A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CURRENT INDOCHINESE ISSUES

August 1986

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A Selective, Annotated Bibliography on Current Indochinese Issues

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12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT
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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words)

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/Laohtian resistance groups. The bibliography was prepared monthly and incorporates serials and monographs arranged alphabetically by author and title within each section.

Indochina
Cambodia
Thailand
Insurgencies

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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>
</tr>
<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>Nao 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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERMICO</td>
<td>Permanent Military Committee for Coordination (KPNLF and ANS)</td>
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<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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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Siam Rat</strong></th>
<th><strong>Thai Nation</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPK</td>
<td>News Agency of the PRK</td>
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<tr>
<td>SRV</td>
<td>Socialist Republic of Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Su Anakhot</strong></td>
<td><strong>Forward</strong> [lit: going toward the future]</td>
</tr>
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1. THAILAND'S POLITICAL STRATEGY FOR SOLVING THE CAMBODIAN QUESTION
A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CURRENT INDOCHINESE ISSUES August 1986


Thai National Security Council Secretary General Prasong Sunsiri states that the Soviet Union is stepping up the delivery of weaponry to Vietnamese forces in Cambodia in an effort to defeat the Khmer resistance and seal the Thai-Cambodian border. He also states that the Vietnamese have failed to achieve their objective of sealing the border and strangling the resistance. These goals were set out in a plan code-named K-5 which also envisaged transferring security responsibilities to the Heng Samrin forces by 1985 but which, because of Vietnamese failures, had to be postponed until 1990.


Article criticizes the proposed war reserve stockpile, arguing that it will lead to an arms race in the region if the Soviet Union equips Vietnam with more sophisticated weaponry in response. It would also give the United States greater influence over Thailand.


Editorial supports the war reserve stockpile, stating that Thailand's sovereignty is threatened by Vietnam and the Soviet Union and that the country needs the stockpile as a first line of defense, in order to resist the enemy long enough for the U.S. and ASEAN countries to arrive with additional military support.
2. TACTICS AND ORGANIZATION OF KHMER/LAOTIAN RESISTANCE GROUPS
A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
ON CURRENT INDOCHINESE ISSUES
August 1986

Deron, Francis "Sihanouk on PRC Diplomatic Flexibility" APP
(Hong Kong), 10 August 1986. In FBIS (Asia & Pacific), 11

Prince Sihanouk states that China is trying to strengthen
its diplomatic position by showing new flexibility towards
the Cambodian crisis. Beijing has promised a cut in the
forces of the Khmer Rouge if the Vietnamese leave
Cambodia. According to the Prince, the "suggestion," which
was put forward by Chinese Communist Party chief Hu
Yaobang, was aimed at enhancing the C3DK's position at the
next session of the UN General Assembly.

"Help For Sihanouk." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong),
Vol. 133, No. 28, 10 July 1986, p. 9. HC 411 F18

Malaysia has trained 60 Khmer military instructors from
Prince Sihanouk's forces to operate as training cadre
inside Cambodia and intends to train 40 more. Meanwhile,
the Sihanoukists have received 77 field radios from the
United States as part of its "humanitarian aid" program to
the non-Communist resistance factions. The Sihanoukists
have also received field medical equipment from the United
States and currently have 23 medics undergoing training in
China.

"Khieu Samphan Noncommittal on Force Reduction." Bernama (Kuala
Lumpur), 10 August 1986. In FBIS (Asia & Pacific), 11

Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan is noncommittal when
asked about China's suggestion that Khmer Rouge forces be
reduced to the level of their non-Communist partners in
the Cambodian resistance coalition. The Chinese suggestion
would cut the Khmer Rouge force now numbering about 30,000
to the level of the two non-Communist groups -- the ANS,
who number 11,000 and the KPNLF, which has 15,000.

To the surprise and relief of resistance forces on the Thai-Cambodian border, the annual Vietnamese dry season offensive did not occur this year, leading to renewed speculation that Hanoi is moving towards a rapprochement with the United States and that the Vietnamese may believe that factionalism within the KPNLF will be self-destructive. Last year's dry season campaign removed any hope held by the Thai military that the Cambodian resistance groups would be able to keep the fighting from spilling over into Thai territory. The offensive had the desired effect of driving the resistance from its strongholds inside Cambodia and destroying resistance base camps such as Ampil and Tatum, which had become symbolic of resistance strength. This dry season, however, the situation is quite different. The KPNLF leadership is rife with conflict while the ANS remains directionless. In effect, the Vietnamese have not needed to attack, as the resistance seems to be devouring itself.


Prince Norodom Sihanouk announces that he will not propose new initiatives on the Cambodian resistance's eight-point peace plan because he does not wish to upset China. While agreeing with Singapore Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan that the peace proposal could be improved upon, he expresses his concern that the time is not right to amend it, and that China and the Khmer Rouge are not ready to listen to him. He states that he would like to see the fighting forces disarmed and international peace-keeping forces implanted but that China and the Khmer Rouge were against such proposals and the possibility of their changing their position was remote.

VODK commentary states that the Vietnamese have failed in their 8th dry season campaign and that Democratic Kampuchean forces had turned the Cambodian interior into a fierce battleground to include the areas around the Tonle Sap and around Phnom Penh itself. Previously the Vietnamese were compelled to concentrate their forces along the border, but the current disposition of DK troops has forced them to withdraw these forces to the interior where the chances for victory are less.