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TRIP TO CHINA / MONG. / JAPAN

6-21 MAY 1987

-MRS. PEREZ DE CUELLAR

PLEASE RETAIN  
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*ma-cela*

TOK165 MOST IMMEDIATE/CONFIDENTIAL KULESSA, UNDP BEIJING FOR DE SOTO.  
PLEASE ADVISE FOLLOWING TO MRS. PEREZ DE CUELLAR. CHAIRMAN OF  
JAPAN SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY FOUNDATION DEEPLY REGRETS HE UNABLE  
REARRANGE SCHEDULE FOR MONDAY, 18 MAYN SO AS TO MEET WITH  
MRS. PEREZ DE CUELLAR. HE APPRECIATES MADAME'S WARM CONSIDERATION  
AND EXPRESSES BEST WISHES TO MR. SECGEN AND MADAME. REGARDS.  
(NAKAMURA UNIC TOKYO)

NNNN

*Future Trip China*

PERMANENT MISSION OF  
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

*5*

Mrs. Marcela Perez de Cuellar  
c/o Office of the Secretary-General  
Secretariat Building, Room 3800  
United Nations  
New York, N.Y. 10017

18 March, 1987

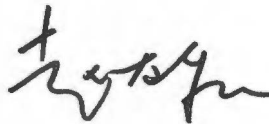
Dear Mrs. Marcela Perez de Cuellar,

Thank you very much for the photo sent to me via the United Nations Women's Club.

Enclosed please find some booklets about China, which I hope will be helpful to you for the coming trip. If you think I can be of any assistance before you go, please don't hesitate to let me know.

With best regards.

Yours sincerely



Zhao Taihe  
(Mrs. Li Luye)

# Mongolia

December 1983

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Mongolian People's Republic



## PROFILE

### People

**Noun and adjective:** Mongolian(s). **Population** (Jan. 1983): 1.77 million. **Annual growth rate** (1981): 2.75%. **Ethnic groups:** Predominantly Mongol (75% Khalkha, 8% other Mongolian groups), 5.2% Kazakh, 2% Chinese, 2% Russian, 2% other. **Languages:** Khalkha Mongol, more than 90%; minor languages include Kazakh, Chinese, and Russian. **Religions:** Tibetan Buddhist Lamaism is the predominant religion of 95% of the population; Muslim 4% (primarily in the southwest). Religious activity, though guaranteed in the constitution, is limited by the communist regime. **Education:** *Years compulsory*—4 in elementary school overall; 7 in major population centers. Current plans are to expand this to all areas. **Literacy**—about 80%. **Life expectancy** (1979): 63 yrs.

### Geography

**Area:** 1,566,500 sq. km. (604,103 sq. mi.); slightly smaller than Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Louisiana combined (land boundaries 8,158 km.). **Cities:** *Capital*—Ulaanbaatar (pop. 435,400, 1981). *Other cities*—Darhan (56,000), Erdenet (38,700). **Terrain:** Almost 90% of land area is pasture or desert wasteland, of varying usefulness; less than 1% is arable; 10% is forested. **Climate:** Continental, with little precipitation and sharp seasonal fluctuations.

### Government

**Type:** Communist state. **Independence:** 1921. **Constitution:** 1960.

**Branches:** *Executive*—highly centralized administration (Council of Ministers). *Legislative*—People's Great Hural (National Assembly). *Judicial*—blend of Russian, Chinese, and Turkish systems of law, administered by courts and Office of the Procurator—Supreme Court elected by People's Great Hural. No provision for judicial review of legislative acts. Legal education at Mongolian State University. Mongolia does not accept International Court of Justice jurisdiction.

**Political party:** Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP—communist). **Suffrage:** Universal 18 and older, except mentally ill. **Elections:** People's Great Hural elections held every 4 yrs. (last held in 1981).

**Administrative subdivisions:** 18 *aymags* (provinces) and 3 autonomous cities (Ulaanbaatar, Darhan, and Erdenet).

**Defense expenditures:** About 12% of total GNP (ending December 1977); 405 million tugriks.

**National holidays:** International Socialist Workers' Day, May 1; People's Revolution Day, July 11.

**Flag:** Three vertical bands—red, sky-blue, red; on the left red band, golden five-pointed star and, underneath, the golden soyombo (yellow symbols) are arranged.

### Economy

**GDP** (1976 est.): \$1.2 billion. **Per capita GDP** (1976): \$860. **Annual growth rate** (1982): 7.6%.

**Natural resources:** Coal, copper, molybdenum, phosphates, tin, nickel, zinc, wolfram, fluorspar, gold.

**Agriculture:** *Products*—livestock, wheat, oats, barley, hay fodder, vegetables. *Rural population*—48.9% (1981).

**Industry** (50% of GNP est.): Animal-derived products, building materials, minerals.

**Electric power:** 316,000 kW capacity (1979); 1,600 million kWh produced in 1982, 941 kWh per capita.

**Communications:** Railroad 1,585 km. (1978), all broad gauge (1.524 m.). Highways 83,280 km. total; composed of concrete, asphalt, crushed stone, gravel, and earth (72,960 km. are earth).

**Trade:** *Exports*—livestock, animal products, wool, hides, fluorspar, nonferrous metals, and minerals. *Imports*—machinery and equipment, petroleum, clothing, consumer durables, building materials, sugar, tea, chemicals, and food products. *Partners*—92% with communist countries (USSR 80%). *US-Mongolia trade*—\$3,971,227 (1982); Mongolia is the 163d largest US trading partner. *Total turnover*—about \$1 billion (1977).

**Aid received:** Heavily dependent on USSR.

**Official exchange rate** (1982): 3.36 tugriks = US\$1.

**Fiscal year:** Calendar year.

### Membership in International Organizations

UN and some of its specialized agencies (IAEA, ILO, ITU, UPU, WHO, WMO), Interparliamentary Union, Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

# MONGOLIA

## GEOGRAPHY

The Mongolian People's Republic (M.P.R.) is in central Asia, with the Soviet Union to the north and China to the south. It coincides roughly with "Outer Mongolia," a term historically applied to the area by the Manchus to distinguish it from Inner Mongolia, an autonomous region in northern China, and Buryat Mongolia in the Soviet Union.

In the southeast, the Gobi Desert supports almost no vegetation and is sparsely populated. North and west of the Gobi, the landscape changes gradually to rugged mountains rising to elevations of more than 3,962 meters (13,000 ft.) above sea level. The highest peak in Mongolia is Nayramdal Uul (4,374 m.—14,350 ft.). Many salt lakes and prairies dot the country. Water is more abundant in the habitable north, although the rivers in this area are rough and uncontrolled.

The climate is continental, with little precipitation, sharply defined seasons, great diurnal temperature changes, long cold winters (October–April), short summers, and some of the highest recorded barometric pressures in the world. The mean monthly temperature at Ulaanbaatar ranges from  $-27^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $-17^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) in January to  $18^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $64^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) in July, with recorded extremes of  $-48^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $-54^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) and  $39^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $102^{\circ}\text{F}$ ). Precipitation averages 25.4 centimeters (10 in.) annually at Ulaanbaatar.

## PEOPLE

Life in sparsely populated Mongolia is becoming more urbanized and sedentary. The birth rate is estimated at 3.2%. Of the 1.7 million people, 25% live in the capital; another 20% live in various provincial centers. In the countryside, nomadic life still predominates, but settled agricultural communities are becoming common. Although Mongolians have traditionally scorned agriculture, once-nomadic herders now use modern farm machinery to raise grain and fodder crops.

Mongolians account for about 90% of the population. Many Mongolian groups are distinguished primarily by their dialects. The major group consists of Khalkha Mongols (75%). Non-Khalkhas total about 8% of the population—Durbet Mongols and others in the north, and Dariganga Mongols in the

east. Turkic speakers (Kazakhs, Turvins, and Khotans) constitute 7% of the population, and the rest are Tungusic-speakers, Chinese, and Russians.

Formerly, Tibetan Buddhist Lamaism was the predominant religion; however, religious activity has been suppressed and only a few showcase monasteries remain open.

About 2 million Mongols live outside Mongolia—1.6 million in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of China and about 500,000 in the U.S.S.R., primarily in Buryat Mongolia and the Kalmyk Autonomous Republic.

## HISTORY

In A.D. 1203, a single Mongolian feudal state was formed from nomadic tribal groupings under the leadership of Ghengis Khan. He and his immediate successors conquered nearly all of Asia and European Russia and sent armies as far afield as Central Europe and Southeast Asia. Ghengis Khan's grandson Kublai Khan gained fame in Europe through the writings of Marco Polo. Although Mongol-led confederations sometimes exercised wide political power over their conquered territories, their strength declined rapidly after the Mongol dynasty in China was overthrown in 1368.

The Manchus, who conquered China in 1644, were able to bring Outer Mongolia under Manchu rule in 1691 when the Khalkha Mongol nobles swore an oath of allegiance to the Manchu emperor. The Mongol rulers of Outer Mongolia enjoyed autonomy under Manchu control, and all Chinese claims to Outer Mongolia following the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty and the establishment of the republic have rested on this oath. In 1727, Russia and Manchu China concluded the Treaty of Kiakhta, delimiting the border between China and Outer Mongolia that exists in large part today.

Outer Mongolia was a Chinese province from 1691 to 1911, an autonomous state under Russian protection from 1912 to 1919, and again a Chinese province from 1919 to 1921. As Manchu authority in China waned, and as Russia and Japan confronted each other, Russia gave arms and diplomatic support to nationalists among the Mongol religious leaders and nobles. The Mongols accepted Russian aid and proclaimed their independence of Manchu rule in December 1911, shortly after a successful Chinese revolt against the Manchus in October. By agreements signed in 1913 and 1915, the Russian Government forced the new Chinese

Republican Government to accept Mongolian autonomy under continued Chinese sovereignty, presumably to discourage other foreign powers from approaching a newly independent Mongolian state that would be looking for support from as many foreign sources as possible.

The Russian revolution and civil war afforded Chinese warlords an opportunity to establish rule in Outer Mongolia, and Chinese troops were dispatched there in 1919. Following Soviet military victories over White Russian forces in the early 1920s, Moscow again became the major outside influence on Mongolia. Under the revolutionary leaders Sukhe Baatar and Choybalsan, the Mongolian People's Republic was proclaimed on November 26, 1924.

Historically, Mongolia's foreign relations have focused on its two neighbors, the Soviet Union and China. In the early 1960s, Mongolia attempted to maintain a neutral position amid rising Sino-Soviet polemics; this situation changed in the middle of the decade. Mongolia and the Soviet Union signed a new agreement in 1966, which constituted the umbrella for the reintroduction of large-scale Soviet ground forces in the context of Moscow's general buildup along the Sino-Soviet frontier. Many factors may have motivated this shift: a historical Mongolian antipathy for the Chinese; continued tensions on the Sino-Mongolian border (despite a 1964 demarcation); statements attributed to Beijing suggesting a continued interest among some Chinese for reannexing Mongolia; Russia's historical counterbalancing of Chinese influence; and heavy Mongolian dependence on Soviet economic aid.

Mongolia adheres to the Soviet line in foreign policy, supporting Soviet military action in Afghanistan and Soviet activities in Latin America and Africa. Mongolia also expelled several Chinese nationals for alleged criminal activities and increased its own and Soviet troop strength in Mongolia to counter an alleged Chinese military buildup along the border. More than 40 Soviet divisions are stationed in Mongolia, with another 35,000 Soviet specialists and advisers.

## GOVERNMENT

The Mongolian Government is modeled on the Soviet system. Only the Mongolian communist party—the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP)—is permitted to function. The

MPRP had more than 67,000 members in 1981. Its most important auxiliary organization is the Revolutionary Youth League or Revsomol, which has more than 90,000 members. Because one Mongolian in two is younger than age 25, the Revsomol is a significant force in Mongolia's social and economic transformation.

The leadership of the country is vested in a 10-person Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, headed by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, who has been in power since the 1950s. The Central Committee appoints and removes Politburo members and is itself appointed by the MPRP Congress, which last met in June 1976.

Nominally, the People's Great Hural, or national assembly, enacts the basic laws of the country; it usually meets for about 3 days once a year. The Hural elected in June 1977 for a 4-year term had 354 deputies, of which 328 were also members or candidate members of the MPRP. Between sessions of the Hural, the Council of Ministers (cabinet), appointed by the Hural, issues the current legislation. The chairman of the council, Jambyn Batmonh, and two of the seven deputy chairmen are concurrently members of the MPRP Politburo.

Justice in the M.P.R. is administered by the court system and the Office of the Procurator. The Supreme Court is elected by the People's Great Hural. Lower courts are elected locally. The People's Great Hural appoints the Procurator, who in turn appoints lower level procurators. The Procurator and the Supreme Court are accountable to the Great People's Hural and its Presidium.

Below the national level are 18 *aymags* (provinces) plus the capital, Ulaanbaatar. On the next lower administrative level are *somon* (in the provinces) and *khoron* (in Ulaanbaatar and the municipalities). In many cases, leaderships of the *somon* and the livestock and farming cooperatives operating within the *somon* are the same. Each *aymag*, *somon*, and *khoron* has its own MPRP organization, which directs the work of the People's Great Hural, the cooperatives, and the government executive committee on its level.

## POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Although the first two decades of communist rule in Mongolia were considerably unstable politically, no significant popular unrest is now apparent. Collectivization of animal husbandry, in-

troduction of agriculture, and the extension of fixed abodes have been, or are being, carried out without perceptible popular opposition.

Within the ruling communist elite, many shakeups have occurred since 1957, but Tsedenbal has managed to retain his position. The leadership has also had to cope with an apparently complacent bureaucracy, a populace set in its economic ways, periodic setbacks from the weather (blizzards), and a labor shortage. Military leaders are not believed to intrude significantly into the MPRP's political workings. The communist leadership undoubtedly desires to advance the socialization of the country and to achieve widespread recognition as an independent country. Beyond this, the Mongolian people probably want material gains with the least interruption of their traditional ways.

General Secretary of the MPRP Tsedenbal has recently found it necessary to downplay emphasis on the "cult of the personality" with reference to his role in the MPRP. Nonetheless, recent party politics indicate a concern for securing a succession favorable to his interests. Dependence on the Soviet Union continues to play a central role in M.P.R. internal politics.

In 1983, the M.P.R. began systematically expelling some of the 7,000 ethnic Chinese in Mongolia back to China, despite the fact that many of them have lived in Mongolia since the 1950s, when many Chinese were sent there to assist in construction projects. Soviet troop reduction in the M.P.R. has been explicitly linked by Beijing to significant normalization with Moscow in their recent bilateral talks, and some analysts have sought in this an explanation for the recent expulsions. It remains unclear if these expulsions were undertaken at Soviet initiative or were the work of the Mongolians themselves, who harbor historical animosity toward the Chinese.

## ECONOMY

Mongolia's economy is heavily agricultural. Live animals and animal products—meat, butter, wool and hair, hides, and furs—account for half of Mongolia's output and almost 90% of its exports. Coal is also an important export. Principal imports include machinery, petroleum, cloth, and building materials. Although most all Mongolian foreign trade is conducted with the Soviet Union and East European countries, links with noncommunist countries are developing, and a growing tourist trade is making the country better known to the outside world.

In recent years, under Soviet tutelage, Mongolians have begun coal, copper, and molybdenum mining, grain and fodder production, consumer goods and construction material production, fishing, and development of a food-processing industry. The Trans-Mongolian Railway linking Moscow, Ulaanbaatar, and Beijing, completed in 1955, provides a shorter route between the U.S.S.R. and China than that available through Manchuria. Mongolia also has internal and international airline service, and trucks have largely replaced camels on domestic freight routes.

The sixth 5-year (1976–80) National Economic and Cultural Development Plan called for closer integration of Mongolian and Soviet economies under the direction of the Mongolian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation. The plan sets a target for an average annual grain harvest of 475,373 metric tons (MT) and an annual vegetable production of 84,370 MT. Poultry and pig production is also under development.

The plan called for achievement of an overall increase in livestock from the 1975 figure of 24 million head. However, the situation in 1977 was the worst in 10 years. Although no livestock figures have been released since 1975, the 2-year shortfall of 3.6 million head, together with the untold numbers of animals lost to severe weather, represents an estimated fall in total livestock to around 21 million. Mongolian capacity for increased foreign trade has been correspondingly reduced. In fact, the 1980 agricultural goals had been planned to compensate for earlier losses.

In 1980, the final year of the sixth 5-year plan, nearly 150 large-scale construction projects were carried out with Soviet economic and technical assistance, the second unit of the joint Mongolian-Soviet ore-dressing combine in Erdenet was put into operation, and power and communication objectives were also realized. Additionally, the construction, expansion, and reconstruction of industrial and economic enterprises was being carried out with the assistance of the CEMA [Council for Mutual Economic Assistance] countries.

The seventh 5-year plan (1981–85) not only emphasizes Mongolia's agricultural sector, particularly its animal husbandry division, but also focuses on exploiting mineral wealth and



## Chronology of Mongolian History

### 1920-Present

**July 1920:** The Living Buddha of Urga, leading Mongol nationalist, appeals to Soviet regime for aid in eliminating Chinese rule from Outer Mongolia.

**March 1, 1921:** Mongolian People's Party—under leadership of Sukhe Bataar, established at Kiakhta, just outside Mongolia on Russian territory—calls for formation of a pan-Mongol party.

**March 13, 1921:** Provisional People's Government declares independence of Mongolia.

**July 6-8, 1921:** Combined force, in which Soviet troops greatly outnumber Mongol troops, occupies Urga and displaces White Russian and Chinese troops.

**July 21, 1921:** People's Revolutionary Government established.

**November 5, 1921:** Soviet Union recognizes People's Government of Mongolia as the only legal government and agrees to exchange ambassadors with it.

**February 22, 1923:** Revolutionary leader Sukhe Bataar dies.

**1924:** Urga renamed Ulaanbaatar (Red Hero). First Mongolian stamp issued.

**May 31, 1924:** USSR signs agreement with Peking government, referring to Outer Mongolia as an "integral part of the Republic of China," whose "sovereignty" therein the Soviet Union promises to respect.

**August 1924:** Name of party is changed to Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP).

**November 1924:** People's Great Hural meets for first time, proclaims existence of Mongolian People's Republic (MPR), and adopts constitution in which it calls itself independent.

**November 24, 1924:** Proclamation of the MPR.

**March 1925:** Soviet troops leave Mongolia.

**December 1925:** Mongolian currency (tugrik) is issued.

**November 27, 1934:** USSR and MPR reach secret agreement providing for mutual assistance in face of Japanese advances in Manchuria and Inner Mongolia.

**January 1935:** Soviet troops reenter Mongolia. Incidents occur along border with Manchuria as Japanese troops begin probing attacks.

**March 12, 1936:** Formal 10-year USSR-MPR treaty of friendship and mutual defense is signed. Chinese sovereignty is not mentioned,

and two Chinese protests are disregarded by Moscow.

**1936-39:** Purges of MPRP and Mongolian army leaderships occur, with Khorloin Choybalsan emerging as party leader, prime minister, and minister of war. Concurrent campaign against religious institutions ends with widespread arrests of monastic leaders.

**May-September 16, 1939:** Large-scale fighting takes place between Japanese and Soviet-Mongolian forces along Khalkhyn Gol on MPR-Manchuria border, ending in defeat of the Japanese expeditionary force. Truce negotiated between USSR and Japan.

**March-April 1940:** Tenth MPRP Congress meets, confirms Choybalsan as party leader, and adopts new constitution.

**August 10, 1945:** MPR declares war on Japan, and Mongolian troops occupy part of Inner Mongolia for a short period.

**August 14, 1945:** In an exchange of notes signed at the conclusion of the Sino-Soviet treaty of friendship and alliance, the Government of the Republic of China agrees to recognize the independence of Outer Mongolia within its "existing boundary," provided that a plebiscite of the Outer Mongolian people confirms their oft-expressed desire for independence.

**October 20, 1945:** More than 483,000 Mongolians vote 100% for independence from China in a plebiscite.

**January 5, 1946:** The Government of the Republic of China recognizes independence of Outer Mongolia and agrees, on

February 14, 1946, to exchange diplomatic representatives; no exchange took place.

**February 27, 1946:** USSR and MPR sign a 10-year, extendable treaty for friendship and mutual assistance.

**February 1946:** Cyrillic alphabet is officially adopted.

**1948-52:** First Mongolian 5-year plan.

**October 6, 1949:** Newly established People's Republic of China accepts recognition accorded MPR and agrees to establish diplomatic relations.

**February 14, 1950:** USSR and People's Republic of China sign treaty guaranteeing Mongolian independence.

**January 26, 1952:** Choybalsan dies; Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal assumes party and government leadership role.

**May 28, 1952:** Tsedenbal becomes premier.

**February 25, 1953:** The Government of the

Republic of China (Taiwan) abrogates its treaty of friendship and alliance with USSR of August 14, 1945 and "related documents" and in consequence states that this act nullifies its earlier act of recognition of Mongolian independence.

**1953-57:** MPR second 5-year plan.

**1958-60:** MPR 3-year plan.

**Fall 1958:** Full-scale campaign is begun to collectivize animal husbandry and to introduce agriculture.

**May 31, 1960:** MPR and People's Republic of China sign treaty of friendship and mutual assistance.

**July 6, 1960:** Adoption of current MPR constitution.

**1961-65:** Third 5-year plan.

**October 27, 1961:** MPR admitted to UN.

**June 1962:** MPR becomes member of Soviet-organized CEMA.

**December 26, 1962:** MPR and People's Republic of China sign border demarcation agreement.

**June 30, 1964:** MPR and USSR sign a 20-year treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, renewable for 10 more years, replacing 1946 treaty.

**1966-70:** Fourth 5-year plan.

**January 28, 1968:** Decree published by the presidium of the People's Great Hural reorganizing government ministries and commissions.

**July 5, 1969:** The term of the People's Great Hural changed from 3 to 4 years.

**1971-75:** Fifth 5-year plan.

**February 19, 1972:** Japan and MPR agree to exchange diplomatic representation.

**1976-80:** Sixth 5-year plan.

**October 19, 1976:** USSR and MPR sign border treaty and mutual cooperation pact.

**March 1977:** Japan and MPR sign economic cooperation agreement.

**May 6, 1977:** German Democratic Republic and MPR sign treaty of friendship and cooperation.

**July 1977:** Algeria and MPR sign agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation.

**August 5, 1977:** Hungary and MPR sign agreement regulating the question of dual citizenship.

**March 27, 1978:** Laos and MPR sign agreement on economic cooperation.

**June 1978:** North Korea and MPR revise cooperative programs.

**1981-85:** Seventh 5-year plan.

developing the coal industry. This plan also encourages teaching the Russian language in Mongolian schools. Improvements in the health and living standard of the people continue as fundamental goals in the latest plan. Those goals of primary interest to the Soviet Union are on or ahead of schedule, though many other targets are lagging in comparison.

Despite some progress, Mongolia has been unable to achieve economic independence. A turnover tax is the mainstay of the rising M.P.R. budget and has financed a vast expansion of educational and other public services and a great deal of construction, but the output still cannot meet the rising cost of imports needed to support economic development. Foreign aid is necessary and continues to come from the Soviet Union—the principal source of

credit—and the Soviet-led members of CEMA. Since World War II, the U.S.S.R. has supported a total M.P.R. deficit on visible trade accounts of more than \$500 million. Considerable technical assistance has also come from the U.S.S.R. and several East European countries. In the early 1960s, the People's Republic of China also advanced more than \$100 million in grants and credits and, until recently, had made available thousands of its laborers to overcome a shortage in Mongolia.

#### **U.S.-MONGOLIAN POLICY**

The U.S. Government has never recognized Mongolia as an independent state, does not recognize the "Mongolian People's Republic," and does not maintain diplomatic relations with Mongolia.

The Mongolian People's Republic is represented at the United Nations by a mission in New York.