

хэмээх өгүүлэлдээ Ло Маочу энэ тухай нарийн тодорхой авч үзжээ.

Америкийн мэргэжилтэн Джон Бонгаартс, Сьюзен Гринхалф нар Хятадын хүн амын бодлогын түүхэн хөгжил, түүнээс урган гарах болзошгүй хүн ам зүй, нийгэм-эдийн засгийн үр дагаврыг судалсны үндсэн дээр анхны хүүхдийг нэлээд хожуу төрүүлэх (анхны төрөлтийн нас 25-аас багагүй байхаар) хийгээд төрөлтийн хоорондын зайг уртасгах замаар өрх тутам хоёр хүүхэдтэй байж болох санал дэвшүүлсэн нь «өрх тутамд нижгээд хүүхдээр хязгаарлах бодлогыг өөрчлөх арга зам» болсон байна. Иймэрхүү санаа урьд өмнө ч хятадын хүн амын бодлогын арга зорилтыг тогтоон боловсруулах үед гарч байсан бөгөөд америкийн хүн ам зүйчид, хүн амын тоог төлөвлөн тооцоолоход ашигласнаар төрөлтийг эрс багасгахад нөлөөлөх төрөлтийн хугацааны өөр хувилбарыг санал болгосон нь чухал юм.

Хятадын нийгмийн шинэчлэлийн үрээр өрх тутамд хүсэх хүүхдийн тоо хэмжээ багасаж, төрөлтийг хатуу хязгаарлах шаарлагагүй болно гэж тэдний үзэж байгаа нь анхаарууштай боловч хятадын нийгэм улс төрийн байдлаас үндэслэсэн хүн ам зүйн хөгжлийн онцлогийг хүлээн зөвшөөрөхгүй байгааг тэмдэглэх хэрэгтэй гэж Зөвлөлтийн эрдэмтэд хэлжээ.

#### **Ч. БАТЦЭЦЭГ**

#### **JAMSRANGYIN TSEVEEN'S CONCEPT OF SOCIALISM**

**L. Bat-Ochir D. Ulambayar**

Prof. J. Tseveen, a well-known Orientalist, who was educated in St. Peterburgh Russia, played an active part in setting up the Mongolian Revolutionary Party and carrying out the 1921 people's revolution. From the mid 1920's, there arose a heated debate among the Party leaders and in the Party itself on the nature of the future social development and the country's independence. J. Tseveen the Party Auditting Committee member, set forth suggestions on these issues.

He held the view that the road to socialism for nomads would take a specific form differing from the one sought by the founders of Marxism. He then elaborated a concept of a specific route to socialism in Mongolia and proposed a social development programme, which was related to the existing socio-economic conditions of the country and which could be called an Asian version of co-operative socialism with a theoretical and ideological foundation.

**US ASIA-PACIFIC POLICY  
AT THE END OF 1980 IES;  
CONTINUITY AND  
EVOLUTION**

**H. Hulan**

The article deals with major political and economic issues of the US Asia-Pacific policy at the end of the crucial decade of 1980 ies. They include the US approach to the emerging regional framework of economic cooperation, implications of the new political and ideological climate in the region and shifting structure of alliances for the US military strategy. The evolution of US relationships with important regional actors such as Japan, China, South Korea, ASEAN countries, continuity in the US military strategy and the evolution of the American Australia and New Zealand. The article focuses on the elements of political approach to the process of institutionalizing regional cooperation. The author holds that the Bush administration faces complex issues posed by dynamic economic and political developments in the region. The tentative US stance on the issues involved I was outlined by the top US officials during their visits to the countries of the region in 1989,

**MONGOLIAN  
TRADITIONAL MEDICINE**

**B. Boldсайhan**

Ancient Mongolian scripts and documents reveal the secrets of the mongolian traditional medicine. Since times immemorial the ancestors of the Mongols knew how to cure diverse illnesses and diseases. Mongolian medicine explains anatomy, physiology, effects of drugs and medical substances as well as the mechanism of psychosomatic yoga on the basis of the five principal elements of indian philosophy (earth, water, fire. air and sky). The method consisted in evolving an abstract generalized scheme of a disease. Pulse diagnosis. acupuncture, bloodletting etc, the functional interaction of internal organs and their seasonal rhythms are defined on the basis of the five principal elements of chinese astrology (fire, water. earth, iron and wood). Mongolian the theories of chinese and indian medical systems. This also helped medicine interpret the functions of internal organs drawung upon to explain the inner psychological balance of a man. In the 18th century the mongols carried out a thorough analysis of Tibetan and Indian medical manuscripts and put forth their own medical concept

**ISSUES OF  
PHRASEOLOGY****D. Jamsranjav**

The article carries a hypothesis put forth by the author on the basis of a detailed investigation. The hypothesis claims that the hieroglyphs found on the remains of "Chin Tolgoi" are an inscription which is a distinctive attribute of ancient Mongol ethnic groups. Up to the present they were believed to be of Chinese or Khitan origin.

**HAINAN-A SPECIAL  
ECONOMIC ZONE****S. Jargalsaihan**

The article deals with economic conditions of the Hainan island, after opening to the outside world. Before 1988, Hainan island was an administrative region of the Guangdong province. On April 13, with the approval of the first session of the 7th NPC, Hainan island became a province and was proclaimed the fifth and largest special economic zone in China. The article focuses on the elements of the opening policy of the Hainan province. They include foreign capital investment, legislative acts, infrastructure, tourism and industry of the Hainan province. The author holds that Hainan SEZ is an undeveloped zone than other SEZs, but if link advantages of the island with mechanism preferential opening policies, could be achieved successes.