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**CHINA-MONGOLIA RELATIONS, 1980-84:
ANALYSIS AND CHRONOLOGY**

*A Report Prepared under an Interagency Agreement
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Library of Congress*

May 1984

Author: Beth Green

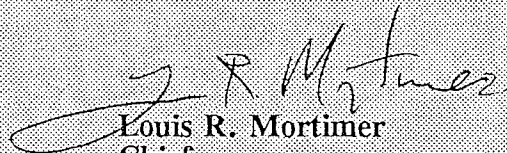
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PREFACE

This analysis and chronology were prepared in support of estimates on relations between China and the Mongolian People's Republic. It surveys bilateral exchanges since 1980 from the political, military, economic and technological, and social and cultural perspectives.

The analysis and chronology are based on open source data through 1 May 1984. Word processing was accomplished by Angela Bloom.

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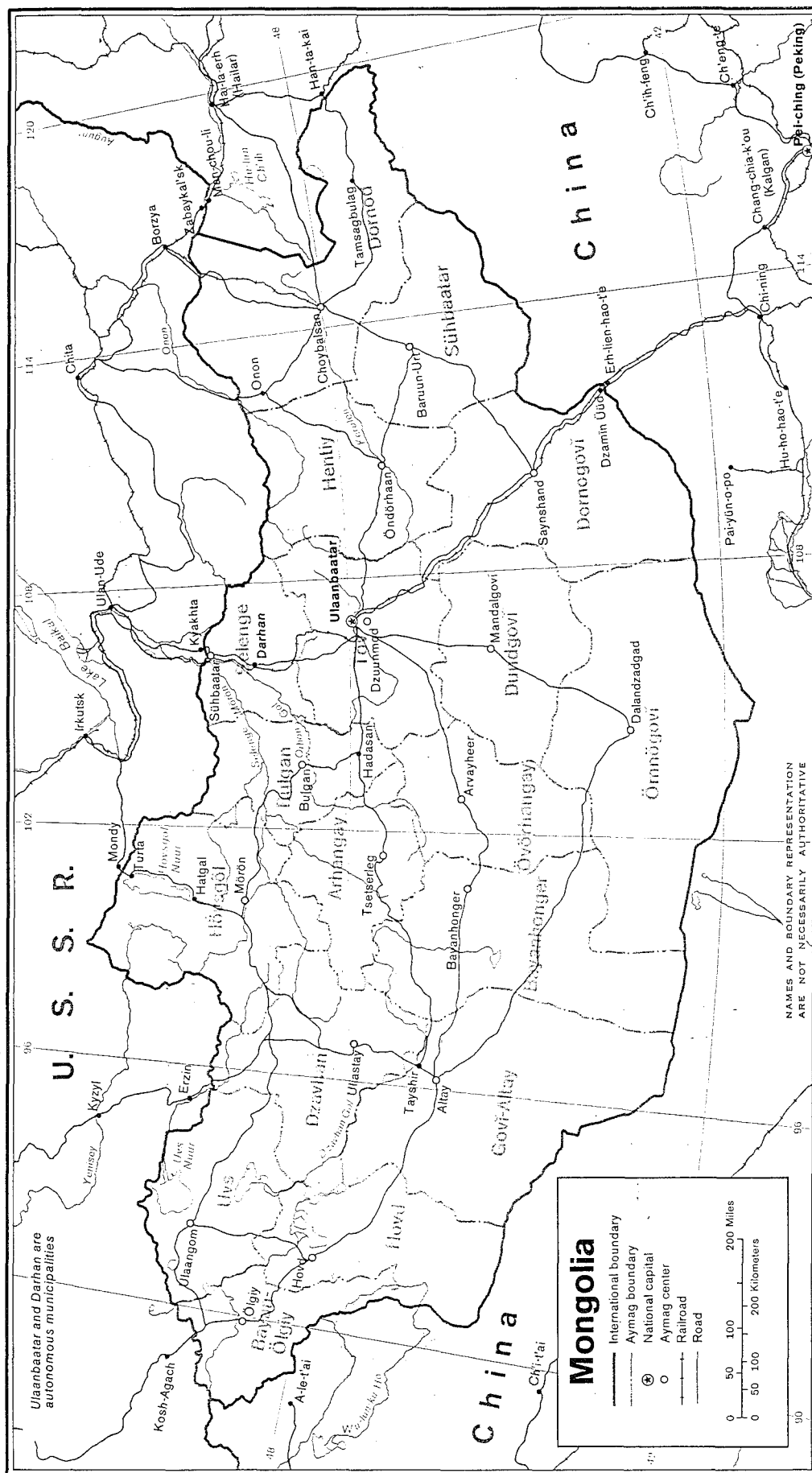
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SUMMARY

Mongolia's geographical location, between China and the Soviet Union, its two large and powerful neighbors, has influenced its history and continues to affect its present-day development. For historical reasons, Mongolia deeply distrusts Chinese intentions toward its sovereignty and relies on Moscow to guard against a perceived threat from China. In ongoing Sino-Soviet consultations on normalization of relations, Beijing includes the Soviet troops stationed in Mongolia as one of the three obstacles to an improved relationship (the other two being the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and Soviet aid to the Vietnamese in Kampuchea). Since Ulaanbaatar does not want to lose Soviet military support, it endorses Moscow's official position that the "obstacles" involve third parties and should not be discussed with China.

There have been only limited bilateral exchanges between Mongolia and China since 1980. Politically, their relations are "cool," marked by a lack of party-to-party relations and periodic expulsions of Chinese diplomats and nationals. The expulsion of a large number of Chinese from Mongolia in May 1983 only slightly damaged bilateral relations, since trade and other exchanges resumed by the end of the year. The two countries exchange a modest amount of commodities annually; they also meet periodically to discuss their border railway. Mongols on the two sides of the border have very little contact with each other save a limited exchange of mail.

The late 1983 visit to China of the first Mongolian sports team in 20 years was an indication of slightly improved bilateral relations. In most aspects, Sino-Mongolian relations are parallel to Sino-Soviet relations. In addition, the Mongolian people harbor an intense distrust of China which is expressed in the strident criticism of Chinese policies in the Mongolian media. Although low-level exchanges between the two countries may continue to increase slightly, China-Mongolia relations will remain restrained in the near future.



Map of Mongolia

CHINA-MONGOLIA RELATIONS, 1980-84: ANALYSIS AND CHRONOLOGY

1. BACKGROUND

Mongolia is an underdeveloped and sparsely populated country wedged between its two powerful neighbors, China and the Soviet Union. Its geopolitical location has influenced much of Mongolia's history and continues to have a decisive effect on Mongolia's development. Since declaring independence from China in 1921, Mongolia has relied on its northern neighbor to avoid returning to Chinese control. Because of its strategic location as both a buffer state and a potential military launching pad, Mongolia's future is inextricably linked to Sino-Soviet relations. In the recent consultations on normalization between Beijing and Moscow, China has included Soviet troops stationed in Mongolia as one of the three obstacles to improved relations (the other two being a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and discontinuance of support for the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea). While a breakthrough in any of the three areas is unlikely, a minor, symbolic force reduction along the Sino-Soviet or Sino-Mongolian border would be the simplest way for Moscow to make a conciliatory gesture. Ulaanbaatar does not want to risk losing Soviet protection against China, and so ardently supports the official Soviet opinion that the border troops concern only Mongolia and the Soviet Union, and are not to be discussed with China.

Mongolia, a Soviet client state, follows Soviet direction in domestic and foreign policy matters. In addition, Mongolia's historical relationship with China, especially as a vassal state during the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), has provided Mongolian leaders with an intense distrust of Chinese intentions toward their territory. Ulaanbaatar claims that Beijing has not yet officially renounced the "Maoist policy" of annexing Mongolia, although Beijing formally recognized Mongolia's status as a independent nation after they established diplomatic relations in 1949. The fact that more Mongols live in the Inner Mongolia (Nei Mongol) Autonomous Region of China than in the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) itself only exacerbates Ulaanbaatar's concern about maintaining its sovereignty.

2. POLITICAL RELATIONS

Since 1980 political relations between China and Mongolia can be described as "cool" at best. Party-to-party relations are nonexistent. In 1980, for the first time since the Cultural Revolution, a Chinese diplomat was expelled from Mongolia on espionage charges. In 1982 the first border inspection talks were held since the border protocol was signed originally in 1964, a positive step toward further developing cooperation.

In May 1983, in an about-face from signs of increasingly warmer relations, the Mongolian Government began a large-scale expulsion of Chinese nationals residing in Ulaanbaatar. The Mongolian Government charged the Chinese with not engaging in "socially useful" work and violating laws, and when they refused resettlement to remote state farms, Ulaanbaatar "permitted" them to return to China. This move was perplexing, coming as it did when Sino-Soviet relations were showing tentative signs of improvement. Although it is most likely that the

expulsions were approved by Moscow, they may also indicate an ability for independent action by Mongolia. In either case, the incident faded rather quickly from public attention after Beijing protested. By the end of 1983, Mongolian railway and sports delegations visited China, demonstrating that the expulsions had only slightly damaged relations. In February 1984, the Chinese Ambassador in Ulaanbaatar instructed Chinese nationals still residing in Mongolia that, to avoid becoming an unwelcome presence, they should:

respect Mongolian customs and habits, observe the policies and laws of the Mongolian Government, get along well with the Mongolian people, actively participate in local construction, and make new contributions to promoting the friendship between the Chinese and Mongolian peoples.

3. MILITARY RELATIONS AND THE SINO-SOVIET BORDER ISSUE

There are no relations between the military forces of Mongolia and China. Soviet troops and weapons deployed in Mongolia are the main stay of Mongolia's defense, and the most controversial factor in China-Mongolia relations. Beijing views Soviet troops along the Sino-Mongolian border as one of the three obstacles to improved relations with the Soviet Union. While China claims these troops are part of the Soviet threat to Chinese security, Moscow insists that it is a "third party" issue and cannot be considered a precondition to Sino-Soviet normalization. Ulaanbaatar agrees with Moscow and maintains that the Soviet troops are stationed temporarily "to safeguard, together with the Mongolian People's Army (MPA), the state independence and territorial integrity of the MPR."² Ulaanbaatar's primary concern is not to lose its Soviet protection as a result of agreements made by its two neighbors as they engage in normalization consultations. Although it is unlikely a substantial breakthrough with regard to any of the three "obstacles" will be made, a symbolic troop reduction along the Sino-Soviet border would be more likely to occur than changes in Soviet policy toward either Kampuchea or Afghanistan.

4. ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL EXCHANGES

Economic relations between China and Mongolia since 1980 have been minimal, as Mongolia is firmly committed to the Soviet Bloc and conducts almost all of its trade with other Bloc members. In the time period under consideration China and Mongolia have conducted commodity exchanges, talks on the border railway, and a discussion on telephone and telegraph communications.

From 1980 to 1984, China and Mongolia have signed commodity exchange protocols annually. Sino-Mongolian trade volume for 1984 is projected to increase 4.7 percent over 1983, for a total of \$4.5 million. The 1984 Mongolian commodity trade delegation toured southern China before returning home, an indication that the talks were congenial.

China and Mongolia also have engaged in periodic talks concerning their border railway. The Sino-Mongolian Border Railway Joint Commission reportedly meets annually, but has been reported on in the available media only twice in the past 4 years. Additionally, a Chinese delegation went to Mongolia in 1982 to discuss upgrading telephone and telegraph circuits between the two countries. News reports did not offer details of the protocol that was signed, but given the

sensitive nature of China-Mongolia relations, it is improbable that any significant exchange of technology was involved.

Mongolia has complained recurrently about Chinese smuggling into Mongolia. In 1982 Ulaanbaatar protested Chinese black marketeering of anti-Mongolian material such as "maps showing a Chinese dragon swallowing Mongolia" and Chinese contraceptive devices "to undermine Mongolia's population growth."³ The Chinese nationals who were expelled in 1983 were charged with "not engaging in socially useful labor" (a euphemism for black marketeering). This provided the rationale for sending them to state farms, and when they refused to be relocated, gave Ulaanbaatar a pretext to "allow" them to return to China.

5. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

The border between the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of China and the MPR, like the Sino-Soviet border, arbitrarily divides people who share common cultures and languages and who previously roamed freely throughout the region as nomadic herders. Although the Sino-Mongolian border has been practically sealed for more than 20 years, visitors to the Chinese side in 1982 learned that a limited exchange of letters between the Mongolian peoples on the two sides had resumed.

In 1982 and 1983 Sino-Mongolian social and cultural exchanges increased over the previous 2-year period. Moreover, in recent years a recurrent ceremony has been the laying of wreaths by Chinese officials at a monument in Zhangbei County, Hebei Province, which honors the Soviet-Mongolian allied personnel who lost their lives aiding China in the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45).

The most significant recent social exchange between the two countries was the November 1983 China visit of a 16-member Mongolian wrestling team--the first Mongolian sports team to visit China in approximately 20 years. The Mongolian team participated in wrestling matches in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. As is often the case with sports exchanges between China and other foreign countries, this event marks a change in Sino-Mongolian relations toward a slightly greater degree of warmth.

The accompanying table, based on exchanges noted in the appendix, tabulates the various types of visits made between the two countries.

China-Mongolia Exchanges, 1980-84					
TYPE OF EXCHANGE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984*
Political	2	0	2	8	2
Economic	1	2	2	2	1
Social	3	2	6	5	3
Total	6	4	10	15	6
*as of April					

6. PROSPECTS

In early 1984 Mongolia's intense suspicion of Chinese aims was reflected in its continued harsh criticism of Chinese policies. Mongolia attacked Beijing's support for Afghan rebels⁴ and the "expansionist and hegemonist aims"⁵ of China toward Vietnam and Kampuchea. The Mongolian media sharply criticized US-China relations during Premier Zhao Ziyang's and President Ronald Reagan's reciprocal visits. Ulaanbaatar cited the "anti-Sovietism and hostility toward the countries of the socialist community" of the "US-Chinese strategic partnership" which will "decrease the chances to preserve peace on our planet."⁶ Mongolia also displayed its sensitivity toward Chinese claims to its territory by vociferously attacking what it termed Chinese distortions of history. Refuting an article by Chinese author Zhang Zhu, the Mongolian new service Montsame insisted that "Mongolia in reality was never a part of China and since ancient times the Mongols lived on their primordial lands. . . ."⁷

Mongolia's strongest denouncements of Chinese policy, however, were reserved for the issue of Soviet troops stationed along the Sino-Mongolian border. Ulaanbaatar has said that "the allegation that their stay poses a threat to China's security is absolutely groundless."⁸ Mongolia claims to be sincerely interested in improved Sino-Soviet and Sino-Mongolian relations, and points out China's lack of response to Ulaanbaatar's proposal for a mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force pact among the Asian and Pacific nations. Ulaanbaatar insists that the Soviet troops stationed in Mongolia are there to safeguard its territory, since China has not renounced the policy of annexing Mongolia.⁹

The prospects for improved Mongolian relations with China are restrained by the Sino-Soviet relationship, Ulaanbaatar's political, military, and economic dependence on Moscow, and most importantly by an inherent Mongolian distrust of Chinese intentions toward Mongolian sovereignty. Mongolian anti-Chinese sentiment is particularly strong. Moreover, because of the close relations between Ulaanbaatar and Moscow, Mongolian foreign relations follow the Soviet lead, and Mongolian relations with China are likely to parallel Sino-Soviet relations. The massive expulsions of Chinese nationals from the MPR in 1983 puzzled observers by deviating from other signs that Moscow was interested in improving relations with Beijing. Events such as this, as well as the strident criticism of China in the Mongolian press, demonstrate that although Ulaanbaatar's stance toward Beijing is determined in Moscow, it is not always identical to Moscow's position. The Soviet Union chooses from time to time to send political messages indirectly through Ulaanbaatar.

In the near term, Sino-Soviet relations have made limited improvements due to increased economic and cultural exchanges. By late 1983 China-Mongolian relations showed a similar warming trend, though on a more modest scale than that between China and the Soviet Union. The MPR's overwhelming concern is that it not lose Soviet support as a result of Sino-Soviet normalization. This concern, as well as Mongolian anti-Chinese sentiment, will probably keep Ulaanbaatar's rhetoric highly critical of China's policies and will make any substantial breakthrough in China-Mongolia relations very unlikely.

NOTES

¹Xinhua Domestic Service broadcast from Ulaanbaatar, in Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Daily Report: China (hereafter FBIS/China), 3 February 1984, p. D6.

²Montsame Ulaanbaatar, Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Daily Report: Asia & Pacific (hereafter FBIS/A&P), 28 March 1984, pp. F1-3.

³Sanders, Alan. "A Preventive Strike?" Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), 1 January 1982, pp. 21-22.

⁴Montsame Ulaanbaatar, in FBIS/A&P, 13 January 1984, p. F1.

⁵Montsame Ulaanbaatar, in FBIS/A&P, 23 January 1984, p. F1.

⁶Montsame Ulaanbaatar, in FBIS/A&P, 12 January 1984, p. F1.

⁷Montsame Ulaanbaatar, in FBIS/A&P, 19 March 1984, pp. F2-3.

⁸New York Times, 4 March 1984, p. A16.

⁹Montsame Ulaanbaatar, in FBIS/A&P, 28 March 1984, pp. F1-3.

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Appendix

CHRONOLOGY OF CHINA-MONGOLIA EXCHANGES, 1980-84

DATE	EVENT	TYPE	SOURCE
Mar 80	Seven Chinese expatriates are expelled from Mongolia for repeatedly breaking Mongolian laws, including theft of state property and black marketeering.	P	<u>Far Eastern Economic Review</u> , 11 Jul 80, pp. 34-35
17 Apr 80	N. Orchibal, Mongolian Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, signs protocol on mutual supply of goods for 1980 in Beijing.	E	<u>FBIS/China</u> , 24 Apr 80, p. D1
4 Jun 80	Han Kaizhi, Chinese Embassy staff member in Ulaanbaatar, is expelled for espionage. Han, the first Chinese diplomat expelled from Mongolia since the Cultural Revolution, reportedly used Chinese residents in the MPR to gather intelligence.	P	<u>Far Eastern Economic Review</u> , 11 Jul 80, pp. 34-35
10 Jul 80	L. Chuluunbaatar, Mongolian Ambassador to China, gives a reception in Beijing to mark the 59th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution. Guests include Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Jie, Vice Minister of Railways Zhao Wenpu, and Vice President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries Hou Tong.	S	<u>FBIS/China</u> , 11 Jul 80, p. D3
30 Jul 80	Political Bureau of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee adopts resolution rescinding history books which describe Mongolia and China as once having been part of the same country on grounds that this is "against the ideological and political lines" of the party.	S	<u>FBIS/China</u> , 30 Jul 80, pp. D2-3
3 Sep 80	Zhangbei County Revolutionary Committee, Hebei Province, lays a wreath at a local monument to the fallen heroes of Soviet-Mongolian allied forces who gave their lives in the War of Resistance against Japan.	S	<u>FBIS/China</u> , 11 Sep 80, p. C2

P = political, E = economic, S = social

21 May 81	Zheng Yishan, Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, and N. Babuu, Mongolian Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, sign goods exchange protocol for 1981 in Ulaanbaatar.	E	FBIS/China, 28 May 81, p. D1
8 Jul 81	Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries gives a film reception in Beijing to mark the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution.	S	FBIS/China, 9 Jul 81, p. D1
10 Jul 81	L. Chuluunbaatar, Mongolian Ambassador to China, gives a reception in Beijing marking the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution. Guests include Li Qiang, Minister of Foreign Trade, and Gong Dafei, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.	S	FBIS/China, 13 Jul 81, p. D5
5 Oct 81	N. Tselongnorob, First Deputy Director of the Ulaanbaatar Railway Bureau, attends a 9-day session of the 1981 annual meeting of the Sino-Mongolian Border Railway Joint Commission and signs a new protocol in Hohhot.	E	FBIS/China, 14 Oct 81, p. D1
18 Feb 82	Chinese delegation to the Sino-Mongolian border inspection commission holds 6 weeks of talks on border issues, ending 3 April. It was the first such meeting since the original 1964 border protocol was signed.	P	<u>New York Times</u> , 7 Apr 82, p. A6
26 Feb 82	N. Babuu, Mongolian Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, signs a protocol in Beijing for the mutual supply of goods in 1982.	E	FBIS/China, 4 Mar 82, p. A6
18 Mar 82	Hebei government officials mark the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution at a wreath-laying ceremony at a local monument dedicated to Soviet-Mongolian allied forces who gave their lives in the War of Resistance against Japan.	S	FBIS/China, 31 Mar 82, p. R3
28 Jun 82	Puntsagyn Shagdarsuren, new Mongolian Ambassador to China, presents credentials to Ulanhu, Vice Chairman, Standing Committee, National People's Congress. Wu Xueqian, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, is also present.	P	FBIS/China, 2 Jul 82, p. D2

9 Jul 82	Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries gives a cocktail party to celebrate the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution.	S	FBIS/China, 14 Jul 82, p. D1
10 Jul 82	Mongolian Ambassador to China Puntsagyn Shagdarsuren gives a reception to honor the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution. Guests include Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian.	S	FBIS/China, 14 Jul 82, p. D1
9 Aug 82	Delegation of experts from Chinese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications holds talks from 25 July to 9 August on upgrading wired telephone and telegraph circuits between China and Mongolia and signs a protocol.	E	FBIS/China, 12 Aug 82, p. D4
3 Sep 82	The government of Zhangbei County, Hebei Province, marks the 37th anniversary of victory of the War of Resistance against Japan by a wreath-laying at a local monument dedicated to the fallen heroes of Soviet-Mongolian allied forces.	S	FBIS/China, 15 Sep 82, p. C1
30 Sep 82	The Mongolian-Chinese Friendship Association sponsors a film reception to mark the 33d anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.	S	FBIS/China, 30 Sep 82, p. A1
1 Nov 82	Report in <u>Daily Telegraph</u> (London) from Ulan Tuge, Inner Mongolia, notes a slight easing of tension and restrictions along the Sino-Mongolian border and reports a limited exchange of letters between family members separated by the border.	S	FBIS/China, 2 Nov 82, p. C2-3
4 Feb 83	Wang Pingqing, representative of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, leads a trade delegation to Ulaanbaatar and signs a 1983 protocol on barter trade and payments with higher trade volume than in 1982. China will export silks, daily necessities, and fruit; Mongolia will export logs and animal products.	E	FBIS/China, 8 Feb 83, p. D1

18 Mar 83	In honor of the 62d anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian People's Army, government officials of Hebei Province lay a wreath on a monument dedicated to fallen heroes of the Soviet-Mongolian allied forces who died in the War of Resistance against Japan.	S	FBIS/China, 18 Mar 83, p. D2
26 May 83	Mongolia reportedly expels thousands of Chinese who refuse orders to move to the Gobi Desert. More than 8,000 Chinese are to leave by August 1983.	P	<u>New York Times</u> , 27 May 83, p. A6
3 Jun 83	Chinese Foreign Ministry lodges a protest with the Mongolian Embassy over its persecution and expulsion of Chinese nationals. Beijing expresses indignation at this "new obstacle to the improvement of the relations between the two countries."	P	<u>Beijing Review</u> , 13 Jun 83, pp. 9-10
4 Jun 83	According to the <u>New York Times</u> , in the past 3 months, China has made 14 representations, without success, to Mongolia over the expulsion of Chinese nationals.	P	<u>New York Times</u> , 5 Jul 83, p. A9.
17 Jun 83	According to official Chinese sources, over 600 Chinese nationals living in Mongolia have been expelled, and expulsions are continuing.	P	<u>Asiaweek</u> , 17 Jun 83, p. 12.
24-25 Jun 83	Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of MPR, sends messages of congratulations to newly elected Chinese leaders Li Xiannian, President, People's Republic of China, and Peng Zhen, Chairman, Standing Committee, National People's Congress.	P	FBIS/China, 27 Jun 83, p. A1
5 Jul 83	Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries gives a cocktail party and film showing in Beijing to celebrate the 62d anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution.	S	FBIS/China, 7 Jul 83, p. D7
6 Jul 83	The Mongolian People's Republic Ministry of Foreign Affairs hands over a note in response to a note from the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Mongolian People's Republic rejects Chinese claims of infringement of their rights.	P	FBIS/A&P, 7 Jul 83, pp. F1-2

9 Jul 83	Ambassador to China Puntsagyn Shagdarsuren gives a cocktail party in Beijing to celebrate the 62d anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution. Guests include Han Nianlong, adviser to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	S	FBIS/China, 11 Jul 83, p. E1
5 Aug 83	According to an AFP report, a Chinese spokesman says that expulsions of Chinese nationals from Mongolia have slowed down after consultations between Beijing and Ulaanbaatar. Travelers report that as many as 2,000 people (a quarter of the Chinese population of Mongolia) have been expelled.	P	FBIS/China, 5 Aug 83, p. D1
3 Sep 83	On the 38th anniversary of the victory of the War of Resistance against Japan, government officials of Zhangbei County, Hebei Province, lay a wreath at a local monument honoring fallen heroes of the Soviet-Mongolian forces.	S	FBIS/China, 6 Sep 83, p. C1
21 Oct 83	Mongolian railway delegation attends the regular meeting of the Sino-Mongolian Border Railway Joint Commission held in Hohhot. They then tour Beijing before returning home to Mongolia.	E	FBIS/China, 28 Oct 83, p. D2
23 Nov 83	Li Juqing, new Chinese Ambassador to Mongolia, presents credentials to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, Chairman of the Presidium of Mongolian People's Great Hural. Afterward, they have a "friendly conversation."	P	FBIS/China, 29 Nov 83, p. D11
24 Nov 83	Led by coach J. Davaajav, a 16-member Mongolian wrestling team--the first Mongolian sports team to visit China in about 20 years--visits China. The visit includes matches held in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.	S	<u>Summary of World Broadcasts</u> , 1 Dec 83, FE/7505/A3/7; FBIS/China, 5 Dec 83, p. D2.
21 Jan 84	Li Juqing, Chinese Ambassador to Mongolia, is received by D. Tsebegmid, Deputy Chairman of MPR Council of Ministers and MPR Minister of Culture, in connection with Li's presentation of his credentials.	P	FBIS/A&P, 1 Feb 84, p. F1.

2 Feb 84	Chinese Ambassador to Mongolia Li Juqing and Embassy Counselor Zhang Delin visit some Chinese families in Ulaanbaatar to extend spring festival greetings. Chinese Embassy holds a film showing for Chinese residents of Mongolia. Li urges the Chinese to respect Mongolian customs and habits, observe the policies and laws of the Mongolian Government, and promote friendship between the Mongolian and Chinese peoples.	S	FBIS/China, 3 Feb 84, p. D6.
11 Feb 84	Meeting of the Mongolian-Chinese Friendship Society in Ulaanbaatar. B. Myagmarjab, director of the Central Board of the Meteorological Service of the MPR, is elected chairman of the society.	S	FBIS/A&P, 15 Feb 84, p. Fl.
2 Mar 84	N. Babuu, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, signs a 1984 goods exchange protocol in Beijing. Trade volume is to increase 4.7 percent over 1983. Chinese exports will include medical apparatus, musical instruments, silk, and satin. Mongolian exports will include logs, fur, and hides. A Mongolian trade delegation will visit southern Chinese cities before returning home 9 March.	E	FBIS/China, 5 Mar 84, p. D4.
3 Mar 84	According to a Reuters report, Mon- golia rejects the Chinese demand that the Soviet Union withdraw its troops from Mongolian territory to improve China-USSR relations. A statement says that Mongolia attaches great importance to Sino-Soviet consultations, but considers Soviet troops a domestic matter. According to Ulaanbaatar, allegations that Soviet troops in MPR pose a threat to Chinese security is "absolutely groundless."	P	<u>New York Times</u> , 4 Mar 84, p. A16.
18 Mar 84	To mark the 63d anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian People's Army, officials from Zhangbei County, Hebei Province, lay wreaths at a monument honoring Soviet and Mongolian soldiers who gave their lives during the War of Resistance against Japan.	S	FBIS/China, 20 Mar 84, p. D5.