

N. Sihanouk's Royal Leadership and his Decision-making

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In the present article, an adjustment or reorganization of political system is pointed out as one of the problems of nation-building in new states. Generally speaking, in new states which the autonomy of life-process of political system lacks and the foreign impact of international environment is strong, it's adapt to take the neo-oligacy political system. In fact, those states' existence is influenced by external elements largely.

In the present case study, the analysis of the N. Sihanouk's political decision-making in the Cambodia is take up. Sihanouk strengthened the royal leadership with the Khmer tradition, and organize the *Sangkum Reastr Niyum* system which is based on his the so-called royal socialism (Khmer socialism) internally, while he externally chose the policy with taking advantage of the foreign impact by legislating a neutral policy. By taking such policy, he seems to successfully manage the political system of Cambodia.

Sihanouk tried to modernize the political system of Cambodia through the *Sangkum* system, he was not able to maintain the balance of powers in his own government, as was shown the failure of building contre-gouvernement. He also failed in adjusting the interests by parliamentarism upon the royal leadership.

On the other hand, Cambodia legislated the neutral law domestically and then demanded the international guarantee for her security, but the demand was not adapted, as a result, the law did not wook effectively, because the existence of Cambodia itself depended largely upon the international situation. As a result, the balance of Sihanouk's diplomacy

went bankrupt. We should notice ambivalent between his decision-making under royal leadership and the reality of political policy.