

In the Depths of the Ocean

I was summoned to Choibalsan's office, where the full members and deputy members of the Politburo of the Central Committee were all gathered. Until 1943 the leadership of the MPRP Central Committee was known as the Presidium. At its meeting in February 1943, the Central Committee confirmed that the Presidium would henceforth be known as the Politburo of the Central Committee.

At that time, the areas of responsibility of the Politburo members were as follows: Choibalsan was a member of the Politburo of the Party Central Committee and, as Prime Minister, he was directly responsible for all government work, the Ministry of Defense, the Interior Ministry, the Foreign Ministry, and legal bodies.

Tsedenbal, who was General Secretary of the Party Central Committee, was responsible for all the work of the Central Committee and aspects of Party leadership in the Foreign and Interior Ministries, the Defense Ministry, and legal organizations. Later on, he became head of the Political Department of the army, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and assistant to the chairman of the Planning Commission.

Sürenjav participated in all Central Committee work as second secretary of the Party Central Committee and was responsible for agricultural matters. He later became a First Deputy Prime Minister. Damba worked on the Ulaanbaatar City Party Committee and in areas of industry, trade, transport, and communication. Yanjmaa was mainly concerned with women's matters, Bumtsend worked in the Presidium of the Baga Khural, Lkhagvasüren worked in the Ministry of Defense and Jambaldorj, who later became a deputy member of the Politburo, was responsible for the work of the legal bodies.

At a meeting of the Politburo, Choibalsan suggested that I should be confirmed as secretary in charge of the propaganda of the Central Committee of the MPRP. Afterwards, Tsedenbal and other members of the Politburo made speeches supporting Choibalsan's idea. At a meeting on February 9, 1944, my post as propaganda secretary was confirmed. Furthermore, it was agreed that this would be discussed and confirmed at a meeting of the Central Committee.

For a while, I sat in silence, worried that I would not be able to carry out such vast and highly responsible work. Choibalsan asked, "Well, Shirendev, what do you think about that?" I rose and, like those who had previously been appointed to that position, I replied, "Although I am glad to be entrusted to do this pressing work, having had no prior experience of it I have humble reservations about mastering many aspects of the job." Choibalsan continued, "No-one has a ready-made ability to do this. If you do everything you can and go through life working with care and attention, you will master this leading position."

After the meeting ended I went home and rested for a while, thinking that because I had already been appointed to this responsible job, it was important to begin reading about its work from resolutions published in Soviet texts. From the beginning of

the school year I decided that first of all I would get advice from Tsedenbal, the General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, who had some experience in Party work.

When I went to meet him at home, he was sitting in his tiny library reading journals and newspapers, which he had marked in blue and red pencil. I went in, and after talking about various official matters, I began to mention the things which had to be asked and sorted out,

Tsedenbal replied,

You have just returned from the Soviet Union, where you learned a lot from scholars. As you want to advance your career, it is right that you should begin putting what you have learned into practice. Read the resolutions of the Tenth [Party] Congress and the plenums concerning propaganda. Get to know the propaganda-related work of the newspaper publishing house, the education and arts establishments and the scientific institutes. At the same time you can ask for advice from the Soviet specialists working there. Visit the industrial areas of Ulaanbaatar and the aimags and sums to learn about the propaganda work done in these places, and give talks to the workers. As head of the lecturing committee you should further extend that work. It would be a good idea to attract intellectuals into propaganda work on a wide scale. Attention should be paid to improving the quality of the handbooks, journals, and diaries of the agitators and the quality of *Ünen*. You should continue to broaden your knowledge by continuous study. That much is obvious. Carry on reading the newspapers and journals connected with the propaganda work of the All-Union Communist Party, and after thinking it all through, begin your work.

The day after I had been appointed to my new position, I arrived at the Central Committee to find that a room had been prepared for me. I worked for four years under Tsedenbal as secretary in charge of propaganda for the MPRP Central Committee. I spent a day assembling some members of the propaganda department to find out what they did, familiarized myself with their work and asked some of them for advice. The next day I was also given advice on the relevant problems by the leaders of the Central Committee.

Even then, I was still confronted by a situation in which I did not actually know how to do my job, and I felt as if I was out of my depth. I subscribed to Soviet newspapers and journals, to publications on the education of the masses, and on science. I even re-examined the notes from my time at college in Irkutsk and read over the many pamphlets which I had brought back from the lecture course at the All-Union Communist (Bolshevik) Party Central Committee. I made a special note of the material which was immediately necessary for my work and slowly carried out my work according to plan. I scrutinized the journals *Propagandist*, *Agitator's Note Book*, *Party Organization* and the leader articles in *Ünen*.

At that time, the publication of agricultural and cultural matters was carefully planned, along with verbal propaganda which, of course, appeared every day. Some days, I was unable to read as much as I had planned or intended. I felt anxious at having been drawn into this vast field of work, but I carried on working and learning from my experienced, educated friends.

When I began working I received constant advice from the Party organization and from the Soviet specialists Yu. K. Prikhodov, N. V. Tsapkin, and D. I. Sidorov, who had a wealth of experience in the propaganda field. These friends of mine and I toured the aimags and often visited the economic and cultural establishments which were using book-keeping methods to examine statistics. I paid attention to the instructions and advice given to the people.

When I went into the countryside to explain the convening of the Plenum of the aimag Party committee, the work of the Party cells in the sums, and the progress of the patriotic war, I became more and more familiar with the work and lifestyle of the people in the aimags, sums, and rural districts. Along the way, I listened carefully to the leadership of the aimag Party committees, the propaganda workers and the leaders of the Party cells in the sums. While I accepted their ideas and advice, I was also confronted by questions from them which flustered me, as I could not answer all of them satisfactorily. Therefore I sometimes read up on the relevant books and prepared answers beforehand, or else I openly asked the more senior, experience people for guidance.

In order to carry out this propaganda work, it was important to find out about the political, economic, and cultural methods employed by the government and about the Soviet Patriotic War and the international situation. Thus it became my official duty to listen to the radio and read regular publications. In addition, lectures and talks on culture and civilization had to be delivered to the people. Articles were written and discussions were carried out on the activities of scholars, cultural figures, and the writers of culturally-developed nations. Explanations of hygiene and civilized behavior had to be given at that time.

Great difficulties were encountered when conducting propaganda work in the countryside. In the Gobi, Khangai, and Kheer [steppe] zones, the herdsmen in the aimag and sums had a livelihood based on private livestock. Party propaganda was distributed to several hundred of the private economic units explaining the foreign and domestic policies of the Party. Unlike now, there were no aircraft, cars, radios, or telecommunications to organize political and economic activities. Radio transmissions did not reach much beyond the aimag centers, and a slow horse-relay system was used to deliver newspapers and journals to the countryside. Only very occasionally did telephone communication and auto transport reach the sums and rural districts.

From the point of view of meaning and content, the articles in *Ünen* were not always of great significance. The director of the newspaper, G. Jamts, was almost always blamed for an inadequate linguistic style. I too was often blamed, as I was in charge of much of this work. The authors Ts. Damdinsüren and B. Rinchen, who had been falsely accused and imprisoned were released from prison. Ts. Damdinsüren was appointed as the editor in charge of the newspaper and B. Rinchen was re-admitted to the Party and appointed deputy manager of the Russian language version of *Ünen*. The manager in overall charge of this newspaper was the Soviet specialist and woman journalist V. Vavilina. From that time on, the content and linguistic style of the two newspapers improved noticeably, which was helpful for the readership, as well as for those things connected with these papers with which in the main I was concerned.

At that time, not only was literacy at a low level among the ordinary people, but the number of people with even a primary school education was inadequate. The Party and government organized and carried out large-scale work to fulfill the plans to increase the number of livestock, to fatten them in summer and autumn, keep them healthy through the winter and spring, gather wool and animal hair with the minimum of waste for delivery to the state, fulfill the official procurement obligations on time, to deliver goods to the herdsmen using draft animals, and to establish schools, cultural facilities and medical and veterinary services.

As I slowly gained experience in my work, I met with and had discussions with teachers, doctors, and people who were in publishing. Having listened to their experi-

ences, I was immediately able to work out the correct line to follow in doing the work. One of the major conferences at that time was that of the Ulaanbaatar artists, and an important conference of theater, circus, and film workers was held in July 1944.

Government reports were considered at several of these conferences. These conferences included the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Youth League, the meeting marking the twentieth anniversary of Sükhbaatar's death, a conference entitled "The Position of Revolutionary Youth League Work and Concerning the Fulfillment of the Aims of the Party Organization," the twenty-fifth anniversary of *Ünen*, and the thirtieth anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

While I was preparing these reports, reading the relevant texts and seeking advice from people was good training for me. I wrote these reports in Mongolian and then translated them into Russian in order to familiarize the advisers and instructors with their contents. Large changes had to be made following merciless criticism, which was helpful in my subsequent work. Besides Party work, I had piles of other duties to carry out.

At that time the Mongolian State University had been established, but no rector had as yet been appointed. The university was considered to be of great importance, and my position as secretary in charge of the propaganda work of the Party Central Committee helped me to gain appointment as its rector. The Politburo of the Party Central Committee passed a resolution on September 1, 1944, which read: "As mentioned before, in paying special attention to the problem of cadres, the MPRP Central Committee has appointed the director of the Party Higher School, and a secretary of the Central Committee, so that the leading people in responsible positions will be able to teach the cadres."

By the spring of 1943, a movement to assist the battle front in the Patriotic war had spread across the whole country. The output and quality of food and light industrial products was raised. With the aim of increasing the numbers of privately held livestock, there was support for the development of the highest expertise in animal husbandry among the masses. Agro-industrial collectives were strengthened, and the Party carried out validation of the indoctrination and propaganda work for the improvement of trade and transport.

During the time the Soviet Patriotic War was being fought, I went with a Soviet instructor to visit an old man who had been talking some nonsense about the war. Before very long, some groups of local people gathered at the household we were visiting. I took a small map of the world out of my case and discoursed at length about the war situation to the people gathered there.

The master of the household had been drinking shimiin arkhi [distilled fermented mare's milk] and had become quite drunk. He turned to me and said, "You, my boy, are telling lies. Whatever you say about the limitless universe as drawn on a piece of paper the size of your hand, it can't be believed." The gathered audience laughed as if they were proud to help the old man mock me rather than accept my unconvincing talk. I regretted this very much. For a few moments I was unable to collect my thoughts sufficiently to give a well-founded reply.

There happened to be an identity card with a finger nail-size photograph pasted on it lying beside the household's framed picture of a Buddha. My Soviet instructor picked up the card and asked, "Whose photograph is this?" "That's my son" the man replied. "This isn't your son. You are lying again." The old man became very angry. "That's my son, without a doubt," and he began to shout and cry. The instructor laughed and asked, "Is he taller or shorter than you?" "My son is immeasurably taller than me."

The instructor continued, "Since such a tall person can be portrayed in such a small picture, it is obvious that you can portray the universe on a tiny piece of paper."

The people in the ger immediately understood what he had said, and actually began to believe what we were saying. In addition however, these people had promised to make a gift of horses for the Soviet Patriotic War, and when Party propaganda was honestly explained to them, their working energy was revived and their enthusiasm clearly increased.

I witnessed the transformation in the lifestyle of the people during my attendance at the plenums of the aimag Party committees, the Baga Khurals, the Party cell meetings in the sums, and during my visits to nearly all the aimags and many of their sums. For a period of four years I continued learning from senior workers and from the life experiences of the people. These people had many years of work experience, and were the ones who strove to take the initiative in performing labor aimed at helping the country and the community. Although the people who made speeches and read reports at the meetings were never highly educated, they had a solid experience of life and work and I came across many people who spoke wisely and succinctly.

During 1944-1945 I learned about the workings of several sums in Övörkhongai and Bayankhongor aimags. I was handing out instructions while still inexperienced, a fact which I both realized and regretted whenever working in one of the sums. Still, while working and traveling around many districts in this sum, the methods of testing and instructing were carried out confidently and useful statistics were compiled and summarized.

All those in charge of the sum and its districts, over thirty in total, were assembled in the large official ger in the sum center, talked about what they had seen in that area and individually drew some quite important conclusions from their observations. It seemed as if they were making speeches to encourage the people to do their work more energetically. People listened in silence to my speech, which lasted for over forty minutes, after which I sat down once again.

During my speech I felt a little worried over why the audience was so silent. "Do these shortcomings exist in your sum? What do you all think about it? If such shortcomings exist, how do we correct them?" I asked. That day, there happened to be a spring blizzard, and as it was chilly, someone sitting next to the stove was putting some argal [dried dung] fuel into it. A group of comrades stared at the sky through the smoke hole in the roof. They had the look of people worried about their livestock herds and the problems back home.

Instead of answering my questions, a group of leading people looked at the leader of the sum as if waiting for him to say something. The people noticed that I was waiting for an answer, and they looked worried. The sum leader slowly drew on his long, white-stemmed pipe and kept making a tapping noise on the soles of his Mongol boots, with no sign of a reply to my question. I felt despondent at this and turned to him saying, "What do you actually think about this? Will you tell me your ideas?"

That man, who had a vast experience of life, looked at me and said, "That's right. I heard what you said. We understand our shortcomings. These things happen." In a couple of words he had dismissed everything I had based my speech on. With that, the meeting ended.

During my journey back from the sum, I reconsidered my own working methods and thought about why all the material I had gathered over several days and my

conclusions were unable to make any impression on this man. I felt that an individual's intellect and experience of life were as valuable as knowledge of written texts. In the car on my way back I thought about the psychology of the Mongols. There was good reasoning behind the Mongolian sayings "Hurry and you will get cold," "Overcome anger with intelligence," "Overcome poison with help," and I contemplated them as we approached our destination. The car stopped and my train of thought was broken.

This event was a good lesson for me, and when I thought about it again, I realized that my conclusions were obviously of no use to the experienced comrades sitting there. I regretted making so divorced from reality a speech, and once again I realized the importance of striving to learn more from experienced people. Although in my youth I was raised among the ordinary people, I had been separated from ordinary life for many years. After completing their education, everyone who was appointed to any job, large or small, could learn from the wide, ocean-like experience of life. As the great writer of the proletariat M. Gorkii once said, "I had to graduate from the University of Life."

Around the end of October 1945, I accompanied the Central Committee instructor, D. I. Sidorov, and the secretary of the Central Committee of the Youth League, N. Dangaasüren, to the town of Tsetserleg to lead the joint plenum of the Arkhangai aimag Party committee. The reason I had taken Dangaasüren with me on several visits to the countryside was that the secretary in charge of propaganda work used to be concerned with Youth League work, and Dangaasüren, who had only recently been appointed as head of the Youth League, was still being supervised.

As the conference ended, it began to snow heavily, but due to the demands of work, all of us, including our instructor, decided to set off for Ulaanbaatar early in the morning in two modern M-Pikap cars. It snowed all day and night, making the road impassable. The cars became stuck in the snow. All four of us, the instructor Sidorov, myself, my driver Tsedendamba, and Sidorov's driver Dorj shoveled snow, which allowed the cars to move perhaps ten meters or at best fifty meters before they got stuck again.

We carried on digging that night in a valley near the Ar Tamir livestock station. As dawn broke the next morning, we continued digging in the snow, but no trucks could be seen coming from either Tsetserleg or Ulaanbaatar. It continued to snow and a blinding snowstorm started which lasted all day until the following evening. The digging made us very tired, and a sheep's shoulder blade and leg which we had brought with us were frozen and inedible. The drivers used soldering irons to warm the meat which we shared out and ate.

While we were standing there in the cold, a man approached on a horse dragging a pole-lasso behind him. "Have you seen the horses?" he asked us. We replied that we had not seen any horses and asked him how far we were from the telegraph station at Lake Ögii. He said that it was over ten kilometers away. We explained why we wanted to know and told him where we were from. We asked him to go to the Ögii station and request them to inform Marshal Choibalsan that we had been stuck in the snow for three days.

Although the man himself was feeling the cold from looking for his lost horses, he went to the telegraph station and conveyed our request. Then, just as we were growing tired from digging the snow, the blizzard stopped. Two or three trucks set off from Ulaanbaatar heading west to clear a path for us. We somehow made it to the Ögii telegraph station, and while we were spending a day and a night there, under Marshal Choibalsan's orders, the Central Committee's Russian chief mechanic, Maskalev,

brought an American “Dodge” truck with some steel ropes and boards for putting under the wheels of a car as well as some food and drink. Thus, we arrived in Ulaanbaatar in good health. My good and caring drivers on this occasion, D. Tsedendamba, N. Sereeter, and D. Nyamdavaa, became inseparably good friends of mine.

While I was working as a secretary of the Party Central Committee from 1944 to 1948, as far as propaganda work was concerned, my main initial task was to indoctrinate people about the struggle being conducted by the Soviet people and the rising world powers against Hitler’s Germany. The events leading to the formation of the post-war socialist camp were also major topics for dissemination among the population. The heroic Soviet armies liberated towns, settlements, and vast areas of the Motherland from Hitler’s grasping oppressors, banished them from the Motherland, and helped to release the many peoples of Eastern Europe from Fascist slavery.

Gatherings were held in Ulaanbaatar and other aimags and settlements. Following these mass meetings, workers, employees, students, and the ordinary people of Ulaanbaatar celebrated this victory of the Soviet people as if it were their own. They greeted each other with news of the victory, shook hands, and some of them kissed each other. We embraced and congratulated the Soviet specialists, sang songs, and entertained everyone with food and vodka.

In addition to the end-of-war celebrations for the Soviet people we held on May 9, 1945, the Soviet people also held a special victory parade on June 24 in Red Square in Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Union. This was not only a victory celebration for the Soviet people, but was also a celebration for the progressive peoples of the world.

I led our country’s delegation at the 220th anniversary of the founding of the USSR Academy of Sciences. We took part in this anniversary conference on June 17, 1945. Later on, at the invitation of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, we went to visit Moscow, Leningrad, and other cities. On June 24 we had the opportunity to watch the majestic parade taking place in Moscow. As rector of the Mongolian State University and member of the Institute of Science, I headed the delegation, in accordance with a resolution of the MPRP Central Committee. The delegation include J. Dügersüren, who was president of the Institute of Science at that time, and the full member B. Rinchen.

Among the famous foreign scholars who participated at the 220th anniversary of the founding of the USSR Academy of Sciences was the famous French physicist Paul Langevin. Around this time, our delegation met with many famous Soviet scholars of the USSR, including Academician V. L. Kamarov¹, the president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, metallurgist I. Bardin² who was the vice-president, I. A. Orbeli³ the Far Eastern specialist, the nuclear physicist P. L. Kapitsa, the mechanical engineer E. G. Bruevich, the

¹ The Mongolian text of the memoir mentions S.G. Strumilin, but in his list of errata on the back page of the book, Shirendev says that this should be V. L. Kamarov.

² Ivan Pavlovich Bardin (1883-1960) was the director of the Institute of Metallurgy of the USSR Academy of Sciences from 1939 until his death.

³ Iosif Abgarovich Orbeli (1887-1961) graduated from St. Petersburg University in 1911, and then served there as faculty member from 1914 to 1931. He became a member of the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1935 and served in numerous academic functions. His specialities were Armenian epigraphy, Muslim tiles and Sassanid metal. He was an honorary member of the London Archeological Society and the Iranian Academy of Sciences.

biochemist A. V. Palladin, and the Mongolist scholar S. A. Kozin.⁴

When our delegation visited Leningrad, I met with Kozin at his home and visited him several times later in order to obtain ideas and advice on Mongolian studies and on the pre-Revolutionary period in Mongolia. At the time the Bogd Khan government was being established, he [Kozin] actually took part in the discussions between Imperial Russia and Mongolia. From 1911 to 1915, he had worked as an adviser in the Finance Department of the Mongolian government and became a famous scholar through studying and publishing the "Secret History of the Mongols." As well as discussing topics of academic interest, he mentioned some interesting things about the visit of the Mongolian delegation to St. Petersburg after the establishment of the Bogd Khan nation in 1911, and of the meetings they had with Tsar Nicholas II and his foreign minister, Sazanov.

The Prime Minister of the Bogd Khan government of that time, Sain Noён Khan Namnansüren, headed the large delegation, which stayed at the Astoria hotel. The young Kozin acted as interpreter for them. The delegation, led by the Sain Noён Khan, attempted to seek support from Russia and other European nations. Kozin remarked that Namnansüren was the kind of person who wanted to introduce new things into the country. According to Kozin, the Sain Noён Khan was also interested in telephone communications and meat cold storage, both of which were mentioned in Kozin's book. Around 1912-1913, a telephone system with a few numbers was installed in the capital, and the Mongolian medal Erdeniin Ochir was struck in St. Petersburg. One historical reference in the archives noted that Namnansüren brought back for himself and the Bogd a three-way folding table mirror, a vessel [samovar] for hot tea, and a folding razor called the "Five Purities"

After the Mongolian delegation returned from St. Petersburg, European-style buildings began to appear in Mongolia. These included the tiny wooden pavilion on the bank of the Dund river built by Namnansüren, the small two-story temple-like building erected by Daichin Van Khanddorj, now in front of Number One Ten-year School, and also the log-built European-style structure built by Erdeniin Dalai Jonon Van Shirnen Damdin, now situated near the university. Similar buildings also proliferated in the aimag and khoshuu centers.

Around 1958-1959, Academician I. M. Maiskii told me that in 1917-1918, when he was leading the livestock purchasing expedition for Tsentrsoyuz in Mongolia, he was working to the west of the present-day capital of Khövsgöl aimag, where the banner lord Erdene Dүүregch Jonon Van Namkhaijanjan had a two-story Russian-style log building constructed at the Erdene Dүүregch Van monastery. Several large grandfather clocks had been placed in its corridors, and guests were received in a large hall specially built for the purpose.

Maiskii also mentioned that in the summer of 1916 he went to Zayayn Khüree and pitched his tent at the eastern side of the Erdene Bulgan mountain. While he was resting there, some ten elderly lamas of Zaya Gegeen monastery came to inquire about him. In addition to taking his cigarette box, they tried to buy his straw hat and binoculars, and invited him into Zayayn Khüree.

In Maiskii's work *Sovremennaya Mongoliya* [Contemporary Mongolia], written

⁴ Sergei Andreevich Kozin (1879-1956) was a prominent Russian Mongolist. His early work on the *Secret History of the Mongols* was followed by major contributions to our knowledge of Mongolian and other Inner Asian epics, particularly the *Geser* and *Janggar*.

in 1918,⁵ he stated that he had come across a learned pilgrim-lama who had wandered through India and China and had returned to his native land. This aroused my interest. When I asked Maiskii if it was true, he said that it was true, but that he had forgotten the lama's name. There really was such a lama, and he was able to converse "in Russian and English."

When Maiskii edited and reprinted his *Contemporary Mongolia*, he asked me to clarify some of the things mentioned in his book. The second edition of the book identified the lama as Sodnom. These books showed that from the beginning of the twentieth century there were some intellectuals in Mongolia who sought progress and European culture. Leading figures in our government, such as N. Khayankhyarvaa, D. Chagdarjav, A. Danzan, and others, traveled abroad and on returning home promoted many important ideas concerning the direction of national development, a fact which I repeatedly mentioned in articles I published.

On that beautiful day in history, June 6, 1945, Red Square was ceremonially decorated, and there were large portraits of Lenin and Stalin on the side of the building to the north of it. The flags of the Soviet republics fluttered on the sides of the other buildings, and a twenty-five meter high fountain sprayed water in all directions. On the ceremonial platform stood the Party leaders of the Soviet Union, government leaders, famous figures, senior Soviet deputies, famous and heroic Red Army marshals, generals, and officers. There were workers, collective farmers, scholars, and foreign representatives, among whom were the delegates who took part in the anniversary celebrations of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

At 9:55 in the morning, I. V. Stalin, M. I. Kalinin, Ye. K. Voroshilov, A. I. Mikoyan⁶ and other leading Party and government figures appeared on the platform. Everyone in Red Square turned towards them and applauded loudly. At exactly 10 am the USSR Marshal and twice-decorated hero, G. K. Zhukov, came through the Spasskii Gate of the Kremlin palace on a white horse and was met by the USSR Marshal in charge of the parade, the twice-decorated hero, K. K. Rokossovskii, who was riding a black horse. Rokossovskii reported in a proud, majestic manner that the parade was ready. After the outstanding hero Marshal Zhukov had inspected the victory parade, he went up onto the platform and congratulated the victory-leading Party of Lenin, the victorious people and the heroic armies, and gave his good wishes for the success of peace-time labor.

Before the beginning of the parade, a thousand musicians began to play the Soviet national anthem, and there was a fifty cannon gun salute. This, and the majestic congratulations given to the victorious armies of Red Square will always remain in my memory. As the parade of the victorious armies began, the famous army units which had battled heroically on the many fronts in Karelia, Belorussia, Ukraine, and Stalingrad filed out in a shimmering array, and everyone shouted "hurrah." The warriors who had gained eternal fame in battle and the officers and generals with their gleaming medals marched along with the air of majestic victors, which radiated in all directions. Then, during one part of the Soviet military parade, flags with the swastikas of the many defeated units of the Fascist German army were carried along drooping, and were then thrown down all at

⁵ An English translation can be found in *Contemporary Mongolia*, published by the Human Relations Area Files of New Haven in 1956.

⁶ Anastas Ivanovich Mikoyan (1895-1978) served in many high government posts, including that of president of the Soviet Union in 1964-65.

once which was a symbol of the complete banishment of their souls. The principal lesson from World War II was that another war to destroy mankind must not be allowed to occur. The peoples of the world were reminded to let peace reign forever in this world.