

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910729739703321
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Titolo	The barter economy of the Khmer Rouge labor camps // Scott Pribble
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Milton Park, England : , : Routledge, , [2024] ©2024
ISBN	1-00-334637-5 1-000-91507-7 1-003-34637-5 1-000-91506-9
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (175 pages)
Collana	The Cold War in Asia
Disciplina	332.54
Soggetti	Barter - Cambodia Labor camps - Cambodia - History Political prisoners - Cambodia Cambodia Politics and government 1975-1979
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover -- Half Title -- Series Page -- Title Page -- Copyright Page -- Dedication -- Table of Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction -- Definitions -- Sources and Methodology -- Main Arguments -- Historiography -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Chapter 1: Revolution and the Labor Camps -- Evacuations and Labor Camps -- Village Life before the Khmer Rouge -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Chapter 2: The Abolition of Currency and Its Ideological Roots -- Ideological Roots -- Evolution of the Currency Policy -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Chapter 3: Origins of the Barter Economy -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Chapter 4: Substitute Currencies: Rice and Gold -- Rice as Currency -- Gold as Currency -- Negotiation -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Chapter 5: Other Substitute Currencies -- Clothing -- Salt -- Sugar -- Medicine -- Tobacco -- Meat -- Watches -- Other Currencies -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Chapter 6: Perils and Punishments -- Surveillance -- Punishments -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Chapter 7: Chinese Khmers in the Underground Economy -- History of

the Chinese in Cambodia -- Hostilities against Chinese Khmers -- The Chinese Khmers and the Barter Economy of Democratic Kampuchea -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Chapter 8: Khmer Women and the Barter Economy -- Women Bartering in the Camps -- Mothers as Heroes and Saviors -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Chapter 9: Base People versus New People -- The Relationship between New People and Base People -- Motivations for Owning Luxury Items -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Chapter 10: Cadres, Watches, and Lighter Chains -- Cadres and Wristwatches -- Cadres and Lighter Chains -- Cadres in the Underground Markets -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Chapter 11: Aftermath.-- Barter Explosion after Khmer Rouge Collapse -- The Reintroduction of Currency -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Conclusion -- Index.

Sommario/riassunto

"Pribble investigates the barter economies that developed in many of the labor camps established under the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia. When the Khmer Rouge abolished currency and markets in 1975, starving Cambodians created underground exchanges in labor camps throughout the country, bartering luxury items for food and other necessities, while simultaneously undermining the regime's ideological goals of eliminating any traces of capitalism in Democratic Kampuchea. Pribble asserts three key points about the barter economy in the Khmer Rouge labor camps. First, the underground exchanges in Democratic Kampuchea provided food and medicine for desperate people subsisting under a totalitarian regime, saving the lives of countless Cambodians. Second, bartering was the riskiest way to obtain food because it was dependent upon the discretion of two or more individuals from different social classes under the threat of violent punishment, thereby altering the social dynamics of the camps. Finally, despite the regime's extreme efforts to eliminate foreign influence from the country and impose communist ideology on millions of citizens, basic forms of market capitalism and a demand for superfluous luxury goods persisted in labor camps throughout the country. A fascinating study of the human consequences of imposing rigid ideology, that will be of particular interest to scholars and students of political history and Southeast Asian history"--
