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## THE ISSUE IN BRIEF

L. ZHAMSRAN.

**«The 1911 (female white pig year) revolution  
in Mongolia»**

Demonstrating that the national liberation struggle of 1911-1912 was not just a national liberation movement but a revolution, the author proposes several new ideas about the period of this revolution's development and continuation, and he definitely establishes through historical documents the true name of the independent state which resulted from it. These ideas have resulted in discussions among historians and exchanges of ideas.

N. ALTANCECEG

**«The further development of sinology in the  
MPR»**

In this article, the author, based on her analysis of both the area of study and the contents of post – 1921 sinological works in Mongolia into five main currents, advances several important idea on the fields further development.

The author criticizes the fact that throughout the almost thirty years of strained Sino-Mongolian relations sinology in Mongolia was extremely one-sided and far removed from actual facts, due to the way that academic work suffered from politics and ideology and was dominated by the contemporary party policies. She emphasized that at present the appropriate development of this branch of scholarly endeavor, sinology, has a multifaceted significance for Mongolia.

S. DASHCEWEL

**«Reform in Vietnamese Agriculture»**

In this article, the author, by focusing on the production of the main food product of the Vietnamese, rice, shows us the process of agricultural reform that began in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam around 1980. He explains the main reasons for the large increase in a relatively short time of the production of rice, in which the people for many year had experienced shortages, by linking this increase with agricultural reform. He concludes that the deliverance of co-operative property to the owners, the freeing-up of prices, and the swift transition into market relations formed the basis for this success.

The author proposes that the utilization of some facets of Vietnam's experience in agricultural reform has an important significance for Mongolia, with its primarily agricultural economy.

N. DASHZEWEG

**«On the bestowal of the high religions titles,  
gawizh and agrimba»**

In this article, written by a lama and student of the history of Buddhism, the particulars of diplomas which were bestowed on eminent clerics who defended high degrees in theology are introduced in detail. There is a brief discussion of how the genuine religions scholarship which make-up the gawizh, and agrimba degrees, barely even heard of in the 56 years since 1935, first arose. Then in the second half, he emphasizes that it was lamas who had poured over the scriptures all their lives, who received these titles of respect, which were degrees that denoted the completion, without any gaps of a total of ten stages of study, through a period of fifteen to twenty years.

A. DAMDINSURUNG

**«The beginning of Mongolian-American relations»**

In this article the author first outlines how the earliest records of Mongolian-American ties go back as early as 1857, and how the relations developed in commerce and economy from the beginning of the twentieth century and in politics from the period of the Mongolian Bogd Khaanate. He then goes on to focus primarily on the contribution of American researchers to the natural sciences of Mongolia.

About the place where humanity first originated, a new discovery which has attracted the interest of scholar throughout the world, the author assesses the scientific achievements of American scholars as a rare and valuable source which could be the vademecum of many generations of researchers. He treats with criticism the fact that not one of these rich and important works dealing with Mongolia has been translated in Mongolian. In the advertising of these achievements and in his commemoration of the lasting merits of American scholarship, he has advanced several very definite ideas.

KIM SOO-YONG

**«The prospects for the Korean-Mongolian economy and co-operation»**

In this speech, Kim Soo-Yong, a professor at Sogang University, notes that the opening of diplomatic relations in 1990 was an important event in future Korean-Mongolian co-operation, one which sprang from a simultaneous sea-change in the political thinking of both countries, ones which have not had relations with each other since the fall of Chingis Khaan's empire. Then briefly summarizing the latest situation in the cooperation of the two countries, he turned to the elucidation of every aspect of the prospects for mutually beneficial cooperation-barter trade, investment and economic aid. He concluded that Korea is not interested in utilizing the labor force which in Mongolia's case numbers only two million, nor in penetrating this market, but that utilization of the natural resources of Mongolia and direct investment in the field of processing could be very useful to a country like Korea which imports its raw materials.

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