

«NORDPOLITIK» OUTCOME AND
ROK'S MAJOR FOREIGN POLICY
DIRECTIONS

By B. Lhagva

The author basing his analysis on materials from the South Korean press, singles out the following factors as essential to accomplish major political and economic task of South Korea's «Nordpolitik» announced in 1988: Impact of the external circumstances surrounding the Korean Peninsula; North-South Korean talks, trade and economic relations; and difficulties that face them,

The paper deals with the ROK's current foreign policy directions which include: expansion and development of relations with the countries of Northeast Asia; Korean unification; development of fruitful economic cooperation with the APR countries,

PRAGMATISM AS FOUNDATION OF
MONGOLIAN FOREIGN POLICY
IN THE 90S

By G. Tömörchuluun

The author analyses the development of conceptual foundations of foreign policies of various states in international relations and comes to a conclusion: Mongolia, both in terms of external political and economic relations, should follow a pragmatic policy which combines two important trends—realistic and liberal schools. As regards the practical policy this country, while following the line of openness, it should not stick to permanent neutrality but instead an ad hoc neutrality on certain specific issues. Proceeding from non-alignment she has to balance its relationship with the two neighbours and to use such factors which could promote other big powers' interests in Mongolia

THE UNIQUE CHALLENGES
FACING MONGOLIA AS IT ADAPTS
ITS NOMADIC SOCIALIST ECONOMY
TO THE FREE MARKET SYSTEM

By Dr. Alicia J. Campi (USA), Abridged

Today venerable free market theories are being sold to the Mongol nation as the sole solution to the country's serious economic ills. Failure of key elements of such free market policy initiatives as price reforms and currency adjustments, to alleviate hardship and move the economy along historically predictable paths has been attributed to inaction or ineptitude on the part of the Mongols. While such explanations are partly valid, this paper maintains that many economic reforms will only have limited results because foreign and even domestic economists and economic planners are not considering the unique features of Mongolia's nomadic economy which invalidate some of the basic notions of a free market economy. Such tenets of economic theory as wealth accumulation, the innate desire of individuals to acquire material goods, and methods of manipulating individual spending/saving habits may not hold true in Mongolia. This does not mean that Mongols are «doing it wrong». Rather, it seems to indicate that the historical relic of nomadism layered with socialism, is an active economic culture with its own laws and dynamics that must be further studied and understood if true economic reform and modernization is to be carried out successfully in Mongolia. The author dwells at length on this basic idea.

TUMEN ZASAGTU KHANIS POLICY
ON STATE AND RELIGION

By N. Ishjamts

In this paper academician Ishjamts deals with Tumen Zasagtu Khan's (1558-1593) role and activity in overcoming the feudal disintegration of the Mongol State during XIV–XVIII centuries and in restoring the country's unity. More particularly Tumen Zasagtu Khan renewed the great Mongol Law (Ih Tsaaz); He maintained with China such relations as to protect Mongolia's independence and sovereignty; It was at his initiative that Buddhism began to spread more widely in Mongolia; Tumen Zasagtu Khan persistently tried to unite the Mongol princely domes on many vital issues affecting the country's fate and future. These are the new conclusions the author has come to after his comparative studies on differing opinions among scholars concerning this particular question.