagodas, and government properties were turned into prisons, stables, camps, and granaries. Child soldiers were a huge tool of the Khmer Rouge, as they were easy to control and would follow orders without hesitation, to the point where many were forced to shoot their own parents. International Response The international community was largely silent during the course of the genocide. At this time the U. However, this still did not lead to an international investigation. Today many of the killing fields have been excavated to give the victims a proper burial but some are also inaccessible due to landmines. Here people were taken for execution after enduring torture and interrogation at the S prison, a former high school. It has been turned into a memorial site for visitors to learn about the genocide and pay their respects to the victims. It documented the horrifying conditions that Cambodians were forced to live in through the stories of American journalist Sydney Schanberg and his Cambodian colleague Dith Pran. The movie shows the ordeal he is put through and his harrowing escape. For many outside of the country, this was their first look at what the Khmer Rouge regime was like. The rest of the party fled west into the jungles along the Thai border, carrying out guerilla attacks against the Vietnamese. For another decade, the Khmer Rouge fought the Vietnam-backed government with support from China and the Soviet Union. The violence and instability of this period result in the deaths of thousands of Cambodians, as well as a large influx of hundreds of thousands refugees into Thailand, still traumatized by their experiences under the Khmer Rouge and in search of food, medical care, and security. In , Vietnam withdrew their troops due to economic sanctions the U. A temporary coalition government was formed and in a peace agreement was signed between opposing parties. Elections were set for , and the former monarch, Prince Sihanouk, was elected. Pol Pot led the Khmer Rouge as an insurgency until when he was

arrested and placed under house arrest. The organization continued to exist until , by which point most members had defected, been arrested, or died. Glass was immediately shot while Hamill and Dewhirst were taken as hostages into the notorious S prison. Through real footage of the trial, viewers are provided an emotional connection with Rob Hamill as he confronts Comrade Duch, the Prison Chief of S and the man that brutally tortured and murdered his brother. The title of the documentary offers compelling insight as well. For a long time, the country did not have any doctors, teachers, engineers, or other professionals because they had all been executed. PTSD was very prevalent among survivors, though it largely went untreated throughout the s due to the lack of healthcare professionals in the country, as well as a tradition of silence surrounding the atrocities. The level of destruction inflicted by the Khmer Rouge has greatly contributed to the large amounts of poverty that many Cambodians face today. In , the Cambodian government agreed to the establishment of a UN-backed tribunal to prosecute those who committed atrocities between and , resulting in the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia ECCC. Unfortunately by this time many of the top-level Khmer Rouge members had either died or fled the country and were unable to be prosecuted. This included Pol Pot, who died of natural causes in without any charges pressed against him. Cambodia today is still in a state of recovery from the atrocities committed by the Khmer Rouge. The country is laden with millions of landmines , which have contributed to more deaths and disabilities even up to the present. It is estimated that roughly 40, people in Cambodia are amputees due to landmines. Many families separated during the period of the regime still have not reunited. Though the Khmer Rouge no longer exists, many participants in Cambodian politics were previously influential members of the organization. There are also former members living in the countryside; in many villages people have lived side by side with them for decades.

### Chapter 3 : KR Years: The Fall of the Khmer Rouge

*Get this from a library! Khmer Rouge end game: a novel. [Paul Ryder Ryan] -- Kidnapped by the feared one-legged Khmer Rouge guerrilla leader Ta Mok while visiting the ancient ruins at Angkor Wat, six foreigners find themselves unwilling pawns in a deadly game of international.*

Cambodia officially gained its independence from France later that year. From to , Pol Pot taught history, geography and French literature at a private school while simultaneously plotting a revolution. Three years later, following a clampdown on communist activity, he and other party leaders moved deep into the countryside of northern Cambodia, encamping at first with a group of Viet Cong. Pol Pot, who had begun to emerge as Cambodian party chief, and the newly formed Khmer Rouge guerilla army, launched a national uprising in . Their revolution started off slowly, though they were able to gain a foothold in the sparsely populated northeast. At the same time, about 70, U. Nixon also ordered a secret bombing campaign as part of the Vietnam War. Over the span of four years, U. By the time the U. Soon after, they began shelling Phnom Penh with rockets and artillery. A final assault of the refugee-filled capital started in January , with the Khmer Rouge bombarding the airport and blockading river crossings. Finally, on April 17, , the Khmer Rouge entered the city, winning the civil war and ending the fighting. About half a million Cambodians had died during the civil war, yet the worst was still to come. Former civil servants, doctors, teachers and other professionals were stripped of their possessions and forced to toil in the fields as part of a re-education process. Those that complained about the work, concealed their rations or broke rules were usually tortured in a detention center, such as the infamous S, and then killed. During the Cambodian genocide, the bones of millions of people who died from malnutrition, overwork or inadequate health care also filled up mass graves across the country. Money, private property, jewelry, gambling, most reading material and religion were outlawed; agriculture was collectivized; children were taken from their homes and forced into the military; and strict rules governing sexual relations, vocabulary and clothing were laid down. The Khmer Rouge, which renamed the country Democratic Kampuchea, even insisted on realigning rice fields in order to create the symmetrical checkerboard pictured on their coat of arms. At first, Pol Pot largely governed from behind the scenes. He became prime minister in after Prince Norodom was forced to resign. By that time, border skirmishes were occurring regularly between the Cambodians and the Vietnamese. The fighting intensified in , and in December the Vietnamese sent more than 60, troops, along with air and artillery units, across the border. On January 7, , they captured Phnom Penh and forced Pol Pot to flee back into the jungle, where he resumed guerrilla operations. In a Khmer Rouge splinter group captured Pol Pot and placed him under house arrest. He died in his sleep on April 15, , at age 72 due to heart failure.

Chapter 4 : [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com):Customer reviews: Khmer Rouge End Game

*Khmer Rouge End Game* by Paul Ryder Ryan (Foreword by) starting at \$ *Khmer Rouge End Game* has 1 available editions to buy at Alibris.

Targeted populations[ edit ] The Khmer Rouge regime frequently arrested and often executed anyone suspected of connections with the former Cambodian government or foreign governments, as well as professionals, intellectuals, the Buddhist monkhood , and ethnic minorities. As a result, Pol Pot has been described by journalists and historians, William Branigin for example, as "a genocidal tyrant". The Khmer Rouge forcibly relocated minority groups and banned the use of minority languages. Radio Phnom Penh called on Cambodians to "exterminate the 50 million Vietnamese. This forced an urgent response from the Vietnamese government, precipitating the Cambodian–Vietnamese War in which the Khmer Rouge was ultimately defeated. Initially, the Khmer Rouge aimed for the "forced assimilation" of Chams through population dispersal. Pol Pot then began using intimidation efforts against the Chams that included the assassination of village elders but ultimately ordered the full-scale mass killing of Cham people. Bartrop estimate that these efforts would have completely wiped out the Cham population were it not for the overthrow of the Khmer Rouge in According to Catherine Wessinger, "Democratic Kampuchea was officially an atheist state, and the persecution of religion by the Khmer Rouge was matched in severity only by the persecution of religion in the communist states of Albania and North Korea. It is estimated that up to 50, Buddhist monks were massacred by the Khmer Rouge. Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge aimed to bring Cambodia back to its "mythic past" of the powerful Khmer Empire , to stop corrupting influences like foreign aid and western culture, and to restore the country to an agrarian society. Attempts to implement these goals were key factors in the ensuing genocide. While each was unique, they shared certain common features. Racism was a major part of the ideology of all three of the genocidal regimes. There are many accounts of torture in the S records and in the documents of the trial. They feared that they would become themselves prisoners of the same prison if they treated the prisoners well. The regime then employed child medics, who were just teenagers with no or very little training in that job. This procedure was repeated many times and it was carried out without anesthetics. The patient died after three days due to the "operation". The operation resulted in the immediate death of the patient. Coconut juice-injection was often lethal. A person who has been spoiled by a corrupt regime cannot be reformed, he must be physically eliminated from the brotherhood of the pure. Quinn of the United States embassy raised concerns over the atrocities being carried out by the Khmer Rouge during the Cambodian Civil War. In a report, he stated that the Khmer Rouge had "much in common with those of totalitarian regimes in Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union. History of children in the military The Khmer Rouge exploited thousands of desensitized, conscripted children in their early teens to commit mass murder and other atrocities during and after the genocide. They were given an American defense lawyer, Hope Stevens. He expressed sorrow for his actions, stating that he was willing to stand trial and give evidence against his former comrades. During his trial in February and March , Duch admitted that he was responsible for the crimes carried out at Tuol Sleng. On 26 July , he was found guilty on charges of crimes against humanity , torture, and murder and was sentenced to 35 years in prison. He has expressed remorse and accepted moral responsibility for his crimes, stating "I would like to sincerely apologize to the public, the victims, the families, and all Cambodian people. At a hearing on 23 June , Samphan stated a desire to bow to the memory of his guiltless victims, while also claiming that he suffered for those who fought for their ideal to have a brighter future. Cambodian genocide denial A few months before his death on 15 April , [74] Pol Pot was interviewed by Nate Thayer. During the interview, he stated that he had a clear conscience and denied being responsible for the genocide. Pol Pot asserted that he "came to carry out the struggle, not to kill people. The legislation was passed despite comments by opposition leader Kem Sokha , who is the deputy president of the Cambodian National Rescue Party. Sokha stated that exhibits at the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum were fabricated and that the artifacts had been faked by the Vietnamese following their invasion in The Khmer Rouge Killing Machine , which has been noted by critics for "allow[ing] us to observe how memory and time

may collapse to render the past as present and by doing so reveal the ordinary face of evil. Set in , the film depicts 5-year-old Ung who is forced to be trained as a child soldier while her siblings are sent to labor camps by the Khmer Rouge regime.

**Chapter 5 : Cambodian Genocide: 33 Haunting Photos From The Killing Fields**

*The Khmer Rouge period () refers to the rule of Pol Pot, Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary, Son Sen, Khieu Samphan and the Communist Party of Kampuchea over Cambodia, which the Khmer Rouge renamed Democratic Kampuchea.*

While the Khmer Rouge was in power, they set up policies that disregarded human life and produced repression and massacres on a massive scale. They turned the country into a huge detention center, which later became a graveyard for nearly two million people, including their own members and even some senior leaders. Fueled by the first Indochina War in the s, and during the next 20 years, the movement took roots and began to grow. In March , Marshal Lon Nol, a Cambodian politician who had previously served as prime minister, and his pro-American associates staged a successful coup to depose Prince Sihanouk as head of state. At this time, the Khmer Rouge had gained members and was positioned to become a major player in the civil war due to its alliance with Sihanouk. By the end of , the Vietnamese withdrew from Cambodia and turned the major responsibilities for the war over to the CPK. From January to August , the Khmer Republic government, with assistance from the US, dropped about half a million tons of bombs on Cambodia, which may have killed as many as , people. By early , about 85 percent of Cambodian territory was in the hands of the Khmer Rouge, and the Lon Nol army was almost unable to go on the offensive. However, with US assistance, it was able to continue fighting the Khmer Rouge for two more years. April 17, ended five years of foreign interventions, bombardment, and civil war in Cambodia. On this date, Phnom Penh, a major city in Cambodia, fell to the communist forces. Life in Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge Regime A few days after they took power in , the Khmer Rouge forced perhaps two million people in Phnom Penh and other cities into the countryside to undertake agricultural work. Thousands of people died during the evacuations. The Khmer Rouge also began to implement their radical Maoist and Marxist-Leninist transformation program at this time. They wanted to transform Cambodia into a rural, classless society in which there were no rich people, no poor people, and no exploitation. To accomplish this, they abolished money, free markets, normal schooling, private property, foreign clothing styles, religious practices, and traditional Khmer culture. Public schools, pagodas, mosques, churches, universities, shops and government buildings were shut or turned into prisons, stables, reeducation camps and granaries. There was no public or private transportation, no private property, and no non-revolutionary entertainment. Leisure activities were severely restricted. People throughout the country, including the leaders of the CPK, had to wear black costumes, which were their traditional revolutionary clothes. During this time, everyone was deprived of their basic rights. People were not allowed to go outside their cooperative. The regime would not allow anyone to gather and hold discussions. If three people gathered and talked, they could be accused of being enemies and arrested or executed. Family relationships were also heavily criticized. People were forbidden to show even the slightest affection, humor or pity. Many were held in prisons, where they were detained, interrogated, tortured and executed. The most important prison in Cambodia, known as S, held approximately 14, prisoners while in operation. Only about 12 survived. This meant that people had to grow and harvest rice all 12 months of the year. In most regions, the Khmer Rouge forced people to work more than 12 hours a day without rest or adequate food. Tens of thousands of people were sent to fight and thousands were killed. In December , Vietnamese troops fought their way into Cambodia. They captured Phnom Penh on January 7, The Khmer Rouge leaders then fled to the west and reestablished their forces in Thai territory, aided by China and Thailand. The United Nations voted to give the resistance movement against communists, which included the Khmer Rouge, a seat in its General Assembly. From to , it recognized them as the only legitimate representative of Cambodia. In Phnom Penh, on the other hand, Vietnam helped to create a new government "the People? The Khmer Rouge continued to exist until when all of its leaders had defected to the Royal Government of Cambodia, been arrested, or had died. But their legacy remains. Life in Cambodia Today Democratic Kampuchea was one of the worst human tragedies of the 20th century. Nearly two million Cambodians died from diseases due to a lack of medicines and medical services, starvation, execution, or exhaustion from overwork. Tens of thousands were made widows and orphans, and those who lived through the regime were severely traumatized by their experiences. Several

hundred thousand Cambodians fled their country and became refugees. Millions of mines were laid by the Khmer Rouge and government forces, which have led to thousands of deaths and disabilities since the s. A large proportion of the Cambodian people have mental problems because their family members were lost and their spirits damaged. These factors are one of the major causes of the poverty that plagues Cambodia today.

**Chapter 6 : Cambodian genocide - Wikipedia**

*The Khmer Rouge was a brutal regime that ruled Cambodia, under the leadership of Marxist dictator Pol Pot, from to Pol Pot's attempts to create a Cambodian "master race" through.*

A lot of the time, we just sit back and watch. And sometimes our attempts just fail. But mostly, we first did a lot of nothing. Anyway, on to the decline of the Khmer Rouge. All the caveats I mentioned in earlier posts still stand. I tend to editorialize. Sign at Choeung Ek Genocidal Center. By the second half of the s, the Khmer Rouge had all of the Cambodia people in a vice. The Khmer Rouge was a paranoid organization. They purged their ranks regularly, killing people who served the party dutifully for years. Soon, they began looking towards Vietnam, their former ally, with suspicion and hostility. Their hostility towards Vietnam was almost a way of asserting their independence. A wide-scale proclamation of: By the end of , there was an all-out conflict between the two countries. Tens of thousands of people died. Vietnam had begun a preemptive attack on the country “ they moved over the border and into several villages, but they soon retreated. The Vietnamese were simply playing the long game. Through them, the Vietnamese could take a deeper look at the flaws of the KR government. They could also groom these officers to be leaders in a new, Vietnamese-backed Cambodian government and soon, they would do exactly that. On Christmas Day, , Vietnamese troops once again descended on Cambodia. In two weeks, they would successfully take the capitol. The Khmer Rouge leaders “ including Pol Pot “ fled many of them would die decades later, as old, fat men, having lived long, comfortable lives. Some of the former Khmer Rouge defectors the ones they had captured from the villages and groomed the year before were installed as leaders. But “ I think I read this correctly “ Pol Pot only claimed that the country was Communist once in a public address. The rest of the world, I think, regarded the KR as Communism-lite. But now Vietnam “ Communist Vietnam “ had invaded the country and installed a new government. To the international community, it looked like the Khmer Rouge had been wronged. They continued to recognize the KR as the only real government of Cambodia I shit you not “ a claim that was legitimized by an alliance with the still-in-exile Prince remember him? The KR even had a UN seat and received international financial aid. We were motivated by two reasons: We finally had some good relationships with countries in this part of the world “ namely China, who was supporting the KR. Besides, our intervention in Vietnam had made us more than a little skittish. Other first world countries recognized the Khmer Rouge as the true government of Cambodia. This went on for years. The KR was able to rebuild its forces, while U. If you want to read more about this, check out this article from the now-defunct Covert Action Quarterly, from I initially thought that it was some sort of conspiracy rag, but after a bit of research, it seems pretty legit. In the early 80s, the KR even went so far as to denounce Communism, and began spouting rhetoric against the new Vietnamese-backed government. Around this time, Vietnam pulled out of Cambodia. The forces of the Khmer Rouge still supported by the U. In the early 90s, the UN attempted to establish peace agreements between all the Cambodian parties, but the KR refused to agree to them demilitarization was part of the agreement. The Cambodian Genocide Justice Act was passed, providing funding into researching the crimes of the Khmer Rouge and bringing perpetrators to justice, and aid was restored to the struggling country. In that same year, the Cambodian Government outlawed the Khmer Rouge. The Buddhist stupa at Choeung Ek, where the bodies of nearly 9, people “ all victims of the Khmer Rouge “ were discovered. By then, the party had mostly splintered apart. Many of its leaders had fled, and very few were apprehended. Pol Pot himself died under house arrest a few years later as I noted, he was old and fat and happy. One can only hope there is a hell. So what of Cambodia today? Prince Norodom returned to the throne , but would abdicate a few years later he would die in , and his son would become king. There are two houses that make up the Cambodia Parliament. The lower house consists of the National Assembly, which appoints a Prime Minister as head of the government it sounds a little like the way that British Parliament works. The upper house is the Senate. The current Prime Minister is Hun Sen. He has held office since , and was one of the Khmer Rouge defectors who was trained and installed by the Vietnamese government. The Khmer Rouge is gone, but the scars they left on the country remain. An entire generation of professionals and artists was

essentially wiped out. There are few old people in Cambodia – only 3. The country is incredibly young – the mean age in Cambodia is just under 22 years old, about 15 years younger than the median age in the United States. If you see anyone over the age of 50, you know: To this day, there remains a lot of governmental corruption. Sex trafficking is rampant, and many media outlets face restrictions and censorship. It is a profoundly haunting and heartbreaking place.

**Chapter 7 : The Cambodian Genocide - United to End Genocide**

*The Khmer Rouge saw this as a victory - it wasn't. The Vietnamese were simply playing the long game. They'd captured numerous Khmer Rouge defectors who had fled to the villages, fearing a purge.*

Through the s, and especially after mid, the party was shaken by factional struggles, including armed attempts to topple Pol Pot. Punitive measures resulted in and when hundreds of thousands of people, including some of the most important CPK leaders, were executed. Cambodia did not have any sort of government until the proclamation of the Constitution of Democratic Kampuchea on January 5, He eventually relocated to China. The "rights and duties of the individual" were briefly defined in Article They included none of what are commonly regarded as guarantees of political human rights[ citation needed ] except the statement that "men and women are equal in every respect. Governmental institutions were outlined very briefly in the Constitution. The legislature was to be popularly elected for a five-year term. Its first and only election was held on March 20, The executive branch of government also was chosen by the KPRA. The Constitution did not mention regional or local government institutions. There were also two other regional-level units: The zones were divided into damban regions that were given numbers. Number One, appropriately, encompassed the Samlot region of the Northwestern Zone including Battambang Province , where the insurrection against Sihanouk had erupted in early With this exception, the damban appear to have been numbered arbitrarily. The damban were divided into srok districts , khum subdistricts , and phum villages , the latter usually containing several hundred people. This pattern was roughly similar to that which existed under Sihanouk and the Khmer Republic, but inhabitants of the villages were organized into krom groups composed of ten to fifteen families. On each level, administration was directed by a three-person committee kanak, or kena. CPK members occupied committee posts at the higher levels. Subdistrict and village committees were often staffed by local poor peasants, and, very rarely, by "new people. Societal transformation[ edit ] According to Pol Pot, Cambodia was made up of four classes: Post-revolutionary society, as defined by the Constitution of Democratic Kampuchea, consisted of workers, peasants, and "all other Kampuchean working people. Zhou warned them not to attempt to achieve communism in a single step, as China had attempted in the late s with the Great Leap Forward. Khieu Samphan and Khieu Thirith "just smiled an incredulous and superior smile. Despite the ideological commitment to radical equality, CPK members and the armed forces constituted a clearly recognizable elite. The one important working class group in pre-revolutionary Cambodiaâ€”labourers on large rubber plantationsâ€”traditionally had consisted mostly of Vietnamese emigrants and thus was politically suspect. The number of people, including refugees, living in the urban areas on the eve of the communist victory probably was somewhat more than 3 million,[ citation needed ] out of the total population of roughly 8 million. As mentioned, despite their rural origins, the refugees were considered "new people"â€”that is, people unsympathetic to Democratic Kampuchea. Some doubtless passed as "old people" after returning to their native villages, but the Khmer Rouge seem to have been extremely vigilant in recording and keeping track of the movements of families and of individuals. The lowest unit of social control, the krom group , consisted of ten to fifteen nuclear families whose activities were closely supervised by a three-person committee. The committee chairman was selected by the CPK. This grass roots leadership was required to note the social origin of each family under its jurisdiction and to report it to persons higher up in the Angkar hierarchy. The number of "new people" may initially have been as high as 2. The "new people" were treated as forced labourers. They were constantly moved, were forced to do the hardest physical labour, and worked in the most inhospitable, fever-ridden parts of the country, such as forests, upland areas, and swamps. When the country experienced food shortages in , the "new people" suffered the most. The medical care available to them was primitive or nonexistent. Families often were separated because people were divided into work brigades according to age and sex and sent to different parts of the country. The situation of the "old people" under Khmer Rouge rule was more ambiguous. Refugee interviews reveal cases in which villagers were treated as harshly as the "new people," enduring forced labour, indoctrination, the separation of children from parents, and executions; however, they were generally allowed to remain in their native villages. Because of

their age-old resentment of the urban and rural elites, many of the poorest peasants probably were sympathetic to Khmer Rouge goals. Although the Southwestern Zone was one original centre of power of the Khmer Rouge, and cadres administered it with strict discipline, random executions were relatively rare, and "new people" were not persecuted if they had a cooperative attitude. Starvation was general in the latter zone because cadres sent rice to Phnom Penh rather than distributing it to the local population. These usages were abandoned. Language was transformed in other ways. The Khmer Rouge invented new terms. Members and candidate members of the CPK, local-level leaders of poor peasant background who collaborated with the Angkar, and members of the armed forces had a higher standard of living than the rest of the population. Refugees agree that, even during times of severe food shortage, members of the grass-roots elite had adequate, if not luxurious, supplies of food. One refugee wrote that "pretty new bamboo houses" were built for Khmer Rouge cadres along the river in Phnom Penh. According to Craig Etcheson, an authority on Democratic Kampuchea, members of the revolutionary army lived in self-contained colonies, and they had a "distinctive warrior-caste ethos. Although their revolutionary ideology was extreme, the highest ranks of the Khmer Rouge leadership had a tendency to nepotism similar of the Sihanouk-era elite. These two women were considered among the half-dozen most powerful personalities in Democratic Kampuchea. A niece of Ieng Sary was given a job as English translator for Radio Phnom Penh although her fluency in the language was relative. Different ministries, such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Industry, were controlled and exploited by powerful Khmer Rouge families. Administering the diplomatic corps was regarded as an especially profitable fiefdom. During the early s, the Khmer Rouge established "mutual assistance groups" in the areas they occupied. After , these were organised into "low-level cooperatives" in which land and agricultural implements were lent by peasants to the community but remained their private property. State-owned farms also were established. Far more than the Chinese communists, the Khmer Rouge pursued the ideal of economic self-sufficiency, specifically the version that Khieu Samphan had outlined in his doctoral dissertation. Currency was abolished, and domestic trade or commerce could be conducted only through barter. Rice, measured in tins, became the most important medium of exchange, although people also bartered gold, jewelry, and other personal possessions. Foreign trade was almost completely halted, though there was a limited revival in late and early China was the most important trading partner, but commerce amounting to a few million dollars was also conducted with France, the United Kingdom, and with the United States through a Hong Kong intermediary. From the Khmer Rouge perspective, the country was free of foreign economic domination for the first time in its 2,year history. There was an "Angkorian" component to economic policy. That ancient kingdom had grown rich and powerful because it controlled extensive irrigation systems that produced surpluses of rice. Agriculture in modern Cambodia depended, for the most part, on seasonal rains. By building a nationwide system of irrigation canals, dams, and reservoirs, the leadership believed it would be possible to produce rice on a year-round basis. It was the "new people" who suffered and sacrificed the most to complete these ambitious projects. Although the Khmer Rouge implemented an "agriculture first" policy in order to achieve self-sufficiency, they were not, as some observers have argued, "back-to-nature" primitivists. Although the 75 war and the evacuation of the cities had destroyed or idled most industry, small contingents of workers were allowed to return to the urban areas to reopen some plants. Significantly, the seal of Democratic Kampuchea displayed not only sheaves of rice and irrigation sluices, but also a factory with smokestacks. Education and health[ edit ] The Khmer Rouge regarded traditional education with undiluted hostility. After the fall of Phnom Penh, they executed thousands of teachers. Those who had been educators prior to survived by hiding their identities. The regime recruited children to spy on adults. Pol Pot considered Youth League alumni as his most loyal and reliable supporters, and used them to gain control of the central and of the regional CPK apparatus. The powerful Khieu Thirith, minister of social action, was responsible for directing the youth movement. Sihanouk, who was kept under virtual house arrest in Phnom Penh between and , wrote in War and Hope that his youthful guards, having been separated from their families and given a thorough indoctrination, were encouraged to play cruel games involving the torture of animals. Having lost parents, siblings, and friends in the war and lacking the Buddhist values of their elders, the Khmer Rouge youth also lacked the inhibitions that would have dampened their zeal for revolutionary terror. Health facilities

in the years to were abysmally poor. Many physicians either were executed or were prohibited from practicing. It appears that the party and the armed forces elite had access to Western medicine and to a system of hospitals that offered reasonable treatment, but ordinary people, especially "new people," were expected to use traditional plant and herbal remedies that were of debatable usefulness. Some bartered their rice rations and personal possessions to obtain aspirin and other simple drugs. They demanded and then forced the people to leave the cities and live in the countryside. The roads out of the city were clogged with evacuees. Similar evacuations occurred throughout the nation. The conditions of the evacuation and the treatment of the people involved depended often on which military units and commanders were conducting the specific operations. The Khmer Rouge provided transportation for some of the aged and the disabled, and they set up stockpiles of food outside the city for the refugees; however, the supplies were inadequate to sustain the hundreds of thousands of people on the road. Even seriously injured hospital patients, many without any means of conveyance, were summarily forced to leave regardless of their condition. The foreign community, about people, was quarantined in the French embassy compound, and by the end of the month the foreigners were taken by truck to the Thai border. Khmer women who were married to foreigners were allowed to accompany their husbands, but Khmer men were not permitted to leave with their foreign wives. Western historians claim that the motives were political, based on deep-rooted resentment of the cities. The Khmer Rouge was determined to turn the country into a nation of peasants in which the corruption and "parasitism" of city life would be completely uprooted. In addition, Pol Pot wanted to break up the "enemy spy organisations" that allegedly were based in the urban areas. A security apparatus called Santebal was part of the Khmer Rouge organizational structure well before April 17, when the Khmer Rouge took control over Cambodia. Son Sen , later the Deputy Prime Minister for Defense of Democratic Kampuchea , was in charge of the Santebal, and in that capacity he appointed Comrade Duch to run its security apparatus. In May , Duch moved his headquarters to its final location, a former high school known as Tuol Sleng , which could hold up to 1, prisoners. Skulls of Khmer Rouge victims The Khmer Rouge government arrested, tortured and eventually executed anyone suspected of belonging to several categories of supposed "enemies":

**Chapter 8 : The Decline of the Khmer Rouge, and Its Legacy – The Everywhereist**

*The Khmer Rouge regime was extremely brutal. The regime generally singled out doctors, teachers, monks, journalists, the rich, artists, anyone with an education, and ethnic or religious minorities.*

The first was instigated by a Coup led by General Lon Nol while the prime minister at the time Prince Norodom Sihanouk was away from the country i believe he was in France. With heavy American military aid Lon Nol attempted to drive the Vietnamese forces off Cambodian soil. These attempts failed miserably as Vietnamese forces easily defeated the Cambodian Republics forces. Furthermore the Vietnamese had been supplying and training the Khmer Rouge. This co-operation between the two ended in when the Vietnamese felt that the Khmer Rouge could conduct operations on their own. Much like Vietnam the countryside fell easily to the Khmer Rouge while the Republic of Cambodia held the major cities and highways. In reality the only thing keeping the Khmer Rouge from taking the major cities had been the liberal use of American air power and bombing campaigns which ended in with the suspension and withdrawl of American forces. It was joked in a political cartoon which featured Henry Kissinger speaking to Nixon about how "all we know about this Lon Nol character is Many of the top brass took the idea of making as much money as they could and then abandoning the country as it quickly became apparent that the Khmer Rouge would win. Year Zero had begun. The Khmer Rouge immediately demanded that weapons be turned over and that former military and government officials, teachers, doctors, engineers, accountants, ect. Angkar translates out in english as "the organization" the governmental body of the Khmer Rouge needed them to help rebuild the devastated Cambodia. Little did these people know they were being singled out for execution. Furthermore they forced the citizens living in the cities to evacuate since the Americans where going to launch a reprisal raid on Cambodia. Young, old, sick, and dying it did not matter. They could return in a few days. Needless to say this did not happen the Khmer Rouge forced the entire populace of Cambodia into work camps. Everyone was a farmer and everyone was needed to grow rice. They divided the Cambodian populace into two groups the "New People" those who had lived in the cities and the "Old People" the rural farmers whom were more valuable than their "New People" compatriots. They outlawed books, money, modern medicine, religion, private property, ect. Any signs of education, being able to read, speak, or write in a foreign language, foraging for food, even wearing glasses was grounds for execution. Families were broken up with small children taken and taught to hate their mother and father. They were the Chlops translates as spies the eyes and ears of Angkar taught to inform the soldiers of those who broke the rules and taught that Angkar was all they needed. Disease and starvation were rampant and account for many deaths. It is estimated that 1. The Khmer Rouge would hold power in Cambodia until when the Vietnamese invaded. After a preemptive invasion of Vietnam by Khmer Rouge forces the Vietnamese military repulsed the invasion force and launched a full scale invasion and occupation of Cambodia in retaliation. And while the Khmer Rouge were still strong they were quickly beaten by the better equiped forces of Vietnam. Heng Samrin, a former Khmer Rouge commander, was appointed prime minister of the new Cambodian goverment, this of course was a puppet goverment subservient to Vietnamese interest. Under him was the current prime minister Hun Sen. This led to a severe guerilla war between the two sides lasting until The final phase of the war was from in which repeated clashes between goverment and Khmer Rouge forces eventually weaked the Khmer Rouge movement and forced them to surrender. During this time period Pol Pot was put to trial by his own supporters and was sentenced to life in prision He continued to believe that he had done what was best for Cambodia.

**Chapter 9 : How did the Khmer Rouge war end? | Yahoo Answers**

*The Khmer Rouge leaders then fled to the west and reestablished their forces in Thai territory, aided by China and Thailand. The United Nations voted to give the resistance movement against communists, which included the Khmer Rouge, a seat in its General Assembly.*

This would then be used as a route to achieve rapid social transformation and industrial and technological development without assistance from foreign powers, a process which the party characterised as a "Super Great Leap Forward". He was reportedly impressed with the self-sufficient manner in which the mountain tribes of Cambodia lived, which the party interpreted as a form of primitive communism. Khmer Rouge theory developed the concept that the nation should take "agriculture as the basic factor and use the fruits of agriculture to build industry". The focus of the Khmer Rouge leadership on the peasantry as the base of the revolution was according to Michael Vickery a product of their status as "petty-bourgeois radicals overcome by peasantist romanticism". Though there was extreme harassment of Buddhist institutions, there was a tendency for the CPK regime to internalise and reconfigure the symbolism and language of Cambodian Buddhism so that many revolutionary slogans mimicked the formulae learned by young monks during their training. Islamic religious leaders were executed, although some Cham Muslims appear to have been told they could continue devotions in private as long as it could not interfere with work quotas. Almost immediately, the party was renamed the Indochinese Communist Party, ostensibly so it could include revolutionaries from Cambodia and Laos. Almost without exception, all of the earliest party members were Vietnamese. By the end of World War II, a handful of Cambodians had joined its ranks, but their influence on the Indochinese communist movement as well as their influence on developments within Cambodia was negligible. On April 17, 25 years to the day before the Khmer Rouge captured Phnom Penh, the first nationwide congress of the Khmer Issarak groups convened and the United Issarak Front was established. According to the historian David P. According to a document issued after the reorganization, the VWP would continue to "supervise" the smaller Laotian and Cambodian movements. In the September election, it won about four percent of the vote, but did not secure a seat in the legislature. Government attacks prevented it from participating in the election and drove it underground. Sihanouk habitually labelled local leftists the Khmer Rouge, a term that later came to signify the party and the state headed by Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan and their associates. In very general terms, these groups espoused divergent revolutionary lines. The other line, supported for the most part by rural cadres who were familiar with the harsh realities of the countryside, advocated an immediate struggle to overthrow the "feudalist" Sihanouk. From their ranks came the men and women who returned home and took command of the party apparatus during the s, led an effective insurgency against Lon Nol from until and established the regime of Democratic Kampuchea. He attended a technical high school in the capital and then went to Paris in to study radio electronics other sources say he attended a school for printers and typesetters and also studied civil engineering. Khieu Samphan was born in and specialized in economics and politics during his time in Paris. Most came from landowner or civil servant families. Pol Pot and Hou Yuon may have been related to the royal family as an older sister of Pol Pot had been a concubine at the court of King Monivong. These two well-educated women also played a central role in the regime of Democratic Kampuchea. In , the two men went to East Berlin to participate in a youth festival. This experience is considered to have been a turning point in their ideological development. Meeting with Khmers who were fighting with the Viet Minh and whom they subsequently judged to be too subservient to the Vietnamese, they became convinced that only a tightly disciplined party organization and a readiness for armed struggle could achieve revolution. They transformed the Khmer Students Association KSA, to which most of the or so Khmer students in Paris belonged, into an organization for nationalist and leftist ideas. The organization was composed of cells of three to six members with most members knowing nothing about the overall structure of the organization. In , Pol Pot, Hou Yuon, Ieng Sary and other leftists gained notoriety by sending an open letter to Sihanouk calling him the "strangler of infant democracy". Inside, the group was still run by the Cercle Marxiste. The central role of the peasants in national development was espoused by Hou Yuon in his thesis,

The Cambodian Peasants and Their Prospects for Modernization, which challenged the conventional view that urbanization and industrialization are necessary precursors of development. This pivotal event remains shrouded in mystery because its outcome has become an object of contention and considerable historical rewriting between pro-Vietnamese and anti-Vietnamese Khmer communist factions. The name change is significant. From then on, Pol Pot and loyal comrades from his Paris student days controlled the party centre, edging out older veterans whom they considered excessively pro-Vietnamese. Pol Pot had shortly before been put on a list of 34 leftists who were summoned by Sihanouk to join the government and sign statements saying Sihanouk was the only possible leader for the country. Pol Pot and Chou Chet were the only people on the list who escaped. All the others agreed to cooperate with the government and were afterward under hour watch by the police. Cambodian Civil War The region where Pol Pot and the others moved to was inhabited by tribal minorities, the Khmer Loeu , whose rough treatment including resettlement and forced assimilation at the hands of the central government made them willing recruits for a guerrilla struggle. Lower ranking members of the party and even the Vietnamese were not told of it and neither was the membership until many years later. The party leadership endorsed armed struggle against the government, then led by Sihanouk. In , several small-scale attempts at insurgency were made by the CPK but they had little success. Though North Vietnam had not been informed of the decision, its forces provided shelter and weapons to the Khmer Rouge after the insurgency started. Vietnamese support for the insurgency made it impossible for the Cambodian military to effectively counter it. For the next two years, the insurgency grew as Sihanouk did very little to stop it. As the insurgency grew stronger, the party finally openly declared itself to be the Communist Party of Kampuchea. Documents uncovered from the Soviet archives revealed that the invasion was launched at the explicit request of the Khmer Rouge following negotiations with Nuon Chea. By June, three months after the removal of Sihanouk, they had swept government forces from the entire northeastern third of the country. After defeating those forces, the North Vietnamese turned the newly won territories over to the local insurgents. The Khmer Rouge also established "liberated" areas in the south and the southwestern parts of the country, where they operated independently of the North Vietnamese. Many of the new recruits for the Khmer Rouge were apolitical peasants who fought in support of the King, not for communism, of which they had little understanding. Many people in Cambodia who helped the Khmer Rouge against the Lon Nol government thought they were fighting for the restoration of Sihanouk. Operation Menu and Operation Freedom Deal The relationship between the massive carpet bombing of Cambodia by the United States and the growth of the Khmer Rouge, in terms of recruitment and popular support, has been a matter of interest to historians. Some historians have cited the United States intervention and bombing campaign spanning " as a significant factor leading to increased support of the Khmer Rouge among the Cambodian peasantry. Chandler argues that the bombing "had the effect the Americans wanted " it broke the Communist encirclement of Phnom Penh".