

**Thesis Title**                      Factors Influencing the Role of Thai  
Government      in      Solving      Kampuchean  
Conflicts during 1980-1990

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**Abstract**

This study concerns the analysis of the roles of Thailand in the Kampuchean crisis during the 1980-1990 period. Two main goals of the study are as followed:

1. To study the tactics and strategies of the Thai Government in solving the Kampuchean conflicts.
2. To study the factors influencing these tactics and strategies.

The theoretical frameworks applied in this study are 1). the foreign policy decision making approach of Richard C. Snyder, H.W. Bruck and Burton Sapin, and the internal-external political linkage

approach of James N. Rosenau. This is a documentary study based on the historical development of the events in Kampuchea. The finding can be summarized as followed:

1. From 1980-1984, the strategy was to isolate Vietnam from the international Community and to force Vietnam to withdraw from Kampuchea. The tactics eliciting, successfully the support of the ASEAN Countries, China, the United State, and the United Nations.

Internal factors influencing the policy in this period were:

1). there were still the threat from Communist terrorists. 2). the decision makers were conservative and strongly anti Communism. 3). the Thai economy was in recession. 4. the government was not stable.

External factors influencing the policy in this period were

1). the ideological conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union. 2). the aggressive policy of Vietnam. 3). the support from China, ASEAN and the United Nations.

During this period Thailand success the fully helped to set up a coalition government by the name of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea or CGDK . The CGDK comprised of three groups fighting the Vietnamese-support regime of Heng Samrin. The CGDK was also widely recognized by the international community.

2. From 1985-1987, the strategy and tactics were the same as above. However, the Thai Government were more confident in the success of their policy. This was due to the following changes: internally, the Government was more stable, the economy started to grow, the threat from the Communist terrorist were drastically diminished. Externally, Vietnam was more compromising because military and economic problems; militarily, Vietnam realized that it was difficult

to suppress the anti-Vietnam forces inside Kampuchea; economically, Vietnam was facing the difficulties arising from using socialism system and war costs. Besides, the Soviet Union had more compromising leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, who became the leader in 1985.

3. From 1988-1990, the Thai Government was more compromising toward Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime. The strategy was to end the armed conflict so that trading between Thailand and Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos could be open. The tactics used were conciliating gesture toward Vietnam and Heng Samrin regime, and international conferences. Hunsen, the prime Minister of the Heng Samrin was invited unofficially to visit Thailand many times. Five international conferences were helped, three in Indonesia, one in Japan, and one in France. The representative of four Kampuchean factions participated in these conferences.

The factors influencing the Changes in this period were:

1. Internal factors: Thailand had a more liberal government under General Chatchai Choonhavan, Chatchai's advisors, his son included, were more liberal than the previous government under General Prem Tinsulanond. Thai economy started to become export-oriented economy. The Threat from internal Communist terrorist did not exist anymore.

2. External Factors: Vietnam realized that there was no chance for military victory. There was a growing tendency of protectionism in international trading. Besides, the ideological conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union has lost the intensity. Also there was a rapprochement between China and the Soviet Union. All these Changes, made the interaction conference possible.