

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

1. Evidences of satellite status:

- a. Mongolian People's Army, which achieved victory in July 1921, was organized and equipped at Kyakhta on Soviet soil.
- b. Large Soviet force also occupied Mongolia at this time.
- c. Soviet force was not withdrawn until 1925.
- d. Soviet troops had reentered Mongolia by 1935, ostensibly to help Mongols repel Japanese border attacks. Soviets were thereafter better able to assure the rise of pro-Soviet Mongols to positions of power, e.g. Choybalsan.
- e. After the death of Stalin, Mongolia adhered to the new prescription of collective leadership, and the prime minister relinquished the party leadership.
- f. Joint stock companies, dominated by the Soviet Union, are responsible for the exploitation of important resources, e.g. petroleum.
- g. Members of the Mongol delegation seeking membership in the United Nations carried passports issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow.
- h. So far, the USSR has not allowed Mongolia to engage in bilateral diplomatic contact with nations outside the Communist bloc.

2. Background:

At present Outer Mongolia is known as a "people's republic" -- the Mongolian People's Republic -- in official Communist literature. Formally, Mongolia is not a part of the USSR. Actually, it is a satellite government of the Soviet Union, with which it is tied economically, politically, and by a military alliance. Its status as a virtual colony of the Soviet Union in the Far East casts doubt on the "independence" and "sovereignty" claimed for it.

From 1921, when the new Soviet government sent military forces to Mongolia, the USSR has constantly worked to exclude Chinese and Japanese influence in the area and to eliminate Mongol nationalists. After the Soviet and "revolutionary" Mongols coup of July 1921, the USSR became the main arbiter of Mongolia's internal politics.

Reliable students of Mongolian affairs, in particular F. S. Mansvetov and Dr. Poppe, take the view that the Mongolian People's Republic is a satellite of the USSR in much the same sense that Manchoukuo was a satellite of Japan.

a. Internal control

The main Soviet agent in Mongolia is the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP), that is, the Communist party of Mongolia. The MPRP is the recipient of the Soviet demands that are made upon the Mongolian people. As the only political party in Mongolia, it is in absolute control of the government. The MPRP has explicitly stated that "there is no foundation for the existence of another political party in our country" -- to quote a broadcast from Ulan Bator in 1954.

There can be little doubt that the Mongolian Communist party is controlled by Moscow. Historically, it has followed and complied with changes in the international Communist "line" as set forth in Moscow. More recently, in April 1954, the Central Committee of the MPRP "collectivized" party leadership, in accordance with organizational changes that had already taken place in the Soviet and satellite Communist parties.

b. Soviet control of foreign relations

The foreign policy of Mongolia, too, is undoubtedly controlled and directed by the USSR. Since the incorporation in 1944 of Tannu-Tuva into the USSR [REDACTED], diplomatic relations were maintained only with the Soviet Union. At present, such relations are restricted to Communist regimes. Members of the Mongol delegation seeking membership in the United Nations carried passports issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow.

In 1936, the Soviet Union concluded with Mongolia a ten-year agreement binding both parties in case of military attack to give each other all assistance including military aid. In February 1946, the pact with the USSR was renewed, without mention of any period of duration for the alliance.

In the Sino-Soviet treaty of 14 August 1945 the USSR secured from the Republic of China a pledge to abide by the results of a plebiscite to be taken among the Mongols on the question of independence from China. The subsequent, nonsecret vote, taken on 20 October 1945 showed a 100 percent preference for "independence," and on 5 January 1946, the Chinese Nationalist Government recognized this new international status for Mongolia.

Since 1948 the USSR has permitted the MPR regime to assume a more independent posture in its international dealings. So far, however, the USSR has not allowed the MPR to engage in bilateral diplomatic contact with nations outside the Communist bloc. On October 15, 1948 the MPR established diplomatic relations with the Communist regime in North Korea, almost 27 years after the MPR had received Soviet recognition (November 5, 1921). In comparatively rapid succession thereafter, the MPR agreed to exchange diplomatic representatives with Albania (May 17, 1949), Communist China (October 6, 1949), the "German Democratic Republic" (April 13, 1950), Poland (April 14, 1950), Bulgaria (April 20, 1950), Czechoslovakia (April 25, 1950), Hungary (April 28, 1950), and Rumania (April 29, 1950). Progress toward actual exchanges has been desultory. At present, the MPR regime has ambassadors at Moscow, Peiping, and P'yongyang; its ambassador to the Soviet Union is concurrently accredited to the governments of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the "German Democratic Republic," Hungary, Poland, and Rumania, and usually makes an annual official call on the chiefs of these governments. The USSR, Communist China, North Korea, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the "German Democratic Republic," and Poland now have ambassadors at Ulan Bator (Ulaan Baatar), the MPR capital; the Albanian Ambassador accredited to Mongolia resides at Peiping, but the Hungarian Ambassador resides in Moscow.

c. Bid for participation in international bodies

In October 1946, the Mongolian People's Republic asked for membership on the Allied Far Eastern Commission, and for a share in Japanese reparations, stating that the regime had suffered 675 casualties during the war. Neither request was granted.

In 1946 and again in 1947, the USSR sponsored Mongolia's application for membership to the United Nations. Both times the application was denied. The Republic of China, which had supported the application in 1946, changed its vote in 1947, charging Mongol "armed incursions on Chinese territory." The latest report of an alleged popular demand in Mongolia for admission to the UN was in October 1950.

d. Relations with Communist China

Aside from the USSR, Communist China has been Mongolia's most active diplomatic partner.

On 6 October 1949, the Communist Governments at Peiping and Ulan Bator agreed to establish diplomatic relations, but it was not until 14 February 1950, that the Soviet and Chinese Communist Governments agreed between themselves to recognize the "independent" position of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Communist China is the only other country, besides the USSR, that has concluded a formal agreement with the Mongolian regime to promote "economic and cultural cooperation." A 10-year renewable agreement for this purpose was signed at Peiping on 4 October 1952. The agreement automatically continues in force for another ten years unless specifically terminated by one of the parties.

As a probable indication of Soviet direction concerning Mongolian matters, the agreement followed the visit of both premiers Chou En-lai and Tsedenbal to Moscow. Furthermore, Mongolia and Communist China have not entered into an overt military alliance similar to the Soviet-Mongol alliance of 1946, because the USSR probably still wishes to retain the ultimate responsibility for Mongolia's defense.