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CULTURAL PROGRESS OF OUR PEOPLE

Before the People's Revolution of 1921 Mongolia was an extremely backward colonial country. It had no schools, hospitals or any cultural institutions whatever. On the other hand, it had more than 700 monasteries, which were the strongholds of feudalism and centers of poisonous religious propaganda.

During the 27 years of their free independent development our people, under the leadership of their People's Revolutionary Party, the party of Sukhe-Bator and Choibalsan, under the sage guidance of their tried leader and teacher Comrade Choibalsan and with the fraternal unselfish aid of their great neighbor and friend, the Soviet Union, have made great progress in all spheres of endeavor. Especially remarkable is the progress scored in the domain of culture.

Here are some figures illustrating the advances in public education, general enlightenment and health protection. In 1947 the Mongolian People's Republic had 435 elementary, junior secondary, secondary and special secondary schools; 390 clubs, libraries and reading rooms; 1,849 hospitals, and diverse medical points; 130 mother and child institutions—kindergartens, nurseries, medical consultation centers for mothers and children, maternity departments at hospitals, obstetrical centers and milk kitchens; 12 sanatoriums and health resorts. None of these institutions existed in our country prior to the People's Revolution.

During the first five-year plan a new important step forward will be taken in the sphere of culture. Suffice it to say that by the end of 1952, the last year of the plan, the country will have an additional 62 schools, 389 general enlightenment institutions, 1,496 medical institutions and 14 sanatoriums and health resorts.

Illiteracy is to be completely eliminated in the course of the five-year period. This task is already being successfully carried out. More than 100,000 people are studying in literacy courses of which there are many thousands. The people are persistently learning to read and write, enhancing their political knowledge and exerting all their efforts to fulfill and overfulfill the five-year plan. The higher and secondary schools of our country will be turning out more and more skilled personnel for work in the national economy and in the field of culture. During the five-year plan period, 4,250 specialists will be turned out by secondary schools training professionals while the higher educational establishments will graduate 1,214 people, experts in various fields, in the same period. An increasing amount of literature—political, economic, belles lettres, and school textbooks—is published from year to year. The demand for literature is exceedingly great. The number of periodicals is constantly increasing. Our literary forces united in the Writers' Union of the Mongolian People's Republic are growing steadily stronger.

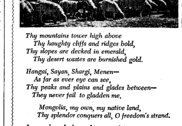
All this is striking proof of the remarkable progress of our culture, national in form and revolutionary in content.

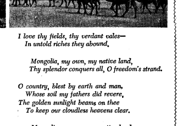
Our people, led by their party and their great leader Comrade Choibalsan, receiving all-round assistance from the fraternal Soviet Union, will continue to forge ahead on the cultural front, advancing confidently toward Socialism.

B. GOMBO-SURUN

MY NATIVE LAND

By NATSOK-DORZH
People's Bard of Mongolia





Thy mountains tower high above
Thy haughty cliffs and ridges bold,
Thy slopes are decked in emerald,
Thy desert wastes are burnished gold.

Hangai, Sayan, Shargi, Menen—
As far as ever eye can see,
Thy peaks and plains and glades between—
They never fail to gladden me.

Mongolia, my own, my native land,
Thy splendor conquers all, O freedom's strand.

In meadows lush our kine wax fat;
Thy streams flow full the seasons round;
I love thy fields, thy verdant vales—
In untold riches they abound.

Mongolia, my own, my native land,
Thy splendor conquers all, O freedom's strand.

O country, blest by earth and man,
Whose soil my fathers did revere,
The golden sunlight beams on thee
To keep our cloudless heavens clear.

Mongolia, my own, my native land,
Thy splendor conquers all, O freedom's strand.

WE BRAND WITH SHAME ORGANIZERS OF INFAMOUS ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF COMRADE TOGLIATTI

The news of the cowardly attempt made by the Italian reactionaries and their patrons from the camp of world reaction on the life of Comrade Palmiro Togliatti, leader of the working class and all the toilers of Italy, aroused the deepest indignation in the hearts of all the working people of our country. At mass meetings the Mongolian people unanimously branded the base Italian bandits and their patrons from the camp of world reaction who are attempting by such dastardly underhand methods to undermine the forces of the democratic camp, which is headed by the great Soviet Union and which is fighting for the uprooting of the survivals of fascism, for freedom and independence of the peoples and against the instigators of a new war.

Through the hundreds of workers, arats and professionals who spoke at the meetings, the Mongolian people declared: The forces of democracy and progress are growing stronger from day to day, theirs is the future of mankind. And however the imperialists might rage, whatever treacherous methods they might resort to in their frenzied anger and hatred for the Soviet Union and for the progressive democratic movement of the working masses of the world, they will be swept off the historical arena, for their destruction is inevitable. By shots fired from ambush at leaders of the democratic camp they will not strengthen their unstable positions and will merely hasten the hour of their final doom.

Such is the voice of the Mongolian people shaken to the depths of their souls by the infamies of the fascist monsters who raised their bloodstained hands against one of the most heroic champions of peace and freedom and the cause of democracy, against Comrade Palmiro Togliatti, beloved of all working people.

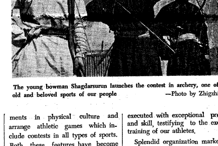
In its telegram to the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party regarding the dastardly attempt on the life of Comrade Togliatti, the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, on behalf of the entire party and all the men and women of the Mongolian People's Republic, sincerely wished Comrade Togliatti a speedy recovery and further successes in the struggle the Communist Party of Italy is waging for the democratic freedoms of the Italian people. These sincere wishes conveyed by the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party expressed the thoughts and emotions of our whole people who stand firmly in the camp of democracy, staunchly and consistently fighting together with all progressive mankind for the friendship and independence of the nations against the instigators of new wars.

In reply to the cowardly attempt on the life of the leader of the working class and all the toilers of Italy by the fascist degenerates and their patrons, the working people of our country have undertaken to complete the program of the first year of the five-year plan ahead of time and thereby further strengthen the might of the Mongolian People's Republic. They know full well that the more substantial their successes in the development of the economy and culture of their republic, the greater their contribution to the sacred cause of struggle of the democratic camp against imperialism, for the triumph of Socialism throughout the world. It is this that inspires all the working people of the Mongolian People's Republic to new exploits in labor for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the five-year plan.

D. ICHINSURUN

Physical Culture and Sports

For New Successes in the Name of Our Glorious Homeland



The young bowman Shagdarsurun launches the contest in archery, one of the old and beloved sports of our people —Photo by Zhigzhid

National wrestling, archery and horsemanship are the favorite sports of the Mongolian people and youth. The origin of these forms of sport goes back into hoary antiquity and they are organically associated with the main occupation and mode of life of the people—cattle herding.

Following the People's Revolution of 1921, when the Mongolian people, under the leadership of their party and with the fraternal help of the Soviet Union, drove forever from their country the Chinese invaders, overthrew the feudal system and became the full-fledged masters of all the wealth of their Homeland, broad opportunities were opened to them for the mighty advancement of their national economy and culture. One could cite many examples illustrating the tremendous development of the economy and culture of the Mongolian People's Republic during the years of its independent existence. In this article we will deal only with the development of physical culture in our country.

Prior to the People's Revolution sports in our country were limited to national wrestling, archery and horse races, the contests being held only on festive occasions. Today our sports activities include also all modern forms of athletics, and, what is most important, we have a mass sports movement. Tens of thousands of working people regularly engage in athletics, building up their health. The party and the government are devoting exceedingly great attention to the promotion of sports and every year sees an increase in appropriations for the activities of sports societies and physical culture organizations.

Physical culturists summarize the results of their work for the year during the festivities held on the occasion of the anniversary of the People's Revolution. They hold a parade demonstrating their latest achievements in physical culture and arrange athletic games which include contests in all types of sports. Both these features have become traditional and there is keen competition among members of the sports societies for the right to participate in the parade and sports meet.

The country's athletes trained with special zeal for the physical culture parade and athletic games which were held in the capital during the celebration of the 27th anniversary of the People's Revolution. The finest athletes of all sports societies, representatives of all forms of sports, took part in the parade. Thousands of spectators watched with admiration the complex performance in various types of athletics that followed one another in rapid succession as the sportsmen filed past the reviewing stands. The exercises were executed with exceptional precision and skill, testifying to the excellent training of our athletes.

Splendid organization marked the mass sports contests among the participants in the athletic games. These were closely followed by thousands of spectators who flocked to the festivities. Particularly large were the throngs at the stadium where contests in national wrestling were staged. As many as 512 of the country's finest wrestlers took part in the contest for the championship, which was captured by last year's winner, Comrade Bat-Suir.

Large numbers of spectators turned out to watch the archery contest in which Marshal Choibalsan, Comrade Buma-Tsende and other leaders of the party and the government took part together with the country's finest marksmen.

At the physical culture parade and the sports meet held during the celebrations of the 27th anniversary of the People's Revolution the sportsmen of our country summarized their achievements for the past year and demonstrated their indomitable striving to march ahead to new successes in the field of athletics, to new labor exploits to the glory of our beloved Homeland.

TSEDENDAMBA

Calisthenics are gaining in popularity among children

Mongolian Youth Voices Protest Against Brutal Terror in Greece

The Greek royalist-fascists, who came to power with the aid of the Anglo-American imperialists and are being encouraged by them in every way, are trying to break the will of the freedom-loving Greek people, who are waging a heroic struggle for the freedom and independence of their country. But they will not succeed: the masses know full well what fate is being prepared for them by the royalist-fascists who have betrayed their country to the Anglo-American imperialists.

Deprived of all support by the people, infuriated by the ever-spreading movement of the broad masses of working people, and helpless in the struggle against the democratic army of General Markos, the royalist-fascists, who are getting direct support from the American and British imperialists, are trying to browbeat the Greek people by brutal terror and to stamp out the democratic movement in the country. Tens of thousands of the finest sons of the Greek people have been cast by the royalist-fascists into concentration camps and prisons where they are doomed to perish. The executioners do not spare women, children or the aged.

The entire Mongolian youth resolutely protests against the reign of sanguinary terror in Greece let loose by the Greek reactionaries. Our youth understands and sympathizes with the aims of the struggle waged by the Greek people, who are demanding freedom and democracy and the removal of the British-American military missions from their native land, missions that bear full responsibility for the civil war in Greece and the immeasurable suffering of Greek patriots and democrats. That is why the sympathies of our youth for the embattled Greek people are so sincere and the wrath and indignation against their executioners so great.

Meetings of the Mongolian youth held throughout the country have branded the Greek royalist-fascists as murderers and executioners and resolutely condemned the expansionist policy of the British and American imperialists, who are striving to abolish the sovereignty of Greece and to turn her into their colony and a base of operations for adventures directed against the Soviet Union and the new democracies. Were it not for the support of the British and American imperialists, the royalist-fascists would have long since been routed by the Greek people. That is why the Mongolian youth unanimously declares to the entire world and resolutely insists that the British and American imperialists at once stop their intervention in the internal affairs of Greece.

"All who prize the ideals of the freedom of the nations, the ideals of people's democracy, are protesting against the brutal terror of the Greek royalist-fascists," declared Comrade Khurelbator, a young worker, at a youth meeting. "Our entire youth adds its voice to this resolute protest of the world public."

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the immediate cessation of intervention in the internal affairs of Greece by the American and British imperialists and condemning the sanguinary crimes of the executioners of the Greek people, the royalist-fascists.

The Mongolian youth is firmly confident in the victory of the just cause of the Greek people. The Mongolian youth, together with the entire Mongolian people, sends its ardent fraternal greetings to the heroic men and women of Greece who are fighting for the freedom and independence of their country.

TS. DAGVA-SURUN

Editor-in-Chief: N. TSEYENZHAV Ulan-Bator

Workers of the World, Unite!

Залуучуудын ҮНЭН

(REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH LEAGUE TRUTH)

Organ of Central Committee of Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League

JULY 17 SATURDAY No. 58 (1289) 1948

Our youth is living in a wonderful time when by its own selfless labors it will build in the near future a Socialist society on Mongolian soil.

KH. CHOIBALSAN

(Excerpt from speech at Eleventh Congress of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League)

Oct 29 1 04 PM '48

We Stand Firmly for Peace, For Democracy!

The Mongolian people, who for several centuries languished under the yoke of domestic and foreign exploiters, suffered all the horrors of feudal and colonial slavery—disfranchisement, poverty, starvation and oppression. All the toiling arats were illiterate in feudal Mongolia.

In 1921, after the victory of the People's Revolution accomplished by the toilers of Mongolia under the leadership of their People's Revolutionary Party and its organizers and leaders Sukhe-Bator and Choibalsan, and with the fraternal assistance of the Soviet people, Mongolia became a free, independent People's Republic. The whole power in the country passed into the hands of the working people. That of which the Mongolian people had dreamed for centuries came to pass.

During the 27 years of their independence the Mongolian people, under the sagacious leadership of their People's Revolutionary Party and their beloved leader Comrade Choibalsan and with the fraternal unselfish aid of their great neighbor and loyal friend, the Soviet Union, have achieved outstanding successes in the development of their national economy and culture. Suffice it to say that during this period the number of head of cattle—the basic wealth of our country—has doubled. A domestic industry, well-equipped with modern machinery, has been built up, hundreds of schools, medical, cultural and educational institutions opened. Nothing of the kind existed before the revolution.

The fundamental revolutionary changes that have taken place in the economy and culture of our country during the years of the revolutionary democratic system have raised the political activity and labor endeavor of the masses to unprecedented heights. Our people are working with tremendous enthusiasm to fulfill their first five-year plan, whose successful completion is a matter of vital importance to them for it constitutes a new step toward the building of a Socialist society.

The Mongolian people will never give up the great gains won by the People's Revolution. In order to preserve them, in order to continue successfully to build up their new happy life, the Mongolian people did their utmost to help the Soviet people in their Great Patriotic War against the German fascist invaders who sought to conquer the whole world; they took a direct part in the defeat of imperialist Japan by the United Nations.

And now that the democratic camp headed by the Soviet Union which played the main role in the victory of the United Nations over fascist Germany and imperialist Japan is fighting for a stable, lasting and just peace, for the freedom and independence of the peoples against the instigators of a new war, against the anti-democratic camp headed by American imperialists—the new claimants to world domination—the Mongolian people stand firmly in the camp of democracy. They are striving further to develop and strengthen fraternal friendship with the great Soviet people who saved mankind from the menace of fascist enslavement, and to consolidate friendship with all democratic peoples.

The Mongolian youth and their fighting vanguard, the Revolutionary Youth League, under the leadership of their People's Revolutionary Party, have always marched forward with their people. The Revolutionary Youth League and all other young men and women of Mongolia have always taken the most active part in carrying out all the measures of the party and the government aimed at the further advancement of the national economy and culture. Indeed it could not be otherwise for, as Comrade Choibalsan pointed out in his speech at the 11th Congress of the Revolutionary Youth League, "The victory of the People's Revolution in our country has radically changed the conditions of labor and education for our youth, has opened to the new rising generation of our people boundless opportunities and prospects for creative growth and the development of their gifts and talents. It has roused broad strata of the arat youth to active political life."

The Mongolian youth, led by the Revolutionary Youth League, which is a member of the World Democratic Youth Federation, is striving to be worthy of its free democratic country. The Revolutionary Youth League of our country is doing everything in its power in order that the World Democratic Youth Federation be an effective body which would make a valuable contribution to the struggle of the democratic peoples for a stable and just peace, for the further growth of the forces of democracy and progress. The democratic youth of the world need have no doubt that the Revolutionary Youth League of Mongolia and the entire Mongolian youth will continue sacredly to discharge their revolutionary duty and stand vigilantly on guard of democracy and peace throughout the world.

MARSHAL KH. CHOIBALSAN
Prime Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic

The Youth—A Mighty Force in Fulfilling the Five-Year Plan

The five-year plan for the development of the national economy and culture of our Homeland approved by the Eleventh Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party has become the banner of labor and struggle of our entire people. The successful fulfillment of the five-year plan will constitute a tremendous step forward in the struggle for building a Socialist society in the Mongolian People's Republic.

Our youth and its glorious vanguard, the Revolutionary Youth League, play an exceedingly great role in the all-out effort for the realization of the five-year plan. This role was especially stressed by Comrade Choibalsan in his speech at the Eleventh Congress of the Revolutionary Youth League.

The Revolutionary Youth League organizations are carrying out the directives of Comrade Choibalsan, our leader and teacher, the directives of our party, and are rearranging their activities in conformity with the new tasks. The league will hold with honor its place in the vanguard of the fighters for the five-year plan. The watchword of the league members who are cattle herders is to improve the care of livestock, to rear all the young stock and fulfill the program of the first year of the five-year plan with regard to increasing the number of head of stock and laying a firm foundation for still greater successes in the second year of the five-year plan. Hundreds and thousands of young cattle herders like Dorzhpalam and Badmanyambu have already achieved substantial results in this respect.

Keeping in step with league members engaged in cattle breeding are RYL members employed in industry. Not only individuals but entire brigades composed of league members are systematically overfulfilling production quotas.

By their patriotic labor members of the Revolutionary Youth League are setting an example to young people not belonging to the league, showing them how to work day in and day out for ever new successes in the fulfillment of the five-year plan.

This is how our glorious youth is working on the realization of the grand program outlined in the five-year plan. Conceit and complacency are alien to our youth, and, inspired by noble sentiments, it will always march forward and make its worthy contribution to the great cause of the further prosperity of our free, independent Homeland.

COMBO,
Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League

Glorious Vanguard of The Mongolian Youth

The Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League was born and developed in the fire of the Mongolian people's struggle for their freedom and independence. The organization of the league was initiated in 1921 by a group of progressive arat youth fighting under the leadership of the intrepid Sukhe-Bator, that great son of the Mongolian people, and his faithful comrade-in-arms, Comrade Choibalsan, for the liberation of the country from foreign invaders and their henchmen, the domestic temporal and ecclesiastical feudal lords. From the very first days of its existence the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League has rallied the youth around the party, drawn its most advanced members into its ranks, directed the efforts of the young people at the successful fulfillment of tasks to strengthen our People's Republic and develop its economy and culture set the people by the party.

The constant attention devoted by the party and personally by Comrade Choibalsan, the leader and teacher of the Mongolian people, to the growth of the ranks of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League, to raising the ideological level of the league's members, to extending and consolidating the league's contact with the youth outside its ranks, and to drawing the league organizations and through them all our youth into active participation in state, economic and cultural upbuilding, has made the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League the militant aide of the party, the faithful and energetic proponent of its ideas among the broad masses of the youth in the Mongolian People's Republic. Thanks to all this, the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League has won tremendous prestige among the non-league youth of the country, becoming its organizer and leader in the full sense of the word. This explains why the young people who are not yet members of the league are so eager to enter its ranks. Every alert young arat, worker or other employee regards it as a matter of great honor to be a member of the Revolutionary Youth League, and, in preparing himself to join it, is seeking to make an excellent showing at his job, persistently working to raise his political and cultural level.

The Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League is founded on genuinely democratic principles. Its supreme body is the congress, and between congresses, leadership of the organizations of the league and all their activity is exercised by its Central Committee elected by the congress. All the leading bodies of the league from top to bottom are elected, the lower organizations and members being subordinate to higher organizations, whose decisions are binding on the former. In all the leading bodies of the league all questions are decided by majority vote and the decisions adopted are obligatory for all bodies and members of the league. This democratic principle of organization fully guarantees every organization of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League and each of its members an opportunity to display initiative at work, to develop his ability to act independently, and freely to express his will.

The Mongolian people, under the wise leadership of their People's Revolutionary Party, have won their freedom and independence and have created and consolidated their state in irreconcilable struggle with all enemies who have tried to divert our country from the correct path pointed to it by the great Lenin, the path along which it has been led by the great leader of our People's Revolution, the intrepid Sukhe-Bator, and his faithful comrade-in-arms, Comrade Choibalsan. In this struggle the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League has always been and will continue to be the militant aide of the party. With the same fervor, enthusiasm and persistence, the Revolutionary Youth League and the advanced youth outside its ranks are now waging a struggle against the accursed legacy of the old system—the survivals of feudalism in the minds of men.

The Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League is playing a most active part in all spheres of our country's life, taking an example in this respect from the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union. There is no field of endeavor in the country in which members of the Revolutionary Youth League are not taking part. And everywhere they are setting an example of conscious performance of their responsibilities, their duty to the Homeland.

Speaking at the Eleventh Congress of the Revolutionary Youth League, Comrade Choibalsan gave a high appraisal of the role of the league in the upbuilding of the new happy life by our people. "By its struggle, by its entire existence, our Revolutionary Youth League," he said, "has inscribed into its history splendid pages filled with lofty heroism and valor which inspire our entire youth to struggle for the development and prosperity of our Homeland."

The high appraisal of the activity of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League given by Comrade Choibalsan inspires the many thousands of league members to strive for new successes in their work for the good of our beloved Homeland, and trebles their strength in the struggle for the fulfillment of the five-year plan for the development of the national economy and culture of the Mongolian People's Republic. There is no doubt that the Revolutionary Youth League will add more shining pages to its history in the course of this lofty struggle, carrying out with honor all the tasks placed before it by the party and Comrade Choibalsan.

SODNOMBALZHIR

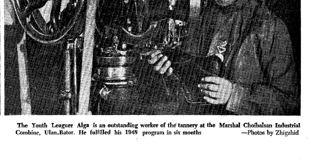
Form Juvenile Sports Society

A decision to organize a children's sports society to be named the Relay has been taken by the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League at its latest meeting, in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Eleventh Congress of the league. The task of the new sports society is to conduct mass athletic activities among schoolchildren.

The Relay will concentrate efforts on the organization of various children's sports contests, excursions, hiking trips, military athletic games, etc. To enhance the athletic skill of the society's members, standard requirements for a Prepared for Labor and Defense Badge will be drawn up, and training in order to meet these requirements and obtain the badge must become the prime duty of every member of the Relay society.

Branches of the Relay Sports Society have been set up in all aimak (region) and somon (district) centers and state farms throughout the country. The best athletes of the society took part in the physical culture parade held in the capital during the celebration of the 27th anniversary of the People's Revolution.

Young stock breeder Orkhon-Tola of Selengin Aimak



The Youth Leaguer Alga is an outstanding worker of the tannery at the Marshal Choibalsan Industrial Combine, Ulan-Bator. He fulfilled his 1948 program in six months —Photos by Zhigzhid

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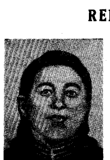
RENOWNED REPRESENTATIVES OF OUR YOUTH



Comrade DUZHE
tractor driver

For New Advance In Agriculture

Farming in our country began to develop after the People's Revolution. Thanks to the efforts of the party and the government and to the fraternal assistance rendered by the Soviet Union, we have scored notable successes in this new branch of the national economy.

Our state farms, which hold a leading place in agriculture, are well equipped with modern agricultural machinery—tractors, combines, seed drills, reapers and other machines, and are run by our own people proficient in power farming and other farm specialists.

The state farms annually produce hundreds of thousands of poods of grain, large quantities of vegetables and potatoes. All this produce goes to satisfy domestic needs.

During the years of the first five-year plan, the state farms will make new important strides forward. In fulfillment of the five-year plan targets the state farm workers, the majority of whom are young people, have applied themselves with energy to the task of raising crop yields and making the state farms profitable and exemplary agricultural enterprises.

DUZHE, tractor driver,
Zhargalantuev State Farm

Comrade AGVAN
tannery worker

Factory Is My Second Home

Feudal Mongolia had no industry whatever. Not until the People's Revolution, when the feudal regime was swept away, the interventionists driven from the land and the working people took the power into their own hands, was the Mongolian People's Republic able to build up its own industry. And if we have succeeded in building up an industry it is thanks to the assistance of the great friend of our people, the Soviet Union.

Our first large-scale industrial enterprise was the Marshal Choibalsan Industrial Combine, a group of factories equipped with modern machinery which produces from local raw material cloth, leather, sheepskin, leather and felt footwear and many other items needed by the working people of our country.

I have worked for 10 years at the Combine's tannery. It is like home to me after all these years. I started as an apprentice and worked my way up to the job of shift foreman. There are many other workers who have risen to responsible posts in the same way. My modest labor for the good of my country has been highly appraised by the government, which awarded me the For Labor Valor Medal.

AGVAN, tannery foreman,
Marshal Choibalsan Industrial Combine

Comrade ZHAMSARAN
teacher

No Such Vocation Before Revolution

Every profession in our country is equally honorable, for labor with us is a thing of honor and valor. I chose the profession of teacher and I am proud of it. After all, before the People's Revolution no such profession existed in Mongolia.

It is only because the party and the government in our people's revolutionary state devote so much attention to the development of public education and the training of national cadres of teachers that I was able to receive a higher pedagogical education and become a teacher of biology in the Pedagogical School. Anxious to justify the trust confided in me by the people and honorably to do my duty to my free, independent country, I am devoting all my knowledge to training highly-qualified teaching personnel.

The desire to make as big a contribution as possible to the enlightenment of our people spurs me on in my work. Besides teaching, I am writing a book on the origin of domestic animals and a natural history textbook for adults.

ZHAMSARAN,
teacher at
Pedagogical School

Comrade ISHKHAND
physician

Doctor Holds Place of Honor

Before the People's Revolution the working folk in our country had no conception whatever of scientific medicine. Every lama was a "doctor" and he "treated" all diseases in his own way.

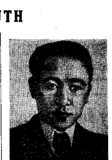
Only after the People's Revolution were the conditions for the development of scientific medicine created in the Mongolian People's Republic. The party and the government annually allocate large funds for the construction of hospitals, medical stations and health centers for mothers and children. During the years of the five-year plan our public health services are due to make a new tremendous stride forward.

Thanks to the daily concern of the party and the government for the development of scientific medicine and to the fraternal aid rendered by our best friend, the Soviet Union, we are training medical personnel of our own, including physicians with a higher medical education.

It is owing to this solicitude that I, the daughter of a simple arat, was able to acquire a higher medical education.

Skilled medical aid has been made available to our whole people. This is one of the great advantages of our people's revolutionary system over the capitalist system.

ISHKHAND, physician
employed at a military hospital



Comrade NATSOK-DORZHI
historian

Cooperation With Soviet Scientists

Mongolian scientists together with the scientists of the Soviet Union have accomplished a great deal in the solution of important problems connected with the further development of livestock breeding and agriculture, the search for useful minerals and the study of the history of the material culture of the Mongolian people. But this is only the beginning.

The Eleventh Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party set scientists the important task of making further progress in the scientific elaboration of problems pertaining to the development of livestock raising and agriculture, the study of geology and history and thereby help our people in their efforts to fulfill the grand program of work envisaged by the five-year plan.

There can be no doubt that inspired and led by our glorious People's Revolutionary Party, by Comrade Choibalsan, and working in close collaboration with Soviet scientists, our scientists will honorably cope with the tasks confronting them. As a historian, I am exerting every effort to contribute my share to the compilation of a "History of the Mongolian People's Republic."

NATSOK-DORZHI,
Member, Committee of Sciences of the Mongolian People's Republic, Choibalsan Prize winner

MONGOLIAN REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH LEAGUE WILL HONORABLY FULFILL ITS DUTY TO THE DEMOCRATIC YOUTH OF THE WORLD

By S. GOMBO-SURUN

In 1945 the Youth League of our country was accepted as member of the World Democratic Youth Federation. It gained this right by its activity during the years of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union against the German fascist invaders and in the war of the United Nations against imperialist Japan, in whose defeat the Mongolian Army took a direct part, operating jointly with the victorious Soviet Army.

The Mongolian youth, like the entire Mongolian people, inspired by the People's Revolutionary Party and our leader Comrade Choibalsan, from the very first day of the treacherous attack of fascist Germany on the Soviet Union worked selflessly in industry, livestock breeding and all other fields of endeavor, making its contribution to the common cause of victory over the sworn enemy of all of freedom-loving mankind—fascist Germany. During the years of the Patriotic War of the Soviet Union the Mongolian people sent the Soviet Army food, footwear and clothing worth tens of millions of tugriks, handed over to the army tens of thousands of their finest horses and on their own funds built and maintained a tank column and air squadron which battled against the German fascist hordes. In all this a great deal of labor was invested by our youth and its militant vanguard, the Revolutionary Youth League.

When the government of the Mongolian People's Republic, faithfully performing its duty as an ally to the Soviet Union which declared war against imperialist Japan, ordered the troops to proceed against the hated enemy of the Mongolian people, young fighting men of the Mongolian Army, just like all our soldiers and officers, fought without sparing their lives and routed the enemy. Operating side by side with the Soviet Army, our army covered its battle standards with unfading glory and made its worthy contribution to defeating the aggressor in the East—imperialist Japan. The fighting men who particularly distinguished themselves on the field of battle were awarded Orders or medals by the government of the Mongolian People's Republic; among them were many members of the Revolutionary Youth League and other young fighting men.

After the defeat of imperialist Japan the Mongolian youth, headed by the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League, under the leadership of the party, came out resolutely for the complete extirpation of the vestiges of fascism, for firm consolidation of the victory gained over fascism by the freedom-loving peoples with the Soviet Union at their head.

It was precisely with this aim, with the aim of strengthening the united front of the democratic youth the world over which has set itself the aim of continuing the struggle against the remnants of fascism, for stable and lasting peace throughout the world, for freedom and independence of all peoples, for the freedom and the rights of the youth, that our Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League joined the World Democratic Youth Federation in 1945.

Having become an equal member in the militant family of the world's democratic youth, the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League and each member of the league individually regard it as a matter of honor sacredly to discharge their duty to their foreign comrades. Being aware that the contribution of the Mongolian youth to the cause championed by the World Democratic Youth Federation will be all the greater the mightier our Homeland will be, the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League has been rallying all the efforts of the country's youth for the exemplary fulfillment of tasks pertaining to the further development of the national economy and culture of the Mongolian People's Republic set before the Mongolian nation by the People's Revolutionary Party, the government and Comrade Choibalsan personally. It was with great satisfaction that the Mongolian youth received the first five-year plan for the development of the national economy and culture of the Mongolian People's Republic adopted by the Eleventh Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party in December 1947. Today it is working with the greatest enthusiasm, together with the entire Mongolian people, on the successful fulfillment of the five-year plan. Hundreds of youth brigades at the country's industrial enterprises are systematically exceeding their production quota. The country's young stock breeders are applying all their efforts to increase to the utmost the herds of livestock. They are persistently introducing in livestock raising the methods applied by the best stock breeders, and are working for the full preservation and rearing of all the young cattle in the current, the first year of the five-year plan. Members of the Revolutionary Youth League are in the lead of all these creative, constructive efforts of the Mongolian youth.

Our Revolutionary Youth League takes a most lively part in the activity of the World Democratic Youth Federation, fighting consistently and persistently for the fulfillment of all the decisions adopted by sessions of the Council of the World Democratic Youth Federation. The entire Mongolian youth condemns most resolutely the predatory policy of American imperialists and their henchmen, the reactionaries of Britain, France, Holland and other capitalist countries, a policy which aims to destroy the freedom and independence of nations and to establish American domination over the world. Like the entire Mongolian people, the Mongolian youth unanimously approves the peace-loving policy pursued by the great Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy, and applies all its efforts to strengthen the ranks of the World Democratic Youth Federation, which is one of the important factors in the struggle for peace, for freedom and the independence of the nations.

The struggle of the youth in colonial and capitalist countries for their rights and against capitalist slavery is regarded by the Mongolian youth as a just cause. The Mongolian youth hopes that the youth of China, Greece, Indonesia and Viet-Nam will bring to a victorious finish their struggle against internal and external enemies and make a worthy contribution to the fight their peoples are waging for their freedom and independence.

All organizations of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League, all members of the league are conducting extensive activity among young people not belonging to the league, popularizing the aims of the World Democratic Youth Federation and rallying them for the exemplary accomplishment of these aims. The People's Revolutionary Party and the government of the Mongolian People's Republic are rendering constant help to the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League in its activities in this field so as to strengthen still further the forces of democracy and progress headed by the great Soviet Union, and to contribute to the success of the struggle against the reactionary, anti-democratic camp, against the instigators of a new war, for lasting and just peace, for the freedom and independence of the nations.

Batsukhe—Young Cattle Herder

The Bulangiin Shireg Valley with its abundant, luxurious grasses is the home of the cattle herders of the First Bahg (smallest administrative unit) of the Altan-Shire Somon, East Gobi Aimak. Here they tend their huge herds and from year to year increase their basic wealth—livestock. Like all arats of the country, they get great assistance from the state, which appropriates funds for digging wells, building barns and improving pastures.

The life of the arats of the bahg is happy and joyous. The knowledge that they are working for themselves, for their own people, trebles their strength in working for the fulfillment of the tasks which the five-year plan has set before the cattle raisers of the country. Together with all the cattle herders of the bahg, the young people are also working selflessly.

. . . Comrade Batsukhe, the daughter of the arat Ochir, is only sixteen years old. In spite of her youth, she has proved to be an experienced cattle herder and enjoys great prestige in the bahg. The young Gobi arat girl is an expert at stocking up fodder, preparing the barns for the winter, collecting wool and tending the young stock.

Working tirelessly in her household, Batsukhe finds time for participation in social work. She has learned the new alphabet well and is now teaching her friend Surun to read and write, besides reading newspapers to the arats and conducting talks with them about the five-year plan. Together with her father, Batsukhe takes an active part in revolutionary competition. This year they increased their herd by nearly 13%. This is considerably in excess of the target envisaged in the state plan.

The cattle herders of the bahg marked the great holiday of the 27th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic with splendid achievements in work. Among them a place of honor is occupied also by Comrade Batsukhe, that worthy representative of our industrious youth.

ZHAMSARAN

Youth Teams Score Successes

Many young workers' crews at the Industrial Combine completed their plans for the first half-year ahead of schedule. First place was won by the youth team at the felt mill, which turned out in five months more than 10,000 meters of felt over and above plan. The team is steadily increasing its production pace.

There are many young workers at the enterprises of the Industrial Combine who fulfilled their annual quota in five months.

Young workers never break their promises. Raising high the banner of revolutionary competition, they are confidently forging ahead toward the fulfillment of the task placed before them—the early completion of the year's production program.

NASAN

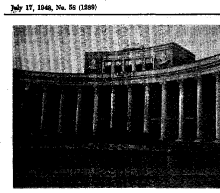
They Work for Full Utilization of Livestock Products

Having successfully completed the collection of goat's hair, horse and camel's hair, the arat households of Baintsagan Somon, Central Aimak, are shearing sheep in an organized fashion, seeking to collect and to deliver wool of excellent quality to the cooperative.

The youth is taking an active part in all this work. Youth teams to collect hair and wool have been formed in the somon on the initiative of the members of the Revolutionary Youth League.

The livestock raisers of the somon are successfully fulfilling the plan for the delivery of wool to the state. On their income they acquire diverse high-quality consumer goods of which a wide assortment is available in the local cooperative store.

N. ISHTAVKHAI



The Marshal Choibalsan State University in Ulan-Bator trains experts for the country's developing national economy and cultural institutions

—Photos on this page by Zhigzhid

State University—Pride Of Mongolian People

With the completion of the state examinations in the Choibalsan State University new reinforcements of highly skilled personnel for our national economy and culture have been graduated. Among them are doctors, teachers, animal husbandry experts and veterinarians.

Completion of their studies by each successive graduating class at the university is a joyous event for our people, who are building up their new happy life. This year we have even more cause for rejoicing for the number of specialists graduated by our university this year is much greater than last year. This is an important victory of our people in the training of our own personnel.

The student body in our university increases from year to year. By the end of the five-year plan, i.e., in 1952, it will be doubled. The students are children of cattle herders, workers, office employees and intellectuals to whom the portals of learning have been thrown open.

Our university was founded during the Patriotic War of the Soviet Union against the German fascist invaders. It was founded with the assistance of the Soviet government. This magnanimous act by the Soviet government will never be forgotten by our people.

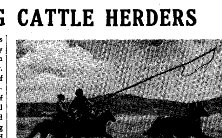
Our People's Revolutionary Party, our government and our beloved leader Comrade Choibalsan attach exceptional importance to improving the quality of instruction in the university, providing every facility to achieve this. Thanks to this solicitude, the university has been given a fine new building with spacious auditoriums and well-equipped laboratories and a rich library.

A large section of our university students are members of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League. One-third of these are honor students. Besides the subjects in which they are majoring, the students who are members of the party and the league are intensively mastering the science of sciences—Marxist-Leninist theory.

Our people take great pride in the Choibalsan State University, the first institution of higher learning in our country. Its students and faculty are honorably coping with the tasks entrusted them by the party, the government, the people and their beloved leader, Comrade Choibalsan.

E. BADARCH, Secretary
of the Committee of the MRYL at the State University.

YOUNG CATTLE HERDERS



Catching horses

It was early afternoon. Flocks of sheep were grazing tranquilly in the young green meadows on the banks of the Oronoi River. Further down the river a group of yurtas was visible. A knot of people had gathered outside one of the felt huts. These were local young cattle herders who had come to Namzhil, the leading livestock raiser in these parts and a highly respected member of the community, to discuss how best to organize the collection of horse hair. After brief discussion it was unanimously decided that a team had to be organized and the work tackled by joint efforts. A list was immediately drawn up of the members of the team, which then was subdivided into smaller groups. Soon afterwards the young cattle herders left for the grazing grounds armed with scissors, curry-combs, brushes and lariats.

They worked enthusiastically until late at night, when they returned with sacks full of horse hair attached to their saddles. At the yurtas they were met by the girls, who had spent the day jointly shearing the sheep. Having bidden each other good night, the young people dispersed, most of them going to their own yurtas, but some gathering at Namzhil's home. The old man was always eager to talk with the youngsters about bygone days and the present, and to remind the youth how difficult the life of the herders was before the people came into power, to compare the past with the present so that the youth might better appreciate the happiness of their free, well-to-do and cultural life and work still better for the further development and prosperity of their beloved Homeland.

"Come in," Namzhil welcomed the young people. "Make yourselves at home."

Namzhil's yurta is spacious and spotlessly clean. Like all cattle herders, he lives well and has plenty of everything: honest labor yields abundant returns to him and his family. This is evident from the furnishings of his yurta too—metal beds and handsome chests of drawers. On one of these stands a new separator.

Namzhil serves his guests tea.

"So you've already collected 40 kilograms of goat's hair?" the host asked one of his young guests named Surun.

"Yes," the other replied respectfully. "At least that."

"What does it amount to per goat?"

"Four hundred grams."

"Only 400? I sheared 15 goats today and got more than 500 grams from six of them," Dolgor said.

"Well, I got 400 on the average," replied Surun.

"Never mind the goats, let's hear how much horse hair you can get from a horse," Namzhil broke in, turning to Surun.

"We got about 30 kilograms, which averages about 210 grams per horse."

"Now that's very good. If we keep it up in the future, we will be sure to overfulfill the plan for the delivery of goat's hair and horse hair to the state."

The young people promised the old cattle herder that they would work still better and make sure that all the goat's hair and horse hair is brought in without any losses.

"There, my children, you have proof of the advantage of our new life," Namzhil said, "for formerly all this wealth was wasted and not put to use. We have learned much since then and are able to do everything. And how prosperous our life has become! All this we owe to the party and these two great men," he said, pointing to the portraits of Sukhe-Bator and Choibalsan.

A murmur of assent came from the group of young people.

"We must show our gratitude to the party for our happy life by working well," Namzhil went on. "Our work goes for the good of the entire country, the entire people and each of us personally. Today you collected a good quantity of goat's hair and horse hair. It is a fine beginning for joint work, very good indeed!"

The young people readily agreed with the old cattle herder that the results of joint effort are far greater than if each were to work alone.

"That is what I have been telling you," Namzhil said. "Everyone must work well, though. This is the most important thing, and if we realize this we shall overfulfill the five-year plan in all respects."

The friendly conversation in old Namzhil's yurta continued for a long time and when the young visitors bid good night to their host, they gave him their word that tomorrow they would collect even more goat's and horse hair.

G. ZHAMSARAMZHAV

Mongolian Youth Delegation to Attend World Conference Of Working Youth

A world conference of working youth will take place in Warsaw, Poland, in August this year. A delegation of the youth of our country too will take part in the work of the conference.

The delegation of the youth of the Mongolian People's Republic to the world conference of working youth will be headed by Comrade Gombo-Surun, member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League. Its members will be Comrade Togo, a power engineer, Comrade Damdin, a prominent tractor driver, Comrade Dorzhpalam, leading woman cattle herder, and Comrade Sharav, an actress.

The delegation of the youth of the Mongolian People's Republic will leave for Warsaw within a few days.

Wide Response to Call of Eleventh Congress of MRYL

A call was issued by the Eleventh Congress of the Revolutionary Youth League to the country's young people to take an active part in production and construction in order to provide the industrial enterprises and construction jobs with the workers they need and thereby create one of the major requisites for the successful fulfillment of the five-year plan.

The rural youth has eagerly responded to the call issued by the Eleventh Congress of the Revolutionary Youth League. The Revolutionary Youth League members and young people not belonging to the league are forming teams in the aimaks which will leave to work in industry or at construction jobs.

Recently a youth team arrived in the capital from the Bain-Khongor aimak. Most of its members are young cattle herders. "Since there are enough workers in our households," the members of the team said, "we have decided that we will be more useful to the Homeland working in the fields which our young people are urged to enter by the Eleventh Congress of the Revolutionary Youth League." These words reflect as in a mirror the clear understanding our youth has of its duty to the Homeland and its unswerving resolution to perform that duty with honor.

Youth teams are continuing to arrive from other aimaks.

Happy Childhood

A scene at the pioneer camp in U-Bulan near Ulan-Bator

Bringing up the rising generation and providing it with the best conditions for study, rest and all-sided development are matters that command the constant attention of the state, the People's Revolutionary Party, and the entire people of our country.

Children's playgrounds and nurseries have been organized in all towns and aimak centers throughout the country. All children of school age are studying in elementary, junior secondary or secondary schools. The children spend their vacations in summer camps and many in rest homes. Here they are given all facilities for pleasant and instructive recreation, for building up their health and strength.

. . . The Young Pioneer camp near Ulan-Bator is located in a picturesque locality named U-Bulan. It stands amidst forests and hills near the Tola River. The premises of the camp are splendid. Food of the highest quality is supplied the dining room which caters to the camp. Loving care is felt in the way the service personnel of the camp performs its duties. The schoolchildren get a good rest and augment their knowledge of nature.

Our rising generation has a happy and joyous childhood and from the bottom of their hearts the children thank the party and Comrade Choibalsan for the daily paternal concern shown them.

G. DELEG

SHOCK WORKERS

Lkhagva was expecting his wife to return home from the sanatorium where she had been spending her vacation. Her month's holiday ended that day and she was due back at work for the night shift. And so when dinner hour came around and Zhamyan-Sharav had not yet arrived, Lkhagva was worried.

"If she comes late she won't have time to rest up from her journey before going to the factory," he thought. True, he knew that if his wife happened to return too late he could get the management to extend her leave for one day. He knew that the factory director would willingly make this exception. "Why, of course," he would say if Lkhagva were to approach him on the matter, "Zhamyan-Sharav must rest after her journey. It will be quite all right if she comes to work tomorrow night. I am sure she will make up for lost time. She won't let us down."

That his wife would always make up for lost time, Lkhagva had no doubt whatever. She was one of those women workers who always exceed their quota by at least 50 per cent and exert all their energy to complete the five-year plan ahead of time. But remembering his wife's character and her attitude to her work, Lkhagva dismissed the idea of going to the director and asking him to extend her leave to give her time to rest in case she came home late. Even if she arrived a few minutes before her shift he knew he could never persuade her to stay at home. "No, no," she would say. "I am not in the least tired. I feel fine." And she would change clothes in a jiffy and be on her way to the factory before he could say anything.

It was after four in the afternoon when Zhamyan-Sharav returned. As she entered the flat she heard her favorite song being broadcast over the radio. It was a song about the new Mongolia, 'bout her happy people and their free creative labor. Lkhagva was sitting in an armchair singing it and accompanying himself on the guitar. When he saw his wife, he sprang up and went forward to meet her.

"My darling!" he said taking her in his arms. "Why, how marvellous you look. Had a nice rest?"

"Wonderful," replied Zhamyan-Sharav. "How are things at the factory, I hope our brigade hasn't fallen behind?"

While she was in the sanatorium her husband had kept her posted regularly on the progress of the work at the factory and the successes scored on the job by her Revolutionary Youth League brigade, which had been steadily exceeding the production quotas. But now she was eager to hear all the details. She wanted to know how the individual members of the brigade were making out and what the resuts of the competition last month between the Revolutionary Youth League brigade and the non-league youth brigade had been.

Changing quickly into a light house dress, Zhamyan-Sharav sat down at the table which was laid for dinner prepared by Lkhagva. During the meal Lkhagva told his wife all the news.

"Your brigade," he said, "is still in the lead. It fulfilled the monthly program by 148%. Norbo, Gundsambu, Zagda and Batkhu fulfilled their quotas by 300%."

"And what about the non-league youth?"

"Oh, they're coming along nicely too. They completed the month's plan by 39%. I think that brigade will soon be catching up with yours. I foresee a tough fight between the two of you for first place."

Zhamyan-Sharav declared indignantly that her brigade would never let any other brigade get ahead of it.

"We'll see," said her husband calmly. "It depends how you'll work."

"There's nothing to see," Zhamyan-Sharav said heatedly. "We would be fine Revolutionary Youth Leaguers if we would let the non-leaguers overtake us, wouldn't we! Of course, we want them to catch up with us, but we don't care to be left behind either."

The night shift went on at one o'clock. A few minutes before the whistle blew Lkhagva and Zhamyan-Sharav were in their places.

"Hello, there, Zhamyan-Sharav! Had a good time?" The greetings came from all sides.

"Wonderful, thanks!" she replied. "And how have you been getting along here without me?"

"Not so bad. We've been holding our own."

Promptly at one o'clock Zhamyan-Sharav was at her machine. During the first ten minutes work did not go so smoothly. After all, she had been away a whole month. But very soon she found herself getting into the rhythm of the work and before long her fingers regained that automatic speed that comes with years of experience, and things began to hum.

Four hours after the shift had started work, Sanzhav, secretary of the factory party nucleus, came up to Zhamyan-Sharav. He greeted her warmly and asked how she had enjoyed her holiday.

"You must be finding it hard to get back into your stride," he said.

"Well, it was a bit difficult at the beginning, but now I'm all right. In fact, after my month's rest I find it easier to work than before. I've already finished one day's quota," she replied with a flash of her pearly teeth.

The secretary left her to go the next department where Lkhagva worked. He too had already completed his quota for the shift. It was quite clear that before the end of the shift he will have doubled his quota.

G. LKHAMSURUN

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