

## 1: Talk:Khmer Rouge/Archive 8 - Wikipedia

*Eastern Zone people, because they had "Vietnamese minds" (Ben Kiernan, "Wild Chickens, Farm Chickens and Cormorants: Kampuchea's Eastern Zone Under Pol Pot," in Chandler and Kiernan, eds., Revolution and Its Aftermath in Kampuchea: Eight.*

Sign up Log in meet a range of sociological definitions of genocide used by most scholars of the phenomenon, who see both political and ethnic groups as possible victims of genocide. In Mid, a short conflict in the Portuguese colony led to unexpected victory for its independence movement, Fretilin. Fullscale war raged until Australian troops led in the UN forces, as Indonesian soldiers left much of the territory in ruins. Yale University Press, , 75, ; F. Yale University Press, , 11; I. University of Pennsylvania Press, But ideological cross-currents abound. Jakarta pursued anticommunism; the Khmer Rouge were communists. In East Timor, the major Indonesian goal was conquest. In Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge goal was revolution. Both perpetrator regimes exterminated ethnic minorities, including local Chinese, as well as political dissidents. How did Indonesian anticommunist counterinsurgency and Cambodian communist revolution both lead to such horrific results? As I will argue, the genocides were in part products of international alliances and impositions. But they also reflected and provoked indigenous divisions, both ideological and regional. Were these divisions in both cases also ethnic? Domestic coalitions formed and ruptured over time. Fretilin Maoists, by contrast, fought Indonesian aggressors, but they also fell out with other Fretilin leaders, local elites, regional coalitions, and military professionals. Was this in part for ethnic reasons, as in Cambodia? Regional and political differences plagued the Khmer Rouge, too. The rebellion by the Eastern Zone CPK forces against the Party Center constituted the major armed resistance to the genocidal regime. Vickery, Cambodia 1975-1979: A History of Revolution and Its Aftermath. Boston: But to understand fully the conditions in which these divisions emerged, and to what extent they were comparable, it is first necessary to examine the international forces that abetted both the Suharto and Pol Pot regimes. The expansionist impulse would be denied; the excuse, the communist threat. November 21, 1975. W. Its main rival, the Timorese Democratic Union UDT, favoring gradual progress toward independence, received slightly fewer votes. Fretilin had managed to bring a nationalist message to a population of 1 million, divided into possibly 30 ethnic groups speaking 14 distinct languages. Suharto announced following his return from the United States on July 8, 1975, that East Timor lacked the economic basis for viable independence. Nationalism and Colonialism St. Aurora, 1975, 28 n. Otford, 1975, A People Betrayed Milton, Australia: Jacaranda, 1975, 88; Taylor, East Timor, 45 n, Gunn, Timor Loro Sae Macau: Oriente, 1975, ; R. Gusmao, To Resist, 23 n.

## 2: Cambodia Bibliography

*Wild chickens, farm chickens, and cormorants: Cambodia's eastern zone under Pol Pot Rebel revolutionaries: interviews with Chea Sim and Heng Samrin Genocide, extermination and resistance in East Timor, comparative reflections on Cambodia.*

Simon and Schuster, Chandler, A History of Cambodia. Yale University Southeast Asia Studies, Yale Center for International and Area Studies, Chandler, Voices from F Chandler, Brother Number One: A Political Biography of Pol Pot. Cook, editor, Genocide in Cambodia and Rwanda: Craig Etcheson, After the killing fields: Praeger Publishers, Chapters: The Thirty Years War 2. A Desperate Time 3. After the Peace 4. Documenting Mass Murder 5. Terror in the East 7. Digging in the Killing Fields 8. The Persistence of Impunity 9. The Politics of Genocide Justice Heder, Cambodian communism and the Vietnamese model Bangkok, Thailand: White Lotus Press, Why Did They Kill? Basing his analysis on years of investigative work in Cambodia, Hinton finds parallels between the Khmer Rouge and the Nazi regimes. Hinton considers this violence in light of a number of dynamics, including the ways in which difference is manufactured, how identity and meaning are constructed, and how emotionally resonant forms of cultural knowledge are incorporated into genocidal ideologies. He is the editor of Annihilating Difference: The Anthropology of Genocide California, Genocide: Yale University Press, pp. The first definitive account of the four-year reign of terror known as "Democratic Kampuchea. His historical analysis makes a valuable contribution to understanding how they were able to come to power in the wake of the Vietnam War. Cambridge University Press, Stanton, "Blue Scarves and Yellow Stars: South End Press, Politics, Economics, and Society London: Survivor Memoirs see below Older Titles from and before: Department of Asian Studies, Cornell University, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Kissinger, Nixon, and the Destruction of Cambodia. Simon and Schuster, Martin Shaw, War and genocide: Polity Press, June A historical sociologist of war and global politics, with theoretical, empirical and political interests, Martin Shaw is the Professor of International Relations and Politics at the University of Sussex. His previous book is Theory of the Global State: War and genocide includes the following chapters: Cornell University Press, Weitz, A century of genocide: Princeton University Press, Drawing on historical sources as well as trial records, memoirs, novels, and poems, Weitz explains the prevalence of genocide in the twentieth century--and shows how and why it became so systematic and deadly. Weitz depicts the searing brutality of each genocide and traces its origins back to those most powerful categories of the modern world: He demonstrates how, in each of the cases, a strong state pursuing utopia promoted a particular mix of extreme national and racial ideologies. Read the introduction [http:](http://) America and the Age of Genocide New York: Basic Books, , pp. Chapter 6 of this book p. Parti communiste du Kampuchea. This was his feature film debut This drama concerns the real-life relationship between New York Times reporter Sidney H. Dith Pran was left at the mercy of the Khmer Rouge after Schanberg--who chose to stay after American evacuation but was booted out--failed to get him safe passage. While stationed in Phnom Penh in the early s, Schanberg and Pran become close friends and confidants, negotiating and writing many groundbreaking stories. When the ruling Lon Nol government was overthrown by the Khmer Rouge, the country is turned upside down--killing is common in the streets, and children become gun-toting informants.. After years of brutal torture, Pran manages to escape and begins a long odyssey to Thailand and the border refugee camps. The late Haing S. In Cambodian with English subtitles. What kept him whole after the ordeal was his Buddhist faith and dedication to Cambodian classical dance where he performs the role of Hanuman, the magical white monkey. Survivors and refugees are interviewed extensively by the filmmakers who relate their stories of surviving the horror. Thavro Phim and his sister, classical dancers and young survivors of the camps, pay a visit to the Prison Museum housing photographs and records of the victims of torture by the Khmer Rouge. The images in this museum of horror are as emotionally wrenching as those on display at the National Holocaust Museum. Ang Choulean [Anthropologist, U. Produced and directed by Janet Gardner.

## WILD CHICKENS, FARM CHICKENS, AND CORMORANTS BEN KIERNAN

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Photography by Kevin Cloutier. Edited by Dina Potocki. Narrated by Marlene Sanders. Music and sound design by Richard Fiocca. Cambodian music performed by Sam-Ang Sam and Ensemble. The Khmer Rouge Killing Machine , min. A painter whose experience at S21 has informed his work, he returns with Panh to the rooms where he was beaten and starved. Also returning are a number of S21 prison guards, the very men who tortured Nath and thousands of others. Nath gets to confront his former captors, still trying to come to terms with what he was put through nearly thirty years ago. Survivor testimonies Thida B. Mam "Very few families were truly relocated to clear new land. Most of the trucks and ox carts containing these people were driven to mass graves in jungle clearings and deep wells. I have to, because when he taught me he was killed five days later by the Khmer Rouge. He was killed because he taught me to play. Save this so you can feed the children. I cannot take my eyes off my dress. I do not hear the fingers strike a match. The moving personal narratives document the lives of twelve people who stayed in Cambodia after the genocide when nearly two million people died between and from execution, starvation or disease. It includes two refugees who came to the US as orphans, returning as young adults to help their country. Additional chapters describe how the Khmer Rouge came to power, the role of the US in Cambodia, the problem of six million landmines, the Buddhist peace movement, and how to help women and children in Cambodia. There were more than 75 participants from 9 states in the US, as well as Canada and Cambodia www.

## 3: Table of contents for Genocide and resistance in Southeast Asia

*By Ben Kiernan. Edition 1st Edition. First Published 15 April Wild Chickens, Farm Chickens, and Cormorants: Cambodia's Eastern Zone under Pol Pot 1 \**

When the Vietnamese moved in, it was in support of their Cambodian allies, who were at that time fighting a civil war against the Khmer Rouge. Should not this aspect be more thoroughly highlighted? Also, the fact that Khmer Rouge was very racist against ethnic minorities is noted by Kiernan. The problem with it is that the facts of it are difficult to verify and the first people to popularize this idea were the Vietnamese themselves. Its a fact that the Vietnamese staffed their puppet government with ex-Khmer Rouge from the east like Hun Sen , but I would consider all of them criminals. The east and the Khmer Rouge in the east were on the front lines of the war with Vietnam and the bloody raids into Vietnam. They documented this prior to the Vietnamese takeover. As far as the issue of a civil war is concerned, it depends on how you define civil war. There is definite documentation of active dissent in the form of an uprising of the eastern zone against Pol Pot in Cambodia. Check the following link from the Cambodia Genocide Project: While the uniforms of Pol Pot loyalists and their allies were black, the uniforms of the Eastern Zone were a distinctive green. In addition, cadre behavior toward the civilian population in the Eastern Zone was generally exemplary. Perhaps you should know what you are talking about before you open your yap! In the largest mass murder in Cambodian history, they murdered more than , easterners in late In fact the motive for the evacuations was ideologically reflected in the Maoist doctrine which the Khmer Rouge followed, which praised the rural peasants and detested urban city dwellers. The first part of this basically says: Yes it really makes sense that lacking the infrastructure to transport food, transporting people is plausible. Annoying sarcasm aside, transporting people is something you do once. Transporting food needs to be done repeatedly; thus there needs to be an infrastructure. Note that I in no way condone the actions of the Khmer Rouge. You could have fooled me. Is that really appropriate? I actually read the passage you where quoting "ideologically reflected in the Maoist doctrine" as anti-Maoist. I guess people read things differently For most people in the free world, the words "forcibly evacuating" are plenty damning in and of themselves. More is not needed if the goal is NPOV. Does that mean the massive deportation of people from the countryside to the cities, due to the US Air Force dropping , tons of bombs on the Cambodian countryside, is "very clear and loudly There was no forcible "deportation" to the cities. And any impaired individual knows that the US air force went out of its way to follow the ROEs with regards to bombing Cambodia. There have been many months of argument and conflict over this article. If you have problems with it you need to say what they are rather than just use words like "disgusting" and "horrible. Do you not see a bulleted list? What did you think that is? Any attempt to save it is fruitless. Not even an RFC can save this page. There are many, many wikipedia pages that have been taken hostage by trolls who see criticism as a personal attack, agenda minded hobgoblins, and executive ogres who graduated from some obscure educational institution and have attributed themselves with omniscient authority to dictate what proper debate is, and what proper editing is. I shall leave this bucket of crabs dragging each other down trying to escape, unwatch the article, and hope that readers will see this page for what it is: You give me a headache. I suggest that all of us involved ask Ruy to stop on his talk page. Wikipedia is not a place for people who continually throw articles into edit wars, add lies, and those who exist on the fringe fanatical outskirts of ideology. Not all ideas are equal. Intervention and Change in Cambodia: According to Samuel Thornton, at least two briefings on the proposal [to assassinate Sihanouk] "were given to senior intelligence staff at the US Military HQ in Saigon" and "the high level government" in Washington gave "blank approval to take any and all measures" to overthrow Sihanouk. This was cited back in Talk: CJK is a sock puppet. As soon as the account was created it immediately began an edit war with me on Vietnam War and other pages. Is it one of the users who has run afoul of me and has been banned - VeryVerily, TreyStone known sock puppet user -- listen kid, you need to make a coherent argument instead of bringing up irrelevant shit about other users. I recommend that Lopez go

to Cambodia and talk to some ordinary Cambodians, as I did, about what his precious CPK did to their families worker and peasant families as well as bourgeois , and go to the Tuol Sleng museum and the stupa of skulls at Cheuk Eng I nearly threw up , and he might then be able to put his reading to some use. Adam Carr says once again that the CPK is some organization I have a personal and "precious" view of. I recently learned in following an ongoing ArbCom case that referring to someones personal views in article debates is something that carries no weight in official Wikipedia rules. That may not be your fault, but it remains a fact. So you should make at least an attempt to acknowledge that some people know more than you do, or than your "radical" print sources, safe in their university studies, do. As Chairman Mao says, "No investigation, no right to speak. You know you can put some of this information into the article, you just have to qualify it appropriately and not make it become misleading. And with him speaking of "being there" to know things. Carr seems to have a view of the US that is "stuck in the sixties" - PL has been more-or-less defunct since June 21, , when most of SDS marched out of the Chicago Coliseum because they were sick of having to deal with PLers. He never said you were part of any organization. But you did not say this, you said, "He never said you were part of any organization Have I mentioned here about the time I met a guy selling Challenge at a march? I do agree with you Bjorn, that there needs to be procedures in place for those who are disruptive, but differing points of view do not equate with disruption. Like I said, I have no doubt that if Ruy and I were to compare political affiliations we would never agree. So, on that note, let me ask some questions: Was it an interview or something else? Let me know and I promise that I at least will assume good faith and go from there. Oh, one other thing. It seemed that now was a good a time as any to add my two cents. FYI, my credentials and knowledge of the KR only go so far as that Tuol Sleng is less then a five minute drive from my house. I admit that I have zero academic background in the history of Cambodia, only what I have read in the last 2. Fact is, the KR are best known for presiding over mass starvation and death from overwork as a result of their extreme agrarian policies. That might sound a bit harsh, but its true, as any respected user knows. Instead of responding to my questions that I posted a long time ago, he ignores them and spreads his bullshit propaganda about me being a sockpuppet which he knows is false. Getting to the substance of the issue, I would like to add a few other criticisms to the "evidence" presented: He also added to the article "CIA agents". Who is this second person? Thornton was referring to a coup where Sihanouk would be assassinated. That did not happen, and he is still alive as I type this. Thornton left the navy intelligence in , according to Lopez. Yet the coup was in So he would not know what went forward. Most other projects of this nature would have banned him years ago, but I understand the altruistic motivations of those who have decided that such a thing is not allowed. So we will just have to go reverting his bullshit until either he or we die of old age. Again, believe me, my own political leanings could not be more different, but our own personal politics should not be an issue in a factual account of what happened. He is an outright liar and a fraud, a liar because of his false accusations on a personal and historical level, a fraud because of his inability to answer the questions or cite decent sources. Has the CIA or any other U. I am an American and a patriot, but not a blind patriot either. Involvement in assassination attempts and inciting coups are something that the U. And by asking I mean that litigation and congressional hearings were involved. But the point is that it is a matter of historical record that the USG has indeed been involved in these things. But in order to include such statements in this particular article, we have a clear need to have iron-clad sources. My problem is with statements such as "almost all academics agree" that the U. Such statements are by definition POV and should not be included as sources. Yes, again, all academics might agree about what is in fact ultimately true, but inclusion on that basis alone is unacceptable. I thought maybe it was taken hostage in the same way that the torture page had been a few months ago and so I just wanted to help, because I want Wikipedia to be a better thing. I was kind of coarse in my reply to Adam a few weeks ago, and I apologize because at the moment I was just fed up with the politics of it all. Compare that to the completely unsourced fantasies of a "Khmer Rouge genocide" which are trying to be propped up here, an unsourced house of cards, sort of like Christian faith, that falls apart when probed slightly, making the defenders of the faith that much more vigilant. It accuses them of mass murder, which is

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one of the most exhaustively documented facts in modern history. I posted the source months ago, and have just reposted it once again in this section. I wrote this at the top of this section, as well as several sections ago. Easter Monkey, do you see how this goes on and on and on?

## 4: Staff View: Genocide and resistance in Southeast Asia :

See Ben Kiernan, *Wild Chickens, Farm Chickens and Cormorants: Kampuchea's Eastern Zone under Pol Pot*, in David P. Chandler and Ben Kiernan, eds., *Revolution and its Aftermath in Kampuchea: Eight Essays* (New Haven: Yale University Southeast Asia Council, ), pp.

Cambodia Table of Contents Abrams, Floyd. Kampuchea, After the Worst: Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, A Highly Centralized Dictatorship. Chandler and Ben Kiernan eds. Yale University Southeast Asia Studies, Caldwell, Malcolm, and Lek Tan. Cambodia in the Southeast Asian War. Monthly Review Press, Communist Party Power in Kampuchea: Department of Asian Studies, Cornell University, A History of Cambodia. When Was the Birthday of the Party? Perceptions of Cambodian History in Democratic Kampuchea. Oxford University Press, The Making of South East Asia. University of California Press, Presses Universitaires de France, The Third Indochina Conflict. The Rise and Demise of Democratic Kampuchea. A History of South-East Asia. Hildebrand, George, and Gareth Porter. JPRS September 20, , Problems of Neutrality and Independence. Kiernan, Ben, and Steve Heder. Decade of the Genocide. Report of a Finnish Inquiry Commission. Ethnic Groups of Insular Southeast Asia. Human Relations Area Files Press, George Allen and Unwin, A Leader of the Left? Department of History, Yale University, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, The Death and Life of Dith Pran. Some Perceptions of a Disaster. Chandler, and Ben Kiernan eds. Yale University, Southeast Asia Studies, The Quality of Mercy: Cambodia, Holocaust, and Modern Conscience. Simon and Schuster, Kissinger, Nixon, and the Destruction of Cambodia. The Call for Cambodia. The Stones Cry Out: A Cambodian Childhood, Hill and Wang, Life Under the Khmer Rouge. South End Press, Yale University, Southeast Asia Studies Politics, Economics, and Society.

**5: Cambodian History Bibliography**

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Table of contents for Genocide and resistance in Southeast Asia: Bibliographic record and links to related information available from the Library of Congress catalog. Contents data are machine generated based on pre-publication provided by the publisher. Contents may have variations from the printed book or be incomplete or contain other coding. Contents Acknowledgements Preface David J. Case Introduction Part 1: Genocide and Resistance 1. Wild Chickens, Farm Chickens and Cormorants: Interviews with Chea Sim and Heng Samrin 3. Genocide, Extermination and Resistance in East Timor, Comparative Reflections on Cambodia 4. The Resistance in East Timor: Description, Documentation, Denial, and Justice 5. Grappling with Genocide, 6. Advocating Accountability, 7. Bringing the Khmer Rouge to Justice 8. Cover-Up and Denial of Genocide: Australia, East Timor, and the Aborigines 9. The Demography of Genocide in Southeast Asia: Reports from Cambodia, Reporting from the Thai-Cambodia Border, Cambodia -- Politics and government -- East Timor -- Politics and government -- 20th century.

## 6: Cambodia - Bibliography

"A crucial intent in the Eastern Zone massacres of was to eliminate all Eastern Zone people, because they had "Vietnamese minds" (Ben Kiernan, "Wild Chickens, Farm Chickens and Cormorants: Kampuchea's Eastern Zone Under Pol Pot," in Chandler and Kiernan, eds., *Revolution and Its Aftermath in Kampuchea: Eight Essays*, Yale.

R R Ross ed. *Kampuchea, After the Worst: Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, A Highly Centralized Dictatorship*. Chandler and Ben Kiernan eds. Yale University Southeast Asia Studies, Caldwell, Malcolm, and Lek Tan. *Cambodia in the Southeast Asian War*. Monthly Review Press, Communist Party Power in Kampuchea: Department of Asian Studies, Cornell University, A History of Cambodia. When Was the Birthday of the Party? Perceptions of Cambodian History in Democratic Kampuchea. Oxford University Press, The Making of South East Asia. University of California Press, Presses Universitaires de France, The Third Indochina Conflict. The Rise and Demise of Democratic Kampuchea. A History of South-East Asia. Hildebrand, George, and Gareth Porter. JPRS September 20, , Problems of Neutrality and Independence. Kiernan, Ben, and Steve Heder. Decade of the Genocide. Report of a Finnish Inquiry Commission. Ethnic Groups of Insular Southeast Asia. Human Relations Area Files Press, George Allen and Unwin, A Leader of the Left? Department of History, Yale University, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, The Death and Life of Dith Pran. Some Perceptions of a Disaster. Chandler, and Ben Kiernan eds. Yale University, Southeast Asia Studies, The Quality of Mercy: Cambodia, Holocaust, and Modern Conscience. Simon and Schuster, Kissinger, Nixon, and the Destruction of Cambodia. The Call for Cambodia. The Stones Cry Out: A Cambodian Childhood, Hill and Wang, Life Under the Khmer Rouge. South End Press, Yale University, Southeast Asia Studies Politics, Economics, and Society.

## 7: Khmer Rouge Genocide Resources - Prevent Genocide International

*Revolution and its aftermath in Kampuchea: eight essays. farm chickens, and cormorants / Ben Kiernan --Democratic Kampuchea Wild chickens, farm chickens, and.*

*Oracle erp specifications futer list filetype 9/11 and American empire Basic experiences in music for elementary teachers Regenerative stochastic simulation All Nature Is My Bride Introduction: How this all began The science of social adjustment Chinese Link Traditional Level 1/Part 1 Whereas His Majesty hath been certainly informed of the killing and destroying of the game in and about h Petr Bulej and Ladislav Cvak King of the world : the consequences of monarchy The island tycoon 7 Years in Tibet (Ulverscroft Large Print) Audio commentary with Dr. Temple Grandin, director Mick Jackson and writer Christopher Monger Make preparations to receive History of Muslim military actions: AD 624 to AD 2010 The Road to Rapallo The Institution of War Eeyores happy tail Josh White (1914-1969), folk-blues protest Oliver and Albert, friends forever Taking charge of infertility The Great White Fleet My Little Pony Friends Forever Book and Rubber Stamp Set (My Little Pony) Mothers Talk About Learning Disabilities How to prepare for the advanced placement examination AP, American history Teed off pinball manual Bayesian methods for measures of agreement AIDS in the Modern World (How It Works) Environmental characteristics of the grand fir mosaic and adjacent habitat types Mobility and transfers Mastering criticism Ensuring Student Success Victorian Scientist Life insurance interview questions and answers Classically Speaking (with CD) Savage wold character sheet Coatings on Glass The 100 Word Exercise Book, Greek (The 100 Word Exercise Book) The belgariad series by david eddings in*