

UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



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CABLEGRAM DATED 7 SEPTEMBER 1957 FROM THE FOREIGN
MINISTER OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY
COUNCIL TRANSMITTING A MEMORANDUM IN CONNEXION
WITH ITS APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

I HAVE THE HONOUR TO SEND YOU THE MEMORANDUM OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC ATTACHED TO ITS APPLICATION DATED ONE SEPTEMBER 1957
FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

I REQUEST YOU KINDLY TO HELP IN CIRCULATING THE TEXT OF THE MEMORANDUM AMONG
THE SECURITY COUNCIL MEMBERS.

PLEASE ACCEPT ETC.,

S. AVARZED
FOREIGN MINISTER
MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

MEMORANDUM ATTACHED TO THE APPLICATION SUBMITTED BY
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS

BRIEF RESUME CONCERNING STATE, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL
LIFE IN THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: GENERAL
INFORMATION

THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC IS SITUATED IN CENTRAL ASIA. IT IS
BORDERED BY THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC. THE COUNTRY COVERS AN AREA OF 1,531,000 SQUARE KILOMETRES. ALL THE
LAND AND WATER EXPANSES OF THIS TERRITORY AND THE AIR SPACE ABOVE THEM ARE UNDER
THE SOLE JURISDICTION OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC HAS A POPULATION OF ABOUT ONE MILLION PEOPLE, CONSISTING CHIEFLY OF
KHALKHASES AND OTHER MONGOLIAN NATIONALITIES. KAZAKHS, UZBEKS AND OTHER
NATIONALITIES OF THE TURKIC LANGUAGE GROUP RESIDE ON ITS TERRITORY. MONGOLIA IS
ONE OF THE MOST ANCIENT COUNTRIES OF ASIA.

THE STATE ESTABLISHED BY THE ANCESTORS OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLES DATES FROM THE THIRD CENTURY B. C. THE MONGOLIAN EMPIRE TOOK SHAPE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 13TH CENTURY. WHEN AT THE END OF THE 14TH CENTURY THIS EMPIRE DISINTEGRATED, MONGOLIA PRESERVED ITS POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE UNTIL THE 17TH CENTURY. OWING TO THE INTERNECINE STRIFE WAGED BY THE FEUDAL OVERLORDS, IT WAS SUBJUGATED BY MANCHU INVADERS TOWARDS THE END OF THE 17TH CENTURY. AS A RESULT OF THE NATIONAL-LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN 1911, THE 200-YEAR OLD ALIEN YOKE WAS OVERTHROWN AND AN AUTONOMOUS MONGOLIAN STATE -- OUTER MONGOLIA -- ESTABLISHED, AN EVENT WHICH WAS A BIG STEP TOWARDS THE REBIRTH OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE. MONGOLIA BECAME A SOVEREIGN STATE IN 1921 AS A RESULT OF THE VICTORY OF THE NATIONAL REVOLUTION.

FROM 1921 UNTIL 1924 MONGOLIA WAS A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY. IN NOVEMBER 1924, THE FIRST CONGRESS OF PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES -- THE GRAND NATIONAL KHURAL -- PROCLAIMED THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC STATE STRUCTURE. THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC IS A DEMOCRATIC STATE IN WHICH ALL POWER BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE -- THE WORKERS, ARATS -- PEASANTS -- AND INTELLIGENTSIA. ACCORDING TO THE CONSTITUTION, THE SUPREME AUTHORITY IN THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC IS THE GRAND NATIONAL KHURAL, THE SOLE LEGISLATIVE BODY. THE GRAND NATIONAL KHURAL IS ELECTED FOR A PERIOD OF 4 YEARS ON THE BASIS OF UNIVERSAL, EQUAL AND DIRECT SUFFRAGE WITH SECRET BALLOT. THE GRAND NATIONAL KHURAL FORMS THE GOVERNMENT -- COUNCIL OF MINISTERS -- THE HIGHER EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE ORGAN IN THE STATE. THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CONSISTS OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, HIS DEPUTIES, MINISTERS, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE BANK OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, ARISING FROM THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE MINISTRIES. THE GRAND NATIONAL KHURAL AMENDED ARTICLE 39 OF THE CONSTITUTION ON JULY 8, 1957. AS A RESULT THE FOLLOWING MINISTRIES ARE FUNCTIONING: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE; MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY; MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS; MINISTRY FOR ARMY AFFAIRS AND STATE SECURITY; MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS; MINISTRY OF TRADE; MINISTRY OF FINANCE; MINISTRY OF STATE CONTROL; MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; MINISTRY OF CULTURE; MINISTRY OF HEALTH; MINISTRY OF JUSTICE.

LOCAL ORGANS OF POWER ARE, LIKEWISE, ELECTED ON THE BASIS OF UNIVERSAL EQUAL AND DIRECT SUFFRAGE WITH SECRET BALLOT. THESE BODIES ARE ORGANIZED IN KEEPING WITH THE ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL DIVISION OF THE REPUBLIC.

FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES, THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC IS DIVIDED INTO 17 AIMAKS (REGIONS), WHICH, IN TURN, ARE SUBDIVIDED INTO SOMONS, AND THE

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LATTER INTO BAGS. ULAN BATOR, CAPITAL OF THE REPUBLIC, IS AN INDEPENDENT ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT. THE CITY IS DIVIDED INTO KHROONS. CITIZENS OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC WHO HAVE COME OF AGE ARE ENTITLED TO ELECT AND ARE ELIGIBLE FOR ELECTION TO THE STATE ORGANS AT ALL LEVELS, IRRESPECTIVE OF NATIONALITY, RELIGIOUS BELIEF OR PROPERTY STATUS.

IN THE ELECTIONS FOR THE GRAND NATIONAL KHURAL OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, HELD ON 16 JUNE THIS YEAR, 99.99 PER CENT OF THE ADULT POPULATION WENT TO THE POLLS. THE CANDIDATES OF THE BLOC OF THE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY AND NON-PARTY MEMBERS RECEIVED 99.97 PER CENT OF THE VOTES. THE SOCIAL COMPOSITION OF THE NEW GRAND NATIONAL KHURAL IS AS FOLLOWS: WORKERS 24.9 PER CENT, ARATS (PEASANTS) 33.5 PER CENT, AND INTELLIGENTSIA 41.6 PER CENT. WOMEN COMPRISE 22.3 PER CENT OF THE DEPUTIES.

CITIZENS OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC ENJOY BROAD DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS AND POLITICAL LIBERTIES. THEY ENJOY THE RIGHT TO WORK, TO FREE USE OF THE LAND, TO LEISURE AND EDUCATION. FACTORY AND OFFICE WORKERS RECEIVE AID IN OLD AGE AND IN THE EVENT OF LOSS OF CAPACITY TO WORK. CITIZENS ARE GUARANTEED INVIOABILITY OF THE PERSON, FREEDOM OF SPEECH, PRESS, ASSEMBLY, MANIFESTATIONS, FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE, ETC.

THERE ARE THREE FORMS OF PROPERTY IN THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLES REPUBLIC: STATE, COOPERATIVE AND PRIVATE. ALL THE LAND, ITS MINERAL WEALTH, FORESTS AND WATER RESOURCES ARE NATIONALIZED. THE MAIN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES, RAILWAY ROAD, WATER AND AIR TRANSPORT, MEANS OF COMMUNICATION, THE BANKS AND STATE AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES ARE PUBLIC PROPERTY. COOPERATIVE PROPERTY COMPRISES ENTERPRISES BELONGING TO THE PRODUCER AND CONSUMER COOPERATIVES AND ALSO THE SOCIALLY-OWNED MEANS OF PRODUCTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES. ARAT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS ARE FORMS OF AGRI ULTURAL COOPERATION. THE LIVESTOCK, AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS OF PRODUCTION OF THE ARAT (PEASANT) HUSBANDRIES AND SMALL ENTERPRISES CONSTITUTE THEIR PRIVATE PROPERTY. PRIVATE PROPERTY, LIKE THE OTHER FORMS OF PROPERTY, IS PROTECTED BY LAW.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC DEVELOPS ON THE BASIS OF LONG-TERM AND THREE-YEAR PLANS. GENERAL FEATURES OF THE ECONOMY ARE AS FOLLOWS: BEFORE THE RISE OF THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM, MONGOLIA, AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE LONG FEUDAL COLONIAL OPPRESSION, WAS ONE OF THE MOST UNDER-DEVELOPED OF COUNTRIES. IN THOSE DAYS, PRACTICALLY THE SOLE BRANCH OF THE ECONOMY

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WAS NOMAD CATTLE-BREEDING. THERE WAS NO MODERN INDUSTRY. DURING THE 36 YEARS OF THE DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM, AN HISTORICALLY BRIEF PERIOD, THE PEOPLE BY THEIR SELFLESS LABOUR HAVE MADE GREAT HEADWAY IN DEVELOPING THEIR COUNTRY. THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC NOW HAS A THRIVING NATIONAL INDUSTRY, INCLUDING COAL, ELECTRIC POWER, METAL PROCESSING, OIL, MINING, FOOD MANUFACTURE, LEATHER AND FOOTWEAR, TEXTILES, PRINTING AND OTHER BRANCHES. INDUSTRY'S SHARE IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IS GROWING YEAR BY YEAR THE COUNTRY HAS A SOUND FINANCIAL-CREDIT SYSTEM. MECHANIZED TRANSPORT AND MODERN MEANS OF COMMUNICATION HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IS MAKING STEADY PROGRESS AND BECOMING MORE INTENSIVE. CROP CULTIVATION IS DEVELOPING RAPIDLY. THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IS BECOMING MORE AND MORE VARIED.

SOMETHING LIKE 70 PER CENT OF THE POPULATION OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC IS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE, MAINLY CATTLE-BREEDING, WHICH IS THE CHIEF BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. THE COUNTRY'S LIVESTOCK CONSISTS OF BEEF AND DAIRY CATTLE, SHEEP, GOATS, CAMELS AND HORSES. PIG AND POULTRY-FARMING ARE ALSO PRACTISED IN A NUMBER OF STATES AND COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISES. LIVESTOCK TOTALS MORE THAN 24 MILLION HEAD AND IS INCREASING YEARLY. THE YEAR 1956, FOR INSTANCE, SAW AN INCREASE OF 1,364,000 COMPARED WITH 1955. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE STOCK IS RISING AND BREEDS ARE BEING IMPROVED AS A RESULT OF THE STEADY APPLICATION OF SCIENCE, MODERN TECHNIQUE, BETTER LABOUR ORGANIZATION AND ADVANCED METHODS OF FARMING. THE GOVERNMENT EXTENDS ALL-ROUND HELP TO AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WHICH IS CONDUCTED ON A PURELY VOLUNTARY BASIS. SOME 700 COOPERATIVES EMBRACE MORE THAN 20 PER CENT OF THE RURAL POPULATION AND POSSESS ABOUT 20 PER CENT OF THE LIVESTOCK. NEARLY 70 PER CENT OF THE STOCK IS OWNED BY PRIVATE PEASANT HOUSEHOLDS. THE STATE FOSTERS THE INITIATIVE OF THE INDIVIDUAL CATTLE-BREEDERS IN INCREASING THE STOCK AND IMPROVING ITS PRODUCTIVITY, AND HELPS WITH FREE PASTURES, HAY MEADOWS, TIMBER FOR BUILDING HOUSES AND CATTLE SHEDS, LONG AND SHORT-TERM CREDITS; SUPPLIES FREE VETERINARY SERVICES AND PROVIDES FACILITIES FOR SINKING WELLS AND RESERVOIRS. IN 1957 THE ARATS RECEIVED STATE CREDITS TO THE SUM OF 7 MILLION TUGRIKS. AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN EXTENDING TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE TO AGRICULTURE, AND ESPECIALLY TO ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, IS PLAYED BY STATE FARMS (20), STUD, HAY, LIVESTOCK AND FARM MACHINE STATIONS (68), AND BY THE AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES. THE VETERINARY SERVICE IS BEING EXPANDED. AT PRESENT THERE ARE IN THE COUNTRY 115 VETERINARY-SURGEON STATIONS AND 1,195 VETERINARY - FELDSDHER POINTS.

EACH YEAR SEES INCREASED OUTPUT OF ANTIBIOTICS, NOW THE INDUSTRY PUTS OUT OVER 30 TYPES OF SERUMS, VACCINES AND OTHER PREPARATIONS. IN THE 1958-50 PERIOD, WHEN ANOTHER 65 VETERINARY-SURGEON STATIONS AND 240 VETERINARY-FELDSHER POINTS WILL BE OPENED, THE HEAD OF STOCK FOR EACH VETERINARY-SURGEON STATION WILL FALL FROM 240,000 (AT PRESENT) TO 150,000 (1960), AND FOR EACH VETERINARY-FELDSHER POINT, FROM 22,000 TO 19,000. MUCH HAS BEEN DONE AND IS BEING DONE NOW TO EXTEND THE FOLDER BASE AND TO IMPROVE WATER SUPPLY.

CROP-RAISING: HERE THE MAIN CULTURES ARE GRAIN CROPS -- WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, MILLET AND MAIZE. THE AREA SOWN TO INDUSTRIAL CROPS AND VEGETABLES IS BEING EXPANDED. THE PRINCIPAL CROP-RAISING ENTERPRISES ARE THE STATE FARMS AND AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES. THE MACHINE PARK AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES IS BEING ENLARGED YEAR BY YEAR. AT PRESENT, SOWING AND HARVESTING IN THESE ENTERPRISES ARE ALMOST COMPLETELY MECHANIZED. THE FURTHER GROWTH AND EQUIPMENT OF STATE FARMS WILL FACILITATE CULTIVATION OF LARGE EXPANSES OF STILL UNUSED LAND WITH A RESULTANT SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE OF THE CROP AREA. DURING THE THREE-YEAR PLAN PERIOD (1958-60), THE NUMBER OF TRACTORS AT THE DISPOSAL OF THESE ENTERPRISES WILL BE INCREASED ONE AND A HALF TIMES, COMBINES BY MORE THAN 70 PER CENT, LORRIES ALMOST TENFOLD, WHILE LIVESTOCK FARM MACHINE STATIONS WILL GET NEARLY 10 TIMES MORE TRACTORS, 10 TIMES MORE COMBINES AND 100 TIMES MORE LORRIES. DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS THE CROP AREA INCREASED 1.7 TIMES, AND IN THE PERIOD 1958-60 IT WILL INCREASE 2.3 TIMES. PRODUCTION OF GRAIN IN 1956 INCREASED 32 PER CENT COMPARED WITH 1955. SOON, HOME PRODUCTION OF GRAIN WILL COVER MOST OF THE COUNTRY'S NEEDS.

INDUSTRY: A NUMBER OF NEW BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY HAVE BEEN BUILT SINCE THE RISE OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. THE EXTRACTION INDUSTRY INCLUDES COAL MINING, OIL, AND MINING OF NON-FERROUS AND RARE METALS. GOLD, PRECIOUS STONES, GYPSUM, MINERAL DYES AND SALTS ARE ALSO MINED. PROCESSING OF ANIMAL-HUSBANDRY RAW MATERIALS IS BEING RAPIDLY EXPANDED. LEATHER FACTORIES, WOOL-CLEANING, FOOTWEAR, SADDLE-MAKING, CLOTHING AND FELT-MAKING ENTERPRISES HAVE BEEN BUILT. FOOD INDUSTRY OCCUPIES AN IMPORTANT PLACE IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. BUTTER-MAKING, CONFECTIONERY, MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCTION AND WINE-MAKING HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY DEVELOPED. BETWEEN 1940 AND 1955 OUTPUT OF INDUSTRY INCREASED 3.6 TIMES. IN 1956 OUTPUT OF STATE-OWNED INDUSTRY ROSE 15.4 PER CENT, AND COOPERATIVE INDUSTRY

12.5 PER CENT COMPARED WITH 1955. BY 1960, THAT IS AT THE END OF THE CURRENT THREE-YEAR PLAN, INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT WILL HAVE INCREASED 39 PER CENT COMPARED WITH 1957. THE ABOVE-MENTIONED BRANCHES WILL BE FURTHER EXPANDED. ABOUT 30 LARGE ENTERPRISES AND OVER 300 MEDIUM AND SMALL PLANTS WILL BE BUILT, AND MANY OF THE EXISTING PLANTS EXTENDED AND RECONSTRUCTED. EXPLORATION OF THE MINERAL WEALTH HAS BEEN STEPPED UP IN RECENT YEARS AND WILL BE FURTHER EXPANDED IN THE YEARS AHEAD.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS: MODERN MEANS OF TRANSPORT HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED DURING THE YEARS OF THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM, INCLUDING ROAD TRANSPORT, RAILWAYS, AIRLINES AND WATERWAYS. OVER-ALL LENGTH OF RAILWAYS IN THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC IS IN THE VICINITY OF 2,000 KILOMETRES. THE RAILWAY RUNNING FROM THE NORTHERN BORDER THROUGH ULAN BATOR TO THE SOUTHERN BORDER LINKS UP WITH THE INTERNATIONAL TRUNK-LINE. IN 1956 THIS LINE HANDLED 88.8 PER CENT OF THE GOODS TRAFFIC. IN THE SAME YEAR 1,865,400 TONS OF TRANSIT GOODS CONIGNED BY DIFFERENT COUNTRIES WERE HANDLED. ROAD TRANSPORT CARRIES A LARGE PART OF THE INTERNAL GOODS AND PASSENGER TRAFFIC. AIRLINES LINK THE CAPITAL WITH THE REGIONAL CENTRES. IN THE NEAR FUTURE THE CIVIL AIRWAYS WILL BE LINKED UP WITH INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES. LAKE KHUBSUGUL, CELENGA RIVER AND OTHER LAKES AND NAVIGABLE RIVERS ARE USED AS WATERWAYS. CAMELS AND HORSES ARE ALSO USED. TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND RADIO COMMUNICATIONS HAVE BEEN GREATLY DEVELOPED. THE REPUBLIC HAS TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS WITH PRACTICALLY ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. IN ADDITION TO THE INTERNAL LINES THERE ARE INTERENATIONAL TELEPHONE AND RADIO COMMUNICATIONS. THE OVER-ALL LENGTH OF INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH-TELEPHONE LINES IS IN EXCESS OF 18,000 KILOMETRES. HIGH-FREQUENCY AND MULTI-CHANNEL TELEGRAPH-TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS HAVE BEEN INSTALLED. RADIO DIFFUSION IS FOUND IN PRACTICALLY ALL POPULATED POINTS. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NEXT TWO OR THREE YEARS INCLUDE THE ERECTION OF A POWERFUL RADIO CENTRE, A CONSIDERABLE EXTENSION OF INTER-TOWN COMMUNICATION LINES, TELEPHONE EXCHANGES AND RADIO.

HOME TRADE: THE COUNTRY'S TRADE IS CHIEFLY IN THE HANDS OF STATE AND COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS, WITH THE STATE ACCOUNTING FOR NEARLY 40 PER CENT OF THE RETAIL TRADE, THE COOPERATIVES NEARLY 60 PER CENT. PRIVATE TRADE, WHILE PERMITTED, PLAYS ONLY A SMALL PART. CONSUMER COOPERATIVES, WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 250,000 HANDLE A CONSIDERABLE PART OF THE HOME TRADE. TURNOVER IS GROWING

YEARLY AS A RESULT OF THE RISING PURCHASING POWER OF THE POPULATION. CONSUMER GOODS SOLD BY THE STATE AND COOPERATIVE TRADING ORGANIZATIONS INCREASED 18.4 PER CENT IN 1956 COMPARED WITH 1955. RETAIL TRADE HAS EXPANDED 67.8 PER CENT IN THE PAST FOUR YEARS. IN THE COURSE OF THE CURRENT THREE-YEAR PLAN 1958-1960, RETAIL TRADE IS SCHEDULED TO INCREASE 29 PER CENT, OF WHICH 44 PER CENT WILL BE HANDLED BY THE STATE TRADING BODIES AND 14 PER CENT BY THE COOPERATIVES.

FOREIGN TRADE: FOREIGN TRADE IN THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC IS CONDUCTED SOLELY BY THE STATE. THE REPUBLIC TRADES WITH ALL THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AND ALSO WITH FIRMS IN NON-SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. MOST OF THE FOREIGN TRADE IS DONE WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. ITS VOLUME IS INCREASING ANNUALLY. THE SUM OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS HAS ALMOST DOUBLED IN THE PAST THREE YEARS. CHIEF EXPORTS ARE CATTLE, WOOL, DOWN, HIDES, VARIOUS SEMI-MANUFACTURES, FURS, MEAT, BUTTER, SOAP AND MINERALS. CHIEF IMPORTS ARE INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT, AUTOMOBILES, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, FABRICS, FLOUR, TEA, SUGAR, TOBACCO, PAPER, HABERDASHERY, PERFUMES, AND OTHER CONSUMER GOODS. THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC HAS A FAVOURABLE FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE.

FINANCE-CREDIT SYSTEM: THE MONETARY UNIT OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC IS THE TUGRIK WHICH IS DIVIDED INTO 100 MANGUS. ONE TUGRIK EQUALS \$0.25. THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IS FINANCED BY THE STATE BANK. THE BUDGET IS GROWING STEADILY: THE 1957 BUDGET, COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1956, SAW A 14.5 PER CENT INCREASE IN REVENUE AND 16.1 PER CENT IN EXPENDITURE, WITH CAPITAL INVESTMENT RISING 32 PER CENT. EXPENDITURE ON THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND ON SOCIAL-CULTURAL MEASURES ACCOUNTS FOR 77 PER CENT OF THE BUDGET -- A 20.8 PER CENT INCREASE OVER THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

PUBLIC EDUCATION: ONE OF THE BIG ACHIEVEMENTS OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IS THE FACT THAT, IN THE MAIN, ILLITERACY HAS BEEN ABOLISHED AMONG THE ADULT POPULATION. EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE IN 1956 WAS 1.5 TIMES GREATER THAN IN 1952. THE NUMBER ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS SPECIALIZED SCHOOLS IN 1956 WAS DOUBLE THE 1952 FIGURE. FOUR YEAR EDUCATION PREVAILS IN THE RURAL AREAS AND SEVEN-YEAR SCHOOLING IN THE TOWNS. IN THE 1956-57 SCHOOL YEAR, 93 PER CENT OF THE CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE WERE ENROLLED. ONE OUT OF EVERY NINE PERSONS IN THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC IS STUDYING IN ONE OR ANOTHER OF THE EDUCATIONAL

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ESTABLISHMENTS, AND ONE OF EVERY 220 STUDYING IN COLLEGE. THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF GENERAL EDUCATIONAL SCHOOLS, DOZENS OF SECONDARY TECHNICAL AND SPECIALIZED SCHOOLS AND EVENING SCHOOLS AND A NUMBER OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS. SOME 2,500 STUDENTS ATTEND THE ULAN BATOR UNIVERSITY. THE COLLEGES TRAIN DOCTORS, VETERINARY SURGEONS, AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS, ECONOMISTS, TEACHERS, HISTORIANS, PHILOLOGISTS, PHYSICISTS, MATHEMATICIANS, CHEMISTS, AND OTHERS. IN ADDITION, THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE STUDY THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF CORRESPONDENCE AND SHORT-TERM COURSES. DURING THE PERIOD 1958-60 ANOTHER 40 FOUR-YEAR, 17 SEVEN-YEAR AND 13 TEN-YEAR SCHOOLS WILL BE OPENED. PROVISION IS BEING MADE FOR A 30 PER CENT INCREASE IN ENROLMENT AND FOR A 4 PER CENT INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF GRADUATES.

PUBLIC HEALTH: THE OLD MONGOLIA HAD A HIGH MORTALITY RATE. RIGHT FROM THE VERY FIRST DAYS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM, ORGANIZED BY THE PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT, THE POPULATION HAS BENEFITED BY A FREE MEDICAL SERVICE. AT PRESENT, THERE ARE 9 HOSPITAL BEDS FOR EVERY 1,000 OF THE POPULATION AND 1 DOCTOR FOR EVERY 1,713. WITH THE STEADY INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF TRAINED MEDICAL PERSONNEL AND THE INTRODUCTION OF THE LATEST PREPARATIONS AND EQUIPMENT INTO MEDICAL PRACTICE, THE HEALTH SERVICE HAS IMPROVED CONSIDERABLY. DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS, 11 SPECIALIZED HOSPITALS, 38 SURGERIES AND 50 FELDHER POINTS HAVE BEEN OPENED. IN 1957, COMPARED WITH 1956, THE NUMBER OF HOSPITALS INCREASED 28.5 PER CENT, SURGERIES 18.7 PER CENT AND FELDHER POINTS 2.3 PER CENT. DURING THE 1958-60 PERIOD THE NUMBER OF HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL POINTS WILL INCREASE 43 PER CENT, HOSPITAL BEDS 25 PER CENT AND THE NUMBER OF DOCTORS AND FELDHERS 66 AND 40 PER CENT RESPECTIVELY COMPARED WITH 1957.

SCIENCE AND CULTURE: MONGOLIA IS A COUNTRY WITH AN ANCIENT CULTURE, PROOF OF WHICH CAN BE SEEN IN THE NUMEROUS MEMORIALS OF THE PAST. IN THE MIDDLE AGES, WHICH WERE DIFFICULT TIMES FOR SCIENCE AND CULTURE, MONGOLIAN SCHOLARS AND ENLIGHTENERS DEVOTED THEMSELVES TO KNOWLEDGE. THE HIGHEST DEVELOPMENT WAS REACHED IN THE 13TH CENTURY DURING THE YUAN DYNASTY, WHEN PHILOSOPHY, ASTRONOMY, VETERINARY SCIENCE, MEDICINE, PHILOLOGY AND ARCHITECTURE FLOURISHED. CHOIZHIN ODSEER WROTE THE FIRST MONGOLIAN GRAMMAR AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 14TH CENTURY. CONCERNING THE RICH CULTURAL LEGACY OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE, DOCTOR BRINCHIN, WELL-KNOWN MONGOLIAN SCHOLAR, STATES THAT FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE NUMBER OF ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS PER HEAD OF POPULATION, THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC HOLDS

FIRST PLACE IN THE WORLD. THE VICTORY OF THE NATIONAL REVOLUTION OF 1921 OPENED UP WIDE POSSIBILITIES FOR SCIENCE AND CULTURE. THE NUMBER OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS HAS GROWN 37-FOLD. BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS FOR RESEARCH IN 1957 AMOUNTED TO DOZENS OF MILLIONS OF TUGRIKS. THE COMMITTEE FOR SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION WITH ITS LARGE STAFF OF TRAINED PERSONNEL IS NOW A CENTRE OF SCIENCE AND TRAINS HIGHLY QUALIFIED SPECIALISTS FOR ALL BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. THE COMMITTEE SUPERVISES THE AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, THE INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, THE UNIVERSITY WITH ITS 3 FACULTIES: ECONOMICS, MEDICINE AND NATURAL SCIENCES. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE, HISTORY, ECONOMICS, LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IS CARRIED OUT ON THE BASIS OF A LONG-TERM PLAN WHICH TAKES INTO ACCOUNT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE EXPANDING NATIONAL ECONOMY AND THE RISING CULTURAL LEVEL. THE REPUBLIC HAS DOZENS OF THEATRES AND CINEMAS, HUNDREDS OF CLUBHOUSES AND MOBILE CINEMAS INSTALLATIONS. THE FILM INDUSTRY IS SUCCESSFULLY DEVELOPING. THE PRINTING INDUSTRY HAS AN ANNUAL CAPACITY OF 57.2 MILLION PRINTED PAGES: TWENTY-SIX NEWSPAPERS AND SIXTEEN JOURNALS ARE PUBLISHED. THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE HAVE A RICH LITERARY LEGACY, THE FIRST LITERARY WORKS IN THE MONGOLIAN LANGUAGE APPEARED AS EARLY AS THE 12TH-14TH CENTURIES. AMONG THESE IS THE SAGA OF THE MONGOLIAN LAND, WRITTEN OVER 700 YEARS AGO. FOREIGN LITERATURE APPEARED IN TRANSLATION AS EARLY AS THE 13TH AND 14TH CENTURIES. THE MODERN MONGOLIAN LITERATURE, WHICH DATES FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM, IS SUCCESSFULLY DEVELOPING ON THE BASIS OF SOCIALIST REALISM. THE PEOPLE DISPLAY A KEEN INTEREST IN THE CLASSICAL WORKS OF FOREIGN LITERATURE, TRANSLATION OF WHICH IS INCREASING EVERY YEAR.

MATERIAL WELL BEING AND CULTURAL LEVEL OF THE POPULATION: THANKS TO THE DAILY CARE DISPLAYED BY THE STATE, THE STANDARD OF LIVING AND CULTURAL LEVEL OF THE POPULATION ARE STEADILY RISING. FOR THE PERIOD 1953-1956, AVERAGE EARNINGS OF FACTORY AND OFFICE WORKERS INCREASED 25.8 PER CENT, WHILE REAL WAGES ROSE 40 PER CENT FOR THE PERIOD 1952-56, REAL INCOME OF THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION ROSE 57 PER CENT. AS A RESULT OF RENT REDUCTIONS AND REDUCED CHARGES FOR ELECTRICITY, AND THANKS TO THE INCREASED PRICES PAID BY THE STATE FOR A NUMBER OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PRODUCTS, AS WELL AS TO THE CUTS IN RETAIL PRICES, THE POPULATION BENEFITED IN 1956 ALONE TO THE AMOUNT OF 200 MILLION TUGRIKS, AND OVER 8 MILLION FROM THE LOWER CHARGES FOR MEDICINES. BETWEEN 1952 AND 1956 THE NUMBER OF CLUB-HOUSES, READING-ROOMS AND LIBRARIES INCREASED RESPECTIVELY BY 20.15 AND 17.3 PER CENT. CHILDREN'S NURSERIES INCREASED DURING THE SAME PERIOD 1.8 TIMES,

WHILE THE NUMBER OF HOLIDAY HOMES AND SANATORIUMS DOUBLED. THE AREA OF DWELLING SPACE HANDED OVER FOR OCCUPANCY IN 1956 WAS DOUBLE THE 1955 FIGURE. DOZENS OF NEW SCHOOLS, SCIENTIFIC, CULTURAL AND MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS WERE COMPLETED IN 1956. THE CURRENT THREE-YEAR PLAN ENVISAGES A SIZEABLE INCREASE IN WAGES FOR FACTORY AND OFFICE WORKERS AND A REDUCTION IN INCOME TAX. PLANS ARE IN HAND FOR FURTHER EXTENSION OF THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND CULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS. BY 1960 SOCIAL INSURANCE BENEFITS AND BENEFITS TO MOTHERS WITH LARGE FAMILIES WILL HAVE INCREASED MORE THAN THREEFOLD COMPARED WITH THE 1957 ALLOCATIONS.

INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS AND FOREIGN POLICY OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, AS A SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC STATE, IS GAINING MORE AND MORE RECOGNITION ON THE PART OF WORLD PUBLIC OPINION. IT IS TAKING AN INCREASINGLY ACTIVE PART IN THE STRUGGLE WAGED BY THE NATIONS FOR PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP AND IS CONSTANTLY EXTENDING ITS INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS. AT PRESENT THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC HAS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION, THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, INDIA, INDONESIA, THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA, BURMA, THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLICS OF BULGARIA, HUNGARY, ROMANIA, ALBANIA, THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC AND THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM. IT IS DEVELOPING CLOSE ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH MANY OF THESE COUNTRIES. MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE ARAB AND SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES AND A NUMBER OF OTHER COUNTRIES IN ASIA AND EUROPE IS DEVELOPING DAILY. MORE THAN TEN PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS AND STATE ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC ARE MEMBERS OF CORRESPONDING INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND ESTABLISHMENTS. THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC PURSUES A POLICY OF PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE, OF EXTENDING POLITICAL AND BUSINESS RELATIONS WITH ALL WHO DESIRE TO DO SO ON THE BASIS OF MUTUAL RESPECT FOR EQUALITY AND SOVEREIGNTY, NON-INTERFERENCE IN ONE ANOTHER'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MUTUAL BENEFIT. THE GOVERNMENT OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC HOLDS THAT THE ENTRY OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC INTO THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD WIDEN ITS OPPORTUNITIES FOR MORE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE STRUGGLE OF THE NATIONS FOR PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP AND FOR INTERNATIONAL SECURITY.

ULAN BATOR, 1957.

