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JPRS-MON-84-002

13 January 1984

Mongolia Report

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SELECTED PRESS, RADIO COMMENTARIES, INTERVIEWS: 30 Aug-10 Sep 1983

Support for Improving Relations with China

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 30 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] The Soviet-Chinese discussions that are now being held on questions concerning normalization of bilateral relations are of great importance in guaranteeing peace and security not only on the Asian continent, but throughout the entire world, writes the newspaper ULANBATARYN MEDE.

The newspaper points out that good will and respect for each other's interests should provide a favorable foundation on which it will be possible to achieve positive, practical results. In giving high praise for the consistent, principled position of the USSR with regard to Soviet-Chinese relations, the newspaper notes that the effectiveness and constructive nature of the meetings depends primarily on how realistic an approach the PRC takes toward the questions under discussion, and that the so-called "Afghan" and "Kampuchean" questions and the temporary presence of a limited contingent of Soviet troops in Mongolian territory should not serve as an obstacle on the path toward normalization of bilateral Soviet-Chinese relations.

ULANBATARYN MEDE emphasizes that as far as the MPR is concerned, our country adheres invariably to a fundamental policy for improving and developing relations with the PRC on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence. While presenting in detail the essence of the peaceful foreign policy of the three fraternal countries of Indochina--Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea--which are striving to establish security and stability in this part of the globe, and to restore good-neighbor relations with China, the newspaper notes that China is continuing to conduct a hostile policy with regard to these countries, and it is one of the primary sources of tension remaining in Southeast Asia.

Radio Criticizes American Policies

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 31 Aug 83 1921 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 Aug (MONTSAME) -- Tomorrow all progressive humanity will be observing World Peace Day. A Mongolian radio commentary dedicated to World Peace Day, 1 September, noted that on this day 44 years ago Hitler's Germany unleashed the bloodiest war in the history of mankind, which destroyed millions of human lives.

The peoples of the world do not want a repetition of this terrible tragedy which lasted six long years. Thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, mankind has been living for almost a half a century without knowing the horrors of a world war. There still are, however, forces that would like to plunge the world into a new catastrophe that would destroy mankind and its civilization. These forces are represented first and foremost by American imperialism, which together with its NATO allies is constantly making new plans for unleashing war and frightening people with the mythical "Soviet threat". In its feverish attempts to achieve [word indistinct] superiority over the socialist world, it is constantly working to develop new types of weapons, it is encircling the world with a network of military bases, and it is intensifying its military presence in various parts of the world, the radio emphasizes.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are countering the militaristic activities of imperialist circles with a firm policy of peace which reflects the fundamental interests of the peoples of the world. The Soviet Union is constantly coming forward with concrete peaceful proposals and initiatives that are full of concern for the peaceful future of our planet. The Mongolian community expresses full support for the Soviet Union's latest peaceful initiatives that were presented in speeches made by Yu. V. Andropov and in his responses to questions asked by the newspaper PRAVDA. They are [words indistinct] in the forefront of the campaign for peace.

On 1 September, World Peace Day, meetings and rallies will be held throughout Mongolia at which the Mongolian people will add their voice to the growing movement of peace supporters, and they will express their solidarity with all peaceful forces on the planet. The Mongolian radio commentary emphasizes that the course of peace is a pivotal element of our country's foreign policy. Alarmed by the increased tensions in international relations, especially on the Asian continent, the MPR government has come forward with a proposal to work out and sign a convention for mutual non-aggression and no use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific. The radio commentary asserts that the campaign for peace, against the arms race, and against the senseless plans to deploy American missiles, should continue until the problem of delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear war is solved.

Goals of Political Education

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 31 Aug 83 1911 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 Aug (MONTSAME) -- The newspaper UNEN writes in an editorial published today that steady improvement in the theoretical and political training of communists is an integral part of the MPRP's activities. The editorial is dedicated to the coming new academic year in the party political education system.

In the last academic year (1982-1983), party political education was carried out according to a new system of instruction which included about 70,000 people. The new system of party education opens up broad possibilities for deepening and enriching the students' knowledge, for mastering contemporary

achievements in Marxist-Leninist theoretical thinking and pressing problems of the MPRP's social and economic policies, and for raising the scientific level of knowledge and increasing its connection to practical life. The editorial points out that the new system takes into account the communists' educational level and intellectual demands.

UNEN points out that the coming new academic year in party political education will be an important stage in realizing the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress for the further improvement of party education. Marxism-Leninism is a living, creative doctrine which is being enriched constantly. The activities of the CPSU and other fraternal parties make a valuable contribution to the creative development of Marxism-Leninism. Communists' mastery of the basics of these teachings in close connection with the pressing problems of the MPRP's social and economic policies and socialist construction is one of the basic directions for deepening the content of party political education and for increasing its practical effectiveness.

Support for Andropov's Initiatives

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2 Sep 83 1356 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Sep (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian community enthusiastically received the Soviet Union's new peaceful initiatives that were presented by the Soviet leader Yu. V. Andropov at a meeting with American senators and in his responses to questions by the newspaper PRAVDA. T. Otgonchimeg, a worker at an Ulaanbaatar bakery, writes in the young people's newspaper DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN of the support that these initiatives are receiving among Mongolian youth. The Soviet Union's commitment not to be the first to use any anti-satellite weapons in outer space is evidence of the Soviet state's desire to use outer space only for peaceful purposes and to protect the cosmos from an arms race. T. Otgonchimeg notes that our country's working class believes that in our common home, earth, tranquility and peace should reign. This is not, however, what imperialist circles want; they intend to deploy new lethal missiles in Europe, they are increasing the tension in various parts of the planet, and they are flagrantly interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

To counter the aggressive plans of imperialism, the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation are doing everything to deliver mankind from a nuclear catastrophe. T. Otgonchimeg writes that the peaceful policies of socialist countries find support and understanding among the workers of the entire world.

Problems in Geneva Negotiations

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 3 Sep 83 1422 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Sep (MONTSAME) -- In its commentary the trade union newspaper HODOLMOR writes that the peaceful Mongolian people welcome the new peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union which were presented in Yu. V. Andropov's responses to questions by the newspaper PRAVDA. The Soviet leader examines the urgent issues in world policy from a Marxist-Leninist position and

his responses reflect the main direction of the foreign policy being pursued by the Country of Soviets--a course for preserving peace.

Today the most urgent problem is the campaign against the arms race, and in particular, against the new dangerous turn that it has taken--the plan to deploy American nuclear missiles in Europe. The Soviet Union's initiatives are directed at ending the nuclear missile face-off in Europe which is fraught with the danger of a world holocaust. At the negotiations in Geneva the Soviet Union is seeking a positive resolution of the question of European missiles. The commentary emphasizes that the position of the United States, however, which wants unilateral disarmament on the part of the USSR, is hindering the successful conclusion of the negotiations.

The newspaper writes that the Soviet Union's initiatives outline a reliable path for limiting nuclear missile weapons in Europe.

Party School Supports Andropov's Initiatives

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 5 Sep 83 1816 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Sep (MONTSAME) -- In an interview with a MONTSAME correspondent, Professor G. Miyegombo, rector of the Higher Party School imeni D. Sukhe Bator under the MPRP Central Committee, stated that the new peaceful initiatives presented by Yu. V. Andropov in his responses to questions by the newspaper PRAVDA are of great interest to everyone who values peace and who is taking a stand against the dangerous plans of warmongers.

The world community saw in these initiatives yet another eloquent confirmation of the USSR's resolve to do everything to eliminate the threat of a disastrous nuclear missile conflict and to strengthen peace throughout the world. The next step belongs to the United States, from whom the peoples of the world demand the same kind of responsible approach to the vitally important problems of contemporary life, including questions involving the reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe.

G. Miyegombo notes that at the Geneva negotiations for limiting nuclear weapons in Europe the United States should take a realistic position and should make an effort to do what the USSR is doing, that is, it should strive to reach an agreement that would take into account the security of all parties involved in the negotiations.

Reaction to South Korean Airliner Incident

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 5 Sep 83 1927 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Sep (MONTSAME) -- The MPR harshly condemns the invasion of USSR air space by the South Korean airplane that was flying from the United States and the frantic uproar surrounding the incident incited by the Reagan administration. The Mongolian community views these actions as a blatant and premeditated provocation against the Soviet Union.

In one of its commentaries Mongolian radio notes that the United States and President Reagan himself want to use this incident and the ensuing uproar as a political trump card against the USSR. These facts cannot be seen as anything other than a premeditated, planned action on the eve of the beginning of the decisive round of negotiations in Geneva; the American administration is thus trying to continue its sabotage of these negotiations and to prevent a return to a policy of detente, Mongolian radio emphasizes.

The anti-Soviet hysteria of official Washington is nothing new. The latest political moves being taken by the Reagan administration with regard to the South Korean plane are aimed at slandering the USSR and its peaceful policies.

The radio commentary states that the Mongolian community believes that the entire responsibility for this unprecedented political provocation lies with the United States.

Soviet Scholar Comments on Seminar

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 6 Sep 83 1351 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Sep (MONTSAME) -- In an interview with a MONTSAME correspondent, Professor B. S. Fomin, doctor of economic sciences and representative of the USSR delegation, said that the course of the discussions and the results of the seminar allow us to draw the conclusion that the problems discussed there are of great importance to developing countries. The Soviet scholar, together with representatives from 15 developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, took part in an international seminar on "Alternative Paths of Development for Developing Countries and Mongolia's Experience", which was held in Ulaanbaatar.

The seminar's international significance lies in the fact that many of the young liberated states are seeking a path for their economic and social development and are faced with the dilemma of choosing social forms and economic methods for more efficient utilization of their possibilities with the aim of rapid economic growth.

The alternatives of economic development, that is the choice between an economic path built on socialist principles, or continued development within the world capitalist system and strengthened ties with the world capitalist market, is the primary task facing these states. In this regard Mongolia's experience offers convincing evidence that the socialist path of development opens up significantly broader expanses for states that are building their economies. The socialist path of development opens up new possibilities for the rapid development of existing resources, for increasing the social and economic effectiveness of national production, for raising the workers' standard of living, and it makes it possible to provide constant social and cultural progress, the Soviet scholar pointed out.

The discussion of problems did not stop at the seminar alone. All the seminar participants took a very interesting trip to get acquainted with the country. They were shown some of the MPR's economic achievements and actual successes in the development of industry, agriculture, culture, and in raising the workers'

standard of living. Comrade B. S. Fomin emphasized that they saw with their own eyes that the socialist orientation, as one of the alternatives for the economic development of formerly backward states, is the fundamental, long-range, and most effective path of development for young states.

Commentary on Latest Round of Geneva Negotiations

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 6 Sep 83 1341 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Sep (MONTSAME) -- The latest round of Soviet-American negotiations on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe, which opened today in Geneva, is at the center of attention of the MPR media.

In a commentary by one of its observers, the newspaper UNEN called this the most important round of talks. The attention of all progressive forces on the planet is focused on Geneva, where this important round of Soviet-American negotiations has begun. They have great hopes that mutually acceptable agreements will be reached at these negotiations for limiting and reducing nuclear weapons in Europe based on principles of equality and equal security of both sides, and that concrete steps will be taken on the path toward securing lasting peace throughout the world, the newspaper notes. All people of good will know that the Soviet Union is doing everything it can for the successful conduct and conclusion of the Geneva negotiations. At the negotiations the Soviets always take an honest, consistent, and flexible position. A confirmation of this can be seen in the new constructive proposals set forth by the USSR on the eve of the new round of talks. UNEN emphasizes that these peaceful initiatives, presented in Yu. V. Andropov's responses to questions by the newspaper PRAVDA, outline a practical path for eliminating military danger in Europe, and for preserving and strengthening peace and international security.

The success of the Geneva negotiations depends to a great extent on the position and honest approach taken by the United States toward the problems under discussion--questions of limiting and reducing nuclear arms in Europe, questions of war and peace. Unfortunately, however, no positive changes have been observed in the American position at the negotiations. There is no foundation in fact in the assertion being made in West that it is the United States, and not the USSR, that made some proposals that would break the deadlock in the negotiations. The newspaper states that the Reagan administration has no intention of dropping its "zero option" at this round of Soviet-American negotiations.

American Role in South Korean Plane Incident Condemned

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 7 Sep 83 1346 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Sep (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentary states that a new page has been added to the history of the crimes of imperialism against peace and international detente. The political schemers, with their adventuristic ideas and deeds, the U.S. administration to be more precise, have spread an unprecedented anti-Soviet uproar around the "incident" with the South Korean

airplane, which was sent into USSR air space, as has now been proven, on a spy mission.

We should remember the course and development of events. The Soviet government reported a flagrant violation of the USSR state borders by the South Korean plane, which on the night of 1 September invaded its air space over the Kamchatka peninsula, and then over the course of two hours it flew over the Sea of Okhotsk and Sakhalin Island. The trespasser airplane entered Soviet air space in a region where one of the most important bases of USSR strategic nuclear forces is located. At the same time, which the Americans now admit, a U.S. Air Force RS-135 reconnaissance plane, similar to the South Korean plane, was flying close to the Soviet border at the same altitude.

Naturally, Soviet interceptor planes were sent up. They tried to signal the trespasser airplane that it had invaded USSR air space. The warnings were ignored by the trespasser plane. The regional anti-aircraft defense command carefully analyzed the actions of the trespasser plane and reached the conclusion that a spy plane was in the air space carrying out special tasks. The command issued an order to Soviet fighter planes to stop its flight.

It is obvious that under these circumstances there was no other course of action. There is no doubt that these actions are in complete accord with the law concerning the USSR state borders, writes that commentator. The Soviet government stated unequivocally that it acted in accordance with the country's laws for guaranteeing the security of its borders, which correspond fully to international norms. The Soviet government's statement emphasizes, "Is it not the sovereign right of every state to defend its borders, including its air space?"

In the West the mass media has spread uncontrolled anti-Soviet hysteria, the tone of which was set by the Reagan administration in its accusing the Soviet Union of all the "sins". The commentary emphasizes that the aim of this malicious campaign is to justify the false versions given by the Washington administration, to confuse and misinform the world community, and to whitewash the provocateurs of this criminal act.

The actual facts, however, provide evidence that the Soviet government was justified in saying that the issue is one of premeditated, planned provocation. Its organizers could not fail to understand how all of this could end, but they still pursued a major spying operation using a civilian airplane, which is now clear, and they consciously put the plane's passengers in mortal danger.

The aim of this blatant political provocation is now clear to everyone, the commentator writes. The American "hawks" pursued this dangerous action in order to discredit the Soviet Union, to slander its peaceful policies, and to divert attention from its peaceful initiatives. The organizers of this action were pursuing far-reaching goals. As the Soviet government's statement points out, under conditions of heightened tension and anti-Soviet hysteria, U.S. leaders would like to move away from the resolution of international problems that affect the fate of all peoples. The timing of this provocation was not accidental. The provocation occurred now in particular, when the question is

being decided, whether to put an end to the arms race and to eliminate the threat of nuclear war.

It is well known that the weapon of political provocation has always held an important place in the arsenal of warmongers. There are many examples of this in history. We can cite an analogous provocation. In 1960 the Washington administration sent a U-2 spy plane into Soviet air space and it was shot down. It was clear to everyone that this provocation was meant to torpedo the upcoming summit meeting among the four great powers in Paris. Didn't the Reagan administration devise and implement this action with the South Korean plane to deadlock the latest and decisive round of negotiations in Geneva to reduce nuclear weapons in Europe, and to ruin the Madrid meeting on security and cooperation in Europe? The commentary notes that history is repeating itself.

Rise in Periodical Subscriptions

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 10 Sep 83 1352 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Sep (MONTSAME) -- The press is an important means for meeting the people's daily need for intellectual nourishment, and for mobilizing them to fulfill the decisions of the party and government. Every year there is an increase in subscriptions to periodical publications and there is a rise in the number of readers. Today in the MPR there are more than 80 newspapers and magazines with a circulation of 1.5 million. A UNEN editorial dedicated to the national campaign for periodical publications notes that there is one newspaper for every reader.

Over the last 5 years the total number of subscriptions to periodical publications has increased by 21.5 percent. The Soviet press plays an important role in Mongolia's periodical press. Today Mongolian readers receive and read about 600,000 Soviet newspapers and magazines with more than 2000 different titles. This is significantly higher than for the same period last year.

At the same time the newspaper points out serious shortcomings in the distribution of publications. In particular, press departments are doing a poor job of delivering newspapers and magazines to readers. The newspaper stresses the need to make use of Soviet experience in this area. Today in our country there are about 4000 people working in the field of newspaper and magazine distribution. UNEN writes that we must make full and proper use of this manpower.

MPR Condemns U.S. Provocation in Airliner Incident

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 10 Sep 83 1346 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Sep (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian community emphatically condemns the anti-Soviet hysteria stirred up in the West by the Reagan administration in connection with the incident involving the South Korean airliner that violated USSR state borders.

M. Myaasuren, composer and honored artist of the MPR, told a MONTSAME correspondent that the provocation and violation of Soviet air space is nothing other than a planned criminal action, the aim of which was to aggravate the international situation. This point was accurately described in the statement issued by the Soviet government. The U.S. administration carried out this provocation in order to discredit the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union in the eyes of the international community, and to torpedo the Geneva negotiations. One is surprised by the cynicism of Washington circles, who sent innocent people to their deaths and are now recommending that the Soviets "admit their guilt". The entire responsibility for the loss of the airplane lies with those who consciously provoked the incident while pursuing far-reaching political goals, said M. Myaasuren.

A statement issued by the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with the violation of USSR state borders points out that "Rebuffing any encroachments on the integrity of state borders is an integral part of guaranteeing the security of any country". D. Monhtseteg, a worker at the Ulaanbaatar Knitted Goods Factory and a deputy of the MPR People's Great Hural, said that the Mongolian people fully support this position and approve of the lawful actions taken by the Soviet Union to defend its sovereignty. Attempts to slander the actions of the Soviet Union and its peaceful policies are doomed to failure. The peoples of the world see who is truly fighting for peace, and who is trying to conceal the militaristic essence of its policies behind talk of peace. The bosses in Washington do not care for the USSR's firm and clear position regarding the question of war and peace. Therefore they are carrying out various forms of provocation, similar to the South Korean airliner incident, in order to confuse world public opinion. D. Monhtseteg said that their plans are not destined to be realized.

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1819/8

SCHOOL FOR MECHANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 30 Aug 83 p 2

[Text] In the city of Choybalsan there is a vocational-technical school for the mechanization of agriculture. It was built in 1973 with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union.

Every year more than 700 young men and women are trained at the school. They are taught the skills to become tractor-combine operators, drivers, automatic machinery and agricultural equipment repair specialists, and machinery operators for livestock farms.

At the school a great deal of attention is paid to the rational organization of the students' leisure time. There is a wide-screen movie theater with seating for 250, a library, a radio center, and a sports hall. The students at the vocational-technical school are provided with everything they need. They receive free meals and clothing and they live in comfortable dormitories. During the 1980-1981 academic year the training period at the school was extended to three years. This makes it possible for the students to obtain a complete secondary education in addition to acquiring a profession; it also gives them the opportunity to study in higher and specialized educational institutions.

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CSO: 1819/9

COOPERATION IN COAL MINING

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 30 Aug 83 p 2

[Text] The Aduunchuluun coal mine, which supplies fuel to the city of Choybalsan, is rightfully called a symbol of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation. Aduunchuluun coal is the least expensive in the country because of the low expenses required for its transport; the mine is located just seven kilometers from the city. The coal mine was put into operation in November 1969 with the help of the Soviet Union.

The Aduunchuluun coal mine is a highly mechanized enterprise. Its planned capacity is 200,000 tons of coal per year. Today the enterprise is undergoing reconstruction without any interruption in the extraction of coal. After the reconstruction is completed, the mine will produce 600,000 tons of coal per year.

D. Nordob, director of the mine, said, "A little more than 150 people are employed at our enterprise. A great deal of our work is done by highly mechanized means of production. The most up-to-date, highly productive equipment is used in coal extraction and excavation operations. In addition to Mongolian miners, we have Soviet engineers, technicians, and workers employed here. Many of them are members of an international brigade. They have come here to share their knowledge and experience with Mongolian workers. Their main concern is to improve the skills of Mongolian workers and to bring the mine to its planned capacity as quickly as possible."

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CSO: 1819/9

ACHIEVEMENTS IN COOPERATION DESCRIBED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 30 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by J. Chuluunhuu: "Fraternal Cooperation"]

[Text] Agreements between the MPR government and the governments of the USSR and other socialist countries and international economic organizations on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation for 1981-1985 are being carried out successfully. The development of economic cooperation among fraternal countries outlined in these agreements is an important factor in the fulfillment of the social and economic goals set by the 18th MPRP Congress for developing the national economy and improving the material well-being and cultural level of the Mongolian people.

The amount of technical and economic aid provided to our country by the Soviet Union will increase during the current five-year plan by a factor of almost two compared to the preceding five-year plan; and the scale of cooperation with other countries of socialist cooperation is undergoing significant expansion.

The 13 June 1980 Mongolian-Soviet inter-governmental agreement on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation is of special importance not only for further acceleration in the rate of our country's economic and social development, but also for deepening the integration processes in physical production in accordance with the provisions of the Comprehensive Program for Socialist Economic Integration of CEMA member countries.

During the first two years of the current five-year plan the responsible organizations in our country signed contracts for utilizing almost 70 percent of the credit extended by the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries; with the help of these funds dozens of new industrial, cultural, and domestic enterprises equipped with the most contemporary equipment were built and put into operation.

In 1981 Soviet and Mongolian builders constructed and put into operation about 60 industrial enterprises, among them were the fourth section of the Joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Mining and Concentrating Combine, the first section of the Nomgob, Nuhurlul, and Chandgantai virgin land farms, a soap factory in Ulaanbaatar, a technical service station for 1500 motor vehicles, and housing, cultural and domestic projects in Ulaanbaatar and Darhan.

In addition to this, resources of Soviet construction organizations were used to complete the construction of a radio station in Moron and the Altay-Olgii radio relay line ahead of schedule; a number of other projects are also being built as a gift from the Soviet people to the Mongolian people.

Last year Soviet construction organizations helped put into operation more than 10 major enterprises, including a ceramic tile plant, a knitted goods factory, a mechanized warehouse for agricultural equipment spare parts, an oncological hospital, a new section of the Darhan elevator complex, projects in the first section of the Baga nuur coal mine, the Baga nuur-Baga hangay railroad, a mining enterprise in Boro ondor, a new section of the Choybalsan thermal electric power plant, and housing, cultural, and domestic projects in Darhan and Erdenet.

In addition to this, with the technical assistance of the USSR Mongolian construction organizations are working on about 580 projects. In 1982 more than 210 of these projects were completed, including 14 centers designed to increase the processing of hides and karakul, 10 granulated feed shops, 20 fodder preparation shops, a specialized farm in Harhorin with a rebuilt irrigation system, and others.

The constantly deepening and expanding economic cooperation with other socialist countries is making an important contribution to the development of our country's national economy and the growth in its export resources.

With technical assistance from Bulgaria, Mongolian construction organizations are successfully carrying out construction and installation operations at the Ubdug hudag Brick Works and the Sharyn gol Canning Plant; they are also expanding the Darhan Sheepskin and Fur Factory. These projects should be put into operation in 1983-1984. Preliminary work is being done to prepare for the construction of a brick works in Gobi-Altay aymag.

Hungary has provided technical assistance in the reconstruction of the Harhorin Flour Milling Combine, the Ulaanbaatar Sewing Factory, and various shops of the Songino Biological Combine; various projects at the Darhan Canned Meat Combine have also been put into operation with Hungarian aid. Hungary is also providing assistance free of charge in the development of our country's water resources and health care.

Over the last two years the GDR has provided technical assistance in expanding various shops at the Ulaanbaatar Canned Meat Combine and in the reconstruction of a porcelain factory. In 1981 a domestic services center and residential housing for workers at the "Bornur" state farm imeni Ernst Tel'man were put into operation; last year a shop for preparing feed at a man-made pasture was built and put into operation, along with cleaning facilities. Successful measures are being taken in the battle against ectoparasites that attack agricultural livestock. Preliminary work is being done for the construction of a number of new projects.

The expansion and reconstruction of the Ulaanbaatar Cellular Concrete Plant was completed in 1982 with Poland's technical assistance. Construction and installation operations at the Choybalsan Silicate Brick Works are being

carried out according to schedule. Preliminary work is being done to modernize various manufacturing equipment at the Ulaanbaatar Woodworking Combine, the Ulaanbaatar Glue Plant, and the Darhan Silicate Brick Works. Measures are being taken in the campaign against several diseases afflicting agricultural livestock.

Last year with technical assistance from the CSSR a new shoe factory in Ulaanbaatar was built and put into operation, and reconstruction of the kid leather plant was completed. Work is currently continuing on the construction of auxiliary projects at the shoe factory.

Last year with technical assistance from Romania construction and installation work was completed at the Ulaanbaatar Furniture and Cardboard Combine, and there are plans to put it into operation this year.

The major tasks in our country's development require that it expand its participation in the international socialist division of labor, improve forms of cooperation and increase the effective utilization of technical and economic aid provided to our country by socialist countries.

In recent years there has been expansion and deepening of production specialization, cooperative production, and coordination among national economic plans of fraternal countries; direct ties between ministries, departments, enterprises, cities, territorial regions, and labor collectives in fraternal countries of socialist cooperation are being developed successfully.

The successful development of the MPR's cooperation with fraternal countries is making a major contribution to realizing the goals set by the MPRP for intensifying the process of the MPR's comprehensive assimilation with fraternal socialist countries, first and foremost the Soviet Union.

Collectives at the Joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Mining and Concentrating Combine and the "Mongolsovtsvetmet" [Mongolian-Soviet Nonferrous Metals] Economic Association are in the vanguard of the national socialist competition. The "Mongolbolgarmetall" [Mongolian-Bulgarian Metal] and "Mongolchekhoslovakmetall" [Mongolian-Czechoslovak Metal] joint economic associations are operating successfully.

Special measures in the Comprehensive Program of Socialist Economic Integration directed at accelerating the economic development of the MPR and increasing its effectiveness have been implemented successfully between 1980 and 1983.

The construction of hundreds and hundreds of cooperative projects, the development of their production capacities, and an increase in our country's

export resources help fulfill the party's program goal of creating a material and technical base for socialism and for further equalization and assimilation of the levels of economic development in our country and fraternal socialist countries.

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CSO: 1819/9

SCHOOLS HONOR 'PEACE FIGHTERS'

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1 Sep 83 1346 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Sep (MONTSAME) -- Today, the first day of the new school year, it is unusually quiet in the classrooms. The children are honoring the memory of those who fought for peace with a minute of silence. This is how the "Lesson of Peace" begins; it is the first class of the new school year. The new academic year at higher education institutions, technical schools, and vocational-technical schools also began with a "Lesson of Peace".

Teachers are telling their pupils about the struggle of the MPR, fraternal socialist countries, and all progressive humanity for eliminating the threat of nuclear catastrophe; and about the peaceful initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union aimed at preventing militarization of outer space and limiting and reducing medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Then classes of schoolchildren will go to memorials honoring Mongolian and Soviet soldiers who gave their lives for the freedom and independence of the Mongolian people. They will lay flowers at these monuments. Together with the schoolchildren there will be veterans of the People's Revolution, and those who participated in the Battle of Halhin gol and the Second World War.

The MPR Ministry of People's Education reported that from now on each new school year in Mongolia will begin with a "Lesson of Peace", which emphasizes each person's contribution to the sacred work of preserving and strengthening peace on earth.

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CSO: 1819/9

VIETNAMESE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2 Sep 83 1457 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Sep (MONTSAME) -- An evening of friendship, dedicated to the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the 38th anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic, was held today in Ulaanbaatar. It was organized by the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations.

E. Dorjsuren, deputy chairman of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and first deputy minister of culture of the MPR; and Kao Kien Thiet, Vietnam's ambassador to the MPR, spoke to those gathered at the friendship evening. In their speeches they pointed out the great successes and achievements of the Vietnamese people which they have gained under the leadership of their militant vanguard, the Vietnam Communist Party, in socialist construction over the past 38 years. They emphasized the steady development and deepening of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Mongolian and Vietnamese peoples.

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CSO: 1819/9

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM OPENS

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2 Sep 83 1459 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Sep (MONTSAME) -- An international symposium on "The Role of Spiritual Culture in the Formation of the Socialist Way of Life" opened here today. It is being organized by the editorial board of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA [Problems of Peace and Socialism] and the MPRP Central Committee. Taking part in the symposium are representatives of the CPSU, the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the Vietnam Communist Party, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Cuban Communist Party, the Polish United Workers Party, and the Czechoslovak Communist Party; along with representatives of the editorial board of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA.

G. Ad'yaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee, opened the international scientific symposium with an introductory speech.

Present at the opening of the symposium were B. Dejid, candidate member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Party Control Committee under the MPRP Central Committee; C. Tumendelger, department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; B. Lhamsuren, director of the Social Sciences Institute under the MPRP Central Committee and doctor of historical sciences; Professor G. Miyegombo, rector of the Higher Party School imeni D. Sukhe Bator under the MPRP Central Committee; scientific associates and scholars from the Social Sciences Institute and the MPR Academy of Sciences; prominent figures in culture and the arts; and other creative workers.

The international scientific symposium is continuing.

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ANCIENT AND MODERN HARHORIN DESCRIBED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 2 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by B. Ider: "Old and New Harhorin"]

[Text] I am standing among the ruins of Harhorin (Karakorum), the ancient Mongolian capital. An inexplicable, melancholy feeling comes over me. Small mounds are scattered about the immense steppe, under which one can make out the foundations of former buildings. There is nothing around here that would indicate that this had once been the site of an active, vital community. There is only a gigantic stone tortoise that stands like a sentinel on the same spot that it stood eight centuries ago, guarding the remains of this once large, flourishing city. The world knew of this city, founded at the beginning of the 13th century on the right bank of the Orhon River, and it was visited by many travellers. Marco Polo, Carpini, Rubruk, and others wrote about the first Mongolian capital, its beauty and splendor. But Harhorin existed for only a century and a half. It was destroyed at the end of the 14th century by the Manchurians, and disappeared from history and from people's memories. All that remained was the legend of a city somewhere in the middle of the Mongolian plateau. Following the trail of this legend, Russian travelling researchers found the city in the last century. It was only after seven centuries that Harhorin was reborn.

I am standing on the banks of the rushing Orhon River with the director of the "Harhorin" state farm, Tserennadmid, who is also a deputy of the MPR People's Great Hural and an honored machinery operator of the MPR. The sun is already dropping behind the low green hills on the other side of the river and it is lighting up the ruins of the ancient city and the towers of the old Buddhist monastery, Erdeni-Dzu (100 Treasures), which arose out of the ruins of Harhorin at the end of the 16th century.

Taking in with an expansive gesture the plain that stretches out before us and extends beyond the horizon, Tserennadmid said, "It was no accident that this site was chosen for the capital. The Orhon basin contains the best land and this region has long been considered Mongolia's breadbasket. It was here on this steppe that the first furrow was dug in the virgin land 25 years ago."

Tserennadmid is talking about that hot June day in 1959 when the steppe was filled with the rumble of machinery. A column of tractors arrived at the ruins of Harhorin. Since the beginning of time, the steppe had not been seen or heard

anything like it. The news travelled like lightning through the region. Peasants came from all the nomad camps to see the strange machines. Tserennadmid was a little boy standing in the crowd surrounding the tractors. He watched with delight as the machines drove out into the steppe, leaving behind them black strips of overturned earth. The furrow that was made in the Orhon steppe also had an effect on the consciousness of the nomadic peasants. It was unthinkable to disturb the peace of the earth, to dig up the earth; this was categorically forbidden by the Lamaist religion. Tserennadmid heard the peasants say, "Those machines are going to turn up all the earth. A state farm is going to be built here. They are going to sow grain. A city is going to be built nearby." The little boy looked at the extraordinary machines with wide eyes and had a great desire to climb into the cab of one of the tractors.

He was sitting behind the controls of a tractor 10 years later. He graduated from an automatic machinery institute in the Soviet Union and worked for a long time as a mechanic at the state farm. For two years he has been the director of the multi-sectorial state farm in Harhorin, whose foundations were laid when that first tractor made a furrow in the earth 25 years ago.

Tserennadmid pointed out the window of his office and said, "There is the very tractor--it's parked there permanently." We saw an old-fashioned DT-54 standing on a pedestal as a monument to the first virgin land farmers who started the "Harhorin" state farm in the Orhon steppe, one of the 15 virgin land state farms in the MPR. During these years, on steppes that had never known a plow, hundreds of thousand of hectares of land were tilled and covered with wheat. Mongolia started to grow grain, which it used to have to buy abroad. It was transformed from a livestock breeding country into an agro-industrial country.

Tserennadmid said, "Our farm is multi-sectorial, but its major direction is crop farming. We grow wheat, vegetables, potatoes, and fodder crops on 30,000 hectares of the total 250,000 hectares of farm land. We have 80,000 head of livestock in our common herd. Every year the state farm sells the state 15,000-20,000 tons of grain, making it one of the country's primary grain suppliers."

We learned that the "Harhorin" state farm is a highly profitable enterprise, with an annual income of 3-5 million tugriks. The state farm employs about 1000 workers, and it has a full complement of specialists. The primary farming operations are mechanized. An advanced system is used for soil cultivation that involves plowing without a moldboard. An irrigation system is being built and part of it is already in operation. Speaking about the farm's prospects, Tserennadmid noted that there are plans for the future to build an agro-industrial complex using the state farm as a base.

...So after a quarter of a century, the peasants turned out to be right! On the ruins of old Harhorin a new city has arisen with blocks of residential buildings, schools, kindergartens, houses of culture, a hospital, and a dozen industrial enterprises.

...I am standing on the ruins of Harhorin. My eyes cannot take in all at once the vast expanse of fields where wheat is swaying like gold.

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REPORT ON MPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 2 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] On 31 August the MPRP Central Committee discussed the status of the harvest of grain, fodder, and vegetable crops this year; and the organizational work being done to harvest the crops with no losses and in a short period of time, to transport and store the harvest, and to prepare equipment and the work force. Reports were heard from the MPR minister of agriculture, and ministers and administrators from a number of other departments on the work being done in this area. Specific directives and assignments were given to the appropriate organizations for the intensive execution of this important work, starting at the very outset.

This year there was an increase in the harvest of grain, vegetable, and fodder crops. According to preliminary estimates an average of 11.2 quintals has been harvested from each hectare throughout the republic.

It is the height of the silage procurement period at the farms. Some of the state farms in Tob and Selenge aymags are exceeding the silage procurement plan, but throughout the republic as a whole there have been problems in meeting deadlines. This year the supply of spare parts for agricultural machinery has been fairly good, as has the delivery of new equipment.

The problem of preparing threshing rooms for grain has essentially been solved. But of the 11 threshing rooms for which there were construction plans, 7 are ready to receive grain and the other 4 have not yet been finished. Furthermore, there is a shortage of more than 100 machinery operators for the intensive harvest work period and over half of the combine operators are young specialists who do not have enough experience.

Several farms have started their harvest work. At the beginning of the intensive harvest period, however, some problems were discovered in the work that was done to prepare the threshing rooms for the harvest, in the repair of roads, and so forth. The appropriate ministries and departments gave reports on the readiness of machinery to transport the harvest.

Then J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, spoke. He went into great detail on the current demands for bringing in the harvest and he outlined specific assignments; in particular, he pointed out the need to concentrate efforts on fulfilling and

exceeding the harvest plan; to complete the silage procurement before 5 September; and to focus attention on harvesting potatoes and vegetable without losses, and especially on their storage and sale. Comrade J. Batmonh also stressed the need for further intensification of haying operations.

Completing this year's harvest in a short period of time without losses and high-quality fulfillment of the state plan in the final analysis depends on personal responsibility, initiative, and the creative labor of everyone involved in this work. Comrade J. Batmonh said that everyone should be vigilant against poor organization of labor, improper distribution of manpower, and unproductive labor; and everyone should do everything possible to do the most work at the least cost, and to bring in a rich harvest.

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PRODUCTION SEMINAR HELD IN DARHAN

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 2 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] The construction materials industry is a young sector of the country's national economy. In spite of this, seven of its subsectors are already producing dozens of articles and materials used in construction. Besides the traditional products--brick and lime--the sector has developed production of new, highly efficient construction materials: claydite, blocks and slabs of silicate cellular concrete, mineral wool thermal insulation products, and ceramic tiles of various types and colors.

The industry is developing particularly rapidly now--the largest cement and lime complex in the country is being built in Hotol; brick works are being built in Mandalgobi, Choybalsan, and Arbayheer; and the Ulaanbaatar Wall Materials Combine is being expanded. During the remaining years of the 7th Five-Year Plan, the sector's fixed capital will increase by a factor of more than 2.5.

As a result of this, the construction materials industry will increase its cement output by a factor of 3.7, its lime output by a factor of 2, and its production of wall materials by a factor of 1.5; it will start production of decorative brick, ceramic tiles with designs, high-grade cement, mineral wool thermal insulation panels for various uses, and washed road metal; there will be expanded use of local raw materials and industrial waste.

The rapid rise in production potential, the high proportion of contemporary, high-productivity equipment used in production, and the high efficiency and novelty of manufacturing processes all make it necessary to improve the style and methods of production management.

A seminar of managers of enterprises in the construction materials industry that was held in Darhan was dedicated to this very problem.

A. Dabaa, first deputy minister of construction and construction materials, gave a talk on "The Director of the Enterprise--An Organizer and Teacher of the Labor Collective!". He went into great detail in describing specific forms and methods of labor that must be introduced in all the sector's labor collectives.

A. Chultem, director of the Darhan Silicate Plant, shared his experience in doing organizational work to develop socialist competition at that plant. A. Purebjab, director of the Ulaanbaatar Construction Machinery and Equipment Repair Plant; and G. Batmonh, director of the Darhan Claydite Works, described their experiences and work in improving their enterprises' economic activities and in improving the working conditions and standards of production.

Soviet specialists V. P. Minayev and N. I. Stoyba; T. Dangasuren, secretary of the party committee at the Darhan Silicate Plant; ministry employees B. Erdenechimeg and J. Hurelbatar; among others, offered specific recommendations for planning operations, for production management methods, and for increasing a collective's production discipline and the work efficiency of engineering and technical personnel.

The seminar participants expressed great interest in familiarizing themselves with the sector's enterprises in Darhan and the practical experience of introducing new forms and methods of operation at these enterprises; they also visited a construction site at the Hotol Cement and Lime Complex.

The recommendations adopted at the seminar will be an effective guide for directors of enterprises to follow in improving the management of contemporary production.

There are plans to hold the next seminar on improving the quality of production and the economical use of raw materials and fuel and power resources in the fourth quarter of this year.

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DEVELOPMENT OF MONGOLIAN NATIONAL TELEVISION

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 2 Sep 83 p 4

[Text] Sixteen years have passed since the MPR national television system was established with the help of the Soviet Union. This was one of the most important events in the country's cultural life. Since that time television has become a permanent part of Mongolian workers' everyday life and it now plays a leading role in the mass media information network.

Today the bluish screen lights up not just the homes of city-dwellers, but also the yurts of livestock herders and grain-growers who live in remote regions far from Ulaanbaatar. The national television programming is extensive and diverse. Appearing on television are workers, livestock herders, intellectuals, outstanding laborers, and knowledgeable people in science, culture, and the arts, who are using their labor and minds to bring about the progressive development of socialist Mongolia. Social and political themes and issues involving the education of children and young people, who comprise the overwhelming majority of the MPR's population, are given a great deal of attention in television broadcasts.

In addition to this, all the republic's cities and aymag centers have access to the "Orbit" and "Ekran-ChM" satellite systems through which they can receive USSR Central Television programming. This makes it possible for Mongolian television viewers to keep up with all the events taking place in the Soviet Union and in other parts of the world.

The number of musical and performance broadcasts is growing steadily. The Mongolian television system's television film studio plays an important part in this work. Every year it produces dozens of documentary films about contemporary Mongolia and its people, and about science and the arts. Many of the documentary films produced at this studio are popular not only in Mongolia, but abroad as well. For example, a film on "Humiy", the Mongolian national art of guttural singing, was awarded the highest prize at the "Raduga" international television festival.

Mongolian television collaborates with television film studios and television companies in many other countries. Recently filming was completed on documentaries titled "Mongolia" and "Ulaanbaatar", which were produced jointly with a Hungarian television studio.

A new television center is now being built in Ulaanbaatar with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union. When this new center is put into operation there will be a large increase in the number of national broadcasts and there will be expanded exchange of programming with foreign countries.

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UTILIZATION OF PERMAFROST DESCRIBED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] Permafrost, which covers almost two-thirds of the territory of the MPR, can be used to benefit man if it is studied patiently and it is tamed gradually, said N. Lonjid, senior scientific associate at the Geography and Permafrost Institute of the MPR Academy of Sciences. He was the first Mongolian scientist to take up the study of the earth's cryosphere almost 30 years ago.

N. Lonjid mentioned several directions being pursued in the study of permafrost and seasonally frozen ground, which are already producing tangible results in the national economy. Several geocryological maps of the entire territory of Mongolia have been created. The development of plans for the construction of cities, mining enterprises, roads, artesian and shaft wells, and tilling of virgin lands would be impossible without the participation of the institute's permafrost studies section. Utilization of the natural cold plays a major part in the scientific developments.

For example, construction has begun on natural storage facilities in permafrost zones. Nine freezer warehouses have already been built in the vicinity of Ulaanbaatar, each with a 500-1000 ton capacity. Similar warehouses, but with smaller capacities, have been built in Moron and Tosontsengel. Plans have been developed and are now being executed for building a new type of refrigerated warehouses for regions in Mongolia where the average annual air temperature is above zero.

The advantage of the natural refrigerators is that they do not require any expensive technology. They provide reliable sanitary and hygienic conditions because there is no need to use various chemical substances. They are also very economical in terms of electrical power and water.

Research studies on permafrost, a puzzling phenomenon for Central Asia, are continuing. Several joint Mongolian-Soviet expeditions have been conducted. This fall the Geography and Permafrost Institute of the MPR Academy of Sciences will hold the first scientific conference on problems of the earth's cryosphere; Soviet scientists will be participating in this conference.

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ROLE OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION STRESSED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Steady growth in livestock and farming production, with the aim of providing the most rapid development of national economic sectors and meeting the ever-growing material and cultural needs of the population, is an issue that receives the constant attention of the party and government. The MPRP Central Committee congresses and plenums have stressed repeatedly the need to send young people into agricultural production, to keep them on the job, and to create all the conditions necessary for productive labor.

The greeting sent by the MPRP Central Committee to the 18th Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Congress stated: "Agriculture is one of the primary directions in which Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League members and all our young people should be concentrating their efforts".

This is further proof that it is a matter of honor and glory for Mongolian young people to take over the responsibilities of agricultural production from the hands of veterans.

Extensive incorporation of new, high-productivity machinery and equipment and the formation of intensive-type enterprises and farms are primary reasons behind the growing demand for skilled young specialists in agriculture.

In recent years Mongolia has used the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union to build more than 40 state farms, fodder farms and agricultural associations, milling and feed enterprises; 30 dairy farms; and 2 fattening lots, each with space for 5000 head of cattle. Modern city-type settlements are being built everywhere, with young workers making up the majority of the work force.

In addition to this, new techniques and technology are being introduced into agricultural production; the organization of labor is improving; the process of mechanizing labor-intensive operations is proceeding successfully, as is electrification. Research studies show that the primary operations tied to sowing and harvesting and procurement of hay and fodder are now mechanized. The level of mechanization in grain production has reached 100 percent; in haying operations and potato production it has reached 70 percent; and more than 20 labor-intensive operations in animal husbandry have been mechanized.

Over recent years 50,000 young people have been sent by the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League to work in agricultural production, thousands of whom were graduates of general education and vocational-technical schools.

The party and the government value highly the achievements of young animal husbandry workers and farmers. As an example of this, S. Ayuush and J. Dorjhand, milkers in Binder somon, Hentiy aymag; and T. Namhaynyamb, a sheep tender in Songino somon, Dhabhan aymag, were awarded the honored title of MPR Hero of Labor.

The movement for collective participation in agricultural production is spreading extensively among secondary school graduates. Over the past 3 years, 50 collectives of more than 1000 graduates expressed a desire to work in agriculture. They are now working productively. For example, last year milkers in the young people's outstanding labor brigade headed by S. Gantumur at the Onon state farm in Dornod aymag, tended 450 cows with no losses and they fulfilled the plan for selling milk to the state by 155.8 percent; and they all achieved the distinction of milking 1000 cows. There is steady growth in the successes achieved by the animal husbandry workers in the young people's brigade headed by S. Purebsuren at the "Leniniy zam" agricultural association, in Gobi-Altay aymag; the farmers in the brigade led by S. Banchindorj at the "Sotsialismyn zam" agricultural association in Dornogobi aymag; and others.

Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League members are making an important contribution to the steady increase in the livestock population, and to strengthening the material base of animal husbandry. In the last five-year plan Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League members delivered and raised 20 million young animals; they built more than 10,000 facilities for housing livestock and 3700 wells; and they procured 3.9 million tons of hay.

Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League members and other young people played a decisive role in developing virgin lands and in turning farming into an independent sector of the national economy. Thousands of young people have covered themselves in glory by working on the virgin land front and they have become famous throughout the country. The campaign to develop the virgin lands is continuing and young people are a dominant force in this important work. More than 80 percent of the agricultural machinery operators are Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League members and young people who are handling their responsibilities with great success.

This year the total area of land sown to grain, potatoes, vegetables, and fodder crops increased by 15.8-27.5 percent over last year. Favorable weather conditions contributed to the rapid ripening of the harvest, which made it possible to begin harvest operations earlier than usual. Therefore the current harvest campaign requires greater efforts, and better efficiency and organization of operations. There is no doubt that as before, young people will be in the vanguard of these important operations.

AMERICAN ROLE IN KOREAN AIRLINER INCIDENT CONDEMNED

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 7 Sep 83 1341 GMT

[Text.] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Sep (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian community, with a sense of indignation, condemns the frantic anti-Soviet hysteria surrounding the disappearance of the South Korean plane that with provocative aims invaded USSR air space.

The flagrant violation of USSR state borders by the South Korean airliner was a premeditated, planned act against the Soviet Union, said J. Jamyan, chairman of the Committee of the Veteran Promoters of the Revolutionary Struggle and MPR Hero of Labor. In a conversation with a MONTSAME correspondent he noted that the incident with the South Korean plane and the ensuing slanderous campaign against the USSR were organized by the White House bosses led by President R. Reagan. Under the pretext of this vile frenzy, the American leaders are trying to justify their own foreign policy course that is hostile to the Country of Soviets and to break off the Soviet-American negotiations being held in Geneva on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe.

The Soviet Union's constructive position and honest, rational approach to complex international problems is clearly and convincingly presented in the statement issued by the Soviet government in response to the events surrounding the South Korean trespasser plane. No libel, lies, or provocative acts can slander the Soviet Union and its peaceful foreign policy that is directed at strengthening peace and international security. J. Jamyan said, "We, the veterans of the revolutionary struggle, together with our people, believe that the Reagan administration is totally responsible for the consequences of this flagrant political provocation."

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CSO: 1819/9

MALAGASY REPRESENTATIVE INTERVIEWED

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 9 Sep 83 1416 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Sep (MONTSAME) -- In an interview with a MONTSAME correspondent, Emanuel Rakutu Rasulu, representative of Madagascar, said, "This international seminar is very important for us, the Malagasy, since we heard many reports and opinions on the paths of development for developing countries". He was participating in the international seminar "Alternative Paths of Development for Developing Countries and the MPR's experience", which was held in the Mongolian capital. He also said: "The seminar, which was organized by UNITAR and the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, made it possible for us to familiarize ourselves with Mongolia's achievements in socialist construction which it began in 1921."

Madagascar's representative continued, "As you know, Madagascar chose a path of socialist orientation. The experience of the MPR, which is cooperating with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries, serves as an example for a backward country like Madagascar. Mongolia's experience is, of course, different since we have geographical and historical differences; but we believe that our country can make use of Mongolia's experience in building socialism."

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NEED FOR EFFICIENT TRANSPORT AT MINING COMBINE OUTLINED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 9 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by D. Tsogbator, acting chief mining engineer at the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine: "An Important Sector"]

[Text] There is no need to discuss the importance of the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine in Mongolian industry. Since the deposit was first exploited (1976) 34 million cubic tons of ore have been extracted, transported to dumps, and delivered to the concentrating plant. Every year the mining operations have exceeded the planned annual schedules.

Without exaggeration one can say that the rate of growth that has been achieved at the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine has not been repeated anywhere else in the world's development of nonferrous metal deposits. There is no doubt that an important part has been played by the exceptionally favorable geological and mining conditions of the deposit itself, such as the small size of the major excavations, easily penetrable rock, and so forth.

When speaking of the high rate of annual growth in the volume of extracted ore, however, one must also mention that it would not have been possible without the stable operation of the industrial transport system. Transport is the most complex and most important sector in the mineral extraction industry.

At a mining enterprise, transport determines not only the parameters of the system for developing a deposit and the possible scale of mining operations, but also the efficiency of the entire production process. The transporting of ore is the most labor-intensive production process, and it involves the largest number of workers. Furthermore, transport costs account for 40-50 percent of the cost of extracting 1 cubic meter of ore at an open-pit mine; this is the most significant cost. Consequently, the combine's collective is always focusing attention on improving the operation of the mining and industrial transport system.

Improving the efficiency of means of transport and increasing their productivity are important conditions for the entire enterprise.

The garage facilities at the mining and industrial transport shop are immense and a great number of people are employed there. The shop's collective is always being reinforced with young people who are graduates of an education

center. A great deal of work is also done on-site, at the shop itself, to train young people and to improve the workers' skills.

The indicators that have been achieved for the operation of industrial transport at the Erdenet combine are on a par with those achieved at leading enterprises in the Soviet Union. Thanks to constant improvements being made on roads in the open-pit mines, and improved skills among excavator operators and dump truck drivers, there is a steady increase in the length of tire wear.

Specialists in the transport shop have developed a number of processes for renovating dump truck parts and assemblies.

There are plans to put into operation a flow line system for technical servicing of dump trucks; and there are plans to mechanize the wheel replacement process and to develop technical diagnostic equipment.

The efficiency of industrial transport can also be improved by promptly replacing worn-out dump trucks with new ones and by organizing a special sector for making high quality major repairs.

The stable operation of industrial transport will guarantee a high annual rate of growth in the volume of ore extracted.

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SUPPORT FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] A MONTSAME commentary states that one of the most important goals of MPR foreign policy has been and still is to provide all possible support for the national liberation movement and to develop friendly relations with young independent states.

The MPR has provided active political support and aid to the peoples of Algeria, Angola, Guinea, Mozambique, South Yemen, and other countries in their long struggle against colonizers and their accomplices.

The MPRP and the MPR government see it as their international duty to participate with fraternal countries in providing broad and effective support to the Afghan and Nicaraguan peoples in their efforts to consolidate their revolutionary gains and to turn back the counterrevolution and imperialist and other reactionary forces. They are unwavering in their support of the struggle of the people of Namibia and the oppressed African majority in the Republic of South Africa for national and social liberation, and against the forces of neo-colonialism and racism. The Mongolian people are expressing their solidarity with the patriotic forces of El Salvador in their struggle against the tyranny of a dictatorial regime and open interference on the part of American imperialism. The MPR has been particularly successful in developing relations with countries with a socialist orientation, both on a bilateral basis and within the framework of international organizations.

Together with other fraternal countries, the MPR assigns great importance to strengthening and developing the anti-imperialist and anti-colonial orientation of the non-aligned movement. Under current international conditions the MPR views as positive the results of the 7th Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, held this year in Delhi. This conference confirmed the fundamental position of these countries with regard to the struggle against imperialism, for peace, a relaxation of international tensions, and disarmament. This position forms a solid basis for joint activities between socialist countries and this large group of states in the interest of resolving the most urgent problem--eliminating the threat of war and strengthening universal peace and security.

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CSO: 1819/9

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS CONDEMNS U.S. RESPONSE TO KOREAN AIRLINER INCIDENT

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] In recent days a premeditated slander campaign against the Soviet Union has been spread in the West, in the United States in particular, with regard to the incident involving the airplane that on the night of 1 September 1983 flagrantly violated the state border of the USSR and travelled far into its air space over Kamchatka, the Sea of Okhotsk, and Sakhalin.

The facts presented in the Soviet government's statement prove incontrovertibly that the violation of Soviet air space by this airplane was a premeditated act with far-reaching political aims. This is also confirmed by many of the facts admitted by the Americans.

The MPR believes that the measures taken by the Soviet Union to protect its vitally important state interests are lawful. Preventing any encroachments on the inviolability of state borders is an integral part of providing security for any country. It should be emphasized that these measures correspond fully to the generally recognized norms of international law.

One can easily see Washington's unscrupulous anti-Soviet intent in sending a South Korean plane on a spy mission, a fact which was subsequently revealed. Evidence of this can be seen in the vile campaign being spread in the West against the Soviet Union. The malice behind this provocation has its roots in the United States' attempt once again to slander the Soviet Union, its social system and foreign policy, and to divert the attention of the world community from the constructive, peaceful initiatives put forth by the Soviet Union recently. The Soviet government's statement notes with complete justification that "the timing of this provocation was not accidental. It was done at a point when a decision is being made: will there be an end to the arms race? Will the threat of nuclear war be eliminated or will the threat grow?" One cannot help but ask: Isn't this the "baggage" that the American delegation is carrying to Geneva for the most important round of negotiations on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe? Isn't this evidence of a lack of desire on the part of the United States to reach a mutually acceptable agreement on curbing the arms race and on disarmament?

The provocative ventures of the American leaders are doomed to failure this time as well. This action harms the cause of peace, mutual understanding, and

friendly cooperation among peoples, and it can elicit only a feeling of indignation in the world community.

The provocation by the South Korean plane that was inspired by Washington, the victims of which were totally innocent people, once again reveals the true face of the "defenders" of human rights across the ocean who talk idly of "humanism" and the "value of human life".

The irrefutable facts clearly show that the American leaders should be held fully responsible for the incident and its consequences.

The Mongolian People's Republic emphatically condemns the U.S. actions and expresses its strong support for the lawful and just measures taken by the Soviet Union in defense of its sovereignty.

Ulaanbaatar, 9 September 1983

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BRIEFS

TELEGRAM SENT--In connection with the national holiday of the Libyan people, Revolution Day, 1 September, Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, sent a telegram of congratulations to Mu'ammarr Qadhafi, leader of the Libyan people. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1 Sep 83 1406 GMT] 9967

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD--The second congress of the Mongolian Society of Deaf-Mute and Blind People will open in Ulaanbaatar on 7 September. Today at a press conference organized by the society's leadership much was said about the great concern demonstrated by the MPRP and the Mongolian government for these citizens, and the rights and privileges they enjoy. At the press conference it was emphasized that this concern is evidence of the humanism of the socialist society. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2 Sep 83 1407 GMT] 9967

CUBAN AMBASSADOR--J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, received R. Fernandez, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba, and had a friendly discussion with him. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 5 Sep 83 1827 GMT] 9967

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR--An international seminar on "Alternative Paths for the Development of Developing Countries and Mongolia's Experience" completed its work here today. It was organized by the MPR government in collaboration with the United Nations Educational and Scientific Research Institute (UNITAR). Taking part in the seminar were representatives from 15 developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, as well as representatives from CEMA, UNITAR, and other international organizations. They discussed reports on the MPR's experience along the non-capitalist path of development, and theoretical and practical questions in the social and economic development of developing countries; and they exchanged opinions on the issues under discussion. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 5 Sep 83 1847 GMT] 9967

NEW TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT--Automatic telephone stations for several hundred numbers have been put into operation at two remote rural settlements in Selenge aymag. The residents there now have reliable telephone communication with the aymag center and other towns. A dispatch administration has been organized at the aymag communications department according to the model of communications workers in the neighboring Buryat ASSR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Sep 83 p 2] 9967

NEW FISHING DEVELOPMENTS--Mongolian specialists have developed practical recommendations for utilizing the fishing resources of one of the country's largest lakes, the Hobsgol. It has an area of approximately 3000 square kilometers. It contains grayling, burbot, tench, and other types of fish. In recent years ichthyologists have done a great deal of work on acclimatizing the Baykal salmon to the waters of this lake. This work has met with success and schools of this valuable fish have appeared in the Hobsgol. Scientists have set a rational volume for fishing in this reservoir at several thousand quintals of fish per year. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Sep 83 p 2] 9967

ETHNOGRAPHY SYMPOSIUM--The first Mongolian-Soviet ethnography symposium was held in Ulaanbaatar. It was organized within the framework of measures outlined in an agreement between the MPR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Academy of Sciences in the area of natural and social sciences. The symposium reviewed the results of many years of research conducted by scholars of both countries and the work done by the Mongolian-Soviet historical and ethnographic expedition. The reports and speeches analyzed in particular the urgent tasks of ethnographic research in the MPR, questions of the ethnodemographic situation in Mongolia in the first quarter of the 20th century, problems of local variations in the material welfare of Mongolian peoples at the beginning of the 20th century, and the ethnic consolidation of the Mongols. The materials presented at the symposium will be used in the fundamental works "An Ethnic History of the Mongols" and "Ethnocultural Processes in the MPR", which should be completed by the end of the 1980s. Well-known MPR and Soviet ethnographers participated in the symposium. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Sep 83 p 4] 9967

NEW DICTIONARY--Mongolian linguists, in collaboration with scholars from the Oriental Studies Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, are compiling a four-volume "Great Mongolian-Russian Dictionary". It will contain 250 author's sheets (10 million typographical units). The dictionary will cover with the utmost thoroughness the lexicon of the new Mongolian literary language from the beginning of the 18th century up to the present, and it will be the largest lexicographic work in Mongolian studies. As specialists are pointing out, it will serve not only as a most important means for mastering the languages of the two peoples, it will also to a significant extent help in the systematic organization of lexical sources of the Mongolian literary language. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Sep 83 p 4] 9967

COMBINE OFFERS INSTRUCTION--The giant of the MPR's mining industry, the "Erdenet" Mining and Concentrating Combine, includes more than 30 enterprises. It is difficult to overestimate its importance in Mongolia's economy. As one of the largest such enterprises in Asia, "Erdenet" places the country among the world's largest producers of copper and molybdenum. The "Erdenet" Copper and Molybdenum Mining and Concentrating Combine has become a site for developing skilled personnel and a school for mastering a trade. A comprehensive center for production and technical instruction and apprenticeship has been operating here for several years. Almost 10,000 Mongolian young men and women have completed this course of instruction and with the help of experienced tutors they have mastered all the "secrets" of their chosen professions. Many have

mastered combined specializations and have improved their skills at the center. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 9 Sep 83 p 2] 9967

TURKISH AMBASSADOR--Today J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, received V. Khalefoglou, the Republic of Turkey's ambassador to the MPR. The Turkish ambassador presented his credentials and the two had a friendly discussion. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 9 Sep 83 1411 GMT] 9967

FINNISH DELEGATION--From 5 through 9 September of this year a delegation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Finland, led by M. Tuovinen, state secretary of Finland's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, visited the MPR at the invitation of the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Negotiations were held between J. Bandzar, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and M. Tuovinen, state secretary of Finland's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They exchanged opinions on questions of bilateral relations and on several international problems. M. Tuovinen was received by D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 9 Sep 83 1432 GMT] 9967

PLAN EXCEEDED--The collective of the Ulaanbaatar Felt Factory fulfilled the plan for the past 8 months of this year by 100.7 percent. Since the beginning of the year the enterprise has produced about 1500 pairs of felt boots and over 500 meters of felt more than called for by the plan. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Sep 83 p 1] 9967

TOP BLANKET PRODUCERS--The brigade led by S. Tserenjargal, deputy of the MPR People's Great Hural and MPR Hero of Labor, has produced more than 1000 meters of "Dolgion" woolen blankets since the beginning of the year using material that was conserved. This is the best brigade at the Ulaanbaatar Worsted Cloth Factory and it exceeds the plan quotas every month. All of the production that this brigade puts out is first quality. As the brigade leader says, quality is the main criterion of labor, since the "Dolgion" blankets are produced for export. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Sep 83 p 1] 9967

DELEGATES LEAVE FOR PRAGUE--An MPRP delegation led by T. Damdin, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, left Ulaanbaatar on 10 September for Prague to participate in festivities being held to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA [Problems of Peace and Socialism]. The delegation was escorted to the Buyant-uhaa Airport by S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR minister of public security; C. Tumendelger, MPRP Central Committee department chief; other officials; as well as CSSR ambassador to the MPR, V. Ruzic; and USSR ambassador to the MPR, S. P. Pavlov. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Sep 83 p 1] 9967

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW--An MPR delegation led by M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and the MPR's permanent representative to CEMA, has returned home. The delegation was participating in the 107th meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee in Moscow. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Sep 83 p 1] 9967

JAPANESE DELEGATION--On 8 September in the MPR House of Government a meeting took place between members of the Permanent Commission of the MPR People's Great Hural, the Mongolian Parliamentary Group, and a Japanese parliamentary delegation led by Y. Hayashi, deputy of Japan's House of Councillors and member of the Japanese-Mongolian Friendship Society under the House of Councillors. The Japanese delegation is visiting the MPR at the invitation of the MPR People's Great Hural. Taking part in the meeting were T. Gotob, secretary of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, and T. Balhajib, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the MPR People's Great Hural and deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group. During the meeting both sides exchanged opinions on questions concerning bilateral relations and parliamentary activities of the two countries. On that same day the delegation visited a number of industrial enterprises in Ulaanbaatar and attended a concert given by the MPR State Song and Dance Ensemble. On 10 September the Japanese parliamentary delegation led by Y. Hayashi, deputy of Japan's House of Councillors and member of the Japanese-Mongolian Friendship Society under the House of Councillors, paid a visit to B. Altangerel, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural. On 11 September the Japanese parliamentary delegation led by Y. Hayashi, deputy of Japan's House of Councillors and member of the Japanese-Mongolian Friendship Society under the House of Councillors, left for home. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Sep 83 p 1] 9967

JOURNALISTS' POLITICAL ROLE--The Soviet Union and other fraternal countries of socialist cooperation are making tireless efforts directed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war. Evidence of this can be seen in the peaceful initiatives of the USSR, the aim of which is to put an end to the unrestrained arms race and to settle the most important international problems through negotiations. This was emphasized by T. Namsray, chairman of the Union of Mongolian Journalists and editor-in-chief of the newspaper UNEN, when he spoke to participants in a meeting of the MPR's creative workers that was dedicated to International Journalists' Solidarity Day. The U.S. administration, however, still has not only not taken any positive steps in response to the USSR's peaceful initiatives, it is doing everything to mobilize its subversive anti-Soviet activities. The furor incited by the White House regarding the "incident" with the South Korean airplane, which flagrantly violated USSR air space, confirms that the United States is striving to undermine the authority of the Soviet Union in the international arena and to discredit its peaceful foreign policy. T. Namsray said that the true goal of this vile campaign of anti-Soviet slander is to divert the attention of the peaceful community from the aggressive militaristic activities of the United States in various parts of the world. T. Namsray emphasized that during this period which is alarming for all humanity, it is the duty of every honest journalist to do everything to aid the just struggle of peoples for peace and security and against the threat of war, in the name of people's happiness, democracy, and progress. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Sep 83 p 3] 9967

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION--Fruitful cooperation with fraternal countries of socialist cooperation within the framework of CEMA is a decisive factor in the development of agriculture in the MPR and in making the transition to an industrial basis for producing the most important forms of agricultural products. Over recent years, for example, with the help of Bulgarian

specialists a fruit and vegetable state farm was formed in northern Mongolia, and pig-fattening lots, greenhouses, and vegetable storage facilities were built. Specialists from the GDR helped to build a number of dairy and vegetable farms and they introduced contemporary, progressive methods in the practice of agricultural production. Hungarian scientists are participating in developing biological preparations in the MPR and in organizing production of effective preparations and vaccines for livestock. Fraternal Poland is supplying Mongolia with contemporary equipment and instruments for veterinary centers and scientific research institutions that are engaged in the prevention of various illnesses in domestic animals. With the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union a large livestock-breeding complex has been built in eastern Mongolia, contemporary fattening lots have been built for cattle at the "Tumentsogt" and "Orhontul" state farms, and more than 20 mechanized dairy farms and 4 pure-strain sheep breeding farms have been built. The MPR is participating in a total of 15 multilateral agreements with CEMA member countries for scientific and technical cooperation in agriculture. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Sep 83 p 3] 9967

MUSKRAT TRAPPING--The painstaking work that has been done to acclimate a valuable fur-bearing animal, the muskrat, to Mongolia has had excellent practical results. For a long time inhabitants of the country's northern regions had noticed some unfamiliar animals with thick, shiny fur. The animals turned out to be muskrats that had crossed over by rivers from the territory of the Soviet Union. These rare animals interested wildlife experts who developed a special program for breeding them under Mongolian conditions. In the middle of the 1960s several dozen animals were brought to Har us Lake in Hobd aymag. An abundance of food and a favorable climate contributed to the rapid reproduction of the animals. Today the muskrat population already totals more than 60,000, which has made it possible to organize fur-trapping. The muskrat pelts are in great demand at fur auctions. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Sep 83 p 4] 9967

HYDRO-MINERAL MAP--Mongolian and Soviet scholars have compiled a map of hydro-mineral resources in the MPR. It summarizes the results of many years of research on underground water located in the republic, conducted by numerous exploratory expeditions. Hydrogeologists from the Soviet "Burvodstroy" [Buryat Water Management Construction] Trust contributed a great deal to the exploration of water-bearing strata. The new map will help in the further development of agricultural production, especially in the country's arid regions, and it will make it possible to irrigate many thousands of hectares of arable land, meadows, and pastures. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Sep 83 p 4] 9967

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