A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CURRENT INDOCHINESE ISSUES

June 1985

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Author: Ronald Cima

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

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NSN 7540-01-280-5500
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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANS</td>
<td>Armee Nationale Sihanoukiste (Sihanoukist National Army)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASEAN</td>
<td>Association of Southeast Asian Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CGDK</td>
<td>Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUNCINPEC</td>
<td>National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KCP</td>
<td>Khmer Communist Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KPNLF</td>
<td>Khmer People's National Liberation Front (Son Sann)</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAVN</td>
<td>People's Army of Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTG</td>
<td>Royal Thai Government</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

"Dividing Cambodia into Northern and Southern Parts Recommended." Naeo Na (Bangkok), 24 March 1985, p. 16, in JPRS-SEA-85-071, 2 May 1985, p. 47.

Summarizes a discussion held by Thai academics, journalists and writers on "The Way to Solve the Cambodian Problem." One of the suggestions made is to partition Cambodia, having one part side with the Soviet Union and the other with the United States and China.

"Phichit, Chawalit, Athit and Prem Unite to Deal With the Border War." Su Anakhot (Bangkok), 14-20 March 1985, pp. 10-16, in JPRS-SEA-85-065, 23 April 1985, p. 80.

The Cambodian conflict has acted to unify the Thai military by pressuring Thailand's disputing military leaders to join forces to deal with Vietnam. Publicity from the worsening border situation has also had an effect on domestic political problems by improving the political images of Generals Athit and Phichit.


Editorial cautions that the implementation of Thailand's new military policy, which stresses launching attacks rather than remaining on the defensive along the Cambodian border, must have the approval and support of the other ASEAN countries and Thailand's allies.


Editorial backs retaliation against Vietnam for violating Thailand's border and agrees with Gen Thienchai Sirisamphan's statement that Thailand's patience cannot last forever, and that troops might have to be sent into Cambodia to eliminate Vietnamese forces.
2. TACTICS AND ORGANIZATION OF KHMER/LAOTIAN RESISTANCE GROUPS


Non-Communist guerrilla groups say they have changed tactics in the wake of this year's intense Vietnamese offensive. They say they have ruled out the reestablishment of large vulnerable camps and will fight a hit-and-run war.

Eng, Peter. "Vietnam's Offensive Changes War but with Uncertain Results." Indonesia Times (Jakarta), 8 April 1985, p. 4.

Vietnam's sweep of all major Cambodian resistance bases near the Thai border has fundamentally changed the character of the Cambodian war. The most critical battles in the future are likely to be fought in the Cambodian heartland. ASEAN countries in support of the resistance are trying to direct the thrust of the war by providing training in guerrilla warfare to Khmer resistance groups ensconced along the border and elsewhere.


While on an official visit to Washington, Cambodian resistance leader Son Sann states that his forces will be changing entirely to guerrilla tactics and will be more mobile in the future.


ASEAN is pushing for a complete overhaul of coalition tactics, including: separating coalition guerrillas from civilian refugees; setting up small, secret logistics bases in place of the big border camps; and moving small unit guerrilla operations more deeply inside Cambodia.


The Khmer Rouge (KR) claims to have mellowed, explaining that its policies which were previously communist are now socialist. Statements in the article suggest that the brutal treatment portrayed in the Academy Award winning film "The Killing Fields" is a thing of the past. However, KR leaders remain the same, and in all probability their old ideals remain intact. Relatively weak and dependent on outside aid, they have simply switched tactics by projecting a moderate image to avoid losing even more ground.
"Son Sann Vows to Step Up War." *Bangkok Post* (Bangkok), 12 January 1985, p. 20.

Following the fall of the Ampil Khmer resistance base camp, Khmer resistance leader Son Sann vows to launch guerrilla warfare deep inside Cambodia.