BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

SAMBUUGIIN BADRAA was born in Bulgan aimag in 1923. He graduated from the Pedagogical Institute in Ulaanbaatar in 1940. His literary work began in 1950. He is known as the author of many stories and as translator of books written by Russian writers.

CHOIJILIN CHIMID, prose writer, poet, and playwright, was born in Amgalanbaatar in 1927. He is said to have started writing as early as 1938 when he was only eleven years old. His first collection of verses appeared in 1947. He graduated from Mongolian State University in 1950. He has been working in poetry, prose, dramaturgy, and in translating fiction, including world classics. His play, On the Threshold, won a state prize. Chimid is also a prominent public figure, serving as chairman of the Mongolian Peace Committee. In 1950, he sharply criticized Rinchen and others on several occasions for alleged ideological deviations.

LKHAMSURENGIIN CHOIJILSUREN was born into an arad family in Tariat suman, Arkhangai aimag in 1932. In 1957 he graduated from the Pedagogical Institute in Ulaanbaatar and in 1961 from the advanced literature course at the Gorkii Literary Institute in Moscow. He began writing in 1953 and has since written the stories Negdiiin ödör (Unification Day)(1955), Uulyn suurini oddin dor (Under a Mountain Village's Stars)(1960), Khavrin ur' (Spring Warmth)(1961), and the novel Ovsnii shüüder (Dew on the Grass)(1963). Choijilsuren's works have been translated into many foreign languages. He is presently holding the office of managing editor of the newspaper Utga zokhiol urlag (Literature and Art).

J. DAMDINDORJ. No information available.

SORMUUNIRSHIIN DASHDOOROV was born in Delgerkhangai suman, Dundgobi aimag in 1935. In 1955 he graduated from the Pedagogical Institute in Ulaanbaatar and in 1965 completed the advanced literature course at the Gorkii Literary Institute in Moscow. He started writing in 1952 and is the author of many poems, stories, and tales. One of his poems was awarded the prize of the Mongolian Writers' Union.

SENGIIN ERDENE was in Khentei aimag in 1929. In 1955 he graduated from the medical faculty of Mongolian State University. In 1949, while still a student, he began writing poetry, and his first prose work - novelettes and stories - began appearing.
in print in the fifties. Several collections of his writings have been published, and he is the winner of a state prize. Erdene is one of the most prominent literary figures, and more information about his works is available in Gerasimovich, pp. 277-285.

MYATAVIN GAADAMBA is a poet, prose writer, and literary critic who was born in Bulgan aimag in 1924. He graduated from Mongolian State University in 1942 and became a candidate of philological sciences in 1961. He has been writing since 1947.

DORJIIN GARMAA, poet, prose and scenario writer, was born into the family of a cattlebreeder in Sukhbaatar aimag in 1932. In 1966 he graduated from the Gorkii Literary Institute in Moscow. He first appeared in print in 1955. Garmaa is the author of several collections of stories, narratives, and sketches. The predominant theme in his works is the life of the youth.

CHOIJILJAVIN LKHAMSÜREN was born in Bayankhongor aimag in 1917. He is a poet, prose writer, and playwright who won a state prize. He is a graduate of the advanced literature course at the Gorkii Literary Institute in Moscow and has been occupied with literary work since 1938.

CHADRABALIN LODOIDAMBA was born in the family of a bard in the austere and beautiful land of Gobi-Altai aimag in 1917. After serving as a lama's novice for a while, he fled the monastery. At age 14, he finished a seven-year school. In 1954, he graduated from Mongolian State University, and he received his candidate's degree in the history of art in 1958. Lodoidamba was the author of more than thirty works of fiction and many literary essays. His first story, Malgait chono (The Wolf in the Cap) was published in 1945. His novel Altai (In the Altai) (1951) about a geological expedition was said to be the first "correct" evaluation of Chingis Khan. Popular with Mongolian readers are his historical novel Tungalag Tamir (The Clear Tamir) (1962) and the long story Manai surgualin-khan (Our School Children (1952). He served as deputy minister of culture for a while, and he died in 1970.

DEMBEEGIIN MYAGMAR was born in Selengin aimag in 1933 into a cattle breeder's family. In 1955 he graduated from Mongolian State University. He began to write in 1950. His best known stories are The History of a Certain House, The Miller, and The Land and I. He is presently the managing editor of Tsog, a magazine published by the Mongolian Writers' Union.

DASHDORJIIN NATSAGDORJ was born in Töv aimag in 1906. He worked as secretary of the Revolutionary Military Council around 1921 and later was active in the Sukhbaatar cultural club. He went to Germany where he graduated from the School of Journalism in Leipzig. He has been acclaimed as the founder of modern Mongolian literature and as a major poet, prose writer, dramatist, and translator. He died in June of 1937 at the age of 31.
SHAGDARJAVIN NATSAGDORJ, scientist, academician, and the director of the Institute of History of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, was born in Amgalanbaatar in 1919. His first short story was published in 1944, and his first collection of stories came out in 1966. He is also the author of several plays and articles on literature. Along with several other literary figures, he was attacked for "failing to mention the outlook of Chingis" and his "aggressive activities" in his foreword to Damdinsüren's translation of the Secret History of the Mongols.

JAMBIN PUREV was born in Övörkhangai aimag in 1921. He graduated from Mongolian State University in 1952 and from the advanced literature course at the Gorkii Literary Institute in Moscow in 1963. He has been writing since 1947, and his works include Ner khund (Authority) (1959), Beelii (Mittens) (1962), and Arvan zakhidlin khariu (Reply to Ten Letters) (1964).

R. SAIJA. No information available.
NOTE ON SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION

I have transliterated Mongolian words into the Latin alphabet on the basis of the orthography current in the Mongolian People's Republic. It is thus at variance with that in the so-called Lessing dictionary, still the major Mongolian-English dictionary (which is based upon traditional Mongolian orthography), and, in one or two instances, with common usage. For example, the major Mongolian monetary unit is the tögrög which is transliterated as togrog in this volume, tögyrig in Lessing, and tugrik in common usage.

Most letters of the Mongolian alphabet are also found in the Latin alphabet in slightly different forms, and they are pronounced much like their equivalents in major West European languages. It should be borne in mind, however, that this statement extremely oversimplifies the matter. The following table lists the Mongolian alphabet (leaving out the soft and hard signs) shows some but no means all differences in pronunciation between Mongolian and English.

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<tr>
<th>Mongolian</th>
<th>Our Transliteration</th>
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GLOSSARY

aaruuul  アールゥル
dried aarts, a kind of sour cottage cheese made from milk left after distillation of milk liquor.

ail  アイル
family, household, homestead; here: a small nomadic settlement.

aimag  アイマガ
tribe, clan; here: an administrative unit, equivalent to the meng in China's Inner Mongolia and comparable to a province or state (U.S.). At present, Mongolia has eighteen aimags.

airag  アイラ
fermented mare's milk; kumiss.

arad  アラド
ordinary man, commoner; a subject or citizen of a state.

burkhan  ブルクハン
Buddha, god, deity; image of Buddha.

deel  デェル
a long robe-like dress, worn by men and women alike on all occasions and in all seasons.

deelei  デェリ
a short fur garment, jacket.
dogshid  домшпд
plural form of dogshin: wild, ferocious, ruthless, violent, tempestuous, raging, terrible; severe, austere. [From Tibetan: drag gcig "terrible executioners"].

gamin
name given to a soldier of the Chinese army of occupation in 1919. [Possibly a corrupted form of gamgui: merciless, ruthless].

gavji
a theologian's scholarly rank.

ger  гэр
tent-like housing; still predominant in rural areas.

gol  гол
river.

khadag  хацаг
a strip of blue silk presented to a guest or one's elder as a token of respect. [From Tibetan: kha btags].

khödöö  хөдөө
a rural locality; open steppe, countryside.

khoimor  хоймор
hind, behind, north; part of ger opposite entrance; here: a place of honor in the ger.

khoshuun  хошуун
snout, muzzle, cape, peak; here: an administrative unit in old Mongolia and in the autonomous period. Equivalent
to the ch'i in China's Inner Mongolia and comparable to a county (U.S.).

khuruud ขุรุ้ด
pressed cottage cheese.

khusam ขุสัม
the residue after boiling of milk in a pot.

morin khuur มอริน ขูร
a stringed instrument played with a bow; "horse fiddle."

MYRL
Mongolian Young Revolutionary League.

noyon น้อยัน
lord, prince, chief.

oboo อบู
heap, pile, mass; here: a high place, an altar for sacrificial offerings, usually on an elevation at a mountain pass.

örtoё ฮาระแถะ
relay system with stages about twenty miles apart; a postal relay station; here: a distance of about twenty miles.

shanz ชัง
a musical instrument with three strings, plucked with the fingers.

sum(an) ซุม
missile, arrow; here: an administrative unit, roughly comparable to county (U.S.). In old Mongolia, it denoted an
area containing 150 soldiers and their families.

taiji  
**たいじ**
a nobleman or prince. [From Chinese:  t'ai tzu 太子, usually written t'ai chi 帝].

terleg  
**ターリグ**
a cotton padded gown.

tögrög  
**トーグル**
circle, disk; here: the principal monetary unit.

toono  
**トーノ**
frame of opening in top of a ger; the smoke hole in top of a ger.

urga  
**ユプラ**
a pole with a leather noose at its end, used to catch horses.

zaisan  
**サイサーン**
honorary title, mostly in Western Mongolia, for the head of a clan. In Khalkha, it was for the head of a clan under a khutukhtu administration. [From Chinese: tsai hsiang宰相].
ABOUT THE EDITOR

Occasional Papers


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