A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CURRENT INDOCHINESE ISSUES

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A Selective, Annotated Bibliography on Current Indochinese Issues

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This bibliography provides selective annotations of open-source material on two current Indochina-related issues: Thailand’s political strategy of solving the Cambodian question, and the tactics and organization of Khmer/Laotian resistance groups. The bibliography was prepared monthly and incorporates serials and monographs arranged alphabetically by author and title within each section.

Indochina  Insurgencies
Cambodia  Thailand

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PREFACE

This bibliography provides selective annotations of open-source material on three current Indochina-related issues:

* Thailand’s political strategy for solving the Cambodian question

* tactics and organization of Khmer/Laotian resistance groups

* the war in Cambodia

This bibliography incorporates serials and monographs received in the previous month and is part of a continuing series on the above subjects.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by author or title. Library of Congress call numbers, where appropriate, are included to facilitate the recovery of works cited.
## GLOSSARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANS</td>
<td>Armée Nationale Sihanoukiste (Sihanoukist National Army)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASEAN</td>
<td>Association of Southeast Asian Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>CGDK</td>
<td>Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea</td>
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<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FUNCINPEC</td>
<td>National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia</td>
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<tr>
<td>KCP</td>
<td>Khmer Communist Party</td>
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<tr>
<td>KPNLF</td>
<td>Khmer People’s National Liberation Front (Son Sann)</td>
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<tr>
<td>KPRAF</td>
<td>Khmer People’s Revolutionary Armed Forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KR</td>
<td>Khmer Rouge (Pol Pot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUFNCD</td>
<td>Khmer United Front for National Construction and Defense (PRK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naeo Na</td>
<td>Progressive [lit: moving in new directions]</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAVN</td>
<td>People’s Army of Vietnam</td>
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<tr>
<td>PCCS</td>
<td>Provisional Central Committee for Salvation (KPNLF)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PERMICO</td>
<td>Permanent Military Committee for Coordination (KPNLF and ANS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRK</td>
<td>People’s Republic of Kampuchea</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRPK</td>
<td>People’s Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, aka KPRP (Khmer People’s Revolutionary Party)</td>
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<tr>
<td>RTG</td>
<td>Royal Thai Government</td>
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Siam Rat
SPK
SRV
Su Anakhot

Thai Nation
News Agency of the PRK
Socialist Republic of Vietnam
Forward [lit: going toward the future]
1. THAILAND'S POLITICAL STRATEGY FOR SOLVING THE CAMBODIAN QUESTION

Editorial attempts to clarify the war reserves issue by stating that the original idea came from the Thai Government in recognition of Thailand's urgent need for modern sophisticated weaponry in times of emergency. During the dry season offensives and occasional incursions into Thai territory by Vietnamese forces, the US made arms deliveries to demonstrate its commitment to Thailand's defense. The War Reserve Stockpile is simply another step in line with that commitment.


Article states that in previous years during Vietnamese incursions into Thailand, the United States flew into Thailand sophisticated arms as required, but that the procedure involved delays which could have been avoided had there been a stockpile of arms in place.


The Thai Supreme Command states that the proposed war reserve stockpile will benefit Thailand and that the nation needs the stockpile to cope with external threats. Spokesman Lt Gen Wichit Bunyawat states that the Soviet Union has been sending large amounts of war supplies to Vietnam, although he does not think the war reserves stockpile will cause an arms race in the region.
2. TACTICS AND ORGANIZATION OF KHMER/LAOTIAN RESISTANCE GROUPS

An apparently flexible proposal by the CGDK to Vietnam and its Cambodian allies has not opened the door to peace, but the tenor of the offer and recent statements by Vietnamese and Heng Samrin regime officials indicate some movement in that direction. The proposal accepts for the first time the idea of a coalition government including the Heng Samrin group. It also calls for a phased withdrawal of Vietnamese troops rather than a total withdrawal.


Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea announces that following successful attacks on Pochentong International Airport in Phnom Penh on 16 April, DK forces attacked two markets the following day.


Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan admits that his group made "some mistakes" during its three-year rule in Cambodia from 1975 to 1978 but three years was too short a time to try to rectify them. Addressing the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand, he states that the Khmer Rouge has scrapped all of its past policies in favor of a new strategy that is more appealing to the international community.


In March, Hanoi's troops captured four hilltops on the Thai-Cambodian border, scattering about 1000 Khmer Rouge
guerrillas into a mountainous region in southwestern Cambodia.