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POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF INNER MONGOLIA

On 9 August 1945, when the USSR declared war on Japan, the people of Inner Mongolia responded by organizing the Inner Mongolian People's Self-Defense Army (now incorporated into the Inner Mongolian People's Liberation Army). Subsequently in November 1945, Western Inner Mongolia established a Joint Organization Council for the Inner Mongolia Autonomy Movement, and in December 1945, the East Mongolia Autonomous Government was established. On 3 March 1946, representatives from eastern and western Mongolia met at Ch'eng-to under the auspices of the CCP and organized a joint council for the Inner Mongolian Autonomy Movement, under the leadership of Yun Che (an alternate member of the Central Committee of the CCP) and Po-yen-man-tu.

On 1 May 1947, a representative assembly met at Wang-yeh-miao and passed a draft bill laying down the principles for the establishment of an autonomous government, and on 5 May the formation of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Government was proclaimed. Wang-yeh-miao, renamed Wu-lan-huo-t'e, was made the capital city. Local administrative jurisdictions were set up on four levels, namely, leagues (corresponding to provinces), banners (corresponding to hsien or counties), Na-t'u-h'o-chi-su-mu (corresponding to ch'ü or districts), and Ai-li, Ka-ch'ü, and Pa-k' (which correspond to towns and villages).

The Inner Mongolian Autonomous Government's territory is composed of the leagues and banners in Northeast Manchuria and in the four provinces of Jehol, Chahar, Suiyuan, and Ningxia. The Yu-tzu-li-mu, Chao-wu-ta, Hsing-an, Na-wen-mu-jen, and Hu-lun-pei-erh Leagues, all in the Northeast, are known collectively as Eastern Mongolia Tung Meng. The Yu-hsi-lin-hsiang-lo, I-k'o-chao, Wu-su-ch'a-pu, Ch'a-ha-erh (Chahar), and Pa-yen-t'a-la Leagues, and the Ningxia-Mongolia sector Fu in the four Inner Mongolian provinces are collectively termed Western Mongolia Hsi Meng. All together there are 11 leagues and one sector, with 79 banners. The area of the whole territory amounts to approximately 1,500,000 square kilometers, containing population of 11,400,000 of whom 2 million belong to the Inner Mongolian tribes. Several banners in Suiyuan and Ningxia have not yet been completely liberated.

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