THE TOYO GAKUHO

Vol. 101, No. 1 - June 2019

(THE JOURNAL OF THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
OF THE TOYO BUNKO)

The Republic of China's "Recover Mainland China Plan" and its Foreign Policy Establishment, 1950–1958: The Case of the Liaison Committee for Overseas Struggle Affairs

Mori Takumi

The present article examines how the Republic of China (Zhonghua Minguo 中華民國; ROC) attempted to reform its foreign affairs sector under its plan to counterattack the mainland during the 1950s, in order to discover the background against which the ROC regime became internationally isolated from the 1970s on. One important factor cited by the research to date as to why the ROC government under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek was able to represent China on the world scene was the political acumen of the ROC diplomatic corps which continued to serve the regime since its mainland days. Then, as the ROC's foreign policy tended more and more to stress the One China principle of the ROC (*hanzei buliangli* 漢賊不兩立), the influence of those diplomats in policy-making waned, leading to the ROC's international isolation.

Here, the author challenges such an argument by the tracing the process in which the intervention of the Kuomintang Party and the military expanded in foreign affairs within reforms conducted throughout the foreign policy establishment during the 1950s under the implementation of the "Recover Mainland China Plan," surmising that those reforms were part of a bolstering of what had been loosely termed the area of "oversea struggle affairs" (*haiwai gongzuo* 海外工作). Given such a state of affairs, the author takes up the specific case of the setting up of the Liaison Committee for Overseas Struggle Affairs (Haiwaiduifei Douzhenggongzuo Tongyizhidao Weiyuanhui 海外對匪鬪爭工作統一指導委員會) under the reforms.

Based the idea of a "united front," which predated the first Taiwan Strait crisis of 1954–55, oversea struggle affairs were continuously expanded during the post-crisis years aiming at counterattacking the mainland. The Overseas Struggle Operations Team (Haiwai Gongzuo Zhidao Xiaozu 海外工作指導小組) set up around the Kuomintang in 1953 and the Liaison Committee set up in 1957 by military intelligence both formed the leadership in oversea struggle affairs, through which the Kuomintang and the military continued to intervene in diplomatic affairs during the post-crisis era, even after the second Taiwan Strait crisis of 1958.

The author's analysis shows that such intervention, which resulted in two phases of institutional reforms, expanded under the guise of conducting oversea struggle affairs aiming at counterattacking the mainland. Then from the 1960s on, similar intervention by other agencies caused a weakening of the position of professional diplomats in international affairs, leading to the ROC's political isolation from the world scene during the 1970s.

Princess Malika and the Management of the "Property of Prince Yukanthor": Household Economy and Bringing Up of Children in a Royal Family in French Colonial Cambodia

KITAGAWA Takako

This article is an attempt to clarify the way in which Princess Malika (1872–1951), the daughter of Cambodia King Norodom (r.1860–1904), managed the household of the "Yukanthor Family" and brought up her children, based on the documents related to the Princess. Prince Yukanthor (1860–1934) is a Cambodian historical hero, known for his resistance to the French colonial regime, resulting in his exile, with such honors as a high school and a street named after him in the city of Phnom Penh, while Princess Malika is well-known for such achievements as the establishment of the first school for young women (École Malika) and the compilation and publication of works of Cambodian classical literature (the story of Kaki) and history textbooks.

Moreover, their daughter, Princess Pengpas (1893–1969), served as the minister of education under the post-independence monarchy. However, de-

spite such activity and fame, these two women have yet to be the subjects of any serious research; and not for any lack of source materials, for the National Archives in Phnom Penh presently holds at least 13 folders, containing several hundred individual documents, related to the "Yukanthor Family," which consisted solely of the Princess Malika and her children, who lived in Cambodia after the exile of Prince Yukanthor and his death. The collection records over forty years of the family's struggle to improve its living conditions through continual petitions to the authorities and replies issued by both the Cambodian and French colonial powers that be.

In the process we find, for example, the Princess' ideas about educating her children, providing them with the highest levels of education possible, including French lessons, regardless of their gender. In more general terms, the Princess, perceiving that the Khmer including herself were powerless than the French, set out to remedy the situation through the introduction of modern education into Cambodia. For her, the barrier between innately privileged royalty and its commoner subjects was even more unsurmountable. From a debate involving a comparison between "Khmer law" and "the laws of other countries," we discover her perception of Cambodian traditions being equal in worth to those of any other nation, including France. It seems to be these kinds of ideas that greatly influence the process of administering education in post-independence Cambodia.