A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CURRENT INDOCHINESE ISSUES

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# A Selective, Annotated Bibliography on Current Indochinese Issues

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**Abstract:**
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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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.
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASEAN</td>
<td>Association of Southeast Asian Nations</td>
</tr>
<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>
</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>Naoe 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>
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</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

The Department of Political Affairs of the Foreign Ministry of Thailand has released a report on the Cambodian situation between 1979 and 1985 which contests the argument that Vietnam invaded and then occupied Cambodia to insure its own safety from China and claims the invasion really had nothing to do with human rights, which has become Vietnam's justification for its continued occupation. The "White Paper" entitled "Documents on the Kampucheans Problem 1979-1985" was distributed to all UN delegations in New York, Bangkok-based embassies, and Thai embassies overseas.

"Foreign Minister Sitthi of Thailand Insists That Son Sann Remain as Leader." Asian Wall Street Journal (Hong Kong), 7 January 1986, p. 1.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila insists that Son Sann remain as leader of the feuding KPNLF because of his wide international recognition.


The Thai military denies a Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) article that reported that the Thai were allowing two kilometers of "leeway" before retaliating against Vietnamese troop incursions from Cambodia. Colonel Phopsuk Sutalanand, a Supreme Command Headquarters spokesman, assures reporters that the information is false and that the Thai military "will not yield an inch of Thai soil."

In an exclusive interview, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila states that Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has just informed him that he is highly optimistic over the prospect of a Vietnamese pull-out from Cambodia. Sitthi, himself, believes, however, that Vietnam looks flexible on the surface but, substantively, he has detected nothing new from the latest joint communique of the Indochinese Foreign Ministers' meeting in Vientiane.

"Tit For Tat." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Vol 130, No. 51, 26 December 1985, p. 11. HC 411 F18

Still smarting over charges that it did little to divert the Vietnamese from their successful onslaught against Khmer resistance bases on the Thai-Cambodian border in early 1985, China has assured the Thais that any substantial border offensive by Hanoi during the 1986 dry season will be matched by Chinese military pressure on the Sino-Vietnamese border.
2. TACTICS AND ORGANIZATION OF KHMER/LAOTIAN RESISTANCE GROUPS

A high-ranking ANS source discloses that the ANS will be developing a new strategy during the upcoming dry season in Cambodia. The plan is to build up militia forces in Cambodian villages instead of periodically sending in troops for short tours of duty.


A spokesman for the KPNLF states that the power struggle between the dissidents and Son Sann is likely to be resolved "very soon." The overthrow attempt is apparently faltering for lack of support from Cambodian exiles and their international backers.

Cumming-Bruce, Nicholas "Son Sann Will Seek Support Against Breakaway Group." Guardian (Manchester) 6 January 1986, p. 6.

In anticipation of a meeting with US Congressman Stephen J. Solarz, Son Sann is reported to be seeking help in ending an internal rift within the KPNLF that has paralyzed the group. Leaders of the opposing faction have stated that Son Sann is not acceptable as a leader and would in the future be posted abroad as no more than an honorary president.


Chea Chhut, KPNLF commander of Prey Chan states that seven KPNLF military leaders, in a meeting with Son Sann, expressed their support of his continued presidency.
Son Sann's inability to heal the split within the KPNLF ranks has engendered varying reactions among allies of the resistance. China has so far remained silent while Thailand has supported Son Sann, calling him "irreplaceable." Sihanouk has announced his continued support for Son Sann as prime minister of the resistance alliance but has made no mention of his contested position as KPNLF president, while US Congressman Stephen J. Solarz, during a visit to the Thai-Cambodian border, appeared to lend his support to Son Sann when he said "it would be very unfortunate if the KPNLF lost the services of Son Sann." Son claims the support of nine of the top executive committee leaders as well as legions of Khmer refugees massed in the border camps. The question remains, however, of who controls the Front's military command since the dissenting Committee of Salvation includes the Front's supreme commander, Gen. Sak Sutsakhan.

Prince Sihanouk states in Hong Kong that he personally has no problems with the Khmer Rouge and that despite their having kept him under house arrest he has no complaints about their treatment of him. The issue which separates him from them, however, is their mistreatment of the Cambodian people and their killing of members of his family, including five children and 14 grandchildren. The prince also states that Pol Pot, who retired in September, is still fully in control of the Khmer Rouge and that there is a part of the Cambodian nation which still supports him.

Prince Sihanouk states in Beijing that the KPNLF dissident group "must disappear," and that Son Sann must remain the KPNLF's leader. He adds that Son Sann would remain as prime minister of the CGDK even if he was ousted as head of the KPNLF.


A reinforcement of more than 1,000 guerrillas of the National Sihanoukist Army, according to an ANS spokesman, will be sent into several provinces in Cambodia in anticipation of a Vietnamese dry-season campaign. The spokesman claims that a total of 5,972 ANS guerrillas are operating in Battambang, Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang and Siem Reap provinces and that the reinforcements will assist them.


Son Sann makes his first trip to the border since the KPNLF split into two factions and is welcomed by "thousands" of Khmer inhabitants. He states that "I came here today to make clear to the armed forces and civilian leaders that I am still president of the KPNLF."