

ANNEX B – GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS AND FACTUAL TERMS

Angkar	The name given to the Party Centre, regularly used to describe the leadership of the CPK. Literally “the Organisation”.
Autonomous Sector	An administrative area that was outside of the Zone system, usually a sector or municipality, such as the Kampong Som Port/Division 164 area, reporting directly to the Standing Committee.
B-5	Office near Taing Pon Village, Kampong Tralach District, Kampong Chhnang Province, which served as a command base or headquarters for the Khmer Rouge from 1974 to April 1975.
BBC/SWB	British Broadcasting Corporation/Summary of World Broadcasts
Branch	Smallest sub-unit of the CPK organizational hierarchy.
Chhlop	Local or village militia charged with security and military functions.
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency of the United States of America
CPK	Communist Party of Kampuchea
Commune	Fourth administrative level under the Zone, Sector, and District. Each commune was referred to by its geographic location.
Cooperative	The lowest administrative unit to enable collective living and labour.
CPNLAF	Cambodian People’s National Liberation Armed Forces. New name given to the CPK army in the early 1970s.
District	Third administrative level under the Zone and Sector. Each district was referred to by its geographic location within DK, but also could be referred to by a numerical designation.
DK	Democratic Kampuchea, which was the name given to the State of Cambodia during the Khmer Rouge regime and formally adopted with the promulgation of the constitution in January 1976.
DK Period	For purposes of this brief, 17 April 1975 - 7 January 1979
FBIS	Foreign Broadcast Information Service
FUNK	<i>Front Uni National du Kampuchea</i> , or the National United Front of Cambodia, a political movement announced by

	Norodom Sihanouk to oppose the Khmer Republic government, and the political organisation behind GRUNK.
GRUNK	<i>Gouvernement Royal d'Union Nationale du Kampuchea</i> , or the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea, which was the Government-in-exile nominally headed by Norodom Sihanouk after his ouster in 1970.
ICP	Indochinese Communist Party, an organisation founded by Ho Chi Minh in 1930 and dismantled in 1951 into individual national parties for Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.
Lon Nol	Leader of the Khmer Republic from 1970 - April 1975.
KGB	<i>Komitet Gosudarstvennoi Bezopasnosti</i> (USSR Intelligence Agency)
Khmer Republic	The Republican Government of Cambodia, headed by General Lon Nol, that was declared in the months succeeding the 1970 coup against Prince Sihanouk, and was ultimately replaced by Democratic Kampuchea in 1975.
M	Abbreviation for “munti”, or office.
M-401	Office of the West Zone
M-560	Office of the Northwest Zone
Mobile Unit	Groups of workers tasked with agricultural and construction projects.
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NUFC	The English acronym for “FUNK” (National United Front of Kampuchea)
PRA	People’s Representative Assembly – Purported parliamentary body representing the citizenry of DK, headed by Nuon Chea.
RAK	Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea
<i>Revolutionary Flag</i>	Publication of the CPK used to disseminate policy to CPK cadres.
<i>Revolutionary Youth</i>	Publication of the CPK used to disseminate policy to members of the Communist Youth League.
RGNUC	The English acronym for “GRUNK” (Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia).
Sector	Second level of administration below the Zone. Each sector in a

	zone was given a unique numerical identifier.
Special Zone	Administrative area comprising the area around Phnom Penh, later dissolved and absorbed into neighbouring zones.
SRV	Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the unified government of Vietnam following the fall of the Thieu-Ky regime in 1975 and the reunification of the North and South.
Zone	Top regional administrative level corresponding to a particular geographic area.