A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CURRENT INDOCHINESE ISSUES

July 1985

19961202 090

Author: Ronald Cima

DISPOSITION STATEMENT K
Approved for public release
Distribution Unlimited

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 4
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE
A Selective, Annotated Bibliography on Current Indochinese Issues

6. AUTHOR(S)
Ronald Cima
Russell Ross
Tuyet Cosslett

7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)
Federal Research Division
Library of Congress
Washington, DC 20540-4840

9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)
N/A

11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES
Prepared under an Interagency Agreement

12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT
Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.

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

14. SUBJECT TERMS
Indochina
Cambodia
Thailand
Insurgencies

17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT
UNCLASSIFIED

18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE
UNCLASSIFIED

19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT
UNCLASSIFIED

20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT
SAR
Dear Reader:

This product was prepared by the staff of the Federal Research Division of the Library of Congress under an interagency agreement with the sponsoring United States Government agency.

The Federal Research Division is the Library of Congress’s primary fee-for-service research unit. At the request of Executive and Judicial branch agencies of the United States Government and on a cost-recovery basis, the Division prepares studies and reports, chronologies, bibliographies, foreign-language abstracts, databases, and other tailored products in hard-copy and electronic media. The subjects researched include the broad spectrum of social sciences, physical sciences, and the humanities.

For additional information on obtaining the research and analytical services of the Federal Research Division, please call 202-707-9905, fax 202-707-9920, via Internet frd@mail.loc.gov, or write to Marketing Coordinator, Federal Research Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-4840.

Louis R. Mortimer
Chief
Federal Research Division
Library of Congress
Washington, DC 20540-4840
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

ANS
Armee Nationale Sihanoukiste (Sihanoukist National Army)

ASEAN
Association of Southeast Asian Nations

CGDK
Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

DK
Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge)

FUNCINPEC
National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia

KCP
Khmer Communist Party

KPNLF
Khmer People’s National Liberation Front (Son Sann)

KPRAF
Khmer People’s Revolutionary Armed Forces

KR
Khmer Rouge (Pol Pot)

KUFNCD
Khmer United Front for National Construction and Defense (PRK)

Naeo Na
Progressive [lit: moving in new directions]

PAVN
People’s Army of Vietnam

PCCS
Provisional Central Committee for Salvation (KPNLF)

PERMICO
Permanent Military Committee for Coordination (KPNLF and ANS)

PRK
People’s Republic of Kampuchea

PRPK
People’s Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, aka KPRP (Khmer People’s Revolutionary Party)

RTG
Royal Thai Government
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

A conference of political scientists and people interested in the war situation in Cambodia, held at Chulalongkorn University, concludes that there are no current indications that the war will end easily. Vietnam's presence is seen as perilous to regional peace and therefore a force to be reckoned with militarily. A counterattack strategy is suggested as a means to ending hostilities.


In a statement originally delivered to the Thammasat University Student Organization, the author, who is director of the Southeast Asia Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, provides a detailed explanation of the position Thailand has taken on the Cambodian problem. He notes that Thailand, faced with two choices—to either become involved and send in troops or respect the principles of international law and remain apart—has chosen to follow the latter.


Opines that "proximity talks" recommended by Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen are a good suggestion for a possible political solution to the Cambodian problem. Such talks, where the feuding parties sit in separate rooms and communicate through a shuttling intermediary, however, are fraught with problems.


Warns the Thai Government not to become involved in the war in Cambodia, where there are no foreseeable means to bring it to a close.


 Warns the Thai Government to carefully weigh its options in considering military action in Cambodia. It argues that there is no excuse for Thailand staggering into the war and no reason for it to push itself onto a pathway that can only lead to greater losses than gains.
2. TACTICS AND ORGANIZATION OF KHMER/LAOTIAN RESISTANCE GROUPS

Reports that some 6,500 guerrillas of the ANS have moved into Cambodia's inland areas and that 1,200 more will follow in mid-May. Four logistic bases and a network of small caches had reportedly been set up inside Cambodia to support this new effort.


Non-Communist Kampuchean guerrilla leaders report that they will form a single military command to act both as a military counterbalance to the Khmer Rouge and as a spur to Hanoi to negotiate peace in Kampuchea. About 15,000 KPNLF fighters and some 10,000 ANS guerrillas will come under the command of KPNLF Commander Sak Sutsakhan.


Although Khmer Rouge officials had claimed earlier in 1985 that the brutality which characterized their years in power in Cambodia had ended, they, nevertheless, in May, took violent steps to control their biggest civilian settlement, the 32,000-strong Khao Yai Camp. Some residents were reportedly forceably conscripted for military service while others were taken away to face punishment for unspecified crimes.


Author claims that despite an effort to project a new moderate image, the Khmer Rouge have succeeded in changing only their propaganda line. The dissolution of the KCP is almost certainly no more than a tactic—one probably borrowed from the Vietnamese who did the same between 1945 and 1951.


Latest reports suggest that fighting deep inside Cambodia has reached a new level of intensity and that the Khmer Rouge, forced since February to abandon their border sanctuaries, have spearheaded a resistance campaign to carry out almost daily attacks on Vietnamese troops. Deprived of their border sanctuaries, the question now is how long the Khmer Rouge can maintain their momentum. The KPNLF, on the other hand, has not overcome the loss of its showcase Ampil border headquarters and is reported to be having problems overcoming its border-sanctuary mentality. Guerrillas are balking at the prospect of spending long periods away from their families.