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Mongolia Report

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2 May 1985

MONGOLIA REPORT

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CURRENT ISSUES

SELECTED PRESS, RADIO COMMENTARIES, INTERVIEWS: 20 August - 13 October 1984

Reagan Joke Draws Fire

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 20 Aug 84 1345 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Aug (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: As American radio networks recorded the U.S. president's regular radio broadcast, their tape recorders picked up a statement not meant for public release. What did the President say? His exact words were: "My fellow Americans. I am happy to inform you that I just signed a bill outlawing Russia. Bombing begins in five minutes." In reality Reagan did not sign any such bill and did not give any orders for bombing. No one, including the president of the United States, has the right to outlaw any state, especially the USSR, a stronghold of peace, socialism, and progress.

After the second world war imperialism started to develop plans to destroy the Soviet Union and the world of socialism as a whole. We can cite two facts. In March 1946 Winston Churchill gave a speech in the American town of Fulton, in which he announced the beginning of a "cold war" against the USSR. The current U.S. president, in a speech on 8 June 1982 in the British Parliament, called on the Western world to declare a "crusade" against socialism. Washington is continuing to pursue an aggressive course with respect to socialist countries. The United States is building up its nuclear arms at an accelerated pace, it is developing a new class of arms -- offensive space weapons, and at the same time it is blocking the process aimed at limiting and reducing nuclear weapons and other negotiations to curb the arms race and achieve disarmament.

All these actions make a mockery of Washington's claims to be a "champion of peace." Most reasonable people have come to the conclusion that the American president's "nuclear joke" is incompatible with the great responsibility states have, especially those with nuclear weapons, for the fate of their own people and for the fate of mankind.

International Importance of MPR's Development

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 27 Aug 84 1405 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Aug (MONTSAME) -- An UNEN editorial dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Proclamation of the MPR states that the MPR's

development along a noncapitalist course is of great international significance.

The decree of the MPRP Central Committee "On Preparations for and Celebration of the 60th Anniversary of the 3rd MPRP Congress and the Proclamation of the MPR" states: "From the height of the 60th anniversary it is even easier to see the great importance of the profound revolutionary transformations that have taken place in all spheres of social life. The path travelled by the Mongolian people is a heroic course of struggle and triumph, with great international significance."

Under the leadership of the MPRP and supported by all-round, fraternal assistance from the Soviet Union, the Mongolian people have carried out deep social, economic, and cultural transformations and are now successfully building a material and technical base for socialism, UNEN writes. The country's industry is responsible for 32 percent of the national income and 45 percent of the gross national product. Mongolia's economic achievements are proof that the noncapitalist path of development chosen by the Mongolian people 60 years ago was the correct course, the newspaper writes.

The MPR's practical experience is of great importance especially for young developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America and it is attracting more and more attention among the world's progressive community. Many developing countries with a socialist orientation are studying the experience of the MPR and are finding ways to overcome problems in their own development.

UNEN stresses that by arming itself with V. I. Lenin's teachings on the possibility for backward countries to make the transition to socialism, bypassing capitalism, Mongolia was one of the first countries to provide practical proof of the truth of these teachings. The MPR's transition to a socialist course of development, bypassing the capitalist stage, was made possible by fidelity to Marxist-Leninist teachings and the establishment of a strong class alliance with the first country with a victorious proletariat, Soviet Russia. The all-round assistance from the Soviet Union in political, economic, and military sectors created the necessary conditions for building socialism on Mongolian soil and for turning a backward country with an economy based on livestock-herding into a dynamically developing, agro-industrial socialist state, the newspaper writes.

CEMA Economic Strategy Discussed

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] An UNEN editorial writes that the economic summit conference of CEMA member countries that was held in Moscow analyzed in depth the fruitful economic, scientific, and technical cooperation among countries of socialist cooperation, adopted a decision outlining the basic direction for this cooperation in the future, and opened a new stage in the development of world socialism.

European countries of socialist cooperation are working to meet ambitious goals aimed at making a transition in the next 10 years to a more intensive course of

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economic development in connection with the creation of a developed socialist society and making improvements in this society. Mongolia, Cuba, and Vietnam are successfully meeting their goals of completing the construction of a material and technical base for socialism, the newspaper stresses.

UNEN notes that acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the key factor in the economic strategy, is the basis for intensification of production and increasing its efficiency. Furthermore, as in the past, one of the main goals in carrying out the economic strategy is still to meet all the demands for fuel, electrical power, raw materials, machinery, and equipment.

One of the integral parts of the long-range plan for the development of countries of economic cooperation is the gradual equalization of the MPR's level of economic development with that of other CEMA member countries. This, in turn, is tied closely not only to technical and economic assistance provided to our country by other CEMA member countries, but also to a steady, stable rise in the economic indicators of our country's national production, the article notes.

UNEN writes that the economic strategy of the countries of socialist cooperation is aimed at enriching the content of the Comprehensive Program for Socialist Economic Integration, creating a developed socialist society, achieving the all-round development of each member country, and raising the standard of living of the peoples of all CEMA member countries.

Role of United Nations

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] An UNEN editorial writes that since its creation, the United Nations has been an international organization with the responsibility of preserving universal security and directing and coordinating countries' efforts to resolve various international problems.

During the "cold war" years, imperialist powers tried to use the United Nations to block peaceful Soviet initiatives involving issues of limiting nuclear arms and banning the production of atomic weapons, UNEN writes.

In the 1960s, at the suggestion of the Soviet Union, socialist countries, and developing countries, the United Nations adopted a number of important documents dealing with international issues, disarmament, elimination of colonialism, social and economic development, and human rights. In the following decade, in the years of detente, European socialist countries established normal relations with the FRG and settled the West Berlin issue. Positive changes took place in relations between the USSR and the United States and a number of agreements were signed that affected the international situation as a whole. Unfortunately, the newspaper states, since the beginning of the 1980s the current American administration has been violating the basic principles of the UN Charter and has used a position of force to hinder the resolution of international problems. The United States has not only broken off a number of negotiations on arms limitations, but it is continuing to accelerate its buildup of nuclear, chemical, and conventional weapons; it is

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developing a new class of weapons, offensive space weapons; and it is deploying nuclear missiles in various parts of Europe, Asia, and the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Under these conditions, the newspaper writes, the world community believes that the United Nations should do everything within its power to protect universal peace and the security of all peoples.

Radio as Ideological Tool

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 31 Aug 84 1353 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 Aug (MONTSAME) -- In a 1920 letter to Bonch-Bruyevich, the remarkable Soviet radio engineer, V. I. Lenin vividly described radio as "a newspaper that knows no distance." L. Dzantab, chairman of the MPR State Information, Radio, and Television Committee, said that under contemporary conditions, the role and influence of this ideological and informational tool, which is capable of reaching the most remote areas in the shortest period of time, are growing constantly. He was interviewed today by a MONTSAME correspondent in connection with the 50th anniversary of Mongolian Radio.

L. Dzantab stressed that the 50th anniversary of Mongolian Radio is being celebrated during an important period when the role of radio has grown both in our country and throughout the world. The voice of Mongolian Radio was heard for the first time on 1 September 1934. Looking back on the ground that has been covered since then, one can say that under the daily guidance of the MPRP, Mongolian Radio has successfully fulfilled its informational and propaganda responsibilities and is consistently carrying out its noble mission as a collective propagandist, agitator, and organizer with the aim of forming the new socialist man and meeting the plan goals for the country's national economy and culture.

The development of radio in our country and bringing radio broadcasting to the entire population have played an important role in keeping Mongolian workers informed of the party's policies and its words of truth, and in strengthening the bonds between the party and the people.

L. Dzantab went on to say that Mongolian Radio prepares broadcasts in Mongolian, Chinese, English, Russian, French, and Kazakh, which helps familiarize the peoples of many countries with the peaceful foreign policy of the party and government and the historic experience of building socialism in the MPR.

The award of the Order of Sukhe Bator to Mongolian Radio on its 40th anniversary is a graphic demonstration of the high regard that the party and government have for Mongolian Radio's contribution to meeting the goals at all stages of socialist construction.

Since its creation Mongolian Radio has unfailingly served the intellectual needs of its audience and has acted as a faithful assistant in the construction of a new society. A great deal of importance is assigned to disseminating propaganda on the peaceful foreign policies of the USSR and other countries of

socialism, on successes in domestic policies, and the campaign of the world's progressive forces for freedom, independence, and social progress. A primary focus of both our domestic and foreign broadcasts is to reveal the true essence of the capitalist world, he stressed.

Mongolian Radio considers it to be its duty to disseminate propaganda on all the aspects of our friendship and cooperation with the USSR and countries of socialist cooperation. This topic is covered in radio magazine broadcasts and the "Socialist Cooperation" and "Country of Soviets" programs.

In conclusion, L. Dzantab pointed out that reliable radio broadcasting reaches over 90 percent of the MPR's territory and 4 out of 5 families are able to listen to central radio broadcasts.

Support for Chernenko Response

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 31 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] The response of K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the appeal made by the international conference on nuclear-free zones is the focus of attention of the mass media in the MPR and the Mongolian public.

A MONTSAME commentary writes that people in the MPR view K. U. Chernenko's response to the appeal by the conference on nuclear-free zones as a graphic confirmation of the consistent, peaceful foreign policy course of the Soviet Union, which is aimed at strengthening peace and international security and protecting mankind from the threat of nuclear annihilation. The Soviet leader stated that the creation of nuclear-free zones is an important direction in the campaign to strengthen international security. The commentary points out that the Soviet Union has put forward a specific program for eliminating the nuclear threat altogether by means of radical limitations and reductions in nuclear arms, right up to total liquidation of nuclear weapons. Evidence of this can be seen specifically in the Soviet Union's unilateral pledge against first use of nuclear weapons.

The creation of nuclear-free zones is an important way to improve the international climate and to relax the tensions that exist in the world. The Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries vigorously support the creation of such zones. However, the commentary states, the hopes and aspirations of all people of good will for curbing the arms race are being opposed by the aggressive policies of the U.S. administration and its NATO allies.

Indian Ocean Peace Zone

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 31 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] The newspaper UNEN writes that the nonaligned countries and countries of socialist cooperation are making every effort to turn the vast region of the Indian Ocean, with one-third of the world's population, into a zone of peace and cooperation based on equal rights. An international conference to be held

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in Colombo in the first part of 1985 will be deededicated to this noble goal; preparations are being made for this conference in accordance with a decision made at the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly.

The aggressive policies of the United States and its NATO minions are the primary obstacle to peace and security in this region. The accelerated buildup of the American military presence in the Indian Ocean region is a source of alarm and concern among the peoples of the world.

There is a high concentration of U.S. naval forces in this area, American submarines with nuclear missiles on board ply the waters of the Indian Ocean, and strategic B-52 bombers continuously fill the skies over the region. The newspaper notes that 19 countries in Asia and Africa are in the direct line of fire of these weapons.

In order to justify turning the Indian Ocean into leading base for its armed forces, the Pentagon is stirring up a propaganda campaign about the "Soviet threat." The Pentagon warriors, however, cannot make the ends of their story meet. The United States is to blame for the breakdown in the Soviet-American negotiations on limiting and reducing military installations in the Indian Ocean.

UNEN stresses that the Soviet Union's position is clear. It has proposed the implementation of decisive measures to establish lasting peace in the region, even before the Colombo conference opens.

International Peace Day Observed

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1 Sep 84 1415 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Sep (MONTSAME) -- The newspaper UNEN published an editorial under the heading "Eliminating the Threat of Nuclear War," dedicated to International Peace Day which is being observed today.

The organ of the MPRP Central Committee writes that the celebration of International Peace Day on 1 September of every year is one of the forms used in the campaign being carried out by the progressive forces on our planet to prevent the outbreak of nuclear war. Today, as a result of the aggressive policies and adventuristic and provocative actions of imperialist reactionary forces, primarily the current U.S. administration, the international situation has become acutely aggravated and the threat of nuclear war is growing. The Reagan administration is deploying American medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of Western European countries and it is expanding its intensive preparations for militarization of space. UNEN stresses that this is aggravating international tension even further and represents a serious threat to the cause of peace and security among peoples.

The United States and its allies are trying to destroy socialism as a social and political system. [words indistinct] Reagan and his deputies are trying to shift the military and strategic balance in their favor and by doing so achieve unilateral military superiority over the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation. Under these conditions, the article notes, there is no

more urgent task than to defend peace throughout the world and eliminate the danger of a thermonuclear disaster.

The Soviet Union, other countries of socialist cooperation, and all peaceful peoples throughout the world are speaking out forcefully in favor of preventing nuclear war and relaxing international tensions. The numerous peaceful initiatives and proposals put forward by the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries outline practical ways to achieve a rational solution to controversial international problems, UNEN writes.

Chernenko Response Hailed

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 4 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] An UNEN newspaper commentator writes that the Mongolian public views the response given by Soviet leader K. Chernenko to the appeal by the International Conference on Nuclear-Free Zones as a graphic demonstration of the Soviet Union's resolve to totally eliminate the danger of nuclear war.

The Soviet leader stressed that the Soviet Union's policies correspond wholly to the sacred goals of the International Conference on Nuclear-Free Zones and he confirmed once again that "the Soviet Union has made a unilateral pledge against first use of nuclear weapons and that the Soviet Union will not use nuclear weapons against states that refuse to produce nuclear weapons and have no nuclear weapons on their territory."

Comrade K. Chernenko emphasized that it is not difficult to imagine how much more relaxed the international situation would be and how trust between states would be improved if other countries with nuclear weapons would follow the Soviet Union's example. The creation of nuclear-free zones is an important direction in the campaign to strengthen security, the newspaper states.

UNEN Comments on Peace Day

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 4 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] The newspaper UNEN published an editorial under the heading "Eliminating the Threat of Nuclear War" that was dedicated to International Peace Day.

The organ of the MPRP Central Committee writes that the celebration of International Peace Day on 1 September of every year is one of the forms used in the campaign being carried out by the progressive forces on our planet to prevent the outbreak of nuclear war. Today, as a result of the aggressive policies and adventuristic and provocative actions of imperialist reactionary forces, primarily the current U.S. administration, the international situation has become acutely aggravated and the threat of nuclear war is growing. The Reagan administration is deploying American medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of Western European countries and it is expanding its intensive preparations for militarization of space. UNEN stresses that this is aggravating international tension even further and represents a serious threat to the cause of peace and security among peoples.

The United States and its allies are trying to destroy socialism as a social and economic system. With this aim they have declared a "crusade" against socialism. Reagan and his deputies are trying to shift the military and strategic balance in their favor and by doing so achieve unilateral military superiority over the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation. Under these conditions, the article notes, there is no more urgent task than to defend peace throughout the world and to eliminate the danger of a thermonuclear disaster.

The Soviet Union, other countries of socialist cooperation, and all peaceful peoples throughout the world are speaking out forcefully in favor of preventing nuclear war and relaxing international tensions. The numerous peaceful initiatives and proposals put forward by the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries outline practical ways to achieve a rational solution to controversial international problems, UNEN writes.

Praise for Chernenko Statements

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 8 Sep 84 1413 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Sep (MONTSAME) -- The responses given by K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, are at the center of attention of the world community, including the Mongolian people. The Soviet leader not only has given an in-depth and principled analysis of the militaristic policies of the American administration, he once again confirmed the consistent, peaceful position of the USSR in resolving the vitally important problems of contemporary life, writes the newspaper UNEN.

The Mongolian people certainly know that the Soviet Union has never threatened anyone and has never tried to achieve military superiority over other countries. UNEN writes that K. Chernenko provided clear confirmation of this in his responses, but at the same time, he reminded the United States and its minions that the Soviet Union will not permit any disruption of the existing military and strategic balance of forces in the world.

The imperialist ambitions of the United States have been prevalent in its recent policies and it has been presenting an exaggerated picture of its special role in the contemporary world. In reality, this means flagrant interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, stirring up hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world, and stepping up military preparations. Expansion of the arms race to outer space will aggravate the current international situation even further and it represents a threat to the security of all peoples.

Under these conditions the Soviet Union is focusing all its efforts on putting forward proposals and initiatives aimed at strengthening peace on earth, trust, and cooperation. A graphic example of this can be seen in the recent announcement made by the Soviet Union that it will take special steps to prevent militarization of space. But, like all the other constructive proposals of the USSR, this one was also rejected by the United States.

The world's peaceful community demands that the United States sit down at the negotiating table with the Soviet Union in order to normalize international relations and to find the optimal constructive solutions for the urgent problems of international life. UNEN stresses that if you want peace, you must pursue a policy of realism, common sense, and business-like cooperation to resolve the problems facing mankind.

American Space Plans Criticized

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 14 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Hiding behind empty words about its "willingness" to hold negotiations with the USSR on preventing militarization of space, the U.S. administration has initiated practical implementation of its dangerous plans to turn space into a potential battlefield in a nuclear war. As evidence of this one need only cite the recent steps taken by Washington in this direction: the American space shuttle "Discovery" recently completed a flight during which its crew put a military satellite into orbit.

This makes it obvious that the White House, intentionally undermining the prospects for constructive negotiations on peaceful use of the cosmos, has embarked on a course of militarization of space, which is a serious crime against humanity. The Mongolian public is deeply alarmed by the adventuristic approach taken by the American administration to such a serious problem, the resolution of which will determine the fate of all peoples and civilization on earth as a whole. "The cosmos should not be an arena for military competition, but for peaceful cooperation among states, regardless of their social systems." These words of comrade K. U. Chernenko are of the utmost timeliness today and they correspond to the vital interests of all humanity. They are an urgent call to all people of good will to close all channels for militarization of the cosmos and thus prevent the outbreak of nuclear war.

Environmental Protection Month

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 15 Sep 84 1343 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Sep (MONTSAME) -- In connection with the beginning of Environmental Protection Month, the newspaper UNEN writes today that every year the state allocates approximately 100 million tugriks for environmental protection measures. These funds are used to rehabilitate forest tracts and wildlife, to prevent soil erosion, to clean water, and to carry out many other measures. The newspaper stresses that along with the members of the Mongolian Environmental Protection Association, permanent commissions on environmental protection operating under assemblies of people's deputies at all levels play an important role in this work.

The newspaper writes that pioneers and schoolchildren contribute a great deal to this important work. They organize "green patrols," raise animals and birds that are registered in the Red Book of endangered species, and set up nature study corners at schools.

Opening of UN Session Noted

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 24 Sep 84 1340 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Sep (MONTSAME) -- The 39th Session of the UN General Assembly has opened with international tension at a dangerous level, for which the United States and its allies are to blame. The newspaper HODOLMOR writes that mankind has not been faced with such a dangerous threat of a new war since the end of the second world war.

There are approximately 140 issues on the agenda of the current session. The majority of them are aimed at practical resolution of the key problems in contemporary life--averting nuclear war, improving the international climate, and halting the arms race. These issues were raised by countries of socialist cooperation for consideration by the session. It is the world of socialism that is adhering consistently to positions of peace. Everyone is familiar with the numerous proposals and peaceful initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and countries of socialism. Unfortunately, the newspaper writes, the current White House administration and its allies are interfering with the implementation of these proposals. Mankind is waiting for Western leaders to take a reasoned, realistic approach to problems of peace, preventing the outbreak of a new, devastating war, and curbing the arms race, including that involving space weapons.

The year that has passed since the last session of the UN General Assembly was a year full of anxious moments. The world's peaceful community has great hopes for the current session. The newspaper HODOLMOR writes that the measure of success of this session will be the degree to which these expectations are met.

United Nations and Nuclear Policy

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 29 Sep 84 1354 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Sep (MONTSAME) -- The key issue at the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly is the problem of preventing nuclear war and curbing the arms race. Representatives of many countries are harshly condemning nuclear war as the gravest crime against humanity, and are exposing the true nature of American ideas and doctrines that are meant to justify the admissibility of this kind of war, writes UNEN.

The Soviet Union's pledge against first use of nuclear weapons has been praised highly by the United Nations as a major peace initiative. Many countries are calling for this important pledge to be set down by all the nuclear powers in an agreement that will carry the weight of an international legal document.

The newspaper writes that the Soviet Union and other socialist states are sure that the United Nations can and should make a positive contribution to preventing nuclear war, curbing the arms race, and strengthening the foundations of peaceful relations among states. Today, as never before, it is essential for all members of the United Nations to move to a position of political realism and to cooperate with one another to resolve the problems facing humanity.

Report on Construction Industry

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2 Oct 84 1510 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Oct (MONTSAME) -- In an article published today in the newspaper UNEN, N. Jiyde, department chief of the MPRP Central Committee, writes that the construction industry in the MPR has become one of the most dynamically developing sectors of the national economy and a leading front in the campaign for the intensive development of the socialist economy. He stresses that fraternal assistance from the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation has played and is continuing to play an important role in the development of construction and the construction materials industry in our country.

The first construction organization in the MPR was created in 1926. The author points out that this laid the foundation for our country's construction industry. Capital construction in the MPR, passing through the historic stages of its development, has played a key role in the socialist transformation of the country and in creating a material and technical base for socialism.

Every year the volume of construction and installation work in our country rises. During the 6th Five-Year Plan alone this work increased by more than 10 billion tugriks, which represents a two-fold increase over the same indicator for the preceding five-year plan, the author notes.

Having embarked on an energetic labor campaign in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Proclamation of the MPR, Mongolian construction workers have completed construction and installation work valued at about 9 billion tugriks in the first 3 years and 8 months of the current five-year plan. The article notes that during this time they have put into operation over 2100 various projects of national economic importance.

Soviet Official Interviewed

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 5 Oct 84 p 3

[Interview with Z. I. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet section of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission, by a special MONTSAME correspondent; date and place not specified]

[Text] Question: Ziya Nuriyevich! The 28th regular session of the Mongolian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation in Ulaanbaatar has just come to a close. Could you say a few words about the results of this meeting?

Answer: A Soviet government delegation has been in the MPR since 1 October to participate in the 28th session of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

The Soviet delegation consists of leaders of a number of the most important ministries and departments in the Soviet Union, including the USSR State

Planning Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of Industrial Construction, the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and the State Committee for Science and Technology.

Such broad representation is evidence of the fact that at this meeting the commission and its permanent working groups examined the key, major issues that are most important in the current stage of development of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation.

One of the most important issues discussed at the meeting was coordination of the state plans of the USSR and the MPR for the coming five-year plan. Basic directions for our cooperation were outlined. Efficient utilization of the considerable production potential that has already been created in the MPR was named as one of these basic directions. Those participating in the meeting recognized the importance of continuing the development of new forms of cooperation, including joint enterprises. Cooperation in developing the MPR's export potential in the agro-industrial complex and the mining industry will be one of the key factors in the successful fulfillment of goals for completing the construction of a material and technical base for socialism in the MPR. This will form the foundation for the optimal national economic complex in the MPR, based on utilization of the country's own resources and the advantages of the international socialist division of labor.

The session also discussed questions involving border trade, increasing the efficiency of agricultural projects built with assistance from the Soviet Union, and training the national labor force, among others.

Question: During their stay in the MPR many of the members of the Soviet delegation visited construction sites, industrial and agricultural enterprises, ministries, and departments. Could you tell us a little bit about this aspect of the commission's work?

Answer: It's true, all the members of the Soviet delegation have had quite a full schedule here. I should point out that our Mongolian comrades did a very good job of organizing the delegation's activities.

The members of the Mongolian section of the commission, MPR ministers D. Saldan, J. Dulmaa, S. Sodnomdorj, B. Bars, D. Yondonsuren, and others, organized very useful meetings at cooperative projects and at their ministries and many issues were resolved right on the spot.

We also visited the city of Darhan.

During our stay in Darhan we took a tour of this young city, which is already known for its successes in labor. We visited new industrial projects and residential areas.

We participated in festivities marking the opening of a new vocational-technical school built with the help of the Soviet Union. This is a large, modern educational complex with everything needed for specially oriented

instruction, including the most up-to-date teaching equipment. The complex includes not only excellent teaching facilities and workshops, but also everything needed for the students' and teachers' cultural recreation. The Darhan Vocational-Technical School will make an important new contribution to realizing the goal set by the 18th MPRP Congress to train a national labor force, including highly skilled construction workers.

During this same trip we visited the "Darhan" state farm imeni Mongolian-Soviet Friendship. It is gratifying to note that the workers on this state farm have achieved fairly good results this year.

In addition to the meeting of the commission and the visits to various sites, regular meetings of permanent working groups of the Intergovernmental Commission were held with members of the Soviet delegation participating, including the working groups on agriculture and on training the national labor force.

The chiefs of the construction ministries of the USSR and the MPR signed an important and useful protocol for cooperation.

I would like to stress once again that our Mongolian friends organized the meeting of the commission in a very efficient and purposeful manner. Certainly the chairman of the Mongolian section of the commission and its administrative staff contributed a great deal to the successful outcome of the meeting.

Question: Can you describe any new aspects of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation that have developed?

Answer: In June of this year an economic summit conference of CEMA member countries was held in Moscow. The results of this conference have created an opportunity for more efficient resolution of problems involving the intensification and further equalization of the levels of development in the fraternal countries. Those participating in the economic conference worked out a long-range strategy that corresponds to the interests of each individual country and to the interests of socialism as a whole.

The results of the conference are providing a new stimulus for Soviet-Mongolian cooperation. One of the new directions in our economic relations will be deepening of the integration processes in a number of sectors.

Today we already have a concrete example of how this direction is being pursued. During the Soviet delegation's stay in the MPR, an agreement aimed at integration processes was signed, and it is the first such agreement in the history of Soviet-Mongolian economic relations. I am referring to the agreement for cooperation in the production of truck trailers at the Ulaanbaatar Motor Vehicle Repair Plant. Representing the Soviet side in the signing of this document were the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, and the Mongolian side was represented by the MPR Ministry of Transportation and the MPR Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Question: And now the traditional question: What message would you like to send to our people?

2 May 1985

Answer: In a month and a half, the Mongolian people will be joined by the workers of the Soviet Union and all progressive humanity in celebrating the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Mongolian People's Republic.

It is my sincere wish for the Mongolian people that they meet this glorious jubilee with great successes in labor.

I would like to wish every Mongolian family happiness, prosperity, peace, and well-being.

Relations with GDR Detailed

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 6 Oct 84 1519 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Oct (MONTSAME) -- An UNEN editorial dedicated to the 35th anniversary of the formation of the GDR writes that the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the MPR and the GDR are a graphic example of international relations among states of socialist cooperation that are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Back in the 1920s, at the initiative of E. Telmann, young Mongolian workers learned trades at the printing plant of the newspaper ROTE FAHNE ("Red Flag"). This is evidence of the long-standing traditions and long history of fighting solidarity between the communists of the two countries, writes UNEN. In 1950 after the formation of the GDR, diplomatic relations were established between the two countries, which opened up the prospect of fruitful cooperation between the MPR and GDR in all spheres of political, social, and economic life. Meetings between the party and state leaders and negotiations on friendship and cooperation between the MPR and GDR are of great importance for the further development of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the peoples of the MPR and the GDR.

Over 50 economic, scientific, and technical agreements and pacts have been signed within the framework of bilateral cooperation between the two countries. A meat-canning combine and the Rug Factory imeni W. Pieck were built in the MPR with the technical and economic assistance of the GDR; these enterprises are among the largest enterprises in light and food industry in the MPR.

The GDR is making an important contribution to training a national labor force for the national economy and culture of the MPR. Almost 500 young Mongolian men and women are studying at higher, specialized, and vocational-technical educational institutions in the GDR, and over 1000 Mongolian workers will receive practical training during the current five-year plan at enterprises in the GDR.

In the united family of the fraternal peoples of socialist cooperation, the MPR and the GDR are marching confidently along the path toward building a socialist society, writes UNEN.

Mongolian-Nicaraguan Relations

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 13 Oct 84 1523 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Oct (MONTSAME) -- In an editorial dedicated to the 5th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the MPR and the Republic of Nicaragua, the newspaper UNEN writes that Mongolian-Nicaraguan relations are being developed in the interest of peace, security, and socialism, and for the good of the peoples of socialist Mongolia and revolutionary Nicaragua.

The official friendly visit made in 1983 by a party and government delegation from Nicaragua opened up new horizons for further development of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples.

In spite of the military, economic, and political blockade on the part of American imperialism and other reactionary forces in Central America, revolutionary Nicaragua is confidently continuing the construction of a new society in that country and it is achieving visible results in the social and economic transformation of Nicaragua that are based on principles of democracy, social progress, and peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. Nicaragua speaks out consistently and firmly in favor of strengthening universal peace and security, halting the arms race, and turning Central America into a nuclear-free zone. The position of the Nicaraguan government is being met with the full support and understanding of the world's progressive community. The election of Nicaragua as a nonpermanent member of the UN Security Council is evidence of the increase in that country's international authority.

In its attempts to wipe out the revolutionary gains of the Nicaraguan people, the Reagan administration is using its primary foreign policy tool, military force, against Nicaragua, and it is carrying out an economic blockade and ideological sabotage. The White House is sparing no cost to overthrow the Government of National Reconstruction and to turn back the country's development. But the Nicaraguan people are countering the mercenary schemes of international imperialism with a strong will and firm resolve to defend their revolutionary gains. UNEN writes that graphic confirmation of this can be seen in the fact that the Nicaraguan people are now at the threshold of an important political event, elections for the highest state post.

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CURRENT ISSUES

NOVOSTI MONGOLII ARTICLES COMMENTING ON CHINA

Threat to China's Neighbors

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 31 Aug 84 p 3

[Article: "Who Is Threatening the Security of Asia?"]

[Text] Not a single country that borders on China feels that it is secure. During the past four months, there has been an even greater increase in the number of armed provocations by China against socialist Vietnam. The border regions of SRV [Socialist Republic of Vietnam] are being constantly subjected to artillery shelling, subversive actions, and ideological sabotage on the part of China's troops and intelligence services. As is emphasized by the Vietnamese newspaper KUAH DOI NIAN ZAN, Beijing is using various channels, including the services of Vietnamese emigres, in order to send into Hanoi video films, magnetic-tape recordings, and printed publications that are directed against the social and political structure of the SRV.

Beijing is also attempting, under the screen of the so-called "Kampuchean problem," to push the countries of Indochina and ASEAN to a confrontation, and striving to avoid a mutually acceptable and fundamental resolution of the border problem with India.

The nations of Asia, including the Mongolian nation, are also alarmed by the fact that in recent times China has taken a course aimed at military and political rapprochement with the reactionary forces of Asia and American imperialism. The expansion of the military-economic and trade ties with South Korea, Japan, and the United States has been aimed primarily at the building up of China's military potential, and at the carrying out of the hegemonistic policy of the current Beijing leaders. Factually, Beijing is encouraging the intensification of the military might of American imperialism in Asia and in the area of the Pacific and Indian oceans, and the deployment there of American first-strike nuclear missiles.

The reinforcement of the Chinese-American military cooperation represents a threat to the peace and security in Asia. This is absolutely apparent to the nations of Indochina, Afghanistan, India, and other countries, and especially

those countries which have a common border with China. The threat to the Asian continent proceeds not from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, as is asserted in Beijing, but from the aggressive imperial course of American imperialism in Asia and China's hegemonistic policy on the world scene.

Japanese Revanchists

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 31 Aug 84 p 3

[Article: "Beijing Supports the Japanese Revanchists"]

[Text] Beijing is openly indulging the revanchist forces that have been gaining greater and greater influence in Japan. This becomes completely obvious from a statement which has become known, which was made by one of the highest Chinese leaders, Li Xiannian. Li Xiannian, who occupies the position of Chairman of the PRC, received the newly appointed ambassador of Japan in Beijing, Yosuke Nakaye, and in the course of a discussion that was held after the handing over of the letters of credence, stated that the Chinese government supports the Japanese claims to the Kurile Islands, which belong to the Soviet Union. The Kyodo Tsushin agency added, quoting diplomatic sources, that Li Xiannian told the Japanese ambassador that China "has consistently supported the Japanese position since the time that China had a treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union."

Li Xiannian's statement, which, in essence, is of a provocational, inflammatory nature, attracts attention for a number of reasons. First, Li Xiannian is the most highly placed Chinese official to have made a statement in recent times in support of the Japanese territorial claims. Prior to his statement, the only person who had spoken openly in favor of the Japanese importunities against the Soviet islands had been the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Wu Xueqian. That was in November 1983 in the course of the visit being made to Japan by a Chinese delegation headed by Hu Yaobang. The Chinese minister at that time went so far as to predict the "certain carrying out" of the Japanese claims for Soviet land. The second factor to which attention must be directed is the time that was chosen by Li Xiannian for making his inflammatory statement. In August there was a celebration of the 45th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet-Mongolian troops over the Japanese aggressors at Halhin-gol. August is the month when, 39 years earlier, the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic entered the war against militaristic Japan and destroyed, down to the very last man, the crack Kwantung Army and the troops of the Manzhou-Guo puppet state, and liberated Northeast China. It was also at that time that the Kurile Islands were liberated. In other words, August is the symbol of the defeat of the Japanese imperialists.

But by supporting Tokyo in its delirious claims, Beijing is actually demonstrating that it is dissatisfied with the results of World War II in Asia. This is a very dangerous phenomenon. And, moreover, it is dangerous also for China itself. By siding with the Japanese revanchists, Beijing is promoting the destruction of a system of international agreements which, among other things, have guaranteed to China the return of Taiwan, which, prior to

1945, over a period of several millenia, had been part of the Japanese empire.

Thirdly, Li Xiannian's statement demonstrates the startling hypocrisy of the Chinese leadership. The Chairman of the PRC, we might recall, said that China has supported the Japanese claims on the islands "since the time that China had a treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union." That treaty, as is well known, was concluded in 1950. But the fact of the matter is that China at that time firmly and unambiguously recognized the justice of returning the Kurile Islands to the Soviet Union.

But what justifications have now turned up for Beijing? There is just one justification -- anti-Sovietism. It was precisely anti-Sovietism that led the Beijing leadership to a point at which it currently is included among the most vicious enemies of the Chinese nation -- the American and Japanese imperialists -- as "friends." Led around on a leash by Washington and Tokyo, and playing along with their adventuristic plans, Beijing in the final analysis is undermining the foundations of the security of China itself.

American Navy in Chinese Ports

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 14 Sep 84 p 3

[Article: "The U. S. Navy: Course Directed at China's Ports"]

[Text] Next year, vessels from the U. S. 7th Fleet will be making an official visit to the PRC for the first time. That is reported by the British newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH. The Japanese press in this regard adds that the first Chinese port that will be visited by the U. S. naval vessels will most probably be Dalian -- China's largest naval base, which is situated on the Yellow Sea.

The understanding allowing American naval vessels to enter China's port was achieved in the course of the recently concluded visit that was made to the PRC by U. S. Secretary of the Navy John Lehman. He was given, in particular, the opportunity to become acquainted in detail with the Dalian base and its structures. The American military figure evaluates the forthcoming visits of U. S. naval vessels to Chinese ports as a "strategic factor in the reinforcement of American-Chinese relations." According to information printed in the Indian newspaper THE TIMES OF INDIA, Lehman discussed the possibility of having American naval vessels drop in "for the purpose of replenishing stocks" not only at Dalian, but also at Qingdao and Shanghai. Prospects were also considered for having the ships of the 7th Fleet visit Hongkong as soon as the control of that British possession is transferred to China. We might recall that the Pentagon made broad use of the port of Hongkong, and particularly the repair shipyards that are located there, during the aggressive wars that the United States waged in Korea and Indochina. Of course, the series of problems that were raised by Lehman and his conversational counterparts in Beijing did not end with having American naval vessels drop into Chinese ports. The main thing here -- in any case for the Chinese side -- was undoubtedly the agreement concerning the technical aid provided by the United States in re-equipping and re-arming the Chinese naval forces. The Japanese newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN explains that the PRC navy at

the present time, by virtue of its technical backwardness, can be used only for defensive purposes. But Beijing is striving to give its navy an offensive striking power so that it can be used far away from Chinese ports, on the vast expanses of the world ocean. At the present time China is accelerating the construction of aircraft carriers with a displacement of 20,000 tons each and the deployment of nuclear submarines that are armed with ballistic missiles with nuclear warheads. Nuclear launchers have already been provided as standard equipment in the Chinese naval forces on destroyers and antisubmarine-warfare vessels. But nevertheless all these vessels -- both the ones already in existence, and those that are under construction -- suffer from the same shortcoming: the shortage of modern navigational, radar, and other electronic equipment. It is this shortcoming that the technical aid that the United States is guaranteeing the Chinese naval forces has been called upon to resolve.

This aid, of course, turns out to be not entirely unselfish. According to TOKYO SHIMBUN, the results of Lehman's negotiations in China correspond to the interests of the ruling circles in the United States. Proceeding from its anti-Soviet strategy, the newspaper points out, the United States is coming out in favor of developing military cooperation with China, which was repeatedly mentioned by Secretary of Defense Weinberger and other officials. Incidentally, the self-interest that Washington has in developing ties with China on an anti-Soviet basis has found reflection in a recently published pre-election platform of the Reagan administration. "The further normalization of relations with the PRC must be based on the reciprocal self-interest in counteracting Soviet expansionism," the unprecedentedly sharply worded document states in black on white.

As has been shown by the results of the negotiations in Beijing with John Lehman, the Beijing leaders, in developing all kinds of ties, including military ones, with the United States, are doing this to the detriment of the third countries. And that was what gave the Vietnamese newspaper KUAN DOI NIAN ZAN every justification for writing, "The military deal between the chief imperialistic power and the expansionists represents an obvious threat to the peace, security, and stability in the region of Asia and the Pacific Ocean, and especially in Southeast Asia."

Thailand and Laos

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 Sep 84 p 3

[Article: "Bangkok Employs Beijing's Experience"]

[Text] Alarming reports have been coming in from the Laos-Thai border, where the Thai side has not been discontinuing its armed provocations against Laos. In the last days of August, heavy guns were used to shell sectors of Laotian territory lying adjacent to populated places being illegally occupied by Thai troops. Thailand seized three inhabited points in the Laotian province of Sayaburi on 7 June 1984. Military fortifications and roads are being built on the occupied territory, and artillery positions are being set up. From there the Thai military are making armed raids against the Laotian population, and there have been casualties.

During recent months Laos took various steps to resolve the border conflict with Thailand by peaceful means. Last month a Laotian delegation was sent to Bangkok to conduct negotiations on this question. However, the ruling circles in Thailand, on a unilateral basis, disrupted these negotiations, and now they are attempting to represent the victim of its own aggression -- that is, Laos -- as the aggressor, accusing the Laotian side, without any grounds for doing so, of some kind of "provoking of armed incidents" on the joint border.

One of the recent absurdities of the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs was easily seized upon by the Chinese Xinhua News Agency. In the same report Xinhua quotes the statement made by the commander in chief of the Thai armed forces, Atit Kamlangek, who stated that Thailand "will get revenge if the Laotian troops violate Thailand's sovereignty."

But how similar these statements by the Thai general are to the falsifications given out by Beijing, which, while carrying out armed provocations against Vietnam, represents these hostile acts as "countermeasures." It is not accidental that observers point to the direct tie between China's actions on the border with Vietnam and of Thailand on the border with Laos. It is well known that not long before Thailand seized three points on the territory of Laos, Atit Kamlangek made a visit to China. In addition to the intensive negotiations that he conducted in Beijing with highly placed Chinese leaders, the Thai general visited the regions bordering Vietnam. There he was given a demonstration of the Chinese experience in the conducting of provocations against neighboring countries. Kamlangek, upon returning from China, decided to employ that experience in practical life. As has become known, he took himself the preparation of an aggression against Laos and personally commanded the invasion troops. In addition to the visit by Kamlangek, in recent months China has been visited also by the commander of the Thai air force and other military figures. On its part, Beijing has repeatedly sent highly placed military representatives to Thailand.

In late July China was visited by the Thai Minister of Foreign Affairs, Siddhi Savetsila, who, at the negotiations with the Chinese leaders, devoted the basic attention to questions of expanding the hostile actions against Kampuchea. It is obvious now that the question of the provocations against Laos also occupied an important place in the Sino-Thai negotiations. For more than five years Thailand has been used by Beijing and Washington as a beachhead in the undeclared war that they are waging against Kampuchea, by the hands of the incompletely defeated Pol Pot forces and the Khmer reactionary forces. Thailand is receiving a stream of American and Chinese weapons, the bulk of which is ending up in the border regions of Thailand. Thailand has become a refuge not only for Khmer reactionaries, but also for Laotian reactionaries, who make dangerous raids against the LNDR [Laotian People's Democratic Republic]. At one time, as is well known, Thailand was used as a beachhead for the American aggression against the countries of Indochina, and, as one can see, the present-day authorities in Bangkok have not learned a lesson from the failure of that aggression. They eagerly serve Beijing and Washington, who are striving to aggravate the situation in Southeast Asia and to undermine the noted tendency toward honest, completely equal dialogue among the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN countries.

China and Punjab

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 25 Sep 84 p 3

[Article: "Chinese Weapons in the 'Golden Temple'"]

[Text] Punjab is the name of this relatively small Indian state which, for many months, has been on newspaper pages throughout the world. Reports from there frequently recall military communiques: persons killed or wounded as a result of diversionary operations or skirmishes that have been organized by separatists. Several days ago, as has already been reported, the Indian authorities undertook decisive measures against the Punjab extremists who were attempting to undermine the national unity and territorial integrity of the country and to create a so-called "independent state of Halistan." The security forces, in particular, occupied the "Golden Temple" in the city of Amritsar, which for a long period of time had been one of the chief centers of the subversive actions.

The Indian government has created a special commission for investigating the crimes committed by the separatist elements in the state. One of the commission's chief tasks is to ascertain the links that the terrorists have with foreign espionage and sabotage centers, and a number of proofs concerning such ties already exist.

In a television interview, the commander of the operations being carried out by security forces in Punjab, Major-General Brar, stated that concrete evidence exists, to the effect that foreign powers have been participating in the actions of the terrorists in that state. There are no doubts that the separatists are receiving foreign assistance, he emphasized. In the "Golden Temple," the Indian press report, the security forces discovered a large quantity of small arms, mortars, and antitank grenade throwers that had been produced in the United States, Canada, Pakistan, and China. The authorities also seized documents that attest to the direct participation of external forces in the terrorist activities in Punjab.

The trail of the criminal elements from the "Golden Temple" lead not only to Pakistan, where camps have been created and the saboteurs are being trained before being sent into Punjab. This trail should also be sought in Washington, London, and a number of other western capitals, as well as in the East -- in Beijing.

The very word "Halistan" was invented three years ago by American citizen Ganga Singh Dhilon, who, at the whim of his American bosses, planned the creation of a state with that name on the territory of the Indian states of Punjab and Haryana. He proclaimed as president of the invented state a British citizen of the Sikh denomination, Jarjit Singh Chauhan. Using money furnished by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, these people opened up in various countries so-called "embassies" of the nonexistent "Halistan," engaged in the recruitment of adherents among the extremist elements in India, and began provoking disorders.

The fact that the West, as well as the Chinese leadership, have a self-interest in weakening India has been known for a long time. The peace-loving policy of independent India and its prime minister, Indira Gandhi, is not to the liking either of the Washington strategists, or the ones in Beijing. Realizing that the authority of a single, rapidly developing India on the international scene is continuing to grow, and wishing to undermine that authority, Washington and Beijing are attempting to use the internal contradictions in India, are playing on national, caste, and religious prejudices, and attempting to interfere actively in India's internal affairs. We might recall the subversive actions of the American and Chinese intelligence services in the northeastern regions of India, and their support of the separatists from Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, and other states and territories. There is nothing surprising in the fact that the separatists in Punjab had American and Chinese weapons, because Punjab is only an element in the broad plot of American imperialism and Chinese expansionism against India. In March 1983, when the situation in Punjab was not yet as incandescent as it is today, the Indian newspaper PATRIOT perspicaciously wrote that "even if one accepts the secondary information and casual evidence, one cannot fail to come to the conclusions that there exists a link between the Punjab separatists and Pakistan, and that, by way of that link, they have access both to Washington and to Beijing. This," the newspaper emphasized, "makes completely obvious the fact that the struggle against the forces of the schismatics in Punjab has more-profound consequences than it seems at first glance."

The comment made by the PATRIOT seems today to be even more justified in the light of the fact that weapons of foreign origin and documents have been seized in the "Golden Temple."

35 th PRC Anniversary

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 2 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by S. Buman: "The 35th Anniversary of the Formation of the PRC"]

[Text] As a result of the many years of struggle by the Chinese nation against imperialism, feudalism, and reaction, the struggle for its national and social liberation, the People's Revolution was victorious in 1949 and on 1 October of that year the People's Republic of China was proclaimed. We are now marking the 35th anniversary of that event. The victory of the 1949 Chinese revolution, which is a component part of the worldwide revolutionary process that had been begun by the Great October Socialist Revolution, became possible thanks to the extremely favorable international situation that had developed as a result of the victory of the Soviet Union in World War II, when the Soviet Union, together with its allies, destroyed that accursed enemy of mankind -- Hitlerite fascism -- and then destroyed the striking force of Japanese militarism in the Far East -- the Kwantung Army.

The complete liberation of the northeast part of China in 1945 by the heroic Soviet Army with the participation of the armed forces of the Mongolian People's Republic and the People's Liberation Army of China made it possible for the Chinese revolutionary forces to create there their own military-

strategic base, from which in 1946 they began an armed struggle against the reactionary Kuomintang regime and victoriously completed it in 1949.

The Chinese revolution dealt a serious blow at the positions of imperialism in Asia, contributed to the further change in the correlation of forces on the world scene in favor of peace and socialism, and gave a new impetus to the upsurge and development of the struggle being waged by nations against imperialism and socialism, and for their national and social liberation.

The freeing of one of the major countries of Asia -- China, with its millions of inhabitants -- from the colonial system of imperialism, the proclaiming of China, and its entry onto the bright path of building a new society were warmly welcomed by all those who were genuinely supporting the struggle of the Chinese nation for its freedom and independence, who manifested class solidarity with them, primarily the workers of the Soviet Union, the Mongolian People's Republic, and the other countries of socialism, who rendered a large amount of assistance and all kinds of support in its revolutionary struggle.

During the first years of the existence of the young republic, the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation that the PRC had with the socialist countries, and primarily with the great Soviet Union, played a decisive role in reinforcing the new social system, in restoring within a short period of time the country's national economy that had been destroyed by prolonged military actions, in the successful resolution of the difficult and complicated task of carrying out socioeconomic and cultural reforms, and in defending the revolutionary gains of China's workers against the encroachments by the reactionary forces of imperialism. The class essence of these interrelationships have been firmly established in concrete terms in the treaties and agreements concluded in the 1950's between the PRC and the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries. During those years, as is well known, the Chinese nation took full advantage of the rich fruits of the friendship and cooperation with those countries.

All this completely corresponded to the fundamental interests both of the Chinese nation itself, and of the peoples of the other socialist countries. It is precisely for that reason that during the first postrevolutionary decade the workers of the PRC achieved considerable successes in carrying out the socioeconomic reforms in their country. The country began the elimination of the large-scale capitalists and landlords as a class; an agrarian reform was successfully carried out, and thus there was an increase in the percentage of the state sector in the country's economy; the base branches of industry were created; and there was a reinforcement of the role of the working class in the life of Chinese society.

These socioeconomic reforms were legislatively confirmed in the first PRC Constitution of 1954.

With the victory of the people's revolution in China, the proclamation of the PRC, and the creation of the Central People's Government of China, a new phase opened up in the relations between the peoples of the Mongolian People's Republic and China.

On 6 October 1949 the MPR government, breaking its ties with the Kuomintang government, officially recognized the PRC and on 16 October of the same year established diplomatic relations with it.

The friendship and cooperation between the MPR and the PRC during the first decade of the existence of the PRC served as testimony of the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries, as an example of a new socialist type of intergovernmental relations that were based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Guided by the genuine striving to continue to develop the good-neighborly relations and complete cooperation with the PRC, the MPR government proposed to the Chinese side the concluding of an agreement governing cooperation between the MPR and PRC in the economic and cultural areas, and that agreement was signed on 4 October 1952. That agreement was the first intergovernmental document that was concluded between the MPR and the PRC on principles of genuine equality.

Mongolian-Chinese relations developed successfully on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. A brilliant expression of that was the signing in May 1960 of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Aid Between the MPR and the PRC, which stipulated joint efforts to protect the peace and guarantee the security of the nations in Asia and throughout the world, and confirmed the readiness of the two contracting sides to work steadily to develop and reinforce the cooperation in the area of economics, culture, and science on the basis of the 1952 agreement. The documents that were mentioned above, as well as other agreements concluded between the two countries on principles of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and noninterference in one another's internal affairs laid the foundations in international law for the Mongolian-Chinese friendly relations.

The situation in which the PRC was created and developed during its first years, and in particular the favorable conditions for the upsurge in the country's economic potential, which were created thanks to the stubborn struggle waged by the Chinese nation for the building of the new society and thanks to the cooperation with the socialist countries, exerted a favorable influence upon the successful resolution of the domestic problems, and also upon the increasing and the reinforcement of the authority of the PRC on the international scene.

The 8th Congress of the Communist Party of China [CPC], which was held in September 1956, and which defined the party's general line for the development of the PRC along the path of socialism, became a very important event in the life of China. It advanced the tasks of converting China into a socialist power with a modern industry and agriculture, and advanced science and culture, and, on the foreign-policy level, proclaimed a course aimed at the reinforcement and development of fraternal friendship, unity, and complete cooperation with all the countries of socialism. That was a reliable guarantee of the freedom, independence, and further prosperity of the new China.

The successes of the Chinese workers that were achieved by them during the

first years of the revolution, and the course that found its expression in the decisions of the 8th CPC Congress, opened up before the Chinese nation favorable prospects for building a new society in China and the further struggle for the guaranteeing of peace and security on the Asian continent, relying upon the friendship and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries.

However, in the late 1950's, in the course of a struggle that had broken out among the CPC leadership with regard to questions of the further path in the development of China, the segment that got the upper hand was the petty-bourgeois, nationalistic grouping of Mao Zedong and his adherents, which grouping, from a position that was hostile to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and an antipopulist, antisocialist position, executed a major turn in the domestic and foreign policy of the PRC. As a consequence, the general party line that had been confirmed by the 8th CPC Congress was not implemented. As a result of the carrying out by the Maoists of an adventurist political campaign -- the so-called policy of the "three Red Banners" -- the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" destroyed the foundations of socialism in China, thus causing irreparable damage to the country's social life. As was pointed out at the 12th CPC Congress, that "ten-year period of internal discord inflicted unusually deep wounds on the party and the state."

The adventurist policy and actions of the Maoists, which brought the development of China to a standstill for almost 20 years, led not only to a sharp aggravation of the social problems in the cities and villages, and subjected to persecution and sufferings numerous party and governmental figures, public figures, and figures in science and culture, but also to the estrangement of the PRC from its friends and allies on the basis of class, led to the increase in anti-Sovietism, the slipping away to the positions of waging a struggle against the USSR and the socialist community, and, in the final analysis, to the formation of a bloc with the most aggressive circles of imperialism.

At the present time people in China have begun criticizing certain aspects of the pernicious Maoist course, and have begun undertaking steps to overcome the tremendous damage that was caused by it, which requires unbelievable efforts and expenditures. However, this does not yet mean that there have been any fundamental changes in the Maoist policy of the Chinese leaders.

In creating the favorable external conditions for guaranteeing the socialist development in China, factors of great importance would be an equal approach by the PRC to relations with the countries of the socialist community; the restoration with them of cooperation on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism; and the maintenance of normal, good-neighborly relations with the countries that are adjacent to China on the basis of reciprocal trust. This is required by the interests of the Chinese nation and the nations of the countries that are neighbors of the PRC. This is all the more important under the present-day conditions, when, as a consequence of the aggressive plots of the forces of imperialism and reaction, the situation in Asia, and throughout the world, is becoming exceptionally complicated and alarming.

As for the MPR, our party and government adhere consistently to the line aimed at the normalization of the intergovernmental relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence, in the spirit of good-neighborliness and mutual understanding, and that fundamental position has been enunciated precisely and clearly many times by them.

Our country' workers and the Mongolian public believe that the restoration and development of relations of genuine friendship and close cooperation between the MPR and the PRC will correspond completely to the common interests and aspirations both of the Mongolian nation and the Chinese nation, and to the cause of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

On the event of this remarkable day -- the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China -- the workers of Mongolia send to the Chinese nation their heartfelt congratulations and the best wishes for greater successes in its fruitful labor and all its endeavors.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

REGIONAL YOUTH MEETING HELD IN ULAANBAATAR

Y. Tsedenbal's Message to Participants

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Aug 84 p 1

[Message from Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural to participants of the Regional Meeting of Representatives of Youth Organizations In Countries of Asia and Oceania held on 16 and 17 August 1984 in Ulaanbaatar]

[Text] On behalf of the Mongolian people and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, and from myself personally, I extend warm greetings to you, the participants in the Regional Meeting of Representatives of Youth Organizations in Countries of Asia and Oceania.

The youth of the world hold the fate of the planet in their hands. We sincerely want the future of people on all the continents of the world to be always peaceful and joyful. This is the dream of hundreds of millions of people with all different colors of skin and political views. This is the desire of people in all parts of the world.

However, the course being pursued by aggressive circles of imperialism, first and foremost American imperialism, is aimed at confrontation and military superiority, and it has led to a sharp aggravation of the international situation. As a result, the military threat of annihilation of life on earth is hanging over all mankind today. This threat can be stopped only through the joint efforts of people in all parts of the world, and by actively spreading the mass peace movement. You young people have an immense role in this work.

You have gathered here to discuss problems in the campaign for peace and security in Asia and Oceania and questions involving the youth movement in this vast region. The topic of your meeting is timely and vitally important today, when imperialists and militaristic forces are to blame for Asia, the most densely populated area on the planet, becoming one of the largest regions of American military presence. The Reagan administration's unrestrained expansion of the American military presence in Asia and the Pacific basin, the triple alliance that was thrown together between Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul, and the aggravation of the situation in the Near East sharply contradict the interests and desires of the peoples of Asia, who are faced with serious social and economic problems. These critical problems can be resolved only under

conditions of peace and stability. The people do not need the arms race, confrontation, or aggravation of tension, but the establishment of good-neighbor relations among the countries of Asia and Oceania that are based on democratic principles and norms of international law; the primary goal today is to turn this region into a zone of peace and trust. There is no more important task.

Striving to make its own contribution to the cause of strengthening peace in Asia, the Mongolian People's Republic has put forward a proposal to work out and sign a mutual nonaggression pact that would ban the use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific. Our peace initiative should help improve the international political climate not only in this vast region, but throughout the world.

We are well aware of the great losses people suffer in war. Your meeting coincides with the 45th anniversary of the victory of Soviet and Mongolian troops over Japanese aggressors at the Halhin River. This historic anniversary serves as a reminder to those who would try today to resolve international problems with force on the battlefield. The lessons of the past should not be forgotten. They demand that we do everything to prevent the evil clouds of thermonuclear disaster from gathering over our common home.

We are sure that this meeting of representatives of the younger generation in Asia and Oceania will make an important contribution to the sacred campaign for peace, security, and cooperation in the region, and to the preparations for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students.

With all my heart I wish you great success in your work at this meeting.

First Day's Proceedings Detailed

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Aug 84 pp 1 and 2

[Article by B. Dolgion, NOVOSTI MONGOLII correspondent]

[Text] During these August days the Mongolian people are preparing to celebrate the 45th anniversary of the victory of Soviet and Mongolian troops over Japanese aggressors at the Halhin River. Together with all the people, Mongolian young people are paying tribute to the memory of their fathers and grandfathers who gave their lives to protect the homeland's future. They are once again declaring: "No to war!" and "Peace on earth!" Mongolian young people are also expressing this desire for peace at the Regional Meeting of Youth from Countries of Asia and Oceania, which opened on 16 August in Ulaanbaatar. The meeting is being held by the World Federation of Democratic Youth, at the initiative of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League.

...The Central Palace of Culture of Mongolian Trade Unions. The stage in the great hall is decorated with the emblem of the Regional Meeting, a white dove, the symbol of peace, on a blue field. Representatives of Mongolian youth, representatives of communist, democratic, and progressive youth and student organizations in Asia and Oceania have gathered here, along with delegations from the Leninist Communist Youth League and youth organizations in other

fraternal socialist countries, representatives of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Union of Students, the World Peace Council, the International Journalists' Organization, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, and the ABKM [expansion unknown]. L. Tudeb, first secretary of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee, opened the meeting and on behalf of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee and the young men and women of socialist Mongolia, he extended a warm welcome to the representatives of young people from the countries of Asia and Oceania, fraternal socialist countries, and international organizations, and he expressed deep gratitude for the support for the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League's proposal to hold this meeting in Ulaanbaatar and for the help given in preparing for the meeting.

L. Tudeb said: "The decision by the World Federation of Democratic Youth to hold such an important international youth meeting in our country is naturally a source of great pride for us and instills in us an even greater sense of responsibility in the democratic youth movement.

"This meeting is noteworthy because it is being held in a year of historic dates for the Mongolian people. In November of this year we will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic. As our meeting is being held, the entire country is marking the 45th anniversary of the victory of Soviet and Mongolian troops over Japanese aggressors at the Halhin River."

The speaker went on to describe in detail the MPR's achievements in socialist construction and the role of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League in the country's social and political life.

L. Tudeb said: "In the past 20-odd years our country has achieved major gains in industrialization, mechanization of agriculture, development of socialist culture, and raising the people's standard of living. Our success has also depended on the peace that has reigned in the post-war years. We have had decades with no war. People of good will understand this perfectly. However, through the fault of the most aggressive and militaristic circles of imperialism, first and foremost American imperialism, who have demonstrated a desire to achieve a dominant position in the world by pursuing a policy of force, the world situation has been seriously complicated today and the danger of nuclear war has grown.

"Under these conditions, the immediate and top-priority task of people in every country is to campaign for peace, to put an end to the threat of nuclear disaster, and to work for a bright future for our planet.

"Against the backdrop of the general aggravation of the international situation, the situation in Asia and Oceania is a growing source of alarm among the people of the world; it is in this area that the militaristic and hegemonistic plans of imperialists and their accomplices are manifesting themselves particularly clearly. For many long years there has been tension on the vast Asian continent, where many millions of people live; military conflicts and hostilities continue; and new American military bases are being built, which represent a threat not only to the security of people in Asia and

countries washed by the Pacific and Indian Oceans, but to the security of people throughout the entire world.

"Under these conditions, we representatives of the younger generation in countries of Asia and the Pacific have gathered to discuss the pressing problems in the young people's campaign for peace, security, and cooperation, and to outline specific ways to coordinate our joint activities and to unify the ranks of the progressive and democratic youth movement in the region. Our meeting is being held at a time when student and youth organizations in many countries are working energetically to prepare for the upcoming 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, which is to be held in Moscow. We are firmly convinced that the next World Festival of Youth and Students will be a powerful demonstration of the anti-imperialist solidarity of the progressive youth on our planet, and will make an important contribution to strengthening and uniting the ranks of young fighters for peace, friendship, and social progress.

"As you know, within the framework of this meeting there will be an advisory conference of the member and friendly organizations of the World Federation of Democratic Youth in Asia and Oceania to discuss issues involving preparations for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, stepping up the activities of youth organizations in the region in the campaign for peace, and increasing their participation in the activities of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students.

"Today we are united here by the common, noble desire to live in peace and harmony and to ensure a better future for our brothers and sisters, near and far, for ourselves, and for all mankind.

"The youth of Asia and Oceania, together with peaceful and progressive forces, are making a contribution to the campaign for peace and limiting the arms race; however, the problems in the campaign for peace and disarmament and against the aggressive policies of imperialism should become the primary focus in the activities of all youth organizations in the region, in light of the current tension."

On behalf of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League, comrade L. Tudeb expressed confidence that the Regional Meeting of Representatives of Youth Organizations in Asia and Oceania that is being held in Ulaanbaatar will have some positive results and will represent a concrete step forward in the campaign of progressive youth in our region to preserve and strengthen peace, security, and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific.

In conclusion, on behalf of those gathered, comrade L. Tudeb expressed sincere gratitude to the MPRP Central Committee and the party and government leaders for the great concern and attention they showed in the organization of this meeting.

Then B. Dejid, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Party Control Committee under the MPRP Central Committee, read a message of greetings from comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural.

Those attending the meeting warmly received Y. Tsedenbal's message.

The meeting participants gave a warm welcome to V. Masri, president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. He stressed that the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League was the initiator of and organizing force behind this meeting, calling it a militant youth organization that takes an active part in the activities of the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

He went on to say: "We are also very glad that we have the opportunity to join the Mongolian people and Mongolian youth in celebrating their important historic jubilees--the 60th anniversary of the Proclamation of the MPR and the 45th anniversary of the victory of Soviet and Mongolian troops over Japanese aggressors at the Halhin River.

"I will use this opportunity to offer warm greetings and best wishes from the bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the numerous member organizations of our federation.

"Holding this international meeting under the current conditions of an aggravated international situation, which is a source of serious concern for all mankind, is not only important and timely; it also demonstrates the need to strengthen the unity of all peaceful forces, especially youth, in the campaign to save the planet from the threat of nuclear disaster.

"The meeting in Ulaanbaatar should be viewed as evidence of the tireless efforts and fighting spirit of the Mongolian people and Mongolian youth, under the leadership of the MPRP, and their desire to preserve peace and strengthen cooperation and mutual understanding among the peoples of Asia."

The president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth said: "The great deal of attention being given by the MPRP, led by comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, to our meeting offers new evidence of the fact that the MPRP assigns top importance to expanding the role played by the youth of socialist Mongolia in the universal campaign for international peace, security, and disarmament." V. A. Aksenov, chairman of the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR, then gave a welcoming speech.

On behalf of the 42 million Leninist Communist Youth League members, he extended warm greetings to all those participating in the Regional Meeting of Youth from Asia and Oceania.

He said: "The spirit of this meeting is especially dear to our hearts, as the young representatives of the homeland of the great Lenin. The desire for peace forms the very foundation, the very essence of our socialist state, the first decree of which was the Decree on Peace. Twenty million sons and daughters of our Homeland gave their lives for the sake of a peaceful future for our planet. Today the efforts of the CPSU, the Soviet state, and the younger generation of the Country of Soviets are aimed at preserving peace on earth.

"When the arsenal of nuclear weapons stockpiled in the world represents a power one million times greater than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima, questions

of war and peace are questions affecting mankind's very existence. For this reason the voice of youth on the planet's various continents can be heard ever more clearly as young people speak out in defense of peace and against the aggressive plans of imperialism, which is threatening people with nuclear disaster.

"The insane policies of the reactionary circles in the United States are being countered by the consistent, peaceful course of the USSR and countries of socialist cooperation, which is clearly expressed in the constructive foreign policy initiatives put forward by the CPSU and the Soviet state and the proposals offered by comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

"Graphic evidence of the situation that has developed in the world today can be seen in Asia and the Pacific region. The policies of imperialism have become even more aggressive and more refined here. Washington is shamelessly interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states and trampling on the people's interests, which is a source of righteous indignation and anger among all people of good will.

"The democratic youth movement in Asia is growing stronger and expanding. It is gaining more support now especially as the progressive youth on the planet are preparing for their highest forum, the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, which will be held in the summer of next year in Moscow.

"Eloquent evidence of this can be seen in the current meeting in Ulaanbaatar of representatives of various countries and youth organizations and those who value the ideals of peace and justice.

"It is profoundly symbolic that the capital of the Mongolian People's Republic is the site of the discussion of such important issues as peace, security, and cooperation in Asia and Oceania. This is the capital of the republic that is preparing to celebrate its glorious 60th anniversary, the republic that has developed and is developing powerful productive forces, the republic that has placed the formation of the new socialist personality at the center of its creative activity, the republic that has made the dramatic break from the darkness of feudalism and has stepped into the freedom of socialism.

"Soviet youth, like the youth of fraternal Mongolia, view the inviolable friendship between our peoples as their most valuable possession and their greatest source of moral capital. This friendship, this organic internationalism, has countless manifestations, one of the greatest of which is our common joy and pride in celebrating the 45th anniversary of the great joint victory at the Halhin River.

"Today the republic's younger generation is marching in the vanguard in the campaign against the danger of war. The Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League, together with the Leninist Communist Youth League, and fraternal youth organizations are working consistently from a principled position in the international arena to defend the right of young people to life and creative labor for the sake of peace, progress, creativity, and happiness.

"Young Mongolian men and women actively support the peaceful initiatives of the MPRP and the Mongolian state and the Soviet Union's proposals that are aimed at improving the situation in Asia and throughout the world, and they are thus demonstrating their steadfast resolve and desire to frustrate the plans of militaristic and reactionary forces.

"Today as never before there is a clear need to block the adventuristic policies of imperialism. We are firmly convinced that war can and must be prevented. The primary condition needed to achieve this is close coordination and unity of the efforts of all peaceful forces on the planet. Let our meeting in Ulaanbaatar serve this important cause. We should make every effort to see that this Regional Meeting of Youth of Asia and Oceania makes a major, constructive, and effective contribution to the campaign for peace and social justice," V. A. Aksenov concluded.

Attending the regional meeting were T. Balhajab, department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; B. Sum'ya, deputy department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; N. Lubsanchultem, member of the Presidium of the World Peace Council and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations; B. Lubsantseren, chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions; and D. Dashjamts, T. Buyantogtoh, and C. Tserendulam, secretaries of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee.

The regional meeting will be continuing its work.

Results of Conference Summarized

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 24 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] At the initiative of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League, an international conference was held on 16 and 17 August in Ulaanbaatar within the framework of the Regional Meeting of Representatives of Youth in Asia and Oceania.

Representatives of 35 regional youth organizations and 5 international organizations from 28 countries took part in the meeting.

L. Tudeb, first secretary of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee, gave a speech at the conference entitled "Pressing Problems in the Struggle for Peace and Security in Asia."

He said: "Our meeting is taking place at an alarming time, when the situation in the world has seriously deteriorated and the threat of nuclear war is growing. This tension in international life is the direct result of aggressive actions and militaristic preparations on the part of imperialist and other reactionary forces. Militant circles of imperialism, primarily the United States, are obstinately pursuing a policy of confrontation with the world of socialism and the national liberation movement, and they are limiting the rights and freedom of peoples and youth in order to achieve world domination. Their main goal is to achieve military superiority through an unprecedented buildup of the arms race, especially that involving nuclear arms.

"Today the tension that is felt all over the planet can also be seen in Asia and the Pacific. The situation in Asia is characterized by growing tension, continuing instability, and serious crises both in separate regions and throughout Asia as a whole. The Asian continent and the Pacific basin play an important role in the global military and political strategy of imperialism, and especially in the strategic, political, and economic plans of the current U.S. administration.

"Entire regions on our continent have been declared 'vital interest' zones by imperialist powers. The danger of the current situation in Asia is intensified by the fact that the concept of 'limited nuclear war' has recently taken on implications for Asia in light of the efforts by the United States to turn Asia, especially the Far East and the Indian Ocean region, into an arena for nuclear conflict.

"All this cannot help but elicit strong protest among the peoples of Asia and the millions of young people on our continent. The people of the world still have vivid memories of the bitter lessons learned in wars started by militarists and atomic blasts that turned whole cities into ruins."

L. Tudeb continued: "We are faced with the important tasks of stepping up the joint efforts of youth organizations within the framework of the broad anti-war movement in Asia and throughout the world, and uniting the ranks of the army of youth, which is millions strong, as it speaks out for peace and against nuclear war.

"In practical terms, youth organizations should do everything possible to help popularize and implement the numerous positive peace initiatives that have been put forward by the various countries on our continent. The spirit of Bandung, Delhi, and Tashkent, and the spirit of peaceful coexistence proclaimed by the older generation of champions of peace, should be carried on by us, the younger generation. After all, we, the youth of today, are living under peaceful skies thanks to the tireless campaign waged by the older champions of peace.

"The MPR has always tried to do everything to help strengthen peace and security on our continent and to develop mutual trust among states. With this aim the MPR has come forward with a proposal to sign a nonaggression pact banning the use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific, and to convene a conference of states in this region for this purpose, which would also include all the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

"Today the MPR's initiative is being met with support and understanding in many Asian countries. It is enjoying growing support among a large part of the public, not only in Asia, but far beyond its boundaries. In light of the current situation in Asia and the Pacific, Mongolia's proposal is even more timely.

"In our opinion, the most important, immediate task of youth organizations in the countries of Asia and the Pacific now is to make thorough preparations for and participate actively in the conference of the Asian community for peace and opposed to the threat of war, which will be attended by representatives from

many organizations and will be held in 1985 under the auspices of the World Peace Council in some Asian country.

"We should work to see that the most diverse social organizations, including youth and student organizations, are represented at this conference. This type of international conference will give us, the representatives of youth, an opportunity to present our own proposals for defending peace, a peaceful life on earth, and the interests of the young people on the continent.

"We believe that the active and energetic participation of youth organizations and young people from countries of Asia and Oceania in spreading the anti-war and anti-missile movement throughout our continent will be of immense importance in averting a nuclear disaster. Young people can take specific steps at the national, regional, and international levels.

"In connection with the United Nations' designation of 1985 as the International Year of Youth, democratic and progressive young people throughout the world are stepping up their participation in the campaign for peace, disarmament, democracy, national independence, and social progress and against imperialism, reaction, colonialism, exploitation, and racial, social, and economic discrimination.

"The unrestrained arms race ruthlessly consumes immense resources that are urgently needed for economic and cultural development, and to help wipe out illiteracy, hunger, and poverty. The means allocated by the powers of many Asian countries for military purposes could feed and educate the hungry and illiterate, the majority of which live on our continent.

"World imperialism and local reactionary forces are using sophisticated methods to wage an unceremonious, cruel war against the growing democratic movement among young people on our continent.

"They are trying to break up the youth movement and drive a wedge between its ranks, they are doing everything to hinder the development of contacts and cooperation between the various detachments, to undermine the positions of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Union of Students, and other international progressive youth organizations, and to alienate them from the socialist world.

"The ruling circles of the United States were not motivated by generosity toward the younger generation when they decided to allocate money and hold the so-called International Youth Conference and Arts Festival in Jamaica, an international meeting of rural youth in the United States, meetings of Christian youth alliances in Austria, and a number of other gatherings. By organizing these meetings, the reactionary ruling circles are hoping to divide the ranks of the world youth movement and disrupt the activities of the national committees that are preparing for the World Festival. In such situations it is our task to strike a prompt, decisive blow against all the insidious efforts being made by the reactionaries, to work persistently to reveal the true state of affairs, and to carry out convincing counterpropaganda and effective countermeasures against the imperialists' ideological sabotage that is directed against progressive youth.

"Young people should answer the provocations and schemes of the enemies of peace and democracy with a demonstration of international solidarity, stronger friendly ties, and the organization of various joint activities. Young people have a great arsenal of mass activities: rallies, demonstrations, relays, marches, campaigns, conferences, meetings, organization of a solidarity fund, exhibitions, volunteer work days, labor and fighting reviews, peace caravans, and so forth.

"All these forms can be used to prepare for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow, which will certainly be the central event in the International Year of Youth.

"All progressive young people throughout the world are speaking out firmly against the various efforts and schemes by imperialist circles, led by the United States, to turn the International Year of Youth into a campaign against socialism and against the democratic and progressive youth movement.

"We are grateful that the Leninist Communist Youth League, the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR, and Soviet young people have made and are continuing to make a real contribution to strengthening cooperation among youth organizations in countries of Asia and Oceania. In connection with this, we should mention the international seminars of young people who are studying problems of cooperation in the Pacific basin that are held in the city of Nakhodka and organized at the initiative of Soviet youth; these seminars have already become a tradition. In the spirit of expanding and deepening contacts and ties between youth organizations with various political orientations, and joint activities aimed at defending peace and security, the seventh seminar of young people studying problems of cooperation in the Pacific basin was held several days ago in Nakhodka.

"I would like to place special emphasis on the importance of the energetic work that has already begun in many Asian countries to prepare for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow, the regular forum for the progressive youth of our planet. We would all like to come to the 12th World Festival with concrete results of our activities, with a feeling that we have fulfilled our duty in the campaign for peace and life and against nuclear war. The slogan of the festival is "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship" and it calls on all of us to work as energetically as possible to preserve peace on earth.

"The upcoming festival will certainly be a major event in the anti-imperialist movement of youth and it will demonstrate in the face of reaction the unshakable resolve and strong solidarity of the young men and women on our planet in their campaign for a bright future for all mankind. The world belongs to the young. And young people will not permit anyone to endanger their future and to infringe on their lawful right to life," L. Tudeb stressed.

Valid Masri, president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, also gave a speech at the conference.

In his speech, V. Masri described in detail the activities of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, which are aimed at strengthening peace and security, and he discussed the future tasks facing this major international youth organization.

V. Masri stressed: "With the serious aggravation of the situation in the world, and in Asia and Oceania, the people and youth of Asia and Oceania should step up their campaign for peace and security in the region, and strengthen their fighting solidarity."

Participating in the discussions following the speeches were Ho An Zung (of the Ho Chi Minh Union of Communist Youth), S. Udbal (of the World Peace Council), Klaus Bratko (of the Free German Youth organization), Iosef Abba (of the Sri Lanka Federation of Communist Youth), Kim Chan Ren (of the Korean Union of Socialist Working Youth), P. Bayanbat (of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace), Vikramsuriya Listar (of the Sri Lanka Federation of Socialist Youth), Robert Hutton (of the Australian Socialist Youth Alliance), Abelardo Cueto Rafael (of the Cuban Union of Young Communists), Sam Sun Don (of the Cambodian Association of Revolutionary Youth), Helen Douglas Carolin (of the New Zealand Union of Young Workers), Djerd Sabo (of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union), Eugenio Resurrecion (of the Association for the Development of Philippine Youth), Ctirad Frcka (of the Czechoslovak Socialist Youth Alliance), Pallab Sengupta (of the International Union of Students), Ajmal Hayberi (of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan), T. Monhjargal (of CIMEA, an international movement of children and young people), Alfredo Junior (of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], a labor party), Takao Sigemi (of the Japanese League of Socialist Youth), Valchev Veselin (of the Dimitrov Communist Youth League), Prasad Singh Shalingram (of the All-India Federation of Youth), Amphon Phuphakphommaun (of the People's Revolutionary Youth of Laos), and others.

In their statements they condemned the aggressive policies of imperialism, especially the current U.S. administration, and focused attention on the importance of stepping up and expanding the campaign of young people in Asia and Oceania against war and aggression and for peace and security among peoples.

The speakers also pointed to the historic development of the MPR, which moved from feudalism to socialism, bypassing capitalism, and remarked on its achievements in socialist construction.

V. Aksenov, head of the Leninist Communist Youth League delegation and chairman of the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR, also spoke at the conference. He discussed aspects of the international situation, the most important initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union aimed at defending peace on the planet, and he described in detail the preparations for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students that will be held in Moscow.

A concluding statement was adopted unanimously by those at the conference.

The document states: "The conference participants noted that the democratic youth of Asia and Oceania, together with peaceful and progressive forces

throughout the world, are making their own contribution to the campaign for peace, for halting the arms race, and averting the threat of nuclear war. The campaign for peace and disarmament and against the aggressive policies of imperialism and militarism should become the main direction in the activities of all youth organizations under current conditions, with the growing threat of thermonuclear war for which the imperialists are to blame. The situation in Asia and Oceania is a source of special concern among the peoples of the world.

"The meeting participants focused special attention on problems involving the international situation and the world political climate, and in particular the growing threat of war that is due to the militaristic and adventuristic policies of the current U.S. administration.

"Those participating in the conference provided an in-depth analysis of the essence of the political, economic, and military course being pursued by American imperialism and its allies, which is directed against the people and youth of Asia and Oceania.

"The conference participants welcomed and showed support for the constructive proposals of the USSR and other socialist countries that are aimed at preventing nuclear war, bringing about a fundamental improvement in the world situation, eliminating existing hotbeds of tension, and taking effective measures to halt the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race.

"In this connection, it is especially important to carry out the Soviet Union's proposal to develop and implement measures of trust in the Far East, in addition to its proposals to Japan and China to develop normal bilateral relations.

"The participants expressed support for the initiative and efforts of the MPR to strengthen peace and security on the continent and to develop mutual trust among the peoples and states in the region, and in particular, its proposal to sign a nonaggression pact banning the use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific. The appeal issued by the MPR People's Great Hural to all the parliaments in Asia and the Pacific, and the recent proposal made by the MPR to include the topic "The People's Right to Peace" on the agenda of the forthcoming 39th Session of the UN General Assembly, also correspond wholly to the interests of the people and youth of Asia and Oceania and their desire to live in peace and harmony. The main goal of the MPR's foreign policy efforts is to eliminate aggression and the use of force in international relations, and thus realize the profound hopes of the continent's people and younger generation," the document stresses.

"The participants supported the idea of holding an international conference for peace and security and against war in Asia and Oceania in the near future, with representatives from diverse segments of the peaceful community participating.

"The conference participants noted that the campaign of the peoples and youth of Asia and Oceania for peace, security, and cooperation and against the arms race is closely tied to the campaign against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, reaction, apartheid, illiteracy, hunger, and unemployment and

for national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, democracy, and social progress.

"The participants stated that the immediate task to be resolved today is the establishment of close, good-neighbor relations and the development of coöperation among the progressive, democratic, and peaceful forces of Asia and Oceania.

"The conference participants called on the peoples and youth of Asia and Oceania to direct their efforts toward protecting the planet from a nuclear disaster, strengthening peace and international security, and promoting the resolution of the urgent problems in the region and throughout the world.

"The participants of the Ulaanbaatar conference declare that now, as never before, the peoples and youth of Asia and Oceania, and the entire world, need to join forces to preserve and strengthen peace, curb the arms race, ensure disarmament, especially that involving nuclear arms, and normalize international economic relations in the interests of all the countries and peoples in the region and throughout the world.

"The participants of the international conference in Ulaanbaatar are convinced that the 12th Festival of Youth and Students, which will be held in Moscow in the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Fascist Germany and Japanese militarism, and the International Year of Youth that has been declared by the United Nations, will help strengthen and develop the democratic youth and students' movement against imperialism and for peace and friendship among peoples," the concluding document states.

Valid Masri, president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, gave a closing statement. On behalf of the conference participants, he thanked the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee for the fine organization and success of the regional meeting.

On 17 and 18 August an advisory meeting of member and friendly youth and student organizations of the World Federation of Democratic Youth was held. It took place within the framework of the Regional Meeting of Youth from Countries of Asia and Oceania. Those attending the meeting discussed preparations for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students that is to be held in Moscow.

Participating in the advisory meeting were 35 youth and student organizations from 26 countries in the region, along with several international organizations.

The participants also exchanged views on increasing the role of young people in the campaign against imperialism and nuclear war and for peace and security among peoples.

D. Dashjamts, secretary of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee, spoke at the meeting and noted that the conference would play an important role in stepping up the activities of youth and student organizations that are aimed at preparing for the world youth forum in Moscow, and that it is

providing an opportunity to exchange opinions and share experiences in preparing for the festival.

D. Dashjamts said: "The youth of our country met the initiative of the Leninist Communist Youth League to hold the youth forum in Moscow, the capital of the world's first socialist state, with a great upsurge in political and labor activity."

The secretary of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee continued: "We are sure that the preparations for and the festival itself will make a major contribution to the further development of mutual understanding, friendship, and solidarity among young men and women not only on our continent, but throughout the world, and that they will help strengthen and unify the international anti-war and anti-imperialism movement among the younger generation on our planet."

The concluding document was approved.

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CSO: 1819/48

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

VOICE OF AMERICA CRITICIZED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 4 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] In one of his poems the well-known American poet Wallace Stevens described thirteen ways to look at an ordinary blackbird. At one moment this innocuous bird takes on the appearance of a shadow, at another moment it looks like a huge eye, or it appears as a mythical incorporeal being. There is no doubt, however, that even this master of creating the most fantastic associations would envy the inventions and fantasies which many American media and propaganda agencies use to describe many events and phenomena in contemporary international life.

The most characteristic example of this can be seen in the unrestrained fabrications of the Voice of America radio station. Here are just a few of the methods (there are many more than Wallace's "baker's dozen") used by the Voice of America not to describe lovely forest song birds, such as sparrows and thrushes, but much more serious things.

For example, in its recent broadcasts to Asian countries, the Voice of America has been using the "red herring" method worked out by American psychologists, sociologists, and journalists to distract the listeners' attention from the primary facts, events, and aspects of our activities and to focus it on secondary details. Everyday the radio station broadcasts reports to Asian countries with fabrications about finding evidence in some parts of Indochina of the so-called "yellow rain." This is how American propaganda categorically described the products of insects' biological activity and claimed that it was evidence of the alleged use in the region of "chemical weapons produced by the Soviets." The Voice of America is providing all sorts of information on the discussion of this issue at the U.S. State Department and in scientific circles in the United States. At the same time no word is said about the fact that during the time of American aggression in Indochina in South Vietnam alone the Americans used over 100,000 tons of chemical substances and that about 44 percent of the forests there were sprayed several times with chemicals. Over 2 million Vietnamese were victims of the American chemical war. But the radio saboteurs of the Voice of America say nothing about this...

Listeners in Asian countries are well acquainted with the "kind relative method" used by the Voice of America to create an atmosphere of supposed mutual trust with the audience: "We are our own people and nothing can divide us." In their broadcasts to Asian listeners, the American radio commentators speak

with "respect" about the "ancient Eastern wisdom" which will supposedly keep the Asian peoples from embarking on a "dangerous and adventuristic" course of radical social and economic transformations.

The "cultivated information method" is a source used by the Voice of America for slanderous broadcasts; in the West this is sometimes called the "replay technique." Materials prepared by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency that involve the internal affairs of some state are published in supposedly "neutral" publications in third countries that are really controlled by American intelligence services. This allows the radio station to cite these references as "objective" and "independent" sources of information.

This method is used widely, for example, to stir up concern about the nonexistent "threat" to ASEAN countries on the part of Vietnam, the so-called "Cambodian problem," and the fate of "Indochinese refugees." There have already been reports in the world press about the ties between some Thai newspapers and other periodicals in ASEAN countries and the CIA. It is in these publications that one most often finds all sorts of lies which are later cited by the Voice of America; numerous broadcasts have referred to the "demands of the community in Southeast Asian countries for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia," "granting the Cambodian people the right to self-determination," "halting the violations of the Thai-Cambodian border by Vietnamese troops," and so forth.

The "replay technique" is used extensively by the Voice of America in its ideological and political sabotage, which is carried out under the pretext of "Vietnam's responsibility for the desperate situation of refugees from Indochinese countries." Claims were made that Vietnam was trying to "cleanse" the entire Indochinese peninsula of individuals of Chinese nationality (the "hua-qiao"). All sorts of fabrications were being spread about plans to "undermine the internal stability of ASEAN countries by exporting refugees."

The obvious plan behind this campaign was to force the Asian community to forget about the countless crimes committed by the United States in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, the mass genocide carried out by the Pol Pot regime against the Khmer people, and China's armed aggression against Vietnam. It is these factors that created the problem of "Indochinese refugees."

It is obvious that the campaign surrounding the "refugee" problem is an integral part of the joint strategy and tactics being pursued by forces who oppose the national liberation movements and socialism and peace in this part of the planet. ASEAN countries have also become victims of this ideological sabotage being carried out by the Voice of America and other American mass media: inspired by the "refugee" commotion, they are carrying out a costly program to standardize arms on the basis of weapons and spare parts supplied by the United States, new loans and credit are being extended for military purposes and for expanding police forces, and requests are being made to allow the Pentagon to set up military bases in these countries.

In its broadcasts to Asian countries, the Voice of America makes extensive use of gross generalizations that are meant to convince the audience of the truth of stereotypes that describe the capitalist system as a "state of universal

prosperity," "the free Western world," "a state of equal opportunity for all," "a society that respects human rights," and so on.

These positive cliches are in sharp contrast to a number of artificial stock phrases describing the socialist world: "the iron curtain," "totalitarian state," "closed society," "the red threat," "the Soviet military threat," "Vietnamese hegemonism," and many others. The misinformation specialists at the Voice of America are trying to create in their listeners in developing Asian countries a sense of prejudice, fear, and hatred toward the socialist world. Those who are paid by the Voice of America to interpret the state of affairs always paint the socialist world in black colors.

Wallace Stevens' poetic blackbirds have nothing over these fabrications.

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CSO: 1819/45

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EMBASSY PRESS CONFERENCE HELD

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 4 Sep 84 1422 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Sep (MONTSAME) -- A press conference for Mongolian and foreign journalists was held today at the Bulgarian Embassy in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Socialist Revolution in Bulgaria.

Speaking before the audience, K. Yevtimov, Bulgarian ambassador to the MPR, noted that the Bulgarian people are marking this glorious jubilee of the victory of the Socialist Revolution with gains in building a developed socialist society in their country.

With crucial assistance from the victorious Soviet Army, and under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Bulgarian workers liberated their country from Fascist domination and for the first time in their long history became the true masters of their homeland, the ambassador stressed.

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CSO: 1819/43

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. ACCUSED OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by S. Nemehbayar: "The Goal is to Trick the People--From the Ideological Front"]

[Text] In addition to the undeclared war against the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan], the forces of imperialism led by the United States and its minions are carrying out a large-scale "psychological war" against the Afghan people and the April Revolution. The so-called "free" Western propaganda is grossly distorting the true nature of the events that are taking place in Afghanistan, saying nothing of the progressive social and economic transformations that are being carried out in that country, and are spreading all sorts of slander about the people's regime.

The first rounds in the campaign of ideological subversion against Afghanistan were fired right after the April Revolution in 1978. New radio stations started to sprout up like mushrooms in a number of Asian countries. In the first half of 1980 the United Arab Emirates made an agreement with a French company to build radio stations for transmitting broadcasts to countries in the Persian Gulf and the Near East, Pakistan, and southwestern India. Today there are over 40 radio stations in the world whose operations are controlled entirely by the special services of the U.S. State Department, the CIA, and the FBI. These include the Voice of Free Asia in Thailand. The majority of the broadcasts transmitted by this station are directed against Afghanistan and the Americans "sold" this station to Thailand for 1 baht (about 20 cents).

Naturally, the Voice of America is the loudest of all the stations. In April 1979, after an almost 20-year hiatus, it resumed its broadcasts in Farsi. The number of hours of broadcast per week was increased to 14.

When the current administration entered the White House, genuine informational and propaganda intervention against Afghanistan began. American ruling circles now do not believe it is necessary to cover up their participation in subversive anti-Afghan activities and are even advertising it.

The USIA (United States Information Agency) plays a leading role in planning and carrying out this "psychological war." Its 1983 budget was over 640 million dollars, and in 1985 allocations for USIA will total 849 million

dollars. The United States is now spending 7 billion dollars annually on the "psychological war."

Recently additional USIA departments have been created in many countries. They are supposed to carry out propaganda aimed specifically at a given region. One of the major regional headquarters of USIA in Asia is the department in Pakistan. Lies and slander about the events in Afghanistan are broadcast throughout the world from this center. As C. Wick, the director of USIA, stated, this stronghold of the "psychological war" has been instructed to stop at nothing. He said: "We are waging a real war for the spirit."

The actual "lie factories" are the "Afghan Documentation Center" and the "Afghan Press Agency," which were created using U.S. funds and supply their "product" to over 50 radio stations that broadcast 110 hours of programming to Afghanistan every day.

The Voice of Free Afghanistan radio station was created using White House funds and it plays a special role in the psychological war; it has 11 powerful transmitters. According to reports in the foreign press, there are plans to increase the number of transmitters to 36. In the past 5 years the number of hostile programs broadcast to the DRA has increased 30-fold!

The tactics used in today's psychological war are typified by a high degree of selectivity in their focus and rapid readjustment of their reasoning.

The "psychological war" experts believe that radio is the most effective means of influencing a large audience. Taking into account the fact that the majority of the Afghan population is still illiterate, USIA sees radio as the most effective tool in the "psychological war" aimed at Afghanistan and one of the best ways to reach its global targets.

In the past all of the Afghan people were viewed as the psychological target of USIA activities, but today efforts are being made to address specific social, national, and religious groups in Afghanistan, to pit one group against another, and to stir up distrust, animosity, and hostility among ethnic and national minorities. This became especially evident after the creation in Afghanistan of the National Patriotic Front, which Washington saw as a threat to its own plans in Afghanistan.

In early 1983 the U.S. State Department approved the "Project Democracy" program, which has become a type of large-scale psychological sabotage under the pretext of "defending democracy." With respect to Afghanistan, this "project" consisted of stepping up propaganda attacks against that country's democratic forces, maintaining tension along Afghanistan's borders, and hindering any peaceful dialogue between Kabul and Islamabad. These activities included the forging of documents that were meant to sow seeds of doubt, generate a lack of confidence, discredit the domestic and foreign policies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and present a distorted picture of Soviet-Afghan relations.

In essence, in its "psychological war" against Afghanistan the United States is resorting to the same logic and devices that Goebbels used in his day: only

100 people can fit into a gas chamber, while millions can be poisoned by lies all at one time.

Unlike the U.S. propaganda that is directed at Afghanistan itself and aimed at undermining the new regime, setting up obstacles in the path of greater national unity in the DRA and progressive social development, the purpose of the propaganda directed at the rest of the world is to compromise the democratic system in Afghanistan in the eyes of the world community and the relations between the DRA and the USSR and other countries of socialist cooperation.

In exerting a psychological influence on a community, the White House assigns a special role to the television and film industry as ways of reaching the largest audiences. Evidence of this can be seen in the films "First Freedom" and "In Afghanistan," of which many copies were printed and sent to various USIA agencies abroad. These films contain flagrant slander about Afghanistan, its leadership, and the achievements of the April Revolution and are meant to create a background against which the United States' undeclared war against the DRA will be viewed as "aid to Afghan freedom fighters."

The ideological subversion against the DRA that is being carried out by those in Washington who are apologists for war, violence, slander, and lies, is an integral part of the "psychological" war being waged by the Reagan administration, the goal of which is to use all available means to trick the people, to slander the achievements of people who have chosen an independent path of development, and to sow discord between them and their true friends.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

INTERNATIONAL ROLE OF MONGOLIAN TRADE UNIONS

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 2 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by T. Natsagdorj: "On Behalf of the Workers of the World--On the Anniversary of the Formation of the World Federation of Trade Unions"]

[Text] As part of the world revolutionary workers' and trade union movement, in their international activities Mongolian trade unions are guided consistently by the principles of proletarian internationalism and solidarity with the working class in all countries of the world and the profoundly peaceful foreign policy course of the MPRP.

One of the primary goals of the international activities of Mongolian trade unions is to strengthen in every way possible the unity and solidarity of the international workers' and trade union movement, along with active and all-round participation in the activities of the WFTU [World Federation of Trade Unions] on behalf of workers throughout the world.

Mongolian trade unions participated for the first time in the activities of the WFTU by attending the 2nd World Congress of Trade Unions, which was held in Milan in 1949. At this congress Mongolian trade unions were accepted into the ranks of the WFTU. From this point on they started playing an active part in the federation's diverse activities. In 1953, at the 3rd World Congress of Trade Unions, Mongolian trade unions were admitted to the General Council of the WFTU, and in 1965, at the 4th World Congress of Trade Unions, they were admitted to the WFTU Executive Committee; since 1969 they have been elected continuously to the WFTU Bureau (as the Executive Committee is now called) and to its auditing commission. Mongolian trade unions have participated in numerous sessions and meetings of the General Council, the WFTU Bureau, and its auditing commission, and they have also served on the commission that drew up documents for the 7th, 8th, and 9th congresses. Representatives of Mongolian trade unions participated in two meetings of the commission charged with drawing up documents for the 9th World Congress of Trade Unions and put forward a proposal that these documents point out the advantages of socialism over capitalism, the importance of building a new life in socialist countries, and the logical growth in the role of trade unions in the political, social, and economic life of a socialist society.

In 1964 at the meeting of the General Council in Budapest, the Mongolian trade union representative was elected to the commission charged with working out and

introducing changes in the WFTU Charter and participated in five of its meetings between 1965 and 1969. In 1969 the 7th World Congress of Trade Unions heard the proposals of the commission and approved the corrections and amendments it proposed. The 9th Session of the WFTU Bureau, which was held in October 1978 in Nicosia, the capital of the Republic of Cyprus, approved the composition of a commission charged with developing and introducing new changes in the WFTU Charter, which included the Mongolian trade union representative, along with representatives of trade union centers in 26 countries.

Mongolian trade unions, as an active member organization of the WFTU and deeply aware of their international duty to the world trade union movement, made an important contribution to realizing the goals set at the 8th World Congress of Trade Unions. For example, the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions worked energetically to realize the ideas presented at the congress that were aimed at developing broad, unified activities for trade unions with different political orientations aimed at defending the rights of workers in all countries, and it worked tirelessly to spread activities aimed at peace, progress, and democracy, without regard for political orientation or international allegiance. In the past few years Mongolian trade unions have established ties with a number of trade union centers both in capitalist and developing countries in Europe, Latin America, and Africa, and with over 10 trade union centers in Asia. They include members of the WFTU and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and autonomous trade union organizations. The expansion of Mongolian trade unions' international ties, including new relations with organizations that are not members of the WFTU, is not only an important step in increasing their international activities, but has also played an important role in putting into practice the decisions of the 8th, 9th, and 10th World Congresses of Trade Unions, and is evidence of how Mongolian trade unions are fulfilling their international duty in the world trade union movement.

In 1981 and 1983 the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions organized international trade union conferences and meetings on "The Role of Trade Unions in Realizing the Goals of Noncapitalist and Socialist Development" and "Trade Unions in the Campaign for Peace," which played an important role in expanding our international ties and in the participation of trade unions in the campaign for peace and security among peoples. Representatives of trade union organizations from socialist, capitalist, and developing countries participated in these measures. In addition, the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions has also organized days, weeks, and months of solidarity with the workers and people of Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Korea, Nicaragua, Chile, Grenada, Arab countries, and south Africa and have thus expressed the firm support and solidarity felt by our country's working class and all its workers for the just struggle of these peoples. The participation of Mongolian trade unions in the activities of the WFTU and their close cooperation within the framework of the federation with the leading ranks of the world trade union movement form the basis of the growing authority of our trade unions and their expanding ties with other trade union centers.

The 12th trade union congress in the MPR marked the beginning of the organization's relations with the Sandinista trade union center of Nicaraguan workers and the Cambodian Federation of Trade Unions. Also participating for

the first time in the Mongolian trade union forum were representatives of the Laos Federation of Trade Unions, the Benin National Alliance of Trade Unions, the New Zealand Labor Federation, and others.

In recent years the first Mongolian trade union delegations have participated in the May Day celebrations in Ethiopia, Angola, Afghanistan, and May Day delegations from Angola, Algeria, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, and Cambodia have visited the MPR. All this shows that the close ties and contacts established between Mongolian trade unions and the international progressive trade union movement are expanding every year.

The Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions has always supported the activities of the WFTU that are aimed at uniting working people in the campaign for peace, democracy, and progress. Mongolian trade union representatives have been active participants in various international trade union conferences, symposiums, and meetings conducted by the WFTU.

In their speeches, the Mongolian trade union representatives who have participated in World Trade Union Congresses and international trade union conferences and meetings have made special mention of and focused attention on the internationalist foreign policy of the MPRP, its campaign for peace and security in Asia, the successes and achievements of socialist construction in the MPR, the constructive peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and its Program for Peace, and have exposed the true aggressive nature and danger of the adventuristic policies of imperialism and militarism, especially that practiced by the Americans.

At the 7th World Congress of Trade Unions Mongolian trade unions introduced a proposal to issue an appeal marking the 100th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin.

Mongolian trade union representatives who took part in the 9th Session of the WFTU Bureau that was held in October 1978 introduced a proposal to issue an appeal to support the decision made at the 10th Special Session of the UN General Assembly in 1978 on disarmament and to step up the campaign being conducted by trade unions for universal and total disarmament.

Mongolian trade unions organized the 2nd Session of the WFTU Bureau which was held in October 1970 in Ulaanbaatar. This session discussed the activities of the WFTU in Asia.

Mongolian trade unions believe that it is their sacred duty as members to provide consistent support for the tireless efforts of the WFTU to unite trade unions with different political orientations in the campaign for peace and disarmament.

The 10th World Congress of Trade Unions made an important contribution to uniting the efforts of trade unions with different orientations in the campaign to prevent nuclear war and to adhere to principles of peaceful coexistence, and it called on the workers of the world to mark the Day of Trade Union Activism for Peace and Disarmament. As a result of implementing these important unified initiatives, the international trade union movement now sees a close tie

between the arms race and attacks against the democratic rights and social gains of the workers, and between the danger of war and imperialist aggression. For this reason trade unions are participating more than ever before in the anti-war and anti-missile movements.

Mongolian trade unions expressed enthusiastic support for the appeal issued by the 10th World Congress of Trade Unions and celebrated the Day of Trade Union Activism for Peace and Disarmament. Mass meetings and rallies of workers were held all over the country, special peace campaigns were organized, and movie theaters showed feature and documentary films on peace and war. This year for the first time peace classes are being held in the country's secondary schools. The workers are now preparing for a week of activities in support of disarmament, which by a decision of the 10th Special Session of the UN General Assembly is organized every year on the anniversary of the founding of the United Nations.

As an active member of the WFTU, Mongolian trade unions have received constant support from the WFTU in their international activities. Membership in the WFTU is an important factor in the further expansion of international ties and contacts between Mongolian trade unions and other trade union organizations in various countries of the world and in increasing their authority in the international arena.

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CSO: 1819/45

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE HELD

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 8 Oct 84 1526 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Oct (MONTSAME) -- An international scientific conference on "Noncapitalist Development--An Integral Part of Peoples' Contemporary Social Progress" was held in Ulaanbaatar; it involved a serious discussion of what new contributions Mongolia has made to the practice of Marxism-Leninism. N. I. Ganin, professor at the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee, told a MONTSAME correspondent that the MPR's experience in noncapitalist development is an important element in the international communist, workers, and national liberation movements today. The MPR is in many ways a trailblazer, a pioneer in resolving many serious problems in socialist construction. The Soviet scholar said that today this experience is being used creatively by many liberated countries that have chosen a socialist orientation.

The Afghan scientist Akhmed Vali said: "The MPR's experience in resolving economic, social, and cultural problems is helping us, the Afghans, resolve the problems we are facing. The achievements of the Mongolian people in building a new society are an example for us to follow and are of great value to us. We will take away with us not only a feeling of deep gratitude for the warm reception we were given, but also concrete answers to concrete questions."

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

TOURISM IN MPR--The tourist season is still under way in Mongolia. Guests from over 30 countries are getting acquainted with socialist construction in the MPR, with the customs of the Mongolian people, and with points of interest in the capital; they are visiting historic and scenic spots, such as Kara-Korum, the former capital of Mongolia, the unique region of the great Gobi Desert, and other areas. The overwhelming majority of the tourists come from socialist countries. But the number of tourists from England, France, Switzerland, and the FRG is growing. Mongolian tourist organizations are expanding the tourist routes so that foreign guests will have greater opportunities to get to know Mongolia and the realities of life in Mongolia today. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Aug 84 p 4] 9967

MONGOLIAN-ROMANIAN COOPERATION--J. Roodzon, deputy director of the Social Sciences Institute under the MPRP Central Committee and director of the V. I. Lenin Museum, stated that the Mongolian and Romanian peoples are doing everything to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between our two countries. He was speaking at a political meeting held at the Lenin Museum marking the national holiday of the Romanian people, the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation from Fascist domination. It is noteworthy that the glorious jubilee of this fraternal people is taking place on the eve of another great holiday, the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people over Fascist Germany in the Great Patriotic War. J. Roodzon stressed that through their own selfless labor, the Romanian people are now building a developed socialist society and are achieving new gains in their country's development. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 24 Aug 84 p 3] 9967

NEW TOURIST CENTER--A new tourist center has opened in Oborhangay Aymag. It was built with funds from Mongolian trade unions. Every year the center will be able to receive hundreds of tourists from all parts of the country. Interesting routes and trails through scenic parts of the region have been prepared for the tourists' enjoyment. On the eve of the 45th anniversary of the victory of Soviet and Mongolian troops over Japanese aggressors, the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions has organized a motor route between Ulaanbaatar and the Halhin River. Motor routes have also been set up to follow sites of the Mongolian people's revolutionary and combat glory. The best construction workers in Ulaanbaatar were the first to travel these routes. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Aug 84 p 4] 9967

TURKISH AMBASSADOR RECEIVED--M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, received O. Jankardesh, Turkey's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, in connection with the forthcoming presentation of his credentials. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 Sep 84 p 3] 9967

MEETING WITH TURKISH AMBASSADOR--D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and MPR minister of culture, received O. Jankardesh, Turkey's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, and had a friendly discussion with him. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 Sep 84 p 3] 9967

VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR RECEIVED--M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, received Kao Kien Thiet, Vietnam's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, in connection with the conclusion of his diplomatic assignment here and his forthcoming return home. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 Sep 84 p 3] 9967

FOOD INDUSTRY DELEGATION--A delegation from the RSFSR Ministry of the Food Industry led by Minister O. P. Goreslavskiy has arrived in Ulaanbaatar. The delegation was met at the Buyant-uhaa airport by B. Badarch, administrator of the MPR Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association; G. Naydan, MPR minister of light and food industry; R. Delger, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and chief secretary of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association; and B. I. Uginovich, counselor at the Soviet Embassy in the MPR and MPR representative of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 Sep 84 p 3] 9967

CUBAN TRIP PLANNED--At the invitation of I. Malmierca, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and Cuban minister of foreign affairs, M. Dugersuren, member of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR minister of foreign affairs, will make an official friendly visit to the Republic of Cuba in the second half of October of this year. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 8 Oct 84 1437 GMT] 9967

CSO: 1819/50

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SIGNIFICANCE OF 23 AUGUST 1985 PARTY PLENUM NOTED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Aug 84 p 1

[Editorial from 25 August 1984 issue of UNEN]

[Text] All the mass media throughout the country have reported on the special Eighth Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee held on 23 August, the special Fifth Session, Tenth Convocation, of the MPR People's Great Hural, and on the decision made at these meetings.

The plenum and the session, relieving comrade Y. Tsedenbal of his duties as leader of the party and the state for health reasons and with his consent, were unanimous in expressing high praise for his outstanding service to the party and the people and expressed their deep gratitude to him. This is wholly consistent with the will of the people, as evidenced by the letters and telegrams that have been received.

Our country's communists and workers welcomed the report on the unanimous election of Jambyn Batmonh, a leading figure in our party and socialist state, to the post of general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee with enthusiasm and gratitude and wholly support this decision.

One can confidently say that the plenum demonstrated the continuity of the wise policies of the MPRP that are based on scientific principles; the indisputable truth of these policies has withstood the test of time and they have been and still are the primary factor in all our victories and achievements. Convincing confirmation of this was expressed in the speech given by comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, at the Plenum: "There is no question that all the party's activities will continue in the future to be directed at consistent fulfillment of the party's general line and at putting into practice the foreign and domestic policies worked out at the 18th MPRP Congress. The guarantee of this is the continuity of the party's social and economic policies, the collective wisdom of the party Central Committee and the Politburo, and the inviolable solidarity of our people around the party and its Central Committee."

The significance of the last plenum lies in the fact that in addition to the determination of important program goals, which serve as guidelines in our practical work to realize the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, it also provided a graphic demonstration of the unity of the party ranks, the

foundation of its invincible might, which is as strong as steel, and of the fact that the Mongolian people are united even more closely around the MPRP and are tied to the party by unbreakable, vital bonds.

- Our party, whose supreme and immutable guiding principle is to serve the fundamental interests of the people, is devoting special attention to raising the workers' standard of living, and it has done and will do everything possible to accomplish this goal. The decisions of the Plenum are full of this humane spirit. Therefore, effective utilization of the existing economic potential, a rapid increase in the efficiency of national production, labor productivity, and the quality of work, production, and services, improvements in the economic mechanism and the management system, and consistent and universal adherence to a policy of economy and thrift are the vital, key issues in the party's economic policies.

It is also necessary to find immediate solutions to other important problems, such as bringing about a marked increase in the efficiency of agricultural production, rational utilization of funds allocated for the development of the national economy, improving the operation of people's education and health care organs, and improving social services provided to the population, among others.

It is of fundamental importance that these goals, wisely set by the party with an eye to the prospects for the country's development, are aimed entirely at establishing the conditions necessary for achieving a higher level of development in the future. Therefore, the party assigns special importance to a comprehensive analysis of the state of affairs in each area of the country's social and economic life, guided by the spirit of the ambitious ideals of the Plenum; to the steady improvement of economic management on the part of party and state organizations; and to ensuring complete unity between word and deed.

The inexhaustible resources for fulfilling the ambitious and lofty goals set by the party include a high level of political awareness, ardent patriotism, and genuine internationalism as expressed in the life and activities of the workers.

Therefore, we have the immediate goal of establishing ties between the country's economic, social, and spiritual progress, and improving the work that is being done to develop and educate the new man--the man of the socialist era. In connection with this it is important to strengthen and improve the ideological and political indoctrination work that is done by party organizations, to increase its effectiveness, and to develop creative initiative in each worker.

A high level of political awareness and efficient organization are important advantages of real socialism and they offer vast opportunities for its accelerated development. For this reason our party is devoting considerable attention to strengthening mental discipline and order, and has named this as a key, top-priority issue. In light of the fact that irresponsibility and lack of discipline cause not only serious financial losses, but also social and moral damage to society, the campaign for discipline is one of today's primary jobs.

The Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee indicated that some of the most important tasks of party organizations are to increase the responsibility of all our workers, especially management personnel, for their assigned jobs, to improve the work that is done with the labor force, to develop creative initiative and a high level of consciousness among the working masses, to increase the vanguard role of the communists, and to step up the party influence on the activities of each labor collective.

Successful fulfillment of these goals depends on all state, economic, and social organizations' mobilizing all their efforts, improving their work with the people, and expanding their educational role. Our party is devoting constant attention to the education of the younger generation, providing instructors for those who are our country's future, and focusing their great enthusiasm, energy, intelligence, and talent on goals of socialist construction. As J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, stressed at the Eighth Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee: "As in the past, we must devote a great deal of attention to the communist education of the younger generation, to educating them in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and loyalty to the militant, revolutionary, and labor traditions of the older generation."

The Eighth Plenum once again confirmed the immutable peaceful foreign policy course of our party, which is absolutely loyal to the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and which is aimed at eliminating the threat of world war and improving the international political climate.

Comrade J. Batmonh declared triumphantly that the cornerstone of our foreign policy is stronger friendship and cooperation with the great Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation and the development of fraternal ties with communist and workers parties.

Our party and government believe that under the current complicated conditions, with American imperialism and forces of militarism, revanchism, and hegemonism intensifying the military psychosis and aggravating the international situation, there is no more important task than the active campaign against war and for the preservation of peace.

Our party and people are faced with some immediate, large-scale tasks that demand a high level of organization and responsibility. First and foremost, we must guarantee the fulfillment of all the 1984 plan quotas and create the necessary conditions for exceeding the 7th Five-Year Plan as a whole. The haying operations must be fulfilled efficiently, along with the harvest campaign and preparations for winter.

Our party is sure that each person will take a responsible approach to his own obligations and will work selflessly for the sake of achieving high final results in order to fulfill the goals outlined in the speech given by comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and unanimously approved in their entirety by the special Eighth Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee.

Let us unite even more closely around our own party, which is following its immutable general line and fulfilling its program goals with honor, and let us march onward toward the complete triumph of socialism!

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CSO: 1819/45

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

J. BATMONH SPEAKS AT MEETING OF MPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] The Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee reviewed the course of preparations for wintering of livestock, the harvest of grain, potatoes, and vegetables, the procurement of hay and feed for livestock, butter production, and the fulfillment of the plan for construction operations.

At a meeting, members and candidate members of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, secretaries of the MPRP Central Committee, and deputy chairmen of the MPR Council of Ministers, who had made visits to local areas to organize measures aimed at fulfillment of the decisions of the special 7th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee and to familiarize themselves with the progress of important current campaigns, presented detailed information on the course of this work. In their reports they pointed out that the country's workers wholly approve the decisions of the special 7th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee, and that local party organizations have drawn the appropriate conclusions in their work based on the ideas presented at the Plenum and are working intensively to fulfill these decisions.

The Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee discussed questions involving the course of important national economic campaigns and noted that although certain gains have been made, there are still some shortcomings that must be eliminated effectively.

J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, gave a major speech at the meeting.

J. Batmonh said: "Our country's communists and workers, having met the decisions of the MPRP Central Committee Plenum with a great upsurge in political and labor activity, are working to fulfill the 1984 plan quotas.

"The results that have been tallied indicate that the majority of sectors of the national economy are doing a fairly good job of meeting the plan for the first 8 months of the year. But now is the most important time. I believe we need to emphasize that there must be a marked acceleration in the pace of work being done, especially in agriculture and construction. Everyone understands the immense social and economic importance of these issues."

Comrade J. Batmonh went on to discuss in detail the progress being made in national economic campaigns; he pointed out some of the shortcomings and gave specific instructions for their elimination.

Comrade J. Batmonh said that it is important to make efficient use of available opportunities to ensure that livestock are well-fed in the fall. This applies especially to those aymags and somons that have permitted the largest losses of livestock.

In discussing the procurement of hay and feed which is proceeding slowly, comrade J. Batmonh pointed out the need to improve the organization of haying operations at each farm and to mobilize all forces in order to conclude the haying campaign in September and to fulfill the haying plan without fail.

Comrade J. Batmonh continued: "Preliminary data indicate that there are still opportunities to bring in a larger harvest than the average level for the past few years. Turning these opportunities into reality depends on our work. All party, administrative, and social organizations, ministries, departments, aymags, towns, somons, and farms should focus their primary attention on bringing in the entire harvest, the fruit of our farmers' labor, with no losses.

"The labor and efforts of all those participating in the harvest--the farmers, tractor operators, transportation workers, students, soldiers in the People's Army, agriculture specialists, and control service workers, will decide the fate of the fall harvest campaign. We are sure that this year as well, through our selfless labor, we will bring in the harvest with no losses," comrade J. Batmonh stressed.

He continued: "There is fine tradition, according to which every year at our request highly skilled Soviet tractor operators and adjusters help us in our intensive harvest campaign. They have come this year as well. Our farmers need to learn from the wealth of experience of their Soviet comrades.

"We need to provide good working conditions for the students, transportation workers, and everyone who participates in the harvest.

"We need to do a better job of organizing transport operations during the haying campaign and the harvest."

Comrade J. Batmonh instructed agricultural and trade organizations and aymag and town leaders to take specific steps to improve the transport, storage, distribution, and sale of potatoes and vegetables, and to reduce losses of these products.

The speaker stressed that preparations are already being made for next year's harvest, seeds are being laid in, cleaned, and sorted.

Comrade J. Batmonh discussed the course of construction work, pointed out existing shortcomings, and indicated ways to eliminate these problems.

In conclusion, comrade J. Batmonh said that he hopes the coming glorious jubilee in the life of our people, the 60th anniversary of the Proclamation of the MPR, will be met with fitting successes in labor.

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CSO: 1819/44

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HISTORY, ROLE OF MONGOLIAN TRADE UNIONS OUTLINED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by K. Dzardyan, secretary of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions: "Mongolian Trade Unions in the Construction of Socialism"]

[Text] Fifty-seven years have passed since Mongolian trade unions were created. The entire history of their formation and development demonstrates that trade unions are an important factor in the construction of socialism. They are part of the political system of a socialist society, they serve as one of the most important links in a socialist society, and under the guidance of the party, along with the state and other social organizations with which they share a common class foundation, they function in the interest of the working class and all workers.

Mongolian trade unions now unite 94.7 percent of all office and professional workers and laborers employed in all sectors of the national economy and culture. The country's working class has been and still is the central force behind the formation and development of our trade unions.

As new sectors of industry and agriculture have developed, the working class itself has grown beyond recognition. Today members of the working class account for 55.8 percent of all trade union members in the MPR. The workers' skills and cultural and technical knowledge are rising steadily; 70.8 percent of our workers have higher, complete and incomplete secondary education, and over 70 percent work in skilled job categories. Workers account for 60 percent of the Heroes of Labor of the MPR, 60 percent of the labor record-holders in the republic, aymags, cities, and enterprises, 65 percent of the members of permanent production conferences, and 90 percent of innovators and inventors.

Mongolian trade unions focus all their activities on the fulfillment of a goal that consists of several components: ensuring the development of our country's national economy, increasing labor productivity in all areas of economic activity, improving the quality of goods produced, improving management and planning, encouraging initiative and activity in each worker and each labor collective, and protecting the legal rights and interests of the workers.

This year our country's workers will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the 3rd MPRP Congress and the Proclamation of the MPR and the 45th anniversary of the crushing defeat of Japanese aggressors at the Halhin River. In honor of these

important dates, a national socialist competition has been organized throughout the country which is aimed at fulfilling the 1984 plans one month ahead of schedule.

Organizing socialist competition is one of the primary activities of the trade unions. Ninety-five percent of all the people employed in the national economy and culture participate in socialist competition. Socialist competition is now entering a qualitatively new stage of development, its content is being enriched and its forms and methods are being improved.

Mongolian trade unions are devoting special attention to the study and introduction of progressive methods used in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. One of the forms used to study advanced methods is the organization of international brigades and crews, a practice that was started at the initiative of Mongolian and Soviet workers and engineering and technical personnel. Today there are over 13,000 people from the MPR, USSR, and other fraternal socialist countries working in almost 800 such brigades and crews.

Trade unions need to devote a great deal of attention and care to the development of the key sector of the country's national economy--agriculture. One of the most pressing problems in this area today is to improve the forms and methods used in socialist competition which is aimed at stepping up the efficiency of agricultural production. The 4th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee (1982) pointed out some shortcomings in the organization of this competition and outlined the basic directions for developing initiative among rural workers.

Mongolian trade unions are focusing special attention on including a large number of workers in the management of national production. Collective contracts signed every year by the trade union committee and the enterprise's administration offer vast opportunities for workers to participate in production management. Our country's workers are playing an active part in working out and fulfilling the annual and long-range plans to develop the national economy and culture.

The innovators' movement is playing an important role in the management of national production and in improving technology. In 1983 a total of 7100 people submitted innovation and rationalization proposals and the incorporation of these suggestions into production produced an economic effect of 21.3 million tugriks.

Trade unions play a large role in the creation of the national consumption fund and in its distribution. State social insurance has reached 191 million tugriks, which represents a 3 percent increase over last year. Office and professional workers, laborers, and their children pay reduced rates for vacations at sanitoriums, vacation centers, and pioneer camps operated by trade unions.

Our immediate task is to ensure steady increases in production efficiency and quality in all sectors of the national economy, maximum mobilization of resources, and consistent adherence to a policy of economy. In connection with this, there is a need to bring about further improvements in the quality and

effectiveness of the work that is being done by Mongolian trade unions to realize the party's social and economic goals. Of primary importance here is the resolution of problems involving improvements in the style and methods used by primary trade union organizations that function directly at production enterprises among the masses; the effectiveness of their work has a direct effect on final production results and the level of education and discipline found in the labor collectives. We now have almost 3000 primary trade union committees and councils and over 7000 trade union groups, almost 70 percent of which are in the physical production sphere.

In the greetings sent by the MPRP Central Committee to the 12th Congress of Mongolian Trade Unions, special mention is made of the need for trade union organizations to make steady improvements in the forms and methods they use, to apply the critical analysis method to their given situation, and to learn from the wealth of experience of trade unions in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We are taking the appropriate measures to fulfill this party directive. In 1983 a movement aimed at raising the effectiveness of work done by primary trade union organizations was spread throughout the country.

Following the example set by groups in Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev, our primary organizations are doing a successful job of spreading a movement for trade union groups to be recognized as groups with a high level of labor discipline and superior quality in their work. Every sixth trade union group is now participating in this movement.

Mongolian trade unions have taken the appropriate steps in response to the high demands put forward in the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and in the speeches given by comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, at subsequent plenums of the MPRP Central Committee.

With this as a starting point, at its regular plenum at the end of last year the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions discussed issues involving improvements in the style and methods used by primary trade union organizations and increasing the effectiveness of their work. Also discussed were the reasons for and ways and methods to eliminate existing shortcomings. The plenum also focused attention on increasing the responsibility and initiative of administrative trade union organs and their staff.

Using the experience of Soviet trade unions as a guide, the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions developed a special operating program outlining the basic directions for their work up to the year 1990. These directions reflect a number of measures aimed at improving the style and method of work used by primary trade union organizations in light of the directives contained in the greetings from the MPRP Central Committee to our 12th Congress.

As the 18th MPRP Congress stressed, the entire party is responsible for increasing the awareness and activity of the masses.

Mongolian trade unions, as the social organization that includes the greatest masses of people, is an active participant in the communist education of the workers, under the guidance of the party.

The financial opportunities for trade unions to do mass cultural work are expanding. In the past five-year plan the number of workers' clubs and palaces of culture increased by 83.3 percent, the number of libraries increased by 63 percent and their holdings increased by almost 82 percent.

The primary goal now, however, is to work energetically to mobilize all the diverse forms and opportunities for trade unions to have an ideological and educational influence on the workers.

All the practical work today is focused mainly on improving the workers' economic awareness, developing a thrifty, careful attitude toward socialist property, and developing in each worker a sense of personal pride in his work. Special emphasis was placed on these issues at the 18th MPRP Congress. Today every fourth trade union member is studying at a school of socialist labor, one of the popular forms of providing economic education and disseminating information on progressive methods.

The 18th MPRP Congress focused special attention on educating the younger generation and specific goals were set in this area.

It is the duty of trade union organizations to show concern for training a suitable replacement shift for the working class. This work requires a great deal of initiative and energy, since almost 52 percent of all trade union members, that is, almost half of all our workers, are young people under the age of 35.

It is difficult to overestimate the role and importance of mentors in our educational work; these are people who generously share their experience, knowledge, and professional skills with their younger comrades. In May of this year the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, together with the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee, organized a regional conference of leading mentors, where they summed up their experiences, discussed problems in the further development of this movement, and issued a recommendation.

One of the most important tasks of trade unions is to participate actively in the labor training and vocational orientation provided to schoolchildren. It is important to draw more labor collectives into this work and to improve their ties with classes in schools and vocational-technical schools that are sponsored by various groups.

As the country develops, Mongolian trade unions are playing a greater role in socialist construction and their authority is growing. Today Mongolian trade unions are directing all their diverse activities toward mobilizing the efforts of the working class and the country's workers to successfully fulfill the tasks set by the 18th MPRP Congress for the new stage of socialist construction.

Mongolian trade unions are adhering strictly to a course aimed at strengthening the unity of the worldwide workers and trade union movement and developing broad cooperation with all its detachments on a class and anti-imperialist

basis. They are focusing their primary attention on developing close, all-round cooperation with trade unions in socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union.

Mongolian trade unions view the campaign for universal peace and security, strengthening detente and exposing the militarist plans of its enemies, and confirming principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems in international relations as their most important tasks. They welcome the major constructive initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union to ease the international situation, which has been aggravated as a result of the militaristic policies of imperialist forces, first and foremost the reactionary circles of the United States.

Mongolian trade unions fully support the initiatives worked out at the 18th MPRP Congress that are aimed at strengthening universal peace and security, and in particular, the proposal to draw up and sign a nonaggression pact banning the use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific, and they are speaking out in favor of these ideas.

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CSO: 1819/45

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HISTORY OF YOUTH NEWSPAPER DETAILED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by D. Nyamaa, editor-in-chief of the newspaper DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN]

[Text] Sixty years have passed since the first issue of one of the first Mongolian revolutionary press organs--the newspaper DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN, organ of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee--was published.

The first issues of the Mongolian youth newspaper came out in the year of the 3rd MPRP Congress, which outlined the general line of the country's development along a noncapitalist course; this was 1924, the remarkable year when the people's republic was proclaimed at the first meeting the Great Hural and a truly democratic constitution was ratified.

The newspaper DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN has become a close comrade and wise advisor and teacher to our young people. It makes a great contribution to educating the younger generation in the spirit of loyalty to the party and the principles of proletarian internationalism; it teaches them to be active participants in building a new society, and it has become a chronicle of the glorious historical course of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League.

In the 1930s the founder of modern Mongolian literature, Dashdorjiyn Natsagdorj, outlined the newspaper's thematic focus, content, and goals and noted with pride: "We have an amazing comrade and his name is DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN."

At that time DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN was calling on young people to help with the construction of an industrial combine.

Later, at the time of the battles at the Halhin River, the newspaper wrote: "The members of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League and our young people are in the vanguard in our country's defense." During the Great Patriotic War, the paper wrote: "Our young people are standing steadfastly on the side of the Soviet people." And during the first five-year plan the paper wrote in fiery, militant terms as it appealed to working young people to march in the front ranks as builders of socialism.

In the late 1950s the process of organizing individual peasant farms into cooperatives was completed and socialist relations triumphed in agriculture.

ZALUUCHUUDYN

DZALUUCHUUDYN

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the homeland--it has been at the fiery front,
in livestock pastures, in the virgin lands, in the shops of enterprises, at
construction sites, and in concert halls.

Correspondents of DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN are doing a fine job of carrying out the
suggestions and wishes of the young readers; they travel to the virgin land
regions where they join in pounding in the first nail, they go to where the
foundations of a new town are being laid, they go to the gigantic construction
project of the century, the legendary Baykal-Amur Mainline, they traveled to
the city of Havana, where the traditional World Festival of Youth and Students
was held, to struggling Nicaragua, and to the space center at Baykonur.

The newspaper also receives many letters from readers and special contributors
who work in all different sectors of the national economy; this provides a
reliable support for the editorial staff's day-to-day work.

In addition, every year the variety of topics covered by the newspaper expands
and is enriched. D. Tsengel, a combine operator and one of our readers,
writes: "DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN is our favorite newspaper. I always read the
articles under the headings 'Our Sunday Guest,' 'Esthetics,' and 'Our
Commentary.'"

Young readers love to read the articles under the headings "Our Contemporary,"
"The Soviet Man," "Our Correspondent Changes his Profession," "Letters to the
Editor," "Photographs Tell a Story," "Literature and Youth," "The Golden
Swallow," "The Price of One," and others.

During the war and during peacetime, the primary theme of the newspaper was and
is Mongolian-Soviet friendship, the friendship between the young people of our
countries, the selfless aid from the Soviet people, and issues involving the
study and incorporation of the wealth of experience of the Leninist Communist
Youth League. With this aim articles are published under the headings "A Long
and Lasting Friendship," "A Friendship as Strong as Steel and as Pure as
Crystal," "The Leninist Communist Youth League is our Teacher," and "We Study
in the Soviet Union."

In connection with the goal set by the party of turning the education of
children and young people into a national task, in recent years the newspaper
has carried on a discussion of educational topics; the publications "Boys are
Lagging behind, or...", "A Difficult Adolescent," and "The Role of the

Educator" have all stirred up interest among readers and have been met with a great response.

In addition, articles have been published on the subject of moral education, including "Keeping Someone Company is No Excuse for Drunkenness," "Payday," "A Mote in Your Eye," which excited a great deal of interest among the readers and elicited a large number of responses.

The newspaper has organized high labor productivity campaigns, meetings between the editorial staff and readers, and open letter days, all of which have helped put into practice the policies of the party and government, fulfill the plan quotas for the development of the national economy and culture, and improve the labor education provided to young people.

The meetings between the editorial staff and readers at the "Talyntsetseg" agricultural cooperative in Huld Somon, Dundgobi Aymag, and at the "Jargalant" agricultural cooperative in Tsogt-oboo Somon, Omnogobi Aymag, played an important role in encouraging political and labor activity among rural workers.

The party and government place high value on the newspaper's services to the homeland, people, and younger generation and in 1949 awarded DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN the Order of Labor Red Banner; in 1964 the newspaper was awarded the Order of Sukhe Bator, and in 1974 the Order of the Polar Star.

Today cooperation with young people's newspapers and press organs in other socialist countries is an important factor in educating young people in the spirit of internationalism.

We maintain constant contacts with the editorial boards of the fraternal newspapers KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA, JUNGE WELT, NARODNA MLADZHZH, and MLADA FRONTA, and we exchange correspondents, materials, photographs, and learn from their experience.

The "Remembering the Halhin River" and "Dawn of October" campaigns that were organized jointly by DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN and KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA were an effective form of cooperation between our press organs.

Our newspapers, continuing an established tradition, have organized the joint publication of polls dedicated to the 45th anniversary of the victory of Soviet and Mongolian troops over Japanese aggressors at the Halhin River.

Another fine tradition has been established, with correspondents from fraternal newspapers working together at the World Festivals of Youth and Students, at festivals of friendship between Mongolian and Soviet youth, international youth marches, and peace forums.

Mongolian young people and the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League always express full support for the party's foreign policy and add their voice to the just campaign of peoples for peace and security. This is one of the basic directions of the propaganda activities of DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN. New proposals and initiatives aimed at preserving and strengthening peace, and the movement

of the progressive forces in the world occupy an important place in the pages of our newspaper.

In 1924 the newspaper had a circulation of 400, by 1959 the circulation had reached 30,000, by 1965 it was 60,000, and this year, it has grown to 93,000. As the poet T. Gaytab, winner of the State Prize, so aptly put it: "There is no spot, no home, where the newspaper DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN could not be read."

The 60th anniversary of the young people's press, which is being celebrated in the same year as the 60th anniversary of the 3rd MPRP Congress and the Proclamation of the MPR and the 45th anniversary of the victory of Soviet and Mongolian troops over Japanese aggressors at the Halhin River, and in the Year of the Schoolchild, is a major event in the life of all our country's young people, members of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League, journalists, activists, and the general readers.

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CSO: 1819/45

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GOALS FOR MONGOLIAN RADIO OUTLINED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 4 Sep 84 p 1

[Statement issued by MPR Council of Ministers]

[Text] The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers extend hearty congratulations to the staff, activists, and audience of Mongolian Radio on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of radiobroadcasting in our country.

Mongolian Radio has always served as one of the party's effective ideological tools in carrying out the tasks of building a new society, explaining party policies to the masses, and developing and disseminating socialist culture.

We are gratified to note that during the half-century of its existence, Mongolian Radio has worked actively and consistently to promote the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the inviolable Mongolian-Soviet friendship, fraternal relations with countries of socialist cooperation, and universal peace and security for all peoples.

While focusing its activities on realization of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and subsequent plenums of the MPRP Central Committee, Mongolian Radio has improved the quality and effectiveness of its broadcasts and has raised their ideological and artistic level.

Every year the ranks of the Mongolian Radio collective are reinforced with skilled creative personnel and engineering and technical personnel.

The special importance of radio broadcasting under the specific conditions found in Mongolia lies in the fact that it sends information to practically every corner of the country every minute, every hour. This is made possible by the growing material and technical base of radio broadcasting and the introduction of contemporary means of communication. All this is tied to the selfless assistance provided by the great Soviet Union.

The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers have set the following goals for Mongolian Radio:

First, Mongolian Radio should provide a higher level of effectiveness, energy, and efficiency in radio propaganda for the domestic and foreign policies of the party and the state and skillful and effective illumination of the key goals in

communist construction, in confirming the socialist way of life, and in the communist education of the workers.

Better use must be made of the great opportunities offered by radio for successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the special 7th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee and the goals of the 7th Five-Year Plan, and for providing more active and effective support for spreading socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the 3rd MPRP Congress and the Proclamation of the MPR.

Second, a proven, clear form should be used to present propaganda on the successes and achievements of the Mongolian people in socialist competition, the peaceful foreign policy of the MPRP and our people's state, the achievements of real socialism, and the titanic efforts of the Soviet Union and other fraternal states to guarantee peoples' sacred right to life, to eliminate the threat of a worldwide thermonuclear war, and to expose and halt the aggressive policies and adventuristic activities of international imperialism, led by the United States.

Third, Mongolian Radio should continue to serve as a potent ideological tool of the party in the ideological campaign being waged together with the MPRP Central Committee against all manifestations of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism; it should deal a firm blow against all political and ideological subversion and attacks that are aimed at discrediting and weakening world socialism; it should provide active support for the growing anti-war, anti-missile movement and the people's campaign for peace, democracy, national independence, and social progress. This is the primary goal of Mongolian Radio's foreign broadcasting, which should be aggressive, based on sound facts, and purposeful.

Fourth, the creative radio staff should work tirelessly to raise their ideological, political, and theoretical skills and their professional qualifications; they should always be in the thick of the people's activities; they should extend their information on valuable initiatives and methods and the best examples of work performed by outstanding workers in industry to reach more people; they should be constantly developing new forms and methods of planning and preparing radio broadcasts; they should work to improve the broadcasts' effectiveness and practical results; the creative personnel should strengthen their ties with the masses and learn from the wealth of experience of radio journalists in the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation.

The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers are sure that as in the past, Mongolian Radio, in fulfilling its role of active transmitter of the party's policies, will continue in the future to be equal to the tasks that are facing our socialist homeland; and they wish the collective of Mongolian Radio further successes in this important creative work.

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CSO: 1819/44

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL EDUCATION MEASURES DESCRIBED

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 20 Sep 84 1358 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Sep (MONTSAME) -- The political instruction system organized by the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League plays an important role in ideological and political education and development of a Marxist-Leninist world view among young people. The number of students grows every year. In the 1983-1984 school year alone, over 11,000 members of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League were enrolled in the political courses. The classes are conducted by experienced propagandists, almost half of whom are members of the MPRP, and 75.6 percent of whom have higher education.

A great deal of attention in schools and clubs is focused on raising the theoretical and methodological level of the classes, taking into account the age and educational level of the students.

The Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee recently adopted a decree which outlines measures for making further improvements in its political education system. According to the decree, a clearly differentiated approach will be taken to the students.

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CSO: 1819/43

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRESS CONFERENCE MARKS ANNIVERSARY

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 10 Oct 84 1452 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Oct (MONTSAME) -- A press conference for Mongolian and foreign journalists was held today in honor of the 60th anniversary of the renaming of the MPR's capital, Ulaanbaatar.

Speaking before those assembled, S. Monhjargal, chairman of the executive committee of the Ulaanbaatar City Assembly of People's Deputies, noted that in 60 years the capital of the MPR has been transformed from a medieval settlement to a modern socialist city.

Today there are almost half a million people living in Ulaanbaatar.

S. Monhjargal stressed that Ulaanbaatar is responsible for over 30 percent of the gross national product, over 40 percent of all the capital construction in the country, and 40 percent of the retail goods turnover. Today industry in Ulaanbaatar produces as much in 20 days as was produced in all of 1940.

There are now 175 hospital beds and 43 physicians for every 10,000 people. There are about 100,000 children enrolled in the 86 general education schools. There are 7 institutions of higher education operating in the capital and about 30 vocational-technical schools and other technical schools.

The city's mayor pointed out that all these facts demonstrate that Ulaanbaatar plays a crucial role in the country's social and economic development and in the formation of the new man.

S. Monhjargal emphasized: "Today an intensive work campaign dedicated to the city's anniversary is being carried out. Workers in the "Rabochiy" [Workers] Rayon are leading the socialist competition and are serving as an example in the fulfillment of socialist obligations.

Dozens of shops, brigades, and sections at industrial enterprises, economic organizations, and cultural, trade, and domestic institutions in the capital, and over 2500 workers are now working to fulfill the quotas for the next

five-year plan. This shows that the people of Ulaanbaatar are firmly resolved to meet the jubilee of their city and the forthcoming 60th anniversary of the 3rd MPRP Congress and the Proclamation of the MPR in a fitting way, S. Monhjargal stated.

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CSO: 1819/43

2 May 1985

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

YOUNG PEOPLE'S PRESS--A festive meeting was held in Ulaanbaatar on 24 August marking the 60th anniversary of the young people's press. L. Tudeb, first secretary of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee opened the meeting. Those attending the meeting had an enthusiastic response to the greetings from the MPRP Central Committee to the editorial staff of the newspaper DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN and the journal DZALUU UYE, read by T. Namsray, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. The message expressed high praise for the contribution made by the young people's press to the work of teaching the younger generation to become staunch fighters for the cause of the party, people, and socialism, in the spirit of loyalty to Mongolian-Soviet friendship and to principles of proletarian internationalism. D. Nyamaa, candidate member of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee and editor-in-chief of the joint editorial board of the young people's press, gave a speech at the meeting. Messages of greetings were also presented by G. N. Seleznev, member of the Bureau of the Leninist Communist Youth League Central Committee and editor-in-chief of the newspaper KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA, and Peter Gut Schmidt, department chief of the newspaper JUNGE WELT, the central organ of the young people's press in the GDR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Aug 84 p 1] 9967

MILITARY AFFAIRS

45th ANNIVERSARY OF HALHIN GOL VICTORY

Meeting with Soviet Delegations

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] On 16 August the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers held a meeting with a Soviet delegation, led by Army General I. M. Tret'yak, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee and the government of the MPR to participate in ceremonies marking the 45th anniversary of the victory of Soviet and Mongolian troops at the Halhin River; they also met with a delegation of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, led by Colonel General K. N. Abramov, Hero of the Soviet Union, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the Committee of the Veteran Promoters of the Revolutionary Struggle under the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, to participate in festivities marking the anniversary of the Halhin River victory.

Attending the meeting were comrades J. Batmonh, D. Molomjamts, T. Ragchaa, D. Gombojab, B. Altangerel, B. Dejid, N. Jagbaral, S. Lubsangombo, P. Damdin, M. Dash, T. Namsray, C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; Colonel General J. Yondon, MPP minister of defense; Lieutenant General J. Baljinnyam, chief of the Political Directorate of the Mongolian People's Army; Lieutenant General J. Jam'yan, chairman of the Committee of the Veteran Promoters of the Revolutionary Struggle under the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural; T. Gombosuren, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs; S. P. Pavlov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR; and Major General A. F. Loginov, military and air force attache at the Soviet Embassy in the MPR.

Arrival of Soviet Delegations Reported

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Army General I. M. Tret'yak has arrived in Ulaanbaatar. The delegation is here at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR government to take part in festivities marking the 45th anniversary of the victory of Soviet and Mongolian troops over Japanese aggressors at the Halhin River.

The delegation was met at the Buyant-uhaa airport by B. Dejid, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Party Control

Committee under the MPRP Central Committee; C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; L. Molomjamts, department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; Colonel General J. Yondon, MPR minister of defense; J. Baljinnyam, chief of the Political Directorate of the Mongolian People's Army; Lieutenant General C. Purebdorj, chief of staff of the MPR Armed Forces and MPR first deputy minister of defense; Colonel General B. Tsog, first deputy minister of defense of the MPR; Lieutenant General J. Jam'yan, chairman of the Committee of the Veteran Promoters of the Revolutionary Struggle under the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural; T. Gombosuren, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs; other officials; S. P. Pavlov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR; and Major General A. F. Loginov, military and air force attache at the Soviet Embassy in the MPR.

A delegation from the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, led by Colonel General K. N. Abramov, Hero of the Soviet Union, has arrived in our country. The delegation is visiting our country at the invitation of the Committee of the Veteran Promoters of the Revolutionary Struggle under the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural and will be participating in the festivities marking the 45th anniversary of the victory of Soviet and Mongolian troops over Japanese aggressors at the Halhin River.

The delegation was met at the Buyant-uhaa airport by L. Molomjamts, department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; Lieutenant General J. Baljinnyam, chief of the Political Directorate of the Mongolian People's Army; Lieutenant General J. Jam'yan, chairman of the Committee of the Veteran Promoters of the Revolutionary Struggle under the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural; other officials; and Major General A. F. Loginov, military and air force attache at the Soviet Embassy in the MPR.

On that same day delegations of Soviet writers, journalists, and creative groups arrived in our country to participate in the festivities marking the 45th anniversary of the Halhin River victory.

Interview with B. Dejid Detailed

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] The workers of the MPR are preparing to celebrate the 45th anniversary of the victory over Japanese aggressors at the Halhin River as a great holiday of the fraternity and military cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples. This was reported by B. Dejid, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Party Control Committee under the MPRP Central Committee, and chairman of the state committee organized to prepare for and celebrate the anniversary, in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

He said that the victory at the Halhin River represents a bright, unfading chapter in the history of Mongolian-Soviet relations. We will never forget that this victory was the result of the immense, combined efforts of the two fraternal peoples and their armies, and that it was won at the cost of the lives of many Soviet people who joined the battle to defend Mongolia's freedom and independence.

In preparing to celebrate this important date, the collectives of industrial and agricultural enterprises, economic organizations, and cultural institutions have taken on greater obligations in the socialist competition and they are successfully fulfilling the plan quotas for the year and for the five-year plan as a whole. Scientific conferences have been held all over, international meetings have been organized, and exhibits have been set up describing the glorious deeds of the Soviet and Mongolian soldiers.

B. Dejid stressed that today, in a time of peaceful construction, the fighting traditions of the Soviet and Mongolian armies and the bonds of fraternal friendship between our two peoples continue to be enriched by new forms of all-round cooperation. An example of this is the joint campaign for peace and to eliminate the threat of nuclear disaster. The peoples of Asia view the historical lessons of the Halhin River battle as a call for maximum vigilance and for joining forces to turn back forces of militarism, revanchism, and imperialist reaction. At the same time, the victory at the Halhin River is a serious warning to military adventurists and to anyone who tries to use nuclear weapons to intimidate others, and it is a reminder that socialist countries are always prepared to defend themselves and when necessary can turn back any aggressor.

Meeting with Soviet Writers and Journalists

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] On 16 August G. Ad'yaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, received a delegation of Soviet writers led by N. Shundik, secretary of the governing board of the RSFSR Union of Writers and winner of the RSFSR State Prize, and a delegation of the USSR Union of Journalists led by V. T. Roshupkin, department chief of the editorial board of the journal KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL [Communist in the Armed Forces], and had a friendly discussion with them.

The delegations will be taking part in the festivities marking the 45th anniversary of the victory at the Halhin River.

Attending the meeting were C. Tumendelger, department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Tsedeb, chairman of the governing board of the Union of Mongolian Writers; D. Urjinbadam, deputy chairman of the board of the Union of Mongolian Journalists; and B. Ye. Nizovtsev, counselor at the Soviet Embassy in the MPR.

Soviet Delegation Visits Lenin Museum

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] The Soviet delegation led by Army General I. M. Tret'yak, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR government to participate in the festivities marking the 45th anniversary of the Halhin River victory, and the delegation of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, led by Colonel General K. N. Abramov, Hero of the Soviet Union, which has come to take part in the festivities at the invitation of the Committee of

the Veteran Promoters of the Revolutionary Struggle under the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, visited the V. I. Lenin Museum in Ulaanbaatar.

The delegations of Soviet writers and journalists, also participating in the festivities marking this important date, visited the museum as well.

Accompanying the delegations to the museum were G. Ad'yaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; Lieutenant General J. Baljinnyam, chief of the Political Directorate of the Mongolian People's Army; Lieutenant General J. Jam'yan, chairman of the Committee of the Veteran Promoters of the Revolutionary Struggle under the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural; N. Roodzon, deputy director of the Social Sciences Institute under the MPRP Central Committee and director of the V. I. Lenin Museum; D. Urjinbadam, deputy chairman of the board of the Union of Mongolian Journalists; and other officials.

Concert Held for Guests

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] On 16 August a concert was given for the foreign guests by masters of the arts and artists from the State Song and Dance Ensemble. Attending the concert were the members of the Soviet delegation led by Army General I. M. Tret'yak and the delegation of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, led by Colonel General K. N. Abramov, Hero of the Soviet Union, who are visiting the MPR to participate in the festivities marking the victory of Soviet and Mongolian troops over Japanese aggressors at the Halhin River and to participate in the Regional Meeting of Young People from Countries of Asia and Oceania, which is being held in the Mongolian capital.

Also attending the concert were P. Damdin, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; D. Tsebegmid, MPR minister of culture; L. Tudeb, first secretary of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee; Lieutenant General J. Baljinnyam, chief of the Political Directorate of the Mongolian People's Army; Lieutenant General J. Jam'yan, chairman of the Committee of the Veteran Promoters of the Revolutionary Struggle under the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, and other officials.

Film Festival Opens

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] A film festival dedicated to the 45th anniversary of the victory of Soviet and Mongolian troops over Japanese aggressors at the Halhin River opened at the "Ard" movie theater in Ulaanbaatar on 15 August. Feature films and documentaries by Mongolian and Soviet cinematographers will be shown at movie theaters in Ulaanbaatar during the festival.

Speaking at the opening of the film festival were J. Batartsogt, MPR deputy minister of culture; V. A. Biryukov, deputy military and air force attache at the Soviet Embassy in the MPR; and members of the delegation of Soviet cinematographers -- K. K. Kiys, secretary of the USSR Union of Cinematographers

and People's Artist of the Estonian SSR; and A. B. Kuznetsov, People's Artist of the RSFSR.

Attending the opening of the film festival were D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and MPR minister of culture; C. Tumendelger, department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; T. Gombosuren, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs; other officials; veterans of the Halhin River battles; B. Ye. Nizovtsev, counselor at the Soviet Embassy in the MPR; the heads and staff members of a number of diplomatic missions in Ulaanbaatar; and members of the diplomatic staff from the Soviet Embassy.

Delegations Meet with Mongolian Officials

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] On 15 August Colonel General J. Yondon, MPR minister of defense, received the Soviet delegation led by I. M. Tret'yak, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR government to participate in festivities marking the the 45th anniversary of the victory of Soviet and Mongolian troops at the Halhin River.

Attending the meeting were Lieutenant General J. Baljinnyam, chief of the Political Directorate of the Mongolian People's Army; C. Purebdorj, chief of staff of the MPR Armed Forces and first deputy minister of defense; Colonel General B. Tsog, first deputy minister of defense; other officials; and A. F. Loginov, military and air force attache at the Soviet Embassy in the MPR.

On that same day Lieutenant General J. Jam'yan, chairman of the Committee of the Veteran Promoters of the Revolutionary Struggle under the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, received a delegation of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans led by Colonel General K. N. Abramov, Hero of the Soviet Union.

Present at the meeting were Major General J. Ishdorj, chief of the Political Directorate of Border Troops and Domestic Forces, and other officials.

The governing board of the Union of Mongolian Writers held a meeting with a delegation of Soviet writers led by N. Shundik, secretary of the board of the RSFSR Union of Writers.

The Mongolian and Soviet writers discussed "The Military and Patriotic Theme in Literature."

Soviet writers N. Shundik, S. Shurtakov, L. Shkavro, and V. Shoror told how the military and patriotic theme is expressed in Soviet literature and shared their recollections of the battles at the Halhin River in 1939 and the war of liberation in 1945.

Meeting Held at House of Officers

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Members of the MPR Armed Forces held a meeting with the Soviet delegation led by Army General I. M. Tret'yak in the House of Officers.

Major General T. Altangerel, deputy chief of the Political Directorate of the Mongolian People's Army, opened the meeting. Sergeant O. Ganhoyag of N unit and H. Handjab, deputy commander of the political division of N unit, spoke at the meeting.

On behalf of the members of the Armed Forces, they assured the party and the government that in response to their concern, they would raise their combat readiness even higher and fulfill their duty with honor -- the duty to provide reliable defense for the homeland.

In his speech at the meeting, Colonel General B. Tsog, first deputy minister of defense and veteran of the combat at the Halhin River, pointed out that the Halhin River battles that raged 45 years ago have become an unforgettable chapter in the history of the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and the military cooperation between our armies.

This was followed by a speech by Colonel General S. I. Postnikov, a member of the Soviet delegation. He said that all Soviet people will keep the memory of the Halhin River battles in their hearts forever. The victory at the Halhin River demonstrated that anyone who encroaches on the territory of countries of socialist cooperation will meet with total failure.

Attending the meeting were Colonel General J. Yondon, MPR minister of defense; Lieutenant General J. Baljinnyam, chief of the Political Directorate of the Mongolian People's Army; Lieutenant General C. Purebdorj, chief of staff of the MPR Armed Forces and deputy minister of defense; Colonel General B. Tsog, first deputy minister of defense; Major General J. Ishdorj, chief of the Political Directorate of Border Troops and Domestic Forces; and A. F. Loginov, military and air force attache at the Soviet Embassy in the MPR.

J. Batmonh Gives Speech at Battle Site

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 Aug 84 p 4

[Text] Dear Ivan Moiseyevich!

Dear Sergey Pavlovich!

Dear Soviet friends!

Comrades!

Forty-five years ago at this site near the Halhin River Soviet and Mongolian troops crushed Japanese aggressors who were encroaching on the freedom and

independence of the MPR. We are celebrating this anniversary with our Soviet friends as a wonderful holiday of the inviolable Mongolian-Soviet friendship and brotherhood.

Our country's communists and workers are marking the 45th anniversary of the Halhin River victory in a fitting way by achieving new successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the subsequent plenums of the MPRP Central Committee. Measures devoted to this jubilee are being carried out throughout the country now. They are combining to form a vivid demonstration of the indissoluble Leninist friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples.

Today we have come to the hallowed ground of the Halhin battles to take part in a festive rally of representatives of workers from Dornod aymag marking the anniversary of the victory. It is gratifying to note that Soviet and Mongolian veterans of the Halhin River battles are participating in the rally, along with Soviet and Mongolian workers and specialists who work side by side in this region that has a glorious past.

On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, and the MPR Council of Ministers, and on behalf of comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, and Marshal of the MPR, I extend warm and sincere greetings to those representatives of the fraternal Soviet people who have come to take part in the festivities marking the anniversary.

We welcome the Soviet delegation led by Army General I. M. Tret'yak, comrade S. P. Pavlov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country; and the delegations of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, the USSR Union of Writers and the USSR Union of Journalists. We are especially pleased to welcome all the Soviet and Mongolian veterans of the Halhin battles who are here today, including Heroes of the Soviet Union Colonel General K. N. Abramov, Lieutenant General A. D. Yakimenko, Colonel A. P. P'yankov (retired), and Colonel Ye. N. Stepanov (retired); Heroes of the MPR L. Dandar, S. Gongor, and S. Tumurbator; and other heroes of the Halhin River victory.

We also welcome the Mongolian and Soviet young people participating in the "Pamyat'" [Memory] march and rally dedicated to the anniversary of the Halhin River victory, and their honored guests, including Marshal P. N. Kuleshov, Hero of the Soviet Union, as well as Soviet cultural figures attending the meeting here.

The names and deeds of the heroes who fought for the MPR's freedom and independence, for the triumph of socialism and communism, have been inscribed in our hearts and our memories. The memorials that have been erected here and that are now being built to immortalize the heroic feats of the Soviet and Mongolian troops are a tribute to and an expression of profound respect for the heroes of the Halhin River battles.

It is symbolic that the victory monument that is being dedicated in this ceremony was erected near the command post from which G. K. Zhukov, troop commander, directed the joint combat operations of the Soviet and Mongolian

troops. He later became a renowned marshal, was named Hero of the Soviet Union four times, and Hero of the MPR.

The monument's design was developed jointly by a Mongolian and Soviet collective consisting of the sculptors A. N. Burganov and T. Amgalan and the architects L. V. Misozhnikov and D. Choyjiljab; it was erected by renowned Soviet and Mongolian construction workers. Many Soviet and Mongolian organizations contributed a great deal to the creation of the monument.

Today the Museum of Combat Glory is opening its doors; it contains relics and exhibits that graphically illustrate the heroic deeds of the Soviet and Mongolian soldiers.

I would like to express my deep gratitude to the Soviet and Mongolian organizations, the labor collectives, builders, architects, and everyone who had a hand in creating this monument honoring the Halhin River victory and in building the Museum of Combat Glory.

Comrades!

The decree issued by the MPRP Central Committee on the preparations for and celebration of the 45th anniversary of the victory of Soviet and Mongolian troops over Japanese aggressors at the Halhin River stresses that this victory destroyed the aggressor's far-reaching strategic plans to seize the Mongolian People's Republic, to wipe out the revolutionary gains of the Mongolian people, and to gain an advantageous staging area for an attack on the Soviet Union in order to implement more joint plans with Hitler's Germany and Fascist Italy.

The crushing defeat of select units of the armed forces of militaristic Japan near the Halhin River at the hands of Soviet and Mongolian troops was a decisive blow not just against Japanese militarism. It had a sobering effect on aggressive circles of imperialism and international reaction as a whole, and was one of the key reasons behind imperialist Japan's failure to take military action against the Soviet Union during the difficult years of the Soviet people's battle against Hitler and Fascism.

The joint victory at the Halhin River is now an unfading chapter in the history of Mongolian-Soviet friendship, the solid foundations of which were laid by the great Lenin and the leader of the Mongolian revolution, Sukhe Bator. The victory provided clear evidence of the unfailing strength of the Leninist friendship between our peoples and the fighting alliance of their armed forces. The CPSU and the MPRP were the organizational and inspirational force behind the Soviet-Mongolian victory at the Halhin River.

In 1945, during the final stage of the second world war, the Soviet Army, together with units of Mongolian troops, struck a crushing blow against the crack Kwantung army of militaristic Japan, an ally of Fascist Germany. This victory inspired the peoples of Asia to step up their national liberation campaign and it served as an important factor in the triumph of the people's revolution in China and in other countries.

Mongolian and Soviet soldiers of today's generation are continuing and developing the glorious traditions of military fraternity. As in the past, the Soviet Union is helping a great deal to strengthen the MPR's defensive capability. Today the Mongolian People's Army, equipped with first-class modern combat technology and arms, and in close cooperation with the glorious Soviet Army, is vigilantly defending our socialist Homeland.

Mongolian-Soviet friendship, forged in the fire of battle, is growing stronger every year through joint labor.

The Halhin River, where valiant Soviet and Mongolian soldiers fought selflessly for our just cause, has now become an arena of creative labor by representatives of our fraternal peoples of today's generation.

With the help of the Soviet Union, a large, highly mechanized state farm with modern, well-designed farm center has been built here; one of the first production complexes in our country where intensive fattening of cattle is carried out on an industrial basis is in operation here; and tens of thousands of hectares of virgin land have been developed.

The fraternal assistance from the Soviet Union and the all-round cooperation between our countries makes it possible to meet larger and increasingly complex goals for the development of the MPR's economy and increasing its efficiency, and for raising the standard of living of the Mongolian people. All of these gains are the result of the close, fraternal friendship between the Marxist-Leninist vanguards of our peoples, the MPRP and the CPSU, and they represent socialist internationalism in action.

The results of the meeting between our country's party and state leaders, comrade Y. Tsedenbal and comrade K. U. Chernenko, in February of this year once again confirm the vast prospects for further development of the fraternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship and all-round cooperation.

At this time the Mongolian people are once again expressing their sincere gratitude to the great Soviet people and their Leninist Communist Party for their internationalist assistance in our country's socialist construction and in strengthening its defensive capability.

Comrades!

The events at the Halhin River provided the ultimate confirmation of the invincibility of the new socialist world and demonstrated the inevitable fate of the aggressive policies and military adventurism of imperialism. The historical lesson provided by the Halhin River victory indicates that we must be as vigilant as possible against the schemes of imperialism, militarism, and reaction. This is extremely important today with the growing nuclear danger and the increasing threat to universal peace.

The serious complication of the international situation today is the result of the aggressive course aimed at confrontation with the socialist world and at accelerating the arms race that is being pursued by reactionary imperialist circles, first and foremost the United States.

The current U.S. administration has declared a "crusade" against countries of socialist cooperation and is resorting to all sorts of sanctions and discriminatory measures and it is expanding various subversive and provocative measures against sovereign states and peoples. The most dangerous and destabilizing step was the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe at the end of last year. The efforts of the United States to extend the arms race to outer space are an ominous threat to all mankind.

The dangerous development of events in Asia and the Far East is a source of serious concern. The United States is trying to ignite new conflicts in these areas. Militaristic and revanchist trends in Japan are rapidly gaining influence and its ruling circles are being drawn more and more into Washington's global military plans. Military and strategic cooperation between the United States, Japan, and South Korea is growing more active. The situation is being aggravated by closer ties between imperialist and hegemonistic forces that are based on anti-communism and anti-Sovietism.

Under these conditions there is no more important task than fighting to preserve and strengthen universal peace and international security, to avert a nuclear catastrophe and curb the arms race, and to reduce military conflicts and strengthen trust among states.

These are the goals of the active foreign policy being pursued by the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation. Our party and the MPR government, together with all the fraternal parties and governments of CEMA member countries, wholly support the complex of constructive, peaceful proposals and initiatives put forward by the CPSU and the Soviet state.

We are also totally in favor of the reciprocal measures taken by the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries to maintain the defensive capability of our alliance at the necessary level.

The unshakable resolve of countries of socialist cooperation to continue in the future to pursue a consistent peaceful foreign policy and to fight with all peoples to develop mutually beneficial international cooperation that is based on equal rights is clearly expressed in the documents issued at the economic summit meeting of CEMA member countries.

Our country is also striving to make a contribution to the peoples' campaign for universal peace and security. Our initiative to sign a nonaggression pact banning the use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific, as well as the recent proposal to include the question of the peoples' right to peace on the agenda of the upcoming 34th Session of the UN General Assembly, are expressions of this desire.

Our party and the MPR government will continue in the future to direct all their efforts toward promoting the common peaceful goals of countries of socialist cooperation and strengthening the foundation of peace and security.

Permit me, dear comrades, to congratulate all of you once again on the 45th anniversary of the victory at the Halhin River and to wish you good health, happiness, and prosperity.

Glory to the MPRP and the CPSU!

Let the indissoluble friendship and fighting unity of the Mongolian and Soviet people flourish for all time!

Eternal glory to the heroes of the Halhin River!

Long live peace throughout the world!

Comrades J. Batmonh and I. M. Tret'yakov cut the ribbons, which marked the symbolic opening of the monument.

In the central part of the monument are the figures of two border patrols protecting the sacred borders of the Homeland. Pictures of the great battle are shown against a background that is in the shape of our flags. The scenes depict the glorious Mongolian cavalry, tanks in a cloud of smoke, airplanes, and cannons. The soldiers are marching in an attack, led by commanders carrying banners. The enemy will not make it through. On the other side of the monument is a figure of a young woman symbolizing the Motherland. A star symbolizing the inviolability of our friendship crowns a column that rises toward the sky.

A wreath-laying ceremony was then held. Wreaths were presented from the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, the MPR Council of Ministers, the MPR Ministry of Defense, the MPR Ministry of Public Security, the Committee of the Veteran Promoters of the Revolutionary Struggle under the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, Soviet delegations participating in the festivities marking the 45th anniversary of the victory at the Halhin River, the Dornod Aymag Party Committee, the executive committee of the aymag assembly of people's deputies, participants in the Mongolian and Soviet young people's march and rally, and workers from Soviet General Construction Trust No 3, who participated in the erection of the monument.

Then the party and government leaders, delegations, and honored guests from the Soviet Union went to the Museum of Combat Glory, which was built in the Sumber somon center.

Comrades J. Batmonh and I. M. Tret'yakov cut the red ribbon and opened the museum.

D. Dorj, captain of the team that spent many days running a course covering sites of combat glory along a route between Ulaanbaatar and the Halhin River, gave comrade J. Batmonh a report on the results of the run and a handful of the hallowed soil from Altanbulag and Kyahta, the cradle of the People's Revolution, to be kept in the new museum.

After viewing the museum's exhibits, which tell of the combat feats of the Soviet and Mongolian soldiers in the battles at the Halhin River in 1939, the party and government leaders and guests signed the Book of Honored Guests.

They wrote: "We were deeply moved by the exhibits displayed in the Museum of Combat Glory, which was opened on this historic site on the 45th anniversary of the victory of Soviet and Mongolian troops over Japanese aggressors. The museum's rich exhibition graphically portrays the military cooperation between the armies of our two countries in the violent battles against the Japanese samurais, and the heroic feats of our brave soldiers. This museum, which tells of the history of the Halhin River battles, will be an important new propaganda center for Mongolian-Soviet friendship and military cooperation between our armed forces. We are sure that this museum will make an important contribution to educating our country's workers and the younger generation in the spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism, and loyalty to the sacred Mongolian-Soviet friendship.

"We offer hearty congratulations to the construction workers, architects, and all the creative workers who participated directly in the creation of this fine museum.

"Long live the friendship and military cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and their armed forces!

"Glory to the heroes of the Halhin River!"

Then the party and government leaders and honored guests visited the command post at Hamardaba, from which troop commander G. K. Zhukov directed the joint combat operations of the Soviet and Mongolian troops.

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AGRICULTURE

INTERVIEW ON CURRENT STAGE OF AGRICULTURAL WORK, RESEARCH PUBLISHED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Sep 84 p 3

[Interview with B. Badamjab, MPR deputy minister of agriculture, by NOVOSTI MONGOLII correspondent I. Borhondoy; date and place not specified: "Intensification of the Sector--Socialist Integration in Action"]

[Text] Today it is impossible to name an area where one cannot see the tangible fruits of the diverse cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples. The USSR has provided broad and varied fraternal assistance in the development of agriculture, a basic sector of the MPR's national economy. Our correspondent I. Borhondoy interviewed B. Badamjab, MPR deputy minister of agriculture.

[Question] Tell us, please, about agriculture in the MPR at its contemporary stage of development.

[Answer] Agriculture is still a basic sector of our country's economy. It accounts for one-fourth of the national income, one-third of all fixed production capital, and over 60 percent of the country's export resources. Fifty-four percent of all the workers employed in the physical production sphere work in this sector.

As a result of consistent measures taken by the MPRP and the MPR government, especially in recent years, the material and technical base of agriculture has been strengthened considerably. In the 7th Five-Year Plan alone fixed production capital (including livestock) has increased by 2 billion tugriks.

Today in Mongolia there are 255 agricultural cooperatives, 47 state farms, 14 fodder farms, and other production units. State farms are the primary suppliers of grain and other farm produce and they account for a large part of the farmland; the country has a total of 1,165,000 hectares of farmland. A considerable portion (70 percent) of the farmland is sown to grain crops.

Relatively new sectors of agriculture, such as field fodder production, irrigation farming, mechanized dairy farming, and fine-fleeced sheep farming, among others, are undergoing successful development. The traditional Mongolian sector of livestock grazing is also being improved.

We can be justifiably proud that the gains that have been made in agriculture in our country are tied to the fraternal internationalist aid from and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation. They have provided invaluable assistance in the construction of agricultural projects, in supplying equipment and fertilizers, developing virgin lands, strengthening the fodder base, improving breeding operations, and more.

[Question] Could you please tell us about the agricultural projects that have been built with the help of the USSR?

[Answer] In the past 2 decades the USSR has acted as a general contractor and provided technical and economic support to help build and put into operation 21 state farms, 4 fodder farms, 2 agricultural cooperatives, 24 mixed feed plants, over 120 engineering-type irrigation systems, and 21 mechanized dairy farms, among other projects.

The projects built with the help of the USSR are highly productive farms that employ modern soil protection methods at all stages of the production cycle. Noticeable gains have been made by these farms in the first three years of the current five-year plan. Compared to the preceding three years of the 6th Five-Year Plan, gross production of grain at state farms built with the help of the USSR as a general contractor increased by a factor of 1.8, potato production increased by 17 percent, and meat production increased by 9 percent. There was an increase in the productivity of each hectare sown to grain and potatoes, and the yield of meat per head of sheep also rose.

During the 7th Five-Year Plan definite gains have been made in the operation of mechanized dairy farms.

In 1983 farms built with the help of the USSR as a whole accounted for 58 percent of the grain production, 48 percent of the potatoes produced, 50 percent of the vegetables, 54 percent of the meat, 87 percent of the milk, and 56 percent of the sheep's wool, that is, they provided half of the gross production in the state agricultural sector.

[Question] Seed production has undergone considerable development in our country in recent years. Tell us, please, about the work being done in the MPR to develop our own base for seed production.

[Answer] The Ministry of Agriculture views substantial improvements in seed production as the most accessible reserve for increasing the gross production of agricultural crops, especially grain and fodder crops.

Some specific work has been done in this direction in recent years: a network of scientific research institutions has been established, testing units have been set up and seed farms have been created, where we have followed the example of the Soviet Union to set up a contemporary material and technical base for cleaning, drying, and storing seed grain.

Last year a seed-cleaning and drying complex was completed at the "Darhan" experimental production farm of the Plant Industry and Farming Scientific Research Institute. There are plans to build seed production bases at the

Halhin River and Ulaangom experimental agricultural stations. The measures that are being taken will make it possible to make substantial improvements in seed quality by the end of the next five-year plan.

[Question] What problems are Soviet and Mongolian scientists working on together at this time?

[Answer] Soviet specialists are making a huge contribution to the development of the Special Long-Range Program to Develop Agriculture and Improve the Supply of Food to the MPR Population up to the Year 2000.

The program calls for further development and greater efficiency in all sectors of agriculture, an increase in production and improved product quality, and creation of the necessary state reserves for all the most important types of agricultural products and raw materials.

This huge volume of work would be inconceivable without extensive scientific research and the introduction of scientific developments into agricultural production. Soviet scientists provide a great deal of assistance to our scientists and specialists in carrying out this important work. In 1984 Soviet scientists are participating in research that is being carried out on 11 different topics, including farming, fodder production, beef and dairy cattle production, sheep farming, and veterinary science.

I will describe a few of these studies. At the Plant Industry and Farming Scientific Research Institute Soviet scientists and their Mongolian colleagues are focusing their primary attention on the cultivation of clean fallow fields using flat plows, the agrotechnology involved in growing a second crop after a field has lain fallow, and norms and time periods for sowing grain crops. A crop rotation schedule has been established. This year for the first time the institute has begun using small-scale equipment, units have been set up for hybridization and preliminary and competitive testing of plant varieties, using 6 promising varieties obtained through plant breeding work at the Plant Industry and Plant Breeding Scientific Research Institute of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

A great deal of research is also being done at the Animal Husbandry Scientific Research Institute imeni J. Sambuu, including studies on developing semi-coarse fleeced sheep to be used for meat and lard; on the productivity, economic, and biological indicators of purebred and crossbred beef cattle obtained by crossing Mongolian cattle with Kazakh white, Hereford, and Kalmyk bulls. Soviet and Mongolian scientists at this institute are engaged in developments in a large number of other areas. Our goal is to see that scientific developments are put into practice in production as quickly as possible.

[Question] In conclusion, could you tell us what position agriculture will occupy in the "Socialist Mongolia" exhibit that will be held during MPR Days in the Buryat ASSR?

[Answer] Agriculture, as a basic sector of the national economy, will be represented in one of the sections of the exhibit. Successes in agriculture and the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union in its development will be the

basic theme of a photo exhibit. In addition, several varieties of grain that are being cultivated on a large scale in our country and that are enjoying a great deal of well-deserved popularity among our grain-growers will be on display. A Mongolian Agriculture Day will also be held within the framework of MPR Days in Ulan-Ude.

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AGRICULTURE

GROWTH IN HOG FARMING NOTED

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 4 Sep 84 1407 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Sep (MONTSAME) -- Hog farming, one of the most important forms of subsidiary farming, is undergoing successful development in Mongolia. Broad introduction of contemporary scientific and technical achievements, the development of farming, and a stronger fodder base are contributing to this growth.

Today it is not only state farms and agricultural cooperatives that are engaged in hog farming, but dozens of industrial enterprises and economic organizations and institutions. Every year they raise about 35,000 hogs and produce thousands of tons of pork.

The decree issued by the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers in 1977 "On Some Measures to Develop Hog and Poultry Farming" has played an important role in stepping up hog farming. For example, the decree outlines measures for strengthening the material base of hog farming in the country, improving the supply of feed for these animals, and increasing the production of pork. As a result, in recent years the number of hogs has increased more than 3-fold and the number of breeding sows has increased 4-fold. The development of hog farming is playing an important role in expanding the assortment of meat products and in meeting the public's demand for food.

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2 May 1985

AGRICULTURE

VALUE OF BUCKTHORN PLANTS DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 Sep 84 p 4

[Article by D. Jabon]

[Text] Our country has a wealth of plant and animal life. The problem of rational utilization and protection of our natural resources is an important task facing the state. The traditional environmental protection month that is held every year from 15 September to 15 October contributes to the resolution of this problem.

The buckthorn is quite a common plant in Mongolia. Its fruit is a valuable, vitamin-rich product that is used extensively in the medicine, vitamin, and confectionary industries. In connection with this, the demand for buckthorn berries is growing every year.

There are buckthorn bushes growing over almost 30,000 hectares in the MPR. The largest tracts are found in Dzabhan, Selenge, Ubs, and Hobd aymags. These plants could yield many thousands of tons of delicious berries. Unfortunately, however, up until now the wild thickets have been drastically underutilized. A significant portion of the berries spoil and this valuable resource goes unused.

Poorly organized harvest of the berries, lack of centralized procurement organizations, and widely scattered wild thickets that are hard to reach all result in a significant loss for the national economy. Livestock grazing, haying, and fires among the buckthorn tracts contribute to major losses in the productivity of the natural thickets. Improper harvesting of the berries resulting in damage to the shrubs and branches is another source of serious problems. This is seen especially in areas where the bushes are not protected at all. In the winter and early spring these buckthorn thickets have quite a forlorn appearance, and the bushes look naked. Naturally, next year's harvest from these shrubs will have nothing to offer, even though the buckthorn should bear fruit every year. When this barbaric harvesting method is used, the shrub yields berries only after a year or two, when fruit-bearing shoots grow back.

The damage caused by poorly organized exploitation of the berry tracts is aggravated by the fact that the bushes that are most valuable in economic terms are the ones that suffer the most from the poor treatment. As a result, observations of tracts made over several years have established that berries

were almost never harvested from low-yield plants, and therefore they did not have any broken branches.

At the same time, there are bushes growing nearby that yield berries with an average weight of 0.134 - 0.316 g and every year are subject to intensive harvesting by berry-pickers, as a result of which their branches are seriously damaged. Thus, a situation develops in which the best conditions are artificially created for low-yield bushes with small berries to be protected and multiply. As we can see, the poorly organized harvest of buckthorn berries results in negative selection.

It is, of course, important to preserve the most valuable types of buckthorn bushes. In connection with this it is necessary to expand research to identify and select the best, most promising buckthorn varieties.

The most acceptable and easiest approach is to prohibit careless, disorganized harvesting of the berries, monitor the exploitation of buckthorn thickets, and hold violators accountable.

Educational work among the population to explain the advantages of treating valuable plants such as buckthorn with care should also play an important role.

With the aim of protecting and expanding existing natural buckthorn thickets, it would make sense to designate these areas as nature reserves.

Buckthorns should be cared for by a single master who is strict, careful, and skilled.

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2 May 1985

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL PLANNING DETAILED

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 20 Sep 84 1352 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Sep (MONTSAME) -- The city of Suhbaatar, located on the MPR's northern border with the Soviet Union, is experiencing a renaissance: construction workers have already started to carry out the general plan for the city's development up to the year 2000.

The general plan for the development of Suhbaatar was worked out by the Ulaanbaatar Agricultural Planning Institute. Every year the institute's collective draws up over 400 plans for the social and economic development of Mongolia's rural areas. These include plans for production projects, such as dairy farms, fodder procurement shops, and machinery repair bases. The institute focuses a great deal of attention on providing public services and amenities in rural areas and on developing social, cultural, and domestic-use projects.

In the last five-year plan, plans drawn up at the institute were used to build 4 fodder procurement shops, each with an annual capacity of 15,000-20,000 tons of feed, and 20 dairy farms with 400 cows each; dozens of farms, shops, and elevators were rebuilt, which did a great deal to help increase the output of agricultural products.

The poultry factories in Ulaanbaatar and Darhan are now being expanded, as a result of which their capacity will be doubled.

The Agricultural Planning Institute is doing a great deal of work to introduce advanced methods used in fraternal socialist countries in the area of rural construction. This year 10 progressive methods were chosen for incorporation. These include organization of a method [words indistinct] which has had a great economic effect and has cut consumption of materials and labor input in half. A creative approach, taking into account the specific features of Mongolia's rural areas, to the advanced labor methods used in fraternal socialist countries has played a role in ensuring that the plans worked out by the institute help make qualitative improvements in construction and installation work in rural Mongolia.

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AGRICULTURE

MINISTER REPORTS ON MONGOLIAN WATER MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 Sep 84 p 2

[Article by B. Bars, MPR minister of water management: "The Development of Water Management in the MPR"]

[Text] Intensive development of water management and the strengthening of its material and technical base are major achievements in the socialist transformation of the MPR.

The development of water management is of exceptional importance in our country, especially in terms of ensuring a steady rise in agricultural production and developing and expanding a fodder base for animal husbandry. Therefore, from the very beginning of the people's power in Mongolia a great deal of attention has been given to irrigation of pasturelands.

Hydrogeological operations were begun as early as 1925 by the MPR State Committee for Science in conjunction with the USSR Academy of Sciences. At the request and invitation of the MPR government, in 1932 a Soviet geological survey expedition started building pits wells in dry pasturelands and grazing areas and shaft wells in settlements.

In January 1938 a government decree created the Water Supply Department under the Ministry of Animal Husbandry and Farming; this laid the foundation for the creation and further development of water management in the republic.

The major changes that took place in the country's social and economic life in the 1940s--the transition to a new stage in the development of socialism--helped strengthen the material and technical base of water management.

In the 1st Five-Year Plan (1948-1952) water management began to develop in accordance with long-range plans to develop the country's national economy and culture. During these years our water management organizations used their own resources to build pit wells with mechanized hoists, shaft wells, and irrigation systems.

In the 1960s, in connection with the triumph of socialist production relations in agriculture and the country's transition to a new stage in the construction

of a material and technical base for socialism, the sector underwent further intensive development.

During the 3rd Five-Year Plan (1961-1965) pasturelands covering 132.7 million hectares were surveyed, their fodder resources were determined, water availability was established, and plans were drawn up for irrigating every farm. During this period a total of 7 million hectares of pastureland was irrigated, over 660 hectares of irrigated land was put into operation, and construction began on some major irrigation systems (the Gulin system in Gobi-Altay Aymag and the Boro nuur system in Tob Aymag).

During the next two five-year plans a total of 13,500 engineering-type watering stations were built, along with irrigation systems covering over 8000 hectares of land. The country's pasture and fodder resources were determined, along with water availability in each aymag, agricultural cooperative, and state farm; and detailed studies were made of the construction of irrigation systems in areas where irrigation farming might be possible.

During this time the production base of water management grew even stronger, labor organization improved, and the level of training of the national labor force rose. A number of important measures were carried out to improve the utilization of water management installations and to make rational use of and conserve water resources. For example, the MPR Water Code was ratified and the State Service for the Utilization and Conservation of Water Resources was established.

There was an even greater increase in the volume of water management construction and survey and prospecting work in the 6th Five-Year Plan. In 1980 the volume of construction and installation work and survey and prospecting operations increased by a factor of 2.3 over 1970, and by a factor of 1.5 over 1975.

As a result of fulfilling the goals set by the party and government, water management in the MPR has become an independent sector and one of the most important elements of the national economy.

The volume of work performed by water management organizations now in 20 days is equal to the average annual level performed in the 1960s. Compared to the 1960s, the number of drilling rigs and machines has increased by a factor of 5.4, the number of excavation machines and mechanisms has increased by a factor of 4.8, and the volume of transport equipment has increased by a factor of 15.1; 88.1 percent of all the drilling operations are mechanized, along with 90.7 percent of the excavation work, 73.8 percent of the concrete operations, and 63.9 percent of the materials handling work.

The state allocates huge funds for the development of water management. Capital investments for water management measures in the 6th Five-Year Plan were 1.4 times greater than in the 5th Five-Year Plan, and they will double in the current five-year plan.

The Water Management Planning and Surveying Scientific Research Institute that was created in 1965 carries out all types of research and develops various plans for water management.

All-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries plays an important role in the intensive development of water management in the MPR.

Since the very first days of people's power in the MPR, the Soviet Union has been providing invaluable assistance in the development of water management. Technical aid from the Soviet Union is being used in planning, surveying, and scientific research work; it is being used to help irrigate pasturelands, supply water to cities and settled areas, irrigate farmland, and strengthen the material and technical base of water management organizations in the MPR. Soviet construction organizations have built machinery repair shops for the Bayanhongor Water Management Administration, water management production bases in Suhbaatar, Oborhangay, and Dornogobi aymags, and a water management vocational-technical school in Arbayheer; they have also done a great deal of work to irrigate pasturelands and to supply water to settlements in agricultural cooperatives and state farms. Modern irrigation systems such as the "Harhir," "Ulaantolgoy," and "Dzuunhar" systems have been built.

In 1979 direct ties were established between the water management ministries of the MPR and the RSFSR. Measures are being carried out within the framework of these ties to improve planning and survey work, to raise the technical level of planning, construction, and utilization of water management projects, and to coordinate methods used in planning, accounting, and reporting.

During the current five-year plan all-round cooperation between the MPR and the USSR in the area of water management is continuing to expand. The amount of Soviet assistance in water management will almost double over that provided in the previous five-year plan. Soviet construction organizations will erect the large "Baruunturun" and "Tsagaantolgoy" irrigation systems that will cover a total area of 3000 hectares.

Since 1957 the Hungarian People's Republic has also been helping with the development of water management in the MPR. Since 1957 over 400 shaft wells have been built in pastures, cities, and settlements and water prospecting and survey operations have been carried out. Hungary provides materials, equipment, instruments, and sprinklers. Hungarian specialists have contributed to comprehensive geophysical surveys for water in large tracts of pastureland and to the development of a General Plan for the comprehensive utilization and conservation of water resources in the MPR, regional plans for the comprehensive utilization and conservation of water resources in the Herlen and Hobd river basins, in the basin of the Great Lakes, technical and economic studies on diverting water from the Herlen River into southern Mongolia, and the plan for the Herlen-Bayanulaan irrigation system in Hentiy Aymag that covers an area of 1300 hectares. In the current five-year plan technical and economic assistance from Hungary will help build an irrigation system covering 1000 hectares in Dornod Aymag.

In accordance with plans for scientific and technical cooperation between our organizations and organizations in the Soviet Union and Hungary, a great deal of scientific research is being carried out, the successful conclusion of which will help solve many water management problems in the MPR.

Our country's water management agency has been a full member of the Conference of Directors of Water Management Agencies of CEMA member countries since 1963. Methodological materials developed by the conference at a high technical level have helped resolve many of our country's water management problems.

The Basic Directions in the Development of the National Economy and Culture of the MPR for 1981-1985 stipulate that water management agencies should irrigate 12 million hectares of new pastureland, increase the total area of engineering-type irrigation systems by a factor of 1.9-2 over 1980, create 1000 hectares of irrigated crop land, and irrigate 6000 hectares of natural haying land. In this five-year plan major irrigation systems will be built at the "Baruunturun" state farm in Ubs Aymag, the "Tsagaantolgoi" state farm in Selenge Aymag, the "Harhorin" state farm in Oborhangay Aymag, in Erdeneburen somon in Hobd Aymag, and Bayantumen somon in Dornod Aymag.

Furthermore, in addition to a sharp increase in the area of irrigated farmland and pastureland, it will become even more important to increase the economic efficiency of water management projects that are in operation and to make rational use of water resources and protect them from pollution.

With the aim of fulfilling the goals set by the party and government, the country's water management organizations are taking effective measures to increase production capacities, improve the organization of their operations, increase the efficient utilization of work time, mechanisms, and equipment, spread socialist competition, and introduce progressive methods and technology on a broad scale.

Thanks to the selfless labor of water management workers, in the first 3 years of the current five-year plan a total of 5.8 million hectares of pastureland have been irrigated and irrigations systems covering 5632 hectares have been built and put into operation.

Consolidating the gains they have made and supported by the all-round assistance from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, our country's water management workers are working with a great upsurge in political and labor activity and are striving to meeting the 60th anniversary of the 3rd MPRP Congress and the Proclamation of the MPR in a fitting way.

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AGRICULTURE

DEVELOPMENT OF TIMBER, ALLIED INDUSTRIES DESCRIBED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 Sep 84 p 2

[Article by D. Tseden, MPR minister of forestry and woodworking industry:
"Years of Formation and Development"]

[Text] Sixty years have passed since the 3rd MPRP Congress was held in 1924 and proclaimed the general course of noncapitalist development for our country.

Carrying out the decisions of the 3rd MPRP Congress, that same year the People's Great Hural proclaimed the formation of the Mongolian People's Republic and issued decrees on state organization of the economy, agriculture, and culture. Among the first decrees of the young socialist state was the decision to create a state timber industry. In 1924 four state forest areas were created and the Forestry Department was established under the MPR Ministry of the Economy.

Sixty years have passed since then. For the forestry sector, as for the entire republic, these were years of formation and development, creative research, and intense labor. It was necessary to create production capacities and labor collectives, to develop forestry technology, and finally, to meet the country's priority needs for lumber and wood products, all in a historically short period of time.

Our country has at its disposal relatively large usable reserves of mature and overmature forests. The area covered by forests (according to data from 1 January 1984) totals 12.5 million hectares; conifers account for 83 percent of the forests, with larch the predominant variety. The mountain forest tracts play an important role in water and soil protection. Approximately two-thirds of all the forest area is located on slopes with an incline of 16 degrees or more. In connection with the harsh continental climate, the forest tracts are found primarily on northern slopes.

The available timber in forests that are located in technologically accessible areas is estimated to be about 2.8 million cubic meters. These resources are relatively large for a country with a population of 1.8 million, and this has made it possible for us to develop forestry and woodworking industry on a solid base and to meet the growing needs of the state and the population for lumber materials and wood products.

Today the forestry sector in the MPR accounts for about one-sixth of the gross national product. This sector includes forestry, the timber and woodworking industry, and hunting.

The MPR Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry has under its jurisdiction over 50 enterprises and organizations. They include hunting organizations, timber management enterprises, woodworking plants and combines, match and furniture factories, enterprises engaged in the production of yurt frames, carts, and barrels, a state farm for raising fur-bearing animals, a deer farm, a scientific research and planning institute with a forest management expedition, and educational institutions.

Forestry workers are meeting the 60th anniversary of the forestry sector in the MPR with strong labor indicators. The volume of lumber procurements has reached 2.2 million cubic meters and forestation planting operations have been carried out over an area of 3600 hectares. In the past 15 years the annual gross industrial output and services in the sector have increased by a factor of 1.5, lumber exports have increased by a factor of 1.7, and carpentry and construction products have increased by a factor of 3.6. Labor productivity has risen by 50 percent. Over the past 5-6 years there has been a 10-fold increase in forest plantation operations.

This high rate of development in the forestry sector, as in the rest of the MPR's economy, has been made possible by our country's active participation in socialist economic integration among CEMA member countries and assimilation with fraternal socialist countries, primarily the USSR, in economic and cultural spheres.

The foundation of the forestry and woodworking industry in the MPR was established through fruitful scientific, technical, and economic cooperation between our country and other states of socialist cooperation, primarily the Soviet Union. This foundation includes lumber and woodworking enterprises, a furniture and cardboard combine, and a machinery repair plant.

Enterprises built and operated with technical and economic assistance from the USSR have played a key role in the development of forestry and woodworking industry; they include the Buguntay and Selenge timber management enterprises, the Tosontsengel and Suhbaatar woodworking combines, the Ulaanbaatar Carpentry Goods and Built-In Furniture Plant, and the Dulanhan Timber Transshipment Base. These enterprises account for almost one-half of the entire industrial production in the sector. They also play a leading role in introducing new methods and technology and progressive labor and production organization techniques. Labor productivity at these enterprises is 1.5 times higher than the sector average.

Forestry has undergone considerable development. Aerial afforestation inspections and photographs taken from space have been used to compile maps of the forest reserves. With the technical assistance of the USSR, a forest management expedition has been organized, along with a aerial forest and steppe fire protection center. In 1983 the first laboratory in the MPR for determining the quality of tree seeds began operation. The foundation has been laid for mechanizing labor-intensive operations in forestry.

A system for training workers, professional staff, and engineering and technical personnel for the sector has been created to meet the industry's needs; this system includes vocational-technical schools, other technical schools, the forestry department at the Agriculture Institute, the woodworking department at the Polytechnical Institute, and courses where forestry and timber industry workers can improve their skills.

The Great Gobi Preserve has been created, and deer breeding and a state farm for raising fur-bearing animals have been organized, along with hunting and game-shooting for foreign tourists.

The sector is involved in a wide range of activities, from protecting rare animal species, logging and planting forests, to the production of furniture, plywood, cardboard, and carpentry articles. The list of goods produced by the sector includes school desks, door and window frames, planting material for green belts and forest cultivation, as well as antler preparations, meat, and fur from wild animals and animals bred at special farms.

Our primary achievement, however, on the eve of this anniversary is that we have managed to create solid collectives at our enterprises and train skilled personnel for all the key areas of specialization. Soviet educational institutions, especially the Leningrad Forestry Engineering Academy imeni S. M. Kirov, and vocational-technical schools and Soviet specialists working at our forestry industry enterprises have played an invaluable role in training a national labor force of workers and engineering and technical personnel.

Our leading workers and winners of the competition to meet the 60th anniversary of the sector with fitting labor results are the treasured reserve of the sector's working class. They include B. Dashtsebeg, Hero of Labor of the MPR and master instructor at the Buguntay Timber Management Enterprise; C. Tuchin, Hero of Labor of the MPR and leader of a combined lumber brigade at the Sharyngol Timber Management Enterprise; S. Deshan, forest cultivation specialist at the Ubs Forestry and Hunting Enterprise; L. Changas, S. Byambasuren, and S. Barbold, logging truck drivers at the Buguntay Timber Management Enterprise; D. Renchinsambuu, logging tractor operator and repeated winner of professional competitions; H. Jugdernamjil, forester at the Central Forestry and Hunting Enterprise; and many others.

The collectives of the Dzabhan and Dzuunharin forestry and hunting enterprises, the Hujirt Woodworking Enterprise, and the Buguntay and Selenge timber management enterprises are showing stable results in labor and in strengthening labor and industrial discipline.

The 18th MPRP Congress outlined the Basic Directions for further development of the national economy and culture in the 7th Five-Year Plan. The goals are primarily to ensure steady development of national production, increase its efficiency through continuous increases in labor productivity, introduce scientific and technical achievements and progressive methods, do everything possible to improve the quality of work in all sectors of the national economy and culture, make efficient use of production capacities, material, financial,

and manpower resources, and increase the country's economic potential and on this basis bring about a steady increase in the people's standard of living.

In this connection, the most important goals of the MPR's forestry industry are to complete comprehensive mechanization of the major operations, make substantial improvements in the utilization of equipment, machinery, and mechanisms, organize combined enterprises that would unite timber procurement operations with saw mill and woodworking operations, make rational use of forestry resources and lumber at all stages, from procurement to consumption in the national economy, and expand environmental protection measures and reforestation operations.

The labor gains that have been made by collectives of enterprises under the MPR Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry provide assurance that the sector will meet the goals set by the 18th MPRP Congress for the 7th Five-Year Plan and that it will create a reliable production base for further increases in production in its 7th decade.

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CSO: 1819/47

AGRICULTURE

IMPORTANCE OF PROTECTING FORESTRY RESOURCES

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 8 Oct 84 1516 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Oct (MONTSAME) -- Forests cover 10 percent of the territory of the MPR. These are primarily deciduous, cedar, and pine forests. Many kinds of animals live in the forests, including wild goats, musk deer, and elk, and valuable fur-bearing animals, such as sables, martens, and squirrels. The timber and woodworking industries account for a considerable portion of Mongolia's industrial production and exports.

For these reasons the MPR devotes a great deal of attention to the problem of preserving the forests and their inhabitants. An optimal combination of the interests of production and environmental protection and rational utilization of forest resources are questions that are constantly at the center of attention of Mongolian ecologists and activists of the Environmental Protection Association, which has thousands of members. Numerous plant nurseries and scientific research laboratories have been built in the country. During the first few years of the current five-year plan alone, forest planting and restoration operations have been carried out over an area of more than 60,000 hectares. Many problems are being worked out by Mongolian specialists in close cooperation with colleagues from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

In Mongolia a great deal of attention is given to protecting forests and pasturelands from fire. Ground and airborne firefighting detachments have been formed, and there are volunteer forest protection brigades. A great deal of work is done to inform the population, and limits are set on when forests can be visited. All these measures are an indication of the concern for protecting our forests, one of our natural riches.

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CSO: 1819/43

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

SOVIET TRACTOR OPERATORS--A large group of agricultural machinery operators from Krasnodar and Stavropol krays has arrived in our country. V. Golovan', engineer from the "Starominskiy" state farm and leader of the group, told our correspondent: "Almost 100 of our specialists will spend 2 months working on Mongolian farms. The basic task of the Soviet specialists is to ensure the smooth operation of the agricultural equipment during the intensive harvest period. In addition, each Soviet specialist has promised to help a least 5 local machinery operators improve their skills and at least 1 to become a master adjuster." [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Sep 84 p 2] 9967

CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

STUDENT CONSTRUCTION WORKERS--Second-year students from the Ulaanbaatar Agricultural Institute are working successfully on Ulaanbaatar Thermal and Electric Power Station No 4, which is being built with the help of the Soviet Union. In order to meet the 60th anniversary of the young people's newspaper DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN and the 12th World Youth Film Festival that will be held next year in Moscow with labor achievements, the members of the construction detachment have promised to complete work valued at 310,000 tugriks. By competing and working in two shifts, the detachment is successfully meeting its obligations. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Aug 84 p 2] 9967

STUDENTS BUILD BAKERY--Twenty-six members of the "Dzolbo" detachment from the Ulaanbaatar Light and Food Industry Technical School are working in Hishig-Ondor Somon in Bulgan Aymag. They are building a bakery. They have been divided into links and they have announced a competition. The results of the competition are summarized every 3-7 days. The members of the detachment are doing outstanding work. According to the preliminary results, the "Skorost'" [Speed] link led by N. Buyandeleger and the "Sila" [Strength] link led by M. Monhnemeh are leading the competition. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Aug 84 p 2] 9967

NEW COMBINE OPENS--A new construction materials combine has opened in Omnogobi Aymag. It consists of several shops that are equipped with up-to-date equipment. The combine will produce reinforced concrete and other products needed for the construction of new residential buildings, industrial structures, and agricultural projects. This is one of the first large construction industry enterprises in the Gobi region and special attention is being given to the economic development of this area during the current five-year plan. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Sep 84 p 1] 9967

NEW PLANT OPENS--A new plant for the production of asphalt and concrete has been put into operation in Hobd Aymag. The construction workers and their foreman N. Lhagbajab managed to meet their socialist obligations ahead of schedule and put the new enterprise into operation one month early, with a rating of "excellent." The Hobd construction workers dedicated their labor achievements to the upcoming 60th anniversary of the Proclamation of the MPR. The opening of the new plant means that transport workers and highway builders in this remote Mongolian aymag will be able to build a hard-surface highway in Hobd Aymag and connect the highways in the central and western Aymags. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Sep 84 p 2] 9967

CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRY

DEVELOPMENT OF DOMESTIC TRADE OUTLINED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by B. Sharabsambuu, MPR minister of trade and procurement: "For the Good of the People"]

[Text] Socialist trade in the MPR has played and is continuing to play a major role in realizing the MPRP's goals for steady improvements in the standard of living of our people at all stages in the construction of a new society.

At the beginning of the people's power in Mongolia, domestic trade was established in the form of consumer cooperatives. At the initiative and with the direct participation of D. Sukhe Bator, the founder of our party and the people's state, the Mongolian Central Cooperative was organized in December 1921; its functions included trade and procurement activities.

This was the foundation of socialist trade in Mongolia.

The establishment of domestic trade in Mongolian was the primary factor behind complete liberation of the country's economy from the influence of usurious foreign capital and the forging of economic independence, and later on it was of immense social and economic importance in the comprehensive development of the country's economy and socialist production, and in creating new socialist market relations.

All-round assistance from the Soviet Union played a special role in the development of socialist trade. On the basis of the first trade agreement between Mongolia and Soviet Russia, which was based on equal rights, the "Tsentrosoyuz" [Central Union], "Sibgostorg" [Siberian State Trade], and "Dal'gostorg" [Far East State Trade] associations provided us with a great deal of assistance during the first years of people's power; they played an important role in providing our country's workers with many different types of consumer goods, in promptly filling important state orders, in providing a large market for domestically produced goods, and they also helped wipe out the last traces of foreign commercial capital and promoted the successful development of national trade.

As the country's national economy developed, the need arose for an independent, complete state trade system. The party and government set the goal of developing state trade on an equal footing with cooperative trade. As a

result, by 1940, 90 percent of the retail trade in the country was carried out by national state and cooperative trade organizations. Thus, socialist trade emerged as a large independent sector of the national economy and entered a new stage in its development.

In the late 1950s socialist transformations in agriculture were completed and the development of virgin lands was being started. Successful development of domestic industry, further expansion of foreign trade with socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union, and an increase in the workers' monetary income made it possible to achieve a considerable rise in the retail goods turnover and in cooperative trade.

The 2nd Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee in 1958 adopted a decision to reorganize the existing cooperative trade system and to centralize trade in the hands of the state by creating the MPR Ministry of Trade and Procurement.

Today domestic trade in the MPR has two basic forms of development: state and cooperative agricultural trade. As of 1983 the state trade network was responsible for over 95 percent of the total retail goods turnover in the country, and cooperative agricultural trade accounted for the rest.

At the contemporary stage in the construction of socialism, with successful realization of the goal of transforming Mongolia from an agro-industrial into an industrial-agrarian country, the MPRP has proposed and is successfully implementing a broad program for social and economic development that is aimed at steadily increasing the physical well-being and cultural level of the Mongolian people.

The most important goal of trade has been, is, and will continue to be to meet the growing demands of the population.

In the past 20 years the retail goods turnover in state and cooperative trade has increased 3-fold. Today the turnover of goods in 20 days is equal to the total turnover of goods in all of 1940. The per capita sale of goods doubled between 1960 and 1980. During this same period the assortment of goods increased 10-fold. There was a significant increase in the sale of meat, dairy products, flour, flour products, potatoes, vegetables, and other food products to the public. The sale of finished products, semimanufactures, and household goods is rising steadily, which plays an important role in easing the amount of work people must do and in raising the standard of living.

As the people's standard of living rises, there is a steady increase in the sale of durable household goods. Between 1970 and 1983 the sale of refrigerators for every 1000 people increased 9-fold; the sale of vacuum cleaners had increased by a factor of 2.8; the sale of washing machines by a factor of 3.1; the sale of televisions had increased by a factor of 1.4; and the sale of motorcycles by a factor of 1.4.

The material and technical base of trade is being strengthened considerably. In the past 20 years fixed capital at trade enterprises has increased by a factor of 7.5.

A network of new stores and cafeterias that are fitted with modern equipment and employ progressive service methods has developed. In the past 3 years the stores' commercial area has increased by 10 percent and the seating available in cafeterias has increased by 12 percent. The trade centers that have been built in cities and settlements with the help of the Soviet Union occupy a special position here. They serve as a strong base for expanding commercial services to the public and for introducing advanced methods and progressive techniques.

Our trade system, which started out with two small shops, now has over 2000 modern stores, along with wholesale associations and bases.

One of the major achievements in providing commercial services to the public is the organization of self-service shops that are in continuous operation for livestock herders and rural workers in the majority of somons in the country.

The network of public eating facilities has undergone further development and over-all expansion; these facilities play an important role in saving time, increasing national labor productivity, and providing the workers with more free time. Between 1981 and 1983 there was a 10.3 percent increase in the number of cafeterias and restaurants and a 19 percent increase in the turnover of goods.

The state procurement system is constantly being improved in accordance with the demands of the national economy. Every year there is an increase in the volume and assortment of goods procured. Between 1940 and 1983 trade and procurement organizations doubled the assortment of goods procured, and there was an almost 3-fold increase in the volume of goods. This plays an important role in providing domestic industry with raw materials and supplies and in increasing the volume and assortment of exports.

A system has been created for training personal for the trade sector in institutions of higher education, technical schools, vocational-technical schools, and in courses here and in fraternal countries. Today every fifth worker in the trade sector has higher or secondary specialized education.

Cooperation with CEMA member countries in the area of domestic trade has an immense influence on the development of trade in our country. Graphic evidence of this can be seen in the modern self-service grocery store that was built in Ulaanbaatar as a gift from fraternal countries to the Mongolian people.

Our country's trade organizations are carrying out barter operations with corresponding trade organizations in the USSR, Vietnam, the GDR, and CSSR in the area of domestic trade and consumer cooperatives as they work to implement the measures outlined in the special long-range program for cooperation to meet the rational demands of the people in CEMA member countries for industrially-produced consumer goods.

Bilateral cooperation with fraternal countries of socialist cooperation is also developing successfully.

In the 7th Five-Year Plan the country's economy is developing at a rapid rate and the people's standard of living is rising steadily. On this basis there will be a 27 percent increase in the retail goods turnover in state and cooperative trade between 1981 and 1985.

Expanded production and improvements in the quality of consumer goods produced by domestic industrial and agricultural enterprises are taking on major importance in the development of the national economy. In 1940 domestically-produced industrial goods accounted for only 15 percent of the marketable goods, but now they account for almost 60 percent.

Today our socialist trade is the largest sector of the national economy and it plays an important role in meeting the growing material and spiritual needs of the workers and in the development of the country's economy.

Measures are being implemented consistently to improve the supply of food to the population, and in particular, measures are being taken to improve the delivery, storage, and sale of food products, to expand the sphere of services provided by public eating facilities and to increase the enterprises' own production of goods, and to create and develop subsidiary farming.

Marked changes have taken place in the procurement of potatoes and vegetables for winter storage. Many local meat and vegetable storage facilities and bakeries are being built and put into use.

A special comprehensive program is being worked out to develop agriculture and improve the supply of food to the population of the MPR; it will provide an organic connection between agricultural production and trade and other sectors of the national economy. The program calls for measures to increase the output of agriculture and the food industry and to improve the supply of food products to the population that are to be implemented throughout the country as a whole, and in the various cities, aymags, and somons; as a result of this program there will be a significant increase in the sale of meat, milk, vegetables, eggs, and other products.

Workers at public eating facilities are faced with some major tasks during the current five-year plan. According to the plan, there should be a 28.8 percent increase in the turnover of goods in the system. The goods produced by the enterprises themselves should increase by 33.4 percent.

One of the main goals facing trade is to meet the population's needs not only in quantitative terms, but in qualitative terms as well.

The task assigned to the trade sector by the 18th MPRP Congress--to turn the current five-year plan into a five-year plan distinguished by a high level of service--is being met successfully.

Progressive new methods are being put into practice extensively. The self-service method is playing an important role in improving retail trade; it creates the most favorable conditions for customers to select and purchase the necessary goods and it allows trade organizations to operate more efficiently.

Between 1980 and early 1984 the number of self-service stores and sections increased by 26.8 percent. Trade fairs and sales exhibitions are other forms of retail services for the workers that are undergoing broad development.

Movements such as that aimed at acquiring the title "Youth brigade with a high level of service" are also becoming widespread.

The comprehensive rationalization work that was done in the town of Dzuunmod, Tob Aymag, in 1982 and 1983 to rebuild existing trade enterprises increased the area of these enterprises. It is important that the reconstruction of enterprises is more efficient and less costly than the construction of new enterprises in terms of the additional commercial area obtained. The cost of 1 square meter of additional commercial area is one-third the cost of acquiring the same space by building a new store.

Workers in the trade sector are meeting our country's glorious jubilees--the 60th anniversary of the 3rd MPRP Congress and the Proclamation of the MPR--with major achievements in labor.

In the first half of 1984 trade and procurement administrations in all aymags and towns fulfilled the plan for the retail goods turnover. Services provided to the population are being improved and progressive sales methods are being introduced in rural areas.

Our trade organizations and their huge collective are directing all their efforts toward successful and consistent realization of the party's highest goal--social and economic development of the country for the good of the people.

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CSO: 1819/47

CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRY

NEW MEAT COMBINE OPENS

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 4 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Mongolian-Soviet relations are marked by deep mutual trust and cooperation between the two countries is distinguished by its large scale and great creative force. For example, during the current five-year plan alone help from the Soviet Union has been used to build and put into operation about 200 industrial, agricultural, scientific, and cultural projects and hundreds of thousands of square meters of living space. Yet another new enterprise has been added to this list: a meat combine has been put into operation in the city of Uliastay. In a 24-hour period the enterprise will produce 10 tons of meat, 830 kg of lard, 700 kg of bone meal, over 600 kg of various types of sausage products, and other meat products. The planned capacity of the combine is an annual output of products valued at 10 million tugriks.

In addition to the production facilities, there is an administration building, a livestock lot, a transformer substation, and other engineering structures. A centralized boiler plant will supply heat not only to the new enterprise, but also to the city's entire industrial district.

Graduates of technical schools and vocational-technical schools will work at the new enterprise. They have been trained at educational institutions not only in our country, but in the Soviet Union, the GDR, and Hungary.

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CSO: 1819/46

CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRY

LIGHT AND FOOD INDUSTRY OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Sep 84 p 2

[Interview with N. Dagbadorj, MPR first deputy minister of light and food industry, by NOVOSTI MONGOLII correspondent B. Indra; date and place not specified: "The First Sector of Contemporary Industry"]

[Text] Light and food industry in the MPR, the first sector of contemporary industry in the country, has travelled a glorious path of development and has become one of the major industrial sectors in the country's national economy.

Our correspondent B. Indra met with N. Dagbadorj, first deputy minister of light and food industry, and asked him to answer a few questions.

[Question] Tell us, please, about the development of light and food industry in the MPR and the role played by fraternal assistance from the USSR.

[Answer] Light and food industry is a highly developed sector in the MPR's national economic complex, and truly an industry that affects the people's welfare, since all of its operations are aimed at meeting the public's demands for consumer goods and food products.

The sector owes its rapid development to the selfless, fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union.

It seems to me that in order to understand the importance of aid from the Soviet Union in the development of light and food industry and the various stages of its development, one needs to take a look back at the historical path the sector has travelled.

In pre-revolutionary Mongolia there was no national industry as such. This new stage in the development of industry in the MPR began only in the 1930s when the pioneer in our industry, the industrial combine in Ulaanbaatar that was built with the technical and economic assistance of the USSR, opened, along with a wool-washing factory in Hatgal. To give you an idea of the level of industrial development, I can tell you that in 1934, when the industrial combine was put into operation, its fixed capital represented 75 percent of all the fixed capital in industry; it accounted for over 65 percent of all the workers in the state industrial sector and over 90 percent of the gross production output in the sector.

In 1940 the 10th MPRP Congress adopted the 3rd Program of the party, which set the new goal of strengthening the sector even further, increasing and expanding the production output of state industry and cooperative organizations, and laying the foundation for socialism in the MPR.

But the imperialist war unleashed by Hitler's Germany placed some serious obstacles in the path of our development. In addition to strengthening our defensive might and helping the Soviet Union move closer to a victory over Fascism, our party focused special attention on making full use of the country's internal reserves.

Goals were set to increase the industrial processing of wool, leather, meat, and milk; to utilize local resources for the production of goods such as bread and confectionary and flour products; and to develop domestic production of some types of equipment and spare parts.

In the difficult years of 1941-1943 the Soviet Union continued to provide technical and economic assistance to help develop our national economy. With the help of the Soviet Union a cloth mill and a leather factory were rebuilt and a new wool-washing factory and meat combine were built in Ulaanbaatar.

In addition, food combines for producing bread, confectionary products, meat, sausage, various beverages, and soap were built in many aymags, along with 300 milk receiving centers and 82 butter plants. This made it possible for our country to provide industrial processing for a large volume of milk and other raw materials.

By 1946 the number of milk-processing enterprises had risen considerably and our country was not only meeting its own needs for butter, it also began to export butter to the USSR.

The end of the second world war and the formation of the world socialist system created favorable conditions for the construction of socialism in the MPR.

As a result of implementing long-range plans to develop the national economy and culture, the structure of light and food industry improved and its material and technical base was strengthened. During the years of the five-year plans technical and economic assistance from the USSR continued to play a decisive role in the further development of light and food industry.

By the early 1960s, the period of transition to a historic stage--the MPR's transition from an agrarian to an agro-industrial country and the completion of the construction of a material and technical base for socialism--light and food industry was entering a new stage of accelerated development.

Our country's entry into CEMA in 1962 was a critical factor in the creation of the country's optimal economic complex and it opened up broad opportunities for expanding all-round cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries, including support for the steady development of light and food industry. This also stimulated accelerated construction of large industrial projects equipped

with the latest technology and mass training of skilled personnel through deepening socialist economic integration.

The USSR and other CEMA member countries have provided and are still providing a great deal of assistance in the construction and operation of large new enterprises in light and food industry.

[Question] At what rate is light and food industry developing today?

[Answer] Between 1960 and 1980 fixed production capital in light and food industry increased 6-fold and gross output in the sector increased 4-fold. In addition to traditional types of products, totally new articles appeared, such as leather goods, rugs, sheepskin coats, knitted goods, canned meat, powdered milk, and a broad assortment of confectionary products.

The output of the basic types of products in light and food industry is growing rapidly. In that same 20-year period the per capita production of washed wool increased by a factor of 3.1; the production of felt doubled; the production of woolen fabric increased 10-fold; the processing of cowhide increased by a factor of 4.2; the production of leather footwear increased by a factor of 6.3; industrial processing of meat by a factor of 5.3; bread production by a factor of 7.7; the production of confectionary goods increased by a factor of 19.7; and household soap production increased by a factor of 4.7.

During this period the country's annual population growth was 3 percent.

As the industrial potential of light and food industry rises, the degree of industrial processing of agricultural raw materials rises.

For example, all types of sheep's wool undergo thorough primary processing, and over 30 percent of this wool is used to produce finished goods. Over 90 percent of the leather raw materials procured are processed into semimanufactures.

[Question] Could you say a few words about the goals facing light and food industry in its future development?

[Answer] The Basic Directions for the Development of the National Economy and Culture for 1981-1985 call for a 50-55 percent increase in the production output of light industry and a 32-36 percent increase in food industry production.

In order to meet these goals, the 7th Five-Year Plan calls for a 2-fold increase in capital investments in these sectors over the previous five-year plan. These funds are to be used to build and put into operation over 30 new projects. In addition, there are plans to expand and rebuild a number of existing enterprises.

As in the past, international technical and economic assistance from fraternal socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union, is playing a major role in expanding and strengthening the material and technical base and training skilled personnel for light and food industry.

About 70 percent of the capital investments in the system of the Ministry will be used in conjunction with technical and economic assistance from the Soviet Union.

The primary goal of light and food industry with respect to its development is to meet the growing needs of the population for high-quality consumer goods and basic types of food products.

[Question] Tell us, please, how will light and food industry be represented at the "Socialist Mongolia" exhibit in Soviet Buryat?

[Answer] Products manufactured at our enterprises will be on display at the exhibit in order to acquaint the workers in Soviet Buryat with the achievements of light and food industry in the MPR.

In addition, "MPR Light and Food Industry Days" will be held during the exhibit, which will include various lectures and discussions on the achievements in this sector, citing examples of successful collectives, the introduction of advanced methods and production technology, the expanded assortment of goods, and improved labor organization and production management.

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CSO: 1819/47

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

NEW DIESEL-POWERED TUG UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] Construction has begun on a new tugboat in Hobsgol Aymag. The capacity of this tugboat will be 5 times greater than that of the "Sukhe Bator" steam-powered tug that is now operating on Hobsgol Lake. It will be able to tow 6000 tons at a time.

Soviet specialists and workers from the "Kama" Shipbuilding Plant in Perm are building the diesel tug. The work is being done on the southern shore of Hobsgol Lake near the port of Hatgal. At the end of March of next year the hull of the ship will be lowered onto the ice covering the lake, where electrical installation, finishing work, and other final operations will be carried out. According to the contract signed by the MPR Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Soviet "Sudoimport" [Ship Import] foreign trade association, the tugboat should be put into operation in June 1985, that is, by the beginning of the summer navigation season on the lake.

As early as the beginning of this century, when Russia began trading with Mongolia, a trade route was established on Hobsgol Lake that joined the two countries. Siberian merchants organized a small steamship company here, which was nationalized with the victory of the People's Revolution in Mongolia in 1921.

The establishment of friendly relations and mutually beneficial economic ties between Mongolia and Soviet Russia led to the formation of a commercial fleet on Hobsgol Lake. Since the mid-1930s, with the help of Soviet shipbuilders, several steam-powered tugs, barges, and lighters have been built; the use of these vessels has been of considerable benefit to both countries.

The "Sukhe Bator" steam tug, built in 1956, has transported tens of thousands of passengers and millions of tons of national economic freight over the years. There are great prospects for shipping. Further steady development of economic and trade relations between the MPR and the USSR cannot help but affect the

volume of freight shipped by water transport workers on Hobsgol Lake. The new diesel tug being built by Soviet shipbuilders will certainly play an important role in meeting the demands of the growing commodity turnover between our fraternal countries.

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CSO: 1819/46

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

DOMESTIC AIRLINE SCHEDULE PUBLISHED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 14 Sep 84 p 4

[Text] Schedule of Flights on Domestic Air Routes from the City of Ulaanbaatar for 17 September 1984 through 5 June 1985

Flight	Days of the week	Departure from Ulaanbaatar	Arrival in aymag center	Departure	Return to Ulaanbaatar
1. Ulaanbaatar-Altay- Ulaanbaatar	M,T,Th,F,Sa	12:10	14:20	15:05	17:10
2. Ulaanbaatar-Arbayheer- Ulaanbaatar	M,W,Th,Sa	14:40	15:40	16:25	17:25
3. Ulaanbaatar-Arbayheer- Bayanhongor- Arbayheer- Ulaanbaatar	T,F	12:00	12:55 14:10 15:35	13:30 14:55 16:10	17:00
4. Ulaanbaatar-Bayanhongor- Ulaanbaatar	M,W,Th,Sa	11:45	13:15	14:00	15:25
5. Ulaanbaatar-Baruun-urt- Ulaanbaatar	M,T,Th,F,Sa	9:40	11:00	11:40	13:20
6. Ulaanbaatar-Ondorhaan- Baruun-urt- Ondorhaan- Ulaanbaatar	W	9:00	9:45 10:50 12:10	10:15 11:30 12:40	13:30
7. Ulaanbaatar-Ondorhaan- Ulaanbaatar	M,T,Th,F,Sa	15:40	16:25	17:10	18:00

8.	Ulaanbaatar Bulgan- Ulaanbaatar	M,T,Th,F,Sa	9:30	10:20	11:00	11:45
9.	Ulaanbaatar- Bulgan-Moron- Bulgan- Ulaanbaatar	W	9:30	10:15 11:30 13:00	10:45 12:15 13:40	14:35
10.	Ulaanbaatar- Moron- Ulaanbaatar	M,T,Th,F,Sa	14:10	15:40	16:25	17:50
11.	Ulaanbaatar- Dalandzadgad- Ulaanbaatar	M,T,Th,F,Sa	12:45	14:10	14:55	16:25
12.	Ulaanbaatar- Mandalgobi- Dalandzadgad- Mandalgobi- Ulaanbaatar	W	10:00	10:40 11:55 13:30	11:40 12:40 14:00	14:45
13.	Ulaanbaatar- Mandalgobi- Ulaanbaatar	M,T,Th,F,Sa	14:20	15:00	15:40	16:30
14.	Ulaanbaatar- Moron-Olgii- Moron- Ulaanbaatar	T,W,F	7:40	9:10 11:40 14:20	9:40 12:15 14:50	16:10
15.	Ulaanbaatar- Olgii- Ulaangom- Ulaanbaatar	M,Th,Sa	7:40	11:40 13:00	12:25 13:35	17:40
16.	Ulaanbaatar- Moron-Ulaangom- Moron- Ulaanbaatar	T,W,F	7:30	9:00 11:10 13:30	9:30 11:55 14:00	15:30
17.	Ulaanbaatar- Uliastay- Ulaanbaatar	M,F	8:15	10:30	11:15	13:25
18.	Ulaanbaatar- Uliastay-Altay- Ulaanbaatar	W	8:15	10:30 11:30	11:00 12:00	14:25

19.	Ulaanbaatar-Tosontsengel-Uliastay-Tosontsengel-Ulaanbaatar	T,Th,Sa	8:15	10:05 11:15 12:40	10:35 12:00 13:10	14:50
20.	Ulaanbaatar-Hobd-Ulaanbaatar	M,W,Th,Sa	8:30	12:20	13:05	16:45
21.	Ulaanbaatar-Hobd-Bulgan somon-Hobd-Ulaanbaatar	T,F	8:30	12:20 13:35 14:45	12:55 14:05 15:25	18:30
22.	Ulaanbaatar-Hujirt-Ulaanbaatar	M,T,W,Th,F,Sa	8:45	9:40	10:20	11:10
23.	Ulaanbaatar-Tsetserleg-Ulaanbaatar	M,T,W,Th,F,Sa	8:00	9:00	9:45	10:45
24.	Ulaanbaatar-Choybalsan-Ulaanbaatar	M,T,W,Th,F,Sa	9:10	10:45	11:30	13:10
25.	Ulaanbaatar-Harhorin-Ulaanbaatar	M,T,W,Th,F,Sa	9:00	10:50	11:10	12:40

A special schedule will be in effect during the winter school vacation period.

The winter schedule of international flights from Ulaanbaatar will be published in October.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

MONGOLIAN RADIO USED AS PROPAGANDA TOOL

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 31 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by L. Dzantab, chairman of the MPR State Information, Radio and Television Committee: "The Party's Powerful Ideological Tool--On the Anniversary of Mongolian Radio"]

[Text] "Radio is a newspaper that knows no distance." This is how V. I. Lenin graphically described radio in a 1920 letter to the remarkable Soviet radio engineer, Bonch Bruyevich. Under current conditions the role and influence of this ideological and informational tool, which can reach the most remote places in the shortest period of time, are growing even more.

Today on our planet there are 4500 shortwave radio stations in operation that broadcast 17,000 hours of programming every day; the number of radio receivers has increased 6-fold to bring the total today to about 1.3 billion.

The 50th anniversary of Mongolian Radio is being celebrated at an important time, when the significance of radio in our country and throughout the world has increased substantially. On 1 September 1934 the voice of Mongolian Radio was heard for the first time. Looking back on the course that has been travelled since then, one can say that under the daily guidance of the MPRP, Mongolian Radio has fulfilled its informational and propaganda responsibilities successfully. It is no coincidence that the Mongolian community is celebrating this jubilee with great enthusiasm.

The development of radio in our country and reaching the entire country through radio broadcasts have become important factors in providing the Mongolian workers with practical information on the party's policies and in strengthening the bonds between the party and the people.

Thanks to the attention and concern of the party and government, Mongolian Radio has undergone continuous expansion and development, the content and forms of its broadcasts are being improved constantly, and their effectiveness is being increased. As a result of the aid and support of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the technical base of Mongolian Radio has been strengthened considerably.

Mongolian Radio consistently performs the functions of collective propagandist, agitator, and organizer with the aim of developing the new socialist man and

encouraging fulfillment of the plan quotas to develop the country's national economy and culture.

Mongolian Radio prepares broadcasts in Mongolian, Chinese, Russian, English, French, and Kazakh, which helps people in many different countries understand the peaceful foreign policy of the party and government and the historic experience of building socialism in the MPR.

Mongolian Radio was awarded the Order of Sukhe Bator on its 40th anniversary, which is clear evidence of the high value placed by our party and government on the active participation of the radio collective in realizing the goals at all stages of socialist construction.

The concern and attention of the party and the government have inspired the Mongolian Radio collective and encouraged creative activity among the collective. In the past 10 years we have achieved considerable successes in our work.

In preparing broadcasts and in their propaganda activities, Mongolian Radio staff members focus their attention on the most important, key issues in the party's social and economic policies and strive to coordinate the content and form of the broadcasts with the demands of the times.

Since its creation, Mongolian Radio has worked unfailingly at all stages of our society's development to serve the spiritual needs of its listeners, and has acted as a reliable assistant in the construction of socialism.

In response to listeners' requests, a new broadcasting schedule was recently put into effect. Now the ratio of spoken, or textual materials, to music in our broadcasts is 52:48. A new program called "Information and Music" has begun and there has been a significant increase in the proportion of programs dealing with the moral and ethical education of young people and children.

On the basis of current and long-range plans, there are now over 50 different broadcasts under 200 different headings that are aimed at promoting the fulfillment of the party's social and economic goals and fulfilling the listeners' requests.

In addition to broadcasts that are devoted to the hot topics of the day, regular efforts are made to organize specific measures in conjunction with ministries, departments, local party and state organizations, enterprises, and farms.

The content of broadcasts started in the 1960s that take the form of radio campaigns, collective reviews, and the like, has been enriched.

Recent radio promotions devoted to important agricultural campaigns, such as the livestock drive, the haying season, milk and wool procurement, and the delivery of and care for young animals, have become an effective tool.

The campaign to increase the cattle population that was conducted by Mongolian Radio in conjunction with the Oborhangay aymag party committee and state and

economic organizations in the aymag had gratifying results. This year a similar campaign is being carried out in conjunction with a number of aymags to encourage a successful livestock drive.

The "Harvest Sea" and "Five Treasures" programs are playing an important role in encouraging two important agricultural campaigns--bringing in the harvest and the livestock drive. A total of 25 livestock herders have already earned our committee's award for meeting the "Five Treasures" contest conditions.

Broadcasts dealing with current, pressing issues of a social, economic, and educational nature are also effective. Problem-oriented programs such as "A Piece of Paper," "A Discussion about Dishes," "Do You Have a Battery?" and "Focus on Increasing the Horse and Camel Population" help direct attention to urgent problems that need to be resolved.

Guided by the party's directive that radio broadcasts should actively disseminate information on progressive practices, the agricultural editorial staff produces a special broadcast every week that is devoted entirely to progressive methods. In addition, each editorial unit has a special program series for promoting new labor methods and progressive practices in socialist competition.

Socialist competition is one of the important topics covered by our radio propaganda. The primary requirement is that we adhere to Leninist principles of competition. The broadcasts are aimed at providing extensive publicity for the results of labor competition and making a comparative analysis of these results so that workers can share their experiences.

Mongolian Radio also focuses a great deal of attention on international issues, especially problems of war and peace. Disseminating information on the peaceful foreign policy activities of the USSR and other socialist countries, on the successes of their domestic policies, the campaign of progressive forces in the world for freedom, independence, and social progress, is an important function of Mongolian Radio. One of the main themes of our domestic and foreign broadcasts is exposing the true nature of the capitalist world.

In this anniversary year for Mongolian Radio, our country is celebrating other historic events--the 60th anniversary of the 3rd MPRP Congress and the Proclamation of the MPR. The 45th anniversary of the victory of Soviet and Mongolian troops at the Halhin River was also celebrated this year. Many new series and broadcasts have been devoted to these dates, including "Stories from Six Revolutionary Decades," "The Party is our Vanguard," "Nayramdal-Friendship," "Pages from the Unforgettable Victory," "From the Museum," "From A to Z," "45 Years Since the Halhin River," and "Ulaanbaatar is 60," among others.

Mongolian Radio believes that one of its duties is to promote friendship and all the various aspects of cooperation with the USSR and countries of socialist cooperation. This topic is covered in radio magazines and broadcasts such as "Socialist Cooperation" and "The Country of Soviets."

Every year the ties between Mongolian Radio and its listeners are strengthened by activists, who file local reports and help to provide practical information to the masses on various undertakings, interesting initiatives, and achievements. Evidence of their contribution can be seen in the fact that in 1983 94 percent of all the reports filed by activists were used in radio broadcasts.

Due to the rising number of reports and requests from listeners, there is a steady increase in the number of broadcasts that correspond directly to their wishes and the forms of the broadcasts is also being enriched, including broadcasts such as "Radio Mail Box," "Musical Greetings," "Letter Follow-Up," and others. Work with listeners and activists is also taking new forms, including meetings between the editorial staff and listeners, political days, meetings, seminars, and conferences, that strengthen radio's social foundations. For example, in 1982 and 1983 political days were held in Ulaanbaatar, Dzuunmod, Darhan, and Erdenet and a conference of radio activists was held in Erdenet.

Thanks to the immense concern shown by the party and government and the generous assistance of the Soviet Union, the material and technical base of Mongolian Radio has been strengthened. New skilled personnel have also contributed to this stronger base.

With the help of the Soviet Union radio relay lines between Ulaanbaatar and Olgiy and Dashinchilen and Erdenet have been built and powerful new radio transmitting stations have been put into operation in Ulaanbaatar, Choybalsan, Dalandzadgad, Altay, and Moron; a radio relay line is now being built between Ulaanbaatar and Choybalsan and a number of radio stations are being expanded. Three-channel radio broadcasting has been started in Erdenet and Darhan and three-channel broadcasting will also begin in Ulaanbaatar. A modern radio and television center is being built in Ulaanbaatar with the help of the Soviet Union.

Today reliable radio broadcasting reaches over 90 percent of our country's territory and 4 out of 5 five families can listen to central radio broadcasts.

The Mongolian Radio collective, enriched by 50 years of experience in propaganda work, is making full use of its technical base, expanding its broadcasting program and the sphere of its services, and is devoting special attention to bringing the quality and effectiveness of its broadcasts in line with the level set by the party. The creative collective and the engineering and technical personnel are firmly resolved to direct their informational and propaganda activities toward putting into practice the Program of the MPRP, the historic decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, the goals of the 7th Five-Year Plan, and the conclusions contained in the speech given by comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the

MPR Council of Ministers, at the special 8th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee, and ensuring that the quality and effectiveness of radio broadcasts are improved.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

MINISTER REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 2 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by I. Norobjab, MPR minister of communications: "The Development of Communications in 60 Years"]

[Text] The 1921 People's Revolution, which triumphed under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, marked the beginning of a new era for the Mongolian people. Mongolia was faced with great opportunities for the development of various sectors of its national economy. Starting with the very first day of the victory of the People's Revolution, our party has been devoting a great deal of attention to the development of communications. A decision made at the sixth meeting of the people's government on 19 July 1921 created the Postal and Telegraph Department under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Between 1923 and 1930, with the help of the Soviet Union, the first telegraph lines were built between Ulaanbaatar and Arhangay, Arhangay and Uliastay, Uliastay and Ulaangom, Dashinchilen, Bulgan, and Hatgal, and Altanbulag and Tsagaan-Ereg, along with 300 manual telephone exchanges in Ulaanbaatar with a capacity of 300 numbers.

These measures were the first major steps in the development of telephone and telegraph communications in the country.

The need to develop postal communications arose out of practical considerations, such as the importance of increasing the effectiveness of official information, raising the level of culture among the people, and improving the party's political work among the masses.

In 1925, with technical assistance from the Soviet Union, the "Mongolteeh" motor transport organization was formed and in that same year mail delivery by motor transport was initiated between Ulaanbaatar and Altanbulag and Sulinheer and Hentiy Aymag.

The first postal stamp was issued in 1924, which played a major role in expanding the sphere of postal services and improving postal financial transactions.

The Soviet Union provided invaluable assistance in creating a material and technical base for Mongolian Radio. The voice of Ulaanbaatar was heard over the air waves for the first time on 1 September 1934. Organization of national radio broadcasting marked a new stage in the development of communications and culture in our country.

Several forms of communication, such as postal service, telegraph lines, local telephone service, and radio broadcasting started to develop during the democratic stage of the revolution. As a result, in 1940 the number of postal departments had increased by a factor of 4.4 over 1924, the total length of telegraph lines had increased by a factor of 5.4, the capacity of local telephone exchanges had increased by a factor of 34.2, and the number of radio relay centers had increased 16-fold.

As it outlined the top-priority goals in the development of communications in order to meet the demands of the developing national economy, our party was constantly concerned about training a national labor force for the communications sector.

In 1924 permanent courses were set up for training skilled workers and in 1926 a communications school opened. The Soviet Union played a major role in training the first communications specialists and skilled workers.

Thanks to the selfless labor of Mongolian communications workers and the internationalist aid provided by the Soviet people, the goals for developing the sector set in the first two five-year plans were met successfully. In 1949 the mail between Ulaanbaatar and all aymag centers and between aymag centers and somons that had been carried by horse was replaced by motor postal delivery.

Communications workers have met the goal of setting up intercity telephone service, as a result of which intercity telephone communications have been established along a trunk line between Ulaanbaatar and 13 aymag centers.

During the 2nd Five-Year Plan the first automatic telephone exchange was installed in Ulaanbaatar. By the end of the five-year plan mail delivery to the majority of aymag centers from Ulaanbaatar was by air.

A telephone and telegraph line was built between Moscow, Ulaanbaatar, and Beijing, which contributed to the development of international exchange of telephone and telegraph communications. Between 1958 and 1960 and between 1961 and 1965, capital investments in the sector increased by 40 percent over the preceding 8-year period.

In 1959, with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union, the radio transmitting station imeni V. I. Lenin was put into operation in Honhor, which made it possible to increase the number of transmitting hours, improve the reception quality, and intensify the work being done to provide radio broadcasting to the entire country.

In 1960 Mongolian communications workers put the Central House of Communications into operation, along with photo-telegraph service between

Ulaanbaatar and Moscow. In addition to putting new projects into operation, communications workers also rebuilt and expanded existing facilities and improved the utilization of communications equipment.

Automation of local telephone networks began in the 1960s. The first ATC-54 and ATC-49 automatic telephone exchanges in aymag centers were installed in Moron, Uliastay, Nalayh, Choybalsan, Dzuunmod, and Suhbaatar.

As a result of numerous technical and organizational measures carried out in the sector in 1965, the number of radio relay centers increased by a factor of 3.6 over 1961, the number of telephone exchanges increased by a factor of 1.7, and the number of communications departments by a factor of 1.5.

The new MPRP Program, confirmed at the 15th MPRP Congress, states that the goals for future development of the communications sector during the period of building socialism are: "Continuous development of modern communications, strengthening of communications enterprises on a management and organizational basis, improvements in their material and technical base, and providing the people with all types of high-quality and efficient communications services."

These goals are being met consistently. In the time that has passed since the adoption of that program, a great deal has been done and is still being done to create a unified communications system, to improve the quality of services, and to develop radio and television broadcasting and internal communications within agricultural cooperatives and state farms.

A radio and television transmitting station was built in Ulaanbaatar in 1967 and a ground station for the "Orbit" satellite system was built in 1970.

During the 4th Five-Year Plan the first stage in consolidating the intercity telephone trunk line was completed and manual telephone exchanges were replaced with automatic exchanges. In the 5th Five-Year Plan the Central Automatic Telephone Exchange was rebuilt, along with Automatic Telephone Exchange No 5 in Ulaanbaatar and the Choybalsan automatic telephone exchange, and the ZhS-20 automatic telephone exchange was installed in many somon centers, as a result of which there was a 37 percent increase in the capacity of local telephone exchanges.

Television transmitting stations were set up in Darhan, Choybalsan, Saynshand and Dzuunmod, and since 1971 a second television channel has been broadcasting in Ulaanbaatar.

The key goal in communications during the 5th Five-Year Plan was to ensure further development of the sector by stepping up efficient utilization of existing communications facilities.

In order to meet this goal, efforts were initiated in 1973 to introduce a new economic incentive and planning system at communications enterprises; as a result, productivity increased by 27.7 percent in the 5th Five-Year Plan, unit production costs were cut by 28.7 percent, and total profits increased by a factor of 8.7.

The Basic Directions for the development of the national economy and culture of the MPR for 1976-1980 called for continued efforts to establish a unified communications system and a 28-30 percent increase in the capacity of telephone exchanges; they also stated that the total length of telephone lines should be increased by a factor of 1.7-2, the number of radio transmitting stations should increase by 40-42 percent, and the quality of communications services provided to the national economy and the public should be improved.

As a result of consistent measures taken by the party and the government, and the crucial assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the basic plan indicators for developing the communications sector are being met and communications services are growing at a rapid rate. Our country's communications workers successfully carried out the directives of the 17th MPRP Congress, including the goal of meeting the income plan 20 days ahead of schedule.

During the 6th Five-Year Plan Soviet construction workers and communications specialists put into operation several powerful radio broadcasting stations and a radio relay line that is over 1200 km long. Technical assistance from the Soviet Union was used to help build and put into operation automatic telephone exchanges in Tsetserleg, Arbayheer, and Bayanhongor, and over 20 "Ekran" [Screen] satellite television receiving and transmitting stations. Telephone exchanges were built in Olgiy, Moron, and Ulaanbaatar with the help of the CSSR and GDR. Also during the 6th Five-Year Plan, the first intercity semi-automatic telephone exchange between Ulaanbaatar, Erdenet, and Darhan was built and put into operation.

In the 7th Five-Year Plan work is continuing on creating a unified communications network. The Basic Directions for the development of the national economy and culture for 1981-1985 call for a 40-45 percent increase in the length of telephone lines and an 18-21 percent increase in the capacity of telephone exchanges. The sector's primary goal in the current five-year plan is to increase all types of communications services and improve the quality of services provided.

In the first three and a half years of the 7th Five-Year Plan telephone exchanges with 1000 numbers have been installed in Dzuunmod, Suhbaatar, Hobd, and Ondorhaan. In 3 years the length of aerial telephone lines has increased by more than 1000 km, which has made it possible to improve intra-aymag telephone communications.

Technical assistance from the Soviet Union has been used to install "Ekran" satellite television receiving and transmitting stations in over 100 somon centers and settlements. In 1981 work was completed on a radio relay line between Altay, Hobd, and Olgiy, which resulted in a significant increase in the number of intercity and international telephone lines and expanded the area served by national television broadcasting. In 1983, with technical assistance from the Soviet Union, Mongolian and Soviet engineering and technical personnel put an "Orbit" transmitting station into operation. Now we not only receive, but also transmit national television broadcasts carried on the "Intersputnik" system.

On the eve of the 60th anniversary of the Proclamation of the MPR, Mongolian communications workers will put a powerful radio transmitting station into operation in Ulaanbaatar, and next year the same kind of station will be put into operation in Choybalsan.

This year construction will be completed on a radio relay line between Ulaanbaatar and Baga nuur. Trunk lines and intra-aymag communications lines will be consolidated.

In the first 3 years of the current five-year plan the length of intercity consolidated lines increased by a factor of 3.3, the number of automatic telephone exchanges by a factor of 6.7, their capacity increased by 7.1 percent, the number of telephone terminals increased by 12.0 percent, the number of radio transmitting terminals increased by 19.3 percent, the number of television re-transmitting stations increased by a factor of 3.8, and the number of televisions increased by 33.7 percent.

In 1983 the volume of written correspondence postal service provided per 1000 residents increased by 47.3 percent, parcel delivery increased 4-fold, the delivery of periodicals increased by 6.5 percent, intercity telephone calls increased by 20.4 percent, the number of telegrams sent increased by 48 percent, and the number of telephones installed per 100 residents increased by 40.8 percent. This rate of growth is the highest among CEMA member countries.

The country's communications workers are working with a great deal of enthusiasm now to meet the socialist obligations they took on in honor of the 60th anniversary of the 3rd MPRP Congress and the Proclamation of the MPR.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

NEW STAMP ISSUED--The MPR Ministry of Communications has put out a large issue of a new stamp dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the Cuban revolution. The stamp depicts a rocket reaching into space and new construction in Havana. A new series of colorful miniatures with seven different denominations on one block has also been issued. They depict passenger planes of the Soviet Union and other countries. The block has illustrations of the TU-114 and YaK-42 Soviet passenger planes. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Aug 84 p 4] 9967

COMMUNICATIONS TRAINING CENTER--The Ulaanbaatar Communications Training Center has trained over 4000 television and radio engineers and radio and television operators and adjusters. Fraternal countries, primarily the Soviet Union, have helped a great deal in strengthening the material and technical base of this educational institution. The center has 20 laboratories and study rooms equipped with the latest equipment. In order to improve the quality of instruction and to share experience, the Mongolian communications workers have established close ties with similar educational institutions in Minsk, Novosibirsk, and Tashkent. Every year about 300 highly skilled specialists graduate from the Ulaanbaatar Communications Training Center. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 31 Aug 84 p 4] 9967

NEW HERLEN RIVER BRIDGE--The first motor vehicles have crossed the new reinforced concrete bridge over the Herlen River. Mongolian construction workers received an "excellent" rating for this major engineering and technical structure that is almost 800 meters long. The opening of this bridge will mean a considerable improvement in the connections between the industrial center of Choybalsan and the state farms and agricultural cooperatives in the eastern part of the country. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 14 Sep 84 p 2] 9967

NEW BRIDGE COMPLETED--The intensive fall harvest campaign is continuing in the fields of Mongolia and there is a continuous flow of trucks carrying grain and vegetables along the highways. The brigade led by S. Badarch, Honored Construction Worker of the MPR, has presented a fine gift to farmers and transportation workers. Working side by side with highly skilled engineering and technical personnel from the Soviet Union, these construction workers have finished a new bridge across the Orhon River, which will significantly reduce the distance that grain must be transported. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 Sep 84 p 1] 9967

2 May 1985

HIGHWAY DELEGATION ARRIVES--A delegation from the RSFSR Ministry of Highways led by Minister A. A. Nikolayev is visiting Ulaanbaatar at the invitation of the government of the MPR. The delegation was met at Buyant-uhaa airport by C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; G. Jigliy, chief of the Main Highway Administration; other officials; and V. I. Filipov, minister-counselor at the Soviet Embassy in the MPR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 Sep 84 p 3] 9967

FOREIGN TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

MONGOLIAN-BULGARIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION DETAILED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by T. Uzunov, economic counselor at the Bulgarian Embassy in the MPR]

[Text] Economic relations between Bulgaria and the MPR were established in 1956 with the signing of the first trade agreement. In 1957 the first long-term trade agreement was signed and since that time five-year trade agreements have been signed for every five-year plan. Since 1960 the People's Republic of Bulgaria has been providing economic assistance to the MPR in the construction of new production capacities, in the study of the MPR's natural resources, and in training personnel.

Greenhouses and a hog plant in Ulaanbaatar, the Darhan Sheepskin and Fur Factory, the vegetable farm imeni Vasil Kolarov in Orhon-Sharyn gol, and the Choybalsan Meat Comine were built with technical assistance from Bulgaria.

In the current five-year plan (1981-1985) a brick works was put into operation in Arbayheer, with an annual capacity of 16 million bricks; a canning plant is being built in Orhon-Sharyn gol; and a second brick works is being built in Gobi-Altay Aymag.

It is gratifying to note that all the enterprises that have been built with help from Bulgaria are operating profitably and are fulfilling their plan quotas.

Bulgarian geologists working as members of the International Geological Expedition have achieved some important successes.

At the last summit meeting in 1979, it was stressed that: "The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Mongolian People's Republic have expressed their readiness and willingness to continue in the future to strengthen and deepen the fraternal bonds and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Mongolian peoples, to ensure their uninterrupted development, and to enrich them with new forms."

During the visit made by a Bulgarian party and state delegation to the MPR (in June 1979), an agreement was signed for creating the joint "Mongolbolgarmetall" [Mongolian-Bulgarian Metals] Enterprise, which reflected the desire of both countries to do everything possible to promote the expansion of the economy's

raw materials base and to do a more complete job of meeting the needs of both countries for mineral raw materials.

The two countries set the goal of uniting their efforts to carry out further geological prospecting in the MPR, which should result in the mining of mineral raw materials.

The Bulgarian Geology Committee and the MPR Ministry of Geology and Mining Industry set to work.

In the summer the Bayanhongor plateau is one of the most beautiful spots in fraternal Mongolian, but it is not easy to work there, at an altitude of 2600 meters above sea level. The remote location of the project makes supply procedures and housing somewhat complicated. We should mention that the Bulgarian and Mongolian geologists have been working selflessly and as a result, the enterprise started operating this year.

Everyone knows how difficult it is to find water in the Mongolian latitudes, especially in the plateau. Hydrogeologists worked vigorously to solve the water problem and managed to provide the enterprise with the needed water.

We should make special mention of the friendly working relations found in the international collective.

Senior geologist Nob enjoys a great deal of respect. He is very familiar with all the projects and can describe the successes and challenges of the geologists, the status of the geological prospecting operations, and the results that have been achieved in a clear, intelligent way.

Hazin, the chief of the party, shows a great deal of concern about providing the group with everything it needs. After all, providing the party with all the necessary materials on time is half the battle.

Chief engineer Zinoviyev does a fine job of managing the geological prospecting operations.

This year is an anniversary year for both the Bulgarian and Mongolian peoples. It is gratifying to note that this year the enterprise's collective is carrying out the decisions of the 12th Bulgarian Communist Party Congress and the 18th MPRP Congress, is working amiably to fulfill its own plan quotas, and is already putting out its first products.

In this jubilee year comrade Ayuur, general director, and comrade Karolev, deputy general director, can announce that the four years of labor year have ended in success. There were many difficulties and a great deal of worry about the organization and delivery of equipment and materials, and especially about finding a water supply. They have long forgotten the days when water had to be hauled in cisterns over many kilometers, when they worried about where and how they could work without water. There was a time when even the samples were hauled over a distance of more than 40 km. Now all that is in the past. The problems are not diminishing, however; on the contrary. Production has begun, and at the same time geological prospecting operations are being expanded and a

long-range program for the enterprise is being developed. This is a demand of time; and these are the instructions from the 18th meeting of the Bulgarian-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

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FOREIGN TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT IMPORTED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by V. Mizhiritskiy, NOVOSTI press agency correspondent]

[Text] I saw large crates marked "Mongolian People's Republic" in the finished products warehouse of the main plant of the "Sredazelektroapparat" [Central Asian Electrical Equipment] Association in Tashkent.

Yu. Yeremchenko, the association's deputy chief engineer for export, explained: "We are sending control panels and package switches for industrial and power projects."

He continued: "Fraternal Mongolia was the first foreign customer to receive our products. The MPR has been one of our most important partners for over 20 years already."

Electrical equipment from Tashkent has been installed at projects of the Mongolian Electrical Construction Trust, at a substation in Darhan, a motor vehicle depot in Choybalsan, and the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine; this equipment is used by the Mongolian Geological Expedition, the Construction and Installation Administration of the MPR Ministry of Communications, and other organizations. Quite a few specialists from "Sredazelektroapparat" have travelled to Mongolia to help install complicated equipment and put it into operation. N. Limonov, an installation specialist, received a "Nayramdal" medal for his participation in the construction of the Erdenet combine.

A banner proclaiming "We will fulfill the orders for Mongolia ahead of schedule" is hanging in the electrical installation shop. P. Soldatov, the shop foreman, informed me that they are now preparing a batch of articles for several construction trusts in Ulaanbaatar. To mark the 60th anniversary of the Proclamation of the MPR the shop's collective decided to complete the next order for Mongolian construction projects considerably ahead of schedule. The brigade led by Z. Salimov is leading in the socialist competition.

Salimov said: "We are happy to be making a contribution to Mongolia's industrial development. Our brigade is made up mainly of young people. Assembling the electrical articles requires a great deal of precision and speed. Our kids are doing a terrific job. L. Valetova, an electrical fitter

who has been elected deputy of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet, is already finishing her personal five-year plan."

Ties between the "Sredazelektroapparat" Association and Mongolia are quite extensive. Mongolian students who are studying at institutions of higher education and technical schools in Uzbekistan do their practical training at the association's plants. The collective at the main plant in Tashkent formed a primary organization of the Uzbek Section of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society. The club puts together displays and exhibits devoted to the MPR, it keeps a file of the newspapers UNEN and NOVOSTI MONGOLII, and it organizes evening gatherings and invites Mongolian students, staff from the Mongolian consulate in Tashkent, and Soviet specialists who have spent time in Mongolia.

In connection with the 60th anniversary of the Proclamation of the MPR, the primary friendship organization has stepped up its activities considerably. For example, it is preparing a contest called "Who Knows Mongolia the Best?", the winners of which will be given travel passes to Mongolia.

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FOREIGN TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL SIGNED--There will be a 6 percent increase in the turnover of goods between the CSSR and the MPR in 1985. This increase is outlined in the protocol on mutual delivery of goods and payments for 1985 signed recently in Prague by the CSSR and MPR governments. The protocol was signed by J. Stracar, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and B. Delgersuren, MPR deputy minister of foreign trade. The most important articles of export from the CSSR to the MPR will be diesel electric machinery, equipment for light industrial enterprises, medical equipment, buses, chemicals for the leather and shoe industry, medicines, fabric, hunting equipment, jewelry articles, food products, and other goods. Mongolia will export copper and tin concentrates to Czechoslovakia, along with wool from goats, camels, and sheep, leather raw materials, fur and leather clothing, and other goods. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 Sep 84 p 3] 9967

SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

RIGHTS OF WORKERS OUTLINED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by E. Dashdorj: "Constitutional Protection of Workers' Rights"]

[Text] Working people in countries with different social systems meet each new day from differing viewpoints. Workers in socialist countries begin each working day full of hope and with a feeling of pride for what they have accomplished. While the working masses in countries where capital rules are stepping up their struggle for their rights and against exploitation and oppression.

For the first time in history, the triumph of the Great October eliminated man's exploitation of man, it led to the establishment of true sovereignty of the people, and the creation of the socialist system began to have a greater and greater influence on worldwide relations. It was at this time that the humanistic idea emerged concerning the need to develop international support for universal respect for human rights and basic freedoms for all, without discrimination. The development of a socialist society in fraternal socialist countries provided guarantees of political, social, economic, and personal rights on a broader basis than mankind had known before.

The constitutions of the MPR and other socialist countries not only proclaim, but also guarantee the right to work, leisure, health care, social security, housing, education, and the enjoyment of cultural achievements. The actual realization of these rights is one of the great achievements of socialism.

Even in the richest capitalist state it is inconceivable that the right to work or the right to housing would be guaranteed. Evidence of this can be seen in the hundreds of thousands of unemployed people living in poverty in capitalist countries without a roof over their heads.

At the 70th Session of the General Conference of the International Labor Organization [ILO] (in 1984) it was noted that when the 50th Session of the ILO General Conference was held 20 years ago and the question of unemployment was discussed, there were 5-6 million unemployed people in capital countries. Today there are over 30 million unemployed. The situation is even more tragic in the developing countries, where there are hundreds of millions of unemployed.

Some of the social and economic rights named above are also proclaimed in the constitutions of bourgeois countries. One should point out that today Western propaganda and individual leaders of bourgeois parties love to talk about the equal opportunities for citizens in their countries, throwing around propositions and slogans about defending "basic human rights," "democratic values," and "freedoms." Western powers, especially the United States, are trying to hide the fact that they are stubbornly refusing to participate in international cooperation to promote universal respect for basic human rights and freedoms, and at the same time they are telling all sorts of slanderous lies about the situation of citizens in socialist countries.

Let us examine the true state of affairs in the area of social and economic rights in socialist and capitalist countries.

In our country full employment of the population is guaranteed. National ownership of the means of production and planned development of the MPR's national economy have created the social and economic guarantees for each person to have a job. Wages are guaranteed under the most favorable conditions in accordance with the quality and quantity of work performed.

The situation is entirely different in a capitalist society. Millions of workers not only do not have jobs in their area of specialization, they are denied the opportunity to work at all. In England in the middle of 1983 the number of unemployed reached 3,172,000; in the FRG it reached 2,470,000; and in the United States, 12,259,000.

Our labor laws place strict limitations on the cases in which the administration can dismiss employees. In the majority of cases it is necessary to obtain the consent of the trade union committee to dismiss an employee, and when workers in certain categories are dismissed, another job must be found for them. This is a demonstration of the genuine democracy of socialist law in the sphere of labor relations.

In capitalist countries workers' rights are being limited. The English conservative government recently adopted an "employment" law which introduced additional limitations on the right of hourly wage earners to work. It weakened even further their protection from illegal dismissals and reduced the workers' opportunity to receive benefits when they are laid off. In the FRG a decree was adopted on "radical elements," which prohibits communists and other individuals with democratic convictions from working in the state administration and in the educational system.

The laws in force in capitalist countries, as a rule, do not list reasons that are justification for dismissing workers. In other words, they have no protection from arbitrary dismissal.

Sometimes dry figures can tell us a great deal. Especially when they involve realization of an important constitutional right in the MPR--the right to leisure. Let's make some calculations. The total number of days off and holidays per year here is 71. In addition, every worker has an annual paid vacation. White and blue collar workers under the age of 18 have a full month of vacation every year.

The low cost of vacations is another factor contributing to the availability of recreation for workers. About 20 percent of the travel passes to sanitoriums and vacation centers are provided free of charge by trade union organizations, and only partial payment is required for the rest; workers pay about 30 percent of the actual cost of stays in sanitoriums and vacation centers.

In our country, as in other socialist countries, the 8-hour workday is in effect. The 8-hour workday is also in effect in developed capitalist countries. However, the workday is actually considerably longer because there are no legal safeguards against overtime and there is no formal list outlining justification for overtime work. Furthermore, when an employee refuses to work overtime, it is often viewed as a breach of discipline. There are no restrictions on overtime work in U.S. laws (except in the state of Arizona), or in the laws of England, Australia, and New Zealand. England still has no laws concerning the length of the workday of adult males.

England and Canada still have no laws on vacation time. In the United States the basic vacation time is 5 workdays, in Japan it is 6 days, in Italy 10 days, and in Austria, 12 days. Workers in some categories do not have the right to any vacation at all.

Japan has a proviso that only those who have worked at least 80 percent of the workdays in a year, regardless of the reason for absences, has the right to a paid vacation. At first glance, this system seems to take into account the need for workers to rest, even though it is not without flaws. This is only at the first glance, however. The reality of the situation in Japan is that the system at enterprises is such that workers cannot exercise their right to vacation time.

The right to rest is tied closely to the right to maintain one's health, since sanitarium and spa treatment and organized leisure help protect and strengthen the health of workers.

In our country the right to health maintenance is guaranteed primarily by skilled medical care provided by state health care institutions (Article 79 of the MPR Constitution).

All types of medical services in the MPR are free, from simple dressing of wounds to the most complex operations, including in-patient treatment in hospitals and special clinics. Consultations with physicians, house-calls, ambulance service, and costs for transporting patients are all provided free of charge. All tests needed to determine an individual's health condition are performed at no cost.

The right to health maintenance in the MPR is also guaranteed by the development and improvement of labor safety techniques and industrial hygiene. In the first three years of the 7th Five-Year Plan, 47.5 percent more funds were allocated for improving working conditions and labor safety procedures than during the first three years of the 6th Five-Year Plan.

Illness is an prohibitive luxury for workers in capitalist countries. Only two capitalist countries--England and Italy--have a state health care system, and in all the rest workers must pay for health care. However, the state health care system in capitalist countries differs very little from private health care.

The profound humanism of our society is demonstrated by the all-round concern on the part of the socialist state for the elderly and those unable to work. The retirement age in the MPR is the lowest in the world--55 for women and 60 for men. Workers in certain categories can retire even earlier.

In the majority of capitalist countries the retirement age is between 65 and 67 and is often the same for men and women. Pensions for hourly wage earners are 20-25 of their wages. It should be pointed out that a significant proportion of the population in capitalist countries must live on such limited funds: 6 million people in Italy; 10 million in the FRG and England; and 40 million in the United States.

Many workers in capitalist countries have no right to social security. Millions of unemployed people are left out of the social insurance system.

In the USSR social security is financed through state and social funds, with no deductions from the workers' earnings.

In all capitalist countries white and blue collar workers must pay fees for insurance. These fees can represent 8-20 percent, or more, of the workers' wages.

Recently in these countries the ruling classes have been carrying out a campaign to limit the rights of workers. The U.S. Congress has been debating a draft bill to raise the retirement age from 65 to 68. In England in April 1983 a new law was put into effect concerning illness benefits. For the majority of workers it replaces state benefits for temporary incapacitation with benefits paid by the employer. Benefits are paid only if the illness continues without interruption for at least 4 days.

Like the domestic policies of capitalist countries which lead to mass violations of human rights, the foreign policies of these countries are also based on infringing on the rights of entire peoples. Once again this serves the narrow, egotistical interests of monopolies. To benefit the monopolies, imperialist states flagrantly interfere in the internal affairs of other peoples, engage in subversive activities against progressive regimes, and support all kinds of pro-fascist dictatorships.

The daily practices and undeniable facts of capitalist reality prove that capitalism is a society without rights and without a future, and that only socialism guarantees the broad spectrum of human rights.

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SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN MPR DETAILED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Sep 84 p 2

[Article by L. Choyjil: "Protecting Women's Labor in Mongolia"]

[Text] The victory of the People's Revolution in the MPR in 1921 was a turning point in the fate of Mongolian women.

Since the very first days of people's power the party and government of the MPR have been implementing a consistent policy aimed at granting women equal rights with men and at creating the conditions that will ensure women's active participation in the country's social, political, and cultural development.

Women in the MPR enjoy the same rights as men in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social, and political activities.

Women's ability to exercise these rights is guaranteed by providing women with working conditions, leisure, social insurance, and educational opportunities equal to men's, in addition to state maternity and infant care. Furthermore, mothers with many children are given monetary assistance and paid maternity leave both during pregnancy and after the child is born. Every year our network of maternity homes, nurseries, and kindergartens grows.

Today in the MPR there is not one sector of the national economy where a woman could not put her labor activity and creative initiative to use. In the MPR today over 87.3 percent of all working-age women work. They account for 49.6 percent of all those employed in the national economy; they account for 55.4 percent of those employed in industry, 46.8 percent in agriculture, 62 percent in education, and 77 percent in medical services.

The party devotes special attention to promoting women to management positions. Women occupy important posts, including deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural; women serve as deputy ministers, secretaries of party committees, directors of economic and social organizations, and so on.

Today women account for 24.3 percent of the deputies in the MPR People's Great Hural--the highest organ of state power, 28.4 percent of the deputies in local organs of power, and over 50 percent of the members of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League and trade unions.

Genuine equality between men and women in the MPR is viewed primarily as equality between their social positions, and not equality in their physical capabilities. Women have two social responsibilities. On the one hand, they participate in national labor, that is, in creating physical and intellectual assets; on the other hand, as in the past, they carry the major responsibility for raising young citizens. This position, along with the same rights and opportunities granted to men, are protected by MPR legislative acts.

For example, in accordance with the Labor Code of the MPR, women are not permitted to perform physically difficult jobs, work underground, or to work under hazardous conditions. Maximum norms are set for the weight that can be handled by women in production jobs.

In the MPR special attention is given to ensuring safe working conditions for pregnant women, for nursing mothers, and women with children under 1 year old. They receive additional benefits and privileges.

The MPR Labor Code also stipulates that "Women cannot be refused jobs and their wages cannot be reduced for reasons involving pregnancy or nursing." The dismissal of pregnant women, nursing mothers, or mothers with infants under 1 year old at the initiative of the administration is forbidden.

The MPR labor laws stipulate that women should be provided with the proper work and leisure schedule and when they are pregnant they should be given easier work, while retaining the average wages and all the benefits of the previous job.

Women are given 101 days of maternity leave, 45 days before the birth and 56 days following delivery.

In the case of complicated pregnancies, or the birth of two or more children at once, the leave following delivery is extended to 70 days; during this period the woman receives state social insurance benefits that are equal to her full wages. At doctor's orders, during pregnancy a woman can be placed in a special medical treatment facility, in a special sanatorium, or in a rest center. During this period the woman receives assistance from the state social insurance fund.

In addition to their regular breaks for rest and eating, nursing mothers and women with children under 1 year old also are given breaks for feeding their children, which are included as part of their workday and during which they receive their average wages.

The law prohibits scheduling pregnant women and nursing mothers for work at night and on days off and for overtime work, and sending them on business trips.

As of 1977 working mothers with infants can also request additional, partially-paid leave time up until the child reaches 1 year of age. This leave can be used all at once or at various times depending on the mother's wishes and is counted as part of the women's total, uninterrupted time in a given job, and as part of her service in her particular area of specialization.

In the MPR mothers enjoy the respect of all the people. The title of "Maternal Glory" has two orders and is awarded to mothers with many children. Every year the award-winners are provided with monetary assistance and free passes to sanitoriums or rest centers for 14 or 21 days. In 1979 the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers adopted the decrees "On Further Improvements in Health Care for Mothers and Children" and "On Granting Partial Workdays, Partial Work-Weeks, and Work at Home for Women who Cannot Work 8 Hours Right at the Job Site."

The Constitution of the MPR states that citizens of the MPR have the right to financial security in old age, in the case of illness, complete or partial incapacitation, and when the head of the household is lost. This right is guaranteed by social insurance for white and blue collar workers, benefits paid during temporary incapacitation, state pensions for retirees and invalids, job placement for individuals who are partially incapacitated, care for elderly citizens and invalids, and other forms of social security.

The state social insurance budget provides the financial basis for realizing these rights. Working women receive assistance when they are temporarily incapacitated, pregnant, for childbirth, for caring for children, and they receive old-age pensions, invalid pensions, and when the head of the household has been lost; they receive travel passes to sanitoriums, rest centers, and their children receive travel passes to pioneer camps.

All women, regardless of their work, have the right to financial assistance during maternity leave, and they receive 100 percent of their wages. Women who have worked at least 20 years receive retirement pensions starting at age 55 (men who have worked at least 25 years start receiving a pension at age 60).

Women who have given birth to 4 or more children and have raised them to the age of 6 have the right to retire 5 years earlier.

Mongolian trade unions devote a great deal of attention to improving women's working and living conditions. For example, between 1980 and 1982 the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions conducted a national review of the working, living, and leisure conditions of working women in order to focus the workers' attention on making further improvements in the working and living conditions of women and the medical services provided them. During this period improvements were made in the working conditions of over 26,000 women.

The 18th MPRP Congress approved the new plan for the MPR's economic and social development for the years 1981-1985 and up to the year 1990, which outlines measures aimed at improving the standard of living of workers at all levels, including working mothers.

We are doing a successful job of meeting the goals that are reflected in plans for the development of various sectors, and in collective agreements and plans for the social development of collectives at all enterprises, institutions, and organizations.

Under the conditions of socialism women are becoming a great creative force. Their labor, energy, and talent are contributing to the successful construction of a new society.

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SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD--A press conference was held in the House of Peace and Friendship in Ulaanbaatar in connection with the days devoted to studying and incorporating Soviet methods involving the brigade form for organizing labor and providing labor incentives; the press conference was organized by the Central Council of the Mongolian Soviet Friendship Association, the MPR Ministry of Light and Food Industry, and the MPR State Committee for Labor and Social Security. R. Delger, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and chief secretary of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, opened the press conference. Reports were given by T. Batbayar, first deputy chairman of the MPR State Committee for Labor and Social Security, and T. Batjargal, MPR deputy minister of light and food industry. O. P. Goreslavskiy, RSFSR deputy minister of the food industry, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, also gave a speech. Attending the press conference were D. Dzandansharab, deputy department chief of the MPRP Central Committee, and B. I. Urganovich, counselor at the Soviet Embassy in the MPR and representative of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 Sep 84 p 3] 9967

EDUCATION

PROGRESS IN EDUCATION OUTLINED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 31 Aug 84 p 4

[Text] The summer has flown by. Tomorrow is the first of September, the holiday of knowledge. The first bell of the new academic year will ring in all the country's schools and institutions of higher and secondary education.'

Concern for the harmonious physical and spiritual development of the younger generation is a national responsibility. Graphic confirmation of this is the fact that both 1983 and 1984 were named the Year of the Schoolchild.

Broad measures are being carried out constantly to improve the educational and indoctrination work done in schools and to strengthen their material base. Between 1981 and 1983 alone 38 new secondary schools and boarding schools with space for 6900 pupils were put into operation.

In the first three years of the current five-year plan more than 60,000 young men and women received their secondary school diplomas and 106,900 young people completed eight-year schools. Of these 80.9 percent entered educational institutions at the next level.

The number of students in general education schools in 1983 represented a 6.6 percent increase over the number in 1980; there was a 6.2 percent increase in the number of students in vocational-technical schools; a 14.4 percent increase in those at specialized secondary education institutions; and an 11.6 percent increase in the number of students at institutions of higher education. In the past three years 27,000 specialists with higher and secondary education have been trained and sent to work in various sectors of the national economy.

Today in the MPR 2723 people out of every 10,000 are studying in some sort of school and 145 of them are students in higher education institutions. Tens of thousands of young workers, livestock herders, and farmers study in evening classes. Every year there is an increase in the number of students graduating from institutions of higher education and technical schools who already have some work experience under their belts. In 1984 students with work experience represented 20 percent of the graduates.

The rapid pace of socialist construction and the spread of the scientific and technical revolution require that improvements be made in the content of the educational process. Thanks to measures that are being taken, there is a

steady rise in the professional training given the teaching personnel and the quality and effectiveness of educational and indoctrination work are improving. This is due to successful propaganda work and incorporation of progressive teaching methods.

Our country is also successfully resolving the problem of providing vocational training for the younger generation. Today 91 percent of the general education schools have specially equipped rooms for teaching labor skills and 80 percent have vocational counseling.

In the new 1984-1985 academic year a total of 585 general education schools will be opening their doors, 402,600 people will be attending classes, and 51,700 children will cross the threshold of a school for the first time and enter the world of knowledge.

We wish them all great success!

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EDUCATION

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 6 Oct 84 1525 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Oct (MONTSAME) -- The MPR Ministry of People's Education, the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee, and the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions organized a press conference today in honor of the 20th anniversary of the first training of skilled workers in vocational-technical schools.

O. Tsebegdorj, deputy minister of people's education, spoke at the press conference and noted: "In the past 20 years, the number of vocational-technical schools has increased by a factor of 3.7, and the number of students in these schools has increased by a factor of 4.2. A total of 130,000 skilled workers have been trained in 120 different professions for work in agriculture, industry, construction, transportation, communications, and trade."

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CSO: 1819/43

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Sep 84 p 4

[Interview with C. Tseren, president of the MPR Academy of Sciences, by NOVOSTI MONGOLII correspondent T. Jargalma; date and place not specified: "On the Path to Prosperity"]

[Text] This year is full of historic events for our country. Our people are getting ready to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic. Another important date this year is the 60th anniversary of the renaming of the city of Ulaanbaatar, formerly called Urga, and the designation of Ulaanbaatar as the capital of the MPR. In connection with the coming jubilees, our correspondent T. Jargalma asked C. Tseren, president of the MPR Academy of Sciences, to respond to some questions.

[Question] The victory of the People's Revolution in Mongolia in 1921 was a dramatic turning point in the history of our people. Tell us, please, what legacy did feudalism leave the Mongolian people?

[Answer] Social and national oppression, a backward economy, isolation from the outside world, illiteracy, and poverty--these are some of the characteristics of pre-revolutionary Mongolia.

The Mongolian People's Revolution was a continuation of the worldwide revolutionary process. The goal of our revolution was liquidation of feudal production relations and establishment not of capitalist relations, but entirely new relations. V. I. Lenin stated that "with the help of the proletariat in advanced countries, backward countries can make the transition to the Soviet system and after going through several stages of development, the transition to communism can be made, bypassing the capitalist stage altogether." The Mongolian People's Party armed itself with this directive.

The 3rd MPRP Congress was held in August 1924; it discussed the prospects for the country's development and outlined the party's general course along a noncapitalist path of development. On 26 November the Great Hural proclaimed the establishment of the Mongolian People's Republic.

In a little over 60 years, under the leadership of the MPRP, the Mongolian people have brought about profound political, social, economic, and spiritual changes in their country. Mongolia was transformed from the most backward

country in the East into a socialist state with a contemporary, diversified economy, a flourishing culture, and a growing standard of living.

[Question] Please tell us in more detail about the changes that have taken place in the area of intellectual development, especially in education.

[Answer] There was only one secular school in the capital of pre-revolutionary Mongolia and only one percent of the population was literate. Young people could receive only a religious education in monasteries where they learned to read "holy" books in Tibetan, a language not spoken by the people. Elimination of illiteracy was one of the most important problems in the creation and development of a new culture and education. In 1921 the first state school was opened in the capital. Since that time there has been a steady increase in the number of students and the network of schools has been expanding. Today the country has a complete system of higher and secondary specialized education. Ulaanbaatar offers a graphic example of the level of education in our country. Today there are about 80 general education schools in the city, along with dozens of vocational-technical schools, other technical schools, and 6 institutions of higher education.

Every fourth person in our country today is a student somewhere. Mongolia became the first formerly backward country, not only in the East but in the entire world, to achieve universal literacy. In August 1970 at a meeting in Tehran of the International Jury for awarding the UNESCO prize for outstanding achievements in spreading literacy, the Language and Literature Institute of the MPR Academy of Sciences was awarded the first N. K. Krupskaya Prize for its contribution to the final elimination of illiteracy in the MPR.

[Question] Ulaanbaatar is also the country's main scientific center. Tell us, please, about the Academy of Sciences.

[Answer] That's true. All the institutes of the MPR Academy of Sciences are located in the capital. The development of science in our country is evidence that socialism opens up vast horizons for science. The first scientific institution was created in November 1921 by a decision of the People's Government. The Soviet government and the USSR Academy of Sciences provided a great deal of assistance in developing and strengthening this young scientific center. In 1961 the MPR Academy of Sciences was created out of the State Committee for Science; this played an important role in the development of scientific thought in our country, it stepped up the growth in scientific research personnel, and it encouraged further increases in the technical level and practical significance of scientific research. The creation of the MPR Academy of Sciences is one of the major achievements of the Mongolian people in the years of socialist development.

Today the MPR Academy of Sciences is the center of fundamental research in the country. It has under its authority 12 institutes and numerous laboratories and stations, in addition to the largest astronomical observatory in Asia.

[Question] What are the goals facing scientific institutions in the current five-year plan?

[Answer] Science and technology are becoming more and more important factors in social progress and the national economic significance of scientific research is growing constantly. In the previous five-year plan institutes of the MPR Academy of Sciences carried out fundamental research on 200 different topics in various areas of the natural, technical, and social sciences. Joint Mongolian-Soviet geological, biological, paleontological, and historical cultural expeditions of the MPR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Academy of Sciences conducted research in the MPR.

In 1980 the MPRP Central Committee issued a decree "On the Status of and Measures to Improve Scientific Research in the Country." It outlined current problems in and basic directions for both the short-term and long-term development of Mongolian science, and ways to improve the administration of scientific research and increase its effectiveness. Specifically, the goal was set of carrying out scientific research according to a unified plan that would consist of an optimal number of special programs aimed at resolving pressing problems in social life and physical production, along with the goal of focusing the efforts of various scientific collectives on the resolution of a limited number of specific scientific and technical problems, which would serve as a basis for establishing close ties between science and production.

The primary tasks of science in the 7th Five-Year Plan are to realize the goals set by the party. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation with countries of socialist cooperation will undergo further expansion and development. There are also plans to expand direct ties between our scientific institutions and corresponding academic and industrial organizations in the Soviet Union.

Scientific and technical development is a key factor in our country's successful and rapid progress along the road to prosperity. It is difficult to imagine the construction of a socialist society without science and without accelerated scientific and technical progress.

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2 May 1985

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

OIL-BEARING PLANTS RESEARCHED FOR ECONOMIC PURPOSES

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Sep 84 p 2

[Article by S. Shatar, candidate of chemical sciences, associate of the General and Experimental Biology Institute of the MPR Academy of Sciences: "Natural Wealth Serves the National Economy"]

[Text] Today at the stage of completing the construction of a material and technical base for socialism, light and food industry are undergoing successful development. In our country we have the opportunity to organize the production of soap, foods, liquor and vodka, pharmaceuticals, perfume, and cosmetics on the basis of domestic raw materials containing essential oils that are now imported from abroad.

The essential oil-bearing plants that grow in the wild in the MPR provide a sufficient raw materials base. Therefore, in connection with the possibility of making practical use of essential oils, it is certainly of interest to study their chemical composition. In addition to its practical importance, research on new essential oils is of theoretical interest as well, since it provides a wealth of material for studying the biogenesis of aromatic, fragrant substances as a source of plant raw materials.

With the aim of resolving these questions, we conducted research on the chemical composition of the essential oils of several evergreen trees, bushes, and other plants that grow in the most accessible parts of the MPR, and we outlined prospects for using these plants in various sectors of the MPR's national economy.

The research study lasted from 1969 to 1974 and we searched for essential oil-bearing plants throughout a large area of the MPR. We determined that there are 58 families of essential oil-bearing plants in the MPR. They include 186 genres of over 260 species, which represents about 14 percent of all the plants growing in the MPR, and almost one-fourth of the all the known medicinal plants in Mongolia. In all we have over 140 spice and aromatic plants that can be used in the food industry.

In 1967 we established scientific cooperation with the Chemical Sciences Institute of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences. Many Soviet scientists, including associates of the Botany Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, have been providing us with important assistance.

We began our study of the content of essential oils in our plant resources with evergreen plants (pine, cedar, spruce, juniper, rhododendron, wild rosemary, etc.), with the idea that these plants could provide a year-round raw materials base for essential oil production. We studied not only the chemical composition of the essential oils of conifers, but also the dynamics of the accumulation of these oils during various periods in the plants' development.

Evergreen plants in the MPR are the major raw materials base for essential oil production in Mongolia. The content of essential oils in coniferous plants is several times higher than that found in deciduous plants.

Furthermore, coniferous plants can undergo complex processing, which is very important for the developing economy of the MPR. Greens, boughs, and needles are waste products from the timber and woodworking industry. Organizing the production of essential oils, vitamin extracts, concentrates, and medicines from industrial wastes is a necessary condition for rational utilization of our rich forestry resources. The development of this sector represents major reserves for further improvements in the livestock fodder base and for expanding the raw materials resources for essential oils. Every year about 200,000 tons of timber waste is left behind in wood-cutting areas; this is certainly a valuable source of raw materials, which can be processed to obtain 300-3000 tons of essential oils. Unfortunately, we are still not utilizing this rich resource.

With the aim of improving their quality and practical applications, several types of essential oils that we obtained were given to the All-Union Synthetic and Natural Fragrances Scientific Research Institute for testing. The testing council gave a positive evaluation and approved the essential oils from the following plants for use in perfumes: Cossack juniper, Siberian spruce, ordinary pine, and the Adams and Daur rhododendron, among others.

Our country imports a large amount of turpentine, rosin, and flotation oil for medical and veterinary uses, pharmaceuticals, soap production, and mining, as a concentrating agent in nonferrous metallurgy. This imported raw material can be replaced by essential oil from pine needles. Pine oil can be used in medicine, especially veterinary medicine, as a fragrance in soaps, for aromatic pine baths, as an air freshener, in the construction industry as a paint solvent, in porcelain production as a solvent for oil paints and enamel, in the production of industrial camphor, in nonferrous metallurgy and the mining industry, in the perfume, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals industry as an insecticide against pests, and so on.

Plant life in Mongolia is an inexhaustible source of essential oils and effective new aromatic essences and medicines. Wormwood is an especially important source, with 65 varieties found in the MPR. Of these, 20 are endemic and subendemic. The types of wormwood that have been studied can be recommended for use in Mongolia's national economy.

The discovery of new types of wild essential oil-bearing plants will make it possible to begin cultivation of new varieties for the steady, planned production of essential oils. There are opportunities to cultivate many wild

essential oil-bearing plants that are promising in terms of their yield of spices, aromatic substances, and fragrances.

The decisions of the party and government of the MPR have repeatedly pointed out the need for comprehensive and rational utilization of the country's natural resources. Therefore, our country's scientists are focusing their efforts on the study of essential oil-bearing crops and on breeding these plants, which will make it possible in the future to produce raw materials for various products.

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ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

PROGRESS ON NEW ATLAS DETAILED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 14 Aug 84 p 4

[Text] The National Atlas of the Mongolian People's Republic is the first comprehensive, fundamental scientific work in the field of Mongolian cartography and geodesy. It will contain a thorough description of the natural conditions and resources found in Mongolia and it will trace the entire 60-year history of our country's development, in addition to its contemporary achievements. G. Sanjajamts, deputy director and chief engineer of the State Geodesy and Cartography Administration, reported this in an interview with NOVOSTI MONGOLII correspondent L. Damdinsuren. The atlas will include about 240 maps organized in 16 different thematic sections. The atlas will also contain drawings, diagrams, charts, and detailed figures.

The atlas is being compiled on the basis of the latest scientific reference sources, taking into account the results of research and experiments performed by specialists and scientists. Specialists involved in drawing up the national map make extensive use of photographs taken from space. Many special subject maps will be compiled using such photographs, including those depicting the landscape, vegetation, and arable land area.

The work on the atlas consists of four stages. The first stage involves the collection of materials and editing of original articles by contributors; the second stage is the actual compilation of the maps. The third and fourth stages entail the final organization and publication of this unique work. With the help of Soviet scientists and cartographers, much of the work on the original articles has been completed and a great deal of material has been gathered; this material has been used to compile 188 maps. The work on the contributors' articles is continuing.

Approximately 200 scientists and specialists from more than 50 scientific and production organizations in the MPR and USSR, including the MPR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the geodesical services of both countries, are participating in the compilation of the atlas.

J. Sanjajamts noted that the National Atlas will be an invaluable aid for specialists in all different sectors of the national economy in the development of new mineral deposits and arable land and in the construction of projects of national economic importance. And finally, the atlas will make it possible to

gain a better understanding of the country's history, geography, flora, and fauna.

The atlas will be published in 1988. Specialists and scientists from all the organizations participating directly in the compilation of the National Atlas of the Mongolian People's Republic are making every effort and taking advantage of every opportunity to bring their work to a successful conclusion. The publication of the atlas is not only of scientific importance, it is of social and economic significance as well.

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ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

SCIENTISTS REPORT ON PALEONTOLOGY CONFERENCE

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 9 Oct 84 p 4

[Text] A Mongolian-Soviet Paleontology Conference was held in Ulaanbaatar. Our correspondent D. Namhay asked R. Barsbold, division chief at the Geology Institute of the MPR Academy of Sciences, chief of the Mongolian section of the joint Soviet-Mongolian paleontological expedition, and doctor of biological sciences, and V. Yu. Reshetov, deputy chief of the Soviet section of the joint expedition and candidate of biological sciences at the Paleontology Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, to describe the work of the conference.

R. Barsbold said: "Our conference was dedicated to the 15th anniversary of the formation of the joint Mongolian-Soviet paleontological expedition. Some well-known scientists participated in the conference, including Academician L. P. Tatarinov, director of the Paleontology Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Academician B. Lubsandanzan, director of the Geology Institute of the MPR Academy of Sciences; and A. Yu. Rozanov, doctor of geological and mineralogical sciences and deputy director of the Paleontology Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, among others. Sixteen papers were presented by Mongolian and Soviet paleontologists. A wide variety of topics were represented, but there were three basic themes: the results and prospects of Paleozoic studies in Mongolia; biostratigraphy and Paleozoic geography of several subdivisions of the Phanerozoic era in Mongolia; and continental fauna of the Mesozoic and Cenozoic eras in Central Asia. This includes primarily dinosaurs, mammals, insects, and cenophytic flora in Mongolia."

V. Yu. Reshetov reported: "This conference summarized the large volume of research that has been done by the joint Soviet-Mongolian paleontological expedition. Its work is characterized by highly complex research that covers a huge period of time--600 million years in the development of ancient flora and fauna."

R. Barsbold continued: "In paleontological respects, the territory of Mongolia occupies an important position on the earth. Without taking into account Mongolian data, one could hardly conduct serious research throughout the world as a whole."

"Speaking at the conference, Academician L. P. Tatarinov evaluated the importance of Mongolian paleontology and said that as a result of our joint

expedition the MPR is becoming one of the most studied countries in Asia in paleontological respects.

"Other materials presented at the conference pointed out the important role played by Asia in the formation of flora and fauna in the intercontinental exchange, and in creating the overall make-up of living nature on our planet."

V. Yu. Reshetov concluded: "A paleontological museum has been created at the Geology Institute of the MPR Academy of Sciences on the basis of research conducted by the joint expedition. The creation of this museum was a major event in the scientific and cultural life of Ulaanbaatar. A dinosaur skull measuring 12 meters was recently added to the museum's collection. This find was a major success and aroused the interest of the scientific world."

"Those participating in our expedition publish their findings regularly. Every year a meeting of the expedition is held. A series of maps in the 'Paleontology' section of the National Atlas of the MPR, which we are preparing, is in the completion stage. In the next five-year plan there are plans to publish a fundamental encyclopedic text entitled 'Paleontology of the MPR,' which will serve as a reference book for practical geology."

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