

Precontractual essentials for the 'export of revolution' in east asia and regional political order in the zone of soviet influence: Positive experience and socialist ideology in mongolia. The year 1921. part 2

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Abstract

Introduction. The article deals with an important and eventful period of Russia-Mongolia relations, special attention be paid to the shaping of a new regional order in East Asia. The collapse of China's monarchy resulted in a political vacuum in Russia's border territories which required utmost consideration and involvement, and the Soviets did seize the opportunity. However, the Agreement on Friendly Relations concluded in November of 1921 can hardly be viewed as a starting point, the former having been rather supposed to actualize previous mutual commitments discussed in the paper. **Goals.** So, the work attempts an interdisciplinary insight into the mentioned documents (addresses, diplomatic notes, letters, etc.) to have preceded the Agreement and formalized Soviet Russia's foreign policy in the region and its presence in the territory of Outer Mongolia - to determine the role and impact of those preliminary papers. **Materials and Methods.** The study focuses on widely known materials contained in diverse published collections of documents from the Soviet era that were never viewed by most researchers as important tools to have guaranteed the national interests in the Far East. So, the innovative aspect of research is that the addresses, notes and letters are examined through the prism of other humanitarian disciplines, such as jurisprudence and political science - to result in the employment of an interdisciplinary approach with a range of historical, juridical and politological research methods, definitions and categories inherent to international law and international relations. **Part One** of the article focuses on research tools and ideological essentials, while **Part Two** examines the actual techniques to have secured the 'export of revolution'. **Conclusions.** The insight into the precontractual documents has delineated a number of key lines for cooperation, the latter dominated by bilateral collaboration (and described in Part One). This paper shall characterize the rest that can be together identified as a set of efficient means to have consolidated ideological foundations of the 'export of revolution' that include as follows: 'soft power' of educational projects; security arrangements for Soviet territories and borders, including assistance to Mongolian comrades in their fight against the White Guard, allocation of the Red Army units within Mongolian territories until the complete eradication of the White threat, with the participation of military units from the Far Eastern Republic; economic cooperation through mutual financial and economic support of industrial construction projects, resource development and social infrastructure initiatives, etc.; joint actions on the international stage pinnacle with the recognition of the Mongolian People's Republic by China (1946) and the rest of the world community (1961). The study concludes these lines of cooperation were successfully implemented within the two following decades and proved crucial not only in the shaping of a new political order in the region but also facilitated

the development of the eastern border security system in the pre-war period and WWII proper (1936-1945), which restrained Japan from initiating military actions against the USSR up until 1945 and guaranteed the security of Mongolia.

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Keywords

Agreement, Appeal, East Asia, Foreign policy, Government recognition, International treaty, Mongolia, Regional political order, Socialist ideology, Strategic presence

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