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Intelligence

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Who's Who in Cambodia

A Reference Aid

CR 85-10626
March 1985

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Background

The United States has not recognized any government in Cambodia since 1975. Two groups have held power in Phnom Penh since then: the so-called Democratic Kampuchea (DK) and the other called the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK). In 1982 the DK established with other resistance groups in Cambodia the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK). The United Nations must only recognize the PRK as the legitimate government of Cambodia.

The US-based and Georgetown, Mass. approved the use of the name Cambodia for that session on 2 January 1981 and the US Government must also participate in such designation since then. Resolutions have used that designation since then, organizations choosing that title.

Cambodia's Candidates

People's Republic of Kampuchea. The PRK is a regime that Vietnam installed in January 1979, a month after the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, and the subsequent overthrow of the DK government. Heng Samrin, former DK military leader, was elected to be its first leader. He has been re-elected as the People's Republic of Kampuchea's Revolutionary Army (PRK) the Communist Party of Kampuchea (CPC) in 1981. At every level of the government, Vietnamese advisors work with the PRK. The PRK has received military and economic aid from Vietnam. Vietnam maintains between 15,000 and 170,000 military troops in Cambodia and supplies the PRK with financial and military aid.

Democratic Kampuchea. The DK is a Communist resistance group led by former leaders of the DK government. The group operates out of the border regions of Cambodia and Vietnam. The DK is led by Pol Pot, who is also the DK's chief. The DK has been active in the border regions of Cambodia and Vietnam. The DK has been active in the border regions of Cambodia and Vietnam. The DK has been active in the border regions of Cambodia and Vietnam.

During its rule the DK government executed tens of thousands of Cambodians. Since then, the DK has attempted to improve its public image by allowing the resumption of private agriculture in the border regions. At present, the DK has a reputation as a more humane government. The DK has been active in the border regions of Cambodia and Vietnam.

Abner People's National Liberation Front. The ANLF is the largest of the non-Vietnamese resistance groups that operate along the Thai border. It was founded in October 1979 and is led by Heng Samrin. It has received military and economic aid from the United States and other countries. The ANLF has been active in the border regions of Cambodia and Vietnam.

Front National Pour un Cambodge Indépendant, Neutre, Pacifique, et Coopération. FUNCINPEC is a coalition of the two main non-Vietnamese resistance groups in Cambodia. It was founded in March 1981 and is led by Prince Norodom Ranariddh. It has received military and economic aid from the United States and other countries. The FUNCINPEC has been active in the border regions of Cambodia and Vietnam.

Of the three groups, the DK is the strongest militarily, and it has operated independently. In May 1984 ASEAN successfully persuaded the CGDK's two non-Communist groups to form the Permanent Military Coordinating Committee (PEMCOM) to coordinate the activities of their military arms. The ANLF and the KPNLF are the two main non-Communist groups in Cambodia. They have been active in the border regions of Cambodia and Vietnam.

The CGDK is made up of the ANLF, the KPNLF, and the Front National Pour un Cambodge Indépendant, Neutre, Pacifique, et Coopération. It was founded in March 1981 and is led by Prince Norodom Ranariddh. It has received military and economic aid from the United States and other countries. The CGDK has been active in the border regions of Cambodia and Vietnam.

The ANLF is led by Heng Samrin. It has received military and economic aid from the United States and other countries. The ANLF has been active in the border regions of Cambodia and Vietnam. The ANLF has been active in the border regions of Cambodia and Vietnam.

The KPNLF is led by Son Sen. It has received military and economic aid from the United States and other countries. The KPNLF has been active in the border regions of Cambodia and Vietnam. The KPNLF has been active in the border regions of Cambodia and Vietnam.

The Front National Pour un Cambodge Indépendant, Neutre, Pacifique, et Coopération is led by Prince Norodom Ranariddh. It has received military and economic aid from the United States and other countries. The Front National Pour un Cambodge Indépendant, Neutre, Pacifique, et Coopération has been active in the border regions of Cambodia and Vietnam.

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Acronyms and Terms

- ANLF Abner National Liberation Front
CGDK Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea
CPC Communist Party of Kampuchea
DK Democratic Kampuchea
FUNCINPEC Front National Pour un Cambodge Indépendant, Neutre, Pacifique, et Coopération
KPNLF Khmer People's National Liberation Front
PEMCOM Permanent Military Coordinating Committee
PRK People's Republic of Kampuchea
RANARIDDH Prince Norodom Ranariddh
SAMRIN Heng Samrin
SANSAN Son Sen
SRANARIDDH Prince Norodom Ranariddh
SRANARITH Prince Norodom Ranariddh
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SRANARITH Prince Norodom Ranariddh

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK)

Formed on 22 June 1982, the CGDK is an umbrella organization for three resistance groups—the DK, KPNLF, and FUNCINPEC. The coalition was established, in part, through the combined efforts of China and ASEAN, to enable the groups to coordinate their military and political efforts. The CGDK's main aim is to bring about the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and to restore the country's independence and territorial integrity. Although the CGDK is not a formal political organization, it has been active in the border regions of Cambodia and Vietnam.

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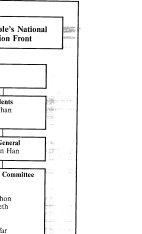
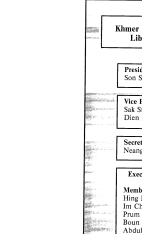
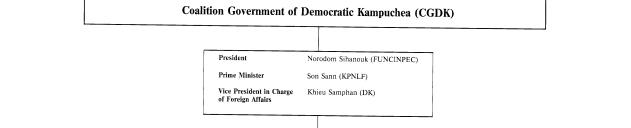
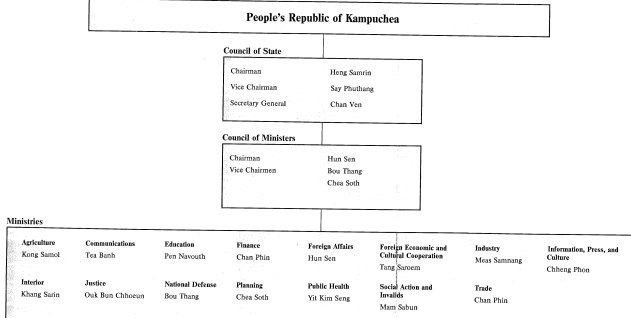
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Heng Samrin, Chairman, Council of State, People's Republic of Kampuchea (since June 1981).



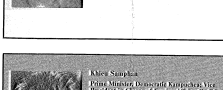
Boi Thang, Vice Chairman, Council of Ministers, Minister of National Defense, People's Republic of Kampuchea (since February 1982).



Hun Sen, Chairman, Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs, People's Republic of Kampuchea.



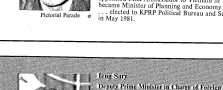
Chea Chhin, Vice Chairman, Council of Ministers, Minister of Finance, People's Republic of Kampuchea (since June 1981).



Heng Samrin, Chairman, Council of State, People's Republic of Kampuchea (since June 1981).



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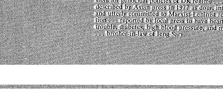
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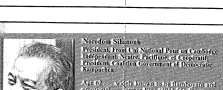
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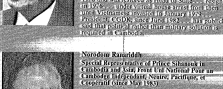
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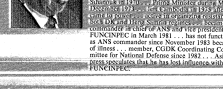
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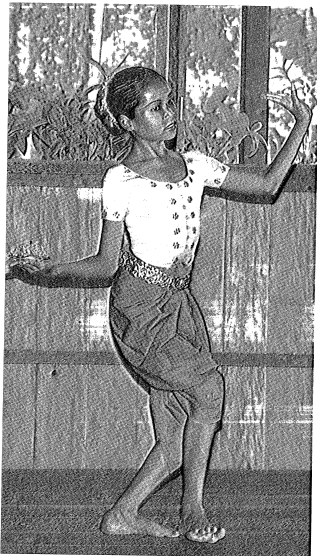


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Traditional dance



AK camp

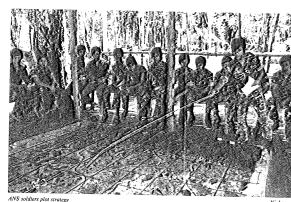
Latihan 4



AK camp in jungle



AK camp training (Cambodia border)



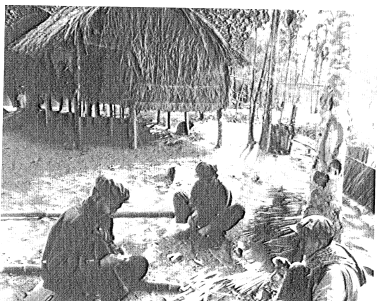
AK camp children play (Cambodia border)

Latihan 5



AK camp (Cambodia border)

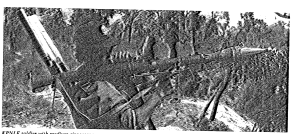
Latihan 6



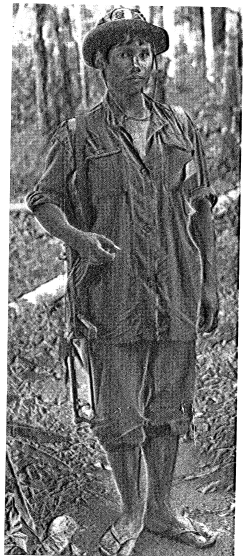
AK camp (Cambodia border)



AK camp children sitting in Cambodia border



AK camp soldier with traditional weapon



AK camp soldier