

A Record Of Cambodia The Land And Its People Dagan

The political history of Cambodia between 1945 and 1979, which culminated in the devastating revolutionary excesses of the Pol Pot regime, is one of unrest and misery. This book by David P. Chandler is the first to give a full account of this tumultuous period. Drawing on his experience as a foreign service officer in Phnom Penh, on interviews, and on archival material. Chandler considers why the revolution happened and how it

was related to Cambodia's earlier history and to other events in Southeast Asia. He describes Cambodia's brief spell of independence from Japan after the end of World War II; the long and complicated rule of Norodom Sihanouk, during which the Vietnam War gradually spilled over Cambodia's borders; the bloodless coup of 1970 that deposed Sihanouk and put in power the feeble, pro-American government of Lon Nol; and the revolution in 1975 that ushered in the radical changes and horrors of Pol Pot's Communist regime. Chandler discusses how Pol Pot and his colleagues evacuated Cambodia's cities and towns,

transformed its seven million people into an unpaid labor force, tortured and killed party members when agricultural quotas were unmet, and were finally overthrown in the course of a Vietnamese military invasion in 1979. His book is a penetrating and poignant analysis of this fierce revolutionary period and the events of the previous quarter-century that made it possible.

In prehistoric times, Southeast Asian women enjoyed high status. When, how and why did that change? This book explores the history of gender relations through economics, politics, art and literature. This title is a narrative and visual tour

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de force, of interest to scholars and the general public.

This National Book Award nominee from two-time finalist Patricia McCormick is the unforgettable story of Arn Chorn-Pond, who defied the odds to survive the Cambodian genocide of 1975-1979 and the labor camps of the Khmer Rouge. Based on the true story of Cambodian advocate Arn Chorn-Pond, and authentically told from his point of view as a young boy, this is an achingly raw and powerful historical novel about a child of war who becomes a man of peace. It includes an author's note and acknowledgments from Arn Chorn-Pond himself.

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When soldiers arrive in his hometown, Arn is just a normal little boy. But after the soldiers march the entire population into the countryside, his life is changed forever. Arn is separated from his family and assigned to a labor camp: working in the rice paddies under a blazing sun, he sees the other children dying before his eyes. One day, the soldiers ask if any of the kids can play an instrument. Arn's never played a note in his life, but he volunteers. This decision will save his life, but it will pull him into the very center of what we know today as the Killing Fields. And just as the country is about to be liberated, Arn is handed a

gun and forced to become a soldier. Supports the Common Core State Standards.

Pol Pot was an idealistic, reclusive figure with great charisma and personal charm. He initiated a revolution whose radical egalitarianism exceeded any other in history. But in the process, Cambodia descended into madness and his name became a byword for oppression. In the three-and-a-half years of his rule, more than a million people, a fifth of Cambodia's population, were executed or died from hunger and disease. A supposedly gentle, carefree land of slumbering temples and smiling peasants became a concentration camp of the mind,

a slave state in which absolute obedience was enforced on the 'killing fields'. Why did it happen? How did an idealistic dream of justice and prosperity mutate into one of humanity's worst nightmares? Philip Short, the biographer of Mao, has spent four years travelling the length of Cambodia, interviewing surviving leaders of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge movement and sifting through previously closed archives. Here, the former Khmer Rouge Head of State, Pol's brother-in-law and scores of lesser figures speak for the first time at length about their beliefs and motives.

A Short History of Cambodia

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A Record of Cambodia

The Wonder City of Ancient Cambodia

Rise of the Brao

Fank

Eisenhower and Cambodia

Terror and History in Pol Pot's Secret Prison

Peter Harris translates Zhou Dagan's work directly from

Chinese to English for the first time. Only one person has given us a first-hand account of the civilization of Angkor.

This is the Chinese envoy, Zhou Dagan, who visited Angkor

in 1296-97 and wrote A Record of Cambodia: The Land and

Its People after his return to China.

Cambodian history - Cambodia after Angkor - French

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Protectorate - Cambodia's response to France - Gaining independence - Independence to Civil war - Revolution in Cambodia - Cambodia since 1979.

A guided tour by local children leads the author--and readers--inside an ancient Cambodian temple and around its ruins, where they explore the mysteries of the site and discover a little-known secret. 12,000 first printing.

Extends the history of the Southeast Asian country from 1953 (where the first edition ended) to the peace negotiations of 1990. Includes the career of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the regime of Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge, and the relative peace after the 1979 invasion by Vietnam. Draws heavily on primary sources. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland,

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OR

Angkor the Magnificent
Temples of Cambodia

Race, Power, and Genocide in Cambodia Under the Khmer
Rouge, 1975-79

Never Fall Down

The History of Cambodia

Report from a Stricken Land

Stay Alive, My Son

The first comprehensive history of Forces Arm es Nationales
Khm res-the Cambodian National Armed Forces-this fully-
illustrated volume highlights the quarter of a million members
of the Cambodian army, air force, and navy that saw daily

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combat during the five tumultuous years of the Khmer Republic. Although the war in Cambodia has been dubbed a "sideshow" to the larger, more widely reported conflict in neighboring Vietnam, the battles in Cambodia—a country smaller than the state of Oklahoma—were pivotal to U.S. foreign policy and played a critical factor in the final years of the Vietnam War. Ken Conboy heads Risk Management Advisory, a security consultancy in Jakarta. A graduate of Georgetown University and the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, Conboy studied at Sophia University in Tokyo and was a visiting fellow at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok. A resident of Indonesia since 1992, he is author of more than two dozen books on

intelligence and military history.

In the early 1970s, the Khmer Rouge had become suspicious of communist Vietnam and began to persecute Cambodian ethnic groups who had ties to the country, including the Brao Amba in the northeast. Many fled north as political refugees, and some joined the Vietnamese effort to depose the Khmer Rouge a few years later. The subsequent ten-year occupation is remembered by many Cambodians as a time of further oppression, but this volume reveals an unexpected dimension of this troubled past. Trusted by the Vietnamese, the Brao were installed in positions of great authority in the new government only to gradually lose their influence when Vietnam withdrew from Cambodia. Based on detailed

research and interviews, Ian G. Baird documents this golden age of the Brao, including the voices of those who are too frequently omitted from official records. Rise of the Brao challenges scholars to look beyond the prevailing historical narratives to consider the nuanced perspectives of peripheral or marginal regions.

On April 17, 1975, the Khmer Rouge entered Phnom Penh to open a new and appalling chapter in the story of the twentieth century. On that day, Pin Yathay was a qualified engineer in the Ministry of Public Works. Successful and highly educated, he had been critical of the corrupt Lon Nol regime and hoped that the Khmer Rouge would be the patriotic saviors of Cambodia. In *Stay Alive, My Son*, Pin Yathay provides an

unforgettable testament of the horror that ensued and a gripping account of personal courage, sacrifice and survival. Documenting the 27 months from the arrival of the Khmer Rouge in Phnom Penh to his escape into Thailand, Pin Yathay's story is a powerful and haunting memoir of Cambodia's killing fields. With seventeen members of his family, Pin Yathay were evacuated by the Khmer Rouge from Phnom Penh, taking with them whatever they might need for the three days before they would be allowed to return to their home. Instead, they were moved on from camp to camp, their possessions confiscated or abandoned. As days became weeks and weeks became months, they became the "New People," displaced urban dwellers compelled to live and work as

peasants, their days were filled with forced manual labor and their survival dependent on ever more meager communal rations. The body count mounted, first as malnutrition bred rampant disease and then as the Khmer Rouge singled out the dissidents for sudden death in the darkness. Eventually, Pin Yathay's family was reduced to just himself, his wife, and their one remaining son, Nawath. Wracked with pain and disease, robbed of all they had owned, living on the very edge of dying, they faced a future of escalating horror. With Nawath too ill to travel, Pin Yathay and his wife, Any, had to make the heart-breaking decision whether to leave him to the care of a Cambodian hospital in order to make a desperate break for freedom. "Stay alive, my son," he tells Nawath before

embarking on a nightmarish escape to the Thai border. First published in 1987, the Cornell edition of *Stay Alive, My Son* includes an updated preface and epilogue by Pin Yathay and a new foreword by David Chandler, a world-renowned historian of Cambodia, who attests to the continuing value and urgency of Pin Yathay's message.

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

Cambodian History

History and Practice

The Mysteries of Angkor Wat

Angkor and the Khmer Empire

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Archiving the Unspeakable
Ethnic Minorities in Northeastern Cambodia during
Vietnamese Occupation
The Modern History of a Troubled Land

During the first half of the twentieth century, representatives of the French colonial health services actively strove to expand the practice of Western medicine in the frontier colony of Cambodia. But as the French physicians ventured beyond their colonial enclaves, they found themselves negotiating with the plurality of Cambodian cultural practices relating to health and

disease. These negotiations were marked by some success, a great deal of misunderstanding, and much failure. Bringing together colorful historical vignettes, social and anthropological theory, and quantitative analyses, *Mixed Medicines* examines these interactions between the Khmer, Cham, and Vietnamese of Cambodia and the French, documenting the differences in their understandings of medicine and revealing the unexpected transformations that occurred during this period—for both the French and the indigenous population. A fascinating analysis of the recent history

of the beautiful but troubled Southeast Asian nation of Cambodia To many in the West, the name Cambodia still conjures up indelible images of destruction and death, the legacy of the brutal Khmer Rouge regime and the terror it inflicted in its attempt to create a communist utopia in the 1970s. Sebastian Strangio, a journalist based in the capital city of Phnom Penh, now offers an eye-opening appraisal of modern-day Cambodia in the years following its emergence from bitter conflict and bloody upheaval. In the early 1990s, Cambodia became the focus of the UN's first great post-Cold War nation-building project,

with billions in international aid rolling in to support the fledgling democracy. But since the UN-supervised elections in 1993, the nation has slipped steadily backward into neo-authoritarian rule under Prime Minister Hun Sen. Behind a mirage of democracy, ordinary people have few rights and corruption infuses virtually every facet of everyday life. In this lively and compelling study, the first of its kind, Strangio explores the present state of Cambodian society under Hun Sen's leadership, painting a vivid portrait of a nation struggling to reconcile the promise of peace and democracy with a violent and

tumultuous past.

Roughly 1.7 million people died in Cambodia from untreated disease, starvation, and execution during the Khmer Rouge reign of less than four years in the late 1970s. The regime's brutality has come to be symbolized by the multitude of black-and-white mug shots of prisoners taken at the notorious Tuol Sleng prison, where thousands of "enemies of the state" were tortured before being sent to the Killing Fields. In *Archiving the Unspeakable*, Michelle Caswell traces the social life of these photographic records through the lens of archival studies and

elucidates how, paradoxically, they have become agents of silence and witnessing, human rights and injustice as they are deployed at various moments in time and space. From their creation as Khmer Rouge administrative records to their transformation beginning in 1979 into museum displays, archival collections, and databases, the mug shots are key components in an ongoing drama of unimaginable human suffering. Winner, Waldo Gifford Leland Award, Society of American Archivists Longlist, ICAS Book Prize, International Convention of Asia Scholars

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The horrific torture and execution of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians by Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge during the 1970s is one of the century's major human disasters. David Chandler, a world-renowned historian of Cambodia, examines the Khmer Rouge phenomenon by focusing on one of its key institutions, the secret prison outside Phnom Penh known by the code name "S-21." The facility was an interrogation center where more than 14,000 "enemies" were questioned, tortured, and made to confess to counterrevolutionary crimes. Fewer than a dozen prisoners left S-21 alive. During the Democratic Kampuchea (DK) era, the

existence of S-21 was known only to those inside it and a few high-ranking Khmer Rouge officials. When invading Vietnamese troops discovered the prison in 1979, murdered bodies lay strewn about and instruments of torture were still in place. An extensive archive containing photographs of victims, cadre notebooks, and DK publications was also found. Chandler utilizes evidence from the S-21 archive as well as materials that have surfaced elsewhere in Phnom Penh. He also interviews survivors of S-21 and former workers from the prison. Documenting the violence and terror that took place within

S-21 is only part of Chandler's story. Equally important is his attempt to understand what happened there in terms that might be useful to survivors, historians, and the rest of us. Chandler discusses the "culture of obedience" and its attendant dehumanization, citing parallels between the Khmer Rouge executions and the Moscow Show Trials of the 1930s, Nazi genocide, Indonesian massacres in 1965-66, the Argentine military's use of torture in the 1970s, and the recent mass killings in Bosnia and Rwanda. In each of these instances, Chandler shows how turning victims into

"others" in a manner that was systematically devaluing and racialist made it easier to mistreat and kill them. More than a chronicle of Khmer Rouge barbarism, Voices from S-21 is also a judicious examination of the psychological dimensions of state-sponsored terrorism that conditions human beings to commit acts of unspeakable brutality.

A History Of Cambodia

Second Edition

A History of Cambodia's Legendary Temple
Building Civilization

Cambodia And The Khmer Rouge Revolution,
Revised Edition

The Customs of Cambodia
When The War Was Over
The Heart of Angkor

A New York Times Southeast Asia correspondent and Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist offers insider observations of Cambodia made over the last thirty years that help enable readers to understand some of the nation's tragedy and complexity.

The Chronicle of a People's War: The Military and Strategic History of the Cambodian Civil War, 1979–1991 narrates the military and strategic history of the Cambodian Civil War, especially the People's

Republic of Kampuchea (PRK), from when it deposed the genocidal Khmer Rouge regime in 1979 until the political settlement in 1991. The PRK survived in the face of a fierce insurgency due to three factors: an appealing and reasonably well-implemented political program, extensive political indoctrination, and the use of a hybrid army. In this hybrid organization, the PRK relied on both its professional, conventional army, and the militia-like, "territorial army." This latter type was lightly equipped and most soldiers were not professional. Yet the militia made up for these weaknesses with its

intimate knowledge of the local terrain and its political affinity with the local people. These two advantages are keys to victory in the context of counterinsurgency warfare. The narrative and critical analysis is driven by extensive interviews and primary source archives that have never been accessed before by any scholar, including interviews with former veterans (battalion commanders, brigade commanders, division commanders, commanders of provincial military commands, commanders of military regions, and deputy chiefs of staff), articles in the People's Army from 1979 to 1991, battlefield

footage, battlefield video reports, newsreel, propaganda video, and official publications of the Cambodian Institute of Military History.

The Khmer Empire was the most powerful in Southeast Asia for 600 years. Ruled by kings called "god-kings," it dominated much of the Mekong and Chao Phraya River basins between 802 and 1431 and built some of the most impressive temples in the world. Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam are all former Khmer territories. For hundreds of years before its collapse in 1431, the Khmer Empire dominated Southeast Asia. With its capital at

Angkor, it was the region's largest and most powerful Empire, incorporating parts of Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, and Malaysia into its territory. Historians disagree on the reason for its fall. One theory is that it was a result of an internal power struggle. Another theory is that the Empire's citizens were unhappy with their ruler and demanded another leader, which led to the collapse of Angkor. Another popular theory is that because no central government was in charge, local leaders started fighting with each other over land rights. Some historians also think that foreign invaders might have played a role in ending

Khmer influence over Southeast Asia and causing their downfall. They say this because after Angkor was abandoned by its people and left unattended for centuries, several different groups took control over it—including Europeans who colonized Vietnam and Thailand during this period (18th century). To them, this suggests there must've been some conflict between these new rulers of the Khmer Empire." Historians think Angkor had a population between 750,000 and 1 million by the 12th century, making it one of the largest cities ever built. Angkor Wat is also the largest religious building in the world, with a

footprint of 400 acres or 162 hectares. It covers an area greater than Manhattan Island in New York City. Angkor Wat was built as a Hindu temple, but it also reflects influences from Buddhism and Jainism. The temple was constructed by King Suryavarman II during his reign from 1113 to 1145. It took about 30 years to build, but today only 15 percent of the original structure remains standing. The architecture at Angkor is unmatched for its scale, complexity, and harmony. Compared to other temple complexes in Asia, the temples of Angkor are the most significant religious buildings in the world.

This book includes a narrative history that provides a chronological examination of the political, cultural, philosophical, social, and religious continuities in Cambodia's long rich history. It overviews the history of Cambodia, from the fall of Angkor and the French Protectorate period (1432-1863) to the present. More than half of the book is dedicated to the period from 1970 through the present, with chapters on the Khmer Republic, Democratic Kampuchea, the second civil war, the road to democracy, and Cambodia under Hun Sen. An introductory chapter overviews the country's geography, political

institutions, economy, and culture. The book includes black & white historical and contemporary photographs, a chronology, and profiles of key figures.

The Pol Pot Regime

The History of a Nightmare

A History of Cambodia

Proceedings and Debates of the ... Congress

Health and Culture in French Colonial Cambodia

Cambodia's Curse

Mixed Medicines

In this clear and concise volume, author David

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Chandler provides a timely overview of Cambodia, a small but increasingly visible Southeast Asian nation. Praised by the Journal of Asian Studies as an "original contribution, superior to any other existing work", this acclaimed text has now been completely revised and updated to include material examining the early history of Cambodia, whose famous Angkorean ruins now attract more than one million tourists each year, the death of Pol Pot, and the revolution and final collapse of the Khmer Rouge. The fourth edition reflects recent research by major scholars as well as Chandler's long immersion in the

subject and contains an entirely new section on the challenges facing Cambodia today, including an analysis of the current state of politics and sociology and the increasing pressures of globalization. This comprehensive overview of Cambodia will illuminate, for undergraduate students as well as general readers, the history and contemporary politics of a country long misunderstood.

Nobel Prize winning reporter Joel Brinkley illuminates the country, its people, and the deep historical roots of its modern-day behavior.

Publisher Fact Sheet This extraordinary collection of

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eyewitness accounts by Cambodian survivors of Pol Pot's genocidal Khmer Rouge regime in the 1970s offers searing testimony to an era of brutality, brainwashing, betrayals, starvation, & gruesome executions.

The Khmer Empire was the greatest player in the political and cultural world of medieval Southeast Asia.

Diplomacy, Covert Action, and the Origins of the Second Indochina War

A Captivating Guide to the History of Cambodia and the Khmer Empire

The Land and Its People

A Political Survey

Pol Pot

Lost Goddesses

The Tragedy of Cambodian History

This edition of Ben Kiernan's account of the Cambodian revolution and genocide includes a new preface that takes the story up to 2008 and the UN-sponsored Khmer Rouge tribunal. Kiernan's other books include 'Blood and Soil: A World History of Genocide and Extermination from Sparta to Darfur' and 'How Pol Pot Came to Power'. This volume examines the United States' efforts to lure

Cambodia from neutrality to alliance during the Eisenhower presidency. William J. Rust conclusively demonstrates that, as with Laos in 1958 and 1960, covert intervention in the internal political affairs of neutral Cambodia proved to be a counterproductive tactic for advancing the United States' anticommunist goals.

A generation after the Khmer Rouge, Cambodia shows every sign of having overcome its history--the streets of Phnom Penh are paved; skyscrapers dot the skyline. But under this façade lies a country still haunted by its years of terror. Joel Brinkley won a Pulitzer Prize for his reporting in Cambodia on the fall of the Khmer Rouge

regime that killed one quarter of the nation's population during its years in power. In 1992, the world came together to help pull the small nation out of the mire. Cambodia became a United Nations protectorate--the first and only time the UN tried something so ambitious. What did the new, democratically-elected government do with this unprecedented gift? In 2008 and 2009, Brinkley returned to Cambodia to find out. He discovered a population in the grip of a venal government. He learned that one-third to one-half of Cambodians who lived through the Khmer Rouge era have P.T.S.D.--and its afflictions are being passed to the next generation. His extensive close-up reporting in Cambodia's Curse

illuminates the country, its people, and the deep historical roots of its modern-day behavior.

A stunning, powerful debut novel set against the backdrop of the Cambodian War, perfect for fans of Chris Cleave and Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie For seven-year-old Raami, the shattering end of childhood begins with the footsteps of her father returning home in the early dawn hours bringing details of the civil war that has overwhelmed the streets of Phnom Penh, Cambodia's capital. Soon the family's world of carefully guarded royal privilege is swept up in the chaos of revolution and forced exodus. Over the next four years, as she endures the deaths of family members, starvation, and brutal

forced labour, Raami clings to the only remaining vestige of childhood - the mythical legends and poems told to her by her father. In a climate of systematic violence where memory is sickness and justification for execution, Raami fights for her improbable survival. Displaying the author's extraordinary gift for language, *In the Shadow of the Banyan* is a testament to the transcendent power of narrative and a brilliantly wrought tale of human resilience. 'In the Shadow of the Banyan is one of the most extraordinary and beautiful acts of storytelling I have ever encountered' Chris Cleave, author of *The Other Hand* 'Ratner is a fearless writer, and the novel explores important themes such as power, the

relationship between love and guilt, and class. Most remarkably, it depicts the lives of characters forced to live in extreme circumstances, and investigates how that changes them. To read *In the Shadow of the Banyan* is to be left with a profound sense of being witness to a tragedy of history' Guardian 'This is an extraordinary debut ... as beautiful as it is heartbreaking' Mail on Sunday

Through the Buffer State

A Record of Recent Travels Through Borneo, Siam and Cambodia

Cambodian Buddhism

The Chronicle of a People's War: The Military and

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Strategic History of the Cambodian Civil War, 1979–1991

Politics, War, and Revolution Since 1945

Essays on Cambodia, History, and Narrative in Honor of
David Chandler

Memoirs by Survivors

In this concise and compelling history, Cambodia's past is described in vivid detail, from the richness of the Angkorean empire through the dark ages of the 18th and early-19th centuries, French colonialism, independence, the Vietnamese conflict, the Pol Pot regime, and its current incarnation as a troubled democracy. With energetic writing and passion for the subject, John Tully

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covers the full sweep of Cambodian history, explaining why this land of contrasts remains an interesting enigma to the international community. Detailing the depressing record of war, famine, and invasion that ha.

Two captivating manuscripts in one book: History of Cambodia The Khmer Empire

The study of Cambodian religion has long been hampered by a lack of easily accessible scholarship.

This impressive new work by Ian Harris thus fills a major gap and offers English-language scholars a booklength, up-to-date treatment of the religious aspects of Cambodian culture. Beginning with a coherent history of the presence of religion in the country from its inception

to the present day, the book goes on to furnish insights into the distinctive nature of Cambodia's important yet overlooked manifestation of Theravada Buddhist tradition and to show how it reestablished itself following almost total annihilation during the Pol Pot period. Historical sections cover the dominant role of tantric Mahayana concepts and rituals under the last great king of Angkor, Jayavarman VII (1181–c. 1220); the rise of Theravada traditions after the collapse of the Angkorian civilization; the impact of foreign influences on the development of the nineteenth-century monastic order; and politicized Buddhism and the Buddhist contribution to an emerging sense of Khmer nationhood. The Buddhism practiced in

Cambodia has much in common with parallel traditions in Thailand and Sri Lanka, yet there are also significant differences. The book concentrates on these and illustrates how a distinctly Cambodian Theravada developed by accommodating itself to premodern Khmer modes of thought. Following the overthrow of Prince Sihanouk in 1970, Cambodia slid rapidly into disorder and violence. Later chapters chart the elimination of institutional Buddhism under the Khmer Rouge and its gradual reemergence after Pol Pot, the restoration of the monastic order's prerevolutionary institutional forms, and the emergence of contemporary Buddhist groupings. Inspired by David Chandler's groundbreaking work on

Cambodian attempts to find order in the aftermath of turmoil, these essays explore Cambodian history using a rich variety of sources that cast light on Khmer perceptions of violence, wildness, and order, examining the "forest" and cultured space, and the fraught "edge" where they meet.

Children of Cambodia's Killing Fields

A History of the Cambodian Armed Forces 1970-1975

Silence, Memory, and the Photographic Record in Cambodia

From empire to survival

The Denial of Female Power in Cambodian History

Exploring Cambodia's Ancient Temple

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The Khmer Empire

Translated, with an introduction and notes, by Peter Harris

Only one person has given us a first-hand account of the civilization of Angkor. This is the Chinese envoy, Zhou Daguan, who visited Angkor in 1296–97 and wrote *A Record of Cambodia: The Land and Its People* after his return to China. To this day, Zhou's description of the royal palace, sacred buildings, women, traders, slaves, hill people, animals, landscapes, and everyday life remains a unique portrait of thirteenth-century Angkor at a time when its splendors were still intact. Very little is known about Zhou Daguan. He was born on or near the southeastern coast of China, and was probably a young man when he traveled to Cambodia by boat. After returning home he faded into obscurity, though he

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seems to have lived on for several decades. Much of the text of Zhou's book seems to have been lost over the centuries, but what remains still gives us a lively sense of Zhou the man as well as of Angkor. In this edition, Peter Harris translates Zhou Dagan's work directly from Chinese to English to be published for the first time. Earlier English versions depended on a French translation done over a century ago, and lost much of the feeling of the original as a result. This entirely new rendering, which draws on a range of available versions of the Zhou text, brings Zhou's many observations vividly and accurately back to life. An introduction and extensive notes help explain the text and put it in the context of the times. "Peter Harris has given a new generation of readers a masterly version of Zhou's timeless and fascinating account

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that scholars of Cambodia are sure to relish and visitors to Angkor are sure to enjoy.”—David Chandler

A Novel

Cambodia

Voices from S-21

In The Shadow Of The Banyan

A Captivating Guide to the Merged Kingdoms of Cambodia That Became the Angkor Empire That Ruled Over Most of Mainland Southeast Asia and Parts of Southern China

Congressional Record

Hun Sen's Cambodia