A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CURRENT INDOCHINESE ISSUES

March 1988

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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
Cambodia
Thailand

Insurgencies
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>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANS</td>
<td>Armee 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>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>
</tr>
<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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1. THE WAR IN CAMBODIA

In a statement issued through his Bangkok office, Prince Sihanouk rejects an offer of a high state position in the Hanoi-backed Cambodian Government in Phnom Penh. It is the prince's first official reaction to a five-point peace plan proposed on 8 October by the government of Heng Samrin. The plan offered Sihanouk a high state position and proposed to hold general elections as a prelude to forming a coalition government with resistance forces and the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia. According to the Prince's statement, only the Cambodian people have the right to choose their future leaders, and that can only be accomplished when they are free of foreign occupation.


Prince Sihanouk appears determined to seek some sort of dialogue with the Phnom Penh regime. In a telegram sent to his son Prince Norodom Ranariddh on 25 October, he noted his satisfaction at receiving full support for his position from Japan, China and Malaysia, apparently, also support the Prince's intention. The author speculates that if a meeting between Hun Sen and Sihanouk were to take place, it would represent the most hopeful step in some time toward resolving the Cambodian situation.


Prince Norodom Sihanouk believes Vietnam is demonstrating some flexibility on the Cambodian issue and that a possible meeting between Hun Sen and himself will prove extremely useful. In a meeting in Pyongyang with Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila, the prince states that Vietnam will be flexible because the Vietnamese are facing serious economic and political difficulties. These difficulties have prompted Hanoi to use third channels
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bring about a meeting between himself and Hun Sen. As a
precondition to such a meeting, Sihanouk has asked that
the meeting be requested by Hun Sen in writing and that
Hun Sen agree to keep the contents of the meeting open.

"China Backs Sihanouk's Talks With Hun Sen." Bangkok Post, 22
December 1987, p. 2.

While visiting Thailand, Chinese Deputy Premier Wang Li
states that China supports Prince Norodom Sihanouk's talks
with PRK Prime Minister Hun Sen. He adds that Beijing
would like a dialogue with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev
but will only undertake such discussions when Vietnam has
removed its troops from Cambodia.

"Deng Says Kampuchea Will Not be Socialist." Bangkok Post, 2
September 1987, p. 2.

Top Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping tells Prince Norodom
Sihanouk that China hopes he will lead Cambodia after the
resistance coalition achieves victory. He adds that China
will accept the fact that Cambodia "will not practice
socialism after it wins victory over Vietnam."

"Eyewitness: Aiming for Peace." Asiaweek (Hong Kong), Vol. 13,
No. 50, 11 December 1987, pp. 32-45. DS1.A715

Utilizing Asiaweek's "Eyewitness" format, this article
contains numerous color photographs of current Cambodian
scenes accompanied by minimal text describing the
Cambodian conflict. Photographs depict soldiers of the
Phnom Penh regime accompanied by Vietnamese advisers, and
several scenes of current Cambodian domestic life.

"Hanoi Soldiers Say Sorry for Shelling." Bangkok Post, 19
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In a rare gesture, two Vietnamese junior officers meet Thai soldiers on the Thai-Cambodian border to apologise for what they claim to have been unintentional cross-border mortar shelling during the period 14-16 November. One Thai soldier was reported seriously wounded and Thai forces were ordered to retaliate. The Vietnamese officers claim that the mortar rounds were intended to detonate landmines near the border.


Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk receives a personal letter from People's Republic of Kampuchea Prime Minister Hun Sen requesting a meeting. The letter, which is delivered to Sihanouk in France, apparently removes all obstacles to a meeting between the two. Sihanouk had previously indicated his willingness to see Hun Sen, providing he made the request himself. If the meeting takes place, it will represent a major breakthrough in the Cambodian stalemate and should pave the way for an encounter between Sihanouk and a Vietnamese figure.


A Cambodian refugee settlement in Thailand housing some 160,000 Cambodians and known simply as "Site 2" has been the scene of an untoward number of rapes and murders. The unusual number of these incidents prompted refugee officials to call for new security measures. Proposals have included placing camp security in the charge of regular Thai Army troops instead of rangers, reducing the camp population, and constructing an enclosure around the camp perimeter. United States Senator Mark Hatfield, in a proposed amendment to the United States' Foreign Assistance Act, called for international observers and relief personnel to be present at Site 2 on a 24-hour basis. International aid officials attribute the camp's problems to overcrowded living conditions.
"Son Sann Guerrillas Defect to Sihanouk." Bangkok Post, 29 September 1987, p. 4.

Four-hundred KPNLF guerrillas under the leadership of Su Kim Soon, a former secretary to KPNLF leader Son Sann, defect to the Sihanoukist National Army. Su Kim Soon was reported to have been demoted to staff officer after he was found to have collaborated with Gen. Sak Sutsakhan, Gen. Dien Del, and Dr. Abdul Gaffar in a mutiny against Son Sann.


ASEAN leaders gathered at the ASEAN Summit in Manila call on Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Cambodia. Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda urges Hanoi to hold direct talks with Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Prem states that by holding talks with the prince, Vietnam would show its sincerity in seeking a peaceful resolution to the conflict.