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## THE KAMPUCHEAN CONFLICT

1975 - 1985

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#### SYNOPSIS

The end of the second Indochina war in 1975 did not herald a new era of peaceful co-operation and co-existance within the region. Deep-rooted hostilities, particularly between the Vietnamese and the Khmers and which had long been submerged while the revolutionary struggle was being waged, began to surface. With the defeat and retreat of the imperialist forces, the once erstwhile comrades began setting upon each other, embroiling themselves into a new round of conflict.

The emerging conflagration and the consequent developments brought about a re-alignment of the regon into two confrontationist blocs. Alarmed with the adverse prospects which the emerging geo-political development would have on Asean's attempt at redefining the basic principles of regional peaceful coexistence, the latter attempted to seek an amicable political solution to the conflict.

However the consequent unstable condition arising confrontation provided offrom the fresh round intervention by competing external opportunities for the imposition of subsequent super interests. The dynamics of global politics and the fusion of local regional issues made for complication of what was issue between Vietnam and a bilateral essentially Kampuchea and between Vietnam and China.

It was these interventions that rendered the Kampuchean conlict intractable. The declared positions of the major protagonists appeared mutually exclusive. While the package of proposals and counter proposals had not thus far moved them any closer to a solution nevertheless it did result in a degradation of the conflict.

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