

SUMMARIES

21 ST CENTURY: COUNTRIES IN ASIA AND OCEANIA

O. Nyamdavaa

In this article the author set oneself the task of synthesizing of the present political, economic and ecological situation of the countries in Asia and Oceania and to define their future perspectives.

According to the author the improving political background in the region could be served as a basic core of co-operation between the countries in Asia and Oceania for the forthcoming 21st century while their role, played in the sphere of world trade and economics has already become an evidence. Under this circumstance, he emphasized, that Mongolia should make their own choice in compliance with her peculiarity instead of blind imitation of developed market.

The evergrowing efforts of the countries in the region against environmental pollution and the AIDS were mentioned in the article and the role played or to be played in the region by such powers as the USA, Japan, Russian Federation, China, India and others were described more or less in detail.

On the other hand, the author also gave his account with regard to the favourable affect might be produced upon the regional co-operation of the countries in Asia and the Pacific through the regional organizations, including the Asia and the Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Pacific Economic Co-operation Conference (PECC), North-East Organization for Co-operation and the East Asia Economic Group and he concluded that Mongolia's part and its importance to have a clear policy towards how to work with these organizations.

THE MONGOL-VIETNAMESE RELATIONS IN CURRENT STAGE

**Le Van Zyong
S. Dashtsevel**

The authors emphasis on the need of new approach for all countries among which for Vietnam and Mongolia who hold traditional co-operations so far, in their relations with the rest of the world. Such necessity is being derived from the present day new trends formulated under one or another conceptions such as «Common Market» or «World-wide Labour Division and others.

According of the authors Vietnam is paying more attention to the expanding of her relations with its neighbouring countries, and Mongolia is being guided by the principle to shift from single supported policy to the multi-supported one. They assumed that despite of the temporary slowdown of trade and economic relations between the two countries for certain period there are still greater possibilities to develop further their traditional relations with more success in all fields of trade, economic, culture, science and technology.

The article said that in making their correct choice for cooperation circumstanced by the principles of market system the two countries are hoped, however, to consider those traditional directions and branches of their cooperation which were growing in the past between Mongolia and Vietnam.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS IN KOREA:
EXPERIENCE AND LESSON

Acad. D. Baatar
Acad. N. Ishjarts

The authors aimed to make public access of their acquaintance with the Republic of Korean experience in the field of science and technology development, of higher educational status, its policy, experience and lessons. For that purpose they submitted also their own proposals and considerations based on their recent visit to the Republic of Korea.

Thanks to the advanced system of scientific and educational establishments and well-organized science policy Korea has reached to the level of highly developed countries and became one of the four tigers of Asia.

The functions of two Academies of Korea, namely that of the Korean National Academy and the Academy of Korean Studies were given in detail in the article. Thus, measures such as submission of proposal and recommendations to the Government, management of scientific cooperation at an international level, holding of conferences and seminars, granting of Academic prizes etc, are included in the competence of the Korean National Academy, and the Academy of Korean Studies which has several branches, institutes, divisions and departments is fully funded by the Government of Korea and carried out both fundamental and applied researches under allround aegis of the State and Government. As a rule, many of the research institutes belonging to the Academies of Science and Technology are received financial allowance fully or partially from the Government.

The distinguishid scientists of Korea had made a conclusion that in the USA, Western Europe and Japan science itself is mainly comprehended in the system of education. Such kind of management is, perhaps, available in the highly developed country as the USA. In this regard, countries in Asia are not so well accustames to such advantage, and therefore, we should avoid going to the extremes-transferring Academy institutes to universities-said the article.

ZHUHAI: SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE OF CHINA

Ch. Battsetseg

In this article the author noted that Zhuhai is standing from the very beginning of its foundation in 1980 on the very point of innovatory search. It was decided to set up a whole economic complex where industry would be played main role and where would be developed also tourism, trade, agriculture, animal husbandry and commercial housing construction.

The article emphasized that in the Zhuhai special economic there are functioning always 2 thousand foreign and joint enterprises or enterprises carrying out production on the principles of cooperation with foreign parthers.

During the 90 s the strategy of development fot Zhuhai's special economic zone was to concentrate all potentials and orientate the economy on outside world, to improve structure of production.

The author concluded that the Chinese experience is showing the necessity of effective utilization of foreign investment, improvement of commodity-money relations in order to attract foreign investment, avoidance of bureaucratic management as well as creation of system, allowing direct contact of economic units as between themselves as well as with foreign partners.

ECONOMIC REFORM AND FOREIGN TRADE OF MONGOLIA: THEIR PERSPECTIVE

Kim Soo Yong

In this paper presented to the Second Meeting of Mongol-Korean: scholars the author made an analysis and gave his estimation on what effect produced the democratic change that began during the early 1990s on the policy, structure and further direction and tendencies of the country's economic, monetary-finance, foreign trade and other main branches.

Besides the determination of effect and influence of such factors as relations of the two countries, Asian economic region and others on the further direction and tendencies of Mongolia's economic development, the author also laid stress on the importance of correct and effective use of our country's own natural resources, educational level of population and other factors.

HISTORICAL TRADITION OF MONGOLIA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS

Academicien N. Ishjamts

Recent archeological findings prove the trace of human population on our territory that lived as early as 700 thousand years.

The author considered, however, that the source of historical traditions of foreign relations should be attributed to the early Mongolian states such as the Hunnu (Hsinng-nu) State, Hsian Bei (Hsien-pi) and particularly to that of from the unified state of Mongolia under the Chinggis Khan period. Thus, the Hunnu State had signed a treaty with the Han dynasty of ancient China in 198 B. C. and their frontier was first time established by the Great Wall.

The other great success of foreign policy, according to the author, is the fact, that the Mongolian rulers had borrowed yellow religion (Lamaism) from Tibet, not from the Ming Dynasty of China. It was served as a method to keep and protect Mongolia's independence from her neighbouring great powers and to develop their motherland (Mongolia) in peace and harmony. Historical events such as the foundation of Erdene Džuu Monastery and the incarnation of His Holiness the Ondor Gegeen Zanabazar are testify, the above mentioned argument. On the other hand, the failure of Zanabazar as to become a subject of Manchu was interpreted by the author, relying on Manchu, Chinese and Mongolian sources as a result of Zanabazar's estimation that Manchu is small and frail than Russia and, therefore, it is possible to get Mongolia's state independence in the future.

In is true that the Mongol state is weakened under the Manchu co-

lonization and had brought a lot of loss and trouble to the Mongols, but the Manchus couldn't cut off the historical tradition of foreign relations of Mongolia, and that is why, following the victory of the 1911 national freedom revolution, Mongolia was able to declare her independence and to carry out subtle foreign policy and diplomatic actions without much problem—said the author.

It is also described in the article that during the 1921 popular revolution in Mongolia there were politicians of both school of religious and secular trends and their state and religion combined foreign policy tradition was remained alive.

A part from that politicians and diplomats of Mongolia had already began to learn from the modern foreign service practice of Russia and Europe, but the repression of these intellectuals during the 30s was a great loss to the people and the country—concluded the article.

REVIEW ARTICLE ON TURKOLOGICAL STUDIES IN MONGOLIA

M. Khurmethkan

Turkological studies in Mongolia was developed by two branches. The first one is applied to the studies of earliest Turk inscriptions and archaeology

The present article deals with the contributions made by Mongolian scholars in the studies of monuments of Runic inscriptions found on the Mongolian territory.

The other direction of Mongolia's Turkology is Mongolia's Turkic speaking people, particularly the ethnography, language, history and culture of the Kazaks of Bayan-Ulgei studied by B. Bazykhan, H. Islam, H. Hovd-Abai and other scholars. Readers will be acquainted with the results of their investigations from this article.

Finally, the author noted that a new period of Turkological studies in Mongolia is being started during the course of latest few years thanks to the democratic move in the country.

MONGOL-AMERICAN RELATIONS: PAST AND PRESENT

Ts. Puntsagnorov

The author described certain actions made by the Bogdo Khagaant Mongol State in order to establish diplomatic relations with the USA during the years of 1911 to 1919 and their failure under the then existing unfavourable foreign and domestic conditions.

The author studied Mongol-American relations of the post-revolutionary period with its development and level that have been reached. Relying on source materials he also gave the main picture of Mongol-American relations following the years of establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and during the years of democratic change in Mongolia.

The article ended with the author's remark making a stress on the importance of defining the future direction and trends of relations of the two countries now when possibilities are arrived to develop our relations all-roundedly.