

**The Khmer
Rouge
Ideology
Militarism
And The
Revolution
That
Consumed A**

Page 1/231

Generation

The definitive account of one of the twentieth century 's most brutal, yet least examined, episodes of genocide and detention The Killing Season explores one of the largest and swiftest, yet least examined, instances of mass killing and

incarceration in the twentieth century—the shocking antileftist purge that gripped Indonesia in 1965 – 66, leaving some five hundred thousand people dead and more than a million others in detention. An expert in modern Indonesian history, genocide, and human rights, Geoffrey Robinson sets out to

Page 3/231

account for this violence and to end the troubling silence surrounding it. In doing so, he sheds new light on broad, enduring historical questions. How do we account for instances of systematic mass killing and detention? Why are some of these crimes remembered and punished, while others are forgotten? Based on

Page 4/231

a rich body of primary and secondary sources, *The Killing Season* is the definitive account of a pivotal period in Indonesian history. Between 1975 and 1979, the Communist Party of Kampuchea fundamentally transformed the social, economic, political, and natural landscape of Cambodia. During this

Page 5/231

time, as many as two million Cambodians died from exposure, disease, and starvation, or were executed at the hands of the Party. The dominant interpretation of Cambodian history during this period presents the CPK as a totalitarian, communist, and autarkic regime seeking to reorganize Cambodian society

Page 6/231

around a primitive, agrarian political economy. From Rice Fields to Killing Fields challenges previous interpretations and provides a documentary-based Marxist interpretation of the political economy of Democratic Kampuchea. Tyner argues that Cambodia 's mass

Page 7/231

violence was the consequence not of the deranged attitudes and paranoia of a few tyrannical leaders but that the violence was structural, the direct result of a series of political and economic reforms that were designed to accumulate capital rapidly: the dispossession of hundreds of thousands

Page 8/231

of people through forced evacuations, the imposition of starvation wages, the promotion of import-substitution policies, and the intensification of agricultural production through forced labor. Moving beyond the Cambodian genocide, Tyner maintains that it is a mistake to view Democratic

Kampuchea in isolation,
as an aberration or
something unique.

Rather, the policies and
practices initiated by the
Khmer Rouge must be
seen in a larger,
historical-geographical
context.

This detailed analysis
follows the rise and
evolution of Hezbollah
from an Islamic
resistance movement to

its role as a governing force in Lebanon, exploring the group's impact on the security and power dynamics in the Middle East. •

Features maps, organizational charts, and a timeline of events

- Traces Hezbollah's journey from a resistance organization to its current position of power within Lebanese

Page 11/231

politics • Presents summaries of major attacks and biographies of prominent members

- Discusses Iranian-inspired Shi'a activism and financing activities
- Includes an overview of the leaders, support, recruiting strategies, and attacks

This new collection explores the origins and key issues of the Third

Page 12/231

Indochina War, which began in 1979. Drawing on unique documentation from all sides, leading contributors reinterpret and demystify the long-term and immediate causes of the Vietnamese-Cambodian and Sino-Vietnamese conflicts. They closely examine how both the links between policies

and policy assumptions in the countries involved, and the dynamics - national, regional and international - drove them towards war. Rather than explaining the conflicts as determined by age-old resentments and suspicions or seeing war between the former allies as the necessary

outcome of the conflicts of the 1970s, the contributors to this volume look at the concrete causes for the breakdown in cooperation and the road to war. This volume includes even-handed assessments of the roles of the major players, including a look at the beginnings of Thai-Chinese military

Page 15/231

cooperation in support of the Khmer Rouge. The subjects covered remain highly relevant to inter-state relations in South East Asia, where border issues are still a cause of tension. An updated chronology of events leading to the outbreak of hostilities is also included. This book will be of immense interest to all students of

the Third Indochina
War, Southeast Asian
history and of
international relations
and war studies in
general.

Academic Research and
Study of the Vilest
Tyrannical Murderers
in Our World History
Facing Death in
Cambodia
The Nature of
Revolution

Page 17/231

The Worst of the Worst
Chechnya's Terrorist
Network: The Evolution
of Terrorism in Russia's
North Caucasus
War and Ideology
The Taliban:
Afghanistan's Most
Lethal Insurgents
Understand the
complexities of
the most lethal
insurgent group
of America's

Page 18/231

longest war—the
Taliban. •
Provides
insights from an
author with
academic
training in
politics and
economics as
well as a
30-year defense
intelligence
community
background,

Page 19/231

including
serving as an
Army analyst in
Afghanistan •
Presents
information
recently
obtained under
the Freedom of
Information Act
• Analyzes the
tribal,
religious,
political, and

international
elements of the
greater Taliban
problem
Explains how the
world's
democracies can
defend
themselves
against a rising
tide of Islamic
terrorism
directed by Iran
and its allies

Page 21/231

Providing an indispensable resource for students and policy makers investigating the Cambodian catastrophes of the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s, together with international crisis

Page 22/231

management in
the modern
world, Cambodian
Genocide
provides a
comprehensive
survey of the
leaders, ideas,
movements, and
events
pertaining to
one of the worst
genocidal
explosions of

Page 23/231

the post-World
War II period.
This book
includes a
series of essays
examining
various aspects
of the Cambodian
Genocide; A-Z
entries dealing
with leaders,
ideals,
movements, and
events; a

collection of
primary
documents; a
chronology; and
a comprehensive
bibliography. It
will be of
interest to
students
undertaking the
study of
genocide in the
modern world;
research

libraries; and
anyone with an
interest in
modern wars,
international
crisis
management, and
peacekeeping/pea
cemaking.

THE CRITICAL
WORK IN GLOBAL
HEALTH, NOW
COMPLETELY
REVISED AND

Page 26/231

UPDATED "This book compels us to better understand the contexts in which health problems emerge and the forces that underlie and propel them."

-Archbishop
Emeritus Desmond
Mpilo Tutu H1N1.

Page 27/231

Diabetes. Ebola.
Zika. Each of
these health
problems is
rooted in a
confluence of
social,
political,
economic, and
biomedical
factors that
together inform
our
understanding of

global health.
The imperative
for those who
study global
health is to
understand these
factors
individually
and, especially,
synergistically.
Fully revised
and updated,
this fourth
edition of

Page 29/231

Oxford's
Textbook of
Global Health
offers a
critical
examination of
the array of
societal factors
that shape
health within
and across
countries,
including how
health

inequities
create
consequences
that must be
addressed by
public health,
international
aid, and social
and economic
policymaking.
The text equips
students,
activists, and
health

professionals
with the
building blocks
for a
contextualized
understanding of
global health,
including
essential
threads that are
combined in no
other work: •
historical
dynamics of the

field · the
political
economy of
health and
development ·
analysis of the
current global
health
structure,
including its
actors,
agencies, and
activities ·
societal

Page 33/231

determinants of
health, from
global trade and
investment
treaties to
social policies
to living and
working
conditions • the
role of health
data and
measuring health
inequities •
major causes of

global illness
and death,
including under
crises, from a
political
economy of
health vantage
point that goes
beyond
communicable vs.
non-communicable
diseases to
incorporate
contexts of

social and
economic
deprivation,
work, and
globalization .
the role of
trade/investment
and financial
liberalization,
precarious work,
and
environmental
degradation and
contamination .

principles of
health systems
and the politics
of health
financing .
community,
national, and
transnational
social justice
approaches to
building healthy
societies and
practicing
global health

Page 37/231

ethically and
equitably
Through this
approach the
Textbook of
Global Health
encourages the
reader -- be it
student,
professional, or
advocate -- to
embrace a wider
view of the
global health

Page 38/231

paradigm, one that draws from political economy considerations at community, national, and transnational levels. It is essential and current reading for anyone working in or around global

health.

Architecture

Social Media and
the Public

Interest

The Rise and

Demise of World
Communism

The Killing

Season

Al Qaeda: The

Transformation
of Terrorism in
the Middle East

Page 40/231

and North Africa
Men, Militarism,
and UN
Peacekeeping
A Guide to Intra-
state Wars

This book uses a cross-
disciplinary approach to
examine the creation,
development, ideology,
and practice of the
Marxist terrorist group
17N. • Provides an in-
depth analysis of the

Page 41/231

organization's manifestos and how they correlated with 17N's ideology and the practices the group used • Analyzes whether 17N had moral and ethical principle rules as a group or were little more than an outspoken group of criminals • Supplies three appendixes: 17N operations and their results in chronological

order; 17N manifestos in
chronological and
thematic order; and 17N
arrest milestones

The Routledge
Handbook of the Digital
Environmental
Humanities explores the
digital methods and tools
scholars use to observe,
interpret, and manage
nature in several different
academic fields.

Employing historical,

Page 43/231

philosophical, linguistic,
literary, and cultural
lenses, this handbook
explores how the digital
environmental
humanities (DEH), as an
emerging field,
recognises its
convergence with the
environmental
humanities. As such, it is
empirically, critically,
and ethically engaged in
exploring digitally

Page 44/231

mediated, visualised, and
parsed framings of past,
present, and future
environments,
landscapes, and cultures.
Currently, humanities,
geographical,
cartographical,
informatic, and
computing disciplines are
finding a common space
in the DEH and are
bringing the use of digital
applications, coding, and

software into league with literary and cultural studies and the visual, film, and performing arts. In doing so, the DEH facilitates transdisciplinary encounters between fields as diverse as human cognition, gaming, bioinformatics and linguistics, social media, literature and history, music, painting,

Page 46/231

philology, philosophy,
and the earth and
environmental sciences.
This handbook will be
essential reading for those
interested in the use of
digital tools in the study
of the environment from
a wide range of
disciplines and for those
working in the
environmental
humanities more
generally.

Page 47/231

This book provides a comprehensive yet concise narrative of the history of the Khmer Rouge, from its inception during the 1950s through its eventual reintegration into Cambodian society in 1998.

With respect to the countries of the world, this work addresses two basic questions: "How does religion affect

Page 48/231

politics in this country?"
and "How does politics
affect religion in this
country?" • Covers
major geographic regions
such as Africa and South
America and provides
alphabetically arranged
entries on topics related
to religion and
contemporary politics in
particular countries •
Cites works for further
reading • Features

Page 49/231

essays within each section that compare and contrast the dynamics of religion and politics among the countries within that region • Contains sidebars that highlight key points and present interesting information • Provides a bibliography of the most important broad works on contemporary religion and politics in

Page 50/231

the modern world
柬埔寨的政治經濟變
遷 (1953-2018)

Our Man

From Islamic Resistance
to Government

The Macabresque

Cambodian Genocide:

The Essential Reference
Guide

The Khmer Rouge:

Ideology, Militarism, and
the Revolution that

Consumed a Generation

Page 51/231

Why do men resort to war to solve their socio-economic problems? That is the question that Eric Carlton asks, and attempts to answer, in this stimulating, readable study. Relating war to ideology, this book is based on the proposition that men act as they think, and

Page 52/231

think as they believe,
and that belief -
religious or otherwise
- conditions attitudes
toward the nature and
conduct of war.

Carlton argues that
various constellations
of values, often
intellectualized as
ideologies, not only
constitute the
rationalizations and
justifications for war,

Page 53/231

but may also provide the actual imperatives for warfare itself.

Carlton conducts his lively discussion in a historical and comparative setting, with case studies of war in eleven societies (ancient Egypt, Sparta, Athens, Carthage, Rome, early Israel, Crusader Knights,

Page 54/231

Mongols, Aztecs, Zulus, Maoists), in each of which the enemy is differently perceived. A final section, "War and the Problem of Values," draws together the threads of the arguments and reaffirms the relationship between war and ideological belief and

commitment.

How can human beings kill or brutalise multitudes of other human beings?

Focusing particularly on genocide, Erwin Staub explores the psychology of group aggression. He sketches a conceptual framework for the many influences on one group's desire to

harm another and
within this framework,
considers four
historical examples of
genocide.

This book explores
how the legacy of
violence during the
Khmer Rouge regime
in Cambodia is
memorialized.

Engaging with war,
violence and critical
heritage studies, the

Page 57/231

book looks at how the selective production of heritage diminishes opportunities for justice and reconciliation beyond the violence. It should be of particular interest to students and scholars interested in heritage studies, memory, trauma, genocide, dark tourism, and

Page 58/231

Cambodia.

This book is the story of Peter Maguire's effort to learn how Cambodia's "culture of impunity" developed, why it persists, and the failures of the "international community" to confront the Cambodian genocide.

Written from a

Page 59/231

personal and historical perspective, Facing Death in Cambodia recounts Maguire's growing anguish over the gap between theories of universal justice and political realities. Maguire documents the atrocities and the aftermath through personal interviews with victims and

Page 60/231

perpetrators,
discussions with
international officials,
journalistic accounts,
and government
sources.

The Khmer Rouge
Media Regulation in
the Disinformation
Age

Perpetrator Cinema
Textbook of Global
Health

A Gendered Analysis

Page 61/231

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

The Violent Origins of
Durable

Authoritarianism

This sweeping
reference work
covers every
aspect of the Cold

War, from its ignition in the ashes of World War II, through the Berlin Wall and the Cuban Missile Crisis, to the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. The Cold War superpower face-off between the Soviet Union

Page 63/231

and the United States dominated international affairs in the second half of the 20th century and still reverberates around the world today. This comprehensive and insightful multivolume set provides

Page 64/231

authoritative
entries on all
aspects of this
world-changing
event, including
wars, new military
technologies,
diplomatic
initiatives,
espionage
activities,
important
individuals and

Page 65/231

organizations,
economic
developments,
societal and
cultural events,
and more. This
expansive
coverage provides
readers with the
necessary context
to understand the
many facets of
this complex

Page 66/231

conflict. The work begins with a preface and introduction and then offers illuminating introductory essays on the origins and course of the Cold War, which are followed by some 1,500 entries on

key individuals,
wars, battles,
weapons systems,
diplomacy,
politics,
economics, and
art and culture.
Each entry has
cross-references
and a list of books
for further
reading. The text
includes more

Page 68/231

than 100 key primary source documents, a detailed chronology, a glossary, and a selective bibliography. Numerous illustrations and maps are inset throughout to provide additional

context to the material. Includes more than 1,500 entries covering all facets of the Cold War from its origins to its aftermath, including all political, diplomatic, military, social, economic, and

cultural aspects
Incorporates the
scholarship of
more than 200
internationally
recognized
contributors from
around the world,
many writing
about events and
issues from the
perspective of
their country of

Page 71/231

origin Offers more than 100 original documents—a collection that draws heavily on material from archives in China, Eastern Europe, and the former Soviet Union Provides hundreds of powerful images and

Page 72/231

dozens of
informative maps
detailing specific
military conflicts
and movements of
various groups
Includes a detailed
chronology of
important events
that occurred
before, during,
and after the Cold
War

Page 73/231

The Global
Community
Yearbook is a one-
stop resource for
all researchers
studying
international law
generally or
international
tribunals
specifically. The
Yearbook has
established itself

Page 74/231

as an authoritative source of reference on global legal issues and international jurisprudence. It includes analysis of the most significant global trends in a way that allows readers to monitor the development

of the global legal
order from
several
perspectives. The
Global Community
Yearbook
publishes annually
in a volume of
carefully chosen
primary source
material and
corresponding
expert

Page 76/231

commentary. The general editor, Professor Giuliana Ziccardi Capaldo, employs her vast expertise in international law to select excerpts from important court opinions and to choose experts from around the world to

Page 77/231

contribute essay-guides, which illuminate those cases. Although the main focus is recent case law from the major international tribunals and regional courts, the first four parts of each year's edition features

expert articles by
renowned
scholars who
address broader
themes in current
and future
developments in
international law
and global policy,
themes that
appear throughout
the case law of
the many courts

covered by the series as a whole. The Global Community Yearbook has thus become not just an indispensable window to recent jurisprudence: the series now also serves to prepare researchers for the issues facing

emerging global law. The 2019 edition both updates readers on the important work of long-standing international tribunals and introduces readers to more novel topics in international law.

Page 81/231

The Yearbook
continues to
provide expert
coverage of the
Court of Justice of
the European
Union and diverse
tribunals from the
International
Court of Justice
(ICJ) to criminal
tribunals such as
the International

Page 82/231

Criminal Court
(ICC) and the
International
Residual
Mechanism for
Criminal Tribunals
(MICT), to
economically
based tribunals
such as ICSID and
the WTO Dispute
Resolution panel.
This edition

Page 83/231

contains original
research articles
on the
development and
analysis of the
concept of global
law and the views
of the global law
theorists such as:
a judicial
knowledge sharing
process as a tool
for courts working

together in a
universal
constitutional
structure; the role
of human rights
treaty monitoring
bodies in the
international legal
order; and an
examination of the
consequences of
the UN compact
for the safe,

Page 85/231

orderly and
regular migration
on international
law. The
Yearbook
provides students,
scholars, and
practitioners alike
a valuable
combination of
expert discussion
and direct quotes
from the court

Page 86/231

opinions to which
that discussion
relates, as well as
an annual
overview of the
process of cross-
fertilization
between
international
courts and
tribunals. The
Yearbook
provides students,

scholars, and
practitioners alike
a valuable
combination of
expert discussion
and direct quotes
from the court
opinions to which
that discussion
relates, as well as
an annual
overview of the
process of cross-

fertilization
between
international
courts and
tribunals and a
section focusing
on the thought of
leading
international law
scholars on the
subject of the
globalization. This
publication can

Page 89/231

also be purchased
on a standing
order basis.

This expert's
view into the
strategic
directions, tactics,
leaders, and
significant attacks
connected to
Chechen and
North Caucasus
terrorists

Page 90/231

examines the network's operations as well as the success of Russia's counterterrorist responses. • Discusses different strands of terrorist movements that emerged over time in the North

Caucasus •

Includes tables,
maps, and charts
to help support
content and
reinforce visual
learning •

Analyzes the
significance of the
jihadi ideology in
the North

Caucasus •

Examines the

Page 92/231

structural
dynamics behind
terrorist attacks
over time
PROBLEMI E
RIFLESSIONI Da
Bre žnev a
Gorba ěv: una
testimonianza
sulla crisi finale
dell ' URSS.
Intervista ad
Anatolij

Page 93/231

Sergeevi
ernjaev, a cura
di Andrea
Giannotti STUDI E
RICERCHE The
Heyday and the
Crisis of Modern
Arms Control
Regime
(1972-2010),
Alessandro
Leonardi “ A Big
Idea ” . Continuity

Page 94/231

and Change in
American Grand
Strategy between
the Cold War
Endgame and the
“ New World
Order ”

(1989-1992),
Diego Pagliarulo
rapporti italo-
albanesi tra
Guerra Fredda e
ipotesi di

Page 95/231

normalizzazione.
... Gli accordi
commerciali del
17 Dicembre
1954, Settimio
Stallone Dalla crisi
di Suez alla Twin
Pillars Strategy :
le relazioni
transatlantiche ...
e la sicurezza del
Golfo Persico
(1956-1976),

Page 96/231

Paolo Wulzer
A Comprehensive
Introduction
Hezbollah: From
Islamic Resistance
to Government
17N's Philosophy
of Terror: An
Analysis of the 17
November
Revolutionary
Organization
The Cold War:

Page 97/231

The Definitive
Encyclopedia and
Document
Collection [5
volumes]
Confronting
Genocide in
Cambodian
Documentary
A Worldwide
Chronology
Routledge
Handbook of the

Page 98/231

Digital
Environmental
Humanities

柬埔寨曾經有過輝煌的歷史，享有「富貴真臘」美名的吳哥王朝，為後世留下舉世聞名的吳哥窟。法國博物學家兼探險家穆奧（Henri Mouhot, 1826-1861）曾讚嘆：「此地廟宇之宏偉，遠勝古希臘、羅

馬遺留給我們的一切。」然而，曾極盛一時的偉大帝國卻遭逢來自暹羅、越南等鄰國的嚴峻挑戰，甚至成為殖民強權擴張的目標，最終淪為法國的殖民地。在施亞努親王的領導下，柬埔寨雖然成功脫離法國殖民統治而獨立，卻隨即捲入冷戰的地緣政治競賽中，不

僅要面臨來自國際強權的干涉，也要防禦來自周邊鄰國的侵略。動盪的外部環境深刻地左右著柬埔寨內部政治與經濟的發展方向。在波布統治時期，柬埔寨更成為英國編劇羅賓森（Bruce Robinson）筆下的「殺戮戰場」。隨著冷戰終結，柬埔寨在國際社會的協助

下，終於邁向重建之路。外資的大量投入帶動柬埔寨的快速發展，讓柬埔寨被世界銀行喻為下一個「亞洲之虎」。同時期，柬埔寨在洪森的強勢領導下，雖然定期舉行競爭性的選舉，實質的政治發展卻是走向獨裁統治。2017年底，洪森下令解散最大的反對黨：柬

埔寨救國黨，此後已無任何政治勢力能夠挑戰洪森的政治霸權。未來，穆奧曾經讚嘆的這個強大民族，境遇究竟會如何發展呢？

What threat does Al Qaeda pose to the United States as it continues to evolve in the wake of the Arab

Page 103/231

Spring, and what are the group's evolving strategies for growth and survival internationally?

This book provides answers.

- Analyzes the Al Qaeda belief that violence is required to

achieve its goals
and the common
Al Qaeda
perception that
violence was used
effectively by the
colonialists and
the West,
particularly the
United States and
France •
Identifies the
precursors to Al

Qaeda
organizations and
how al Qaeda
became what it is
today • Examines
Al Qaeda's
business
associations and
its ties to piracy
and organized
crime, identifying
the opportunities
these ties create;

Page 106/231

as well as the organization's use of emerging technology—especially the Internet—to reach out to a younger, technology-savvy audience for their message

A look back at some of the worst despotic tyrants in

Page 107/231

our world's
history. Perhaps
by reading about
their great
egotistical
mistakes we can
prevent
abominable
history from
repeating itself.

*Finalist for the
Pulitzer Prize for
Biography*

Page 108/231

*Winner of the
Los Angeles
Times Prize for
Biography*

*Winner of the
2019 Hitchens
Prize* "Portrays
Holbrooke in all of
his endearing and
exasperating self-
willed glory...Both
a sweeping
diplomatic history

Page 109/231

and a
Shakespearean
tragicomedy... If
you could read
one book to
comprehend
American's
foreign policy and
its quixotic forays
into quicksands
over the past 50
years, this would
be it." --Walter

Page 110/231

Isaacson, The
New York Times
Book Review "By
the end of the
second page,
maybe the third,
you will be
hooked... There
never was a
diplomat-activist
quite like
[Holbrooke], and
there seldom has

Page 111/231

been a book quite
like this --
sweeping and
sentimental,
beguiling and
brutal, catty and
critical, much like
the man
himself." --David
M. Shribman, The
Boston Globe
Richard Holbrooke
was brilliant,

Page 112/231

utterly self-
absorbed, and
possessed of
almost inhuman
energy and
appetites.

Admired and
detested, he was
the force behind
the Dayton
Accords that
ended the Balkan
wars, America's

Page 113/231

greatest
diplomatic
achievement in
the post-Cold War
era. His power lay
in an utter belief
in himself and his
idea of a
muscular,
generous foreign
policy. From his
days as a young
adviser in Vietnam

Page 114/231

to his last efforts
to end the war in
Afghanistan,
Holbrooke
embodied the
postwar American
impulse to take
the lead on the
global stage. But
his sharp elbows
and tireless self-
promotion
ensured that he

Page 115/231

never rose to the highest levels in government that he so desperately coveted. His story is thus the story of America during its era of supremacy: its strength, drive, and sense of possibility, as well as its penchant for

overreach and
heedless self-
confidence. In *Our
Man*, drawn from
Holbrooke's
diaries and
papers, we are
given a nonfiction
narrative that is
both intimate and
epic in its
revelatory portrait
of this

Page 117/231

extraordinary and
deeply flawed man
and the elite
spheres of society
and government
he inhabited.

The Third
Indochina War
The Roots of Evil
How Democracies
Can Defeat
Domestic and
International

Page 118/231

Terrorists
Human Violation
and Hate in
Genocide, Mass
Atrocity and
Enemy-Making
The Global
Community
Yearbook of
International Law
and Jurisprudence
2019
Religion and

Page 119/231

Contemporary
Politics: A Global
Encyclopedia [2
volumes]

Conflict Between
China, Vietnam
and Cambodia,
1972-79

Facebook, a
platform created
by undergraduates
in a Harvard dorm
room, has

Page 120/231

transformed the ways millions of people consume news, understand the world, and participate in the political process. Despite taking on many of journalism 's traditional roles, Facebook and other platforms,

Page 121/231

such as Twitter
and Google, have
presented
themselves as
tech
companies—and
therefore not
subject to the
same regulations
and ethical codes
as conventional
media
organizations.

Challenging such superficial distinctions, Philip M. Napoli offers a timely and persuasive case for understanding and governing social media as news media, with a fundamental obligation to serve the public

Page 123/231

interest. Social Media and the Public Interest explores how and why social media platforms became so central to news consumption and distribution as they met many of the challenges of finding information—and

Page 124/231

audiences—online. Napoli illustrates the implications of a system in which coders and engineers drive out journalists and editors as the gatekeepers who determine media content. He argues that a social

media – driven
news ecosystem
represents a case
of market failure
in what he calls
the algorithmic
marketplace of
ideas. To respond,
we need to
rethink
fundamental
elements of media
governance based

Page 126/231

on a revitalized
concept of the
public interest. A
compelling
examination of the
intersection of
social media and
journalism, *Social
Media and the
Public Interest*
offers valuable
insights for the
democratic

Page 127/231

governance of today ' s most influential shapers of news.

Studies of genocide and mass atrocity most often focus on their causes and consequences, their aims and effects, and the

number of people
killed. But the
question remains,
if the main goal is
death, then why is
torture
necessary? This
book argues that
genocide and
mass atrocity are
committed not as
an end in
themselves but as

a means to pursue
sustained and
systemic torture
-- the spectacle of
violence -- against
its victims.

Extermination is
not the only, or
even the primary,
goal of genocidal
campaigns. In *The
Macabresque*,
Edward Weisband

Page 130/231

looks at different episodes of mass violence (Chinese Cultural Revolution, the Holocaust, post-Ottoman Turkey, Cambodia, Rwanda, and Bosnia, among other instances) to consider why different methods

Page 131/231

of violence were used in each and how they related to the particular cultural milieu in which they were perpetrated. He asserts that it is not accidental that certain images capture our memory as emblematic of

specific genocides
or mass atrocities
(the death
marches of the
Armenian
genocide, mass
starvation in the
Ukraine, the
killing apparatus
and laboratories
of the Holocaust,
the killing fields of
Cambodia)

Page 133/231

because such violence assumes a kind of style each time and place it arises. Weisband looks at these variations in terms of their aesthetic or dramaturgical style, or what he calls the macabresque. The

macabresque is
ever present in
genocide and
mass atrocity
across time, place
and episode.
Beyond the
horrors of
lethality, it is the
defining feature of
concentration
and/or death
camps, detention

centers, prisons, ghettos, killing fields, and the houses, schools and hospitals converted into hubs for torture. Macabresque dramaturgy also assumes many aesthetic forms, all designed to inflict hideous pain

and humiliating
punishments,
sometimes in
controlled
environments, but
also during
frenzied moments
of staged public
horror. These
kinds of
performative
violations permit
perpetrators to

revel in their
absolute power
but
simultaneously to
project hatred,
revenge and
revulsion onto
victims, who
embody the
shame, humiliation
and loss felt by
their torturers. By
understanding

Page 138/231

how and why
mass violence
occurs and the
reasons for its
variations, The
Macabresque aims
to explain why so
many seemingly
normal or
"ordinary" people
participate in
mass atrocity
across cultures

Page 139/231

and why such
egregious
violence occurs
repeatedly
through history.
A noted expert
provides a
detailed, if
chilling,
examination of
one of the most
brutal and long-
lived insurgent

groups in Africa:
Joseph Kony's
Lord's Resistance
Army. •

Analyzes the
Lord's Resistance
Army's
background,
ideology, and
operations •

Assesses how the
LRA's ideology
and operations

Page 141/231

compare with
other armed
movements •

Describes various
efforts to contain
or end the group

- Describes the
larger societal and
political factors
that can give rise
to such groups,
providing context
for those

interested in the overall security situation in East Africa

Genocide: A Comprehensive Introduction is the most wide-ranging textbook on genocide yet published. The book is designed as a text for upper-

undergraduate and graduate students, as well as a primer for non-specialists and general readers interested in learning about one of humanity ' s enduring blights. Fully updated to reflect the latest thinking in this

Page 144/231

rapidly developing field, this unique book: Provides an introduction to genocide as both a historical phenomenon and an analytical-legal concept, including the concept of genocidal intent, and the dynamism and contingency

Page 145/231

of genocidal
processes.
Discusses the role
of state-building,
imperialism, war,
and social
revolution in
fuelling genocide.
Supplies a wide
range of full-
length case
studies of
genocides

Page 146/231

worldwide, each
with a
supplementary
study. Explores
perspectives on
genocide from the
social sciences,
including
psychology,
sociology,
anthropology,
political science/in
ternational

Page 147/231

relations, and gender studies. Considers "The Future of Genocide," with attention to historical memory and genocide denial; initiatives for truth, justice, and redress; and strategies of intervention and

prevention.
Highlights of the
new edition
include:
Nigeria/Biafra as a
"contested case"
of genocide
Extensive new
material on the
Kurds, Islamic
State/ISIS, and
the civil
wars/genocide in

Iraq and Syria.
Conflict and
atrocities in the
world ' s newest
state, South
Sudan. The role,
activities, and
constraints of the
United Nations
Office of Genocide
Prevention. Many
new testimonies
from genocide

Page 150/231

victims, survivors,
witnesses—and
perpetrators.

Dozens of new
images, including
a special
photographic
essay. Written in
clear and lively
prose with over
240 illustrations
and maps,

Genocide: A

Page 151/231

Comprehensive
Introduction
remains the
indispensable text
for new
generations of
genocide study
and scholarship.
An accompanying
website (www.genocidetext.net)
features a broad
selection of

Page 152/231

supplementary
materials,
teaching aids, and
Internet
resources.
Landscape,
Memory, and Post-
Violence in
Cambodia
The
Transformation of
Terrorism in the
Middle East and

Page 153/231

North Africa
Nature, Life, and
Labor under the
Khmer Rouge
The Origins of
Genocide and
Other Group
Violence
Rivista Processi
Storici e Politiche
di Pace n. 13-14
2013
A History of the

Page 154/231

Indonesian
Massacres,
1965-66
Art and Politics
Under the Khmer
Rouge
A concise,
readable, and
novel
interpretation of
the history of
communist states.
Sixteen states

Page 155/231

came to be ruled by communist parties during the 20th century. One, the Soviet Union, was geographically the largest nation in the world and a superpower. Another, China, had the world's largest population.

At communism's high point, its adherents envisioned global triumph. Today, however, only five communist regimes remain in power. Why? In *The Rise and Demise of World Communism*, George Breslauer,

Page 157/231

a specialist who
has spent decades
observing the
evolution of
communist states,
provides a
sweeping history
of the world
communist
movement,
focusing in
particular on what
communist states

Page 158/231

shared in common
and why they
began to differ
from each other
over time.

Throughout,
Breslauer
explores the
relations among
communist states
as well as the
relations between
those states and

the world of increasingly affluent, and militarily formidable, democratic-capitalist powers. He finds that these regimes all came to power in the context of warfare or its aftermath, followed by the

consolidation of
power by a
revolutionary elite
that valued
"revolutionary
violence" as the
preferred means
to an end, based
upon Marx's
vision of
apocalyptic
revolution and
Lenin's conception

Page 161/231

of party
organization. As
Breslauer shows,
all these regimes
went on to "build
socialism"
according to a
Stalinist template
and were initially
dedicated to "anti-
imperialist
struggle" as
members of a

Page 162/231

world communist movement. But their common features gave way to diversity, difference, and defiance after the death of Joseph Stalin in 1953. For many reasons, and in many ways, those differences soon blew apart

Page 163/231

the world
communist
movement and
eventually led to
the collapse of
European
communism. Even
though a few
communist
regimes still
remain in power,
the dream of
world communism

Page 164/231

is dead. But the future of the remaining communist regimes is uncertain. An accessible history of one of the most important political phenomena of the past 150 years, **The Rise and Demise of World**

Page 165/231

Communism
provides readers
with a crisp
account of the
entire
movement--from
the theories of
Marx and Lenin to
the on-the-ground
policies of Stalin,
Mao, Gorbachev,
Deng, and other
communist

Page 166/231

leaders-that
culminates in our
own era.

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

Page 167/231

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

Page 168/231

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

Page 171/231

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

Page 173/231

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.

Page 174/231

This second comprehensive chronology of international terrorist attacks covers three eventful years during which the Islamic State supplanted al-Qaeda as the most active, well-financed and well-

Page 175/231

armed terrorist group worldwide. Domestic and international incidents around the globe are covered, outlining several trends and exploding a number of media myths. The author examines the enigmas of

Page 176/231

contemporary
terrorist behavior
and offers
indicators and
predictions to
watch for in the
coming years.

The Nature of
Revolution
provides the first
account of art and
politics under the
brutal Khmer

Page 177/231

Rouge regime in
Cambodia. James
A. Tyner
repositions Khmer
Rouge artworks
within their
proper political
and economic
context: the
materialization of
a political
organization in an
era of anticolonial

Page 178/231

and decolonization movements.

Consequently, both the organization's policies and practices--including the production of poetry, music, and photography--were incontrovertibly shaped by and created to further

the Khmer
Rouge's agenda. Theoretically
informed and
empirically
grounded, Tyner's
work examines
the social
dimensions of the
Khmer Rouge,
while contributing
broadly to a
growing literature

on the
intersection of art
and politics.
Building on the
foundational
works of theorists
such as Jacques
Ranci è re,
Theodor Adorno,
and Walter
Benjamin, Tyner
explores the
insights of Leon

Trotsky and his descriptions of the politics of aesthetics specific to socialist revolutions. Ultimately, Tyner reveals a fundamental tension between individuality and bureaucratic control and its

Page 182/231

impact on artistic
creativity and
freedom.

From Rice Fields
to Killing Fields
Changing Spatial
Transitions
Between Context,
Construction and
Human Activities
2013
Fighting
Terrorism

Page 183/231

Genocide
Terrorism,
2013-2015
End of History
and the Last Man
Every year, the
Bibliography
catalogues the
most important
new publications,
historiographical
monographs, and
journal articles

Page 184/231

throughout the world, extending from prehistory and ancient history to the most recent contemporary historical studies. Within the systematic classification according to epoch, region, and

historical
discipline, works
are also listed
according to
author ' s name and
characteristic
keywords in their
title.

Sourcing data and
analyses from the
rigorous

Correlates of War
Project, A Guide

Page 186/231

to Intra-state Wars describes how civil war is defined and categorized and presents data and descriptions for nearly 300 civil wars waged from 1816 to 2014. Analyzing trends over time and regions, this work

Page 187/231

is the definitive source for understanding the phenomenon of civil war, bringing together an explanation of the theoretical premises driving the Correlates of War Project, along with revisions to categories of, and

actors in, civil wars that have been made over the years, and data from the Nations, States and Entities civil war dataset.

Features:

Provides detailed case studies of nearly 300 civil wars from 1816 to

Page 189/231

2014. Combines the systematic study of war with analyses of trends over time and regions. Includes discussion of the different types of actors in international relations and presents data from the Nations,

Page 190/231

States, and
Entities dataset.
Considers data
describing non-
state participants
(rebels) in civil
wars.

Why the world 's
most resilient
dictatorships are
products of
violent revolution
Revolution and

Page 191/231

Dictatorship
explores why
dictatorships born
of social
revolution—such as
those in China,
Cuba, Iran, the
Soviet Union, and
Vietnam—are
extraordinarily
durable, even in
the face of
economic crisis,

Page 192/231

large-scale policy failure, mass discontent, and intense external pressure. Few other modern autocracies have survived in the face of such extreme challenges. Drawing on comparative

historical analysis,
Steven Levitsky
and Lucan Way
argue that radical
efforts to
transform the
social and
geopolitical order
trigger intense co
unterrevolutionary
conflict, which
initially threatens
regime survival,

Page 194/231

but ultimately
fosters the unity
and state-building
that supports
authoritarianism.
Although most
revolutionary
governments
begin weak, they
challenge
powerful domestic
and foreign
actors, often

Page 195/231

bringing about civil or external wars. These counterrevolutionary wars pose a threat that can destroy new regimes, as in the cases of Afghanistan and Cambodia. Among regimes that survive, however, prolonged

conflicts give rise to a cohesive ruling elite and a powerful and loyal coercive apparatus. This leads to the downfall of rival organizations and alternative centers of power, such as armies, churches,

monarchies, and landowners, and helps to inoculate revolutionary regimes against elite defection, military coups, and mass protest—three principal sources of authoritarian breakdown.

Looking at a range

Page 198/231

of revolutionary
and
nonrevolutionary
regimes from
across the globe,
Revolution and
Dictatorship
shows why
governments that
emerge from
violent conflict
endure.

This book

Page 199/231

provides a comprehensive yet concise narrative of the history of the Khmer Rouge, from its inception during the 1950s through its eventual reintegration into Cambodian society in 1998.

Page 200/231

- Utilizes new interviews and archival documents to assess how the Khmer Rouge came to power, challenging the conventional wisdom which holds that organizational strength propelled

the Khmer Rouge
to power •

Presents new
perspectives on
the performance
of the UNTAC in
Cambodia,
especially
regarding how it
dealt with
Cambodian
factions •

Provides never-

Page 202/231

before-seen
archival
documents,
interviews, and
recently
declassified
information and
photos about the
Win-Win Policy
and the end of the
Khmer Rouge •
Underscores the
difficulty of

Page 203/231

strategic warfare
in an
unconventional
conflict where the
belligerents
cannot be
identified by their
uniforms
Ideology,
Militarism, and the
Revolution That
Consumed a
Generation

Page 204/231

Revolution and
Dictatorship
Ideology,
Militarism, and the
Revolution that
Consumed a
Generation
The Lord's
Resistance Army
Richard Holbrooke
and the End of the
American Century
An Examination of

Page 205/231

Civil, Regional,
and
Intercommunal
Wars, 1816-2014
In this important,
controversial,
and at times
troubling book,
Sandra
Whitworth looks
behind the
rhetoric to

Page 206/231

investigate from
a feminist
perspective
some of the
realities of
military
intervention
under the UN
flag. Whitworth
contends that
there is a
fundamental

Page 207/231

contradiction
between
portrayals of
peacekeeping as
altruistic and
benign and the
militarized
masculinity that
underpins the
group identity of
soldiers.

Examining

Page 208/231

evidence from
Cambodia and
Somalia, she
argues that
sexual and other
crimes can be
seen as
expressions of a
violent
hypermasculinity
that is congruent
with militarized

Page 209/231

identities, but
entirely
incongruent with
missions aimed
at maintaining
peace. She also
asserts that
recent efforts
within the UN to
address gender
issues in
peacekeeping

Page 210/231

operations have failed because they fail to challenge traditional understandings of militaries, conflict, and women. This unsettling critique of UN operations,

Page 211/231

which also
investigates the
interplay
between gender
and racial
stereotyping in
peacekeeping,
has the power to
change
conventional
perceptions, with
considerable

Page 212/231

policy
implications.
Ever since its
first publication
in 1992, *The End
of History and
the Last Man* has
provoked
controversy and
debate. Francis
Fukuyama's
prescient

Page 213/231

analysis of
religious
fundamentalism,
politics,
scientific
progress, ethical
codes, and war is
as essential for a
world fighting
fundamentalist
terrorists as it
was for the end

Page 214/231

of the Cold War.
Now updated
with a new
afterword, *The
End of History
and the Last Man*
is a modern
classic.

*Perpetrator
Cinema* explores
a new trend in
the cinematic

Page 215/231

depiction of
genocide that
has emerged in
Cambodian
documentary in
the late
twentieth- and
early twenty-
first centuries.
While past films
documenting the
Holocaust and

Page 216/231

genocides in
Yugoslavia,
Rwanda, and
elsewhere have
focused on
collecting and
foregrounding
the testimony of
survivors and
victims, the
intimate horror
of the

Page 217/231

autogenocide
enables
post – Khmer
Rouge
Cambodian
documentarians
to propose a
direct
confrontation
between the first-
generation
survivor and the

Page 218/231

perpetrator of
genocide. These
films break with
Western
tradition and
disrupt the
political view
that
reconciliation is
the only
legitimate
response to

Page 219/231

atrocities of the
past. Rather,
transcending the
perpetrator ' s
typical denial or
partial
confession, this
extraordinary
form of “ duel ”
documentary
creates
confrontational

Page 220/231

tension and
opens up the
possibility of a
transformation in
power relations,
allowing viewers
to access
feelings of moral
resentment.

Raya Morag
examines works
by Rithy Panh,

Page 221/231

Rob Lemkin and
Thet Sambath,
and Lida Chan
and Guillaume
Suon, among
others, to
uncover the
ways in which
filmmakers
endeavor to
allow the
survivors ' moral

Page 222/231

status and
courage to guide
viewers to a
new, more
complete
understanding of
the processes of
coming to terms
with the past.
These
documentaries
show how moral

Page 223/231

resentment
becomes a way
to experience,
symbolize, judge,
and finally
incorporate evil
into a system of
ethics. Morag ' s
analysis reveals
how perpetrator
cinema provides
new epistemic

Page 224/231

tools and propels
the recent social
-cultural-
psychological
shift from the
era of the
witness to the
era of the
perpetrator.
The question of
what
architecture is

Page 225/231

answered in this
book with one
sentence:

Architecture is
space created
for human
activities. The
basic need to
find food and
water places
these activities
within a larger

Page 226/231

spatial field.
Humans have
learned and
found ways to
adjust to the
various
contextual
difficulties that
they faced as
they roamed the
earth. Thus
rather than

Page 227/231

adapting, humans
have always
tried to change
the context to
their activities.
Humanity has
looked at the
context not
merely as a
limitation, but
rather as a
spatial situation

Page 228/231

filled with
opportunities
that allows,
through
intellectual
interaction, to
change these
limitations. Thus
humanity has
created within
the world their
own contextual

Page 229/231

bubble that
firmly stands
against the
larger context it
is set in. The
key notion of the
book is that
architecture is
space carved out
of and against
the context and
that this process

Page 230/231

is deterministic.