

MEMORANDUM

**ATTACHED TO THE APPLICATION SUB-
MITTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC FOR
MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

**ULAN-BATOR
1957**

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ATTACHED TO THE APPLICATION SUBMITTED BY THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S RE-
PUBLIC FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS

*(Brief résumé concerning state, eco-
nomic and cultural life in the Mongo-
lian People's Republic.)*

GENERAL INFORMATION. The Mongolian People's Republic is situated in Central Asia. It is bordered by the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese People's Republic. The country covers an area of 1,531,000 sq. km.

All the land and water expanses of this territory and the air space above them are under the sole jurisdiction of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The Mongolian People's Republic has a population of about one million people, consisting chiefly of Khalkhas and other Mongolian nationalities. Kazakhs, Uzbeks and other nationalities of the Turkic language group reside on its territory.

Mongolia is one of the most ancient countries of Asia. The state established by the ancestors of the Mongolian people dates from the third century B.C. The Mongolian Empire took shape at the beginning of the 13th century. When at the end of the 14th century this Empire disintegrated, Mongolia preserved its political independence until the 17th century. Owing to the internecine strife waged by the feudal overlords, it was subjugated by Manchu invaders towards the end of the 17th century. As a result of the national-liberation movement in 1911, the 200-year-old alien yoke was overthrown and an autonomous Mongolian state (Outer Mongolia) established, an event which was a big step towards the rebirth of national independence.

Mongolia became a sovereign state in 1921 as a result of the victory of the National Revolution. From 1921 until 1924 Mongolia was a constitutional monarchy. In November 1924 the First Congress of People's Representatives—the Grand National Khural—proclaimed the Mongolian People's Republic.