

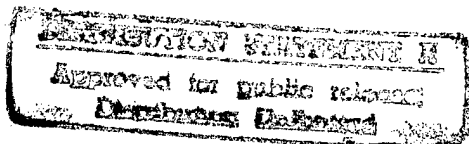
**A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CURRENT
INDOCHINESE ISSUES**

February 1987

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Author: Ronald Cima

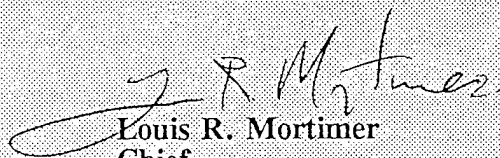


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PREFACE

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

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)
<u>Naeo Na</u>	<u>Progressive</u> [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. THE WAR IN CAMBODIA

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Chanda, Nayan. "Communist Compromise." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Vol. 134, No. 52, 25 December 1986, pp. 14, 15. HC 411 F18

There are indications that the atmosphere between Moscow, Beijing and Hanoi has warmed and may brighten prospects for settlement of the Cambodian conflict. Khmer and ASEAN leaders are worried, however, that an arrangement worked out between the three Communist powers may not be in Cambodia's or ASEAN's best interests. Prince Norodom Ranaridh, commander-in-chief of the ANS, during a visit to Washington in December, told officials that a settlement between Moscow and Beijing would result in a neutral Cambodia under the nominal leadership of Prince Sihanouk, but that it would remain, like Yugoslavia, part of the socialist bloc. Ranaridh added that to find a solution insuring Cambodia's neutrality and adherence to the non-communist world would require more active involvement by the US and ASEAN.

Cumming-Bruce, Nick. "Proposals to the Prince." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Vol. 134, No. 52, 25 December 1986, pp. 14, 15. HC 411 F18

The Heng Samrin government has put forward proposals for a meeting without preconditions with Prince Sihanouk. The offer came in advance of the Vietnam Communist Party Congress which began on 15 December. It is not clear how far Hanoi and Phnom Penh are prepared to go in order to win Sihanouk over. It is clear, however, that Pol Pot and Ieng Sary are not welcome and remain on Phnom Penh's political hit list.

"Fallen Barricades." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Vol. 135, No. 1, 1 January 1987, p. 9. HC 411 F18

The Vietnamese are reported to have recently removed parts of the barbed-wire barricade previously erected along the Thai-Cambodian border. One of the theories circulating in Bangkok is that the removal is to facilitate the replanting of new and more deadly chemical mines, but the theory lacks supporting evidence.

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Hiebert, Murray. "Re-allocation of power" Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Vol. 134, No. 52, 25 December 1986, pp. 15, 16. HC 411 F18

The Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh replaced its ministers of foreign affairs, defense and planning in a major reshuffle, with each minister being succeeded by his deputy. Hun Sen gave up his posts as foreign minister and chairman of the foreign relations commission of the KPRP Central Committee but retained his position as council of ministers chairman. He also remains listed as No. 3 on the Political Bureau.

"In From the Shadows." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Vol. 135, No. 3, 15 January 1987, p. 7. HC 411 F18

A relatively unknown official, Tran Xuan Bach, who was elevated to the Vietnamese Political Bureau during the recent congress, until recently headed the secret Vietnamese organization codenamed "B-68" in Cambodia. This shadowy organization oversees the administration of Cambodia.

"Is Pol Pot Dying." Asiaweek (Hong Kong), Vol. 12, No. 50, 14 December 1986, pp. 39-41. DS1 A715

Persistent rumors that Pol Pot is dying somewhere in China have fueled speculation that a Cambodian settlement may be in the making. Pol Pot has not been seen in public in seven years, and reports have long circulated that his health has been ravaged by malaria. This time, however, according to Thai and Western sources, he is approaching death. The Khmer Rouge and Beijing have denied the story. The possibility of his death has sparked hope that a key stumbling block to a diplomatic settlement in Cambodia might now be removed. In Paris, Prince Sihanouk told Le Figaro magazine that "Pol Pot was already finished, eliminated, utterly ill."

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"Pol Pot Reportedly Returns From PRC; Health Cited." Bangkok Post, 16 December 1986, p. 1.

Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot is reported to be in Thailand and ill but not hospitalized. He is said to have returned from China where he received medical treatment. When he departed for China on 19 November, diplomats had said that his condition was serious and he might not come back.

"Refugee Reversal." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Vol. 135, No. 3, 15 January 1987, p. 7. HC 411 F18

Thai authorities appear to be having second thoughts about their decision to transfer the 24,000 Cambodian refugees in Khao I Dang camp to sites along the Thai-Cambodian border controlled by Cambodian resistance forces. Western nations have expressed concern about the move which was supposed to have begun on 31 December 1986. Thai military officials prevented journalists from entering Khao I Dang on 1 January.