

Chapter 1 : Cambodian History: ss | history parallelling memoir

*Reporting Vietnam Part Two: American Journalism* , along with its companion volume, captures the bravery, fear, cruelty, suffering, anger, and sorrow of a tragic conflict. This second volume traces events from the revelation of the My Lai massacre in through the fall of Saigon in

A woman acquaintance told me how her father used to keep his prisoners chained up beneath the house without food or water and then execute them on his own firing range a few hundred yards beyond the back yard. He was not a pathological sadist either, but a good family man remembered fondly by his widow and children March 1970 October A Japanese-Sponsored Independence Background: Yet, the lack of preparation, the suddenness of the event, and the obstacles the Japanese put on the path of the Cambodian state in its endeavour to assert the legitimate monopoly of the means of violence greatly contributed to weaken the Cambodian state-authority Lavoix, People from Dai Nameese descent could also come from the South-eastern part of the geographical Indochinese Peninsula around the Mekong delta , frontier zone still in dispute during the nineteenth century between Kampucheatheupatai and Dai Nam, which had become the French colony of Cochinchina. At least two of them died in suspect conditions in October Cambodian women involved with French men were incarcerated at the Kompong Speu jail. A War for Independence Background: For the Kampuchean nation and polity, this meant that the next period would demand to achieve the independence of the Nation-State, to reassert a functioning authority while respecting, in the same time, the historically constructed national beliefs and the international norms of democracy and modernisation. Until 9 November 1953, with the first Indochina war, Cambodia fought to achieve these aims. Then interacted four groups of Kampuchean actors the state-authority, the new political parties, the Khmer Issarak Independent Khmer , and the Communist movement , France, Thailand and the Viet-Minh. For France, legally, the Kampuchean independence began on 8 November More research regarding phenomena of mass violence has to be done for this period. Issarak raid on Siem Reap. In the countryside, the Viet-Minh terror strategy during the war meant that they kidnapped or killed village elite and authorities, threatened civilians, pillaged and burnt material properties. Kampuchean villagers suffered at the hands of the Vietnamese, and knew that the Viet-Minh penetration network was through Vietnamese villages. French intelligence began to trace dissension over unknown motives between the Viet-Minh and affiliated Issarak bands in November The killings started in May and reached a paroxysm in the first days of June, especially in Catholic villages in Cambodia, Catholicism had mainly penetrated the Vietnamese communities. Once the killings done, the national guards left their postings to join or finish the pillaging, arguing that these villages were Viet-Minh accomplices. Savang Vong and Huu Thinh, Issarak leaders who had joined Puth Chhay, left him because they were disgusted by such atrocities. An Unsettled Peace Background: The Geneva agreement brought relief to the polity by obtaining peace on the Peninsula, yet failed to solve existing problems: However, a stabilisation started, but it lasted only until The authority attempted to bring back the situation towards peace and almost succeeded in seeing the Communist movement change from insurgency to opposition. Between 1954 and 1970, the combination of internal and external conditions stopped the furthering of stabilisation and progressively inverted, from onwards, the trend towards conditions favourable to renewed escalation towards violence. Between 1954 and 1970, the building up of tension and violence within was accompanied by a violence that hit Cambodia from without, involving the North Vietnamese on the one hand, the US and their Thai and South Vietnamese allies on the other, while the Cold War gathered speed on the Indochinese Peninsula. From 1954 to the end of 1970, this strain finally exploded in multiple but not yet generalised eruptions of violence within. A Vietminh soldier, or more probably unit, might have attacked Kimti, a rallied village on the border between Tay-Ninh, Vietnam, and Cambodia. He would have massacred with an edged weapon forty five women and children. According to an informant, this action would have been initiated by Vietminh troops rebelling against the cease fire conditions included in the Geneva agreement. Those troops would refuse disarmament and intend to go on fighting, despite orders from the highest Vietminh commanding officers. State repression continued until 1970 Between January and February 1970, incidents took place that killed people and wounded people.

Late or early Two bridges were burnt, five more guards and village officials from Ta Sanh were ambushed, one official being killed. Several houses in the new agricultural settlements at Beng Khtum and Chamlang Kuoy were burnt. The Sihanouk-led exception government created to face the rebellion started a repression that hit hard on the Communists. Over four hundred bodies of peasants were discovered in a forest cave in Kompong Speu province. The year would see at least incidents spread on most of the territory, feeding on the unabated peasant discontent. In the government forces fighting against the insurgency, men could have been killed and 90 wounded. At the end of the year killings of government informers were started, anti-governement propaganda was launched, yet limited to areas near the border. In the Northeast, the guerrilla strength went from 70 men with 10 guns in to men with guns in Actions multiplied along the border with Vietnam; fighting took place in Kampot. The guerrillas enrolled the population throughout the province of Kompong Cham, in the North of Svay Rieng and in the Northeast of the province of Prey Veng. They tried to establish bases West of the Mekong, notably in the Elephant mountains area. B bombers carried out 3. The aim was to try destroying the Vietnamese Communist headquarters located there. The Cambodian population living in these areas was known, estimated to 3. The exact number of Cambodian casualties is unknown. Thus, each side, Vietnam and the Communists, on the one hand, the US and their allies, on the other, could equally be perceived as enemy. Kampuchean society, which had lived at a high level of tension and violence, whatever their origin, i. It had begun to split under the weight of the tension, yet no straightforward way forward seemed to appear for any side. On the contrary, Kampuchea seemed taken in a deadlock, because the authority had been unable, despite repeated and diverse attempts, to bring back society within a stable and peaceful situation. Meanwhile, the new contending state-power, the FUNK, bolstered by Chinese and Vietnamese help, by use of kingship, by the bloody actions of the new regime and its US and South-Vietnamese allies, saw itself as invested of the sacred mission to save Kampuchea. The stage was set for the full blown civil war with foreign involvement on both sides. The Lon Nol regime side, with its US and South Vietnamese allies, with its increasing inefficiency, military inadequacy, strategic mistakes, corruption and fall into an absurd understanding of the world, lost the war to its contender which, with North Vietnamese help, despite difficulties, succeeded in creating a better army and state-organisation in the increasingly larger areas under its control. On 25 March, 1. A pro-Sihanouk demonstration involving peasants and some monks occurred in Kompong Cham. According to the provincial governor, Villagers came from nearby areas. They were carrying banderols and wearing images with Sihanouk effigy. Part of the demonstrators then left for Phnom-Penh, some of the inhabitants of the villages crossed joining in. Other less important meetings were also reported in Kompong Cham province, where one head of village was killed, and in Baray in Kompong Thom Province. The demonstrators entered the city coming from near-by villages. The army, having this time received the order to repress all agitation, killed and wounded demonstrators. Figures given then stated that twenty seven people had been killed and sixty three wounded. Demonstrators then tried to reach Phnom-Penh by the South-east. At Skoun Kompong Cham province , on the road between Kompong Cham and Phnom-Penh, demonstrators took over the government offices and burnt records. Meanwhile, according to the government, agitation spread to other areas, such as Kompong Thom, Kandal and Takeo provinces, yet without serious incidents. As answer, the government reinforced security in Phnom-Penh, organised some defence groups, especially in schools and universities, and invited veterans and reservists to contact the military authorities. From 27 March, the Kampuchean police began arresting Vietnamese accusing them to have participated in the demonstrations as Vietcong. By 30 March, it had arrested more officials faithful to Sihanouk, including the ex governors of Phnom-Penh and Kompong Cham, and people among Vietnamese communists in Phnom Penh. Vietnamese were expelled from their houses and regrouped. Every night, the army and the police took men, women, and children by bus and parked them in camps around Phnom-Penh. In the meantime, the US bombing continued and wounded and killed civilians as the Vietcong units were close to villages when they were targeted. The bombing thus reinforced the Communist mobilising efforts that stressed the need to defend Cambodia against the imperialist US-South Vietnamese aggressions and justified the Communist Vietnamese presence as a help given to Sihanouk against imperialist aggression. In Prasaut Svay Rieng Province , hundreds of civilian Vietnamese including women and children were regrouped in an open

space, near an army post. The army opened fire on them, using artillery. An early estimate by the French Embassy suggests that eighty-five civilian Vietnamese were killed, but does not account for the wounded. The government alleged it happened in crossfire, as the post was attacked by Vietcong forces. No foreign correspondent was present; however Pomonti went to enquire on 10 April. One Vietnamese survivor told him that some gunfire had been heard on 9 April at 10 PM and that the prisoners had been told to run. At that moment, the Cambodian army started killing them. A Cambodian officer is killed. The Khmer navy guarded them since February. Enthusiasm led to a massive enrolment in the FANK to defend the motherland against the Vietnamese aggressors. Yet, it was insufficient to bring military victory against the experienced and well-equipped Vietcong. In Takeo, people in a detention camp were massacred. Survivors, including children, were left without care nor food, when they were not killed with edged weapons. An unknown number of Vietnamese civilians were killed and wounded in Saang, 35 kilometres south of Phnom-Penh. Approximately sixty Vietnamese including women and children were grouped in a textile factory. They were taken to the entry of the village and forced to march carrying a white flag. The Vietcong would have fired and the Cambodian army too. No massacre was reported after this date. The Vietnamese returnees fleeing the Lon Nol regime were estimated to US intervention had begun on 25 April, start of the systematic bombing of North-east Cambodia. The population in Phnom-Penh can be estimated to have increased from War excess deaths are difficult to estimate.

**Chapter 2 : Nixon approves Cambodian incursion - HISTORY**

*Back Reporting Vietnam: American Journalism (two volumes) Massacre at Takeo Cambodia: April Cambodia: April-May*

There are few clues in his childhood to explain the violence he unleashed in later life. His father was a moderately wealthy farmer and his mother had connections at the royal court in Phnom Penh. At the age of six he was sent to the city for his education and later attended a boarding school for bright students. In he was among the first students sent on government scholarships to go to university in France. His political ideas began to form in Paris where he aimlessly studied radio engineering, failing to get a degree but becoming drawn to the optimistic vision of communism then circulating. Opposition to French rule in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos was centred in the Indochina Communist Party, which attracted many students at the time. Pol Pot began to attend study sessions organised by the French Communist Party. Pol Pot returned to Cambodia in , just before the country won its independence under King Sihanouk, who abdicated to take up a position as head of government. It was at this time that his revolutionary fervor developed, he later said. Shocked on his return by the poverty of his relatives, he was driven to political action. In , he began teaching at a private college, where according to his biographer, David Chandler, he was remembered for his mild, affable manner and his knowledge of French literature. He was already leading a clandestine life in the Indochina Communist Party, building up networks of supporters. He later went to China, where the Cultural Revolution was swirling. The situation in Cambodia began to unravel, and in the United States began its secret bombing of Vietnamese bases in Cambodia. At the beginning of , Sihanouk left for his annual cure at a spa in France and was deposed by his chief general, Lon Nol. The new right-wing regime in Phnom Penh galvanised the Chinese and Vietnamese, previously only lukewarm supporters of Pol Pot, and they stepped up help. Sihanouk was set up in Beijing as the nominal head of a united front against Lon Nol, while Pol Pot took command at a headquarters in north-eastern Cambodia. He had just a few thousand men under arms but with Vietnamese weapons and training they were becoming a more effective force. Vietnamese troops, tempered by years of war in their own country, held off offensives by Lon Nol. A year later the guerrillas formed a noose around the capital. Its population had swollen as people fled there to escape US bombings and the rigid social control imposed in areas under the Khmer Rouge. The Four Year Plan final assault on phnom penh in as lon nol flees to exile and us embassy is evacuated. Rice yields would be tripled to three tonnes a hectare and a vast area would be planted in the malarial jungles of north-eastern Cambodia. Hundreds of thousands died of disease, hunger and beatings. Of a population of seven million, as many as two million died. The Khmer Rouge cadres saw them as expendable, telling them: Losing you is no loss. Believing that the family stood in the way of his radical vision of socialism, he tried to break down the capitalist structure by splitting families and forcing people to eat in communal halls. Driven by the virulent Maoism of its isolated leaders and their vision of a racially pure country, the revolution destroyed everything Cambodians held dear, unravelling the connections of Buddhism, village life, friends and family. The deaths and torture at Tuol Sleng, a school turned into an interrogation centre named S, would be one of the most macabre legacies. About 16, people, many of them Khmer Rouge cadres and their families, passed through Tuol Sleng, where they were photographed and their confessions kept in well-ordered files.

Chapter 3 : Cambodian genocide - Wikipedia

*Cambodia / Vietnam Massacre # CBS Evening News for Friday, Apr 17, View other clips in this broadcast â†’ Material supplied by VTNA may be used for educational analysis or research only.*

Death at Intermission Time First U. Advisers Killed in South Vietnam: July Malcolm W. December Homer Bigart: Commitment Increasing American Involvement: February Bernard B. June Stanley Karnow: November David Halberstam: News and World Report: November March Meg Greenfield: May Don Moser: Summer Bernard B. November Henry F. Teach-In on Vietnam By February Ward S. Reconnaissance Combat in the Central Highlands: June Neil Sheehan: October Bernard B. Offensive in the Iron Triangle: January Jonathan Randal: May Jonathan Schell: August Michael J. September Norman Mailer: Hill Battle of Dak To: November Tom Wolfe: December Don Oberdorfer: The Viet Cong in Hue: January-February Michael Herr: February John T. February Mary McCarthy: March-April Thomas A. Negro in Vietnam Black Servicemen and the War: October Zalin Grant: July January Jeffrey Blankfort: Spring Wallace Terry: September Peter R. November Seymour M. Massacre at Takeo Cambodia: April James A. What Happened and Why Kent, Ohio: May Stewart Alsop: October Doris Kearns: The Meo of Laos The Hmong: February Gloria Emerson: Copters Return from Laos with the Dead "A small despairing scene": March Karl Fleming: March Donald Kirk: Troop Withdrawals and Morale: August Tom Buckley: Spring John Saar: April Peter Braestrup: July Joseph Kraft: Letter from Hanoi "We have been fighting eleven centuries": July Hunter S. August Fox Butterfield: Who Was This Enemy? Writings by North Vietnamese Soldiers: January John S. October March Sydney H. August Donald Kirk: July Paul Vogle: March Le Kim Dinh: April Sydney H. The Fall of Phnom Penh Cambodia: April-May Philip Caputo: April Keyes Beech: We Clawed for Our Lives! A Reporter Flees Saigon: April Bob Tamarkin: April Malcolm W.

**Chapter 4 : Reporting Vietnam : Guy Cooper :**

*Cambodians say Yicts die iii cross lire TAKEO, Cambodia (AP) â€” Cambodian officials insisted today the more than 100 Vietnamese killed in a detention camp were killed by crossfire in an engagement between Cambodian and enemy troops.*

Publication date 19 April Yesterday marked the 35th anniversary of the Ba Chuc killings, which started on that date in and lasted nearly two weeks. In this green and mountainous patch of the Mekong Delta, Khmer Rouge forces slaughtered at least 3, people. Her husband was also shot and killed. She crawled to a nearby mountain and hid out until the attack was over. Little talked about in Cambodia, the Ba Chuc massacre was one of, if not the, worst atrocities the Khmer Rouge, in their reign from to , committed against the Vietnamese and ethnic Khmers living in the same area. The Vietnamese, according to researchers, were fed up after similar shows of force in preceding months. They soon moved on Cambodia and captured Phnom Penh on January 7, There are no Yuon in Kampuchean territory. Now there is not one seed of them to be found. The Pol Pot speech in , then, was par for the course. Dripping with anti-Vietnamese invective, it acted as a subtle call to arms. They killed 40 people by throwing grenades into the crawl space of nearby temple, where the fleeing had attempt-ed to hide. Choeng Van Eang, a year-old motodup, heard gunfire and escaped to a safer place about 50 kilometres away to wait it out. He was 18 at the time, and later heard stories about vill-agers trying to conceal themselves in the mountain overlooking Ba Chuc. After returning, he said, Vietnamese forces had launched a counter-attack and killed some of the marauding soldiers. Fish were eating them. She stayed on in Ba Chuc, where the Vietnamese authorities have constructed a memorial and built a museum with historical photos. The other similarity is that it has become a tourist site. On the anniversary of the attacks, Vietnamese visitors milled about the grounds. Buses pulled in carrying more, while vendors sold trinkets and snacks. Across the street, Nga sat outside her drink stand, bought with money Vietnamese tourists donated to her. Her fellow survivors have died, and anyone with quest-ions about Ba Chuc usually finds their way to her stand. As for justice, compensat-ion or recognition of a meaningful kind, too many years have passed for Nga to care. Every year, Nga prays for her children, her husband and all the other dead, hoping that they can live in a peaceful place.

*In Takeo we hoped came upon the massacre almost Cambodia's convulsions had special 'ME, APRIL 27,*

Jeff Williams In May , 25 journalists lost their lives in a sun-drenched corner of the Cambodian countryside. *Odyssey* is divided into two parts: The authors write from firsthand experience: Williams does an excellent job setting the stage, concisely capturing the madness of the Lon Nol era. These pilots, who had regularly attacked North Vietnamese positions in Cambodia, now took special delight in strafing and bombing Cambodian villages in retaliation. As international opinion swelled against the Lon Nol government, it declared that , Vietnamese residents in Cambodia represented a subversive risk. More than , Vietnamese were eventually rounded up and shipped to South Vietnam while thousands more were held in detention camps. The battalion commander implored me to have the U. As far as they were concerned, both were enemies. At one point, Williams asked a government commander if the villagers in the area were cooperating with the Cambodian army. No, the officer replied. We need more guns. It was an unwitting reversal of one of the basic rules of guerrilla warfare as laid out by Mao Tse-tung. In Vietnam, you might be surrounded by the NVA, too, but you were among superbly trained and disciplined American soldiers. Finally, if the situation turned desperate, U. Army helicopter pilots would fly through unbelievable amounts of enemy fire to get everybody out. There was no backup. If the Mercedes stalled on an empty road, you were stuck. No one was coming to pick you up. The primary goal in covering Cambodia was to travel to the combat areas and back without being shot or captured. To do that, you had to drive from Phnom Penh down long, empty highways with no security to wherever you believed a battle was going on. But if they made shooting sounds and drew their fingers across their throats, it might be time to reconsider your travel plans. So you drove mile after mile past dreary rice fields and through small villages that clung to each side of the road. To survive, you had to learn to read the landscape: Why had the oncoming traffic, sparse as it was, suddenly stopped? Did the people in the village you drove through appear relaxed or afraid? You also drove at high speed, particularly if the tropical darkness seemed about to overtake you. Never wanting to be caught in the countryside at night, you raced through empty towns, swerving or stopping for nothing short of a human or a barricade. Chickens and little swaybacked pigs scurried across the road in front of you at their peril. Competition among the journalists was intense, and Volkert believed that his own boss at CBS, George Syvertsen, was pushing too hard. I said I was fed up with our unappreciated but highly dangerous assignment in Cambodia George disagreed and strongly implied that he intended to go on following the Cambodian army on a daily basis. Volkert later reconstructed what happened from witness accounts: They drove straight into an ambush. Ishii and Sakai, farther back, were initially unharmed. All five were captured and later executed. In the final section of the book, Volkert conveys the herculean magnitude of the search for the bodies. Volkert notes that there is a certain irony to undertaking such a massive effort to find a handful of bodies in Cambodia. After all, the Cambodians themselves had lived through a holocaust; no family was untouched. How would the Cambodians react to the search? Would they resent the time, the money, the effort expended by the Americans in a search for a mere five people? Initially, Volkert imagined that the Cambodians would see the entire task as absurd. Mistreated and ignored for centuries by whomever ruled in Phnom Penh, they and their ancestors were used to being treated as a nameless mass of peasants barely worthy enough to set the tables of the rich and noble. And then we came after 20 years to look for five people, showing that we care for the fate of every individual, a respect they were never accorded. Unfortunately, it lacks the polish of the earlier chapters, and it feels a bit disorganized. As the search for the lost men nears completion, Volkert reflects on the nature of war reporting: No one remembers the story our people died for. Is it only the continuity of our reporting that counts, as if our daily stories were bricks in a huge wall? Would this wall, representing the total information of our lifetime, collapse if the Cambodian stones were missing? One forgotten story in an avalanche of news. Five missing bodies in a land of two million corpses. Maybe the villagers of Wat Po had it right: And maybe the twenty-five journalists who lost their lives in Cambodia had it right, too: The journalists killed or missing in Cambodia in were:

### Chapter 6 : Kent State shootings - Wikipedia

*On a similar sunny April days like these, in 17th of April and during the next three years, eight months and twenty days CPK - the Communist Party of Kampuchea - known as the Khmer Rouge started and kept killing millions of innocent people, Cambodians.*

Although only a limited amount was known about the bombings of Cambodia, most people were extremely frustrated with how Nixon was handling the war across the world. On average, violence occurred in one out of every five protests in America. Many of these strikes were taking place at college campuses, including prestigious universities such as Stanford, Princeton, and the University of Kansas. The Cambodian bombings had been occurring for a year now, but President Nixon appeared on national television to discuss the new United States invasion of Cambodia: The May 4 massacre at Kent State University. Kent State University is a school in Ohio, founded in 1827. Early in its years, the college was continually in deep financial crisis, and was even on the cusp of being turned into a hospital for the mentally ill in 1834. However, the proposal was defeated, and in 1848 Kent achieved university status. The years of youth were over. The years of maturity were now beginning. SDS, along with other anti-war groups, took part in endless protest on campus and across Ohio. They brought garbage cans into street to set on fire, attacked businesses in town, destroyed windows, and set the Kent State ROTC building on fire. For the next few days, demonstrations on campus were as active as ever. Senate came to Kent to speak. In addition to his arrival, he brought with him the National Guard in order to settle down all the riots. They were fighting against both the invasion of Cambodia and the presence of the National Guard. The guards, some of which were the same age as the Kent college students, were taking orders from their general, Robert Canterbury. Each and every guard was carrying M-1 rifles, and each was trained to do anything necessary to settle the crowds. They began by firing tear gas to help disperse all the protesters, which was effective. Soon, the guardsmen were ordered to march away. After walking up a hill, they all of the sudden turned around and began firing on a group of students. They were all standing between 71 to feet away from the guards. How do we turn this stuff off? However, Gloria Emerson, journalist in Cambodia who rode along with US soldiers, described what it was like when the soldiers heard the news: And the Ohio National Guard rioted, killed, and wounded its children.

Chapter 7 : Cambodia profile - Timeline - BBC News

*Reporting Vietnam American Journalism by Library Of America, Ward Just available in Trade Paperback on [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com), also read synopsis and reviews. Now in paperback comes a unique collection that captures a dramatic and controversial war and the.*

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 8 : Nixon defends invasion of Cambodia - HISTORY**

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Besides launching a vicious anti-Sihanouk propaganda campaign and stirring up the seeds of anti-Vietnamese feeling in his people, there is little Nol did that was not verbal. Several days before doing so, the Government issued a statement of alarm, which the news services picked up and cabled out, saying that 3, Communists were advancing on the capital. In an article entitled, "Cambodians Welcome but Censor Foreign Newsmen" an AP reporter writing from Thailand noted that "firsthand observations that did not substantiate the government statement had been barred by the censor. If most of the world stood back in caution from the new regime at the end of March, the United States and the South Vietnamese military in South Vietnam were hurtling into the anti-Communist breach. By April 1, only decisions made at the highest level could harness the generals and prevent further escalations. That firm decisions were not made allowed the generals to carry the day. The Invasion Fallacy Although many news stories after April 29 designated April 27 as the day Nixon finally decided to formalize United States involvement in Cambodia, various bits of information the press let drop by the wayside indicate that actually he made up his mind much earlier. A study in just why he did so is quite revealing. By that day, the United States had already clumsily arranged the first known shipment of arms to Pnompenh, and the military command in South Vietnam had sent out orders to the First Cavalry Division Air-mobile in northeastern Tay Ninh Province to begin preparing the Fishhook operation. On April 21, the United States high command informed Nixon the "the enemy was determined [The Vietnamese Communist offensive in Cambodia is] " a foreign invasion of a neutral country which cannot be considered in any way a pretense of a civil war. April 24, in Cambodia to transform the entire border area into a largely self-sustaining base of operations for future assaults against South Vietnam" 51 And at some meeting before April 24, "at least two members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff advocated a swift and substantial delivery of weapons to assure the survival of Lon Nol regime so that it could become an ally of the United States in Asia, and in Thailand sic. The story does nothing to repair the image of an overzealous military command conveyed by the events of March. The next several days saw a series of what appeared to be one-day actions which, like those carried out during the Chat meetings in March, forewarned a more sustained assault to follow. In the fighting, at least 89 Vietnamese civilians were killed in a "crossfire," which observers believed here as elsewhere to be a Government euphemism for massacre. Tonight American and South Vietnamese units will attack the headquarters for the entire Communist military operation in South Vietnam April 30, ] could not remain inactively neutral. Ellsworth Bunker, fresh from his scoldings for not following orders to intercede on behalf of Senator Chau earlier in the year, met with Thieu for forty-five minutes on April Afterwards, United States sources in Saigon reported that South Vietnam "is fully aware" of the American stand - that the borders and sovereignty of Cambodia must be respected. The Communists never attempted to advance on Pnompenh, although they demonstrated very clearly that they could if they wanted to. Before Lon Nol could relent, however, his gamble on American anti-Communist fears had paid off. Communist forces staged a night raid on the town of Takeo south of Pnompenh on Route 3. Cambodian troops began withdrawing without a fight. Takeo remained practically incommunicado, and the town of Angtassom to the west was embattled as Cambodian troops struggled unsuccessfully to hold it.

### Chapter 9 : News stories from Thursday April 23,

*On April 28, Ferruccio Lamborghini, the founder of the company that bears his name and is known for stylish, high-performance cars, is born in [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com) World War II, Lamborghini founded a.*

Or do you just want to give some feedback? Not the lightest theme for the day. I must be a bit fucked up to spend my free time writing about one of the most fucked up happenings in the world. Also, the purpose of Whattawowworld is not only to admire our beautiful world but also to be aware how to keep it beautiful, avoid disasters and spread love instead. Thus, I write about the true-based sick story of Cambodian massacre or rather what I learned while I visited Phnom Penh and the country. Even though I had all the evidence in front of me—thousands of crushed skulls, broken bones, clothes and shoes that were left behind, the last mug shots of the victims, etc. In fact, only 41 years ago, less than ten years before my birth. Cambodians killing Cambodians, WTF? First, the lunatics won the governance of the country. Immediately they emptied the cities and started to drive their utopia about a communistic shared economy and people living only in the countryside growing rice unrealistically three times more than before. The Khmer Rouge shut down everything: The life ended, literally. Uneducated boys in the countryside were enrolled to kill their fellow citizens under the sick ideology. A third of the nation was killed— an estimated million people. The practice was to kill all the learned people: All these people were seen as enemies and lawbreakers. Later on, the communists also started to kill their own soldiers and people. The shade of getting paranoid was coming over Pol Pot—the root of all evil. Can you imagine that this killer could live his life happily? After the Vietnamese invaded in the country and ended the horrific times, Pol Pot could still continue his life and communistic influence while in exile—the worst and most ridiculous thing, supported by the world unions. He lost his uncles and grandpa at least. I met the whole family when I visited their house in the poor countryside. Luckily she had some of the family left—to live for. I wonder how can a person learn to accept this kind of injustice and violence? Because there is no choice? Where does the famous bright Cambodian smile rise from when their history has such a chapter in hell? Well, so many got killed that the nation is quite young, and not necessarily all know how to observe their history if even willing to. But the ones that remained alive have seen the hell. And this should be remembered and respected when bypassing them. Respecting the memory of the victims has a great presence. The most shocking to me was the killing tree against which the executors beat babies. Also, the thousands of mug shots of the victims in their last days were very touching. It was so unreal that those people have sometimes really existed and then lost their lives like that. I could sense different tones of miserable feelings in the pictures: Well, in the end, I have no clue about the feelings. Everyone stayed quiet and respected the memory of the victims This tree has been here ever since and once it was covered with skin and hair of the babies. So sorry to tell this. The grave of the naked and raped women and their babies Illustrated mug shot. Afterwards, they had been transported 15 kilometres in the trucks to the south to Choeung Ek killing fields. There they had been put to a cramped warehouse to wait their turn to get killed. The slaughter took place when the night fell. Thus, the executors killed with all kinds of different striking weapons, blades, axes and even sharp bamboo sticks. When the body turned into a corpse, they just threw it among the other bodies in the pothole. When killing, there was a loud revolutionary music coming from the loudspeakers—to cover the moans of the victims. The outsiders behind the walls thought there was a communistic meeting taking place. The craziest part is that the whole world stayed all unknowing about the horrifying happenings in Cambodia. Or no one believed the rumours. The news did tell about the facts only later. Between 75 to 79 Cambodia lived and died all by itself. The victims were waiting in a tight warehouse their turn to get killed RIP victims The killing tools the executors used Cambodia upside down The revolutionary music was played loud to cover the moans of the victims. That and the sound of the diesel generator were the last sounds the victims heard before they died. Think about the anger that can exist towards different people and thoughts. You do it all the time. Until on some day, you might notice the growth inside, get enlightened, and go towards the light. You see the world in a whole new way. The people who face this self-development are needed—we are the ones who will be saving the world. How deep was that. A reading

suggestion based on the Cambodian massacre and true experiences: Life has continued at the Choueng Ek. That is why you can see a lot of spiritual houses like this in Cambodia – the places to rest for the wandering souls. The Killing Fields The victims around my age People going to Stupa to respect the memory of the victims The Memorial Stupa In Cambodia I saw quite a many paintings that were telling the story of the massacre Memorial at Tuol Sleng The rules that the prisoners had to follow Here the prisoners were tortured by hanging and dipping them in water One of the survivors Mr Meng is telling his story here at the same place where he was a prisoner waiting to get killed 40 years ago Mr Meng could only survive because he was a talented artist and could draw a portrait of Pol Pot. Some scenes of his story on paper.