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TSEDENBAL'S 6 NOVEMBER 1982 SPEECH AT SOVIET RECEPTION

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 9 Nov 82 p 2

[Speech presented on 6 November 1982 at the reception given by A. I. Smirnov, Soviet ambassador to the MPR, in conjunction with the 65th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution celebration]

[Text] Dear Comrade A. I. Smirnov! Dear Comrade V. V. Gorbatko! Dear Soviet friends! Dear comrades! Ladies and gentlemen!

In the name of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee, the MPR, and myself personally, allow me to extend warm and cordial congratulations to the Soviet Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the MPR, Comrade Aleksandr Ivanovich Smirnov, the members of the delegation from the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries, and the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, headed by the Chairman of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, MPR Hero, and USSR cosmonaut-pilot, Comrade Viktor Vasli'yevich Gorbatko, the Embassy associates and members of their families, as well as the representatives of Soviet specialists and the Soviet Armed Forces, on the occasion of the glorious 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Please allow me also to extend warm holiday greetings on the occasion of the Great October celebration to the representatives of the fraternal countries of socialism and the other comrades and friends who are present here.

The 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is remarkable in that it is being marked during the year of the 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The formation of the USSR was an event second in importance only to the October Revolution, ...It was of importance to world history, and it was the direct offspring of that revolution. As is well known, the Great October sounded the summons for all nations that were under the oppression of the tsarist autocracy to take part in the active struggle. After winning a historic victory over the exploiters, the peoples of the former Russian empire united, in accordance with voluntary principles, into a single multinational socialist state, that was created on principles of genuine equality and brotherhood.

Led by the great Leninist party, the peoples of the Soviet Union withstood all the difficult tests that they encountered, traveled the long and victorious path of creating a new society, and currently are preparing to meet the glorious 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR at the height of the indestructible might of their great Motherland, winning colossal successes in economic and social progress.

The entire post-October history of the development of mankind is the history of the unbelievably difficult, but victorious procession of socialism. In the struggle against imperialism and every other form of reaction, the peoples of the earth constantly derived, and continue to derive, inspiration from the example of the Great October and its homeland, the Soviet Union, which marched, and continues to march, in the vanguard of that struggle. The active peace-loving policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet government, a policy based on principles of the friendship and mutual understanding of nations, of equal cooperation and the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, is a decisive factor that guarantees lasting peace and the security of nations. Continuing the traditions that were laid down by the great Lenin, the Soviet state is fighting actively to bridle the arms race and to take effective steps in the area of disarmament so as to preclude once and for all from the life of mankind the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

The CPSU and the Soviet government have repeatedly made, and continue to make, constructive proposals, the adoption of which would lead to a considerable improvement in the international situation. People throughout the world have met approvingly and gratefully the statement made by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, to the effect that the Soviet Union will not be the first to use nuclear weapons. That solemn obligation taken by the Homeland of October has reconfirmed with all convincingness the consistent peace-loving nature of the Soviet Union.

The forces of international reaction, headed by the American imperialists, desiring to get back the positions that were lost, are expending all efforts in the attempt to aggravate the situation throughout the world, are conducting an insolent policy of adventurism and interference in the domestic affairs of other states, and are extending on an unprecedented scale the arms race, and primarily the race with regard to nuclear weapons.

Speaking recently in the Kremlin at a conference of the leadership complement of the Soviet Armed Forces, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev made a sober evaluation of the present complicated situation in the world and clearly set forth the position of the Soviet government with regard to the cardinal questions in international life. The head of the Soviet state reconfirmed the immutability of the foreign-policy course of the Soviet Union, a course aimed at detente and at the reinforcement of international security. That consistently peace-loving course was approved by the peoples of the fraternal countries of the socialist community and deservedly won the recognition of all the progressive forces on the earth.

Confronted by the increase in the aggressive strivings on the part of American imperialism, directed against the socialist community and the peaceful life of the peoples of various continents, the Soviet Union and the other countries of socialism

were forced to take steps to reinforce their defensive might, as the chief means of bridling the imperialistic forces of aggression. This finds the understanding and support of all the peace-loving forces. The Soviet Union and its Armed Forces have repeatedly proven their adherence to the cause of peace and their faithfulness to their pledges to serve as allies of their friends. We view the concern shown by the Soviet leadership for the Soviet Armed Forces to be noble efforts for preserving the peace and guaranteeing the peaceful life of the peoples of all the continents..

Everyone who treasures peace and calm on the earth looks hopefully and trustingly toward the Soviet Union, justly seeing in the first state of workers and peasants a might defender and an invincible bulwark of peace on our planet. And so today, on the eve of the glorious anniversary of the Great October, it is especially gratifying for us to note that the Soviet Union, undeviatingly following the behests of the great Lenin, holds high the banner of peace and progress, under which newer and newer nations from various continents on the earth are consolidating themselves..

Comrades! The present year in Mongolia is proceeding under the sign of the even greater reinforcement of the unity and solidarity with our faithful friend and older brother -- the heroic Soviet nation. The Communists and workers in the MPR have accepted with a deep sense of satisfaction the Decree of the MPRP Central Committee, "Preparation for and Celebration of the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR," and are greeting this great international holiday with new labor achievements in the fulfillment of the planned assignments for the 7th Five-Year Plan.

The traditional Mongolian-Soviet friendship month is being conducted this year under the slogan of the intensification of training under Soviet citizens. Using as an example the achievements of Soviet Uzbekistan, with Uzbek Days being conducted during the course of the Mongolian-Soviet friendship month, our people were reconvinced of the unprecedented creative capabilities of the nations that were awakened by the October Revolution for their free, creative life.

For more than 60 years the Mongolian nation has traveled along the path of freedom and happiness that was laid by the Great October. During all these years we sensed, and continue to sense, the steadily increasing, noble support of the Soviet citizens, their selfless, varied, fraternal assistance in our laborious forward movement from the backward feudal past to modern economic and social achievements. The entire experience of the construction of socialism in Mongolia, bypassing capitalism, is the most brilliant confirmation of the viability and rightness of Leninist theory, the real embodiment of which began with the victory of the Great October.

Please allow me to make a toast:

-- to the glorious 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution;

-- to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics -- the mighty community of free nations, consolidated by the ideas of October and Leninism;

-- to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the party of the brilliant Lenin, the organizer and inspirer of the historic victories of the multinational Soviet state;

-- to the health of that faithful Leninist, that outstanding warrior for peace and communism, that close friend of our country, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev;

-- to the health of the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and the other leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state;

-- to the fraternal nations of the countries of the socialist community which are proceeding along the path laid down by the Great October;

-- to the indissoluble, frank Mongolian-Soviet friendship, that has been tested in combat and in labor;

-- to the health of the chief of this reception, the USSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the MPR, Comrade Aleksandr Ivanovich Smirnov;

-- to the health of the chairman of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, MPR Hero, USSR Cosmonaut-Pilot, Comrade Viktor Vasil'yevich Gorbatko and the members of the delegation that is headed by him;

-- to the health of the associates at the Soviet Embassy, the trade representation, and other Soviet organizations, and the Soviet specialists in other branches of activities and their family members who are present at this reception;

-- to the health of the guests at this reception;

-- to the highest treasure -- peace and security in all parts of the world!

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FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF MONGOLIAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Interview with University Prorector

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 1 Oct 82 p 2

[Interview with Prorector of Mongolian State University D. Batsuur]

[Text] Mongolian State University, which is the basic producer of national cadres in our republic, is currently celebrating an important event -- the fortieth anniversary of its creation.

To mark the jubilee, a correspondent from our newspaper, D. Altay, conducted an interview with the Prorector of Mongolian State University, Corresponding member of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] Academy of Sciences D. Batsuur. D. Batsuur was graduated from Mongolian State University in 1947. Almost his entire labor biography is linked with scientific and pedagogical activity in his alma mater. Since 1971 D. Batsuur has been prorector for scientific affairs.

[Question] Could you please tell us how your university has grown during the past 40 years?

[Answer] Mongolian State University has been making a tremendous contribution to the development of our country's education. The first bell that called the students to the land of knowledge was rung here 40 years ago -- on 5 October 1942. At that time approximately 100 students -- children of hereditary *arats* [shepherds] -- began studying in three departments: pedagogy, medicine, and veterinary sciences. The two latter schools subsequently became independent institutions of higher learning. Those were difficult times for the Soviet nation -- the Great Patriotic War was in progress. But despite the very serious tests, the Soviet Union rendered direct assistance to the new educational institution, supplying the necessary equipment, equipping the laboratories, and providing the textbooks. A large group of experienced teachers was sent to Mongolia from the Soviet Union. The opening of the Mongolian State University became a new and brilliant page in the chronicle of the indissoluble friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet nations.

In 1946, for the first time in People's Mongolia, our country had its own national cadres with higher education, who had been trained in an institution of higher learning in our own country.

Today the university's 17 schools have 11,000 students in 60 specialties. During the present school year along, more than 2000 young men and women enrolled in the first year.

During the 40 years of its existence, Mongolian State University (a Polytechnical Institute and the Russian Language Institute also function under the university) has graduated 15,000 specialists, many of whom became prominent scientists and party, state, and public figures. Our republic does not have a single branch of the national economy that does not employ graduates of Mongolian State University.

It is also necessary to note that our university is a major educational center for youth. A large amount of work involving communist education is carried out among the students.

[Question] We know that the university has also been making a contribution to the development of Mongolia's science. Could you please tell us about this.

[Answer] The instructors at our university carry out a large amount of scientific-research work. More than 300 instructors participate in developing 60 major topics of importance to the national economy. One can say that our university has created a solid material-technical base for the successful conducting of research projects, special laboratories are in operation, and entire scientific-research collectives have been formed.

One can include among the remarkable research projects the following ones. The joint Mongolian-Soviet Hobsgol Expedition is operating successfully. Every year the instructors and students from Mongolian State University and Irkutsk State University conduct joint research on the natural resources of the drainage areas of Hobsgol Lake and the Selenge River. After gathering valuable material about that area, which is of great economic importance, they published compendious scientific works. In the work of that expedition the participants also include scientists from Moscow State University and the universities of East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Geologists from our university cooperate successfully with their associates from Irkutsk as part of the joint Herlen Geological Expedition.

In addition, the instructors and students from the School of Biology, jointly with representatives of the university in Halle (East Germany), are conducting work on the settling of beavers in the area of the Hobdo River. In addition, instructors from the School of Biology participated in raising Lake Baykal whitefish in Lake Hobsgol.

Our scientists cooperate with associates from the Joint (International) Institute for Nuclear Research in Dubna.

Our students have also been actively involved in scientific work. Under the guidance of experienced instructors, they engage in numerous scientific-research projects as part of scientific clubs, and propose projects that are of great practical importance. In recognition of the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian

People's Revolution, 38 students were awarded gold medals for the best scientific-research projects. The creative scientific-research students group that are being created at the various schools are becoming very popular.

[Question] We know that Mongolian State University maintains constant contacts with the institutions of higher learning in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Could you please tell us about the university's outside ties.

[Answer] The most fruitful cooperation that our university has is the cooperation with the institutions of higher learning in the socialist countries. Many years of friendship link our university with Moscow State University. That friendship was born during the difficult wartime years. We maintain direct ties with certain universities and cooperate on questions of joint scientific research projects involving the educational process and the communist education of the student youth.

At the present time our university has more than 100 undergraduate and postgraduate students from the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, as well as the capitalist states. For the most part they are persons engaged in Mongolian studies, who have been directing their chief attention to the study of Mongolian philology, history, and ethnography. During the 40 years of the university's existence, it has taught undergraduate students, postgraduate students, and probationers from 16 countries of the world.

Mongolian State University has consultant-instructors from the Soviet Union and East Germany, as well as England, Japan, and France. In turn, many of our instructors are invited to work at institutions of higher learning in many countries throughout the world.

[Question] In conclusion, could you say a few words about the students' participation in production activity?

[Answer] Every year, at the height of the harvest operations, our students actively help the rural areas. For example, this year alone a detachment of 6000 students from Mongolian State University, on many state farms and agricultural associations in our republic, have been helping the agricultural workers to bring in the harvest.

In addition, for our students every summer is the period when the third semester -- the labor semester -- is at its height. Student shock detachments are at work everywhere -- at construction sites, at agricultural associations, and industrial enterprises. The students' "Tsamhag" construction detachment has been created at Mongolian State University. Every year that detachment works at shock-construction and revolutionary-youth construction sites. The participation of Mongolian student brigades in international detachments has become a tradition.

[Interviewer's closing remarks] Thank you very much for the interesting discussion. In conclusion please allow me, in the name of the readers of our newspaper, to congratulate through you the entire professor and instructor staff and all the student body on the university's fortieth anniversary and to wish them new successes in labor and study.

Party, Governmental Message to University

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Oct 82 p 1

[Message, signed by MPRP Central Committee and MPR Council of Ministers: "To the Professor and Teaching Staff and to All the Workers and Students at Mongolian State University"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic send to the administrative and professor and instructor staff, and to the students, workers, and employees of Mongolian State University cordial greetings and warm congratulations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the university.

The founding of the first institution of higher education in our country -- Mongolian State University -- was an outstanding event in the cultural life of the MPR. The creation of Mongolian State University, and then of a number of branch higher educational institutions on the basis of the university's departments, was of tremendous importance in the training of skilled cadres for various branches of our country's economy and culture. During the time that has passed, Mongolian State University has become a major producer of skilled national cadres, the carrier of knowledge to the masses, and one of the centers of scientific research.

Mongolian State University was created during the fiery years of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet nation. The inestimable importance of that outstanding event consisted in that the Soviet Union, which was waging an unbelievably difficult struggle against the German fascist usurpers, found the opportunity to render noble assistance to our country in the creation of its first national higher educational institutions. That supreme act of nobility, selflessness, and genuine internationalism is recalled with a warm sense of excitement and true gratitude by everyone who has received an education in our own university. The current and the future generation of students will also learn of this and will remember it.

During the time that has passed, Mongolian State University gave the country tens of thousands of specialists for various branches of the national economy and culture. They include famous figures in state administration and various branches of the economy and culture, and scientists and specialists. It is this that constitutes the tremendous contribution made by Mongolian State University to the resolution of the party's key tasks in educating the new man, the active and convinced builder of socialism.

The good seeds that were planted by the creation of Mongolian State University sent up good sprouts: during the years that elapsed, those sprouts have multiplied into a number of new higher educational institutions, forming the basis for our country's system of higher education.

The 40th anniversary of Mongolian State University coincides in time with another joyous event -- the 60th anniversary of the beginning of instruction of young Mongolian men and women in educational institutions of various levels in the Soviet Union. We express to the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to

the Soviet government and the heroic Soviet nation, to Soviet educational institutions at various levels, to their administrators and professors and teaching staffs, and to party and public organizations our most profound gratitude for the constant concern and attention devoted to the training of highly trained specialists for our country.

In conformity with decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, there has been an immeasurable increase at the present-day stage in the demands that are made on cadres in general, and to cadres with higher education in particular. Accordingly, the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers are assigning the following tasks to the professor and instructor staff, the party and public organizations, and the students of Mongolian State University:

First, the intensification of the work involving the ideological tempering of the students on the basis of the active formation in them of a Marxist-Leninist political philosophy; the increasing of the role played by the social sciences in their ideological and political education. Every graduate of Mongolian State University must be distinguished by such qualities as a clear understanding of the policy of the party and the government in the area of the development of the country's economy and culture, and the communist education of the workers; the ability to carry out organizing, educational, and propaganda work among the masses, and to apply skillfully and creatively in practice the knowledge that has been acquired.

An important task of the university's leadership consists in educating the young students in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of unlimited devotion to the ideas of fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community, in the spirit of solidarity with the progressive forces on all continents.

Secondly, the constant improvement of the forms and methods of educational work in all the university links for purposes of the fundamental improvement of the training of cadres for various branches of the national economy and culture, in conformity with the decisions of the party's Central Committee and the instructions of the General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, Comrade Y. Tsedenbal.

Thirdly, the decisive improvement of the entire job of instructing the students in the Russian language, remembering that the mastery of the Russian language is an irreplaceable tool in the assimilation of modern knowledge and the constant enrichment of the potentials provided by that knowledge. The insufficient mastery of modern knowledge, a knowledge that is developing with every passing day, means dooming oneself and one's nation and country to inevitable lagging behind.

A decisive condition for improving the instruction of the students in the Russian language, and also for educational work as a whole in the institutions of higher learning, is the restoration of the practice of instructing all the basic subjects in higher educational institutions in the Russian language. Without the resolution of this task, it is impossible to achieve the training of highly skilled cadres, and without those cadres it is impossible to assure the normal development of the country. We must always consider the fact that the gravitation and striving on the part of our young people toward the mastery of the Russian language at a

high level are large. The sacred duty of the present generation of our nation and all our organizations, and of all the generations that will follow, consists in assuring that everything is done to satisfy those noble strivings of our young people. In this large and historic job Mongolian State University is obliged to make its worthy contribution.

Fourthly, the taking of effective steps to achieve the further development of scientific-research work at the university, which has been called upon to serve as one of the country's major scientific centers. The university's leadership must carry out planned work to conduct systematic joint scientific-research measures by the professor and instructor cadres with the scientific associates at the institutes of the MPR Academy of Sciences and the scientific-research institutes of the ministries and departments, and must take all steps to develop and encourage the scientific-technical creativity of the students.

Fifthly, the active study and introduction into educational and scientific-research work of the advanced experience in the higher schools both of the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community, and the other higher educational institutions of our own country.

The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers express their firm assurance that the leadership, the professors and teaching staff, and the entire collective at Mongolian State University will fulfill with distinction the large and critically important tasks that are confronting them and will achieve concrete successes in providing various branches of the national economy and economy of our country with ideological convinced and highly educated cadres.

4 October Ceremony

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Oct 82 p 3

[Article: "Chief Forger of Cadres"]

[Text] On 4 October, in the Palace of Mongolian Trade Unions, a festive meeting was held for the representatives of party, state, and public organizations of the capital, workers in public education, instructors, members of student youth organizations, and graduates of the university, which meeting was dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the creation of Mongolian State University.

1500 hours. Those present give a warm greeting to the appearance in the presidium of member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee; Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers J. Batmonh; secretary of the MPRP Central Committee G. Ad'yaa; Deputy Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers D. Tsebegmid; secretary of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR T. Gotob, as well as the USSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the MPR, A. I. Smirnov; delegations from universities in the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria who arrived to participate in the festivities; and the professors and instructors from Mongolian State University.

The meeting was opened with a brief introductory speech by Deputy Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, Professor D. Tsebegmid. On a proposal made by Honored

Teacher of the MPR, Docent D. Choyjilsuren, those present unanimously elected an honorary presidium made up of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee.

The participants accepted with a large amount of inspiration the Message of the MNRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers, which was read by Secretary of the MNRP Central Committee G. Ad'yaa.

Then a report was given by Rector of Mongolian State University, Academician N. Sodnom.

The professors and teaching staff, and the university's students and workers, perceived with a sense of pride and profound gratitude, as a fighting program for their activities, the Message of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers to the university on the occasion of its 40th anniversary celebration, in which there was a high evaluation of the role played by Mongolian State University in the country's public life and which the university's further tasks were defined. We assure our beloved party and government that the collective at the university are firmly resolved to implement those tasks, N. Sodnom said.

The university, which began its activities 40 years ago with three schools, 10 instructors, and approximately 100 students, has traveled a long and glorious path. At the present time the university has 17 schools, 68 departments, more than 10,000 students, and more than 700 instructors.

As the first Mongolian higher educational institution, Mongolian State University fulfilled with distinction its obligations, which were entrusted to it by the party in developing education, science, enlightenment, and the dissemination of culture, and it played an important role in the formation and developing of the country's system of higher education. On the basis of the university's schools, during the 1958-1959 school year the Agricultural Institute was opened; and in the 1961-1962 school year, the Medical Institute. And during the current 1982-1983 school year the Polytechnical Institute and the Russian Language Institute are being made independent institutions of higher learning.

Speaking about the contribution made by Mongolian State University to the development of Mongolian science, the speaker emphasized that the university's scientists and instructors, carrying out scientific research in the area of natural sciences, and the social and technical-engineering branches of knowledge, played an important role in developing certain new branches of science in our country.

The university's scientists and instructors conduct scientific research on such vitally important topics as the socioeconomic questions of the noncapitalistic path of development of the MPR, and questions of the efficient assimilation of the natural resources of individual parts of the country; carry out fundamental and applied research on problems of physics, mathematics, chemistry, and biology; and also study the questions of application of the achievements of nuclear physics, solid-body physics, and computer mathematics in the national economy. The university actively carries out scientific work on the basis of economic contracts. During the 6th Five-Year Plan alone, the university carried out scientific research projects with a volume of 5.9 million tugriks on the basis of contracts with 27 industrial and economic organizations. Many recommendations, and new

technology and technological processes that were developed by the university's scientists and scientific associates have been introduced into production and practice.

During the past 40 years Mongolian State University has trained for the country 16,000 specialists in more than 60 specialties, the speaker said, thus making a large contribution to the successful resolution of the tasks of providing the branches of the national economy and culture with highly trained cadres. They are working fruitfully at industrial enterprises, in agricultural associations and on state farms, in scientific and cultural institutions, and in party and state agencies, taking active part in the resolution of the tasks of socialist building in the MPR. They include Heroes of Labor, advanced personnel and innovators in production, administrative party and state workers, and eminent public figures and scientists.

With every passing year there has been an increase in the authority of Mongolian State University and an expansion of its foreign ties. There has been a complete reinforcement of the cooperation that Mongolian State University has with the institutions of higher learning in the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, and, from year to year, there has been an enrichment with new content and forms.

The university, in addition to Moscow State University and Irkutsk State University and certain other institutions of higher learning in the Soviet Union, in accordance with contrasts concluded between Mongolian State University and the universities of other socialist countries, exchanges experience in educational and scientific work, prepares textbooks and teaching aids, conducts joint scientific-research work, and exchanges instructors and students.

The joint conducting of scientific-research work on the problems that are of the most vital interest to the country's national economy is of great importance in developing the republic's productive forces, in the efficient use of the country's natural resources, and in the mastery by our instructors of the experience and practical skills needed in scientific-research work.

At the present time our university has more than 100 undergraduate and postgraduate students from the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries, and also from certain foreign countries.

During recent years the academic success rate of the students has been becoming increasingly stable; there has been an improvement in the ties between subjects; a shortening of the time required by the students in the lower classes to adapt to studying at an institution of higher learning; a rise in the level of knowledge and pedagogical skill in the instructors; major shifts in their scientific-research work; and a considerable strengthening of the university's material base.

The university's collective, linking the educational process more and more closely with the specific practical aspects of socialist building and taking into consideration the vital needs of the national economy and culture, are applying all their efforts for the complete implementation of the tasks that have been assigned to the university, with regard to the purposeful improvement of the professional training of the specialists, Comrade N. Sodnom said in conclusion.

Then a welcoming speech was given by Prorector of MGU [Moscow State University] imeni M. I. Lomonosov, Professor V. A. Sadovnichiy. He congratulated, in the name of foreign universities and other institutions of higher learning, the entire collective at Mongolian State University on its 40th anniversary and wished them further success in the job of training national highly qualified specialists.

On the occasion of this celebration the collective at Mongolian State University received numerous letters and congratulatory telegrams from ministries and departments, industrial enterprises and economic agencies, and foreign universities and other institutions of higher learning.

A photographic exhibit "Mongolian State University Is 40 Years Old" was set up in the foyer of the Palace where the festive meeting was held.

A conference on scientific practice, which was devoted to the 40th anniversary of the creation of Mongolian State University, was held in the main classroom building at the university.

On the occasion of the celebration, the scientists, instructors, and students at Mongolian State University laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Founders of the MPRP and the People's State, D. Sukhe Bator and Kh. Choybalsan, and at the monument to V. I. Lenin and Soviet fighting men on Mount Zaysan.

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D. GOMBOJAB REPORT AT MONGOLIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION MEETING

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1456 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] The indissoluble Leninist friendship, the solid class union, and the close, complete cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet nations, the steady reinforcement of which are the constant concern of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] and the CPSU, characterize in the most brilliant manner the essence of the truly internationalistic interrelationships between our two fraternal countries, which have perpetually linked their fates in the name of the noble purpose of building a new society, stated Politburo member, Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, Chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society, Comrade D. Gombojab. He gave a report at the congress of the MSFA that opened today.

D. Gombojab emphasized: the fraternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship, a friendship that has passed with distinction the test of time, has served for more than six decades as a reliable guarantee of the freedom, independence, and flourishing of socialist Mongolia, and an inexhaustible source of the happy life of our nation. He recalled the words of Comrade Y. Tsedenbal that Mongolian-Soviet friendship "is an inexhaustibly strong source of the happiness and flourishing of the Mongolian nation, and of that life-giving, transforming force of tremendous historic importance, a force that has made it possible for people's Mongolia to take the giant's step from medieval backwardness to socialism, bypassing an entire historic era -- the capitalist stage of development."

The eternal friendship and complete cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet nations were founded by the great leader of the workers throughout the world, V. I. Lenin, and the outstanding leader of the Mongolian nation, D. Sukhe Bator. That friendship has now risen to [words indistinct]. At the basis of that process lie the principles stated in the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid between the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) and the USSR, of 1966, and the fundamental documents that were signed in 1976, as well as the results of the summit meetings and negotiations between the party and state leaders of our two countries.

The meeting that was held in the Crimea in August 1982 between Comrade D. Tsedenbal and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev reconfirmed the complete unity of the views of the MPRP

and the CPSU with regard to all the most important questions of the further reinforcement of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the MPR and the USSR and the guaranteeing of peace and security. The results of the meeting are our common contribution to the cause of reinforcing the unity of the countries in the socialist community, the preservation and consolidation of peace throughout the world, and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, the speaker emphasized.

D. Gombojab continued by stating that one observes the successful carrying out of the task of taking all steps to assure the rapprochement and consolidation of the MPR with the countries of the socialist community, and primarily the Soviet union, in all areas of social life. In the development of all branches of the national economy and culture of the MPR, in raising our nation's material and cultural standard of living, a decisive role is played by the constantly increasing internationalistic aid provided by the Soviet nation. During the past five-year plan, for example, the Soviet Union provided aid in the construction of more than 250 projects, including the gigantic Erdenet copper-molybdenum combine, the symbol of Mongolian-Soviet friendship. The volume of Soviet aid will double during the 7th Five-Year Plan.

The speaker, speaking in the name of hundreds of thousands of MSFS members and activists, expressed heartfelt thanks to the CPSU, to the Soviet government, the entire Soviet nation, and the faithful continuer of the cause of the great Lenin, that close friend of the Mongolian nation, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev for the constant concern for the welfare and happiness of the Mongolian nation and for the truly fraternal aid and support.

Mongolian-Soviet friendship has, in the literal sense, gone into a space orbit. We can note with pride, the speaker said, that thanks to the outstanding successes of Soviet cosmonautics in 1981 the space heroes V. A. Dzhanibekov and J. Gurragchaa carried out the first Soviet-Mongolian space flight within the confines of the Interspace Program, a flight that added yet another golden page to the chronicle of Mongolian-Soviet friendship.

The speaker emphasized the decisive role played by the Soviet Union in reinforcing the positions and might of real socialism, and the consistent peace-loving Leninist foreign-policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state. People of good will, he said, unanimously approve the Peace Program for the 1980's that was advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress, and the constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union that are aimed at reinforcing the reciprocal trust among nations, at saving mankind from the threat of thermonuclear war, and at confirming the right of people to live. The Soviet Union unilaterally assumed the obligation of not being the first to use nuclear weapons. New confirmation of the unceasing struggle and efforts of the Soviet Union to save mankind from the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe is provided by the Soviet peace initiatives that were advanced at the present session of the UN General Assembly. Factors of great importance for reinforcing the peace in Asia and throughout the world are the initiatives of the Soviet Union which are aimed at the establishment of an atmosphere of trust in the Far East and at converting the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

The well-principled, peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, their consistent practical activities in the name of peace, evoke a sense of admiration and respect for the homeland of the Great October, Comrade D. Gombojab said.

Then the speaker dwelt on the activities of the MSFA, noting that the society had become one of the largest public organizations in MPR, and there has been an increase in its contribution to the country's development. During the report period the society devoted its basic attention to the broad propagandizing of the achievements of the Soviet nation in communist building, the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and the importance of the inviolable Mongolian-Soviet friendship and fraternal aid provided by the Soviet Union. A special place in the activities of the MSFA is occupied by the traditional Mongolian-Soviet friendship months. One of the important tasks of the society is to familiarize Soviet citizens with the successes in the development of the MPR. The forms and methods are being improved, and there has been an enrichment of the content of the ideological-political and mass-cultural work devoted to the topics of friendship [words indistinct].

One of the basic duties that the MPRP has entrusted to the MSFA, the speaker said, is the rendering of energetic assistance in the propagandizing, studying, and introduction of Soviet experience.

The study of the Russian language -- the language of the great Lenin -- has become a nationwide movement. This is a brilliant example of the fact that teaching people about the remarkable achievements of the Soviet Union, a nation that is marching in the vanguard of the progress of mankind, has become a real need for our society. In the MPR, 400,000 persons are studying the Russian language, D. Gombojab said.

After commenting on the role played by the Association of Mongolian Graduates of Soviet Educational Institutions in disseminating the Soviet experience, the speaker emphasized that the USSR has trained approximately 26,000 Mongolian national cadres in 300 specialities, including more than 50 percent of our country's engineer-technical workers with higher education.

D. Gombojab commented on the deepening of the close cooperation and the business ties that the MSFA has with the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society and the carrying out by them of joint measures on the basis of five-year plans. In the MPR people are well aware of and place a high evaluation on the multi-faceted activities of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, which are aimed at the taking of all steps to develop the friendship between the Soviet and Mongolian nations.

Comrade D. Gombojab emphasized that the MSFA will continue to direct its activities toward the implementation of the instructions of the 18th MPRP Congress, and toward the complete development and deepening of the inviolable fraternal friendship and complete cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU, and between the Mongolian and Soviet nations. He dwelt in detail upon the specific tasks of the society in the job of propagandizing the importance that the formation of the USSR had for

world history, the majestic achievements of the Country of Soviets in communist building, the foreign-policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and in the introduction of Soviet experience and the improvement of the methodology of Russian-language instruction. The speaker pointed out the tasks of society in educating the younger generation with the use of the heroic examples of the Leninist Komsomol, in the spirit of utter devotion to the ideas of patriotism, socialist internationalism, Marxism-Leninism, and the friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, in the spirit of implacability toward any manifestations of anticommunism or anti-Sovietism.

The Chairman of the Central Council of the MSFA and Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, Comrade D. Gombojab emphasized that the primary task of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association has always been, and continues to be, the further development and reinforcement of the indissoluble friendship with our true friend, the great Soviet nation. It is the sacred duty of the society's members to treasure that friendship as the apple of one's eye and to keep strengthening it from day to day

The report by Comrade D. Gombojab was listened to with a large amount of attention and was repeatedly interrupted by applause.

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