



Research Topic: Genocide in Cambodia during 1975-1979

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CONTENTS

Abstract

How the Khmer Rouge were able to come to power? Who were they?

The communist movement of early times.

The Khmers Revolutionary People's Party (KPRP) is established.

The Kampuchean Workers' Party (WPK).

The Kampuchean Communist Party (CPK).

The Khmer Rouge is gaining power.

The March of the Khmer Rouge in Phnom Penh.

The Cities' Evacuation.

The formation of the government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The Angkar.

Return to Cambodia by Prince Sihanouk.

The Constitution.

As Head of State, Prince Sihanouk resigns.

Democratic Kampuchea Organizational Structure.

Anniversary of the Party Change.

Democratic Kampuchea's Administrative Divisions.

The quadrennial Plan of 1977-1980.

Democratic Kampuchea's Daily Life.

Cooperatives are created.

Two additional classes.

Marriage.

Child abuse and labor rights.

Labor forced.

Massacres and Purges.

The system of security.

Security centers. Security centers.

Angkar's enemies.

Detentions and detention.

Torture and interrogation.

Persecution

S-21 Bureau (Tuol Sleng Prison).

The constructions.

The prisoners.

Prison terms.

Interrogation.

Structure of the organization.

Leaders.

Executions.

Foreign relations. Foreign relations.

The case of the fall of Kampuchea Democratic.

Why Democratic Kampuchea Fell, three reasons.

The Apocalypse.

Conclusion

Abstract

Khmer Rouge's moniker was given to his Communist opponents by King Norodom Sihanouk in the 1960's. Its actual name was Cambodia Communist Party (CPK), which on 17 April 1975 seized power of Cambodia. In 1976 the CPK established the state of Democratic Kampuchea and governed the state until January 1979. Until 1977 the existence of the party remained secret, and no one else outside the CPK did know who its leaders were (the leaders were nicknamed "Angkar Padevat"). A few of days after taking office in 1975, the Khmer rouge might have driven two million people into agriculture in Phnom Penh and in other rural cities. Thousands died during the evacuations. The Khmer Rots also began to pursue its hardline Maoist and Marxist-Leninist revolution program at the same time. Cambodia was designed as a rural, classless country where wealthy and poor people could live without exploitation. In order to achieve that they have removed money, free markets, conventional education, private property, traditional clothing, religion and Khmer culture. Public schools and pagodas, together with public mosques, churches, universities, enterprise, have shut down and transformed into prisons, stables, rehabilitation camps and granaries. There was no public or private transit, no private property or non-revolutionary amusement. Leisure activities were severely restricted. Their typical revolutionary clothes featured a black outfit across the country, including the leaders of the CPK. All in Democratic Kampuchea were denied their fundamental rights (DK). People couldn't quit the co-op. Nobody could have conversations under the regime. When three people came and spoke, they might be accused, jailed and executed by enemies. Also severely criticized was family connections. Even the least compassion, humor or pity were prohibited to people. The Rouge Khmer merely wanted Angkar Padevat, who had been to be everybody's "mother and father," to believe, obey and respect. The Rouge Khmer believed that the revolution was only built by pure people. Shortly after seizure of power, hundreds of troops, military commanders, and Khan Republican civil employees, headed by Marshal Lon Nol, who they saw as not "clean," were imprisoned and executed. Over the following three years, hundreds of thousands of intellectuals have been executed; city inhabitants, Cham, the Vietnamese and Chinese minorities, and many of their own troops and members of their own political party who have been accused of being traitors. Under the four-year plan of the CPK of 1976, three tons of rice per acre in Cambodia were anticipated to be produced throughout the country. That meant that all twelve months of the year people had to cultivate and harvest rice. Forced individuals to labor more than 12 hours a day without rest or proper nourishment in most places. Clashes between Cambodia and Vietnam started out towards the end of 1977. Tens of thousands have been sent to battle,

hundreds have been murdered. Vietnamese soldiers and the United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea struggled to Cambodia in December 1978. On 7 January 1979, they caught Phnom Penh. The commanders of the Khmer Rouges subsequently flocked westward and restored troops in Thai territory, supported by China and Thailand. The United Nations agreed to give Khmer Rouge a seat in its General Assembly, the Resistance Movement against Communists. DK was regarded as Cambodia's only legal representation from 1979 until 1990. The Rouge Khmers established a coalition in 1982, in which the Tripartite Coalition Government was set up with Prince Sihanouk and non-communist leader Son Sann. Vietnam assisted to establish a new government in Phnom Penh, lead by Heng Samrin, headed by the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK). It remained until 1999 when all the leaders of the Khmer Rouge were either defeated, imprisoned or died before the Royal Government of Cambodia. But their heritage is still there. Under the German Kingdom of England, about two million Cambodians perished of illness owing to lack of medications and services, hunger, execution and overwork. Those who experienced the dictatorship have been badly scarred.

How the Khmer Rouge were able to come to power? Who were they?

The communist movement of early times.

The Campaign against the French Colonization in the 1940s led the Cambodian Communist Movement. In April 1950 the first Indochina War brought together 200 delegates and created a united Issarak Front, known as Khmers Issarak, under the communist leadership in the province of Kampot. The organization worked along with Vietnam to fight the French.

Son Ngoc Minh headed the Front (A-char Mien). At Unnalaom Pagoda, he was a lay official. The front's deputy was Chan Samay and the secretary was Sieu Heng. Nearly of the members of the Front were Vietnamese-speaking Cambodians. Certain members were formed in Vietnam by the Indochina Communist Party (ICP). 3 Most of the new members of the Front were peasants attracted into the cause of the revolution. Others were nationalist students who, while studying abroad, became communists.

Later, several of these students became leaders of the Kampuchea Communist Party (CPK). They include Saloth Sar, Son Sen, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan. These guys regarded

farmers and the poor worldwide as being enslaved and oppressed by capitalism and feudalism. They believed Cambodia could only achieve independence and social equality through a Marxist-Leninist revolution (Kiernan, 2021).

The Khmers Revolutionary People's Party (KPRP) is established.

The Communists of Vietnam supervised the forming of the Revolutionary People's Party of Khmer in 1951, as the battle against the French escalated in Indochina. Members of the Secret Central Committee were: Son Ngoc Minh held the highest position. Sieu Heng was responsible for Military Affairs. Tou Samouth (also called A-char Sok, a formerly Buddhist monk from Kampuché Krom) was responsible for the doctrinal education. The economic issues were the responsibility of Chan Samay.

When the first Indochine War came to a conclusion in 1954, French soldiers withdrew from Indochina. In Cambodia there have been, nevertheless, some Vietnamese soldiers and consultants. Sieu Heng, Chan Samay and more than a thousand cadres and activists of the KPRP fled to Vietnam, where the revolution was worried about the security when governmental systems changed (Dam, 2021).

Soon Sieu Heng, who had been trained in Thailand and Vietnam, returned to Cambodia with Nuon Chea (a member of the ICP) and others. The KPRP was controlled by a temporary central committee, with the leader of the party Son Ngoc Minh in Hanoi. Secretary Sieu Heng and deputie for Tou Samouth. Nuon Chea ranked three, while So Phim (which under Democratic Kampuchea became the leader of the East Zone) was the 4th member. The party was managed by Pham van Ba, a Vietnamese executive living in Cambodia and claiming that Vietnam should continue to oversee the communist movement in Cambodia.

Tou Samouth, aided by Nuon Chea and Saloth Sar, just back from their studies in France, has been responsible for the organizing's operations in metropolitan areas. Pol Pot is being employed by the Communists of Phnom Penh to build the People's Party. The Geneva Accords were guaranteed to fight the 1955 national election. It was presided over by Tou Samouth protected Keo Meas.

Pol Pot helped develop the politics and laws of the party. He was also linked to the Democratic Party that competed with Prince Sihanouk's newly founded Sangkum Reastr

Niyum (PSP) in the 1955 election. Pol Pots thought that the Democrats, who were anti-fire dalist or anti-capitalist, would win the elections and have political power over the Communists.

Pol Pot was wrong, though. The Sangkum Reastr Niyum gained all of the National Assembly seats, while just 3% won the People's Party. Sieu Heng quickly became convinced that Cambodia's Communist cause was doomed, as virtually everyone backed the political agenda of Prince Sihanouk rather than the notion of revolution. In addition, several motions of Issarak resisted and joined the administration of Prince Sihanouk.

Sieu Heng approached the chief of staff Lon Nol covertly in 1956, offering him security promises. In 1959, Sieu Heng was removed from Sihanouk's cabinet so that numerous underground KPRP cadres could be found and arrested. Pol Pot says that 90% of the KPRP members have been imprisoned and murdered between 1955 and 1959. In early 1960, only around 800 executive officers were active and only two branches of the rural part-party were still completely functioning: The East area with its headquarters in the province of Kampfong Cham (leaded by So Phim) and Southwest Zone with its base in Takeo province (chaired by Chhit Choeun alias Ta Mok).

In Phnom Penh, two more intellectuals who have learnt in France, Tou Samoth, Pol Pot and Nuon Chea continued to conduit the party's activities with the help of Ieng Sary and Son Sen (KLEMENSITS & CZIRJÁK, 2016).

The Kampuchean Workers' Party (WPK).

On 28-30 September 1960 there was a covert KPRP conference at the Phnom Penh railway station. Seven people from the urban branches of the organization and 14 from its rural branches participated. Congress restructured its party, established a new political program and changed its name to the Kampuchea Workers' Party (WPK). He became secretary of Tou Samouth and vice secretary of Nuon Chea. Pol Pot became ranked third and in 1961 he was appointed second deputy secretary.

The party convened an emergency congress in February of 1963 following Tou Samouth's death in 1962. Pol Pot was chosen as secretary. Nuon Chea was not picked to be a secretary, who had a greater status in this party, as he was connected with defector Sieu Heng in

marriage. In addition, Nuon Chea was a committed communist who wanted the WPK to be powerful thus he did not fight for the position with Pol Pot. For more than thirty years, he remained Deputy Secretary and a strong Communist official.

Pol Pot found sanctuary at the Vietnamese military facility on the north-eastern section of the country known as "Bureau 100" soon after being named party secretaries. In 1965, for negotiations with the Vietnamese North, he trekked along the Ho Chi Minh Trail to Hanoi. He also came to North Korea and China. In China more than in Vietnam, Pol Pot was welcomed with cordiality and hated the concept of his party still subordinate to Vietnam (Gruspier & S. Pollanen, 2017).

The Kampuchean Communist Party (CPK).

Pol Pot, arriving home in September 1966, altered the name of the party to the CCP, since it wished to reduce the influence of Vietnam and to enhance its connections with China. Pol Pot, Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary, Vorn Vet (formerly Chamroeun Vichea High School teacher in Phnom Penh) and Son Sen became part of the Central Committee.

In the late 1960s, further new members were acquired by the CPK (called the Khmer Rouge by Prince Sihanouk). Many resided near the border with Vietnam in isolated locations without the Prince's military reach. The head office of the party was in the province of Ratanak Kiri from 1966 and 1970.

In March 1970 Prince Sihanouk was deposed as the head of state by Marshal Lon Nol and its pro-US supporters. Soon after, much of the nation was taken into account by Viet Minh and Khmer Rouge. Tens of thousands of individuals rejected, in order to assist reinstate Prince Sihanouk, to support the American administration – the Khmer Republic of Lon Nol – and to join the Khmer rouges. Prince Sihanouk was exiled to China at that time. In exile he created the Royal Government of the National Union of Kampuchea with the assistance and backing of China, North Vietnam and the PCK. CPK members were government members (Ly, 2017).

This has provided the Khmer Rouge with possibilities. The Cambodian people were supported by North Vietnam and China and Prince Sihanouk urged to join the Marquis (forests) for the overthrowing of the Lon-Nol administration. The severe bombardment by

Khmer Republic bombings of communist supply routes and bases postponed the Khmer Rouge triumph, while the revolt was supported by many people who hated the bombing of or lost their family members.

The troops of Khmer Rouge were more active and disciplined than the administration of the Republic of Khmer and could cope with food and medication shortages, too. Some of the "Khmer-Hanois"⁹ came back to the Khmer Rouge to support Cambodia. These men and women were assigned subordinate posts around the nation but they were covertly murdered by the CPK leadership in 1973, after most of the Vietnamese advisers had returned home.

At the beginning of 1973, roughly 85 percent of the area in Cambodia was in the hands of the Khmer Rouge. With American aid, however, the Khmer Rouge might continue to fight for two more years (Sankey, 2016).

The Khmer Rouge is gaining power, the march of the Khmer Rouge in Phnom Penh, and the cities' Evacuation.

On 17 April 1975 foreign action, bombing and civil conflict in Cambodia expired five years ago. Phnom Penh came down to the communist forces on this date. The capital came from all directions Black and green-uniformed insurgents. The inhabitants of the city were gathered, waving white clothes and applauding. Yet many people were hiding in their homes for fear of their arrest or shooting since the Khmer rouge quickly told radio that they had no conversation with anybody and were executing senior military leaders and commanders from the prior regime.

The Hotel Le Phnom, renamed Hotel Le Royale, which was proclaimed a neutral zone by the International Red Cross, has been taken sanctuary by hundreds of aliens and some Cambodians. But when the Khmer Red attacked the hotel, the French embassy was attended by foreigners, journalists and possibly a hundred Cambodians.

The evacuation had no exceptions. Hospitals had their patients evacuated. Thousands of the evacuees perished while on the streets, mainly young, old and ill. Many pregnant women have died without medicine or medical care when they were born. Some kids got separated from their parents. Most folks didn't know what was going on. (Laban Hinton, 2016).

There were several reasons why the Khmer Rouge had to evacuate the cities. They informed the locals during the evacuation that the U.S. was going to attack Phnom Penh and that they don't have to secure their homes because they might come back in 2 or 3 days.

DK Vice-Premier Ieng Sary, responsible for international affairs, later justified departure from the city due to lack of facilities and transport. Pol Pot stated that the evacuation was to disintegrate a "enemy organization" during his visit to China in October 1977.

Most historians think that the Khmer Red people have decided to transform the country into a nation of farmers and workers who are able to fully eradicate corruption, feudalism and Capitalism. You thought that towns were wicked and only rural people were pure sufficient for their revolt.

Phnom Penh became a "ghost city" during the exodus, with just 40,000 people. The remaining were administrative officers, soldiers and workers at the plant. A shop that served diplomats was the sole shop in the city (Central Market). The Khmer Rouge separated the nation from abroad. They permitted no foreigners and were not allowed to leave Cambodia.

After Pol Pot and other CPK leaders came into the vacant city a few journeys later the Khmer Rouge organized a ceremony to honor those who perished during the conflict. The victory of the communist troops against the US-backed government was celebrated by 10,000 people including many Chinese officials in Peking.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the commander of the revolutionaries, however, failed to participate. He was at his mother's bedside in Beijing with his mother, Queen Sisowath Kossamak Neary Roth Serey Vattana. Prince Sihanuk had been in exile in Beijing since 1970, when both the political and emotional backing of the Chinese Government and a nice home had been granted to him. The Prince delivered a declaration celebrating the triumph of the Khmer Rouge (Sainati., 2021).

The formation of the government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The Angkar

Even though the Khmer Rouge has been fighting the Khmer Republic of Lon Nol for five years, the movement and its commanders have been poorly known. The CPK kept the secret of Cambodia for the most of the period. The "revolutionary organization" Angkar Padevat was composed of men and women, members of the CP. Pol Pot brought them out of the darkness. Pol Pot, Nuon Chea, So Phim, Ieng Sary, Son Sen, Ta Mok and Vorn Vet were the members of the Central Committee of the KPC in September 1975. Three more members were appointed to this committee in 1977 (Nhim Ros, Khieu Samphan and Ke Pauk). The French schooled Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Son Sen and Khieu Samphan and the French educated Nuon Chea. Although the other Central Committee members were literate, they were less educated (Ers, 2011).

Return to Cambodia by Prince Sihanouk.

The Royal Government of the National Union of Kampuchea was named by the Khmer Red up to end 1975. (this was the organization that had been founded in Beijing in 1970 with Prince Norodom Sihanouk as head of state). By 1972, they controlled nearly all opposition, but they continued to operate behind Prince Sihanouk's and his administration in exile for the purpose of international legitimacy and internal support.

The Khmer Rouge invited him back to his homeland in July 1975. He was then in exile in Pyongyang, North Korea. He traveled to Beijing to see Chinese President Mao Zedong and Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai who were in the hospital before his return to Cambodia. He stated afterwards, 'I don't agree with the Red Khmers, my intention to return to Cambodia was expressed; I am sacrificing mystery to China and his Excellency Zhou Enlai, who has been so helping Cambodia and me.' In early September, he and his wife returned, followed by Khieu Samphan and Ieng Terith, Pen-Nuth (premiers of the Royal Government of the National Union of the Republic of Cambodia).

The Prince quickly headed a government, but could not speak. He was granted no power under the position of chief of state by the Communist authorities. The Prince was dispatched to the United Nations three weeks after his return to secure Cambodia's seat at the General Assembly. A lot of his fans had disappeared without trace within the nation. Some 20 members of the family of Prince Sihanouk died in DK and seven more members from the royal family were killed at Tuol Sleng (Vianney-Liaud, 2014).

The Constitution

The Constitution was adopted in Phnom Penh by a 1,000-strong national congress and published on 5 January 1976 from 15 to 19 December 1975. The constitution was issued. The land has been called Democratic Kampuchea officially. A 250-session Chamber of Representatives was formed under the Constitution, 150 representatives of peasants, 50 of workers and other workers and 50 of the revolutionary army were present. Nothing was mentioned regarding the CPK in the Constitution. In April 1976, the Assembly only met once. "The Great Victory, 1 April 7," the New national anthem was named. Pol Pot wrote his words. The new national flag was red with a three-turved yellow picture of Angkor Wat in the center (Kiernan,2001).

As Head of State, Prince Sihanouk steps down.

The Permanent Committee of the CPK met on 11 March 1976 to consider Prince Norodom Sihanouk's resignation. They agreed to allow him to resign, but they did not allow him to leave, speak out, or see international officials. The monarchy of Cambodia, which flourished for about 2,000 years, was over.

The first and only sessions of the House of Representatives of the People of Kampuchea were held in April 1976. Prince Sihanouk's retirement claim was approved unanimously by the Assembly awarding him a \$8,000 yearly pension never paid. In a tiny home in the Royal Palace, he and his family were put under house arrest. Until January 1979, before DK collapsed, the Prince remained there (Lambourne,2008).

Democratic Kampuchea Organizational Structure.

A hidden Communist Party of Kampuchea was the sole active organization in Democratic Kampuchea. The high work-loaded Ministries set up in Phnom Penh were Ieng Sary's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Son Sen's Defense Ministry, Cheng An's Ministry of Industry and Vorn Vet's Economic Ministers. The CPK's Permanent Committee, with its Secretary Pol Pot and Deputy Nuon Chea, had the ability to take decision on government policies and statutes. The leaders of the CPK never took care of their constitution or the restrictions. Ministerial responsibilities also applied to members of the Standing Committee and Central Committee (Iwanowsky & Madestam, 2016).

Anniversary of the Party Change.

The Central Committee agreed in March 1976 to select 1960 rather than 1951 for the date of the foundation of the CPK. The leaders chose not to be recognized a party member anyone who joined the party before 1960. Before 1960, they refused to recognize the significance of the Vietnamese leadership. They intended to reject the influence of Vietnam on the party and to destroy all connections with Vietnam. Under Angkar, the CPK continued to secretly control the nation. But shortly before he visited China in September 1977, Pol Pot officially stated that the Communist Party of Kampuchea had existed and that he was really the DK Prime Minister (Mam,1999).

Democratic Kampuchea's Administrative Divisions.

In 1976 the Democratic Kampuchea was split into six areas by the CPK. Two or more former provinces or portions of old provinces were merged into the zones. Then the CPK split the areas into 32 regions and provided the numbers for all the areas and regions. Districts, sub-districts and cooperatives were underneath the regions.

East area East (Zone 203). So in May 1978 he committed suicide; Phim was Secretary of this area. The Eastern Zone includes the provinces of Prey-Veng and Svay-Rieng, Kampong-Cham east of the Mekong River, Chhlong, and sections of Kandal (Khsach Kandal, Lvea Em, and Muk Kampoul). The area was separated into five areas: 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24.

Zone Southwest (Zone 405). His secretary was Chhit Choeun alias Ta Mok. The area included the provinces of Takeo and Kampot, two Kampong Speu Districts (Kong Pisey and Samrong Tong) and five Kandal Districts (Kandal Stung, Sa-ang, Koh Thom, Kean Svay, and Leuk Dek). Regions 13, 33, 35 and 25 were their regions.

Zone North (Zone 303). The secretary of the area from 1970 until the early 1976 was Koy Thuon alias Thuch. Ke Pauk became secretary until 1977, when he was appointed to the neo-first central region after he was captured and executioned at Tuol Sleng in 1976. Kang Chap was then the secretary of the North Zone. This area comprised of the province of Kampong Thom west of the river Kratie and the district of Kampong Cham (Prek Prasap). It had 41, 42, and 43 regions.

Zone Northwest (Zone 560). The secretary of the area was Nhim Ros. The area was made up of the provinces of Pursat and Battambang, with seven regions: 1,2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. (Penh,

1921).). West area West (Zone 401). The secretary was Chuo Chet. It comprised the provinces of Koh Kong and Kampong Chhnang and parts of the province of Kampong Speu. There were 31, 32, 37, 15 and 11 in its five regions.

Zone Northeast (Zone 108). Ney Sarann aka Ya, secretary of this area, was removed in 1976. It included the provinces of Rattanak Kiri and Mondul Kiri, portion west of the River Mekong, and part of the province of Kratie. The region was six: ten1, ten2, ten4, ten5, ten7, and 50.

In 1976, DK additionally formed the region of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchesy (Region 106) and Preah Vihear (Region 106) which were reported to the Central Committee directly, not through a zone (Region 103). The campaign was planned independently from areas by Kampong Soam (now Preah Sihanoukville).

In 1977, the Central Zone was set up. It was the previous North Zone and transferred to the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey and Preah Vihear areas in its new North Zone. From the Northeast zone, the region of Kratie (505 region), and the region of Mondul Kiri (105 region) became an independent territory. (Path & F.Catalla,2001).

The quadrennial Plan of 1977-1980.

The Khmer Rouge has evacuated cities so that urban living would be abolished and a new Cambodia will be built on rice farming. At the beginning of 1976, the CPK quickly drew up its first four-year plan (1977-80), in which all private property was collected and rice was given a major national priority. Collectivization was, after national defense, Democratic Kampuchea's most significant policy.

People were never grouped in the past in Cambodia. But in 1976, everybody had to gather together their own property (even cooking utensils). The procedure included separating families from Cambodia and assigning them to working groups. Husbands, women and children had been separated from their parents.

The four-year strategy intended to achieve three tons of rice per hectare on average at the national level. This was an impossible undertaking, as Cambodians were never forced to

make rice in the country previously. Furthermore, war destroyed the nation and there was shortage of equipment, livestock and a healthy workforce.

The four-year plan included includes plant planting patterns for wood, fisheries, livestock, tree farms, etc. Democratic Kampuchea leaders want to make Cambodia fully economically and politically autonomous, transforming Cambodia into a contemporary agriculture from an underdeveloped nation.

The authorities, however, overlooked the challenges of implementing this plan and the sufferings that have unavoidably arisen as a result of overworking, bad living circumstances and hunger, a lack of freedom and fundamental rights and illness. People's living circumstances have been exceedingly low throughout the time of Democratic Kampuchea. Furthermore, the dictatorship has taken away the pleasure and dignity of almost all Cambodians. Most people realize that an educated country has to develop individuals. The Khmer Rouge nevertheless slaughtered a lot of academics and experts and shut all universities, schools and other schools in the country. They imported impoverished rural peasants without technical knowledge to work in the small factories of Phnom Penh (Kasumi,2008).

The D.K. authorities have split rice fields into rice fields number one and basic rice fields. The requirement for basic rice fields was 3 tons per hectare, but farmers on the first rice fields had to reach between 6 and 7 tons per hectare. Furthermore, year the yield would rise.

Theoretically, four sections of the produce were split. Some were meant for feeding people; everyone had the right to receive 312 kilograms of rice a year or 0.85 kilos a day. Others of the other plants should be maintained as seed rice, some should be stored as a reserve. The last and largest part of the crop had to be sold in foreign exchange to buy agricultural machinery, commodities and munitions.

Unfortunately, practically no rice has been preserved for people or for seed because output has nearly never met the needed levels. Instead, the majority of the produce was utilized in feeding or exports to China or many other communist nations to the military and industry employees.

Nearly none had enough to eat in DK; in most cases, just rice porridge was combined with maize, banana-tree slices or tree papayas. Less than half a milk can be obtained by most individuals every day. It was prepared rice just to the Khmer Rouge executives and troops. All regime survivors agree that besides from hard labor and execution, what they recall most was the acute food shortage. In 1976, my father collected tadpoles for food because he could not endure hunger, a 57-year-old lady living in Phnom Penh recounted how terrible life had become without sufficient food to eat. It was little fish, he thought. One day, a Khmer Rouge cadre killed a poisonous snake and placed it on the fence. Though he knew that it was poisonous, he still ate that snake, which killed him.(MEHMET,1997).

Democratic Kampuchea's Daily Life.

Cooperatives are created.

The majority of civilians residing in the regions released by the red Khmer were organized in "mutual assistance teams" of 10-30 households during the 1970-1975 civil war. From 1973 and in particular after the 1975 triumph, the reciprocal help teams, consisting of several hundred individuals or an entire village, had been formed into "low-level cooperatives." By 1977 low level co-operatives, consisting of around 1000 households, each in a sub-district, had been restructured in "high level co-operations."

In order to eradicate private ownership and capitalism and enhance the dignity of workers and peasants, the CPK leaders created cooperatives. For the Khmer Rouge, a co-operative means people should be living together, working together, eating and sharing leisure activities between themselves. This led to harsh family life constraints. Thousands of years had been eaten by families from Cambodia, thus eating in cooperatives was uncomfortable and harsh, particularly when food was scarce. In addition, all of the property, which was their main means of production, must be donated jointly by everybody in a cooperative. These include instruments, livestock, plows, rakes, rice seed and land. The cooperatives were meant to be as autonomous as possible. The Khmer Rouge commanders regarded the cooperative cooperatives as 'large forces' to construct the country and 'powerful malls' (Mysliwicz,1988).

Two additional classes.

The Khmer Rouge promised to be a country of equal people and to break down class boundaries but in Cambodia, in fact, they formed two new classes. These individuals were dubbed "the people of base" and "the new people."

The basic people or the elderly were individuals who, before 17 April 1975, were living in rural regions controlled by the CPK. They were ranked as full right individuals or candidates by the Khmer Rouge. Those persons who had no family who had labored for the Khmer Republic had fully-rights. They were impoverished or lower-middle class members (farmers and laborers). They may vote and vote, but just one election took place during DK on the 20th March 1976; this election was not in conformity with international norms, and those elected were not declared officially as members of the National Assembly. People with full rights can also be heads of co-operatives and other units. The candidates were persons with family members in connection with the Khmer Republic; as long as they worked well, they were permitted. New people were evacuated in April 1975 or 17 April from towns and cities.

Many, however, had left the countryside and had escaped from the conflict in the city. They were regarded untrustworthy and Angkar was seen with hate and mistrust. The Khmer Rouge slogans claimed that "April 17th people are parasitic plants. They were classed as "parasites" and had no rights. They lose the war, they lose the battle." Another message, which several survivors recalled, was: "To keep you is no profit. New individuals have been handled considerably harder than the basics. The degree of rigidity, however, differs between regions. For example, residents in the eastern region of Svay Rieng and Prey Veng were treated better than those moved from the northwest areas of Pursat and Battambang. (Fawthrop,2005).

Wedding

DK marriages were totally different from traditional marriages. At the mass ceremonies of three to ten couples, and of 30 and 50, or even over 100, at each event, couples were married. Couples were wedded. Instead every pair was assigned by Angkar, which claimed to be the parents of all people, and most men and women could not pick their partners. Certain pairs did not know the name or the appearance of their prospective wives until the ceremony. In most situations, their family members could not attend or take part in the wedding. It was banned to dance, sing, and celebrate traditional clothing and religious rites.

Women were occasionally compelled to marry soldiers who were wounded and lost a hand or leg in the battle. Those who reject the acceptance of handicapped males might be detained, severely tortured or made to work hard away from home. Some women have committed suicide when they were compelled to marry. The president of a women's sub-district association under the DC was Mousa Sokha of Kampong Cham province. The Khmer Rouge triumph in 1975 encouraged forced marriage. More couples at one point had to marry. Men and women were requested to stand in two rows on the wedding day. Then the village leader asked couples to grasp each other's hands and promise to coexist for the rest of their lives. When some food was served the little ceremony finished.

Once they were married, the couple might stay for a few of days and then return to their working groups. You might come home once every seven to ten days to visit each other. As all the religious and education rituals at schools or colleges were seen by the Khmer rouge at their traditional Khmer wedding, it was a waste of time and no assistance in rice production. Because they required so little time, mass marriages were organized; the saved time would go to cooperation and to what the Khmer Rouge dubbed "super big step ahead," a slogan from Communist China. The leaders of DK wanted to ensure that children were born and that the revolution could continue. The major objective of marriages in Khmer Rouge was to create children who might be of service to the revolution instead of forming family groups (Hinton,2005).

Child abuse and labor rights.

No official schools existed in Democratic Kampuchea. Children were instead sent to study among the trees or in the homes of adults. Often their tutors were impoverished farmers who could read and write only a little. Although there was modest progress in education in some areas of Democratic Kampuchea in 1978 (students received two or three hours of elementary instruction a day), the school has never worked completely. The Khmer rouge declared, "There are no more degrees, you may picture just diplomas. You have to acquire a Baccalaureate on dams or canals, and it's not necessary that you study. Work and revolution are vital."

While youngsters were instructed in their ABCs, the majority of them were engaged in political education. Young children were kidnapped from their families frequently and given indoctrination to serve as soldiers, bodyguards or messengers. During the DK, children were

also prepared to labor. You gathered fumes, chopped tiny plants, collected human waste and brought weapons to the fighting ground, where they were killed or injured sometimes. They collected fumes. Moreover, kids have generally been separated from their parents and have never had family life.

"Angkar is a parent of all kids, as are male and female children. Young children educated. If parents hit their kids, it implies that they gaze at Angkar, thus Angkar would have no pity." Kids were asked by cadres to spy on their families. These youngsters even went to kill their own parents when Angkar instructed them to do so. Over time, tens of thousands of youngsters simply began to accept what Angkar told them and learnt to comply with Angkar's orders. Many troops were murdered or badly injured during the battle against Vietnam 1977–1978. The Khmer Rouge then attracted young people to the forefront, where many were injured or executed (Yapi Taum, 2021).

Labor forced.

DK assigned everybody to work. Young children did light work, while the elderly cared for youngsters and animals and created baskets. The most challenging assignments have been given to adults (those above the age of 14). They must dig channels and reservoirs, create decks, clean land, plant and harvest rice. They have to chop wood. A few of thousand men and women of the Phnom Penh factories have been sent by the party to labor.

Almost everyone worked more than 12 hours a day, with little rest and no proper nourishment for 7 days a week. Sometimes from sunrise to midnight they labored if the moon had been bright enough. Fires would be set to light the rice fields without moonlight. They would be labeled the foes of the revolution and sent "re-educated" if they sought to dispute the task which their cooperative leaders set them. Several or repeated errors might lead to implementation (Kiernan,1990).

That act is opposed to Article 12 of Democratic Kampuchea Constitution, which states that: – All Kampuchean citizens have complete rights to a material, spiritual, and cultural existence that is continuously improving. Every person is guaranteed life in the Democratic Kampuchea. All employees are masters of their factories. All farmers are rice paddies' masters and farmers' masters. All other workers are entitled to work. Democratic Kampuchea is totally free of unemployment.

Massacres and Purges.

The Khmer Rouge had always been on the lookout for adversaries and thought their foes were all around. The suspected suspects were unjustly accused of serving the US CIA, the Soviet Secret Police, the Vietnamese, or the KGB. The 1977 and 1978 battles with Vietnam resulted in a major purge. After Pol Pot came back from China, in late 1977, Vietnamese soldiers infiltrated eastern Cambodia. After many months, they retreated and took with them hundreds of Cambodian people. The Khmer Rouge subsequently accused citizens and officials in the eastern zone of collaborating with the Vietnamese and many people, including faithful long-standing Khmer Rouge and political comrades like So Phim, were imprisoned and murdered.

After certain units rebelled against the DK administration the greatest purges in the area were made in 1978. While Vietnam maintained its war, most of the Eastern Zone turned into a battlefield between DK government and these revolting forces from June to September and 100,000 people killed or were executed in battle in the Eastern Zone. The Government dispatched the forces to battle the rebels from the southwest zone. There were thousands of individuals escaping the murder with the arrival of these forces at the Vietnamese border.

The North Zone was likewise purged in 1977. The focus was on educated and connected individuals with Koy Thuon, who served as secretary of the zone until the beginning of 1976. Through Koy Thuon Mentor Tiv Ol and several of his colleagues, notably Phok Chhay and Doeun, were arrested by Angkar in the purge of information ministry Hu Nim. Several attempts were made during the DK (in particular Cham Muslims) but, because they were unsuccessful, they simply intensified the quest for internal opponents, leading to purges throughout the land (Kiernan, 1990).

The system of security.

Security centers. Security centers.

Although the 1978 purges in the Eastern Zone were the most severe in DK, in other regions of the nation hundreds of thousands of people are jailed and executed in numerous cases. With over 200 jails, the Khmer Rouge safety system has been established practically

everywhere. The Khmer Rouge referred these these jails as "security offices" or "security centers." Five tiers of safety centers in DK have been organized. The jails used to be detained, questioned and executed.

In the lowest three tiers, the majority of detainees were former troops or Lon Nol government officials (regional, regional and sub-district), while the rest of the people were accused of the robbery, desertion or talking about Angkar. In the area there were thousands or more inmates in the security institutions. These facilities were used to support Khmer Rouge troops and their families and individuals accused of crimes in the area. The highest level was Phnom Penh's central safety center with the S-21 code name. Almost all the Khmer Rouge detainees were cadres and soldiers who were accused of betraying the cause. On the lowest levels, sanctions were not severely imposed for inmates who were normally sent to labor camps from security centres. They were constructed there to build dwellings, plant or prepare veggies. Before 1976, many of the detainees detained at these security centres. However, hardly none of the inmates were freed on the district and area level. S-21 survived very few inmates (Colleen Hartmann,2018).

Angkar's enemies.

The Khmer Rouge and the people of Cameroon wanted their revolution to be clean. Individuals must be pure in mental and background. Poor farmers were the purest rebels to be conceived of. Everybody else was suspicious by the Khmer rouge. People who committed extremely minor crimes, such complaining about hard work or the theft of food, were dubbed enemies of the State. The commanders of Khmer Red have broken their adversaries into "internal foes" and "external foes." Internal opponents were "new" or "17 April" individuals and those who were classed as capitalists or feudalists in earlier regimes. This group includes non-ethnically Khmer individuals. The party center¹⁶ was far more worried about such internal opponents. The objectives included as internal enemies:

Khmer government officers: Thousands of summary killings were carried out by the Khmer Rouge in 1975. They spread from the leaders of the Khmer Republic to troops. Anyone who served Lon Nol would die. They have often also slain their family and relatives. Fortunately, though, the fall of DK led to the masking of hundreds and thousands of former military and government officials who lived for a time.

Minority groups: The Khmer Rouge prioritized ethnic Khmers who had no connection with the old administration in order to make their revolution. All minority individuals who have not been trusted and who have been accused of being Angkar have been persecuted.

Indigenous Highlands: Before coming to power, many of the leaders of the CPK had been living among the hills in the northeast zone. The leaders of the Khmer Rouge trust them because they were so trustworthy. Some of the bodyguards were Pol Pot. But as the administration claimed to be renewed and trusted, many residents from Mondul Kiri started migrating to Koh Nhek district back in 1972. Those who did not want to go were executed.

Muslims of Cham: The Khmer Rouge has pushed inhabitants of Cham into fleeing and living scattered among the Khmers. They were prohibited from speaking or practicing Islam in their tongue. Many (hakim) leaders and anybody else accused of opposing state policy were murdered by the Khmer Rouge. In addition, the Chams had been compelled to consume pork that their faith prohibited. Ten thousands of Chams have been slain or killed under DK for sickness, hunger, and overwork.

Vietnamese: In 1975 the Vietnamese had been evicted massively from Cambodia. Only a tiny number of Cambodians married remained behind. The dictatorship began methodically killing these people in 1977 and 1978, with very few of them surviving. They were chosen merely for being Vietnamese.

Ethnic Chinese: The members of the community, many of whom were businesspeople, also joined the forced rural march to take on farm labor. When they didn't work hard, they were treated badly but weren't struck out for murder.

Intellectuals: The leaders of the Khmer Rouge, some of whom were well educated, regarded other educated individuals as potential state adversaries and as part of the corrupt elite that they said the DK leaders had made Cambodia a foreign marapon. Many were executable targets; those who could be classified as "pädagogical" had to appear to be illiterate: only by dissimulating their knowledge and their vocations could they live. Under DK, thousands of school instructors and academically qualified individuals have been slaughtered. In his book *Stay Alive, My Son*, Engineer Pin Yathay talks of his experiences in the Khmer Rouge. Eighteen family members were transferred numerous times during the evacuation in 1975,

and finally were in Pursat.. In early 1977, Pin Yathay, the last survivor in his family, escaped to Thailand. One reason he could live was because he disguised his occupation (Kiernan,1990).

One day, in Veal Vong forest in Pursat province, the village chief held another boring political meeting. He made propaganda that, "Prince Sihanouk has returned to the country and is preparing a new government, so Angkar requests specialists, well-educated people, and former government military commanders, doctors, engineers, and students to be registered in a special list." About forty people raised their hands, including former soldiers who had hidden their identity for a long time. The villagers whispered from one to another, "Those former high-ranking officials and other specialists were all killed by the Khmer Rouge."

Alleged traitors: Many Khmer Rouge executives were suspected of betraying and joining the Vietnamese revolution. Also accused of having been revolution traitors were often simple people who made small mistakes. You have certainly visited your homes without telling you about them, cutting out kitchen utensils and stealing food, talking critically about Angkar, not having enough work, complaining of living conditions, wearing jewelry, having sex with each other, complaining that families or friends are losing their lives or expressing religious beliefs. They were one of the most often admitted crimes. Some persons who fell ill due to hard labor or hunger have been accused of being diseased and branded as fainthearted or malicious. Often without a trace, they disappeared. During DK, it might cause dying more or less than necessary. "Do whatever Angkar commands you to do!" the Khmer Red motto declared. The directives given by Angkar must be fully complied with. Fellow, don't negotiate!"

External adversaries refers to the US and its allies, such as Thailand and certain communist nations, Vietnam and the Soviet Union in particular. They thought that these countries were trying to invade and colonize Cambodia. Many people – including their own troops and executives – have also been accused of serving their nations' beliefs. The Khmer Rouge characterized them as "smuggling covert opponents." These included those from or related to socialist nations headed by the US as well as revisionist or hegemonic governments such as the Soviet Union, Vietnam and its allies. Most persons were unjustly accused of employment with the US CIA, Russian CGB or Vietnamese as foreign foes. The Khmer Rouge also saw

Cambodians as spies for other nations that could speak a foreign language. This charge was a practical pretext for executing anyone who did not like the local authority (Kiernan, 2021).

Detentions

The search for the concealed traitors was the major effort of the Khmer Rouge in late 1976 and early 1977. The tagline urged people in the village to spy out each other: "You have to know how to track one another. Tell Angkar everything of it!" Other ways to find opponents included surveillance and reporting of informants, regular drafting of biographical biographies and faiths.

Once opponents have been found, their names have been informed the district or district commissions and arrests have been carried out. Rarely in public did Angkar arrest someone. Instead, the officials would tell them "Angkar invites you to take further education" if a member of the cooperative is suspected. Many victims have been arrested and often carried out without any consideration as to whether they have committed a crime or not. The Khmer Red said: "More than to release one offender, you should arrest 10 individuals by mistake." (Dam, 2021).

Torture and interrogation.

Persons accused with minor crimes and sent at a lower level were typically malnourished, sick and raw treatment. While many have been tortured or killed under similar circumstances. However, interrogations and torture were widespread in high-level Khmer Red security sites like as S-21 (KLEMENSITS & CZIRJÁK, 2016).

Persecution

Perhaps under the DK as much as 500,000 individuals had been killed for revolutionary and state crimes. There were thousands of "new folks" who had no agricultural experience or abilities. After having been transported to remote woods or fields, their bosses were dead and angry. Some of them perished of asphyxia and were buried alive.

Almost those who were well educated were known to be killed. It was an indication that nobody ventured to wear glazes or speak other languages. In particular, many urban Cambodians must have disguised their background and skills and pretended to be analphabets.

Executions in a multitude of methods have been carried out. Some of those accused of being revolutionary traitors or foes were sent to an inquiry centre. After a few months, they were brought to the killing fields where they had to kneel on the brink of mass graves. They would be slain with a shovel, hoe, or stick by a strike to the back of the skull. People were shot to death and buried in a tomb containing 100 bodies sometimes together. Others had plastic bags asphyxiated. In the countryside, where a lot of wells were found in the woods, prisoners were sent thither and struck by trucks or forced into the wells.

Sometimes, a whole family was killed summarily because one of its members made a mistake. According to the Khmer Rouge statement, they looked for family members: "The grass must be dugged, one needs to take the roots away (Gruspier & S. Pollanen, 2017).

S-21 Bureau (Tuol Sleng Prison).

The most important prison in DK was known as S-21 (Security Office 21). The letter "S" stood for "security" and the number "21" was a code designating its location in the southern part of Phnom Penh (Sangkat Tuol Svay Prey).

The S-21 was the largest jail in DK (Security Office 21). The 'S' letter was a 'security;' the '21' letter was the code for the southern section of Phnom Penh (Sangkat Tuol Svay Prey).

S-21 was a covert detention facility for detainees' arrest, interrogation, torture and extermination. Nobody was ever released after the middle of 1976. Of the 14,000 S-21 inmates, just approximately 12 remained in detention once DK came down. During their imprisonment they have been spared because they had talents beneficial to S-21, painters, repairers and sculptors; (Ly, 2017).

The constructions.

The jail formerly was the high school of Chao Ponhea Yat. It was constructed in 1962, on a plot of land of 600 meters by 400 metres. Two wooden buildings with stone towers, one of them Boeng Keng Kang Primary School, were standing behind the school boundary. The S-21 jail formed these structures together.

Tuol Sleng had iron tiles and electric cable surrounding during the DK. Four primary structures were in existence. The classrooms of the ground level were separated into tiny cells, each with an area of 0.8×2 metres. The chambers of 8 x 6 meters were utilized as mass jail cell at the first level. On the second floor there were even bigger quarters for 40 or 50 inmates. One room functioned as S-21's head office, Duch, and one as a paperwork and administrative bureau. Nearby homes for questioning and torture were utilized (Sankey, 2016).

The prisoners.

The majority of the S-21 prisoner was charged of traiting or working for traitors who had previously been caught. Over time, the CPK authorities have become increasingly suspected of their own cadres and troops and have distrusted them. For example, in October 1976, in an attempt to strengthen national safety, Pol Pot had some top CPK members arrested and imprisoned in S-21. In every area of the country, Khmer Red commanders spotted adversaries and every month detained hundreds of communists. There were also over 400 prisoners, primarily Vietnamese, from several other countries.

Also inmates of some of the persons who were working in Tuol Sleng. They admitted that they were lazy to prepare paperwork, damage machinery and other equipment, or kill detainees without authorization in the interrogatory. Most S-21 admissions were probably fake since they were innocent and confessed for serious torture (Laban Hinton, 2016).

Prison terms.

When arrival at S-21, detainees were photographed and forced to submit full histories from childhood until arrest. They were forced to undress and confiscate their belongings. They were subsequently transported to cells where they had chains fastened to walls or the floor, while the huge cells had their legs fastened to iron bar parts. The fences were attached to alternating bars; the detainees slept in opposing orientations with their heads. Without mat, mosquito netting or blankets, they slept on the floor.

Prisoners were told to undress for examination around 4:30 a.m. The guard would then inspect whether the fences are loose or if detainees have concealed any suicide-related devices. Over the years, some prisoners were able to kill themselves, and the guards checked the fences and the cells extremely carefully.

In the S-21, majority of the convicts were affected by the rings, rashes or lice because of sweet circumstances. There were no therapeutic medications. The S-21 medical personnel were not trained and provided only when injured during the interrogation treatment to support the lives of detainees.

When detainees were transported for questioning from one area to another, their faces were covered. Guards and inmates were not permitted to talk. In addition, members in different groups were denied access to one other in the jail (Ers, 2011).

Interrogation.

S-21 admissions were extracted using harsh techniques. Inmates have been beaten by hands, sticks, or branches of the tree. They were sometimes fired with wires or electric shocks. Other techniques of torture employed at S-21 include the pushing into the flesh of captives of cigarettes by burning cigarettes, forcing them to eat human rubbish or drink urine, by hanging detainees by legs or hands all day long. Some inmates were slashed or suffocated by plastic bags. Other ways to generate confessions included the fingernail being removed while alcohol is being placed over wounds or the captives are being held under water. Certain inmates perished through torture.

Having chopped off their breasts, or forced them to take off their clothing, female detainees were tortured. Women were sometimes assaulted by questioners even though the DK policy was opposed to sexual abuse. The offenders that were discovered were executed.

The convicts had to disclose their personal history in their confessions. When they joined the revolution, they had to say that when they were part of the party they would explain their work in DK. Then convicts would chronologically describe their alleged tragedy. The third part of the wording of the confession discussed the plots or allegedly tragedies of the inmates. Finally, the confessions would identify a number of traitors, friends, coworkers or acquaintances of the inmates. There were lists of over 100 names. Persons whose names were regularly summoned for questioning in the confessional list.

Because the S-21 torture was so severe, inmates typically confess, even if it was untrue, what they could think of. Ton's been a senior employee. Like his comrades, he was not happy with the revolution. He propagandizes every day. In addition, anytime soldiers battle from outside,

he is ready to fight the revolution. He collected his coworkers to fight the revolution when he was evacuated into his native hamlet (Vianney-Liaud, 2014).

Structure of the organization.

In and for S-21 there were over 1000 individuals. Many such hundred, including those who cultivated prison food, were the general labourers. The remainder included the domestic labor, which was employed in one of the three prisons. S-21 included a documentation unit, defensive unit and questionnaire. It was the task of the documentation section to transcribe tape confessions, write handwritten notes of inmates' confessions, compile a summary of confessions and maintain files. In its subunit, photos of inmates who had died during the imprisonment, and pictures of prominent prisoners after the execution of prisoners were taken. On their arrival, employees snapped mug shot detainees. Thousands of pictures have survived, yet there are still thousands lost.

The defensive unit at S-21 was the biggest. The guards were mainly adolescents in this institution. Many guards found it difficult to follow the unit's stringent standards. Guards could not converse, learn their names, or punish the captives. They were also prohibited in questioning and were asked to comply with 30 restrictions that prevented them from taking their naps, sitting down or leaning against a wall while on duty. They had to stroll, watch and thoroughly scrutinize everything. Guards who committed significant errors were detained, questioned, imprisoned and killed. The majority of S-21 personnel were afraid to make errors and were afraid that they would be tortured and executed.

There was a heated sub-unit, a cold sub-unit, and a chewing sub-unit inside the question unit. Torture was permitted to utilize the hot unit (often dubbed the harsh unit). The chilly unit (also referred to as the gentle unit) was not allowed, however, to use torture in order to make confessions. They would transfer it to the hot unit if they could not make inmates confess. Hard and significant cases are addressed in the kitchen unit(Kiernan,2001). It was extremely long hours of interviews. The procedure sometimes went well into the night. The people who worked as questioners were knowledgeable and generally in their twenties (Kiernan,2001).

Leaders.

The Ministry of Defence, presided over by Son Sen, controlled S-21 (aka comrade Khiev). He studied in France and was a teacher before joining the CPK. Duch (S-21 chief), Hor (S-21

deputy head), Peng (guard chief) Chan (Chief of Interrogation Unit) and Pon were the key characters in S-21 and the S-21 chief (interrogator). He questioned such key figures as Keo Meas, Nay Sarann, Ho Nim, Tiv Ol and Phok Chhay. He was a very significant figure. They were all former instructors of schools (Lambourne,2008).

Executions.

For two to three months, most inmates were detained at S-21. However, for several months a number of senior Khmers Rouges cadres were imprisoned, sometimes a number of hundred pages in confessions. Within two or three days of their transfer to S-21, all detainees were taken with little or no attention to the truth to be interrogated. They must have admitted they are or have done the sins assigned to them as revolutionary traitors. After the questions were finished, in the euphemisms used in DK for the "execution" have been "shattered" or "discarded."

Corpses were buried near the jail during the first year of S-21's existence. At the end of 1976 however, cadres ran out of sepulchers and captives were carried to Choeung Ek (13 km southwest, Phnom Penh) with lorries, axes, or sticks at night and shot to their death. The troops who had escorted them from S-21 generally buried them in graves containing just 6 and as many as 100 bodies following the executions of the detainees.

In 1979 the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, with help from Vietnam, converted Tuol Sleng jail into a museum of Genocide and Choeung Ek into a monument (Iwanowsky & Madestam, 2016).

Foreign relations.

Diplomatic links with China, Vietnam, Laos, Cuva, Romania, Yugoslavia, Albania and Egypt were established in Democratic Kampuchea. They have all had Phnom Penh embassies. In the DK, its ambassadors were limited to their embassies, with the exception of the Chinese. In China, North Korea, Vietnam, and Laos exclusively, DK held embassies (up to December 1977). These included China and North Korea, and Laos was reasonably friendly. However, as a result of border conflicts and ideological disagreements ties with Vietnam were becoming worse. The CPK leaders were primarily anti-Vietnamese, and anyone who resided in Vietnam or had ties with the Vietnamese was removed (except Son Sen and Ieng Sary).

They were charged with "Vietnamese minded Cambodian bodies." The two nations were also opposed about who controlled the oil resources on the DK coast.

From Vietnam the CPK intended to return Kampuk Krom²⁴. Vietnam's notion of "Indochina" was likewise rejected. The Vietnamese-DK clashes began towards the end of 1975. Severe fighting broke out on Tral Island soon after (Phu Quoc in Vietnamese). The Chinese-Soviet rivalry was developed in mid-1976 and Moscow supports Vietnam and Beijing DK. The Chinese-Vietnamese war was formed in mid-1976. The Democratic Kampuchea received substantial military assistance from China by the end of 1976. In 1977, DK troops assaulted and murdered hundreds of people in Vietnamese villages bordering Cambodia. In December 1977 diplomatic relations were terminated between the two nations (Mam,1999).

In 1978, DK boosted its efforts on diplomacy and then its external trade peaked. China, North Korea, Thailand, Japan, Hong Kong, Madagascar, Bangladesh and Singapore were reported to have commercial connections with DK. The major DK exporters included rice, tanks and artillery, agricultural machinery, chemicals and textiles, as well as exotic components (skins, tail, and coatings) of animal export.

Most exports from Cambodia — considerably lower than before 1970 — flowed to China, the only nation to have substantial impact on DK. Between 1977 and late 1978, the Chinese people gave DK tens of thousands of shells and bullets, tanks, heavy weaponry and carts and six jet planes. The Chinese have also promised repairs to the Phnom Penh railway to Kampong Saom and the construction of a new military airfield in Kampong Chhnang. China has deployed a number of thousands of specialists to serve as technicians and consultants in DK in addition to economic relations, military help and financial aid. These guys helped teach Khmer Rouge managers in combat, medical and plant operations. DK rejected the offer, and urged a ceasefire and discussions, which DK refused, to support China's military to fight against Vietnam (Penh, 2021).

The case of the fall of Kampuchea Democratic.

Why Democratic Kampuchea Fell, three reasons.

A populace debilitated. In DK's four-year plan, a three-ton rice production per hectare was stipulated by the country. This number was double the pre-revolutionary return. If quotas of output cannot be met, the cadres of their production reports are faked across the country. They supplied rice to the party center and forced people to go hungry as much as possible. The goal to harvest three tons per hectare became unfeasible because the country as a whole depended on concealment. Regions were not permitted to share or observe what was happening. Rarely have individuals come from the center to examine how the cadres were living or how they were supervised to organize the job. The higher officials appeared to trust what their subordinates told them while the executives were afraid of reporting any unpleasant news. The officials of CPK felt the party could never be wrong and never make mistakes. The foreigners or traitors were all guilty of evil acts. Hundreds of thousands perished from overwork and hunger, as living conditions worsened throughout the dictatorship.

Purges. Many important CPK members were expelled in the middle of 1976. From that time on, Pol Pot and his associates felt that there was always a revolt against the party leadership. They thought they were all their adversaries. Many Zone, Regional and military leaders have been captured and executed. In 1977 Pol Pot ordered the killing of executives in the Eastern Zone and cleansed virtually all the people living in the area. The situation became worse. The remained persons in the eastern zone were assumed to belong to the Vietnamese after the Vietnamese invasion of late 1977, and to be branded "Vietnamese Cambodian corpses." Thus, the CPC dispatched troops to the East, and tens of thousands of its inhabitants were killed. Hundreds of men escaped to Vietnam, helping them create a military organization. Vietnamese aided them.

Vietnam's clashes. That was the ultimate cause of the death of DK. DK started sporadically attacking Vietnam in 1975. The Khmer Rouge attacked the Chaudoc, Hatien and other Vietnamese provinces in the middle of 1977 and caused numerous civilian fatalities and unprepared militia. Inland Vietnam many of Vietnamese fled. Some 1,000 Vietnamese citizens were damaged or dead within a few days of the bombing (Barnitz, Path & F.Catalla,2001).

Vietnam utilized airplanes and artillery to make a big assault on DK in December 1977, seizing the region known as Parrot's Beak in the province of Svay Rieng. The soldiers of

Vietnam reached the city of Svay Rieng almost 20 kilometers into the DK. DK therefore violated Vietnam's diplomacy and forced Vietnamese ambassadors to leave the country in Phnom Penh. Only after all Vietnamese forces withdrew from DK territory were the Khmer Rouge prepared to settle this boundary dispute. Vietnam withdrew its forces soon thereafter and brought with it tens of thousands of detainees and civilians. There have never been any discussions.

Instead, the Khmer Rouge has been accused of assaulting all eight provinces along its Cambodian borders. Vietnam chose to assist the Khmer Rouge opponents to revolt. In Vietnam, they also started training Cambodians to participate in military activities and become the core of a new administration. Throughout 1978, both nations had been in conflict.

Radio Hanoi issued a call for the people of Cambodia to resistance the democratic Kampuchea on April 3, 1978 in Khmer language. Some Cambodians who had fled to Vietnam were picked by Vietnam to serve in military formations under the leadership of Vietnam. The majority of them were cadres, troops and citizens of the East Zone. By then, part of the zone was occupied by a rebel organization against the Khmer Rouge and the remainder was controlled by the Vietnamese.

The foundation of the United Front for National Healing in Kampuchea was announced on 3 December 1978 by Radio Hanoi. 25 Col. Heng Samrin who escaped to Vietnam late 1978 headed the Front. On 25 December 1978, Vietnam's General Van Tien Dung began a massive attack on the Democratic Kampuchea. In five days his army seized the province of Kratie and in a week Kampong Cham. The United Front soldiers and soldiers conquered Phnom Penh, the capital of Kampuchea on January 7, 1979. They quickly occupied almost the whole nation. Then they captured the capital, Phnom Penh. They promptly arranged a meeting to establish Cambodia's interim government under Heng Samrin's leadership of the People's Revolutionary Council (Kasumi,2008).

The Apocalypse.

At the beginning of 1979, in Phnom Penh, the Vietnamese helped establish a new dictatorship. It ruled Cambodia until the retreat of Vietnamese soldiers ten years later, in 1990, known as the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK). From Phnom Penh, at a foot, in trucks and by rail, DK leaders and troops fled the west. They had to travel with hundreds of

thousands of people. Many people perished of starvation, sickness or injury during this second forced evacuation.

Many individuals have returned to their hometowns. A aircraft to China was evacuated from Prince Sihanouk and his family. The Khmer Rouge set up its working organization near the Thai border, with military backing from nations like China and Thailand. By 1990, despite reservations made by the PRK and its communist partners, the UN continued to allow the DK representative to hold the seat of Cambodia at the General Assembly.

The Khmers Rouges, in 1979, stated that it was not able to draw many people into the creation of the "United Front for Great National Solidarity, Patriotic and Democratic." At the same time, Samdech Son Sann, Prime Minister of Sangkum, established the first non-communist rebel force, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) (1955-1970). Soon thereafter the royalist factions known as the FUNCINPEC were created under Prince Sihanouk's presidency, which was known as the United Nations Front for Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia. In 1982, in the presence of Prince Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan as President and Son Sann as Premier, FUNCINPEC, the Khmer Rouge established the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK). The objective of the CGDK was to "organize every effort to free Kampuchea from the aggressors of Vietnam." The CGDK, the largest part of which was Khmer Rouge, held Cambodia's United Nations seat.

After years of discussions, the peace accord was signed in Paris by all the Cambodian Parties to the war on 23 October 1991 and it was decided to hold a national election under the supervision of the United Nations Transitional Authority (UNTAC). The Red Khmer boycotted and refused to demobilize their soldiers during the elections held by the UN. For numerous years, soldiers from Khmer Rouge have continued to struggle against forces from the 1993 Royal Government of Cambodia with the first Prime Minister, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, and the second Prime Minister, Samdech Hun Sen.

Ieng Sary, who took several Khmer Rouge troops with him, fled to the Royal Government of Cambodia in August 1996. In 1998, several top Khmer Red officials, including Ke Pauk, Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan, defected. Ta Mok was the last remaining commander, after the death of Pol Pot in 1998, who declined to join Cambodia's Royal Government; he was

arrested in March 1999. At that time, all the Khmer Rouge remaining commanders were surrendered or imprisoned, and the move failed entirely. Khmer Rouge residents have been returned and brought together with the Royal Government (MEHMET,1997).

CONCLUSION

Democratic Kampuchéa was one of the 20th century's biggest human disasters. Almost 2 million people were killed and ten thousands of widows and orphans were left. More than 100,000 Cambodians fled their nation and took sanctuary. Millions of mines, which since the 1980s have caused thousands of fatalities and disability, have been placed by the Red Khmer and government troops. Much of Cambodians suffer mental difficulties since their families are lost and their souls are destroyed. This is one of the main reasons for the poverty Cambodia is currently experiencing. The Khmer Rouge, whose commanders held radical beliefs derived from the communist doctrines of China, Vietnam and the former soviet Union, established policies that ignored human life and generated huge persecution and killings. CPK leaders believed that Cambodia was the only way to bring freedom and equality to their revolution. They argued that, despite the fact their revolutions had imitated the Soviet Union and China principles such as people collectivism, city development, the four year plan and Super Great Leap Forwards, they did not embrace outside philosophy.

Education was not a priority for the Khmer Rouge. Some of its leaders were well-educated and none had expertise in the administration of a state. Most of their bottom cadres were analphabets or semi-literates. Despite these hurdles, without considering the resources of the country and the implications of its actions they sought to accomplish enormous gains in a short time. In this sense, the whole nation was converted into a rice field, and the whole population was turned into Angkar campesinos and captives. Fundamental rights and needs were disregarded; seized private property. It became meaningless to have religion, money and customs. External relations have virtually been cut off. The dictatorship would not accept any critique of its leaders and policies. The Khmer Rouge saw educated individuals, previous officials of government, and others who had to be eliminated as opponents of state or revolutionary traitors against their policies. During the time of Democratic Kampuchea, there was no amnesty and national reconciliation. The country became a gigantic detention centre, which was subsequently a cemetery for about two million individuals, including their own officials and even top leaders.

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