MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

TRADE UNIONS. Membership of trade unions is estimated at 4,500 out of a work force of 17,000.

COMMUNICATIONS. The harbour has an area of 47 acres, depth at the entrance 90 ft, and alongside the quay 24 ft at least. The 1.6m. km of main line passing through the country is operated by French National Railways (SNCF).

Telephones numbered 19,303 in 1974. Monaco issues its own postage-stamps. Radio Monte Carlo broadcasts 2 commercial programmes in French and Italian on long-, medium- and short-waves. Radio Monte Carlo owns 55% of Radio Monte Carlo Relay Station on Cyprus and 80% of Radio Monte Carlo is owned by France. The foreign service is dedicated exclusively to religious broadcasts and is maintained by free-will contributions. It operates in 36 languages under the name ‘Trans World Radio’ and has relay facilities on Bonaire, West Indies, and is planning to build relay facilities in the southern parts of Africa. Télé Monte-Carlo broadcasts 1 TV programme. Number of receivers: radio, 6,700; TV, 16,000.

British Consul-General (resident in Nice): I. C. L. Alexander, OBE.
USA Consul (resident in Nice): Eleanor Hicks.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE

La Gorce, P. M. de, Monaco. Lausanne, 1969

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Bügd Nayramdakh Mongol Ard Uls

HISTORY. 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. On 31 March 1921 a Provisional People’s Government was established which declared the independence of Mongolia and on 5 Nov. 1921 signed a treaty with Soviet Russia annulling all previous unequal treaties and establishing friendly relations. On 26 Nov. 1924 the Government proclaimed the country the Mongolian People’s Republic.


Relations with the USSR were based on treaties of friendship and mutual aid (27 Feb. 1946), trade (17 Dec. 1957), economic and technical assistance (9 Sept. 1960), now replaced by a 20-year treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance (15 Jan. 1966).

Relations with China were based on treaties of economic and cultural co-operation (4 Oct. 1952), economic and technical aid (29 Aug. 1956), friendship and mutual aid (31 May 1960), commerce (26 April 1961 and 18 March 1963) and a border agreement (26 Dec. 1962). Sino-Mongolian relations have deteriorated since the estrangement between China and USSR.


CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT. According to the fourth constitution (1960) power is vested in the People’s Great Khural of deputies elected for 3 years by universal suffrage of voters over 18 years of age on a basis of 1 deputy per 2,500 inhabitants. It elects from its number 9 members of the Presidency, which carries on current state affairs. De facto power is in the hands of the only political party, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary (i.e., Communist) Party, which had 58,048 members and candidates in 1971. The youth organization had over 90,000 members in 1970.
The last general election took place on 24 June 1973; 336 deputies were elected.

**National flag**: Red–sky–blue–red (vertical), with a golden 5-pointed star and under it the golden *soyombo* emblem on the red stripe nearest to the flag-pole.

The **Chairman of the Presidium of the Khural** and head of state is Yumjaagiin Tsedenbal, who is also First Secretary of the People’s Revolutionary Party. The **Prime Minister** is Dr. Jambyn Batmunkh. The other members of the Politburo of the Party, are: D. Maydar, First Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman, State Construction Council; N. Jagvaral, Deputy Prime Minister; N. Luvsanravdan, D. Molomjamts, S. Jalanarjav, T. Ragcha, S. Luvsan, B.-O. Altangedel. Ministers not in the Politburo include: Chairman, State Planning Commission: D. Sodnom; Minister of Defence: Gen. B. Dorj; Minister of Public Security: Bugyn Dezhid; Foreign Minister: Lodongiin Rinchin; Minister of Foreign Trade: Yë. Ochir.

**AREA AND POPULATION.** Area, 1,565,000 sq. km (604,095 sq. miles); population (1974), 1·4m. (527,400 urban; 50% male in 1970). Density, 0·8 per sq. km. Birth rate (1968), 42 per 1,000; death rate, 9 per 1,000. Rate of increase, 1970, 2·8%. Expectation of life, 65 years. The population is predominantly made up of Mongolian peoples (75 % Khalkha). There is a Turkic Kazakh minority (4·3 % of the population) and 10 Mongol minorities. The official language is Mongol.

The Republic is administratively divided into 2 cities (Ulan Bator, the capital, population, 282,000 in 1971, and Darkhan, population, 30,000 in 1972), and 18 provinces (aimag). Local government is administered by People’s Deputies’ Khurals. The provinces are subdivided into districts (somon).

**RELIGION.** Tibetan Buddhist Lamaism was the prevalent form of religion. The church was suppressed in the 1930s, and only one functioning monastery exists today, at Ulan Bator.

**EDUCATION.** Schooling begins at the age of 8. There are 4-, 7-, 8- and 10-year schools. In 1973 there were 34 300 children in kindergartens, 284,000 pupils in ‘general’ schools and 21,400 in institutes and technical schools in Mongolia and abroad. There is a state university (founded 1942) at Ulan Bator (40 professors, 240 lecturers and 2,500 students in 1967), and other institutes of higher learning (teacher training, medicine, agriculture, economics, etc.) under the supervision of an Academy of Sciences (founded 1953; reorganized, 1961). In 1970 there were 8,289 students in institutes of higher learning, and some 3,000 students a year are sent to study in the USSR and Eastern Europe.

In 1946 the Mongolian alphabet was replaced by one based on Russian, but now enjoys a limited revival.

**CINEMAS.** In 1970 there were 17 cinemas and 446 mobile cinemas.

**NEWSPAPERS (1971).** The Party daily paper *Ollen* (‘Truth’) has a circulation of 107,500. There are 35 other newspapers.

**HEALTH AND WELFARE.** In 1973 it was estimated that there was 1 doctor per 506 citizens, and 99 hospital beds per 10,000 of the population. Old-age and disablement pensions varied from 125 to 800 tugriks per month in 1970.

**FINANCE.** **Currency.** 100 möngö = 1 tugrik. Official exchange rates: £1 = 7·91 tugriks; 1 rouble = 4·44 tugriks.

**Budget (in 1m. tugriks):**

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>1,785</td>
<td>1,860</td>
<td>1,920</td>
<td>2,370</td>
<td>2,620</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>1,770</td>
<td>1,843</td>
<td>1,913</td>
<td>2,360</td>
<td>2,610</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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1 Estimates.

In the 1971–75 planning period 5,500m. tugriks were invested in the national