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SELECTED MILITARY TRANSLATIONS

ON EASTERN EUROPE (7)

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FOREWORD

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INTRODUCTION

This is a series publication containing translations of items of military interest from various publications of the Eastern European countries. This report contains translations on the subjects listed in the table of contents, arranged alphabetically by country.

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BULGARIA

Regimental Party Bureaus in the Bulgarian Army

Following is the translation of an unsigned article in Narodna Armiya, No 3786, Sofia, 25 November 1960, page 3.7

The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party is constantly strengthening the combat ability of the People's Army. The latest effort in this respect is the resolution of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party to add a supplement to the instructions regulating the organizational structure and tasks of the Bulgarian Communist Party organizations in the Army. Political organs are now allowed to form primary party organizations in battalions, in units equal to them, and in staff units. A party bureau is formed in the unit for the general guidance of the primary party organizations and this bureau is empowered with the rights of a municipal party committee.

The newly created primary party organizations in battalions will make the work more specialized. They will be able to solve more effectively problems of combat and political preparedness, which will help increase the activity of Communists. The primary party organizations will be able to analyze and keep concrete and accurate account of the vanguard role of Communists. Daily they will be able to mobilize the forces of all staff members to cover the curriculum and keep education at a high organizational level. The battalion party organization will be able to give more concrete and definite help to strengthen discipline and create firm statutory order in the units.

Primary party organizations will take advantage of these favorable conditions and will solve successfully the enormous problems which face them.

The regimental party bureau periodically plans for and calls party general meetings to discuss the most important intr-party questions, party political solutions of preparedness and disciplinary problems, statutes, and other questions which call for the efforts of all Communists in the unit. There is no definite schedule for party general meetings. Experience so far shows that such meetings must be held at least once in two or three months. All Communists belonging to primary organizations attend these meetings conducted by the regimental party bureau and all decisions taken there are obligatory for all Communists in the unit.

Each month the regimental party bureau should hold its own conferences. The number of conferences depends on questions in need of solution. In addition to inner-party matters such as confirmation of new members and candidates, discussion of personal affairs of Communists, and the work of primary party organizations, etc., other problems in connection with communist activities could be taken up. When discussing these matters and taking decisions, the regimental party bureau should rely on a great number of party members which varies according to the matters discussed. However,

this principle should not be overstressed. A number of matters may be studied, discussed and solved independently by the bureau. It is incorrect for the mass of party members to make decisions. In addition, the regimental party bureau may plan for and call general meetings to hear reports, information, celebrations, etc.

The regimental party bureau's important obligation is to be constantly concerned with the qualification of secretaries and members of the bureau of primary party organizations, secretaries and members of party-organization bureaus without rights of the primary, and organizers and leaders of groups.

For this purpose the bureau should plan and organize seminars for study and discussions, for sharing experiences, etc. This is especially needed because a considerable number of these people need enlightenment on many practical questions. However, no matter how well these seminars are organized, an important obligation of the regimental bureau's secretary and its members is to help daily primary party organizations' secretaries in their functional activities.

Many are the problems waiting to be solved by the regimental party bureaus. It is to this end that the Central Committee of the party gave them municipal party committee rights.

As the higher level party organ in the unit and responsible for leadership of primary party organizations in battalions, the regimental party bureau has the right to confirm their secretaries at conferences. In this way the bureau will help guide primary party organizations to elect the best Communists for secretaries, those of more extensive party experience and well prepared in military matters, thus capable of skillfully directing the organizations' activities. If the regimental party bureau finds the selected secretary short of requirements, it has the right to sustain confirmation and should assist the organization in making a proper choice.

To make party work more effective there may be formed within primary party organizations, party organizations without rights of the primary. Whether and where such are needed is up to the regimental party bureau to decide. The latter is responsible in assisting primary party organizations to form and activate party groups in companies and batteries. However, the bureau cannot form primary party organizations -- this is the prerogative of the superior political organ.

The regimental party bureau confirms the primary party organizations' decisions with regard to accepting new and candidate party members and prolonging apprenticeship of candidates, as well as expulsion of candidates who, because of personal qualifications, cannot be accepted in the party. Thus, all matters connected with acceptance into the party will now be decided upon not by the party commission, but the regimental bureau. Henceforth all documents for acceptance into the party, based on decisions of the primary party organization, are sent not to the party commission but to the regimental party bureau to act upon. If the bureau confirms acceptance of a new or a candidate member, it enters the acceptance decision in the questionnaire, the secretary signs it and sends it to party card and party household section of the higher ranking Political Department for issuance

of party credentials. However, if the bureau finds the new party member short of the necessary qualifications, it may amend or suspend confirmation of the primary party organization's decision, it may prolong his preparatory membership term, or may expell him. In such a case the papers are not sent to the party card and party household section but remain in the regimental party bureau. This same procedure is followed in accepting preparatory members. If the regimental bureau confirms or amends any decision for expelling a preparatory member, and vice versa, if it suspends the acceptance decision and expells him, then the papers remain with the bureau. In any case, whenever the primary party organization does not agree with the regimental party bureau's decision, or the member or preparatory member objects, then the higher level party commission may be approached. If the latter finds the bureau's decision correct, it confirms it. The commission can, however, amend it or decline to confirm it, in which case the party commission's decision remains in force, since the latter is the higher ranking party organ. This clarifies the importance of the regimental party bureau's work. The bureau will actually control the work of the primary party organization in order to improve the quality of their members. Therefore, before taking decisions the secretary and members of the regimental party bureau should study extensively the qualifications of applicants for members or preparatory members.

Also, the regimental party bureau has every right to investigate personal activities of Communists of any primary party organization under its jurisdiction.

It may not, however, investigate personal activities of the unit's political department commander and deputy who are under the superior political organ's jurisdiction. Their personal affairs are analyzed and evaluated by the party commissions attached to these political organs. The personal activities of all other Communists are analyzed by the primary party organizations and the regimental party bureaus sustain only decisions which need ratification by the superior political organ. These include punishments and expulsions from the party after the primary party organization has ruled at a general meeting to enter them in the party papers. The decisions of primary party organizations calling for entries in party papers or expulsion from the party are forwarded to the regimental party bureau, which expresses an opinion and may either revise or confirm them. Whereupon, if the primary party organization does not agree, it may take the matter up with the higher ranking party commission. If, however, the regimental party bureau recommends that the punishment as imposed by the primary party organization be entered in the party papers or confirms expulsion from the party, it then informs the party card and party household section of the decision and it takes away the party membership cards or preparatory membership cards of expellees, which are forwarded to the same section.

When a candidate member or preparatory member and the sponsoring Communist are of the same primary party organization, the recommendation is not registered. If they are members of different organizations, although of the same unit, and if the primary party organizations are under the same regimental party bureau, the recommendation has to be registered

with the party card and party household section which keeps the party records of the sponsor.

The secretary of the primary party organization collects membership dues, makes a monthly financial report and sends it to the higher ranking political organ via the regimental party bureau. He sends the money by a designated checking account to the political organ after keeping a percentage for the needs of the primary party organization as prescribed by Party Statutes and the letter of the Central Political Administration of the People's Army. Said percentage is entered into the savings account such as all primary party organizations should have. Therefore, all financial transactions are done within the primary party organizations and the secretaries should keep a cash ledger and all records in connection with collecting and accounting for membership dues. The regimental party bureau does not collect nor account for membership dues. Its duty is to supervise the timely and accurate accounting of primary party organization secretaries and to help them. If the regimental party bureau needs money to carry out general party activities, it may get it from the primary party organization.

Primary party organizations should keep all records according to party practice requirements. Battalion accountability is self evident, unless the commander and political organs give specific instructions. This commits secretaries and primary party organization bureaus to take good care of the primary party organization party records.

Regimental party bureau activities are manifold. This also implies greater leadership responsibilities on the part of corresponding political departments. The latter's duty is to give constant and concrete help, to train them in organizing their work so that the bureaus, on their part, may skillfully and accurately impart leadership and assistance to the primary party organizations.

Correction: In issue No 3786, in the article entitled "Regimental Party Bureaus in the Bulgarian Army," column 3 states twice that primary party organizations may not comply with regimental party bureau decisions and may forward objections to the higher ranking party commission. This is incorrect, because all regimental party bureau decisions are obligatory for primary party organizations. However, if a Bulgarian Communist Party member or candidate member does not agree with the regimental party bureau's decisions, he may deposit objections with the higher ranking party commission.

This error is not the editor's responsibility.

HUNGARY

Clinical Discussion of Some Infectious Diseases
Which Can Be Used as Bacteriological Weapons

[Following is the translation of an article by Lt. Col. Medical Service Bela Keleti, in Honvedorvos (Medical Officer), Vol XII, No 4, Budapest, October-December, 1960, pages 269-279.]

A number of problems confronts the clinician in connection with the use of the bacteriological (B) weapon. These may be summarized as follows:

1. Since the B weapon has not yet been in large-scale use, experience with it is lacking.
2. It seems feasible to use bacteria which cause diseases no longer known (such as the plague) or not yet well-known, due to their rare occurrence (e.g., melioidosis).
3. Viruses and bacteria may be used together, thus rendering the clinical picture complex, and the differential diagnosis extremely difficult.
4. One possibility is to render bacteria deliberately resistant to known specific therapy, thus obstructing treatment.
5. Another possibility is to use atomic weapons together with B weapons, resulting in an aggravation of the communicable disease through impaired immunological conditions in persons with radiation injuries. In this way, originally non-pathogenic bacteria may become pathogenic.

Serious as these problems may seem at first sight, the primary condition for their solution remains a thorough knowledge of the clinical picture presented by the diseases in question. I will discuss below a few of these diseases which occur rarely or not at all in Hungary.

Plague

At one time, this was the disease most dreaded by physicians and laymen. It originates as a zoonosis with animal carriers in the infected rodent populations inhabiting the central areas of

of continents. Since these wild rodents have only occasional contacts with humans, it is obvious that fewer and fewer epidemics occur with the advance of civilization. According to a WHO report, in 1958 there were only 200 cases in the world. As a rule, the epidemics originate in harbors where rats, contaminated by their wild relatives transmit the infection to humans. The bacterium is transferred by the bite of rat fleas. (2).

Observations made in India found that human epidemics are preceded four to six weeks by animal epidemics. The vast increase in intercontinental transportation, even with strict adherence to preventive regulations, served to aggravate the danger of infection. Following World War II, of 13 cases occurring in Corsica, 10 were fatal. During that same year, there were 15 lethal cases out of 29 in Taranto; out of 75 five cases in Malta, 20 deaths. Sporadic cases were reported from Iraq, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and Israel after 1945 (1).

The plague pathogene is a Gram-negative ellipsoid-shaped bacterium of one-half to one micron magnitude. It retains its virulence for many months in cold, damp places, and frosty soil. Dehydration or contact with common disinfectants destroys it in a few minutes.

Pathogenesis. In the majority of cases, the site of intrusion is the skin. First, a small blister appears where the bite had been, later becoming a pustule; infrequently, a furuncle-like, phlegmonose inflammation (the so-called skin plague) may be observed. This phase is followed in rapid succession by the painful pympnodenitis, reaching the lymph glands through the regional lymph vessels; this phase is characterized by edemic swelling. The general symptoms of plague inflammation are: extensive edema, necroses and hemorrhagias. In a large percentage of cases, the bacteria reach the blood circulation through lymphogenic and hematogenic channels causing the plague septicaemia. Innumerable centers of inflammation are caused by bacterial embolias throughout the organism. Pneumonia, the usual complementary involvement of septicaemia, may cause the aerogenically communicated, primary plague pneumonia.

The Clinical Picture. The incubation period is three to four days, and rarely, eight to ten days. In case of aerogenical communication the incubation period is even shorter. We may differentiate bubonic plague, plague septicaemia, primary lung plague, the meningal variety, and pestis minor. The bubonic plague breaks out after a three to four day incubation with ague, temperature, headache, pain in the limbs, vomiting, and a severe subjective feeling of ill-being, Early symptoms are: circulatory disorders, loss of consciousness, and delirium. The fever continues six to ten days and, if septicaemia does not develop, it is resolved by lysis.

The lymph nodes are swollen the first few days, and assume the magnitude of a walnut or chicken egg. The surrounding area is sensitive and edemic. In case of confluence, the pustules open up spontaneously, and the temperature drops. Leukocytosis is increased, and the spleen is not palpable. Pestis minor is a mild disease of the lymph nodes, and does not elicit the general symptoms. Frequently there is no fever; this form is observable in every epidemic. Spontaneous recovery is possible. The bubonic pus usually contains but few bacteria.

Plague septicaemia, which may develop directly from the skin infection, bubonic plague, and lung plague, presents a strongly toxic clinical picture which is characterized by grave cerebral symptoms even before lymphadenitis develops. It is characterized by deep dejection and numerous embolic metastases.

The incubation period of primary lung plague or pneumonia may last anywhere from a few hours to one or two days; characteristic symptoms are grave ill-being, painful unproductive cough, and dyspnea. Actual physical pulmonary findings are unproductive; there is a small amount of sputum, which contains on the third day blood and pus, and becomes later a thin, reddish substance. Circulation impairments present themselves rapidly. Communication of the disease begins with sputum production.

Since I was unable to find a description of a case occurring in this country, I have decided to discuss two cases of human plague occurring in New Mexico in 1949.

1. A nine-year old boy became ill on 26 July. Four days previously, he and his brother ran down and killed a prairie dog about 100 yards from their home. The prairie dog must have been afflicted with the disease, otherwise they could never have approached it close enough to beat it to death. They carried the animal home. Later, about 100 yards from the house, a deserted prairie-dog colony was discovered. In 1949, another case had occurred in this area, 20 miles from the settlement in question. The patient had been transferred to the hospital on the day the illness was noticed. In the hospital axillary buboes were observed. Leucocyte count was 18,400; a bubo was punctured and a smear done. Culture and animal vaccination was also done with all three yielding positive results. The patient recovered as a result of streptomycin and sulfodiasine therapy.

2. A seven-year old child became ill on 3 November 1949. The family stated that several dead chipmunks had been found on a neighboring farm at the time the child fell ill. The animals had died from the plague. Two days later, the child was admitted to the hospital. He had axillary buboes. Leucocyte count at the time of admission was 19,600. The hemo-culture yielded plague bacteria,

while the smear from the bubo remained negative. The patient was given penicillin therapy only, and died on the third day. The smear, culture, and animal vaccination done from autopsy material were positive.

3. The author published a case in which the patient was first seen in the hospital five days after the outbreak of the illness. The patient had axillary buboes and a leucocyte count of 40,000; bacteriological findings were positive. The patient recovered on penicillin, aureomycin, dihydrostreptomycin and sulfadiazine therapy.

Of the five cases, the two fatal ones received penicillin therapy only, without streptomycin or sulfadiazine. Use of streptomycin and sulfadiazine brought about an immediate, almost dramatic improvement in the already moribund patient.

Apparently, the diagnosis of bubonic plague is not as simple as might be presumed. Meyer (3) writes that of the 15 published cases occurring in the US between 1935 and 1950, 14 were first diagnosed incorrectly. In order to ensure correct diagnosis, excision material must be obtained from the buboes, the skin vesicles, and the blood. During the initial phase of the disease there is only a small amount of edema fluid available in the bubo, and the smear obtained from this may offer a diagnostic clue of high probability. Part of the material thus obtained is to be planted on blood agar. Large numbers of bacteria are to be found in the sputum of the lung plague patient. Vaccination into guinea pigs or mice is also imperative, because of the danger of similarity with the Friedlander-bacillus and pyocyanous of the plague pathogene.

Marked progress in therapy was brought about by the introduction of the sulfonamides and antibiotics. Sulfadiazine proved most effective in 1944 in India. For best therapeutic effects, it is necessary to obtain a ten to twenty mg blood concentration. Fatality was between 17.9 and 9.9 percent. Penicillin proved entirely ineffective. The plague epidemics in Poona, India, during 1948 offered a chance to use other antibiotics on humans. The fatality proportion was reduced dramatically by streptomycin -- from a range of 100 to 75 percent, to a range of ten to four percent. In case of lung infection chloramphenicol, aureomycin, and terramycin, in that order, may be effective. In primary lung plague cases, a seven to 14-day cure of 27 to 38 gr streptomycin effected some success in reducing the 100-percent fatality rate. Although the number of known cases is small, the author suggests that therapy should be started on streptomycin. The first day's dose should be 4 gr, then reduced to 2 gr daily. Starting with the fifth day, sulfadiazine should be substituted for the streptomycin (4 gr daily). In cases of grave septicaemias and lung plague, the initial strepto-

mycin dose should be 4 gr along with orally administered aureomycin, chloramphenicol or terramycin (4 gr daily). If the patient fails to respond to streptomycin or sulfadiazine within two or three days, this might be taken as indication that the strain is resistant to these drugs. In such cases, chloramphenicol, aureomycin, terramycin, aerosporin or neomycin may be tried.

For persons who have been in contact with patients with primary or secondary lung plague, prophylaxis should consist of a daily dose of two or three gr of sulfodiazine or sulfamerazine for 5 days. Meyer's experiments (3) with the prophylactic application of sulfonamides on guinea pigs and mice indicate that these drugs possess significant protective qualities against intranasal infection. The investigations of Pollitzer (10), Roux and Mercier (11), Favarel et al. (12), and Seal (13), show that humans exposed to infection by plague are effectively protected by daily doses of 3 gr sulfadiazine or sulfamerazine. This finding is most important for exposed areas epidemics, and for conditions of a bacteriological war. The Indian experience in 1948 indicates that the fatality rate among a population immunized by sulfonamides is 50 percent less than in populations not previously immunized. Meyer's investigations show that a single dose of living a -virulent plague vaccine or repeated doses of killed bacteria increase the effectiveness of sulfonamide therapy in animals.

Hospitalization. Special isolation wards must be available to patients who have, or are suspected of having the plague. Such a ward is characterized by immunized staffs, hermetically protective clothing and masks, complete security from rodents and parasites, constant disinfection, separation of patients, and the utmost caution in all respects. Corpses must be cremated in a specially designed crematorium. Those persons who have been in the patient's environment must be placed in quarantine for eight to ten days and must submit to disinfection and prophylactic treatment.

The following facts render the plague bacterium a likely B weapon: its extremely invasive qualities, short incubation period, and aerogenic dispersion possibly from airplanes. Most physicians lack experience with the disease, and its destructive effect on morale is enhanced by its horrible fame.

Anthrax

This disease is a zoonosis, spread mostly by infected pasture; in animals it takes the form of septicaemia of enteric origin.

Etiology. Bacillus anthracis is a sporophoric, Gram-positive, immobile pathogenic one to four microns in magnitude; it encases itself and is prototypically invasive. The primary condition of

its virulence is in capsule-forming. The encased bacillus does not fall victim to phagocytes. It is particularly pathogenic to mice, rabbits, and gophers; a successful method of spreading the infection was found to be in the spraying of sprae-aerosol.

Clinical picture. The incubation period of skin anthrax is two to three days. Having penetrated through the injured skin, the bacillus first causes local reddening of the skin, followed by the formation of a papule which later develops into a pustule with serous, then blood-pus contents; this fluid later forms a bluish-reddish black scab. The process spreads in depth and in breadth causing extensive edema and hard infiltration which, characteristically, is barely painful, despite the considerable local lesion. Fever sets in, accompanied by general symptoms. Observations collected in the US over a period of 18 years produced the following data: in skin anthrax, 36 percent of the cases had lesions on the arm, 23 percent on the face, 14 percent on the neck, 11 percent on the head, nine percent on the hand, three percent on the trunk, three percent on the lower limbs, and one percent on the shoulder. A few skin anthrax cases are known to heal spontaneously; however, most patients without treatment die of sepsis. Since the introduction of penicillin, mortality is practically zero.

In conditions of peace, pulmonary anthrax is exceedingly rare. It generally occurs either in countries where the prevention of animal-spread diseases is poor, or in highly industrialized countries which import large quantities of animal skins and hides from the first type of countries. Hence, the most important publications originate in the latter countries. Herman Gold (5), of the US, published 117 cases in 1955. Of these, 116 were diagnosed as skin anthrax; one, as pulmonary anthrax. He did not encounter either the enteric or the meningeal form. Since pulmonary anthrax cases are very rarely described, I will review the clinical picture of the case published by Gold.

A 42-year old male became ill with symptoms of nausea, fits of ague, a 104-degree temperature, severe pains in the chest, back, and upper abdomen. Extreme dyspnea and frequent vomiting were observed. His physician saw him at home, diagnosed bronch-o-pneumonia, and prescribed one g of sulfadiazol six times. The patient did not improve. The author saw the patient on the third day of illness. External symptoms were great agitation, paroxysmal unproductive cough, facial color cyanotic and grey, the skin warm and damp. Mucous membranes were exsiccated, the temperature was 104 degrees, and the pulse, rapid. The auscultation of the left lower lateral lung was characteristic of pneumonia. The patient was transferred to the hospital the same day; here, a temperature of 102 degrees, pulse rate 100, breathing rate 32, blood pressure 110/50, and normal urine were observed. Leucocyte count was 19,000, 89 percent of which

was segmented. Chest X-ray findings were: left lower lobe infiltrated, a small exudate pressing the heart toward the right side. Lymph nodes in the hilus were moderately swollen. Therapy: infusions and one g sulfadiazine every three hours. There was no sputum production, and culture of the nasopharyngeal secretion yielded negative results. The patient died on the seventh day amid symptoms of great agitation, dyspnea, and cyanosis. Dissection of the chest cavity revealed great quantities of turbid, straw-colored exudate. The lungs were heavy, with a scarlet-colored surface; much turbid liquid could be pressed from the dissected surface. The spleen was septic but not enlarged. Hemoculture taken from the heart was anthrax-positive. Acute glomerulitis was found in the kidneys. In the lungs there were innumerable hemorrhagias to be seen in the alveolar space with moderate lymphocyte infiltration, especially surrounding the blood vessels and the bronchioles. They contained many macrophags and black pigment granules. There was mucoid material in the bronchioles, few erythrocytes and lymphocytes. The pathologist diagnosed the findings as interstitial pneumonitis.

Intestinal anthrax shows initial symptoms similar to other types of anthrax. Severe bloody diarrhea occurs on the first day, accompanied by a high degree of exsiccation, high fever, and general toxic symptoms, which exhaust the patient; death comes within a few days.

Meningitis, presenting itself as a complementary symptom of sepsis, the result of untreated anthrax, is suppurative. Shanahan et al. (8) published in 1947 a meningeal case treated with antibiotics.

Diagnosis may be established with a high degree of accuracy in the case of skin anthrax merely on the basis of the clinical picture; the diagnosis of pulmonary or intestinal anthrax needs to be corroborated by bacteriological findings. Simple methylene blue staining may be used in all three forms, as well as in preparation of the culture from secretions, and animal vaccinations.

Therapy. Serum therapy is considered obsolete in more recent publications. Salvarsan therapy is effective, but the antibiotics surpass all earlier forms of treatment. The development of the bacterium is prevented by 0.009 gamma/ml concentration of penicillin, while wide-spectrum antibiotics achieve the same results in greater concentration. Gold in his publication states that the basis of all treatment is early recognition of the disease. Penicillin, aureomycin, terramycin, and other tetracyclins as well as erythromycin are equivalent if proper dosages are given. Chloramphenicol was also found to be effective. If any of these antibiotics proves to be ineffective within the first 36 hours it must be replaced by other antibiotics on a trial basis. The initial daily dose of penicillin is 500,000 units three times a day, later 600,000 units twice a day as long as

fever, edema, and lymphadenitis are present.

Epidemiology. The pathogene will survive for 14 days even in water. It is important to note that the accepted method in animal experimentation is aerosol infection. Of the monkeys infected in the aerosol chamber, 45 percent are lost. The cages of aerosol-infected animals retain the bacilli for nine days. Cultured laboratory specimens were found to be positive even after five days, indicating that the five to six-minute fixation over a Bunsen-burner and staining do not kill the spora. The resistance of the spora is exceedingly strong.

Prophylaxis. For skins, hides, etc., a bath of one fourth of one percent formaldehyde at 140° F is suggested as an industrial disinfectant together with strict adherence to sanitary regulations (burning of offal, dust exhaustion, using work clothes, regular inspection, etc.). No serum exists as yet for human prevention.

With reference to the B weapon, it is important to note that this bacillus is highly adaptable to use because of its invasiveness, its resistant spora, the lack of human serum, and the possibility of spreading it through the air. The effect on the aggressor is similar, if not even more dangerous, as that of plague, due to the lack of effective vaccines.

Malleus (Glanders)

This is a disease of the Equidae, and affects other animals or humans only occasionally. A domestic case was published in 1953 by E. Foldi et al. (7).

The pathogene is an obligate aerobe, immobile, Gram-negative bacillus of one half-micron by two to three micron magnitude. The sites of intrusion are skin injuries and the mucous membranes; intestinal intrusion in humans is unknown. The disease may take acute or chronic form. The types, classified according to localization, are skin, nasal, and acute generalized malleus.

The chronic skin malleus manifests itself in recurrent bouts of fever over a period of several weeks, pain in limbs and joints, nodes of a pasty substance in subcutaneous tissues rapidly developing into the confluent, purulent stage. Simultaneously, the lesion begins to spread in depth, and necrotic inflammation appears which may penetrate the joints and bones, causing spontaneous amputation by tissue destruction. The nodal inflammation is accompanied by infiltrated, congested lymphangitis and lymphadenitis.

Chronic nasal malleus is a chronic inflammation of the mucous membranes of the nasal cavity; it is of infiltrative, necrotic nature and may spread to the oral cavity and pharynx per continuitatem or lymphogenically. This type may also be accompanied by fever.

The above two forms may show spontaneous recovery but they also may become acute at any point.

Acute malleus: Two or three days after the contamination, a rapidly growing, greyish-yellow pustule the size of a lentil appears; suppuration sets in after a few days. Lymphangitis and lymphadenitis develop with similar rapidity accompanied by septic fever; many painless septic metastatic nodes are formed over the entire body. Diffuse maculo-papulous exanthema with increasing fever between the 6th and 7th day are considered characteristic of this disease. Naturally, metastases appear in the intestines also, with exitus as a result.

The acute nasal malleus has no characteristic initial symptoms. The nose becomes stopped up, later the initially thick secretion gets thinner, purulent, and bloody. The process may progress rapidly to the surrounding skin, to the larynx, trachea, and bronchi by way of the pharynx and mouth. At this point it is transformed into acute generalized malleus, which is lethal in most instances.

Diagnosis. The diagnosis is to be supported by bacteriological tests along with the clinical picture and epidemiological data. The specimens for examination should be taken from the nasal secretion, pus from the nodes, or from the ulcers; guinea pigs and gophers are especially well suited for vaccination. The so-called Strauss-phenomenon is a classic reaction: it consists of the reaction in the scrotum of the peritonitis caused by the intraperitoneal shot. Upon autopsy, yellow colored malleal nodes are found in the spleen, liver, and lungs of the animal.

Therapy. Sulfadiazine, streptomycin, aureomycin, and chloramphenicol are effective against malleus. Good results were achieved in the past by autovaccination and serum therapy.

Malleus may be considered a useful B weapon. Contamination of guinea pigs by inhalation of pulverized culture was successful. Pure culture is much more dangerous to humans than infected secretion or excrement. Incubation is within one week; according to present knowledge the disease is not communicable from human to human, but the simultaneous infection of a large number of people in crowded places is imaginable. The bacillus breeds easily, survives in water, and retains its virulence in culture for a long time. The disease does not build up permanent immunity in the patients. The expected reaction as a B weapon is unknown; the degree of airborne contamination is unexplored.

Melioidosis

This zoonosis is similar to malleus, but is much less widespread. Its pathogene is a small, slender, Gram-negative, strictly

aerobe rod, characterized by bi-polar staining. In nature, it is primarily a disease of rodents (wild rat, guinea pig, rabbit) and of sheep. Until 1932 eighty-three human cases were collected, in which only two survived (4). Only nine living cases were diagnosed as melioidosis. Since then, newer cases have been reported, primarily in East Asia, the southeastern part of India, Vietnam, Ceylon, Cambodia, Java, and Madagascar. Importation was observed in England, the US and South Africa.

The clinical picture resembles malleus; however, the site of the lesion is extremely changeable. The clinical forms of the disease are: 1. septicaemia fulminans assuming the form of bronchopneumonia or metastatic sepsis, cholera, or typhoid. Severe pyelocystitis, a form of skin destruction similar to variola, may also occur. Thus, it is obvious that correct diagnosis in living persons was rarely made. 2. Benign, local skin changes. 3. Subacute-chronic processes lasting for months or years. This may begin with septicaemia, or in the chronic form. The characteristic clinical picture is: chronic sepsis with abscesses, infiltrated lungs, empyema, liver abscess, and destruction of bone tissue. It resembles TB.

Bacteriological diagnosis is established by examining the pus, blood, urine, spinal fluid, sputum, and by vaccinating guinea pigs. This bacillus also elicits the Strauss-phenomenon. The Paul-Bunnell reaction is often positive in thin dilutions. The unusual forms of pulmonary lesions in X-ray examinations may indicate the presence of this rare pathogene.

Epidemiology. It was proved that a mosquito called Aedes aegypti and the rat flea, Xenopsylla cheopis, are the transmitters of the pathogene. The primary source of the disease is the rat which may contaminate foodstuffs with its feces, although no bacillus is to be detected in the rat itself. The epidemiology, as related to humans, is not yet entirely classified.

Therapy. Sulfathiasol and sulfadiazine, aureomycin and chloramphenicol are effective; in resistant cases a combination of sulfamides and antibiotics is suggested. Strains resistant to the rarer types of antibiotics have already been encountered. Kikuch and Grumbach in 1958 did not yet consider the therapy of melioidosis settled.

Since the disease does not occur in Hungary, it will be of interest to describe briefly one case from an article by Khaira et al. (40). A 50-year old Chinese male was admitted to the hospital in deteriorated toxic condition as a result of two weeks of fever, coughing, and purulent bloody sputum. Physical findings: moist rales and pleural rubbing in the right upper lung area. Liver, spleen, lymph nodes impalpable. Sed. rate 83 mm/1 per hour. Leucocyte count 11,800. Koch-negative sputum. X-ray of the chest cavity yielded the following findings: spotted shadow on upper lateral and right

medial periphery. Soft tissue swelling on the left side of the neck. Therapy: assuming the presence of TB, 31 g streptomycin and INH, with the result that the fever subsided in eleven days. In the meantime an abscess formed in the right supraclavicular depression; upon puncture, streptococcus hemolyticus isolated. Subsequently, an abscess (cold) formed on the dorsal spinal column, yielding Gram-negative coccus culture in the third month of the illness. X-ray displays porous vertebrae below the abscess; the shadow on the upper part of the lung seems to merge with the swelling on the neck base. The first and second ribs seem corroded. Assuming a fungus disease, a puncture was performed; the culture derived contained melioidosis bacilli. Patient then was given 3 g chloramphenicol for 10 days, 2 g aureomycin for seven days with perceptibly good results. On the seventh day of the therapy course another abscess was opened and chloramphenicol injected, resulting in complete resorption of the chronic abscess within a few days. X-ray findings became entirely negative. New bone tissue was formed where tissue destruction occurred.

The bacillus is suitable for B weapon use, for the disease is unknown in most areas, it is often fatal, and it develops faster than malleus. The bacillus is easily cultivable, and retains virulence for a long time; it survives in water and takes dehydration well. The effects vaccination are uncertain; as far as we know the disease is not communicable among humans. The mode of infection is not yet known, but it is presumed with some assurance that the bacillus may be spread aerogenically. The reaction is assumed to be considerable.

Yellow fever

This disease occurs on the American and African continents and has poor prognosis; known varieties are the urban and jungle fever. Its pathogene belongs to the smaller viruses. It is not highly resistant, and can be destroyed at temperatures of 149° F. in ten minutes; even the common disinfectants destroy it but it may survive for years in glycerine or in lyophilised form. It may be transformed by series of intracerebral monkey vaccinations into a neurotrop virus, while its viscerotropy is considerably reduced.

Clinical picture: The viraemia phase of the disease begins on the third to sixth day following the mosquito bite, or within a maximum of 12 days after artificial contamination, with ague, severe headache, and limb pains. In a day or two the fever climbs to 105 to 106 degrees. After a few days in a constant febrile state, the fever abates for a few hours or a day. This phase already marks a serious illness; the face and conjunctivae are red, toxicosis is indicated by dizziness, nausea, agitation, and a tendency to bleed.

After the short fever-free interval the patient again runs a temperature; the disease is entering the localization phase. The formerly red cheeks become cyanotic, the oral mucous membranes are edemic, and the skin is sensitive; intestinal bleeding accompanied by diarrhoea are observed. The vomit may also contain blood. Instead of tachycardia, bradycardia sets in. Icterus develops. The liver is enlarged and sensitive. However, icterus is not a necessary symptom of this disease. The blood picture is characterized by leucopenia and monocytosis. Simultaneously with the emergence of hepatic lesion, signs of kidney dysfunction become evident; oliguria, anuria, protein, and cylinders are contained in the urine. This condition may cause azotaemia. The patient characteristically smells of rotten meat. The majority of patients die on the sixth to seventh day of the illness with symptoms of grave hemorrhaging, and liver and kidney dysfunction. Patients without complications will show a lytic solution of temperature between the seventh and tenth day, and complete recovery may occur after a short, but sometimes prolonged, convalescence. The disease may also take an abortive course.

Prognosis depends on the function of the kidneys; diuresis and improving function are good signs. Mortality, counting mild cases, is around five percent, but epidemics with 60 to 70 percent mortality are also known.

Diagnosis. Diagnosis may be established on clinical symptoms alone in typical cases. In a typical or sporadic case, the virological tests performed consist of an intracerebral vaccination of white mice on the first to fifth day of the illness, and neutralization tests. Later, twice in all, the patient's serum may be used for the neutralization test, in which the rise of the titer proves the presence of active infection. Weil-leptospirosis, dengue, malaria tropica and hepatitis epidemica may be considered in the establishment of differential diagnosis.

Therapy. No specific therapy is known. The central problems are: the treatment of circulatory disturbances, the hemorrhagias, and the uremic condition, which may possibly be handled by the application of an artificial kidney.

Prophylaxis. In endemic areas: extermination of mosquitoes, individual protection with mosquito nets, and vaccination. Vaccination gives about 12 years immunity in adults, and a shorter period in children. Since the introduction of vaccination no laboratory infections occurred. In recent decades, 22 million people were vaccinated in South America alone.

The virus is important for B weapon use because it may be dried and pulverized for the purpose of contamination; in other words,

mosquitoes are not needed. It is possible that dispersion can be accomplished aerogenically. Existing data prove that the virus is also capable of penetrating through intact skin. The yellow fever virus is suitable for B weapon purposes by virtue of its reputation as an exotic illness, its short incubation, and unknown therapy. Since it does not occur in some parts of the earth, the populations of Europe, Asia, and Australia are completely unprotected.

Psittacosis

This disease, an ornithosis communicable to humans, is carried primarily by the infected dust on the wings of diseased birds such as the virus carrier parrot, and poultry.

Clinical picture: The incubation period of eight to fourteen days is followed by general symptoms such as frequent nose bleeding, ague, 104° to 105° temperature, weakness, headache, pain in limbs, thirst, sweating, and lack of appetite. Fever is intermittent. Bronchopneumonia sets in on the sixth to eighth day with few physical symptoms, or even asymptotically, characteristic of this disease. In the beginning there is no sputum; only later does a purulent, mucous, sometimes bloody sputum develop. Cough is sometimes altogether absent. The toxic alteration of the circulation and of the psychic pattern is a regular symptom, manifesting itself in dejection, anxiety, delirium, etc. The pulse is bradycardic; there is relative leucopenia and the blood picture shows displacement to the left. Sed. rate is greatly increased. Duration is three to six weeks; the fever is solved lytically, and remissions are possible. Thrombosis is mentioned as a grave complication, as well as pulmonary infarct and pleuraempyema. Mortality in untreated cases was formerly 20 to 30 percent; however, hardly any lethal cases have occurred since the introduction of the tetracyclines. Atypical cases with mild fever and indisposition also are known to occur.

Establishment of differential diagnosis is difficult solely on the basis of clinical data: the case history may be of decisive importance. First of all, differentiation must be made from influenza atypical pneumonia and similar bacterial diseases such as typhoid, bacterial pneumonia, etc.

Prognosis depends on age, circulation, and complication. Fever up to 105 degrees lasting for several days indicates a poor prognosis. The disease takes a milder form in children.

Therapy. The sensitivity of the different strains to antibiotics varies. Best results were achieved with the tetracyclin group. If administered at an early stage, the patient may be rendered afebrile within 24 hours. Voiding of virus may occur even

with tetracylin therapy.

Prophylaxis. Under peace conditions, close contact with birds should be avoided. Vaccination is not popular.

With regard to B weapons it is important to realize that this is a highly infectious virus, easy to mass breed, and communicable from human to human. The virus is considerably resistant, and its diagnosis difficult to establish. It may be spread through the air. Human carriers will exist in the infected area, however, these may be rendered harmless to the occupying army by protective vaccination.

Botulism

This is basically a poisoning caused by the toxin of the clostridium botulinum, which occurs in peace time as a result of food infected by the pathogene or its spore. Five antigen types of the pathogene are known, of which A, B and E cause poisoning in humans, D and C in animals. This is the most highly toxic of all known biological and chemical poisons. One mg of it corresponds to MLD (minimum lethal dose) of 1,200,000 kilos of guinea pigs; that is, it is capable of destroying 120 tons of living substance. Human MLD is not known; only that 0,0037 ml poisoned food may be lethal. The toxic effect potential may be varied by vaccination into different media. For example: the toxicity of the D-toxin, which has a molecular weight of one million, may be increased to 20,000 times its original by solving it in a phosphate-buffer solution containing 0.2 per cent gelatine.

Pathogenesis. The bacterium by itself is not dangerous if the medium does not contain toxin. The poison has a curare-like effect: it attacks the cholinergic endings of the voluntary and autonomous nerves. Failure in acetylcholine secretion sets in for reasons which are not understood. The muscle itself retains its sensitivity to stimulation for months.

Type A of the poison in crystallized form was produced in 1946; type B, in 1957.

Clinical picture. Incubation may last from a few hours to a few days. Full recovery may take two to four months; severe cases may die within one to ten days. Fatality is between 16 to 82 percent, according to different epidemic occurrences. Gastro-intestinal symptoms are not included in the initial symptoms; the patients complain of a strange psychic condition resembling alcohol intoxication. This is followed by the symptom group characteristic of nervous system toxicity: trembling, photophobia, diplopia, in some

cases adaptation disturbances, strabismus, and palpebral paralysis. There is dysphagia; the initial increase of salivation may assume such quantities that it must be syphoned off, since the patient has difficulty swallowing due to the paralyzing effect of the toxin. In many other instances, however, salivation becomes paralyzed at an early stage, and the patient is hoarse. Obstinate constipation may occur, and the motor function of the muscles may be reduced to the point of paresis. Reflexes are retained. The patient is severely tachycardic, afebrile. Consciousness is retained until exitus caused by respiratory paralysis.

Diagnosis. The suspected food must be tested on animals as to its toxicity. Ten to twenty ml of the patient's blood (occasionally plasma or serum) is to be injected peritoneally in guinea pigs, causing the characteristic paralysis in the animals. Bacterium culture from the food, the patient's feces, vomit, or duodenal secretion should be done.

The following syndromes may be taken into consideration in establishing the differential diagnosis: atropine poisoning, poliomyelitis, methyl alcohol poisoning, bulbar paralysis, diphtheria, paralysis, cerebrous lues, and myasthenia.

Therapy. The antitoxin is capable only to neutralize the freely circulating toxin, having no effect on absorbed, bound toxin. Therefore, the unabsorbed toxin must be removed from the organism by means of gastric lavage, emetics, enemas, and infusions. In case of respiratory paralysis a respirator (iron lung) must be applied. Polyvalent (A, B, E) antitoxins are to be given persons as yet symptom-free but who partook of suspected food.

Several attempts were made to produce anatoxins from formaline. No mass vaccinations were performed. According to Legroux, et al., the following combined serum and anatoxin therapy is suggested:

1. antitoxin subcutan, one-half ml for children, one ml for adults
2. then, a daily dose of 40 ml antitoxic serum as long as the eye and pharyngeal symptoms begin to abate
3. eight to ten days after the serum, double dose of anatoxin
4. the same anatoxin dose to be repeated one month later.

Prophylaxis: This should be directed at the spora, the bacterium and the toxin. The bacterium's spora is extremely resistant. It

is able to resist steam treatment of 3.5 hours, 245 degree heat for 20 mins, and 284 degree dry heat for 60 minutes. The toxin itself is heat resistant; thus ingestion of suspect food is dangerous to life even after heat treatment. The toxin stays unaffected by water for days, while disinfectants (chloride, iodine and potassium permanganate) in the usual water concentration will destroy all types of botulinus toxins within 15 minutes. Penicillin prevents the multiplication of the bacterium.

Botulismus A and B toxins are extremely well suited for B weapon use. Foodstuffs may be infected by spora and toxins; water supply systems may be contaminated by toxin from the air. Since the toxin is ten thousand times as effective as cyanide, a small concentration is sufficient to cause poisoning. The manufacture of the toxin is simple, and its airborne dispersion in pulverized form is feasible. Water infection may be eliminated by long boiling. The toxin stays effective at room temperature for months, and is resistant to freezing. We have no information as to its resistance to the usual methods of water filtration and purification.

Since this disease is rare in Hungary, our physicians are not conscious of it. A recovered case was recently reported from our hospital by Turi; the disease was caused by sausage.

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YUGOSLAVIA

Order on the Higher School
for Civil Defense

[Following is the translation of Law No 654 in Sluzbeni List FNRJ (Official Organ of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia), Vol XVI, No 51, Belgrade, 21 December 1960, pages 929-931.]

In accordance with article 4 of the Law on Administrative Schools (Sluzbeni List FNRJ, No 29/56) the Federal Executive Council decrees:

Article 1: The Higher School for Civil Defense (hereafter referred to as the School) shall be founded for the purpose of specialized education for cadres with higher specialized skill for the needs of the civil defense service.

The School shall be in Belgrade.

Article 2: The school shall have the task of professionally qualifying cadres for the execution of civil-defense duties in the organs of internal affairs and other organs of state administration, institutions and organizations for which this greater specialized skill is needed. The School shall also work for the special professional improvement of officials who execute civil-defense duties.

The School shall organize courses, seminars and other forms of instruction in the field of civil defense for the purpose of special professional improvement of officials who execute civil defense duties.

Article 3: Instruction in the School shall last two years. The instruction shall be performed according to the instruction plan and program. The instruction plan and program shall be decided by the School council and be confirmed by the Federal State Secretariat for National Defense Affairs.

Article 4: The School shall be administered by the School council, instruction board, and the director.

Article 5: The School council shall execute the following duties:

- 1) Decide the statutes of the School;
- 2) Decide the instruction plan and program of the School;
- 3) Decide the financial plan and establish final accounting for the School;
- 4) Be concerned with the entire work and life of the School, discuss the results of the work and conditions in the School, and undertake measures for the improvement of instruction;

5) Be concerned with the execution and organization of the separate forms of the specialized improvement of the civil-defense officials;

6) Be concerned with the material aspects and other conditions of the work of the School;

7) Establish the number of students to be accepted into the School;

8) Announce interviews for instructors and select the instructors of the School;

9) Be concerned with the conditions of the life and work of the students;

10) Decide upon the establishment, joining together, and disbanding of educational organizational units of the School;

11) Send to the Federal State Secretariat of Internal Affairs a yearly report on the work of the School;

12) Also execute other business placed in its hands by order, other regulations, and the statutes of the School.

Article 6: The School council shall be made up of:

1) Members named by the Federal State Secretariat of Internal Affairs;

2) Members elected by the instructors' board from its ranks;

3) A member elected by the students of the School.

The Director of the School accordingly shall be a member of the council.

The entire number of members of the council, the number named by the Federal State Secretariat of Internal Affairs and the number elected from the instructors' board shall be determined by the statutes of the School.

Article 7: The instructors' board shall be comprised of the director, all permanent and honorary instructors, and one representative of the assistant teaching staff.

According to the statutes of the School it may be ordered that a representative of the students shall have the right to be present at meetings of the instructors' board when questions concerning the procedure of instruction and fulfillment of study regulations are being considered. He shall also have the right to offer opinions concerning these questions and make proposals.

Article 8: The instructors' council shall execute the following duties:

1) Be concerned with the successful realization of objectives of the School, the organization and fulfillment of the instruction and aid to the instructors in professional and educational improvement;

- 2) Be concerned with the development of instruction forms and methods for regular and unqualified students;
- 3) Suggest the statutes of the School;
- 4) Suggest the instruction plan and program of the School;
- 5) Discuss the semi-annual and annual success of the students and suggest measures for the prevention of shortcomings and improvement for success in the future semester or year;
- 6) Discuss the suggested financial plan and accounting of the School;
- 7) Consider and write a report on the work of the School which shall be presented to the School council;
- 8) Make decisions on complaints of students concerning grades from the subject instructors;
- 9) Also execute other business placed in its hands by order, other regulations, and the statutes of the School.

Article 9: The director shall directly manage the School and organize the work of the School, represent the School, be concerned with the execution of the resolutions of the School council and instructors' board, prepare the meetings of the instructors' board and preside at its meetings, manage the administration of the School and he shall be the director for the execution of the financial plan.

Article 10: The director of the School shall have the right and duty to discontinue resolutions of the School council or resolutions of the instructors' board passed without administrative action, which he considers in violation of existing regulations or statutes of the School. It shall be necessary for the director to inform immediately the Federal State Secretariat for Internal Affairs about the discontinuance of a resolution of the School council or instructors' board. The Secretariat shall pass a decision on the controversial question within 30 days of receipt of the report. If the Federal State Secretariat for Internal Affairs does not reach a decision within this time, the discontinued act shall be continued.

Article 11: The director of the School shall be named and discharged by the Federal State Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

Article 12: Instructors placed in the School shall be persons who according to existing regulations fulfill the requirements which are sought for instructors of higher schools.

Persons who according to existing regulations have high specialized skill and extensive practice and have

obtained the experience and ability for instructing shall also be acceptable as instructors.

However, experts possessing medium specialized skill capable of independent specialized work and teaching shall be able to teach a course in the individual subjects in the field of civil-defense. Instructors shall be either permanent or honorary.

The selection of instructors shall be made by the School council and shall be ratified by the Federal State Secretariat of Internal Affairs.

Article 13: The assistant teaching staff shall be picked from the ranks of experts who have the necessary teaching skill for the subject which they will teach.

However, in accordance with the previous paragraph, the assistant staff for the individual courses may be selected from the ranks of prominent experts in civil-defense who possess higher or medium specialized skill.

The detailed qualifications for the assistant teaching staff mentioned in the first two paragraphs of this article shall be regulated by the statutes of the School.

The assistant teaching staff shall be selected by the Federal State Secretariat of Internal Affairs from recommendations made by the instructors' board.

Article 14: Personnel from the ranks of administrative and other employees of organs of internal affairs selected as permanent instructors, placed on the assistant teaching staff, or ordered to take a course in the School shall be able to retain the position they held before their selection or placement.

Article 15: People who have completed the gymnasium, technical school or corresponding military or professional school for industrial or public service, shall be able to register in the School.

People who do not fulfill the qualifications from the previous paragraph, shall be able to enroll in the School if they work in civil defense and through their work have gained practice and experience, and if their entrance exams indicate that they have a command of the basic knowledge and can successfully follow the course in the School.

The Federal State Secretariat for Internal Affairs shall set the qualifications for practice and experience to be met by those mentioned in the previous paragraph. The Secretariat shall also prescribe the programs for the entrance exams and the manner in which they shall be given.

Article 16: Students of the School who are employees of internal affairs organs or other organs of state administration and are sent to the School shall, for the duration

of their schooling, have the right to all salaries and other rights of the position they held when on regular duty.

Students who are employees of institutions or organizations and are sent to the School shall, for the duration of their schooling, have the same rights as employees of these institutions and organizations who are sent to other similar schools.

The students mentioned in the previous paragraphs shall be entitled to travel expenses for their travel to and from the School and home every year and semester break and for travel to and from practical instruction or specialized courses at the close of the regular year's instruction.

The salaries and expenses mentioned in the previous paragraphs of this article shall be paid by the organ, institution or organization sending the officials to the School.

Article 17: Students shall be obligated upon completing their study to remain in the service of the state organ, institution or organization for a minimum of twice the length of time they studied at the School.

The state organ, institution or organization which sends employees for schooling shall conclude an agreement with them by which the employees shall be obligated upon finishing the School to serve with the state organ, institution or organization for a period twice the length of time of his schooling, if the agreement is not broken.

Chiefs who are authorized to place employees in a state organ or institution, or the administrative organ of an organization, shall be able in justifiable situations to free students from the agreement mentioned in the first paragraph of this article.

Article 18: The School shall also be able to enroll students who do not possess the mentioned qualifications.

Employees who enroll in the School in this classification with the approval of the state organ, institution or organization which employs them shall have the right to be paid leave and travel expenses for attending the agreed courses and taking the examinations.

The money for the leave and travel expenses shall be paid by the organ, institution or organization where the employee is employed.

Article 19: Acceptance in the School shall be made on the basis of competition. The Federal State Secretariat of Internal Affairs shall announce the competition, regulate the qualifications, appoint and select the students.

Article 20: Persons who complete the School shall be acknowledged to have the higher specialized skill for

raising their position and advancing in the service.

Article 21: Funds for the operation of the School shall be secured from the federal budget.

Article 22: The School shall have a secretariat and the necessary number of professional and administrative personnel for the execution of administrative, technical and similar business.

The Federal State Secretariat for Internal Affairs shall furnish the secretaries, professional, and administrative personnel from those recommended by the School council.

Article 23: The School shall have a boarding school for its students. The details concerning the order and organization of the boarding house shall be prescribed in the statutes of the School.

Article 24: The School shall have its own statutes which shall be passed by the School council and confirmed by the Federal State Secretariat for Internal Affairs in accordance with the Secretariat of the Federal Executive Council for Education and Culture.

The statutes of the School shall more closely regulate the organization and work of the School (the organs of administration, rules, studies, examinations, rights and duties of regular and other students, the discipline in the School, the administration of the School, etc.).

Article 25: Control over the legal aspects of the School and control over the execution of the financial plan shall be executed by the Federal State Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

Article 26: Before the passing of the School statutes the Federal State Secretariat for Internal Affairs shall determine the total number of members for the School council and the number of members selected by the instructors' board from its ranks.

Before the formation of the council, the work of the council shall be executed by the members of the council named by the Federal State Secretariat for Internal Affairs and members selected from its ranks by the instructors' board.

Article 27: Students of the course for the specialized education of cadres in the civil-defense service for which is sought a higher specialized skill on the basis of the decision of the Federal State Secretariat for Internal Affairs, No 21500/1, 3 November 1959, shall become students of the School on the day this order becomes law.

Article 28: This order shall become law on the day of publication in Sluzbeni List FNRJ.

The Federal Executive Council

Working protocol No 236

Belgrade, 9 December 1960.

The President of the Republic
Josip Broz Tito
(authorized signature)

10,134

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Regulations Governing Aid to Families of Military
Personnel Who Have Lost Their Lives in Perfor-
mance of Official Duty

[Following is the translation of an article by Ivan Gosnjak in Sluzbeni List FNRJ (Employment Paper FNEJ) Vol XVI, No 52, Belgrade, 28 December 1960, Pages 953-955.]

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On the basis of Article 127, "Law on the Yugoslav National Army" (Sluzbeni List FNRJ, No 29/55), the State Secretariat for Affairs of National Defense prescribes the following regulations:

I. Aid

Article 1: The family of a military person in regular standing or preparatory standing who, in performance of official duty or in connection with official duty, loses his life or is injured and dies from the received injury, receives, under Article 127 of the "Law of the Yugoslav National Army", a single allotment of monetary aid, according to the conditions and in the amounts prescribed in the following regulations.

Article 2: Under these regulations the following are regarded as military personnel:

1. Soldiers (sailors).
2. Pupils of military schools.
3. Non-commissioned officers, officers, and military employees in active duty.
4. Individuals in compulsory military service while on duty in the Yugoslav national army.
5. Individuals in compulsory military service -- recruits and those serving their military term -- at the time of departure to serve their term in the army or to take part in military exercises, as well as at the time of their return after serving their term in the army or after dismissal from military exercises.

Article 3: "Performance of official duty" is understood as the performance of regular official duty as well as other actions, if these are performed on orders of an authorized superior.

"Performance of duty in connection with service" is understood as the following:

1. Departure by means of vehicles of transport or other means from home to the location where the military person is to perform his official duty, and return from this duty, provided this occurs on the orders or under the command of an appointed superior.

2. Departure to serve the military term or to take part in military exercises, and return from these, if the travelling individual is under the command of an appointed superior during travel.

Under the terms of these regulations it is also meant that the soldier (sailor) lost his life or died from an injury received in connection with official duty, if he lost his life or received this injury while off duty, but present in a military building; in the vicinity of barracks, airfields, camps or polygons; on a warship, or in any other place connected with the unit or establishment where he was or should have been, according to service regulations, under the supervision of a military superior or officer on duty.

It is not considered that the soldier (sailor) lost his life or died from an injury received in connection with official duty, as used in the preceding paragraph, if the loss of life or injury that caused his death occurred off duty, when the soldier (sailor) was on a regular or irregular outing from the barracks (point 384 and 385 of the "Service Regulations of the Yugoslav National Army"), on voluntary departure from the barracks, voluntary withdrawal from the unit (establishment), or on leave.

Article 4: The following family members have right to a single allotment of monetary aid:

1. Spouse: provided she has lived in real marital union with the military person until his death and has not entered a new marriage after the death of the military person.

2. Children born in the marriage, outside marriage, or adopted: provided they are not older than 15 and 26 years, respectively, if attending regular schooling, but without regard to age if they are incapacitated for work, and if the disability occurred before they reached the age of 15 and 26 years, respectively.

3. Parents.

4. Stepfather and stepmother: if the military person had been their means of support.

5. Brothers and sisters: if the military person is legally bound to support them, or if he had been supporting them.

6. Grandfather and grandmother: if the military person had been their means of support.

The spouse does not have the right to the single allotment of monetary aid if she has left the marital union without just cause and lived outside the union for a period of 6 months or longer prior to the death of the military person. The interested party should seek a court decision on whether the spouse had left the marital union for just reason.

The children, mentioned in point 2, paragraph 1, of this article, also include: stepchildren, grandchildren, and orphaned children placed under care, provided they fulfill the conditions on age stipulated in this point, and if the military person had been supporting them.

Parents, stepfather or stepmother, and brothers and sisters, have a right to the single allotment of monetary aid if the military person had neither spouse nor children, or if the spouse and children are not eligible for aid.

Grandfathers and grandmothers have a right to the single allotment of monetary aid if the military person has neither spouse, children, parents, stepfather and stepmother, brothers and sisters, or if these individuals are not eligible for aid.

It is regarded that the military person had supported the stepchildren, grandchildren, orphaned children, stepfather and stepmother, brothers and sisters, and grandfather and grandmother, if these lived with the military person in a single domestic unit until his immediate death. If these members of the family did not live in a domestic unit with the military person up to his immediate death, it will be considered that they have been supported by the military person only if, according to directives on retirement pensions, they fulfill the conditions under which it is regarded that the insured individual supports the members of the family (Article 155, paragraph 3, "Law on Retirement Pensions"), or if they are fully and permanently disabled for work. Family members considered as fully and permanently disabled for work are, without regard to state of health, males above the age of 60 and females older than 50 years of age.

Article 5: The single allotment of monetary aid decreed by these regulations does not affect the rights of family members which are theirs under the regulations on social insurance, directives on pensions of military invalids, and under the directives or legal regulations on reparation of damage.

Article 6: The single monetary aid allotted to members of families of non-commissioned officers, officers, and military employees on active duty, amounts to 1,000,000 dinars for a single member, and is increased by 100,000 dinars for every additional member.

The single allotment of monetary aid to members of the family of soldiers (sailors), pupils in military schools, individuals in compulsory military service, or recruits for military service, amounts to 500,000 dinars for one member and is increased by 100,000 dinars for each additional member.

Article 7: If the individuals who are eligible for the single allotment of monetary aid live apart, the total amount of aid due to them according to the preceding article is divided into equal parts.

II. Procedure for Allotment of Aid

Article 8: Decision on the single allotment of monetary aid is made by the commander of the division or by a superior, equal or higher in rank, who is in command of the unit or establishment in which the military person was in service, or to which he was in transit.

The decision is made within a period of seven days from the receipt date of the documents for the right to aid.

Article 9: Upon notification that a military person subordinate to him has lost his life, the superior in the position of company commander, or in a higher position, will immediately start proceedings to ascertain whether this person lost his life or died from an injury received in the performance of, or in connection with, official duty.

After the superior mentioned in the preceding paragraph has determined that the military person lost his life or died from an injury inflicted in performance of official duty or in connection with it, he will immediately issue to the family of the military person confirmation (documentation) of this fact. At the same time, the superior shall notify the family in writing of the conditions under which it has rights to the single allotment of monetary aid, to whom and within what time limit it must submit the petition to receive this aid, and what documents are required for the presentation of the petition.

When the superior listed in paragraph 1 of this article does not have the authority to bring about a decision on the allotment of aid (Article 8, paragraph 1), or when it has been established that the military person did not lose his life in performance of official duty or in connection therewith, he will, after following the directions given in the preceding paragraphs, immediately present all records of the procedure to a superior who has the authority to make a decision.

Article 10: If a suspicion exists that the death of the military person did not occur under the conditions described in Article 1

and Article 3 of these regulations, the superior responsible for bringing about a decision will form a committee of three members to consider the case. It is obligatory that the committee include a military physician and a legal officer.

Article 11: The following documents are necessary to establish eligibility for the single monetary allotment of aid:

1. All members of the family: confirmation (documentation) that the death of the military person occurred under the conditions listed in Article 1 and Article 3 of these regulations.
2. Spouse: abstract from the marriage register and confirmation that she had lived with the military person in real marital union up to the immediate death of this person, and that she had not entered a new marriage after the death of the military person.
3. All children: abstract from the birth register; for children over 15 years of age attending school -- additional confirmation that they are attending school regularly; for children incapacitated for work -- confirmation of the disability of the child, and the time of appearance of the disability; for stepchildren, grandchildren, and orphaned children -- evidence that the military person had been supporting them.
4. Parents, stepfather and stepmother, brothers and sisters: proof of relationship to the military person and evidence of the fact that the military person had neither spouse nor children eligible for aid; for stepfather, stepmother, brothers and sisters -- additional proof that the military person had been supporting them; for brothers and sisters -- additional evidence that he was legally bound to support them.
5. Grandfather and grandmother: proof of kinship with the military person and confirmation that the military person has neither spouse children, parents, stepfather and stepmother, nor brothers and sisters eligible for aid, as well as evidence that the military person had been supporting them.

The documents listed in the preceding paragraph are presented to the command of the unit or administration of the establishment. The superior of this command or administration has the authority to bring about a decision (Article 8).

Article 12: Members of the family can establish their right to the single allotment of monetary aid if they present the petition for aid within one year from the date of death of the military person.

Article 13: Members of the family of the military person may protest the preliminary decision -- except when the preliminary decision was made by the State Secretariate for Affairs of National Defense -- within 15 days following the receipt of the decision. The protest is either presented in person or sent by registered mail to the military command or administration where the preliminary decision was made.

The protest is decided upon by the authorized superior of the immediate higher command or administration.

The command or administration whose superior gave the first decision shall present the protest within 3 days of its receipt, along with the preliminary decision and all written documents of the case, to the higher command or administration, the superior of which has the authority to bring about a decision on the protest.

Administrative litigation may be begun against the secondary decision of the authorized superior, as well as against the decision of the State Secretariate for Affairs of National Defense made at the first stage.

III. Transitory and Final Rulings.

Article 14: Unresolved or newly presented petitions for the allotment of single monetary aid to members of the family of a military person who lost his life in performance of, or in connection with, official duty before 1 January 1961, will be settled according to the regulations on allotment of this aid which were in effect on the day when the respective military person lost his life, or received an injury from which he died.

Article 15: Expenses with regard to the single monetary aid allotted according to the prescriptions of these regulations are borne by the expense budget of the State Secretariate for Affairs of National Defense.

Article 16: Information on the application of these regulations may be obtained, when necessary, from the Personnel administration of the State Secretariate for Affairs of National Defense.

Article 17: On the date these regulations come into force, the "Regulations on Aid to Families of Military Persons who lost their Life in the Performance of Official Duty" (Sluzbeni List FNRJ, No 45/57) cease to be effective.

Article 18: These regulations become effective on 1 January 1961.
P.v.p.No 54
Belgrade, 10 December 1960.

State Secretary for Affairs of
National Defense, Army General
Ivan Gosnjak, v.r.

The correction appearing in Sluzbeni List FNRJ, Vol XVII, No 2, 18 Jan 1961, p. 28 is merely in terms of phrasing, not of content. The translation is as follows:

In Article 4, paragraph 1, point 2, the statement: "older than 15 and 26 years, respectively, and if attending regular schooling; but without regard to age if ..." should read: "older than 15 and 26 years, respectively, if attending regular schooling, but without regard to age if"

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CSO: 1455-S

Regulation on the Specialized Training of
Employees of Internal Affairs Organs

[Following is the translation of Law No 660 in Sluzbeni List FNRJ (Official Organ of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia), Vol XVI, No 51, Belgrade, 21 December 1960, pages 933-943.]

In accordance with Article 175, paragraph 3 of the "Law on Public Employees" (Sluzbeni List FNRJ, No 53/57, 44/58, 1/59, 52/59, and 27/60) and Article 2, paragraph 1, item 4 of the "Order on the Decision of the Federal Chief Organ for the Question of Specialized Education of Cadres" (Sluzbeni List FNRJ, No 29/59 and 8/60) and in accordance with the Federal Executive Council for General Administration, the Federal State Secretariat for Internal Affairs decrees:

I. General Order

Article 1: The orders of this regulation shall concern administrative, executive and specialized technical employees of the organs of internal affairs, employees of the National Militia and employees of the guard of criminal correction institutions.

Article 2: The specialized training for placement in the individual work areas of the organs of internal affairs shall be regulated by the methodology of the work areas.

Article 3: Persons possessing low, medium, high and highest specialized training shall be employable in organs of internal affairs in work areas in accordance with the methodology of the work areas.

Specialized training as used in the previous paragraph shall be understood to mean:

1) Lowest specialized training -- completion of the 8-year school or equivalent education or training as a qualified worker, necessary status, and taking the specialized examination, at least completion of the fourth grade of the primary school, completion of the regular term in the organs of internal affairs, necessary status, and taking the specialized examination;

2) Medium specialized training -- completion of the medium school of general education or medium specialized school or the equivalent education, necessary status and taking the specialized examination;

3) High specialized training -- completion of high school or the equivalent education, necessary status, and taking the specialized examination;

4) Highest specialized training -- completion of college or the equivalent education, necessary status, and taking the specialized examination.

II. Candidates

Article 4: A person who does not have the necessary practice and has not taken the specialized examination shall be placed as a candidate in the organs of internal affairs.

Article 5: Candidate status shall exist in the organs of internal affairs for the following positions and ranks: clerk, deputy supervisor, supervisor, militiaman, second lieutenant of the National Militia, captain of the National Militia, guard, supervisor of the guard, commander of the guard of penal corrective institutions, executive clerk, and technical clerk. Candidate status lasts two years.

Article 6: The following shall also be acceptable for candidates for administrative positions in the organs of internal affairs:

1) Candidates for the position of clerk -- persons who have completed the medium school or its equivalent, a school for internal administration, or specialized school for internal affairs at the republic state secretariat for international affairs;

2) Candidates for deputy supervisor -- persons who have completed the administration school, higher administrative school for internal affairs, or another school which gives higher training;

3) Candidates for supervisor -- persons who have completed college or the equivalent higher education.

Persons who have completed a corresponding higher school, college, or an equivalent higher school shall be acceptable for candidates for the profession of supervisor or deputy supervisor in the special and special technical services (criminal technology, criminology, civil defense, medicine, radio technology, statistics, etc.).

Article 7: The following shall also be acceptable for positions or ranks in the National Militia or guard of criminal corrective institutions:

1) For the position of militiaman or guard -- persons who have completed the 8-year school or its equivalent, or training as a qualified worker; also acceptable are persons with less training than stated in this item who have completed at least the fourth grade of primary school;

2) For the rank of second lieutenant or the position of supervisor of the guard -- persons who have completed the entire medium school or its equivalent and completed the school for reserve officers, or hold the rank of a reserve officer;

3) For rank of captain or position of commander of the guard -- persons who have completed law school or another college of the university or highest school and completed the school for reserve officers, or holds the rank of a reserve officer.

Article 8: The following shall also be acceptable for the position of executive employees:

1) For the position of executive clerk -- persons who have completed the 8-year school or its equivalent;

2) For the position of technical clerk -- persons who have completed the 8-year school or its equivalent or have the training of a qualified worker; in the special technical services -- persons who have completed the medium specialized school or have the training of a highly qualified worker.

III. Specialized Training of Candidates

Article 9: While in a Candidate status, the candidate shall undergo specialized (practical) instruction.

The goal of the specialized instruction during the term of his candidate status, shall be for the candidate, by means of practical work and study, under the control of and according to the regulated plan, to become acquainted in a corresponding position with the business at the individual work areas for which he is a prospective employee.

Article 10: Candidates for the profession of administrative employee shall serve their candidate status in the services of the organs of internal affairs, during which time at least one year shall be served in work at the secretariat of internal affairs of the kotar people's council, or at an agency or commission of the organs of internal affairs, and when necessary at an organ of internal affairs of the general people's council.

The chiefs of organs of internal affairs or of their organizational units where a candidate from the previous paragraph is under-

going practical instruction shall be obligated to make it possible for him to become acquainted with practical work in the affairs of the service for which he is preparing, with the work of the National Militia station, and also with the affairs of criminal processing and criminal materials.

Candidates mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article shall be permitted instruction for the term of their practical candidacy at other state organs or institutions. The chiefs authorizing their placement shall decide on the necessity of instructing candidates in work at other state organs or institutions.

Article 11: Candidate for the position of militiaman shall spend his candidacy in the candidates' course for militiamen and in practical instruction at a National Militia station.

The candidate for the position of guard shall spend his candidacy in the candidates' course for guards of criminal correction institutions and in practical instruction at a criminal correction institution.

Article 12: The candidate for the rank of second lieutenant or captain of the National Militia shall spend his candidacy in practical instruction at a National Militia station and at the secretariat of internal affairs of a kotar people's council.

The candidate for the position of supervisor or commander of the guard of criminal correction institutions shall spend his candidacy in practical instruction at a criminal correction institution and at the secretariat of internal affairs of a kotar people's council.

The candidate from paragraph 1 or 2 of this article shall be given the opportunity during his candidacy to become acquainted with practical work in the business of the secretariat of internal affairs of the kotar people's council and in the National Militia station, or with the work of criminal proceedings and with the specialized work of the guard of a criminal correction institution.

The candidate from paragraph 1 or 2 of this article shall be permitted instruction during his candidacy in work at other state organs or institutions. The chiefs authorizing their placement shall decide on the necessity of instructing candidates in work at other state organs or institutions.

Article 13: The candidate for the position of technical clerk shall spend his candidacy in specialized (practical) instruction in an organizational unit within an organ of internal affairs wherein the specialized technical business for which he is preparing is performed.

The chiefs of an organizational unit shall be obligated to make it possible for the candidate to become acquainted with the practical execution of individual duties, and especially with those

duties which are connected with the specialized technical position for which he is preparing.

Article 14: The candidate for the position of executive clerk shall spend his candidacy in practical work in the organs of internal affairs or attend the school of internal affairs at the republic state secretariat for internal affairs.

The chief of the organizational unit in which the candidate from the previous paragraph takes his practical instruction shall be obligated to make it possible for the candidate to become acquainted during his candidacy with the practical work in the business of the service for which he is preparing.

Article 15: If it is not possible for the candidate to become acquainted with all the business of the position for which he is preparing at the organ where he is employed and he is not acquiring the necessary practice for taking the specialized examination, then the chief of the organ shall be obligated to make it possible for him to acquire the necessary knowledge and practice in some other suitable way (periodic instruction at other organs, institutions, or organizations, instruction in corresponding shorter courses, seminars, etc.).

The specialized instruction of candidates mentioned in Article 6, paragraph 2 of this regulation shall be executed within the service employing the candidates. Through the plan of specialized instruction it shall be possible for these candidates to anticipate instruction in a corresponding service of the national council, institutions, or in industrial organizations -- if this is unavoidable -- for acquiring the practice necessary for taking the specialized examination.

Article 16: The specialized instruction of the candidate shall proceed according to the plan of specialized instruction personally compiled for each candidate by the chief of the organ employing the candidate. Any part of the plan of specialized training to be executed in another organ shall be compiled in agreement with the chief of that other organ.

The plan of specialized training of a candidate shall contain: the affairs with which the candidate must become acquainted at working area; the duration of the specialized training in these affairs at each organizational unit; the manner of carrying out the instruction (knowledge of the affairs of each work area, knowledge of regulations, presence at work meetings of the organizational units, treatment of individual subjects under supervision, acquaintance with office business etc.); the instruction of the candidate in other organs, if specified by regulations; and the control over the training.

The Federal or republic state secretariat for internal affairs shall be permitted to write a training outline for candidates who are preparing for business in individual positions within the assigned services.

Article 17: The chief of an organ wherein the specialized training of a candidate is being held shall be obligated during the candidacy to allow the candidate to become acquainted with all the business according to plan of specialized training.

Before beginning specialized training, it is necessary that the candidate is familiar with the orders of this regulation, with the program of his compulsory specialized examination, and with the plan of the specialized training.

The direct superior shall be responsible for the correct and complete execution of the specialized training.

The direct superior shall be empowered to order another employee to take care of the specialized training of a candidate.

Article 18: To prepare the candidate better for the specialized examination, during his candidacy he shall take time during work to become acquainted with the regulations and corresponding specialized literature.

Article 19: The candidate shall write a daily report during his candidacy. In the daily report of specialized training, the candidate shall write: the work area or business in which he is being trained, the duration of the training in each working area or business, the organs in which the training took place, and the method of training.

The daily report shall not cover business which is officially secret.

The chief of the organizational unit wherein the candidate works during his candidacy shall examine the daily report on the specialized training and shall verify the performance of the specialized training. Verification of the daily report shall be done at least once a month. Upon the completion of the training the direct superior shall give his opinion on the success attained by the candidate in this training.

Article 20: In accordance with the plan for specialized training, the candidate shall be allowed to work on that business of work areas which is concerned with the profession for which he is preparing. Such work shall be considered as part of the specialized training and shall be supervised.

A candidate shall not be placed in a management area or position, nor shall he be allowed to represent an employee in that work area or position.

If the specialized training is not carried out in accordance with the plan or is in violation of this regulation, the can-

didate must apply to the organ of administration wherein exists the administrative inspection service.

Article 21: The chief of the organ, or an employee chosen by him, shall be permitted to question the candidate to determine whether he is prepared, and his state of preparation for the specialized examination.

If the questioning determines that the candidate is not prepared to take the examination, it shall be necessary to caution him and inform him of the subject matter and measures he must still master.

In questioning the candidate it shall also be necessary to give him written exercises similar to those in the program of each position's examination.

IV. Specialized Examination

Article 22: The program of the specialized examination shall consist of a "general" and a "special" section.

1. Subject matter for the program of the specialized examination for the positions of administrative employees:

Article 23: The subject matter of the "general" section of the specialized examination for the position of clerk shall be comprised of:

- 1) The state and political system of Yugoslavia;
- 2) The basic economic system of Yugoslavia;
- 3) The regulations concerning work relations and public employees;
- 4) The basic principles of social security;
- 5) The regulations concerning general administrative procedure and administrative disputes;
- 6) The regulations concerning office business.

The subject matter of the "general" section of the specialized examination for the position of supervisor and deputy supervisor shall be comprised of:

- 1) The state and political system of Yugoslavia;
- 2) The basic economic system of Yugoslavia;

3) The basic principles of the financial and credit system of Yugoslavia;

4) The regulations concerning work relations and public employees;

5) The basic principles of social security;

6) The regulations concerning general administrative procedure and administrative disputes;

7) The regulations concerning office business.

If some of the subject matter of the "general" section of the program departs from the subject matter of the "special" section, the "general" section shall not be answered.

Article 24: The subject matter for the "special" section of the specialized examination for the position of clerk shall be comprised of:

1) The law concerning organs of internal affairs and the organizational regulations of the organs of internal affairs;

2) the bases of criminal law and criminal proceedings;

3) The bases for criminal investigation -- methods, tactics, and techniques;

4) Administrative law -- special section;

5) The bases of public security;

6) The basic knowledge of regulations for the execution of National Militia duty;

7) The basic knowledge of the systems of assessing fines, civil defense, and firefighting.

The subject matter of the "special" section of the specialized examination for the profession of deputy superior and supervisor shall be comprised of:

1) The law concerning organs of internal affairs and the organizational regulations of the organs of internal affairs;

2) Criminal law and criminal procedure;

- 3) Administrative law -- general and special section;
- 4) Criminal investigation -- methods, tactics and techniques;
- 5) Public security;
- 6) The regulations for the execution of National Militia duty;
- 7) The system of assessing fines;
- 8) The basic conceptions of international public rights with special consideration to the position of foreigners.

2. Subject matter for the program of the specialized examination for the position of administrative employees executing specialized radio-technological and specialized telegraph-telephonic affairs:

Article 25: The subject matter of the "general" section of the specialized examination for administrative employees of organs of internal affairs at specialized radio-technological or telegraphic-telephonic jobs shall be the same as that mentioned in article 23 of this regulation for the corresponding profession of administrative employee.

Article 26: The subject matter of the "special" section of the specialized examination for the position of supervisor handling specialized radio-technological business shall be comprised of:

- 1) The law concerning organs of internal affairs and the organizational regulations of the organs of internal affairs;
- 2) Description, measurements, checking, installation process, maintenance, and basic functioning principles of:
 - a) Radio-telephone and radio-telegraph receivers;
 - b) Radio-telephone and radio-telegraph transmitters;
 - c) Transmitting and receiving antenna positioning;
 - d) Equipment for radio-telegraphy (automatic morse, radio-printer, Hellschreiber, etc.);
 - e) UKT (Ultri kratki telasi -- ultra short wave) equipment;
 - f) High frequency cables and lines;
 - g) Equipment supplying current to radio transmitting and receiving plants (rectifiers of all types, batteries, transformers, combinations);

3) Disturbances in radio-telephone and radio-telegraph communications and measures for their prevention;

4) The technical organization of wireless service connections.

Article 27: The subject matter for the "special" section of the specialized examination for the profession of supervisor employed in specialized telegraph-telephone jobs shall be comprised of:

1) The law concerning organs of internal affairs and the organizational regulations of the organs of internal affairs;

2) Description, installation process, checking, maintenance and basic functioning principles of:

- a) Manual telephone switchboards and their equipment;
- b) Automatic telephone switchboards;
- c) Combination manual and automatic telephone switchboards;
- d) Telegraphic equipment; morse equipment, teleprinters, and perforators;
- e) Line telegraph for multi and single lines;
- f) Telegraph circuits (simultaneous work, duplex);
- g) Equipment supplying current to telegraph-telephone switchboards and equipment (batteries, combinations, dry rectifiers);
- h) All telegraph-telephone lines (free lines, cables);

3) Description, measurements, checking, maintenance, and basic functioning principles of:

- a) High-frequency telephone equipment (simplex, triples, and multiplex);
- b) High-frequency telegraph equipment;

4) An estimate of the number of organs in the automatic telegraph-telephone switchboard;

5) Protecting telegraph-telephone equipment from high tension and strong current;

6) Regulations of the General Management of Post, Telegraph and Telephone concerning free telegraph-telephone lines and cables;

7) The technical organization of wired service connections.

3. The subject matter for the program of the specialized examination for ranks or positions in the National Militia or guard of criminal correction institutions:

Article 28: The subject matter for the program of the specialized examination for the rank of second lieutenant in the National Militia and for the position of supervisor of the guard of criminal correction institutions shall be comprised of the subject matter of the "general" and "special" sections of the specialized examination for the position of clerk stated in this regulation.

In addition to the subject matter mentioned in the previous paragraph, the subject matter for the "special" section of the specialized examination for the rank of second lieutenant in the National Militia and for the position of supervisor of the guard in criminal correction institutions shall also be comprised of:

- 1) The system of assessing fines;
- 2) Instruction in firing weapons and the theory of firing;
- 3) Tactics -- battle use of firing maneuvers.

Article 29: The subject matter for the program for the specialized examination for the rank of captain in the National Militia and for the position of commander of the guard in criminal correction institutions shall be comprised of the subject matter stated by this regulation for the "general" and "special" sections of the specialized examination for the profession of deputy supervisor and supervisor.

In addition to the subject matter mentioned in the previous paragraph, the subject matter for the program of the "special" section of the specialized examination for the rank of captain in the National Militia and for the position of commander of the guard in criminal correction institutions shall also be comprised of:

- 1) Instruction in firing weapons and the theory of firing;
- 2) Tactics -- battle use of the infantry company;
- 3) Topography.

4. The subject matter for the program of the specialized examination for the position of executive employees:

Article 30: Executive employees of organs of internal affairs who do not complete the specialized school at the republic state secre-

tariat for internal affairs during their candidacy, shall take the specialized examination for the profession for which they are preparing in conformance to the program set forth by this regulation.

Article 31: The subject matter for the program of the general section of the specialized examination for the positions of executive clerk and technical clerk shall be comprised of:

- 1) The state and political system of Yugoslavia;
- 2) The management of industrial and social services;
- 3) The regulations concerning work relations and public employees;
- 4) Criminal acts in violation of official duties.

Article 32: The subject matter for the program of the specialized examination for executive clerks working in affairs of state security shall be comprised of:

- 1) The law concerning organs of internal affairs and the organizational regulations of organs of internal affairs;
- 2) The bases of criminal law;
- 3) The bases of criminal proceedings;
- 4) The bases of criminal investigation;
- 5) The bases of the security services;
- 6) Administrative law -- special section;
- 7) Office business.

The subject matter for the "special" section of the specialized examination for executive clerks and technical clerks employed by the criminal service shall be comprised of:

- 1) The law concerning organs of internal affairs and the organizational regulations of organs of internal affairs;
- 2) The bases of criminal law;
- 3) The bases of criminal proceedings;
- 4) Criminal investigation techniques;

5) The bases of criminal investigation tactics and methods;

6) Office business.

The subject matter for the "special" section of the specialized examination for technical clerks of radio-telegraph affairs shall be comprised of:

1) The law concerning organs of internal affairs and the organizational regulations of organs of internal affairs;

2) Knowledge of transmitting and receiving morse code;

3) Knowledge of the radio service regulations for internal and international communications;

4) Knowledge of radio service for the state secretariat of internal affairs;

5) Knowledge of electronic and radio techniques;

6) Knowledge of radio equipment.

Article 33: Candidates for the position of technical clerk working in specialized technical services of specialized radio-technical or telegraph-telephone affairs shall take the same "general" section of the specialized examination as set forth by this regulation for the position for clerk.

The "special" section of the specialized examination for technical clerks who work in specialized technical services of radio-technical affairs shall be comprised of the subject matter set forth in Article 26 of this regulation.

The "special" section of the specialized examination for technical clerks who work in specialized technical services of telegraph-telephone affairs shall be comprised of the subject matter set forth in Article 27 of this regulation.

It is desired that the candidate mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article shows a basic knowledge of the subject matter placed in the "special" section of the specialized examination of the position for which he is preparing.

Article 34: The Federal State Secretariat of Internal Affairs may issue an official paper on the program for the regular specialized examination according to the subject matter prescribed by this regulation.

Article 35: If not otherwise directed by this regulation, administration employees of the organs of internal affairs with a specialized technical or other position shall take the specialized examination according to the program prescribed by the special regulations concerning specialized examinations for employees of the corresponding occupation or service.

V. Taking the Specialized Examination

Article 36: Employees of republic organs and of internal affairs services shall take the specialized examination from an examination commission set up by the republic state secretariat for internal affairs.

Employees of the Federal State Secretariat for Internal Affairs and its subordinate organs and institutions shall take the specialized examination from the examination commission set up by the Federal State Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

Specialized examinations for the ranks of officers in the National Militia shall be taken from the examination commission set up by the Federal State Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

The orders of the previous paragraphs of this article shall not refer to the employees mentioned in Article 6, paragraph 2 of this regulation, who shall take the specialized examination from the examination commission formed for employees of the corresponding service or occupation.

The specialized examination for the position of administrative employee performing a specialized radio-technical or telegraph-telephone job, for which the subject matter for the examination is set forth in Articles 25, 26, and 27 of this regulation, shall be taken from the examination commissions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.

Article 37: A candidate shall be permitted to take the specialized examination not earlier than one month before the expiration of his candidate status.

The candidate shall submit a written application to take the examination to the organ in which he is employed, and that organ shall send it to the organ where the examination commission is located.

In the application to take the specialized examination, the date and place of birth of the candidate (opcina, Kotar, people's republic), specialized training (schools, courses, examinations), occupation, pay grade, and the affairs in which the candidate has worked shall be included. The following shall also be sent: a verified copy of the placement decision, the plan and daily report on the specialized instruction, and an opinion concerning the success achieved by the candidate in this instruction.

For employees referred to in Article 197, paragraph 2 and Article 198, paragraph 3 of the "Law on Public Employees," it shall be necessary to take a supplementary examination. In the application to take the examination it shall also be necessary to cite which examination the employee took previously, and the subject matter in which he is taking the supplementary examination.

Article 38: If the examination time is not specified in the placement order, and if the decision is not made to dispense with his examination, the employee must take the corresponding examination under the conditions and at the time stated in Article 197, paragraph 2, Article 198, paragraph 3, or Article 199, paragraph 1 of the "Law on Public Employees."

Article 39: The organ where the examination commission is located shall approve the requesting student's taking the examination if it ascertains that he has fulfilled the conditions for taking the examination. On the day of approval the candidate shall be informed through the organ where he is employed. A candidate who is not approved for taking the examination shall be notified in the same manner.

If the organ where the examination commission is located ascertains that the specialized instruction was not performed according to the plan for the candidate's instruction, it may approve the taking of the specialized examination if the employee was not responsible for this incorrect execution of the instruction.

The examination commission shall make the arrangements and determine the date and time for the specialized examination, taking into account the wishes and interests of the candidate so that there will be no interference in the examination.

The examination commission shall notify a candidate who has been approved for taking the examination of the examination date not less than 15 days before that date.

Article 40: The examination commission shall consist of a chairman and four to six members who act at the same time as examiners. When necessary, the examination commission may supplement the number of examiners for specified part of the examination's subject matter.

The decision naming the members of the commission shall also specify the number of their deputies and secretaries. This decision shall also determine which member of the commission or examiner shall give the examination for which subject matter.

The chairman, members of the examination commission, and their deputies and examiners shall be named from the ranks of prominent experts.

A person who has less training than the amount required for the position or rank for which the examination is being given shall not be named as a member of the examination commission.

Article 41: The course of the examination shall be guided by the minutes.

The minutes shall be guided by the example prescribed by the Secretariat of the Federal Executive Council for General Administration. The minutes shall be signed by all members of the examination commission and the secretary.

The entire administration of the specialized examinations shall be supervised by the organizational unit holding the authority for schooling and specialized education of employees of the organ in which the examination is given.

Article 42: The specialized examination taken by the candidate shall be written or practical, and oral.

Article 43: Compiling the written examination shall be the task of a member of the commission, or an examiner from the examination commission. It shall be permissible to include in the examination one or more questions concerning the rules of the subject matter and the regulations in the examination program which correspond most to the practice of the service in which the candidate is employed.

The examination must also be compiled in such a manner as to make it possible to ascertain the degree the candidate has mastered the regulations and other knowledge needed for executing the business of the position for which he is preparing.

Article 44: The chairman or a member of the commission whom he selects shall give the candidate the questionnaire immediately before the beginning of the written examination. On giving the candidate the questionnaire, he shall be informed as to which aids may be used in answering the written examination. The use of other aids, or copying the examination shall call for expulsion from the examination.

During the examination the chairman or a member selected by him, a member of the commission or the examiner who issued the examination, and the secretary shall be present.

If the candidate mentioned in Article 42, instead of the written examination does practical work (a project, organization of the processes of manufacturing, organization of work, etc.) which takes a great deal of time, the commission shall determine the time when the work must be completed and handed in, taking into account the complications and general material with which the candidate must cope.

In determining the theme of the practical work of a candidate from the previous article, the commission may seek the advice of the direct superior who supervised the specialized instruction.

Article 45: The time allowed for the written examination shall be at least four hours. The time allowed for completing the examination shall be determined from the hour it is given to the candidate.

The examination (original and copy) shall be on paper of the type used by the organ where the examination is given.

A member of the examination commission who is present shall write on the original the time the examination was issued and verify this with his signature.

Article 46: The oral examination shall take place after the written examination or practical work.

In the oral examination the candidate shall be questioned on all the prescribed examination subject matter. By law, the examination shall be executed in one day.

The method of the oral examination shall be established by the examination commission, which shall keep in mind the practical character of the examination.

In the oral examination the commission may require from a candidate who has done some piece of practical work (project, organization of work) necessary explanation in reference to the completed practical work.

Members of the examination commission and the secretary shall be present at an oral examination. If the commission has called in an examiner, he shall be present only while he is giving the examination. The fee for the examiners shall be determined from the length of the time that they actually participated in the work of the examination commission, however, this time shall not be less than two hours.

Each member of the examination commission shall have the right to ask the candidate questions.

The duration of the oral examination shall not be limited in time. The member of the commission (examiner) or the commission must question the candidate until it determines the extent of the candidate's knowledge. The length of the oral examination shall be decided by each member of the commission or the examiner individually; however, the chairman of the commission may intervene in this respect throughout the entire examination.

Article 47: The results of the examination shall be judged by the commission. The commission shall judge the entire success of the candidate in the examination, the written examination or practical work, and also the oral examination.

The grading for the general success of the candidate shall be: passed with excellent success, passed with very good success, passed with good success, or did not pass.

The grade shall be determined by a majority of votes. In the event of an evenly divided vote, the side on which the chairman voted shall carry the decision.

Article 48: A candidate shall be able to repeat the specialized examination twice. The time lapse between the first and second examination shall be not less than six months.

A candidate who does not pass one part of the examination subject matter (one or more subject) may take a make-up examination in that part of the subject matter at a time determined by the examination commission. The time lapse shall be not less than one month. The candidate shall be informed of the time for the make-up examination by the minutes of the examination commission.

The make-up examination shall be a written examination only, if the candidate is repeating an examination from subject matter in his prior written examination, and if he did not receive a favorable grade on it.

A candidate who does not receive a satisfactory grade on the make-up examination or on the date of the make-up examination does not appear, and is without a justifiable excuse, shall be considered to have failed the specialized examination.

Article 49: If a candidate unjustifiably gives up after starting the examination, he shall be considered to have failed the examination.

Article 50: The specialized examination may be postponed if the candidate, due to illness or other justifiable causes, is unable to come to the examination or unable to continue after beginning it.

The decision on postponing the examination shall be made by the examination commission on the candidate's request.

If the examination commission does not accept the reasons for postponing the examination, the candidate shall be able to seek a decision on this from the organ in which the examination commission originated.

VI. Courses, Seminars, and Instruction

Article 51: The federal and republic state secretariats for internal affairs and also the pokrajin and oblast secretariats for internal affairs shall be able to organize courses, seminars, and instruction for the teaching and specialized education of employees in organs of internal affairs.

The courses, seminars, and instructions may be organized for separate types of employees according to their specialized skill, position, or work, or with reference to the service of internal affairs for which they work.

Article 52: The courses, seminars, and instruction shall be organized upon the decision of the chief of the organ mentioned in the previous article. The decision shall determine the program and plan or work, and also the time and place for holding the course,

seminars or instruction.

Article 53: The federal and republic state secretariats for internal affairs shall be allowed to organize seminars to prepare employees for taking the "special" section of the specialized examination, or to prepare approved employees for taking the special examination to prove that they possess a higher degree of specialized skill.

Article 54: They shall organize instruction for militiaman and guard candidates in order to prepare them to perform their duties usccessfully in the National Militia or criminal correction institutions.

Article 55: The subject matter for the program of instruction for candidates for militiamen and guards of criminal correction institutions shall be comprised of:

- 1) The state system of Yugoslavia;
- 2) The law on organs of internal affairs and the organizational regulations of organs of internal affairs;
- 3) The rules for performance of duty in the National Militia;
- 4) The bases criminal legislation;
- 5) The bases of criminal investigation;
- 6) Administrative legislation;
- 7) Physical education;
- 8) Instruction in weapons and shooting;
- 9) Rukes for machinery.

The instruction in the previous paragraph shall be organized by the federal or republic state secretariat for internal affairs. It shall also determine the duration, which shall not be less than six months.

The instruction plan and instruction program shall be approved by the Federal State Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

In addition to the subject matter in paragraph 1 of this article, the republic state secretariat for internal affairs shall be able to add supplementary subject matter and add to the instruction program and plan.

The final examination in the instruction shall be taken according to the instruction program.

The final examination for the instruction of militiamen and guards of criminal correction institutions shall be considered as the specialized examination for the occupation of militiaman or guard.

VII. The Special Examination for Promotion in Rank or Position

1. The special examination for promotion to the rank of major and colonel of the National Militia and to the position of commander of the guard of criminal correction institutions:

Article 56: The subject matter for the program of the special examination for promotion to the rank of major in the National Militia and the position of commander of the guard of criminal correction institutions shall be comprised of:

- 1) Institutional law of Yugoslavia;
- 2) Criminal law of Yugoslavia;
- 3) Criminal investigation;
- 4) The law on organs of internal affairs together with the laws and orders regulating the official status of employees of the National Militia and employees of the guard of criminal correction institutions;
- 5) Rules for the execution of duty in the National Militia;
- 6) Administrative law of Yugoslavia;
- 7) The bases of international public rights;
- 8) Official security;
- 9) Tactics -- battle use of the infantry company.

Article 57: The subject matter for the program of the special examination for the promotion to the rank of colonel in the National Militia shall be comprised of:

- 1) Institutional law of Yugoslavia;
- 2) Criminal law of Yugoslavia;

3) Law on the organs of internal affairs together with the laws and orders regulating the status of employees of the National Militia;

4) Rules for the execution of duty in the National Militia;

5) Administrative law of Yugoslavia;

6) Sociology;

7) The bases of international public rights;

8) Official security;

9) Tactics -- the work and battle use of the infantry regiment.

Article 58: A written application for taking the special examination for promotion to the rank of major or colonel in the National Militia or to the position of commander of the guard of criminal correction institutions shall be submitted to the republic state secretariat for internal affairs, which shall send the application together with its opinion to the Federal State Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

Candidates mentioned in the previous paragraph who are employed in the Federal State Secretariat for Internal Affairs and their organizational units shall submit the application for taking the examination to the Federal State Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

Along with the application to take the special examination, the candidate shall also submit a verified copy of the order (decision) of promotion to the last rank or position, and a verified copy of the completed questionnaire for his evaluation for the past two years.

Article 59: Applications for taking the special examination for promotion to the rank of major or colonel of the National Militia or to the position of commander of the guard of criminal correction institutions shall be submitted before the 30th day of April of each year.

The decision on the application of a candidate shall be made by the Federal State Secretariat for Internal Affairs. The decision approving the taking of the examination shall also include the date and place of the examination. If the candidate cannot take the examination as stated in the decision, he shall submit his reasons.

A candidate shall be able to decline taking the examination only if he feels he does not fulfill the conditions for taking the examination in the Order on Professions and Pay of Employees of Organs of Internal Affairs (Sluzbeni List FNRJ, No 7158 and 6159).

Article 60: The special examination for promotion to rank of major or colonel in the National Militia or to the position of commander of the guard of criminal correction institutions shall be repeated no more than twice. The time lapse between the first and second examination shall be not less than one year.

Article 61: The examination commission for the special examination for promotion to the rank of major or colonel of the National Militia or commander of the guard of criminal correction institutions shall be named by the Federal State Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

The orders of Articles 40, 41, 46, 49, 50 and 66 of this regulation shall be used in naming the examination commission of the previous paragraph.

2. The special examination for the promotion of executive clerk and technical clerk to the position of higher executive clerk and higher technical clerk:

Article 62: An employee who is an executive clerk or a technical clerk and who has not graduated from the medium school and not completed the specialized school at the republic state secretariat for internal affairs shall not be promoted to the position of higher executive clerk or higher technical clerk until he has completed this school or passed the special examination for medium specialized skill according to the orders of Articles 67 through 79 of this regulation.

3. The special examination for promotion in rank or position of the remaining employees:

Article 63: An employee in an elementary position or rank who has spent three years in the executive pay grade of that rank or position and who for those three years has received satisfactory job ratings (Article 188, paragraph 1 and 2 of the "Law on Public Employees") shall be able to take the special examination for promotion to a higher rank or position.

The special examination for promotion to a higher rank or position shall be made to determine the capability of the employee to execute the duties of the higher rank or position.

The special examination for promotion to higher rank or position shall be both written and oral.

On the written examination or practical work of the candidate, there shall be one or more questions concerning the service in which he is employed or the work that he performs.

In the oral examination the employee shall be asked questions concerning the written examination or the practical work. In addition, the candidate shall be questioned about the materials of the service in which he is employed and specifically about the regulations that govern that service.

Article 64: The special examination for promotion in rank shall be given by the examination commission formed at the Federal State Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

The special examination for promotion in position shall be given by the examination commission appointed by the chief of the organ in which the employee is employed.

The examination commission mentioned in the previous paragraph shall consist of a chairman and two members. The members of this commission shall not have a rank or position lower than that for which the employee is being tested.

If the employee so demands, it shall be approved for the examination to be given by the examination commission which gives the specialized examination.

Article 65: The candidate shall be graded according to the success he has achieved on the written examination or practical work and the oral examination.

The grade of the employee shall be: "passed" or "failed."

Article 66: A candidate who has not passed the examination for promotion in rank or position may apply for re-examination one year after the date of the previous examination.

VIII. The Special Examination for Determining Specialized Skill of a Higher Degree

Article 67: Employees approved according to Article 177 of the "Law on Public Employees" take the special examination for determining specialized skill of a higher degree, shall take that examination according to the orders of this regulation.

Article 68: An employee who has taken the specialized examination for his position or rank, or who was excused from that examination, shall be able to take the special examination for determining specialized skill of a higher degree.

An employee shall be able to take the special examination for determining specialized skill of a higher degree only for the specialized skill directly above the one he now holds.

Article 69: The special examination for determining specialized skill of a higher degree shall be comprised of theoretical and practical knowledge.

The special examination for determining specialized skill of a higher degree shall consist of a "general" section and a "special" section.

Article 70: The subject matter for the program of the "general" section of the special examination for determining medium special-

lized skill shall be comprised of:

- 1) The national language;
- 2) National history;
- 3) The state and political system of Yugoslavia;
- 4) The basic principles of the industrial system of Yugoslavia;
- 5) Regulations concerning work relations and public employees;
- 6) Regulations on general administrative procedure and administrative disputes.

The subject matter for the program of the "general" section of the special examination for determining specialized skill of a higher degree shall be comprised of:

- 1) The bases of political economy;
- 2) The basic theory of state and law;
- 3) The state and political system of Yugoslavia;
- 4) The bases of the industrial system of Yugoslavia;
- 5) Regulations on work relations and public employees;
- 6) The basic principles of property and family rights;
- 7) Administrative procedure and administrative disputes.

The subject matter for the program of the "general" section of the special examination for determining highest specialized skill shall be comprised of:

- 1) Political economy;
- 2) The theory of state and law;
- 3) The state and political system of Yugoslavia;
- 4) The industrial system of Yugoslavia;
- 5) The bases of the financial and credit system of Yugoslavia.

- 6) Work rights;
- 7) The bases of property and family rights;
- 8) Administrative rights.

Article 71: The subject matter for the program of the "special" section of the special examination for determining higher specialized skill shall by regulation be comprised of the subject matter or legislation set forth by this regulation for the program of the "special" section of the specialized examination for the position or rank of the corresponding skill, with special attention given to the subject matter or legislation found in the organ of internal affairs employing the candidate.

The subject matter for the program of the special examination to determine specialized skill of a higher degree shall be determined at the organ where the examination commission is located.

In the services of organs of internal affairs where employees of certain positions do similar or nearly similar work, it shall be possible for each of these services to arrange a unique subject matter for the program of the "special" section of the special examination for determining specialized skill of a higher degree.

The candidate shall be notified no later than three months before the examination, on the program of the "special" section of that examination.

Article 72: The Federal State Secretariat for Internal Affairs shall be able to issue an official paper on the various programs of the "general" section of the special examination for determining specialized skill of a higher degree, in conformance to the subject matter prescribed by this regulation.

The authorized organ mentioned in the previous paragraph shall be able to publish the various programs of the "special" section of the special examination for determining specialized skill of a higher degree.

Article 73: The examination commission giving the special examination for determining medium specialized skill shall be named by the secretariat of the republic executive council for general administration with the advice of the republic state secretariat for internal affairs. The examination commission for determining higher and highest specialized skill shall be named by the Secretariat of the Federal Executive Council for General Administration with the advice of the Federal State Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

The Examination commission giving the "special" section of the examination for determining medium, higher and highest special-

lized skill for employees of the National Militia, and the examination commission giving the special examination for determining specialized skill of medium degree for employees of the Federal State Secretariat for Internal Affairs, shall be named by the Secretariat of the Federal Executive Council for General Administration with the advice of the Federal State Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

The decision on forming the examination commission shall also specify its meetings.

Article 74: An employee with approval to take the special examination for determining specialized skill of a higher degree shall submit an application with the approval to his employing. The chief of this organ shall send the application to the organ where the examination commission is located. In addition to the application for taking the examination, the candidate's personal file shall also be sent.

The organ where the examination commission is located shall determine the date and hour of the examination and shall notify the candidate through his employing organ.

Article 75: The orders of Article 41 of this regulation shall be used for guiding the examination commission and taking the minutes.

Article 76: At the examination the candidate shall first orally pass the subject matter of the "general" section of the examination.

A candidate who does not pass the "general" section shall not be allowed to take the "special" section of the examination.

$\frac{1}{2}$ A candidate who does not satisfactorily perform a part of the subject matter of the "general" section of the examination may be ordered by the commission to take a supplementary examination in that subject matter. The time ordered by the examination commission for the candidate to take the supplementary examination shall be not less than two months nor greater than 12 months from the previous examination. If the candidate does not take the supplementary examination at the appointed time, he shall be considered to have failed that part of the examination.

A candidate who has passed the "general" section of the examination shall take the written test of the special examination on the following day.

For the written test, the candidate shall be given a complicated question concerning the service in which he is employed.

The chief of the organ in which the candidate is employed, or a person authorized by him, shall submit no less than three questions for each candidate concerning the candidate's respective service; from these, it will be possible to determine the theme for the written examination. The examination commission shall not need to choose the theme from the submitted questions; however, they will

give some conception of the work performed by the candidate.

The written examination shall last for more than four hours. When necessary, the examination time shall be extended, but for no more than two hours.

The chairman, a member of the commission chosen by him, and the secretary shall be present at the written examination.

The orders of Article 45, paragraphs 2 and 3 of this regulation shall be used for arranging the procedure of the written examination.

Article 77: After the written examination the candidate shall take the oral test of the "special" section of the examination.

The oral examination shall be comprised of a discussion of the themes discussed by the candidate in the written test, and questions on the subject matter of the "special" section of the examination.

Article 78: The oral examination shall be executed in the manner prescribed in Article 46; the grading shall be in the manner prescribed in Article 47 of this regulation.

Article 79: A candidate who did not perform satisfactorily on the subject matter of the "general" section of the special examination for determining specialized skill of a higher degree, shall be able to repeat the examination in this part of the subject matter only once within a period not less than one year and no longer than two years from the previous examination.

A repeat examination in the subject matter of the "special" section of this examination shall not be permitted.

IX. Corresponding Orders

Article 80: An employee who must pass a special examination shall not be promoted to a higher position, rank, or pay grade until he had passed that examination.

For the employee placed in a position mentioned in Article 193, paragraph 3; Article 197, paragraph 2; or Article 198 or 199, paragraph 1 of the Law on Public Employees by a placement decision ordering the taking of a special examination, the order of the previous paragraph shall apply after the expiration of the term during which he had to take the specialized examination.

Article 81: Employees promoted to a higher position or rank according to Article 193, paragraph 1 of the Law on Public Employees shall not take the specialized examination for the position to which they are promoted.

Article 82: Upon the completion of the examination, the chairman in the presence of all the members of the examination commission, shall inform the candidate of his success.

The candidate who has passed the examination shall be given verification that he has done so.

The organ at which the examination commission is located shall give the verification that the examination has been passed.

The verification that the examination has been passed shall be signed by the chief of the organ where the examination commission is located or by an employee authorized by him, and the chairman of the examination commission.

The verification shall be issued in two copies according to the form prescribed by the Secretariat of the Federal Executive Council for General Administration. One copy shall be given to the employee; the other shall be put in his personal file.

A candidate who has not passed the examination shall be informed of this by the organ in which he is employed.

Article 83: A candidate who takes the examination outside the city of his employment shall have the right to travel pay according to the regulations on travel and moving expenses. He shall have this right only when he is taking the examination for the first time or when taking the make-up examination after the first specialized examination.

A candidate who for unjustifiable reasons does not take the examination shall not have the right to travel expense pay.

The travel expenses shall be paid by the employee's employing organ.

A candidate shall have the right to paid leave for taking the examination.

If the employee takes the examination in another city, the leave accorded in the previous paragraph shall start from the time of departure to the city where the examination is held and end at the time of return to the city of residence.

The leave accorded in the previous paragraphs shall not be part of the yearly vacation or leave accorded in Article 87, paragraph 1 of the "Law on Public Employees".

Article 84: Employees transferring from one service (profession) to another (Article 197 of the Law on Public Employees) and receiving another position or rank, must take the specialized examination for the position or rank into which they are placed. If the employee has taken a specialized examination for the position or rank he held, the document of placement shall decide whether or not he shall take a supplementary examination for the new position or rank.

Employees who are transferred from another public service into the service of an organ of internal affairs while maintaining the same position, and who took a specialized examination in the previous service, shall take a supplementary examination only if the prescribed subject matter of the program of the "special" section of the specialized examination is required for executing the duties in the service of the organ of internal affairs.

If employees transferring from another public service into the service of an organ of internal affairs change from their previous position, but took a specialized examination in the service from which they came, they must take a supplementary examination in the subject matter which was not included in the subject matter of the specialized examination which they took.

The subject matter for the supplementary examination shall be determined by the organ at which the examination commission is located.

Article 85: Employees with technical and other skills who come from another public service, industrial or social organization, or independent occupation into a service of an organ of internal affairs, shall not have to take a supplementary examination if they receive the position of administrative employee and have taken a specialized examination.

However, those employees who enter the service of an organ of internal affairs must take a supplementary examination if an examination from the subject matter of the "special" section of the specialized examination is required for work in that service.

Article 86: Employees who are placed (promoted) into a position or rank from an elementary one (increase in a higher school skill, determination of a specialized skill of a higher degree, transfer from industrial or social organizations -- Article 193 and 198 of the "Law on Public Employees") need not take a specialized examination or supplementary examination for an elementary position or rank of the corresponding type.

If the employee is placed (promoted) from a position or rank of a lower type into an elementary position or rank of a higher type, the employee must take the specialized examination for the new position or rank.

Article 87: Employees who have passed an examination for determining a specialized skill of a higher degree for a certain service of an organ of internal affairs, but refuse that service and enter the service of another organ, shall lose the right to the position gained on that basis.

The time within which an employee must take one of the examinations prescribed by this order shall be figured from the receipt

date of the decision or notification, if not otherwise ordered by this regulation.

X. Transitive and Final Orders

Article 88: Administrative employees possessing skills of technical and other occupations who have not taken an examination in their occupation prior to the passage of the regulations on specialized examinations, and are informed to do so, shall take this examination and the "general" section, according to the program set forth by this regulation for the position of clerk. In addition, they must take the "special" section according to the program set forth in past regulations on specialized examinations.

The employees from the previous paragraph shall take the specialized examination from the examination commission set up by the authorized state secretariat for internal affairs.

The employees from Article 89 of this regulation shall also take the specialized examination from the examination commission mentioned in the previous paragraph.

Article 89: Employees mentioned in Article 6, paragraph 2 of this regulation for whom there is no regulated program for a specialized examination, or who are unable to gain the necessary practice for taking the specialized examination according to the ordered special regulations, shall take the specialized examination. It shall be comprised of the "general" section of the specialized examination prescribed for the position of clerk and a "special" section which shall be arranged by the chief of the organ where these employees are employed, with the agreement of the secretariat of the executive council for general administration.

Article 90: Specialized examinations which have been completed for a position specified in previous regulations as a specialized skill, shall be recognized by this regulation as completed specialized examinations for the position or rank of the corresponding specialized skill.

Employees who have completed courses and instruction of not less than six months duration in organs of internal affairs, shall be considered to have passed the specialized examination for the corresponding position of medium specialized skill, if they have spent five years in the service of organs of internal affairs prior to education in the course or instruction.

Employees who have completed the Higher Administrative School for Internal Affairs shall be acknowledged to have passed the specialized examination for the position of deputy supervisor, if prior to that education they spent not less than five years' service in organs of internal affairs. A final examination passed in the one year school for internal affairs at the republic state

secretariat for internal affairs and the final examination in the school for officers of the National Militia (as students from the first to the seventh class), shall be considered as passed special examinations for determining medium specialized skill, according to the definition of this regulation.

A final examination passed in the school for officers of the National Militia shall be acknowledged as a passed special examination for determining higher specialized skill, if prior to the education in that school, the employee has completed the medium school for general education or its equivalent.

The following examinations, completed instruction, and courses in organs of internal affairs, shall be acknowledged as passed special examinations for the promotion of an executive clerk to the position of higher executive clerk or higher technical clerk, and as a passed special examination for promotion of a clerk to the position of assistant deputy supervisor:

1) A passed examination for the position of clerk according to the program set forth in the Regulation on Additional Regulations on Specialized Training of Employees in the Department of Internal Affairs (Sluzbeni List FNRJ, No 8/57);

2) A passed final examination in courses no less than six months' duration for criminal investigation employees;

3) A passed final examination in courses of not less than six months' duration on radio-telegraphy given at the Administration of State Security.

Article 91: Employees who before 1 January 1958 were executively ordered at the time of their placement to take the specialized examination for determining medium or specialized skill, and those so ordered by the special commission, shall take the examination for determining medium or higher skill according to the ordered program.

Article 92: It shall be possible to recognize for advancement purposes in the service of organs of internal affairs a specialized skill of a higher degree which has been determined according to special regulations in other services using this type of specialized skill. The decision concerning this shall be made by the chief authorized for placement, in conjunction with the commission mentioned in Article 18 of the Law on Public Employees.

Article 93: Employees mentioned in Article 404, paragraph 3 in the Law on Public Employees, shall also take the special examination for determining specialized skill of a higher degree in accordance

with the orders of this regulation.

Article 94: The specialized examination and the special examination for determining specialized skill of a higher degree shall be taken in accordance with the programs in Chapter IV and VIII of this regulation three months after notification.

If a candidate so desires, it shall be approved for him to take the examination according to this program before the end of the three month term.

Article 95: Employees who are notified in conformance to a placement decision that at a certain time they shall take a specialized examination for a position which did not require an examination in previous regulations, shall have to take that examination one year from the date that this regulation becomes law.

One year from the date that this regulation becomes law, an employee mentioned in the previous paragraph shall not be promoted to a higher pay grade until he has taken the examination.

Article 96: On the date this regulation becomes law the Regulation on Specialized Training of Employees in the Department of Internal Affairs (Sluzbeni List FNRJ, No 32/54 and 8/57) shall cease to be valid.

Article 97: This regulation shall become law on the day of publication in the Sluzbeni List FNRJ.

No 21047
Belgrade, 24 October 1960

State Secretary for
Internal Affairs

Svetislav Stefanovic,

(authorized signature)

10,134

CSO: 1456-S/b

Education of Military Personnel in
the Yugoslav People's Army

Following is the translation of an unsigned article in
Jugoslovenski Pregled (Yugoslav Review), Vol IV, No 11,
Belgrade, November 1960, pages 477-478.

In addition to the specifics in the system of education developed in Yugoslavia, there exists a significant situation, namely the education of military personnel in the JNA (Jugoslovenska Narodna Armija -- Yugoslav People's Army). This is carried out through military instruction within the framework of the provided educational system, during free time and by various activities, and includes general, social political, technical and physical education.

The education and training of military personnel is organized and carried out in accordance with contemporary scientific achievement in this field. The military institutions concerned with education and training cooperate with the groups of corresponding institutions outside the army and exchange experiences with them.

The work in education and training in the form of instruction is organized and carried out directly by the chiefs of units and the commands. Activities which are held during the free time of military personnel are organized through the military clubs, for which this is a basic assignment.

The military clubs have at their disposal libraries /See Note/, reading rooms, areas for playing chess and other sections; they also have technical equipment (movie and slide projectors, public-address equipment, radio sets, musical instruments, etc.). Some military clubs possess auditoriums for movies, theatrical productions, and cultural artistic and other programs; those that do not have them use the auditoriums of the JNA Houses. (Note: See "Libraries in the Yugoslav Army," Jugoslovenski Pregled, 1960, pages 437-438 (63-64).)

The military clubs work in cooperation with the JNA Houses, especially in the organization of cultural artistic programs. The clubs assist the committees for culture, education and entertainment which exist in their units. These committees consist of soldiers and superiors who through their knowledge and experience can best contribute to the development of these activities in the units.

General Education and Enlightenment

General education of military personnel is carried out within the framework of the military specialized instruction, giving a general knowledge (most frequently comprising history, geography, physics, chemistry, health and hygiene, etc.) to the extent necessary for better understanding and more successful mastery of the program of specialized instruction. In addition to the knowledge acquired in this manner and the education they had when they entered the service, military personnel receive further improvement and are broadened through the various activities (generally during the noon hours and other free time), which are generally referred to in the army as cultural-educational activities.

Cultural Educational Activities

By participating in cultural educational activities military personnel study material which is necessary for their achieving greater success in specialized education. This is achieved through various forms of activities, the most significant of which are military universities (current events programs), literary and camping parties, visits, excursions and films.

Within the framework of the military universities (established at the end of 1956) are organized instructions from the various fields which interest military personnel.

The activities of the universities are lectures, discussions and conversations, practical work, etc. In 1959 the military universities held 4,600 lectures (1,520 history and geography, 1,260 socio-political, 800 scientific and technical, 350 cultural arts and literature, and 670 others).

The military clubs manage the work of the military universities. The clubs, together with the cultural education committees and interested military personnel, set up the programs and arrangement of work, engage the lecturers and the leaders of the separate cycles, obtain the space and technical and other equipment. The lecturers are often military personnel with the appropriate general, specialized, or other skill, students of the reserve officers school stationed in the units and other superiors; also included are educational, cultural, political and social workers engaged by the clubs from outside the army.

A developed form for increasing and widening the general knowledge of military personnel is visits to museums, historical areas and monuments, art exhibits, exhibitions of books, schools and other cultural institutions. These visits are organized in conjunction with the instruction of the corresponding cycle of the subject and serve as a supplement to that which the military personnel have already learned. As an example of the number of these visits, in 1957 there were 2,386, in 1958 -- 3,329, in 1959 -- 4,327.

Elementary Reading and Writing

There are still a number of illiterate young men who enter their tour of duty in the army from regions in which they did not have the opportunity to finish the basic schooling. Among these are also those who have completed two or more grades in the basic school but have forgotten how to write or to understand written texts. Because of this, special attention is given to initiate basic education for them when they enter the army.

Every year a larger number of young men receive their basic education in the army. This number was a great deal larger during the first postwar years.

This basic education is conducted in courses for illiterates. The students in these courses are classified according to their previous education and those who have previously had a little education. Their education is conducted according to the established programs during their first year of service. The work is organized and managed by unit chiefs. The education is conducted by teachers who are serving their military obligation, civilian teachers, and some chiefs. Upon successfully completing the course the military personnel are given diploma.

General Specialized and Technical Education

In accordance with the general efforts undertaken for faster and wider education and specialized improvement developed throughout the country are the efforts made by the army in this direction. They are conditioned primarily by the army's need for specialized and technically trained cadres and by the general needs of the community. Therefore a large number of military personnel serving in the separate line, service, and technical units (engineering, naval, air force, traffic-control) receive specialized knowledge and qualifications through their regular training. Yearly, more than a thousand soldiers in the army qualify for industrial and public service. In the period 1945-1958 the army produced approximately 25,000 mechanics, 96,000 drivers and trafficmen, 85,000 miners, 7,000 electricians, 160,000 communications men (line, telephone and telegraph), 33,000 medical-aid personnel, 8,000 veterinarians and smiths and approximately 105,000 metal workers, cabinetmakers, masons and others. In addition, all other military personnel are offered the opportunity to widen their knowledge by participating in their free time in courses in the work of the sections, visiting the lecture programs on technical and contemporary technological achievements, and participating in the driving courses, amateur radio and amateur photography courses and others.

The authorized organs of the Federal Executive Council are considering the possibility of recognizing the qualifications of military personnel and civilians which they achieved in the army or after taking supplementary examinations (for occupations for which the knowledge acquired in the army was not sufficient). At present this is possible for drivers of motor vehicles. On the basis of their military driving permit, they may, if they wish, receive outside the army the permit of an amateur. However, those military personnel who wish to take the professional drivers' exam-

ination for civilians must do so a month before their separation from the army. The examination is given at the commission of the srez Secretariat for Internal Affairs in a military motor vehicle without payment for the use of the vehicle or operating costs.

Socio-Political Education and Training

The socio-political education and training of military personnel is developed systematically according to the ordered programs and plans and lasts for the duration of military service. It is carried on through the compulsory regular education for all military personnel.

The program of socio-political education and training covers several fields: the National Liberation War and National Revolution, the formation and development of the JNA, the basic characteristics of industrial development of the state and social arrangement in Yugoslavia, and current events. The program is carried out gradually in conjunction with the regular education which is directed by superiors. In conducting the program the corresponding educational means are used (popular writing and brochures intended for military personnel, educational and documentary films, slides, sketches, photographs, etc.).

According to the education plan, yearly in each unit there occur large number of lectures, conversations and discussions, condensed information, readings of various material and showing of a large number of appropriate films (in 1959 military personnel saw over 12,000 documentary, popular-scientific and educational films and a large number of slides shown in conjunction with the corresponding theme of socio-political education).

Through the work of socio-political education and training, military personnel are preparing for active participation in tasks not only in the army but even more so in everyday life outside the army.

Cultural Entertaining Activities

The forms in which this activity is most carried out are: cultural artistic shows, military parties, reviews of cultural entertaining work, physical culture games, chess, etc. Military personnel not only watch but also organize and actively participate in presenting various entertainment programs. Persons who prior to entering the service had an inclination for this type of work and also those who worked as amateurs or professionals in cultural artistic societies, theaters, radio and television, choirs and orchestras contribute through their experience to give the work quality and interest.

Military personnel who so wish, participate in some line of cultural artistic activity work in the various groups for drama, music, literature, painting, in choruses and others (yearly these groups prepare and perform approximately 20,000 various shows for military personnel among which approximately 3,000 are cultural artistic shows, 10,000 soldiers parties, 4,000 current-events programs and 5,000 others).

These groups also perform various shows outside the army (generally cultural artistic). In 1959 alone shows prepared and performed by military personnel in various cities throughout the country drew over 200,000 spectators.

There is already a tradition of cooperation between the army and institutions, organizations and societies in the country which are engaged in cultural-entertainment activities. This expression especially applies to the cooperation with the youth outside the army in joint participation in entertainment and sports events. This working together is especially great in the celebration of Youth Day and Army Day. Military personnel and young people prepare and organize various joint shows and participate in them together. Last year there were approximately 1,000 of these shows. A considerable number of films (art, documentary and popular scientific) and theatrical productions were organized for military personnel. In one month a soldier sees at least one or two art films and a greater number of others, and yearly at least two theatrical productions by performers who are guests of the units. Cultural artistic societies also often give shows for military personnel. There were over 500 of these shows in 1959.

The JNA House in Belgrade has its own ensemble known throughout the country by the artistic life for the quality of its performance. Its visits the military units and gives concerts for the military personnel.

In their free time military personnel themselves visit cultural institutions as do other citizens.

Physical Education and Training

Physical training and education of military personnel, in addition to some specialities determined by the army's needs for encouraging those skills which best develop the necessary characteristics of military personnel, act as part of the effort throughout the country to raise the physical culture of the people. It is carried out as compulsory education in body training according to the established programs and as participation in sports in free time. The compulsory part of physical training is carried out every day in morning exercises which last up to twenty minutes and in a special program several hours each week. In addition, the entire military training contributes to improving the general physical condition of military personnel.

Along with the program's physical training and with military training, in every unit a very lively and varied program of sports is developed during free time (afternoon hours and holidays). Competitions are held within units, between units (squads, platoons and companies), and within the garrison. Such competitions are held in all garrisons in various activities. In addition the army has organized a competition for the title of JNA Champion. This includes several sports: gymnastics, ball games, skiing, target shooting and handball, and in the navy there is also swimming, rowing and other water sports. These competitions are based on the mass competitions of the smaller units.

Students in military academies and schools for non-commissioned

officers and officers receive in their regular training the necessary specialized knowledge in the field of physical culture and, upon graduating, become the organizers and direct managers of the entire physical-culture activity. Their further improvement and also their schooling as specialized teachers for body training is executed in the army; a number of chiefs receive training in physical-culture schools outside the army.

Presently, for the organization of the work of physical education there have been built and adapted over 1,000 various sports fields and halls (for track and field events, obstacle courses, volleyball, handball, basketball, soccer, tennis, areas for equipment, ninepins, horseshoes, boxing, swimming and others).

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