CHAPTER II

RELATIONS BETWEEN MONGOLIA AND JAPAN
DIPLOMATIC, CULTURAL, FINANCIAL ETC
A NOTE ON RECENT TRENDS
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As analysed in the first chapter, the relationship between Mongolia and Japan improved slowly but steadily by overcoming political and ideological obstacles. The hurdles were both inside Mongolia and outside. During 1960s and 70s, a strong feeling prevailed against the Sovietization of Mongolia. With the increased Sovietization, resentment over it also increased among a section of the intellectual community of Mongolia. The intellectual community was divided vertically with one section supporting the Sovietization process, communist backed ruling elite while the other, opposing the Sovietization and dependence on the Soviet Union. The latter which was a small group of intellectuals tried hard to preserve national independence and pride.¹ These groups, which opposed Sovietization of Mongolia, attempted to free it from foreign yoke. Such small groups also tried to improve relations with other countries along with Japan. By the efforts of these groups, progressive forces in bureaucracy and government sought to establish diplomatic relations with Japan. It should be viewed in a

¹. Interview with D. Dashpurev on 12 January 1993 New Delhi: Dashpurev is one of the scholars, who was put under Communist repression during 1980s, along with M. Onuki.
particular situation that in 1970 Mongolia established her relations with Great Britain and France. Of course with more difficulty, Mongolia succeeded in establishing her relations with Japan on 24 February 1972.\(^2\)

It was a more pain-staking process in establishing relations with Japan than any other western country. Under the erstwhile Soviet influence, Mongolia fought with Japan during the second world war. The Czarist Russia as well as the former Soviet Union had conflicts with Japan, regarding Mongolian issue. So in any case the Soviet diplomats did not allow Mongolia to have any diplomatic relations with Japan. However, Japan in its pursuit of a peaceful policy towards its neighbours after the Second world war, tried to improve relations with Mongolia.\(^3\)

As analysed in the first chapter, Japan had shown considerable interest, and supported cultural relations with Mongolia. At this stage, by the beginning of 1970s both sides attempted for establishing diplomatic relations.

Britain and France opened seats for language courses in Mongolia. Japanese government sent language laboratory equipment along with technical assistance to Mongolia. Thus a new era of co-operation started between Japan and Mongolia. It is true that without diplomatic relations it is difficult to establish cultural relations. Mongolia and Japan exchanged diplomatic missions but not ambassadors then.

\(^2\) Formal Diplomatic Relations were established between Mongolia and Japan on this day. The Roles and Relations of Mongolia In Inner Asia and Beyond. A Report prepared by the Institute for Strategic Studies, Ulaan Baatar, p.14.

\(^3\) The Mongolian Journal of International Affairs, Institute of Oriental and International Studies, Ulaan Baatar, pp.46-47.
The Missing Mail Episode

Both the countries intended to establish diplomatic relations. But Mongolia, being a satellite country, could not dare to do so. So they searched for a third party. The Mongolian Embassy in Cairo suggested the Japanese government that they could maintain their relations through Cairo. Their diplomatic channel was continued through Cairo, where their respective Embassies operated. One important point to note is that, Mongolia did not have any independent diplomatic courier. All the postal communications and, material, negotiations were being carried through former USSR only. USSR strictly supervised all Mongolian diplomatic affair through it. Mongolia sent an important letter to Japan through Cairo. But that letter was missing. It is said that the former USSR was behind the incident as all the diplomatic post of Mongolia was being carried out through USSR diplomatic post only. Mongolia could not inform the missing letter episode to Japan, nor could it reveal it to the outside world due to its fear of the USSR. After one and half years, Mongolian foreign ministry requested the then president Tsedenbal to pursue Breznev, the then supremo of the USSR for starting direct diplomatic relations with Japan. Tsedenbal, during his visit to Moscow, asked Breznev about opening diplomatic relations with Japan. Breznev told Tsedenbal, "if you can keep socialist secrets intact, while maintaining relations with Japan and the western countries, then maintaining relations with Japan is your own problem". At last

4. It remained a mystery whether the episode relates to some other capitalist (anti Soviet) Country like USA. Still obscurity continues.

Mongolia established diplomatic relations with Japan. But certain issues remained as hinderances in Mongol-Japanese relations. For instance in the post war period Japan obliged for reparations to the Soviet Union and South Korea after its defeat. Mongolia claimed the same status from Japan. Japan was ready to give aid and assistance, but not compensation. Japan was still arguing that she fought against the USSR only but not against Mongolia. Mongolia was, on the other hand, asking for compensation as it happened with South Korea.

Inspite of Breznev's assurance, Mongolia could not maintain normal diplomatic relations with Japan. She could maintain limited relations only during 1972 to 1989. Mongolian cultural relations were more free than political and economic ones. Every year three to four students were exchanged between Osakha, Tokyo universities and Mongolian State University. They were sent to study language programmes. Mongolian State University opened special programmes on Japanese studies. Later teachers of both countries were exchanged. Laboratory equipments were poured into Mongolia and books were offered. Music, film and concert programmes were exchanged every two years.

The 1970s and 1980s, were the difficult decades in economic relations. Mongolian Cashmere Wool manufacturing project was established with Japanese assistance. The factory was earning valuable foreign exchange. Mongolia is also exporting wild grass to Japan for drug manufacturing. In return Japan was providing all kinds of assistance for this project. One gram of this grass costs five dollars. Mongolia

tried to establish a phosphorous fertilizer plant with Japanese assistance but erstwhile USSR thwarted the attempt. Japan suggested Mongolia to explore possibilities on fossil fuels like coal and petroleum. The first ever business exporting house was established in Ulaan Baatar for exporting Cashmere Wool. These relations were limited till 1989 due to the control of the USSR. Mongolian leaders could not allow specialists to visit Japan earlier. With the democratization of Mongolian society in 1989, Japan started exchange programmes. For example scholar exchange programmes in Mongolian Academy of Sciences and Expedition for finding Chengizkhan tomb, for which Japanese geologists, linguists and historians were deputed. Japanese technology and aircrafts were extensively used in this expedition. They analysed mineral deposits and ground water. In 1992 these programmes were finalised. Japanese Mongolian-Gobi project was set up to study nomadic life of Mongolians. It also initiated studies on nomadic techniques of cattle breeding.7

In 1972, diplomatic relations were officially established between Mongolia and Japan. The first Mongol Ambassador to Japan was His Excellency Dambadarjaa. He worked as Ambassador in Great Britain prior to it. He wrote in his memories that the Japanese government had received him with great sympathy. In a short period of his appointment the Japanese king received him in Tokyo with full respect. The king stressed for cordial relations with Mongolia. He further mentioned that he was really looking forward to the same in the near future. But the then Mongolian government, a satellite country of the Soviet Union could not develop full independent relations with

Japan. Mongolia also failed to respond properly. The Diplomatic mission in Japan could not take proper advantage. This kind of cold relations with other countries especially with Japan were influenced by USSR.⁸

On the other hand, cultural relations between the two countries started improving. It had a quick process in 1970s and 1980s. After the establishment of diplomatic relations, cultural relations obtained proper basis and developed quickly. On this basis the Soviet Union allowed Mongolia to interact with Japan further without strict rules and regulations.

Mongol-Japanese co-operation continued actively in the field of education. Japan assisted Mongolia in university education. The momentum was increased and regular exchange programmes took place. Japanese Government sent a complete set of library (Books) to Mongolian State University. Japanese Government also deputed technicians for linguistic laboratory, which was installed by Japan. This kind of arrangements were done twice, i.e., in 1975-76 and in 1980. The Mongolian State University opened classes for Japanese language. As it was mentioned earlier, Japanese history and culture were not taught. Instead of it, pupil in primary schools were taught Russian history and culture. Mongolia invited Japanese language teachers. Students of Mongolian State University established personal contacts with Japanese University Students who were studying Mongolian literature etc. Inspite of such hardships, bonds of culture increased.⁹

⁸ M. Onuki, Mongolian History of Study and Our Time, see introduction. Takatsukibunke press E. bic 3-1-7 Fukushima-ker, Osaka Japan, 1984.

For example in the beginning and 1980s some Japanese scholars took interest in studying modern Mongolian economy and social life. But government/official organizations did not allow them to function by not providing correct information and data. In this case the Japanese scholars sought Mongol scholars personal assistance and with their help only, Japanese derived their own conclusions. At their personal capacity Mongolian scholars collected material and statistics for Japanese scholars.10

Things did not run smooth for a long time. The secrete police of Mongolia, Datoodyom came to know of it. In 1985, the president of Mongolian Academy of Science, openly accused that some of the Japanese scholars who were working in Mongolia were assisting the Japanese Secret Police intelligence organization, which was not true. After this even the Mongolian secret police, sent its agents to the Osaka University of Japan as visiting language teachers for three years. It was one of the gimmicks adopted by the Mongolian secret police against Japan. Japanese Government might be knowing it. But Japan said that it could do nothing and approved the language teachers' appointment. Normally, Japan did not care this kind of petty spy invites. In course of time Mongol secret police could not trace any anti Mongolian activities supposed to be sponsored by the Japanese intelligence. But Datoodyom put an eye on Japanese-Mongolian educational programme. Unfortunately this programme ceased to operate by 1990, under the ideological and political supervision and control of the communist regime. After 1990, a democratic people's revolution took place11 after which Mongol-Japanese relations increased in the field of academics.

10. Ibid, p.35-36.

MONGOL-JAPANESE SCIENTIFIC RELATIONS:

The cooperative relations in the field of science is an important linkage between the two countries. Till the end of 1980s they did not have any close co-operation, it applied to the natural sciences as well. The Mongolian Academy of Science had some anthropologists and economists. During this time Mongol studies in Japan gained prominence from time to time. It was basically a hand work of Mongols. For example, research on Ancient, Medieval and Modern history of Mongolia was carried out by the Japanese historians. The works were based on objective analysis. They tried to explain Mongolian history through another dimension based on facts. On the other hand the contemporary Mongolian historians contend their research work based on Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Several research projects took this task seriously. The Japanese historians established research contacts with Mongolian historians through Mongolian International committee for Mongol studies. The prominent historians and scholars, who actively participated in the projects and programmes were Sh. Natsagdor Kh. Perlee, Sh-Bira. Japanese-Mongol historians organized seminars and conferences. They also attended International Congress of Mongol Studies, which is organized once in five years. These historians analysed history of Czenghis Khan, cultural linkages between Mongolia and Japan, Modern Mongolian nation building process etc.  

Development of Linguistic studies: Japanese and Mongolian Linguists actively cooperated during this period. The scholars studied the relationship of Mongolian

traditional literature and historical language and the Japanese one. Besides these, they
analysed the problems of Mongolian literature. The prominent figures who attended
these projects and programmes were B. Rimchin Is. DamdinSuren, Sh. Luvsauvauden
S. Luvsauvau dam, Chai Luvsaujav Sh Gaademba and others. From Japanese side
professor Z. Ozawa participated in it. Mongol-Japanese linguists discovered ancient
contacts between Japanese and Mongolian languages. They formulated a new
hypothesis, indicating that both Mongol and Japanese languages, originated from the
same branch which was an ancient Mongol language, also known as proto Mongol
language. This discovery, is an achievement of the collective work of the linguists of
the two countries. The Japanese Mongol scholars, studied modern poems and novels of
Mongolia. During communist rule till 1990, literature was influenced by Marxian
ideology and committed political atmosphere. Japanese scholars criticized this kind of
tendency in Mongolian literature.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS:

In this field, Japanese-Mongol relations worked not so smoothly. During this
period Mongolia, being a communist planned economy did not show any interest in
getting any foreign investment or cooperation, except from the Soviet Union and East
European countries. Unlike Japan, Mongolia, till 1990, strictly followed five year
plans, in the footsteps of her ideological mentor. Regarding economic development,
growth, life expectancy, standard of living, Mongolia never publicized any correct

13. Gobi Project, Japan-Mongol Expedition Comparative Study
of Nomad Life and Husbandary, Ulaan Baatar, Osaka 1990,
pp. 78-89.
figures, either to the public or to the press. It was a common thing in all the communist regimes. Till the initiation of democratization process in 1990, the policy of Suppression of facts continued uninterrupted. Mongolia did not allow realistic estimation and study by any scholar individually which applies to Japanese also. Of course, the Soviet economists and planners, had the freedom and accessibility to study the real life of Mongolian society. The individual scholars, who had enthusiasm to do research on it, had to depend on primary data provided by the Mongolian state only. It is important to remember that the data provided by the state was biased, due to their control of information and bureaucracy on the public. The lower wings of bureaucracy, filled with communist cadre, used to publish very good reports for public and kept all adusive facts in darkness.\textsuperscript{14}

On records, all five year plans in Mongolia were almost a grand success. Most of the objectives were realized and targets were achieved. But the real facts show the other side of the picture. Most of the projects were incomplete and achieved normal growth rate. This is important because Japanese scholars were unable to rely on Mongolian accounts and at the same time they could not do individual research work. All the times Mongolian bureaucrats did not allow the study of any adverse facts. Most of the facts and source data were with full of false information. In this situation, Japanese scholars with active personal, secret support and co-operation of Mongols, individually did limited research only.

In rural areas, by the orders of Mongolian government and secret police, the bureaucrats provided some prepared information. By using first hand data collected by

personal interviews etc, Japanese scholars published some interesting articles and books. In their article and works, they highlighted the effects of planned economy and defects of Socialist economy. Mongolian government and the ruling communist party never cared this constructive criticism. Hence Japan, the economic giant, could not concentrate on Mongolia. Due to these reasons their economic relations were very bleak and not smooth.15

The Mongolian studies in Japan had a humble beginning Professor Hyer wrote on "A Newly organized Mongolia Association in Japan" in the Mongolia society Bulletin of 1965. He directed the main attention to the Japan-Mongol Association which was launched in July 1965. As he pointed out, the Association consisted of the members who had spent many years in Inner Mongolia in the time of Japanese occupation. He writes that, in its initial stages, accordingly, in the strict sense of the term this is not an academic society. Inspite of a biased view, he says " therefore I would like to make a brief report now on the academic activities of Japanese scholars in the field of Mongolian and Inner Asian Studies."16 Professor Hyer pointed out that although Japanese were in the forefront in many areas of Mongolian studies, most individuals interested in this field have carried on their work quite independently, with a marked lack of any broad organisation of cooperative study or interchange.

Moreover, professor Iwamura gave a brief report at the last meeting of the Mongolia studies on the status of Mongolian studies in Japan (1965 December) in

15. See M. Onuki, op.cit. n.8, p.6.
which he pointed out that Japanese scholars tend to be isolated from the rest of the scholarly world, although there were many scholars working in the field of Mongolian History and language.  

The prevailing situation in 1960s was more different. Their indications are basically right but it is not correct to say that there is no academic society. They have the society for Inner Asian History which was founded in 1959 and has so far been sponsored by a grant of the Education Ministry of Mongolia. At that time the society had about their members who taught oriental history at universities.  

There were no periodicals at that time but several articles have been published every year since 1959. As it is known, for several decades Japanese scholars who have worked in the field of Inner Asian history, published a good number of books and articles most of which are based on the study of Chinese documents. Although the situation has not changed basically, young scholars of this society are directing their attentions to the study of Mongolian, Turkish and Persian materials.  

Another prominent characteristic of the Inner Asian studies till 1967 was its emphasis on medieval and ancient history. In general historians in Japan had so far ignored the study of modern and contemporary history. The situation in the society was the same. This kind of atmosphere prevailed because Japanese scholars regarded contemporary history not as an academic field but as a field of Journalism.

18. Ibid.
20. Ibid.
By 1960s, in linguistic studies, divisionalised area studies were started. The Tokyo college of foreign studies which had 14 sections of Languages including Mongolian but no Turkish and a graduate course was established in 1961. The college put emphasis on living languages and area studies. The same kind of college was also in Osaka, but it had no graduate course and its objective was more practical.

The Institute for Afro-Asian Languages and cultures attached to the Tokyo college of Foreign studies was established in 1963. Although the institute planned to have 15 sections by 1970s. It had only eight sections without including Mongolian, Turkish and Tibetan till 1967. A Turkish Section was established in 1968 and the Mongolian and Tibetan sections were also established in 1970 only.21

Japanese Mongolian scientific relations improved by 1990. This was the direct cause and effect of Soviet Union’s changed policy initiated by Gorbachev in 1986. The reforms like glasnost and perestroika greatly influenced not only the future of the Soviet Union but also its follower Mongolia. The changed environment provided a route between Mongolia and Japan. Soon Japanese scientific and social research scholars started their activities with renewed enthusiasm. Many research programmes were started on Modern Mongolian society. Professor M Onuki is one of the prominent figures on Modern Mongolian studies. He is a Japanese, specialised in Mongolian studies. He started his research work in 1970, but it did not run smoothly due to the prevailing restricted environment in Mongolia till the end of 1980s. The fifth Congress of International Mongolists was held in 1982. After this Congress, Professor Onuki moved more freely and associated with historians, sociologists and economists. He

translated all his scholarly works on Mongol-Japanese relations into Mongolian language. He published a book entitled 'Mongol studies in Japan and our generation' in 1984.22 Under the editorship of Dr. Dashpurev. This book was distributed without the official permission of Mongolia. Dr.Dashpurev, tried hard for getting official permission but in vain. The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party(MPRP) virtually stalled its permission due to its strong pro Soviet policy. Then Dr. Dashpurev organized, published and distributed this book. This was a daring act since the incident took place in 1984, which was considered to be a crime. Any anti communist act was dealt with severe consequences. The people noted this event as the first radical and bold step in Mongolian openness and a mute revolt against dogmatic communist regime.

By 1985 Professor M.Onuki Started his research work on Mongol rural society. In this task Dr.Dashpurev had given methodological assistance. He sent a requisition for allotting a rural area for his proposed work. It is reminded that under MPRP's rule, before 1990, one should get the state permission for any venture. He collected data and material, in all the four seasons of that year. But under the vigil of secret police Dotoodyam, the rural authorities provided him, false and exaggerated data. The authorities tried hard to show that the rural life was good and prosperous.23 As his consultant Dr.Dashopurev collected, original real data and provided him authentic information. Professor M.Onuki told him that he would use that material, but he could not publish it for various reasons. Finally he published a book entitled "Modern Time

22. Onuki, op.cit, n.8.
23. Ibid, pp.63-64.
of Nomadic cattle Breeding Society" in 1989 in Japan. This book was translated into Mongolian language and was also published in Japanese.

By the time MRP's control was a little bit weak. When the book was distributed more or less freely, the Mongolian and ideological organisations did not oppose it. The political analysis, propose that the winds of reforms blowing across the Soviet Union started showing their effects in Mongolia. In 1988, professor Onuki from Japan, professor Luvsandau and Dr. Dashpurev jointly founded Japanese-Mongolian Joint Expedition, an ambitious programme to explore. They suggested that the expedition programme must be through the Mongolian state University and it should be approved by the Mongolian government. After analysing the much talked expedition, the Mongolian government allowed it to take place in 1989. In the same year, the Mongol-Japanese joint expeditions working group was founded. The working group, elected professor Batsuuri as its chairman and Dr. D. Dashpurev as its founding secretary. The blue print and governing rules were approved by the government of Mongolia. The members were appointed by the government. The Members were professor Onuki from Japanese side, D. Dash, who was chairman, Government Committee of Science and Technology, T. Namjim who was deputy chairman of the Joint Government Commission for co-operation between Japan and Mongolia) and four more members were there. 24 Mongolia and Japan financed the working group and Joint Expeditions by fifty per cent each.

The Joint Expedition started functioning in 1989. They selected (as per state instructions) six regions in the western sector, for the expedition. It was supposed to cover 3,500 kms route. This expedition was named as Mongol Japanese Joint Expedition. The expedition comprising of thirty members (Twelve Scholars from Mongolia and the rest from Japan). Besides other projects, it intended to cover the study of rural nomadic and cattle breeding society.

The chairman of the Mongolian expedition group was Dr. Dashpurev, and the Japanese group was led by professor M. Onuki. This expedition included scholars from all walks of life with historians, sociologists, economists and biologists among them. Besides them M.Phil and Ph.D students from Japan also participated. During the communist regime, they never organized such an expedition with any western country or with Japan. After this expedition, a three day seminar was organised. They published all their experiences in Mongol and Japanese languages. On this basis, the organisers of the seminar urged that the government should continue the expedition into a permanent 'Mongol-Japanese Gobi project'. In 1990, Mongol government approved it. The 'working' team's name was changed into working group of Mongol Japanese Gobi project. It included members like Deputy Minister of Mongolian Finance Department, Chairman of Mongolian State Bank. The Prime Minister of Mongolia, himself approved the project.

It clearly manifests the changed mood of the communist leaders of Mongolia. It


26. Ibid, see preface.
also indicates, how Mongol leaders involved themselves in a joint venture with Japan. They might have aspired close relationship with the economic giant. Interestingly this ambitious project coincided with democratic changes in Mongolia. It also witnessed the crumbling of the mighty Soviet Union. Perhaps, it is a tactical move by Japan to replace the Soviet Union as the major actor in Mongolian affairs.

On the basis of Gobi project, the Mongol people organized one more society, named 'Public Opportunity Society. This society was created, and extended support for Mongol-Japanese Gobi project. Convener of this mass organization was professor Luvssanvandau. The organization being a broad one, included, hundreds of thousands of people and all Mongol desert region administrative members. Mongolia has four Gobi desert Administrative regions. Ultimately the project became a permanent joint organization. 27

STRUCTURE OF THE PROJECT

Under this project, two expedition groups functioned, co-ordinating each other. One was the Mongol expedition and the other being Japanese expedition. Each expedition group consisted of more than fifty schools from both sides. The Mongolian expedition group was led by Dr. Dashpurev and the other side was headed by Professor Onuki. The joint working group reported all its activities directly to the government of Mongolia. 28

The joint working group of Japan, was a non-governmental organization, but the Mongolian side was governmental. The Japanese group elected Prof. Onuki as its Chairman. This project programme was approved by the Mongolian government up to 1995. Under this programme they organized three expeditions till 1992. The first expedition was organized in 1990, followed by the second one in 1991 and the third in 1992. All the expeditions were organized under the supervision of the chairman. After these expeditions, they jointly organized three seminars in Ulaan Batar. Later the reports were published in three big volumes (both Japanese and Mongolian side). Based on these expeditions they made two cinemas. One is on the activities of expedition and the other one is on the Nomadic cattle Breeding Society (it was a documentary). These were produced and screened by the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation (NHK). One documentary film was sold to the British Broadcasting Corporation (B.B.C.). They also published works on the project. Dr. Dashpurav contributed to the Mongolian works and these were translated into Japanese.29

Various sub projects were taken up under Mongol-Japanese Gobi project. The researchers include engineers, physicians and astronomers. They initiated separate projects for studying nomadic life style of Mongols. They are projects on water resources, on flora and fauna, sun rays process, utilization of sun power under non conventional energy sources. The environmentalists are working on degradation of natural resources etc. They are also doing research on different seasons and their effects in Gobi desert.

The geologists are examining the availability of fresh water trees, water levels at various points, viability of fresh water consumption and potable water etc. Scholars are going to the desert every month and analysing the results regularly. This project is very useful one not only for Mongolia but also for the entire world.

**Cattle Project:** Under this project, scholars are studying the nature of genes, blood, meat of the cattle of Mongolian cattle. They are also exploring possibilities for selection and preservation of Nomadic Mongolian life on scientific grounds. It is an important project because if it succeeds in its task, Mongolia will become a major meat exporting country in Central Asia.³⁰ So far Mongolia has been a meat exporting country to the former Soviet Union and its East Block only. The Western countries and Japan, refused to Mongolia, the supply of meat on unhygienic grounds. Since Mongolia is a pastural country with abundant cattle wealth, it is thinking of overcome its bottle necks for exporting meat to Japan in near future.

**Nomadic Milk Technology Project:** It is also one of the self projects undertaken for studying, nomadic process and preservation technology of milk and milk products. Usually nomadic Mongols of country side, prepare over a dozen varieties of milk products. Only a few of them have been introduced in the modern life of Mongolia. Nomadic people have been preparing special butter with primitive technology, which can be preserved for more than ten years, without artificial preservatives or refrigeration etc. They are also famous for dry Cheese (a kind of milk product) which lasts for more than three years under normal conditions without

³⁰. Views expressed by Ootombayar Secretary, Mongolian Embassy in an interview on 04-01-1996, New Delhi.
preservatives. These primitive but sophisticated technology is an end output of several centuries. The viability and continuation of this technology was not studied by anybody so far. The result of this project came out in 1992. They also did extensive research on white whisky,a product from the milk. Nomadic people are also producing a kind of Vodka from milk. The Vodka constitutes around 20 per cent of alcohol.31

The diplomatic relations between Mongolia and Japan were established on 24 February 1972. Up to 1990's the bilateral relations were maintained on a normal and stable basis. Starting from 1990 the relations were brought to a new level and their scope was expanded.

The supreme legislative bodies of the two countries established working contacts in 1974 and since then are exchanging the delegations regularly. Within this period the delegation headed by the State Baga Hural Secretary B. Chimid visited Japan in 1991, and the delegation headed by Chairman of the Advisors' Chamber of the Parliament of Japan Yu. Osada visited Mongolia in 1992. In June 1993 Chairman of the SGH Mongol-Japan group Ts. Ganbat visited Japan, and the delegation headed by Chairman of LDP group at the Advisors' Chamber of the Parliament of Japan and Chairman of the Japan-Mongol friendship group of the same Chamber. J. Saito visited Mongolia in August 1993. As for 1994, arrangements are being made for the visit of the delegation headed by the SGH Chairman N. Bagabandi to Japan, and for the visit of Chairwoman

of the Advisors' Chamber of the Parliament of Japan T. Doy to Mongolia.32


All these visits brought the level of political negotiations to the supreme level and are of pivotal importance in terms of building up the basis for the bilateral relations.

There is also a regular exchange of delegations of Foreign Ministries going on a regular basis. Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren paid an official visit to Japan in 1987, which was followed by the official visit of the Foreign Minister of Japan S. Uno to Mongolia in 1989 and a working visit of the Foreign Minister Ts. Gombosuren to Japan in 1992. The Foreign Ministers of the two countries have been meeting to exchange their views during the UN General Assembly sessions.

Since 1986 the Foreign Ministry of Japan have been inviting 2 officials of the middle level position every year. The Chairman of the SGH Standing Committee on foreign policy and national security D. Lundeejantsan, chief of the Office of President M. Enhsaihan, Minister of Infrastructure R. Sandalhaan, and Chief of the Central Intelligence Board D. Sandag visited Japan to exchange their views on developing relations and cooperation with keen organizations in Japan. The parties are now

32. See papers, the Institute of Oriental and International Studies, Batbayar Mongolian Academy of Sciences, Ulaan Baatar.
arranging the visits of the Defense Minister Sh. Jadambaa, Minister of Agriculture, Food Industry Ts. Ould, Minister of Justice N. Luvsanjav, and Chairman of the SGH Standing Committee on Agriculture and Food Industry P. Bayartsaihan to Japan.

The Tokyo summit meeting of the seven developed countries in 1993 for the first time pointed out Mongolia in their Economic Declaration.

The Japanese Government supports actively the transformation going on in Mongolia by increasing its financial, economic and humanitarian aid and by arranging jointly with the World Bank of donor meetings in Tokyo in 1991, 1992, and 1993. The fourth meeting was agreed upon to be held in November 1994. At the request of the Japanese party the governments reached an agreement concerning the repatriation of belonging and remains of Japanese soldiers captured and held in Mongolia during the World War II. Agreements have been reached between the representatives of the Ministry of Health and Social Security of Japan and Mongolian Red Cross regarding the work of the group from Japan in Mongolia to receive the remains and belongings in September-October this year.

The mutual trade between the two countries decreased in 1990-1991 due to unfavourable world market price for cashmere products. However, in 1993 the trade turnover reached to US $ 37.9 mln (imports $ 20.8 mln and exports $ 17.1 mln). In 1990 a trade agreement was signed between the two governments. The Japanese government has been extending customs rebates on some Mongolian goods since 1974. The scope of the Official Development Assistance of the government of Japan covers at present many sectors, including power, communication, geology, agriculture, education, and health. During 1977-1993 the total volume of gratuitous aid and technical assistance rendered by the Japanese government to Mongolia was up to 18.5 bln yen. In 1993
financial year the Japanese government supplied for the purpose of enhancing the food production 200 mln yen worth of agricultural equipment and 300 mln yen worth of wheat flour as an aid. As a gratuitous aid, medical equipment for 7 aimag and 42 somon hospitals for the total value of 530 million yen as a second stage of medical equipment aid, 662 mln yen worth aid for the second stage of reconstruction of the Ulaanbaatar power station No.4, and 121 mln yen for construction of transmission loading facilities at Zamyn-Uud railway station have been extended.³³

The project was implemented for drawing a map at 1:25000 scale of the Dornod area with a territory of over 10 thousand sq. kilometers using air and satellite data, and for testing and mastering the latest printing technology with further delivery as a gratuitous aid of the equipment and software required for this production under the mentioned technology. A project called "Tsav" to conduct a feasibility study on exploitation of polymetallic deposits in Ulaan Tsav and Tsav is being implemented. Joint geological survey covering the eastern and southern part of the Mongolian territory under the project "Spacious Steppe" has been accomplished in general to be further continued under the project named "Golden Steppe". Japan accounts for one third of the total foreign donor aid and assistance. In 1994 Japan extended a non-project gratuitous aid of US $ 30 mln $ 15 mln each in 1991 and 1992, $ 85 mln worth concessional loan of $ 35 mln in 1991 and $ 50 mln in 1992. Out of $ 50 mln loan for 1992 $ 20 mln are extended as a goods loan for fuel purchase, and the remaining part used for enhancing the railway loading and transit capacity at the request of the Mongolian party.

The Japan-Mongol economic committee and the Mongol-Japan economic commission since their establishment in 1972 held their joint meetings 4 times, with the 5th meeting being held in September '92 in Ulaan Baatar.

The mission headed by the General Director of the External economic cooperation fund of Japan, Mr. Nishigaki visited Mongolia July '92 to get acquainted with the process of Japanese credit assistance and process of transition of Mongolia into a market economy.

Cooperation through Japanese private funds and foundations was started. For instance, an agreement was signed with "C.Itoh Co." in March 1990 financing through Export-Import Bank of Japan loan of construction of a metal plant in Darhan with an annual capacity of 100 thousand tons of steel rolling. $20 mln credit was extended by "C.Itoh Co." in 1991 for technical renovation of Erdenet are dressing combine, for which repayments we done at present by copper concentrate. The Japanese Sasakawa Peace Foundation granted 500 mln yen for purchase of disposable syringes and needles, and 5000 sets of sports wear to the Mongolian children's national center.

The Japanese Red Cross rendered a gratuitous aid in pharmaceutical products for the amount of 21 mln yen. A $100 mln emergency aid was rendered by the Japanese government to overcome a natural disaster occurred in western aimags in 1992. Besides, private companies, institutions and citizens made their donations.

CULTURAL RELATIONS. A note on cultural relations was signed between the governments of the two countries in 1974. In the last few years the cultural cooperation is developing vigorously. 47 Mongolian student and trainees have gone through 1 and 2-year training or acquired education under the complete university programme. 36
Japanese have undertaken training or study for 1-and 2-year term in Mongolia. Starting from 1990 the Japanese party increased the number of university students from Mongolia to be sponsored by the Japanese party by 1 to 3 students. Cooperation in intellectual area is considered as one of the field of cultural cooperation. A Committee was set up headed by Chief of Cultural Department of the Foreign Ministry of Japan with the purpose of assisting the Mongolian legislative drafting. Delegation headed by Chairman of this Committee and Chief of the Cultural Department of Foreign Ministry of Japan Kimura visited Mongolia in September '92. Deputy Minister of Justice Sugar visited Japan the same year. Japanese groups and missions consisting of experts and scholars on market economy had been coming from time to time to give relevant recommendations. In 1991 Cultural days of Japan were held in Mongolia for the first time ever.

In 1992 the Japanese government has handed over as a cultural gratuitous aid musical instruments for the sum of 50 mln yen. A note was signed in 1992 on granting 50 mln yen worth gratuitous aid intended for the purchase of Mongolian scripture computer, and in 1993 a note on 46 mln yen aid for acquisition of linguaphone equipment and faculties for the Institute of Foreign Languages.

During the past few years inter - institutional cooperation has been expanding. The "Gurvan Gol" project to find the Chingis Khan's burial place has been accomplished, and the "Gobi" project to survey nomadic life in Gobi is underway.

In 1992 the total number of visitors between the two countries reached 4100 (from Japan 3400 and from Mongolia 700), while the figure for 1986 was
approximately 300. In 1993 this number comes up to over 7000.34

**Japanese Assistance Under UNDP**

Democratization of Mongolian society is one of the preconditions Japan to assist more. Mongolia is currently at a crucial period in its development. Japan is coming forward through various organisations and agencies. UNDP is one among them, through which Japan has been actively assisting Mongolia. While the past several decades have seen a centrally planned, rigidly controlled, virtually 100% state owned economy, the government installed at the end of 1990 announced its goal of rapid transition to a market economy. Japan was inspired by it but the progress was slow till 1991. It is, so due conditions caused by the disintegration of the Soviet Union and its presence in Mongolia. At this stage, it is important that the country achieved economic stability and initiated the process of completing the legislature for structural reforms with in the frame work of these objectives. Japan under UNDP will try to find ways and means to make a contribution during the coming years.

Since the dramatic change, the political and economic situation has clearly made necessary an ad hoc response from Japan UNDP and the field office in consultation with head quarters have developed a set of following strategic initiatives for the short term develop a programme frame work for ODA introduction of donor consultation process and priorities for next country programme.

Missions were undertaken in the area of said coordination in order to assist the

34. Ibid, p.16.
government in formulating its short and medium term plans and to help priorities actions in various sectors.

In addition, assistance was provided to help the government in the substantive aspects of both the macro economic "white paper" and the sectoral papers for the donor consultation.

MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES

A mission was fielded to assist the government in the preparation of the country paper for the UNESCO conference. The report prepared by UNDP consultant is extremely useful in providing through basis for any work to be done in the field of environment. Facilitate Mongolia's openings to the market economics and news international economic relations.

Donor interest in Mongolia has increased since the beginning of 1991, with some additional commitments for technical assistance were already obtained which was evident from positive response obtained from the donor countries representatives to the idea of the donor consultation in Ulaan Baatar recently. Some of the additional credit being given to Mongolia will be channeled through UNDP as stated for example by Netherlands and Japan.

Japan announce its intention to make Mongolia a model of Japan/UNDP cooperation. A mini steel project is going to be commission under Japan/UNDP, shortly.  

Donors Meeting of Tokyo

The Donors Meeting was organised in Tokyo. The Meeting was held to provide emergency aid to Mongolia in dealing with the present day pressing problems. It considered and provided emergency aid which includes essential medicines, which Mongolia needed at that crucial juncture to pass through the winter of 1991-92.

Film on Chingis Khan with Japanese Assistance

In the past, under the totalitarian socialist system it was impossible not only to think of the possibility of shooting a film on Chingis Khan, the 13th Century Mongol ruler, but it was even banned to speak out his name loudly. Things have been indeed changed now especially after the rapid transformations in all spheres of social life in Mongolia. The creative intelligentsia of the country received freedom, thanks also to the broad movement for national revival. In brief, many taboos have been recoded into the past and numerous bureaucratic obstacles are being removed. The feature film "Under the Eternal Blue Sky" is the first film about Chingis Khan in the history of Mongolian cinematography. It is made, on the script penned by S.Erdene. D. Maan and D. Batbayar, wellknown contemporary Mongolian writers. Its director is State Prize Winning film director B. Balijinniam.

Five major Japanese film industries, "Yomuri", "Shimbun", "Yomiko", "Sandori", "Vandai" and "Tehotawa" agreed to contribute 2.5 million U.S. dollars in technical Assistance. Of course, there is a share of the profit for the Japanese side. The Japanese involvement in the film, to a certain measure is an expression of their sympathy towards Mongolia and the changes occurring today.
The work for the film was started in 1988 itself. But due to lack of technical and financial assistance, the work could not progress well until the Japanese involved in it. There are about ten films on Chingis Khan, outside Mongolia. But Mongols feel, none of them represented the real history of their 13th century hero. They are also in the view that the history of Mongols during Chingis Khan was screened, by the outsiders with bias. Hence, they wanted to produce their own film. The Mongolian cinematographers, then approached foreign partners for technical and financial assistance.

A team of Mongol Film Studio, went to Japan for studying laboratory work, which is necessary for producing a film. Under the Eternal Sky was the first Mongolian film whose Sound-track was dolby-stereo. The film was purchased by the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan. It shows that the producers work maintained international standards. The Mongolian Government and state institutions, organizations were also rendered considerable assistance. "Mongol Daatgal" (Mongol Insurance) company has also allocated 30 million togrog for it. The Mongolian Army has also rendered substantial assistance in making of the film. Some 6,000 soldiers and officers took part in the battle scenes. There were difficulties with the costumes, saddles and armours. These problems were however dealt with through Japanese efforts.

Well-known Mongolia artistes have taken part in the main casts of the film. The main role Chinghis Khan was played by A. Enhtaivan a soloist of the state opera and battle theater of Mongolia. The film was released on the 830 birth-anniversary of the Great Mongol Leader.36

Suit Factory with Japanese Assistance

'Hulan' is a gents suit factory established in Ulaan Baatar with the Japanese machinery and technology. This firm was founded in 1991 following the disbandment of the Amalgamation of Clothing Enterprises. Resultatively, all the clothing enterprises received independence and autonomy and they are called "Oyu", "Nomin" and "Hulan". They together come under the Takhi corporation, which handles, the supplies of material, textile, modern machinery and technology. In 1991, the factory produced material worth of 32 million togrog, netting a profit of almost five million togrog. The new equipment for the Hulan enterprises were supplied on credit by the Japanese firms NISSO-IWAI and JUKU to the tune of 73 million togrog. These automatic machines with built-in programme can make one hundred thousand gents suits a year. The products of the Hudan enterprises are very popular with local and foreign customers.37

Sports

The Mongolian Federation of National Wrestling has started selecting young boys between sixteen and eighteen, fit for the Japanese Sumo Wrestling. The ten best-suited boys for Sumo will be sent to Japan for professional training. A Mongolian Sumo Wrestling Federation was founded in June 1992.38

Japanese Aid in Rural Areas

The rural areas of Mongolia were also benefited by the Japanese and other donor countries aid and assistance. The Mongolian province (aimag) received flour from Japan and the United States of America, Sugar, Vegetable oil and rice from Japan Germany and South Korea, Medicine and medical equipment from Japan and France. One hundred and twenty families in the Dundgov aimag were benefited by it.39

A small but well equipped Mongolian exhibition was held in Tokyo on 26 November, 1991. The exhibition was mainly consisted of export goods.40

Rock Music Troop to Tokyo a Cultural Aspect

Soyol Erdene, the Mongols variety art group was named after Chingis Khan. It was the first professional pop group in Mongolia. It was started in 1971, Just before the formal diplomatic relations between Mongolia and Japan. Democratization of Mongolian societal structure reflected by allowing the Soyal Erdene to Japan for performing shows in Tokyo. Japan welcomed it.41

The Chingis Khan pop group of Mongolia has been once again invited to Japan to take part in the pop music festival, held in Tokyo from 31 July to 4 August 1992. The group was placed seventh at the last years festival.

Transfer of Technology from Japan-Mini Hydel Project

Japan has been actively cooperating with Mongolia, after its smooth transition to market economy and privatization. A mini hydro-power station was planned with an estimated budget of one million U.S. dollars. It would be constructed in the territory of Bulgan aimag on the Egiin river. Experts from Japan United States of America, United Kindom, Germany, Finland, Norway and Switzerland, visited the region. Japan has been providing technical assistance and the fund through Åsian Development Bank.42

The reconstruction work at the thermal power station number four in Ulaan Baatar was completed with Japanese experts. An agreement was signed in this regard, between the Japanese and Mongolian governments. Under this agreement Japan, provided Mongolia 11.5 million U.S. dollar grant aid. The reconstruction of the thermal power station was completed in 1993.43

Donors Extend a Helping Hand

Mongolia, which was the first socialist country in Asia, again became the first socialist state in this continent to relinquish Marxism-Lininism and the socialist principles to embark on the road of democracy and free market with no return. The disintegration of the socialist community and their economy of Mongolia in an extremely precious situation. The economic and other crisis in the former socialist countries and especially, the former Soviet Union, Mongolia’s most important trade

42. Ibid February 9, 1992.
partner, could not but directly affect the economy of this land-locked country in the
theart of Asia.

Given such a situation, Mongolia was left with little choice but to seek
international aid and support without which political stability in the country could be
jeopardized. The appeal of the Mongolia for help did not fall unheeding ears. The
industrialized west, responding to the initiative of the Japanese Government, converged
in Tokyo, September 1991, for a meeting to work out an emergency aid package of 155
million US dollars to the ailing economy of Mongolia. Almost a month later an Aid
Donor Consultation Meeting was held in Ulaan Baatar with the active initiative and
involvement of the UNDP (under the auspices of Japan).44

Japanese Credit

Japan has decided to provide credit to Mongolia to the tune of 35 million U.S.
dollars. the documents on the exchange of notes between the Governments of the two
countries, regarding loans, was signed in Ulaan Baatar on 30 October 1991.45

Aid

Embassies of Japan and Great Britain in Ulaan Baatar have handed over to the
Mongolian side medical assistance from various organizations of their respective
countries. The Japanese Sasakawa foundation has sent one million disposable
syringes.46

Fruitful Visit to Japan

Mr. Ts. Gomboswan, Minister of External Relations of Mongolia, paid a fruitful visit to Japan. The visit attained importance due to key areas, they discussed. His visit to Japan pursued two key objects. First, together with the Japanese side, they agreed on a date, for the new round of meeting of donor countries for rendering financial and economic aid to Mongolia. They have reached an understanding in this regard and the meeting would be held in Tokyo in May, 1992. Apart from this, the purpose of his visit was to exchange views on the dynamics of developing relations in the sphere of foreign policy, economic and other areas. They also discussed the question of Japanese financial aid to Mongolia for dealing with the current challenges. In this connection an expert group of the Japanese government would come to Mongolia in April to analyse the country's economic situation. During his visit he had meetings with Japanese Prime Minister Miyazawa (the then prime minister of Japan), his counter part, M. Watanabe and other high ranking Japanese officials. The two sides were unanimous about the successful and stable development of bilateral relations and reiterated, striving to further them. The Japanese prime minister also assured him that the policy vis-a-vis Mongolia would not undergo any change, Japan would consistently support Mongolia's efforts for renewal and democracy. 47 (MM-March 31, 1992).

Japanese-Fund in Ecological Development

Japanese-Mongol relations touched new heights. Japan took initiative to make
Ullan Baatar, the capital city of Mongolia green. Marike Sato, chairperson of the Japanese-Mongolian Cultural and Economic Society in Osaka city has handed over to Ts. Baldori president of the "Union-33" and L. Enebish Mayor of Ulaan Baatar 500,000 Japanese Yen each. While speaking on the occasion M. Sato, said "industrial progress promotes living standards of the people, but many countries have experienced the consequences of this progress on nature and environment.

Mongolia remains one of the very few countries with pristine nature which should be protected. For this purpose Japan has set up a fund. It would support the eco-friendly activities in Mongolia. The Japanese Fund has donated, one million Yen for planting trees and shrubs in the Mongolian capital.

Japanese Tourists Work as Dentists Cooperation in Health Activities

Six Japanese stomatologists and ten nurses, who came to Mongolia as tourists in July 1992, examined patients in the Central Clinical hospital in Ulaan Baatar. The team of Japanese physicians led by Doctor Kuroda oohei also helped people with dental problems in TOV aimag.48

To commorrate the 20th anniversary of establishing Mongol-Japanese relations, Council of the Mongol-Japanese friendship organization was set up in Ulaan Baatar. The council would coordinate the activities of those Mongolian organization which were called upon to develop and promote friendship and cooperation with Japan.

The Japanese "Shiu Haku" society has given in gift 20 tons of paper to the Mongol Script Revival Foundation. The first consignment of this paper arrived in

August 1992. For five years, the society will provide Mongolia with paper and printing material worth 100 million yen a year.

A private Institute of oriental Philosophy was opened in Ulaan Baatar. According to its Director Professor P. Nansal the institute has been found to study and develop the rare heritage and traditions of oriental, including Japanese and Mongolian. Mongolian philosophy developed more than 2000 years ago with rich traditions and numerous monuments including works in Tibetan by Mongolian Thinkers. Indians, Chinese render big influence on the development of science and culture not only in Mongolia but also in cultured world. The institute has set the objectives to its students, the necessary knowledge in philosophy of Indian, Tibetan, China, Japan, Korea, English and Tibetan languages. The institute has recruited some Japanese students.49

Japanese Lead Role in Second Donors Meeting

The Government of Mongolia has been taking into consideration the decisive role of aid and support of donor countries and international organization for which Japan has been a major player. The donor consultative meeting was held between 14-15 October 1992 in Ulaan Baatar. The meeting was attended by sixty representatives of ten international financial institutions. Besides Japan, representatives from Hungary and Sweden took part in it for the first time, which was underlined by the Deputy Prime Minister D. Phrevdorj is a proof of the growing interest of the international community in Mongolia and their sincere desire to help the people of Mongolia to tackle the transition to market economy.

The participants of the meeting listened to the Prime Minister Jasrai, who expressed the confidence that cooperation based on the mutual understanding would develop between the Mongolian government and donor countries like Japan. The priority task for Mongolia which has a vast territory, enormous natural resources and educated labour is the utmost utilization of the internal resources to check the country’s economic decline. The loans and aid from Japan and other donor countries would play a crucial role in overcoming the present economic crisis, creating the economic infrastructure and implementing medium and long-term investment projects. This would lay the foundations for the future development of Mongolia so it would not remain an aid receiving country at all the times.

The meeting was held immediately following the formation of the new government in Mongolia and the approval of its programme which drew a keen interest of the meeting participants especially Japan. They also welcomed the news that henceforth the coordination and distribution of aid and loans will be handled by the National Development Board under the Prime Minister, which is headed by the state Minister Ch. Ulaan. He opined that the Mongolian economy could be compared to a post war one. But he believes that the donor countries especially Japan would give a helping hand in this respect.

Ch. Ulaan expressed gratitude to the international donor community of their invariable attention for the country. At the Donors Meetings at Ulaan-Baatar (1991) and Tokyo (1992) they pledged and allocated 200 million US dollars of which one fourth came from Japan. The Tokyo Donors Meeting in the month of May 1992 pledged 350 million U.S. dollars in credit and aid for a period of eighteen months. Japan has
contributed 50 million U.S. dollars. Humanitarian and financial emergency aid had been predominating in the donor assistance to Mongolia. In view of the need to stop economic decline and provide a reliable base for future growth, the credits and grants coming should be put to developing export-oriented industries and infrastructure as well as implementing medium and long-term projects.

Concluding the meeting Mr. Herbert Behrsock chief of East Asia Pacific Region, UNDP and co-chairman of the Consultative Meeting noted that Mongolia is in an extremely difficult economic situation. He also advised Mongolia, not to deviate from its chosen path, on which will greatly depend, aid and assistance the donor countries.50

Cultural Exchange

A team of impressive young performers from Japan arrived in Ulaan Baatar in August 1992. Girls from the Japanese Yamaha Foundation put up concerts which received encore. They literally overwhelmed the hearts of the Mongolian Audience. "They gave us an enthusiastic reception" said 14-year old Maiko Kawave, one of the girls from the "Yamaha Foundation" school. "Never before I saw such a receptive audience" added her friend Makiyo Mimura, 12. The audience here is different from our country. We thank the Japanese for coming to listen to us where as here the audience thank for our performance" said Makiyo Mimura. This is the second performance by the young talents from the Yamaha Foundation. "This year the

performers were of a higher quality than last year" said N. Butchbayar Chief Conductor and Cultural Director of State philharmonic society "they are masters in arranging magic." we do not have such children in Mongolia deplores N. Butenbayar. This is not because we do not have them, but simply because the system of music education in Mongolia is imperfect, so we want close music ties with Japan" - he says.

The music college, which previously was the music and choreography school, plays more education disciplines rather than music. "If we do not change this system of music education", continues N. Butenbayar "we shall bury alive our young talents". The present system denies a child's individuality". The child will never feel him self 'the king of the state' as do their Japanese counter parts. "Our children lack confidence unlike the Japanese children", he opines.

It is a pity that Mongolia is unable to train professional musicians like in Japan, which has music school at the Yamaha corporation for children, interested in music. These children, according to Yamaha Music Foundation Manager, come to the school once a week and they do not necessarily become professional. The Yamaha Music Foundation has its branches in 35 countries of the world with a total audience of one million children under 16 years of age.

Toru Mikami, from Yamaha Foundation says that Mongolia, has serious economic problems, he says, there is little scope for opening a music school (branch) in Mongolia. Let's wait and see, what happens, he is optimistic about it. Judging by the orchestra of the Mongolian philharmonic society, "you have good musicians but not very good instruments", he opines. "Mongolian musicians are young but lack experience."

Since instruments in Mongolia are not very good and concerts halls inconveninet
guests from Japan brought along with them the lighting system, percussion and string instruments for the philarmy orchestra.

The Yamaha company piano presented to the Music College last year was used during the concert. Instrument worth 50,000 Yen brought in 1992 were also given in gift to the Mongolian side. The leader of the Yamaha Music Foundation Young Music group described the aim of their visit to Mongolia as a chance to show their girls to the world, give them an opportunity to travel, collect new ideas and to meet and entertain the audience in other countries with their spectacular performing skills.51

**Toyota and Toshiba in Mongolia**

The first six Toyota cars have been assembled by a Mongolian company "Het", which has received the car parts from Japan. According to Director of the "Het" company, A. Gantomor, the company plans to assemble one thousand Toyota cars annually which will be sold for domestic needs. A four seat Toyota car of 55-70 h.p. will cost 4,200-4,500 US dollars. Tosiba, a well known elections corporation of Japan entered Mongolia. Jenku, a Mongolian company, a member of the Mongolian Centre of private Industrialists and Free Trades will represent the Japanese electronics corporation Toshiba in Mongolia. An initial understanding to this effect has been already reached. Toshiba electronic goods are now already being sold in Mongolia.52

About sixty companies of Japan have shown considerable interest to invest in Mongolia over a dozen companies and multi-nationals like Sony, Toshiba, Hitachi

Mitchi Bushi etc; are already functioning in Mongolia. A mini street plant has been constructed in Darkhan by Japanese technical assistance (It will be discussed in detail in the forthcoming chapter). By measuring these things, one can come to the conclusion that besides cultural relations, Mongol-Japanese cooperation has been growing in economic sphere.