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SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION REPORT
OUTER MONGOLIA
(2)

Summary No. 4394

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Prepared by

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION REPORT

Outer Mongolia (2)

This is a serialized report, consisting of unevaluated information prepared as abstracts, summaries, and translations from recent publications of the Sino-Soviet Bloc countries. It is issued in seven series. Of these, four, Biology and Medicine, Electronics and Engineering, Chemistry and Metallurgy, and Physics and Mathematics, are issued monthly. The fifth series, Chinese Science is issued twice monthly; the sixth series, Organization and Administration of Soviet Science, is issued monthly; and the seventh series, Outer Mongolia, is issued sporadically. Individual items are unclassified unless otherwise indicated.

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ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

AGREEMENT BETWEEN MONGOLIAN AND BULGARIAN ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES -- Ulan Bator, Unen, 30 Nov 62, p 4

B. Shirendeb, President of the Academy of Sciences of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Vurban Tsanev, Bulgarian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Mongolia, signed the scientific cooperation agreement between the Mongolian and Bulgarian Academies of Sciences on 29 November 1962. B. Dashjamts, vice-president of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, B. Chimiddorj, head of Section No 1 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, responsible workers of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, and members of the staff of the Bulgarian Embassy were also present at the signing.

CHROMATOGRAPHIC LABORATORY -- Ulan Bator, Unen, 26 Dec 62, p 4

The equipment for the chromatographic laboratory which Hungary has established for the Mongolian agricultural industry has been installed and has been officially turned over to the agricultural department of the Academy of Sciences of Mongolia. This laboratory has been completely provided with the latest technical equipment and is to be used for very complicated scientific and analytical work. The facilities of this laboratory will make it possible to study physiological data pertaining to livestock and features related to the internal composition and quality of the fodder plants found on the meadows of Mongolia. The biochemical reaction of the livestock toward these raw materials is to be investigated and determined as well as the quality of the materials themselves. Thus, it will be possible to carry out all types of research related to veterinary science; to continue to study in detail various pathogenic agents and bacteria, their viability and the means to destroy them; and to determine important pharmaceutical requirements [to meet these ends]. Future plans for this laboratory call for research pertaining to the health of human beings.

Miklos Korner, and electrical engineer from the Hungarian State Laboratory Equipment Factory supervised the installation of the equipment.

Tserenjab, candidate and head of the Agricultural Department of the Academy of Sciences of Mongolia and Tsedeb, a candidate and corresponding member of the Mongolian Academy, Imre Salai, trade councilor of the Hungarian Embassy in Mongolia, and Korner Miklos, the Hungarian specialist, signed the legal documents related to the completion of the installation work of the equipment for this laboratory on behalf of their respective countries.

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PUBLISHING HOUSE OF ACADEMY OF SCIENCES -- Ulan Bator, Unen, 27 Dec 62, p 2

The Academy of Sciences of Mongolia has its own publishing enterprise which fulfilled 35 days ahead of schedule its 1962 plan for the production of printed pages 106.7 percent; raised its labor productivity 18.7 percent; reduced its primary production costs 7.3 percent; and exceeded its revenue plan to the state 7.5 percent.

TECHNICAL TRAINING

CONSTRUCTION TRAINING COMBINE -- Ulan Bator, Unen, 29 Nov 62, p 3

A construction training combine has been opened in Darhan. Many hundreds of individuals have taken instruction in the skills of the construction industry and have gained practical experience in construction work.

RAILROAD TECHNICAL TRAINING -- Ulan Bator, Unen, 28 Nov 62, p 1

Of all the youths who are working for the Ulan Bator Railway 2,844 have mastered one to three different kinds of technical skills, and 1,306 have mastered more than three skills. The 60.4 per cent of the workers who have mastered all the railroad skills are youths. There is still a need to train 203 railroad engineers and 589 technicians. [At present,] 105 individuals are being trained at evening technical schools, 292 at technical schools and 154 at railroad institutes in the Soviet Union. Thus, the requirement for trained personnel having various basic skills at their disposal will be met within 3 to 4 years.

GEOLOGY AND METEOROLOGY

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS SURVEY OFFICE -- Ulan Bator, Unen, 26 Nov 62, p 2

The 16th survey section of the Construction Materials Survey Office in Ulan Bator, which is subordinate to the Bureau for Geological Sciences, located a supply of clay below the soil of Mongolia. As a result of the assistance and leadership rendered by Soviet experts during the past 3 years, this section discovered a supply of 16 million cubic meters of clay. This clay was used to meet the needs of the Tolgoyt Brick Works which did not have a sufficient quantity at its disposal. A depth of 100 to 125 meters was drilled in the area of Mushgaa Shand in Bayan Somon, Tob Aymag. The goal to prospect for 700,000 cubic meters of limestone was also successfully fulfilled.

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GEOLOGICAL SEMINAR -- Ulan Bator, Hhodolmor, 1 Dec 62, p 1

The Bureau for Geological Sciences sponsored a 3-day seminar for administrators of the Offices for Local Aymag Research.

Geologists and instructors from the Mongolian State University, and soviet specialists gave lectures on the significance of the resolution of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party concerning local geological expeditions and on ways to disclose mineral resources including ores.

Tserendorj, Chairman of the Bureau for Geological Sciences, received the delegates and discussed with them the measures to carry out the future plan to develop geological science services during the Third Five-Year Plan.

PROSPECTERS FIND LIMESTONE AND CEMENT IN HOBSSGOL AYMAG -- Ulan Bator, Unen, 4 Dec 62, p 2

The prospectors of Section No 31 of the Construction Materials Surveying Office, which is subordinate to the Bureau for Prospecting, have fulfilled their 1962 prospecting plan which involves Hobsogol Aymag and its immediate vicinity. These workers located supplies of limestone, whetstone and cement materials of good quality which can be used in construction work. A. G. Brugov, Soviet geological engineer, and Z. N. Ivanov and D. P. Stepanov, technical engineers have done considerable work in connection with training Mongolian workers in prospecting work.

MEETING OF METEOROLOGICAL WORKERS -- Ulan Bator, Unen, 8 Dec 62, p 4

A meeting of the heads of stations, and the municipal and rural offices of the Meteorological Bureau, which is under the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic was held on 6 December 1962. Tubdendorj, head of the Meteorological Bureau, gave a report on "Present Work and Future Goals in Meteorology."

Heads of the stations located in Obor Hangay, Hobsogol, Dorono Gobi, and Gobi Altay Aymags, discussed the report. Points relating to scientific and organizational work were also discussed.

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SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

MONGOLIAN-RUMANIAN COMMITTEE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION
-- Ulan Bator, Unen, 18 Jan 63, p 4

The first meeting of the Mongolian-Rumanian Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Bucharest and ended early in January 1963.

The commission ratified the statutes of the same committee and discussed the responsibilities related to effecting scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries by means of exchanging technical documentation and specialists in all economic sectors.

D. Gombosuren, deputy chairman of the State Construction Economics Commission of Mongolia, and Raduchanu Cioroiu, Deputy Minister of Petroleum and Chemistry, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective countries.

HOSPITAL IN ULAN BATOR --- Ulan Bator, Unen, 13 Oct 62, p 2

Czechoslovakia is providing designs and equipment for a 240-bed hospital in Ulan Bator, which will be put into service in 1963.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT FROM HUNGARY -- East Berlin, Markt Informationen fuer den Aussenhandel, 15 Dec 62, p 1

In accordance with the agreement concerning commodity exchange between Hungary and Mongolia, which was signed in Budapest of 30 November 1962, Hungary will deliver mobile X-ray stations and medicine to Mongolia.

"MONGOLIAN HEALTH" EXHIBIT IN MALI -- Ulan Bator, Unen, 24 Jan 63, p 4

The "Mongolian Public Health" exhibit was recently opened in Bamako, Mali. Workers of the Mali public health organization and responsible members of the diplomatic corps in Bamako attended the opening ceremonies.

MEDICAL FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND MEETINGS

INFORMATION ON HOSPITALS -- Ulan Bator, Unen, 8 Dec 62, p 3

The bone tuberculosis hospital is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health.

Ulan Bator, Unen, 7 Dec 62, p 1

A kumiss-treatment hospital is located in the city of Nalayha. Ulan Bator, Unen, 25 Nov 62, p 3

The State Central Hospital for Nervous Disorders achieved a saving of 55,000 tugriks because its workers actively participated in the construction and repair work related to the 1962-1963 winter preparation work program. This hospital has rehabilitation, electrotherapy, and thermotherapy facilities available.

Ulan Bator, Unen, 10 Dec 62, p 3

Gobi Altay Aymag has one general hospital, three specialized hospitals, and one medium-sized somon hospital in operation.

Ulan Bator, Unen, 23 Nov 62, p 2

A hospital is located in Tolbo Somon, Bayan Ologoy Aymag. This hospital fulfilled its 1962 clinical observation plan 112 percent and its utilization plan 120 percent. Some 91 percent of the pregnant women of the somon received care at this hospital.

Ulan Bator, Hodolmor, 17 Nov 62, p 4

A general hospital is located in the Bayan Hongor Aymag Center [Bayan Hongor].

Ulan Bator, Unen, 24 Nov 62, p 2

The dispensary in Ubsa Nuur Aymag is under the jurisdiction of the Public Health Administration of the aymag.

Ulan Bator, Unen, 29 Nov 62, p 3

A hospital is located in the Bulagan Aymag Center [Bulagan].

Ulan-Bator, Unen, 7 Dec 62, p 1

The Tereljijn Convalescent Home is located in the city of Nalayha.

Ulan Bator, Hodolmor, 29 Dec 62, p 3

A hospital is located in the vicinity of the Dambadarjaa mountain valley.

Ulan Bator, Unen, 2 Jan 63, p 1

The hospital of the city of Nalayha was established in 1924 and had 15 beds. It is now a general hospital with 130 beds. It has achieved great success in its medical, service, and preventive medicine program. An official letter of commendation from the government of the Mongolian People's Republic was awarded to this hospital in accordance with a resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Ulan Bator, Unen, 8 Jan 63, p 1

A hospital is to be constructed in the city of Ondor Haan [Hentey Aymag Center].

Ulan Bator, Unen, 14 Jan 63, p 4

A hospital is located at the Dzamyn Uud Urton of the Ulan Bator Railway Administration.

INFORMATION ON MEDICAL AID STATIONS -- Ulan Bator, Unen, 25 Nov 62, p 3

A physician's and surgeon's station is operating in Hobdo Somon, Hobdo Aymag.

Ulan Bator, Unen, 29 Nov 62, p 3

The physician's and surgeon's aid station which is located in Tariat Somon, Ara Hangay Aymag, and headed by Dzanchibrentsen has been servicing the people from the neighboring somons and cooperatives in Hobsohol, Dzabhan, and Bayan Hongor Aymags.

Ulan Bator, Unen, 14 Jan 63, p 3

The physician's and surgeons's station, located in Bayantsagaan Somon, Tob Aymag, fulfilled its 1962 plans for medical examinations, daily utilization of beds, and preventive medicine 101 to 200 percent. A saving of 1,700 tugriks was achieved because the workers of this station repaired the buildings themselves.

Ulan Bator, Unen, 10 Dec 62, p 3

There are three physician's and surgeons's aid stations and a station, manned by medical assistants and used by several brigades, located in Gobi Altay Aymag.

Ulan Bator, Unen, 19 Nov 62, p 3

An aid station, staffed by medical assistants, is located in Ondor Hangay Somon, Ubsa Nuur Aymag.

HYGIENE AND QUARANTINE STATION IN ARA HANGAY AYMAG -- Ulan Bator, Unen, 29 Nov 62, p 1

The Public Health Administration of Ara Hangay Aymag has a hygiene and quarantine station under its jurisdiction.

DUGERSUREN RECEIVED DOCTORS FROM RURAL AREAS -- Ulan Bator, Unen, 6 Dec 62, p 1

On 5 December 1962, Dugersuren, secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Republic, received a group of physicians, surgeons, and medical assistants who work in rural areas. After welcoming the group, Dugersuren pointed out that, in addition to rendering medical assistance to the people of the rural areas, these individuals took it upon themselves to introduce medical education programs to all the individuals who came to them for treatment and to acquaint these people with various preventive medicine measures. D. Sambuu, Deputy Minister of Health, was also present at the meeting.

FIRST GRADUATION CLASS OF MEDICAL SCHOOL -- Ulan Bator, Erzul Mend, No 3, 62, p 61

The State Medical School recently graduated its first class. Seventy-one students successfully passed their state examinations.

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PUBLIC HEALTH IN SELENGE AYMAG -- Ulan Bator, Unen, 18 Dec 62, p 2

More than 7 months have passed since the executive committee of the People's Assembly of Deputies and the Party Committee of Selenge Aymag met with the collegium of the Ministry of Health of the Mongolian People's Republic and discussed ways and means to improve the work of the organs subordinate to the health administration of this aymag. Since then, a new pharmaceutical supply house has been established in the aymag center [Suhe Baatar], and the need for all kinds of pharmaceutical products, medicines, and clinical instruments has also been met. During their inspection of the facilities in Dzelter, Orhon, Tsagaantolgoy, Baruunburen, and Orhontuul somons, the officials of the aymag health administration noted that the work of several organs had improved. These included the physician's and surgeons's aid station in Orhon, the station manned by medical assistants in Orhontuul, and the physician's and surgeon's station in Dzuunburen.

The physician's and surgeon's aid station in Dzuunburen has registered all children up to 15 years of age and all pregnant women. It has also registered old people. Furthermore, it conducted a survey of all women between the ages of 16 and 45. The workers and employees of this station also achieved a profit of 11,000 tugriks.

The administration office of the general hospital located in the aymag center has organized a maternity center. It has also taken appropriate measures to meet the need for skilled personnel; thus, 16 nurses are being trained.

UTILIZATION OF MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT -- Ulan Bator, Unen, 21 Dec 62, p 2

A meeting of the responsible workers of the medical organs of Ulan Bator was recently sponsored by the party committee of the Ministry of Health and the State Militia Administration. The workers discussed the utilization of medical instruments and equipment, improvement in hygienic procedures, and the care and protection of the socialist property of medical organs.

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The participants noted that medical equipment frequently was not used for long periods of time or was damaged because of inadequate care, improper use, and chaotic distribution procedures. Apparatus and instruments valued at many thousands of tugriks were frequently stored in centers such as the State Central Hospital No 3 and the Children's Hospital where the employment and care of equipment was normally quite poor. Moreover, the state sustains considerable costs because no proper inventory of the equipment exists, and ownership of specific pieces of equipment are not clearly defined. This can be especially noted at many medical organs located in centers and rural areas.

The workers discussed the significance of drawing up effective measures designed to improve the utilization and distribution of equipment. For example, an accurate inventory listing all the available technological equipment, machinery, and instruments which the medical centers use should be prepared.

In order to raise the level of technical knowledge of the medical workers, it is important to organize seminars which will teach workers how to utilize medical instruments and equipment correctly and economically and to send individuals to schools both in Mongolia and abroad. -- G. Yondonjamts

FIFTEENTH WHO MEETING REVIEWED -- Ulan Bator, Eruul Mend, No 3, 1962, p 61

Members of the Mongolian delegation who had participated in the 15th meeting of WHO attended a meeting held at the Hygiene Education Building on 7 June 1962, Tubaan, Minister of Health of Mongolia and head of the delegation, announced at the meeting that Mongolia had been accepted as a member of WHO and reviewed the highlights of the 15th meeting. He noted that participation in WHO would greatly aid in the future development of the public health system of Mongolia and would contribute toward expanding Mongolian foreign relations.

SECOND MEETING OF PEDIATRICIANS -- Ulan Bator, Eruul Mend, No 3, 62, pp 61-63

The Second Meeting of Pediatricians was held at the Red Corner of the Central Children's Hospital on 3 July 1962. This meeting was sponsored by the Children's Diseases Department of the State Medical School and the Central Children's Hospital in conjunction with the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Central Children's Hospital in Ulan Bator.

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T. Byambajad, candidate of medical sciences and head of the Children's Diseases Department of the State Medical School, was chairman of the meeting at which prepared reviews and 29 reports were discussed.

The participating pediatricians from urban and rural areas discussed the reports and exchanged ideas.

The reports presented included the following: "Weight Increases in Children Up to One Year of Age," by Oldzviybayer, a pediatrician in Hentey Aymag; "Errors Made in Feeding Children Up to One Year of Age," by Tsedenjab, a scientific worker at the Medical Department of the Academy of Sciences; "Recuperation From Pleurisy in Children," by Namjil, physician and surgeon at the Central Children's Hospital; and "Characteristics of Pain Caused by Staphylococcus," by Radnabadzar, an assistant at the State Medical School. Summaries of the report given at the meeting were made. Ye. N. Madzel'etskaya, an instructor and advisor to the head of the Children's Diseases Department of the State Medical School, and T. Bayambajad, head of the department, also spoke briefly. Other papers presented at this meeting included "Pains Caused by Staphylococci in Children up to Three Years of Age," and "Pathology of Pneumonia in Children." D. Tsagaanhuu, Deputy Minister of Health, also spoke at this meeting.

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SEMINAR OF HEALTH ADMINISTRATION HEADS -- Ulan Bator, Unen, 26 Dec 62,
p 4

The Ministry of Health sponsored a 7-day seminar on the health of mothers and their now-born children and the health registration program for the benefit of the chairmen of the aymag health administrations. Afterwards, Tubaan, Minister of Health, the chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League, the Minister of Finance, the chairman of the Central Trade Unions Council, the Minister of Trade and Procurement, the Minister of Education, and responsible workers received the heads of the aymag health administrations.

PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

PHARMACEUTICAL SUPPLY INDUSTRY -- Ulan Bator, Unen, 11 Dec 62, p 2

At the present time, there are more than 150 pharmaceutical warehouses. A pharmaceutical plant, which has been provided with the latest equipment, is operating in Mongolia. Pharmaceuticals, valued at over 10 million tugriks, are produced annually; and medicines and pharmaceutical products, valued at 25,000,000 tugriks, are sold annually. Moreover, great success has been achieved in improving medical service, medicines, and the supply of hospital equipment.

However, the needs of the workers and the requirements of the public health administrations have not yet been fully met. That one area is without medicines and another undergoes shortages for long periods of time is due to the fact that the orders for medicines are placed without estimating [the actual needs]; that more expensive equipment and medicine is ordered than is actually needed; that medicine is distributed without checking [the actual requirements for it], thereby causing workers to suffer because of shortages of important medicines; and that the task of regulating the flow of the pharmaceutical commodities has not yet been properly organized.

During recent years, the consumption of antibiotics and medicines which are potentially dangerous has become uncontrollable; some doctors have written prescriptions for individuals who do not definitely require them; and some workers of the pharmaceutical enterprises have sold antibiotics and medicines to their friends on a helter-skelter basis. Therefore, it is vital to explain the significance of the factors which cause the spreading of the disease which the medicine, containing bacteria used in the preparations of antibiotics, has been prepared to eliminate.

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Furthermore, the amount of surplus commodities in pharmaceutical warehouses has increased, and some medicines lose their properties if they have been stored too long. For instance, the State Pharmaceutical Supply Enterprise was not able to satisfy the requirements of hospitals for specific pharmaceuticals valued at over 900,000 tugriks, although it had various unsold pharmaceuticals valued at approximately 2.5 million tugriks on hand.

The majority of pharmaceutical warehouses and pharmacies are not adequately supplied, and pharmaceuticals are often improperly prepared for the workers due to poor service, poor hygienic conditions, lack of responsibility on the part of the workers, and poor labor organization.

An important instruction geared to improving medical supplies was issued within the framework of the resolution passed in by the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic in July 1962 concerning improving medical supply work. This instruction has contributed greatly to raising the quality of work required for meeting the needs of workers in accordance with present-day standards.

It is also very important to study and adopt the experiences gained in medical supply work in the USSR and the various people's democracies, to take several additional measures to improve the quality of pharmaceutical supplies, and to improve the basic organization of medical supply work.

Furthermore, orders placed for pharmaceuticals and medical supplies from abroad should be carefully prepared and closely controlled; quarterly allowances for pharmaceutical products which are to be shipped on the basis of agreements concluded with other countries should be determined, and a permanent control over this should be exercised; the distribution of pharmaceutical commodities should be carefully studied in the light of the number of people involved, the conditions of the patient, and the advantages of carrying out a preventive medicine program; supplies should be balanced each quarter; the number of pharmaceutical agents who distribute medicine to the people in the rural areas who do animal husbandry work should be increased.

All clinical and hospital instruments and equipment should be centrally registered and evenly distributed throughout the country, and a sharp control should be exercised over expensive and rare apparatus and equipment to the degree that the individual who damages these instruments is responsible and must bear the consequences. Moreover, repair and maintenance shops should be established. Orders placed for expensive equipment imported from abroad should be planned ahead of time and should indicate the amount of capital needed for their purchase.

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In order that medicines be used advantageously and properly, it is necessary to immediately alleviate existing shortages by only filling prescriptions issued by doctors and physicians and by only distributing antibiotics and other kinds of medicines to hospitals during periods of specific and regular needs. Therefore, it is necessary for the public health organs to organize the work for exercising control over the kinds of prescriptions issued, the distribution and use of antibiotics, and to increase the number of kinds of medicines available to hospitals.

It is also necessary to mechanize the work of those who prepare medicines by providing the pharmaceutical warehouses and pharmacies with equipment of one design to construct pharmaceutical supply house buildings of one type financed by state or other investment funds in aymag centers, cities, somons, and cooperatives so that medical and pharmaceutical commodities may be centrally stored in accordance with needs; to meet the needs for equipment throughout Mongolia; and to strengthen the pharmaceutical enterprises from the viewpoint of economic organization.

The task of meeting the requirements of the pharmaceutical supply enterprises for trained personnel having various types of degrees of skills must be organized within the framework of future plans. The requirements of the pharmaceutical faculty of the State Medical School for teaching personnel must be met; and measures must be taken to qualitatively improve the teaching of pharmacy at the technical schools of hospitals.

Future plans call for a wide utilization of raw pharmaceutical materials found in the Mongolian People's Republic; the production of some pharmaceuticals on a joint basis; the preparation of hormones and biological pharmaceuticals; increase in the amount of all kinds of pharmaceutical produced used for the preparation of vaccines in dosage vials; improvement in quality of products; and the utilization of the potential of the pharmaceutical factories in order to produce on a large scale pharmaceutical products which will meet the needs of the people; and a reduction in the number of pharmaceuticals imported from abroad. -- B. Nyam-osor, Director of the State Bureau for Medical Supplies Production.

PHARMACEUTICAL WAREHOUSES

Pharmaceutical warehouses are located in Ara Hangay Aymag (Ulan Bator, Unen, 18 Nov 62, p 3); Hobdo Somon, Ubsa Nuur Aymag (Ulan Bator, Hodoimor, 15 Dec 62, p 4); the city of Moron, Dzabhan Aymag, and Hobsogol Aymag (Ulan Bator, Unen, 19 Dec 62, p 3)

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ULAN BATOR BIOLOGICAL COMBINE -- Ulan Bator, 13 Oct 62, p 2

The biological combine in Ulan Bator is being expanded with Hungarian assistance. An antibiotic section which will produce scientific and pharmaceutical products, including 150,000-160,000 liters of vaccine and serums annually is also being established.

INNOVATIONS AT SONGINO BIOLOGICAL COMBINE -- Ulan Bator, Hodolmor, 22 Dec 62, p 2

Batdzana, a physician and surgeon at the Songino Biological Combine, together with other doctors, has carried out work on preparing bacterial cultures by means of distillation and by utilizing animal pancreas instead of pancreatin which is imported from abroad at great cost, and domestic salt. Thus many thousands of tugriks have been saved at this enterprise.

MEW MEDICINES AND VACCINES -- Ulan Bator, Hodolmor, 5 Dec 62, p 4

The Bureau for Bacterial Research is preparing vaccines against infectious diseases, such as anthrax, rabies, typhoid, diarrhea, exanthematous typhus, and measles, as well as vaccines used to combat such diseases as tuberculosis, brucellosis, and hepatitis. It also prepares almost 20 biologicals and vaccines, including various kinds of microcultures and preparations which are used to diagnose infectious diseases.

Samdan, a physician and surgeon, with the assistance of S. R. Khomikh, a Soviet expert and consultant, is preparing a liquid brucellosis vaccine; thus, the requirement for the domestic preparation of brucellosis vaccine is being met. Similarly, Dorjsuren, a physician and surgeon and a colleague of Samdan, is carrying out work on the prevention of tuberculosis. Dashdzegbe, a veterinarian, who has been working in this bureau in association with Khomikh, has been endeavoring to improve the quality of the vaccines used to combat several infectious enteric diseases.

Some experiments involving agglutination and fixation reactions have been conducted in order to differentiate and diagnose infectious intestinal diseases; attempts are now being made to put the results of these experiments into practice.

In the future, the Bureau for Bacterial Research will produce gamma globulin to protect individuals against hepatitis, scarlet fever, and other diseases and will exert every effort to disseminate brucellosis and tuberculosis vaccines throughout Mongolia.

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MEDICINAL AND POISONOUS PLANT EXPEDITION -- Ulan Bator, Sotsialist
Hodoo Aj Ahuy, 15 Sep 62, p 3

A medicinal and poisonous plant expedition traveled 8,700 kilometers in the areas of Tob, Bulagan, Hobsohol, Dzabhan, Ubsa Nuur, Hobdo, Govi Altay, and Bayan Hongor Aymags to study the distribution and supply of medicinal plants and to discover the areas where supplies of medicinal raw materials are located.

The expedition recorded 116 kinds of pharmaceutical and vitamin-rich plants used in therapy and took samples for chemical and biological research. They also discovered 437 varieties of 265 species of medicinal plants which have been used in traditional treatment and recorded the names of these in Mongolian. Samples of more than 60 kinds of poisonous plants related to haloxylon ammodendron, which were found in the vicinity of the mineral springs located in meadow and pasture areas and 17 kinds of plants, including pollens, fungi, and plant life causing air pollution were taken. Botanical research on these specimens is to be conducted.

This expedition also prepared approximately 2,000 dried specimens of more than 450 kinds of medicinal and poisonous plants.

The members of this expedition are studying in detail how to use and prepare Hippophae Rhamnoides L. which contains very rich supplies of various kinds of biological compounds (alkaloids?), glucosides, acids similar to those contained in apples and lemons, and vitamins A, C, and E. Medicines prepared from Hippophae Rhamnoides L. are used for treating stomach, lung, and liver diseases as well as various kinds of metabolic disturbances caused by vitamin deficiencies.

The research workers have located two areas of Hippophae Rhamnoides L.: a 1,300-hectare area in the vicinity of Bulagan Somon in Hobdo Aymag and a 4,000-hectare area between Mangad Somon in Hobdo Aymag, Altantsogts and Nogoos Nuur in Hobdo and Bayan Olonei Aymags, and Des and Boh Moron in Ubsa Nuur Aymag. It will be possible to obtain between 4,000 and 7,000 tons of Hippophae Rhamnoides L. annually from these aymags. -- B. Moroltogoo

USE OF ANTIBIOTICS -- Ulan Bator, Hodolmor, 22 Dec 62, p 3

The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the government of Mongolia have focussed their attention on treating tuberculosis, meningitis, pneumonia, and venereal diseases by means of antibiotics. Hence, antibiotics are now being widely used in many sectors of medicine, including surgery, internal, venereal, children's, and women's diseases. They are also being used for diagnostic purposes.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Antibiotics are not produced in Mongolia and have to be purchased from foreign countries. The use of antibiotics is not restricted to human beings; they are also used to combat diseases in all sectors of veterinary medicine and agriculture. -- J. Buyantsogt, physician and surgeon.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

VETERINARY FACILITIES

VETERINARY SCIENCE IN HOBDO AYMAG -- Ulan Bator, Unen, 29 Dec 62, p 3

The Hobdo Aymag Agricultural Administration has a zoological veterinary department, a bacterial research laboratory, an artificial insemination breeding station, a pharmacy, 10 somon-level veterinary stations, 19 small veterinary stations, under its jurisdiction. More than 200 veterinarians and specialists work in these organs, and their efforts are all geared toward further developing animal husbandry in Hobdo Aymag.

The veterinary stations of this aymag are carrying out a preventive medicine program for livestock and are studying how livestock diseases are spread.

The tasks of vaccinating livestock against diseases and isolating and treating diseased livestock has improved considerable. During 1962, 33 veterinary stations were organized into somon livestock brigades and sections, and 12,000 head of diseased livestock were isolated, divided into herds and treated.

During the past spring, as the result of having oriented the veterinarians, specialists, and herdsmen to raising the young of small livestock according to the Horv method, the decrease in the death rate of young animals was reduced 30 percent compared to 1961. In 1962, 93 percent of all the livestock in Hobdo Aymag received attention at veterinary stations.

In recent years, considerable success has been achieved in the line of improving the breed and the quality of livestock. A state station for breeding and artificial insemination was established and put into operation in Manham Somon. Furthermore, 3 sheep breeding farms, 4 cattle breeding farms, and 19 breeding sections were in operation throughout the aymag. During the past year, many thousands of sheep were artificially inseminated; in 1962 more than 5,000 crossbred lambs were raised. Moreover, the 1962 state plan for artificial insemination was exceeded 30.8 percent.

VETERINARY PHARMACEUTICAL ENTERPRISE IN HOBDO AYMAG -- Ulan Bator, Unen, 28 Nov 62, p 1

A veterinary pharmaceutical enterprise is located in Hobdo Aymag. Badzarsad is the director of this enterprise.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

BIOLOGICAL ENTERPRISE IN SONGINO -- Ulan Bator, Unen, 20 Nov 62, p 3

The biological enterprise located in Songino is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture. This biological enterprise plays an important role in the plan to increase the number of livestock in Mongolia, since it produces vaccines which are used to wipe out infectious diseases in all types of animals and for preventive medicine purposes. The enterprise has a virus section and a control laboratory.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

[The following biographic information on selected Mongolian scientific and technical personnel was taken from Ulan Bator sources cited in parentheses.]

ABDANBAY, physician and surgeon (Hodolmor, 21 Nov 62, p 4)

AYUURDZANA, docent, chief veterinarian of the Songino Biological Enterprises (Unen, 20 Nov 62, p 3)

AYUUSHJAB, doctor at the State Central Hospital for Nervous Disorders; specializes in duosal therapy (Unen, 24 Nov 62, p 3)

BABAASAN, BUDJABYN, student at medical school; awarded on 21 December 1962, Medal of Honor for work performance at the irrigation project of the Gobi pasture area in accordance with a resolution of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic Unen, 28 Dec 62, p 1)

BADRAL, J., physician and surgeon, member of **first** graduating class of State Medical School; received "Red" Diploma (Eruul Mend, No 3, 62, p 61)

BANCHAA, chemist at the Bureau for Bacterial Research (Unen, 24 Jan 63, p 3)

BANDZRAGGH, physician and surgeon at the State Central Hospital for Nervous Disorders; specializes in rehabilitation therapy (Unen, 25 Nov 62, p 3)

BAT-OCHIR, D., physician and surgeon, member of first graduating class of State Medical School; received "Red" Diploma (Eruul Mend, No 3, 62, p 61)

CHOYJOO, instructor at the Agricultural Institute and author of article titled "Chief Means of Preventing Intestinal Worms in Livestock in Mongolia" (Shinjeleh Uhaan, No 3, 62, pp 5-7)

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

DANDIY, head of the Bacterial Research Department of the Ministry of Health of Mongolia (Unen, 17 Jan 63, p 2)

DAR', doctor at the State Central Hospital for Nervous Disorders; specializes in thermal and electric therapy. (Unen, 25 Nov 62, p 3)

DASHJAMTS, instructor at the State Medical School (Hodolmor, 11 Jan 63, p 7)

DOLGORJAB, G., technical editor of Shinjeleh Uhaan (Shinjeleh Uhaan, No 2, 62, p 64)

DONGINDOO, E., candidate of biological sciences (Shinjeleh Uhaan, No 4, 62, p 33), author of article titled "Biology and Medicine in Space. (Hodolmov, 28 Nov 62, p 4)

DUGERKAB. SANJIYN, physician and surgeon; graduated from medical school of Mongolian State University in 1954; appointed to hospital in Suhe Baatar Aymag; elected from the Forty-Seventh District of Haldzan Somon, Suhe Baatar Aymag as a Deputy to the Great People's Hural; at present head of Suhe Baatar Aymag Public Health Administration (Unen, 20 Nov 62, p 1)

ENEBISH, D., Deputy Chairman of the Committee for Higher and Specialized Training (Unen, 16 Jan 63, p 3)

GALTSOG, L., physician and surgeon, member of first graduating class of State Medical School; received "Red" Diploma (Eruul Mend, No 3, 62, p 61)

GOMBOSUREM, D., member of the Mongolian delegation which participated in the Second International Polytechnical Training Seminar and author of article which reviews seminar (Unen, 12 Dec 62, p 3)

GOMBOSUREN, SODNOMYN, student at the State University; awarded on 21 December 1962 the Medal of Honor for work performance on Gobi pasture area irrigation project in accordance with a resolution of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic (Unen, 28 Dec 62, p 1)

GONCHIG, candidate; affiliated with the Department of Agriculture of the Academy of Sciences of Mongolia (Unen, 25 Dec 62, p 3)

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

HURELBAATAR, T., scientific worker in the field of chemistry (Unen,
1 Dec 62, p 3)

JAMSRAN, J., head of Natural Sciences Department of the Academy of
Sciences of Mongolia (Shinjeleh Uhaan, No 4, 62, p 8)

MADIYGAA, physician and surgeon at the hospital in Tolbo Somon in
Bayan Ologey Aymag (Unen, 26 Nov 62, p 2)

NABAANSAMDAN, S., physician and surgeon (Hodolmor, 4 Dec 62, p 4)

NANSRAYNAYDAN, LUBSANBALDANGTYN, instructor at the Medical School;
awarded the Medal of Honor on 21 December 1962 for work performance
at Gobi pasture area irrigation project in accordance with a
resolution of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of
Mongolia (Unen, 28 Dec 62, p 1)

NAYDAN, physician and surgeon, affiliated with the trade union of the
General Hospital of Bayan Hongor Aymag Center (Hodolmor,
17 Nov 62, p 4)

OMBORGABAA, O., physician and surgeon, member of first graduating
class of State Medical School; received "Red" Diploma (Eruul Mend,
No 3, 62, p 62)

OTGOM, N., physician and surgeon, member of first graduating class of
State Medical School (1962); received "Red" Diploma (Eruul
Mend, No 3, 62, p 61)

PIONER, physician and surgeon, head of the physician's and surgeon's
aid station in Hobdo Somon, Hobdo Aymag; graduated in 1960 from
the Medical Technical School; has been working for 3 years in
this somon (Unen, 25 Nov 62, p 3)

POGNOY, C., physician and surgeon, member of first graduating class of
State Medical School; received "Red" Diploma (Eruul Mend, No 3,
62, p 61)

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

PUNSANTSOGBOO, veterinarian and head of the virus section of the Songino Biological Enterprise (Unen, 20 Nov 62, p 3)

PUREBDORJ, veterinarian and head of the control laboratory of the Songino Biological Enterprise (Unen, 22 Nov 62, p 3)

RADDANSAMBUU, B., head of the State Bureau for Standards and Measurements (Unen, 16 Dec 62, p 1)

RADNAABADZAR, Ji, instructor at the State Medical School and author of article titled "Heritage and Inherited Diseases" (Shinjeleh Uhaan, No 2, 62, pp 27-29)

SHATAR, S., organic chemist at the Natural Sciences Department of the Academy of Sciences of Mongolia (Shinjeleh Uhaan, No 4, 62, p 25)

TAJAA, physician and surgeon (Hodolmor, 21 Nov 62, p 4)

TSEDEB, candidate, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of Mongolia (Unen, 26 Dec 62, p 4)

TSENDEE, B., engineer at the Central Geological Science Laboratory (Shinjeleh Uhaan, No 4, 62, p 7)

TSERENDORJ, YADAMYN, student at the Agricultural Institute; awarded the Medal of Honor on 21 December 1962 for work performance at the Gobi pasture area irrigation project in accordance with a resolution of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic (Unen, 28 Dec 62, p 1)

TSERENJAB, candidate, director of the agricultural department of the Academy of Sciences of Mongolia (Unen, 26 Dec 62, p 4)

TSERENPUNTSAG, S., Author of article titled "On Soviet Veterinary Science Successes" (Sotsialist Hodoo Aj Ahuy, 13 Oct 62, p 3)

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

TSOODOL, S., instructor in the Chemistry Department of the Mongolian
State University (Shinjeleh Uhaan, No 4, 62, p 12)

TUBDENDORJ, head of the Meteorological Bureau of the Council of
Ministers of Mongolia (Unen, 8 Dec 62, p 4)

TURDORJ, chief physician and surgeon at the State Central Hospital
for Nervous Disorders (nen, 25 Nov 62, p 3)

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UNCLASSIFIED
Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D. C. 20505

7 September 2004

Ms. Roberta Schoen
Deputy Director for Operations
Defense Technical Information Center
7725 John J. Kingman Road
Suite 0944
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060

Dear Ms. Schoen:

In February of this year, DTIC provided the CIA Declassification Center with a referral list of CIA documents held in the DTIC library. This referral was a follow on to the list of National Intelligence Surveys provided earlier in the year.

We have completed a declassification review of the "Non-NIS" referral list and include the results of that review as Enclosure 1. Of the 220 documents identified in our declassification database, only three are classified. These three are in the Release in Part category and may be released to the public once specified portions of the documents are removed. Sanitization instructions for these documents are included with Enclosure 1.

In addition to the documents addressed in Enclosure 1, 14 other documents were unable to be identified. DTIC then provided the CDC with hard copies of these documents in April 2004 for declassification review. The results of this review are provided as Enclosure 2.

We at CIA greatly appreciate your cooperation in this matter. Should you have any questions concerning this letter and for coordination of any further developments, please contact Donald Black of this office at (703) 613-1415.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Sergio N. Alcivar".

Sergio N. Alcivar
Chief, CIA Declassification Center,
Declassification Review and Referral
Branch

Enclosures:

1. Declassification Review of CIA Documents at DTIC (with sanitization instructions for 3 documents)
2. Declassification Status of CIA Documents (hard copy) Referred by DTIC (with review processing sheets for each document)

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Processing of OGA-Held CIA Documents

The following CIA documents located at DTIC were reviewed
by CIA and declassification guidance has been provided.

OGA Doc ID	Job Num	Box	Fldr	Doc	Doc ID	Document Title	Pub Date	Pages	Decision	Proc Date
AD0463342	78-03109A	55	1	2	88	Consolidated Translation Survey For April 1965	4/1/1965	190	Approved For Release	3/25/2004
AD0465168	78-03109A	55	1	3	89	Consolidated Translation Survey For May 1965	5/1/1965	245	Approved For Release	3/25/2004
AD0467068	78-03109A	55	1	4	90	Consolidated Translation Survey For June 1965	6/1/1965	221	Approved For Release	3/25/2004
AD0468849	78-03109A	55	1	5	91	Consolidated Translation Survey For July 1965	7/1/1965	218	Approved For Release	3/25/2004
AD0471155	78-03109A	55	1	6	92	Consolidated Translation Survey For August 1965	8/1/1965	236	Approved For Release	3/25/2004
AD0473500	78-03109A	55	1	7	93	Consolidated Translation Survey For September 1965	9/1/1965	221	Approved For Release	3/25/2004
AD0474384	78-03109A	55	1	8	94	Consolidated Translation Survey For October 1965	10/1/1965	181	Approved For Release	3/25/2004
AD0475860	78-03109A	55	1	9	95	Consolidated Translation Survey For November 1965	11/1/1965	305	Approved For Release	3/25/2004
AD0477388	78-03109A	56	1	1	96	Consolidated Translation Survey For December 1965	12/1/1965	181	Approved For Release	3/25/2004
AD0478471	78-03109A	56	1	2	97	Consolidated Translation Survey For January 1966	1/1/1966	198	Approved For Release	3/25/2004
AD0479675	78-03109A	56	1	3	98	Consolidated Translation Survey For February 1966	2/1/1966	354	Approved For Release	3/25/2004
AD0481681	78-03109A	56	1	4	99	Consolidated Translation Survey For March 1966	3/1/1966	237	Approved For Release	3/25/2004
AD0334379	78-03117A	191	1	37	4255	Status And Activities Of Prominent Scientists In Communist China In 1962	1/29/1963	53	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0333974	78-03117A	190	1	35	4212	Scientific Information Report Outer Mongolia (1)	1/17/1963	27	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0335202	78-03117A	195	1	13	4394	Scientific Information Report Outer Mongolia (2)	3/13/1963	27	Approved For Release	3/25/2004
AD0332657	78-03117A	183	1	13	3924	Scientific Information Report Biology And Medicine (22)	10/12/1962	76	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0333147	78-03117A	185	1	30	4020	Scientific Information Report Biology And Medicine (23)	11/16/1962	90	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0333427	78-03117A	188	1	13	4112	Scientific Information Report Biology And Medicine (24)	12/13/1962	84	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0334160	78-03117A	190	1	10	4187	Scientific Information Report Biology And Medicine (25)	1/10/1963	69	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0334612	78-03117A	193	1	10	4310	Scientific Information Report Biology And Medicine (26)	2/20/1963	112	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0335309	78-03117A	195	1	32	4413	Scientific Information Report Biology And Medicine (27)	3/20/1963	110	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0336242	78-03117A	198	1	16	4509	Scientific Information Report Biology And Medicine (28)	4/12/1963	81	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0332575	78-03117A	184	1	6	3957	Scientific Information Report Chemistry And Metallurgy (22)	10/23/1962	47	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0333164	78-03117A	187	1	2	4061	Scientific Information Report Chemistry And Metallurgy (23)	11/28/1962	65	Approved For Release	3/25/2004
AD0333857	78-03117A	189	1	22	4160	Scientific Information Report Chemistry And Metallurgy (24)	1/2/1963	57	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0334310	78-03117A	191	1	20	4238	Scientific Information Report Chemistry And Metallurgy (25)	1/28/1963	52	Approved For Release	3/29/2004