

1

A disintegrating feudal system and a degenerating form of Buddhism, which was rapidly losing the true philosophical values of Buddha's teaching, so fascinatingly similar to some of our ultra-modern scientific theories, were unable to withstand the onslaught of modern times, and answer the quest that was agitating the minds of the youths of the younger generation, who in the ranks of the army and in State Govt. Offices were ~~searching~~^{striving} towards a new goal and a new upliftment of their country. Japan Russia a desert

For the USSR - Mongolia's frontier was and is a life line which can never be relinquished, so long as the Far Eastern situation remains charged with danger. Just as for England, the Rhine frontier is watching the Rhine frontier, so the great northern Union ^{is} forced to maintain a "qui vive" along the ^{only} remote and desert frontier, where frontier troops of a friendly nation stand guard. ^{They} lack of understanding can disregard the axioms and attempt to change the course of events proclaimed by the history.

Indeed while the peripheral regions of
Manchuria were
thrown into an close con-growth
of intimate relation with the Japanese
Empire the useful and well brought
up Manchurian Year Book, published by
the SMRly - has now given place to
a new Japan - Manchurian Yearbook
depicting a suggestive map on its cover
that only partially affected the
neighboring USSR.

An Inter-Tribal frontier line suddenly became a state frontier between two states. A complex situation developed in the region of Buir-nor and along the Khalkhin-gol, a river flowing into the lake Buir. This river is generally accepted as marking the boundary but the map of the region issued in 1918 by the Staff of the Trans-amur Army area shows that the actual frontier signs stand on the northern bank of the river. Indeed for a long time ^{the} Khalkha ^{as their own} Moryol have claimed the territory north of the river, Khalkha and south of the river at Sharal'ja, where stands the Khalkhin-Sume monastery, built by a Khalkha Moryol Prince. Late in 1934 this monastery was the scene of frontier skirmishes between Moryol frontier troops and Japan-Manchukuo troops.

On 16 March 1936 the remote steppes of Mongolia witnessed a modern up-to-date fight. A Japan-Manchukuo Reconnoitering detachment penetrated the territory of the Mongolian Republic, and a sharp fight ensued which raged for almost 48 hours, both sides using modern weapons of warfare.

The descendants of Chuyij-Ukhan have shown again their worth and know how to protect their territory. The Japanese-Manchurian troops had to face a modern cavalry counter-attack.

So far only outlined in up-to-date tactics books on tactics, and now tried out in real warfare. Pioneered by light fast-going tanks, supported by armoured cars, and low flying "Stom" planes, Mongol cavalry charged the enemy invaders inflicting heavy losses, and this day's engagement has shown that the Steppe Riders have mastered the use and intricacies of modern warfare, and know how to combine stage a ~~manoeuvre~~ ^{manoeuvre} on horse, ~~with~~ ^{with} ~~the~~ ^{with} ~~assistance~~ ^{assistance} of

big mechanized units and air force. It has been a lesson to all who think that the Mongol tribes have lost their stamina, and have degenerated into peaceful and harmless cattle-raising nomads, impoverished by the sad realities of an economic breakdown, and by disease and agricultural colonization.