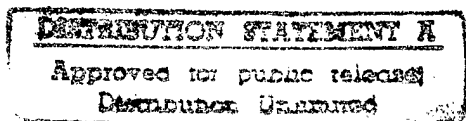


**A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CURRENT  
INDOCHINESE ISSUES**

*July 1985*

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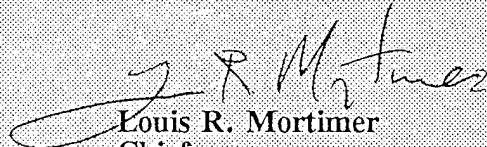
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## PREFACE

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. THAILAND'S POLITICAL STRATEGY FOR SOLVING THE CAMBODIAN QUESTION

"Academics Debate Cambodia Policy." Mati Maharat [Will of the Masses] (Bangkok), 27 March - 2 April 1985, pp. 31-35, in JPRS-SEA-85-092, 10 June 1985, pp. 82-90.

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.

Chainam, Suraphong. "Thailand and the Indochina Problem." Wiwat [Evolution] (Bangkok), 8-15 April 1985, pp. 30-33, in JPRS-SEA-85-090, 6 June 1985, pp. 47-53.

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.

"'Proximity Talks' Has to Face Many Imponderables." The Nation Review (Bangkok), 30 April 1985, p. 4, in JPRS-SEA-85-079, 17 May 1985, pp. 73-74.

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.

"RTG Warned Against Invading Cambodia." Matichon [The People's Will] (Bangkok), 5 April 1985, p. 5, in JPRS-SEA-85-094, 14 June 1985, pp. 61-62.

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.

"War Seen as Loss for Thailand." Thai Rat [Thai Nation] (Bangkok), 20 February 1985, p. 5, in JPRS-SEA-85-094, 14 June 1985, pp. 59-61.

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

"Guerrillas Move Inland to Fight Vietnamese." China Daily (Beijing), 30 April 1985, p. 8.

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 Forces to Form Single Command." The Nation Review (Bangkok), 31 May 1985, p. 2.

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.

Quinn-Judge, Paul. "Khmer Rouge Attack a Settlement Camp." Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 28 May 1985, p. 9.

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 forcibly conscripted for military service while others were taken away to face punishment for unspecified crimes.

Quinn-Judge, Paul. "Same Old Khmer Rouge." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), 9 May 1985, pp. 28,29. HC411.F18

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.

Tasker, Rodney. "The War Continues." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), 9 May 1985, pp. 28-30. HC411.F18

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 having to spend long periods away from their families.