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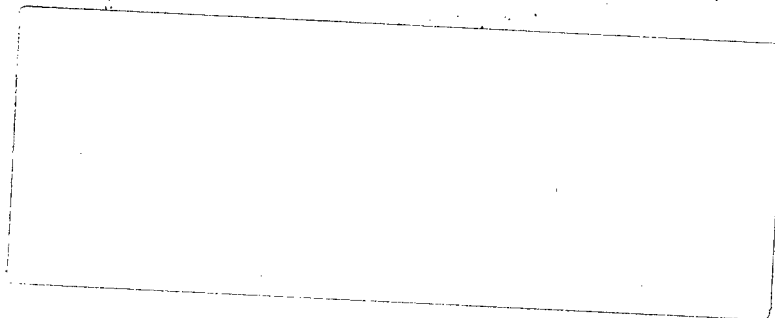
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MAIN FILE

SELECTED MILITARY INFORMATION

ON EASTERN EUROPE (16)



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PREFACE

FOREWORD

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SELECTED MILITARY INFORMATION ON
EASTERN EUROPE (16)

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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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MEDICAL TRAINING CURRICULUM FOR VOLUNTARY NURSES

Following is the translation of an unsigned article in Pracovník Československého Červeného Kříže (Worker of the Czechoslovak Red Cross), Vol VIII, No 9, Prague, 10 May 1961, pages 207-213.

Theme	Number of units		
	Theory	Practice	Total
1 Introduction	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
2 Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Body	$3\frac{1}{2}$	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$
3 Contagious Diseases and Disease-Producing Organisms	4	-	4
4 Hygiene and Protection Against Mass Infectious Diseases	6	-	6
5 Medical Antiatomic and antichemical protection	2	1	3
6 Hygiene of Attendance of Sick Persons, Diet	3	-	3
7 Arrangement of Bed, Auxiliary Equipment of Bed, Improvised Equipment	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4
8 Transportation of Sick Persons. Care of Bedridden Sick Persons	3	9	12
9 Observation of Sick Persons and Cooperation with the Attending Physician	2	-	2
10 Sick Persons' Diet	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
11 Administration of Medicines	1	1	2
12 Application of Warm and Cool Temperatures	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
13 Purges and Enemas	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
14 Unexpected Birth. Care of Mother and Child	2	3	5
15 Tasks and Forms of Work of a Voluntary Nurse	1	-	1
Total	30	20	50

Instructors:

- Theme 1 -- Officer of the CSCK (Ceskoslovensky Cerveny Kriz -- Czechoslovak Red Cross) or professional medical worker.
- Theme 2 -- Physician (district or factory).
- Theme 3 -- Physician (district, factory physician or okres hygienist).
- Theme 4 -- Physician (district, factory, okres hygienist, internist).
- Theme 5 -- Physician (district, factory and Medical Instructor of the CSCK.
- Themes 6-13 -- Medical nurse (lectures and practical demonstrations).
- Theme 14 -- Child or Gynecology nurse (lectures and practical demonstrations).
- Theme 15 -- Officer of the CSCK or district physician).

Themes in Detail

Theme 1 -- Introduction. $\frac{1}{2}$ unit.
Missions and tasks of voluntary nurses in peace time and during defense alert.

Theme 2 -- Anatomy and Physiology of Human Body. $3\frac{1}{2}$ units.
The knowledge acquired in basic medical training is briefly summed up, expanded and enriched with other facts, especially from physiology, and supplemented with descriptions of certain pathological symptoms.
The bone system -- to be supplemented with the description of the development and growth of bones; the function of the spinal column and the methods of prevention of its incorrect development to be explained.
The importance of the leg bone structural arch and the prevention of pathological modifications. The function of pelvis (birth) and thorax.

The muscular system -- additions in the structure of muscles and an outline of the most important muscles of the human body and the effect of work on the muscular system.

Vascular system -- the functions of red and white corpuscles, sedimentation, blood groups.

Bone marrow.

The function of blood vessels, the role of blood pressure, pulse, accelerated and essened activity of the heart; the course and position of the most important arteries and veins, the significance of capillaries. Explanations on the function of the spleen and the lymphatic system.

Respiratory system -- the explanation of outer breathing (inhaling and exhaling), physiology of artificial respiration, and the effect of the low and high atmospheric pressure on man; explanation of the causes and meaning of asthma and coughing.

Digestive system -- the function of saliva and gastric juices, liver, and pancreatic juices for digestion. The function of the gall bladder and duodenum. Explanation of the way in which the stomach is evacuated, the peristaltic function of the small and large intestines, the distrubances of the digestive tract's function (belching, heartburn, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation).

Physiology of metabolism -- explanation of the function of metabolism as the fundamental characteristic of living matter. The significance of conversion of proteins, fats, and carbohydrates. The significance of water, salts, and vitamins and their relation to an adequate diet.

Causes and meaning of abnormalities of body temperature.

Urinary system -- the physiology of urinary system, the quantity of urine, its appearance, color, clearness.

The system of glands of internal secretion -- additions especially in their physiology. Certain basic characteristics physiological-pathological phenomena.

Nervous system -- emphasis on the importance of the central nervous system for the functions of other organs and the life of man. The control function of the grey matter. Conditioned and unconditioned reflexes.

The skin system -- especially its physiology.

The sensitive system -- explanations of the physiology of sense organs and causes of their disorders, such as near-sightedness and farsightedness, deafness, disturbance of equilibrium, etc.

Facts learned in systematic anatomy are to be supplemented with elementary knowledge of the most important body cavities and internal organs.

Theme 3 -- Contagious Diseases and Disease-Producing Organisms.

4 units

Properties of organisms producing contagious diseases (bacteria, viruses, spores, and toxins).

Repetition and deepening of the knowledge on the origin and spread of contagious diseases.

Occurrence of contagious diseases (sporadic, epidemic, endemic, pandemic).

Amplification of knowledge about the spread of and protection against the most dangerous contagious diseases.

Factors helping the spread of contagious diseases:

Air: microclimate, dust, unhygienic housing and work environment, asocial behavior of sick persons, etc.

Digestive tract: production of butter, milk, handling of food and food products; infection through consuming of bad water, meat and meat products, eggs, canned food, etc.

Infections spread by insects: flies, mosquitoes, fleas, lice, ticks.

Infections introduced through skin: infected wounds such as tetanus, erysipelas, gangrene, etc.

Anti-epidemic measures according to the way the contagious diseases are spread: in residence areas, at factories, in agriculture, in children's collectives, etc.

Amplification of the knowledge of disinfection, extermination of insects and rats.

A deeper acquaintance with the meaning of protective inoculation

against the individual diseases (compulsory, optional). The assistance offered by the members of Voluntary Service to the State Medical Administration in the organization and execution of inoculation campaigns.

Principles of inoculation of persons suffering from contagious diseases, including protection of attending personnel against infection.

Infections of children, influenza, TB, infections of the respiratory tract, intestinal infections, hepatic fever, streptococcus, staphylococcus infections, etc.

Spreading of tropical diseases (bubonic plague, cholera, yellow fever, etc.).

Amplification of the knowledge of protection against disease-producing organisms.

Theme 4 -- Hygiene and Protection Against Mass-Infection Diseases. 6 units.

Principles of a proper diet.

Hygiene of meal catering, requirements for the furnishings and operation of a communal cafeteria, dining room, canteen.

Supplying of workers with soft drinks from the viewpoint of physiology of work and work environment (mines, iron works, etc.).

Communal hygiene -- water, soil, air; construction of wells; requirements as regards potable water, taking of specimens of water.

Hygienic provisions for short- and long-time work brigades.

Hygienic and antiepidemic provisions for collective events (Spartakiada-rallies, summer Pioneer camps, winter training camps for youth, etc.).

Hygiene of work in industry and in agriculture -- requirements for hygienic establishments and their operation, personal hygiene of workers, hygiene of work clothes, maintenance of personal prophylactic aids. Hygiene of one's work post.

Battle against microtraumata, diseases of skin, against dust -- inert, aggressive, toxic, fibroplastic dust.

Silicosis, silicotuberculosis, asbestosis.

Protection against harmful chemical substances.

Basic regulations on poisons and substances harmful for the health of workers.

Battle against harmful physical agents (convulsions, radiation).

Microclimatic conditions -- temperature, illumination, comfort of work environment.

Physiology of work (organization and system of work, rest from the viewpoint of hygiene and physiology of work).

Basic requirements for construction of machines and technology.

Mental hygiene of workers -- prevention of nervous, mental and heart diseases.

Prevention of digestive tract diseases.

Prevention of occupational diseases.

Organization of physical education and sports from the viewpoint of burdening of the organism. Physical education during work breaks.

- Theme 5 -- Medical Antiatomic and Antichemical
Protection. 3 units.
Radiation disease, its symptoms. Treatment of persons suffering from radiation disease.
Radioactive burns and treatment of persons suffering from burns.
Treatment of persons with internal injuries (as a result of the pressure wave).
Treatment of persons exposed to poisonous chemical substances.
- Theme 6 -- Hygiene of Attendance of Sick Persons;
Diet Regime. 3 units.
Preventive-therapeutic regime.
Personal hygiene of a voluntary nurse (the importance of cleanliness of body, hands, fingernails, oral cavity; hygienic requirements with regard to clothes, underwear, footwear; sanitation of work clothes).
Hygiene of the sick-room (preventive-therapeutic methods), methods of removing negatively acting sensitive and psychic irritations, the significance of alleviation of pains, the function of sleep. The effect of the second signal system, spoken word, dealing with the patient. Principles of gaining the active participation of the sick person for the purposes of the treatment of his disease.
Arrangement of the patient's room in various conditions, the furnishings, purity of air, ventilation, cleaning, heating, illumination.
Sick person's hygiene.
Importance of observing the prescribed diet at home and in hospital care. Cleanliness of body, underwear, bed; hygiene of sleep, hygiene of nutrition.
- Theme 7 -- Arrangement of Bed, Auxiliary Bed Equipment,
Improvised Equipment. 4 units.
Types of bed (standard, home).
Position of bed in the room.
Making of bed (vacant) using the "open" method; by one nurse, by two nurses.
Rearrangement of bed of a patient who can get up.
Making of bed under a patient who can move; exchange of bedding under an immovable patient.
Exchange of mattresses, washing of bed after departure of the patient.
Auxiliary bed equipment (supports, underbed wheel, cotton circles, sideboards, belts, net, blocks, rocker).
Improvisation of auxiliary bed equipment.
Arrangement of a nighttable.
- Theme 8 -- Transportation of Sick Persons. Care of
Bed-Ridden Sick Persons. 12 units.
Shifting, turning, raising, sitting of patient in bed.
Leading, carrying, and sitting of persons to an armchair.
Morning and evening toilet.

Dressing and undressing of patient.
Care of oral cavity (dental), of lips, nose, ears.
Care of hair, washing of hair in basin while in bed.
Delousing.
Bathing of patient in a tub; while in bed.
Care of fingernails.
Care of skin, prevention of bedsoreness.
Introduction of bedpans and urinals (their cleaning).
Washing of an unclean patient.
Sitting of patient on a movable room toilet.
Washing of outer genitals.
Taking of body temperature (various methods), measuring of pulse,
breathing, its recording.

Methods of attending to persons suffering from certain frequent
chronic diseases.

(Advanced heart and lung diseases, rheumatic diseases, cancer,
diabetes, varicose ulcers, advanced forms of mental, nervous diseases,
etc.).

Theme 9 -- Observation of Sick Persons and Cooperation

With the Attending Physician. 2 units.

Observation of the patient's bodily condition (head, face, eyes,
nose, mouth, gums, tongue; appetite; teeth, skin, joints, general
bodily condition. Evacuation. Temperature, breathing, pulse).

Observation of the patient's mental condition:
(mood, irritability, interest in environment, agitation,
indifference, sleepiness, partial loss of consciousness, etc.).

Recording of the symptoms.

Methods of summoning physician, informing him of the main
difficulties of the patient.

Preparation of the patient for the doctor's visit, tranquilizing,
washing, combing, making of bed and arranging of the furnishings.

Assistance in examining.

Written records of consultations, direct execution.

Securing of possible transportation of the patient to hospital,
providing him with personal effects and documents.

Theme 10 -- Patient's Diet.

1 unit.

Importance of nutrition for the patient from the viewpoint of
health.

Serving of meals; their appearance and temperature.

The influence of visual, olfactory, and auditory perceptions
for appetite and digestion.

Setting the table.

Organized time for meals, quiet at meals.

Serving of meals to ambulatory patients and to bedridden patients.

Posture of patients at feeding.

Feeding of serious patients.

Theme 11 -- Administration of Medicine. 2 units.

- a) Administration of medicine: general principles, forms of medicine, storing of medicine in households (protection of children; hoarding of medicine) and at the departmental pharmacy.
Labeling of medicine.
Observation of the effects of medicine;
- b) Application of medicine by way of digestive tract (oral a.):
Preparation and oral application of medicine,
Introduction of rectal inserts.
Therapeutic enema.
- c) Application of medicine by way of respiratory tract:
Gargling, inhalation.
- d) Vaginal application of medicine:
(insertion of medicine into vagina);
- e) Skin application of medicine:
(ointments, powders, medical soaps, therapeutic baths).
- f) Application of medicine by injection:
(needles, syringes, their types, cleaning, sterilization, storing).
Assembling of syringes, mounting of needles.
Assistance to the physician in the application of medicine by injection.

Theme 12 -- Application of Warm and Cool Temperatures. $1\frac{1}{2}$ unit.

- Use of thermophores, electric pillows, ice bags.
Poultices for individual parts of the body.
Heat-producing poultices.
Overall dry wrapping.

Theme 12 -- Purges and Enemas. $1\frac{1}{2}$ unit.

- Dropping of medicine in eyes, cleaning of conjunctiva sac.
Dropping of medicine into ears, nose.
Douche of the vagina.
Cleansing enema, microenema.

Theme 14 -- Unexpected Birth. Care of Mother and Child. 5 units.

- Government measures for protection of mother and child.
Organization of care of women in a country district, in a city.
Cooperation between voluntary nurses and midwives in realizing the program of medical enlightenment among prospective mothers and in care of them.
First aid in an unexpected birth.
Explanation of the phases of birth.
Treatment of women in childbed at home, during transportation, after the birth.
Treatment of the newly born baby (umbilical remnant, first bath, nursing).
Bleeding at birth and after.

Explanation of first aid in this complication.
Care of the child (healthy suckling baby, little baby).
Health conditions and personal hygiene of the mother, or nurse.
The effects of outer surroundings on the baby's body.
Hygiene of the environment (arrangement of the room, its
furnishings, cleaning, ventilation, heating, illumination).
Arrangement and maintenance of a clean bed, carriage.
Cleanliness of baby's underwear (washing, ironing), dressing
the baby.
Maintenance of body temperature. The meaning of bathing,
washing of hands.
Care of hair, fingernails, nose, ears, teeth.
Hygiene of meals, storing (cleanliness of nipples, bottles,
feeding of babies).
Daily routine, sleep (length of sleep at day, at night), staying
in the open air, sunbathing.
Cultivation of habits. The advance of neuropsychic development
in a child.
The meaning of toys from the educational and hygienic viewpoint.
Prevention of accidents.
Taking of body temperature in a suckling baby.
Administration of medicine, vitamins.
Visit to a consultation center (the importance of regular visits
and observation of the inoculation terms).

Theme 15 -- The Tasks and Forms of Work of a
Voluntary Nurse.

1 unit.

Cooperation of the voluntary nurse with the State Medical
Administration (with the district and factory physician and the nurse).
The tasks of a voluntary nurse in peace time and in the period
of a defense alert.
Engagement of voluntary nurses in care activities.
Forms of work of the voluntary nurses.
Administration of the work of voluntary nurses by the committee
of the local and factory organization of the CSCK. The significance
of additional education and practice; the organization of additional
training.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RESOLUTION OF THE SECOND ALL-STATE CONVENTION
OF THE FEDERATION FOR COOPERATION WITH THE ARMY.

[Following is the translation of an article, issued as
a supplement to Obrance Vlasti, Prague, Czechoslovakia,
30 June 1961.]

The second convention of the military organization of the Federation For Cooperation With the Army met at a significant time, characterized by the creation of a mature socialist society in our country, by great successes of the socialist bloc, and by a growing movement for peace all over the world. This development deepens the crisis of imperialism and speeds the disintegration of its colonial system. The inner economic and political power of our socialist republic is growing continuously and is supported by the unconquerable socialist bloc. Socialist countries are attractive to all countries of peace and democracy and support their fight for freedom and independence. The socialist bloc, headed by the soviet Union, strives tirelessly to calm international tension and to maintain peaceful coexistence between the two blocs.

Although wars have ceased to be unavoidable in the present stage of development, we must not forget that the economic bases causing wars must be considered as long as imperialism exists. We face our greatest danger from the aggressive powers the North Atlantic Pact, in which West Germany and its bundeswehr play a decisive role.

The main barrier against the realization of their aggressive intentions is the unity of the socialist bloc countries, their growing economic and military power, strengthened by the Warsaw Pact, and the irrepressible growth of peace loving powers all over the world. Before an agreement on general and complete disarmament can be reached, we must not only keep building our mature socialist society but also properly fortifying its defense. In providing for the defensive ability of our country, the Federation For Cooperation With the Army will help actively.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, our military organization was fortified and the main tasks of resolution of the first convention were successfully fulfilled. Svazarm (Federation For Cooperation With the Army) became an organization with a membership of almost one million. Its influences on the masses of workers has risen considerably and its cooperation with the army and all other organizations of the national front has deepened.

During the period between the two conventions, Svazarm achieved good results in the development of mass-military education, especially in training young people in preparation for military service, in civil defense,

and in mass-military contests. The most significant results were achieved in military sport activities, especially in parachuting, aviation, motor mechanics, and amateur radio. Members of Svazarm also helped in our national economy. The good work of propagandists helped to achieve these good results. Favorable financial and material conditions were created for the majority of activities. Members, officials, and trainers who helped to achieve successful results should be credited for outstanding initiative and devotion in performing their work.

Our activity, however, was not entirely without shortcomings. Because of insufficient managerial and organizational work in organs at all levels, we did not succeed in encouraging the military education of broad masses of our citizens. Some activities, especially motoring and amateur radio were in most cases developed unilaterally as only sports. Some basic organizations and clubs showed only a low level of activity and initiative in promoting military education. Quite often even the most essential resolutions of the central committee penetrated slowly into the basic organizations and clubs. The basic organizations did not convince all their members of the need to participate in military education; they also had only a small influence on other citizens. Elected organs did not cooperate satisfactorily with group of volunteers. Also, a few officials did not fulfill their duties with full responsibility. Modeling of all kinds and amateur radio were not sufficiently supplied with necessary material. Basic organizations and clubs did not take proper care of the entrusted material and failed to design and build training gadgets by themselves.

PART I

During the creation of our mature socialist society, our military organization must apply much greater influence on the broad masses of our citizens; it must create and cultivate the qualities, knowledge, and special skills which are necessary to cope with the present tasks of our national economy.

The main task of the Federation For Cooperation With the Army is to prepare the workers for the active defense of our socialist state by deepening their military education (which is an inseparable part of communist education) to keep it on the level of the present technical revolution.

Propaganda and agitation should be considered as important means of military education to fulfill all the important tasks and especially to broaden the military-political and technical knowledge of our citizens. In close cooperation with CSM (Czechoslovak Federation of Young People) and school officials, young students of all age groups should be informed about military education, their interest in technical field of all sorts supported, and the politico-educational work within special-interest circles of students should be further developed and broadened. It will be necessary to help young people living on farms to become fully acquainted with the new technology in order to build a new socialist village. We must educate our members and other citizens to be fully aware of the

great responsibility of defending our country, to be devoted to communism and proletarian internationalism, to love their socialist state and its army. We must help to teach people communist morality, based on the socialist attitude toward work, devotion, discipline, and irreconcilabstet and watchfulness toward all class enemies. We must explain to the broad masses of workers all questions of war and peace in connection with the international political situation and the bases for the coexistence of the two systems. We must clarify the social mission of our armed forces and point out the meaning of active, all-state readiness to defend our country; we must inform our citizens of the character of the next possible war and explain what role would be played by people and technics in it.

We must prepare the broad masses of our citizens for civil defense, to broaden the knowledge of our citizens about defense against air attack, and especially teach them how to procede with practical safety and reconstruction work in case nuclear weapons would be used. The basic organizations should be made responsible for propaganda, education, and training activities in civil defense. Propagana and education brochures should also be issued.

According to the needs of national committees, factories and other plants, it will be necessary to train special, cadre, commanders, and members of certain units and of civil defense formations.

The basic military preparedness of young people and other citizens should be fully directed to the present conditions of warfare. The main stress should be put on rifle shooting and increasing physical ability. We must teach our citizens to act as if they were exposed to a real combat conditions and show them orientation and camouflange procedures. It is necessary to develop basic military preparedness on a large scale and to seek new, interesting forms in order to make preparedness more attractive and interesting for the board masses of our citizens, especially our young people. Basic military preparedness education should be included in all special-interest and sport activities.

The Dukla and Sokolovo contests of military fitness and ability should be considered as major military activities. Their contents should be restudied and altered to comply with the new combat conditions. We must increase the level of local military championships and see to it that they take place in every local, basic organization. It will be necessary to educate a sufficient number of trainers and referees to assist and prepare all the contestants. Long before the mass-military contests take place, the contestants should be trained for them in their basic organizations.

Further, it is imperative to develop rifle training on a large scale; this is absolutely necessary for active defense within the country and for the preparation of young people for military service. We must acquaint people with the fundamentals of shooting and teach them how to handle a rifle. First, we must teach everybody how to handle an air-gun. Rifle-shooting should be combined with other kinds of special training. We should further develop sport shooting, increase the number of classifications, and achieve new records in this field. We should also strive to do the following: re-evaluate the present organization of rifle shoot-

ing and create basic organizations primarily responsible for it; organize rifle-shooting contests on a large scale in factories, communities, and schools and supply them sufficiently with the necessary materials; increase discipline and safety measures, especially when handling weapons and ammunitions; take better care of the registration of riflemen, their classifications, weapons, and ammunition to create good conditions for the supervision and promotion of rifle shooting; plan for the construction of new shooting fields and by self-help set up small shooting galleries for air guns and small-caliber rifles in the factories, communities, and schools; rapidly finish those shooting fields which are presently under construction.

In military water sports, we must do the following; put stress on training in swimming, boat-modelling, and sailing, especially in punts; support training of divers and motorboating; organize according to local conditions emergency and lifeguard water services and build marinas; improve further watermens' knowledge of fish and their breeding, according to present requirements. The Federation For Cooperation With the Army will participate in the third all-state spartakiada in 1965. Svazarm's performance should be utilized to deepen military-sport activity and to propagate our organization.

PART II

The present tasks of defending the rear territories and the needs of the army require our military organization to prepare our young people for service in the armed forces.

In cooperation with the (Czech Federation of Young People,) it will be necessary to improve substantially the political and moral preparedness of recruits for service in the army, to teach them socialist nationalism, discipline, self-sacrifice, and courage. We must also increase the level of all kinds of special interest training. Those special interest training programs which are most important for the army should receive priority and the most attention. Additional special interest training should be added to those already existing in order to generally broaden the field of military training.

In cooperation with the Czechoslovak Federation of Physical Education and the Revolutionary Trade-union Movement, we must direct our efforts to increase the physical preparedness of recruits, especially in swimming, stamina, persistence, and speed in overcoming barriers. We must also further deepen cooperation with the army and the above organizations while educating and training recruits. Education and recruit training should be performed primarily in factories and workplaces. We should increase the influence of all basic organizations of Svazarm on the education of recruits and build, according to local possibilities, facilities for technical education and equip them with training gadgets.

Special attention should be paid to students in schools. It will be necessary to do the following: to create a uniform system for the military education of youth from pioneer age until their enrollment into the military service; utilize to a greater extent the natural interest of

young people in technical fields, especially in modelling, amateur radio, motoring, and aviation; establish in co-operation with the Czech Federation of Young People, special-interest groups in schools; organize military contests and training programs and actively participate in the sport games of youth. Special interest military education in schools should be secured by close cooperation with the Czechoslovak Federation of Young People and other organizations; also, school officials and National Committees should help actively in these activities.

PART III

In connection with the great development of modern technology in our national economy and in the armed forces, the requirements of technical knowledge of our citizens and especially young people have substantially increased. It is therefore Svazarm's task to help develop the technical education of workers on a large scale.

With the development of the national economy and the continuously increasing standard of living, motoring is becoming very popular in our country. In line with the plans of this development, it is necessary to consider the political and technical education of all drivers and general motoring safety as main tasks of our organization. In cooperation with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, national committees, and mass organizations, it will be necessary to increase educational activity for all drivers and to deepen the influence of our organization on traffic safety.

We must also do the following: conduct educational activity primarily in basic organizations, factories and communities, by using the most effective methods; fight narrow specialization in clubs; lead all motorists in participating in various contests of knowledge of traffic regulations, driving skill, and especially in the "Drive Without Accident" contest; evaluate carefully this contest and see to it that it fulfills its educational purposes and contributes toward a decrease in the number of accidents.

We should encourage on a large scale special interest activities, especially motor-touring, and apply greater influence on individual motor-touring by providing services to motorists. We must therefore build special advisory services, information services, selfhelp auto shops, auto camping facilities, road services, technical check stations, as well as others facilities which contribute toward the further development of motoring and propagation of Svazarm.

We must also increase the quality of political and technical education of drivers and substantially improve the environment and equipment of automobile schools. We should try to reach the point where automobile schools, by systematic political education work with drivers, will contribute considerably toward a reduction of accidents and toward the enlistment of new motorists in Svazarm.

Special attention should be given to selecting and educating new trainers and to a constant political and technical growth of all other officials participating in the education and training of drivers. Motor-

ing sections of okres committees must become the main support of all motoring activities. To further support okres committees, it will be necessary to resolve the problem of establishing motoring departments and to direct activity primarily toward a broad development of motoring.

In motor racing we should, to secure a continuous improvement of the performance of motorists and machines at home and abroad, pay increased attention to the education of new, young motorists and officials, and learn from the experience of our best racers.

The importance of radio and electronics has been steadily growing in our national economy and the army. The development of amateur radio activities requires us to direct our efforts to the most modern radio technology, electronics, and industrial television. Education in the field of radio technics and electronics should be promoted and made available by the basic organizations and clubs to all interested people. For this purpose, courses for radio-technicians, especially for young beginners, should be organized; training in all other methods of communication should be expanded. We should help educate specialists in the installation and maintenance of automatic machinery in our national economy and improve technical equipment and work in radio clubs.

We must also organize on a greater scale military activities, games and contests, competition in many areas, and fox hunting and speed-telegraph contests. Work on radio transmitters should be also connected with outdoor life, with movements in the terrain using maps, and with other military activities. The activities of radio operators should be planned and directed in accordance with the long-term tasks of defense and the development of our national economy. We must therefore deepen the authority of kraj and okres committees in supervising this activity.

We must solve the problem of supply shortages and lack of space necessary for operation. First of all, we must secure a sufficient number of radio do-it-yourself sets for special interest groups in schools and basic organizations, and parts for broadcasting and other amateur radio activity.

Together with the present development of aviation, the tasks of our military organization in connection with training of pilots and parachutists are growing, and higher requirements are required for improving the quality of their training.

The high-quality training of pilots and parachutists must be considered a major task in aviation to satisfy the needs of our army. Much greater attention should be given the preparation of manpower training to comply with the present technical level. We must emphasize the high political, moral, and physical preparedness of pilots, parachutists, and glider pilots and consider participation in these kinds of training to be strictly selective.

We must also improve especially the physical preparedness of parachutists and prepare them for activity in combat conditions after reaching the ground. We should bring the training of glider pilots closer to the requirements of military service and use skilled glider pilots as future pilots wherever possible.

We must improve aero-clubs, their membership, and their political and technical level, and strengthen education in discipline and strict compliance with operation regulations; we must consistently analyze every deviation from regulations and the causes of accidents. For better control of operation, we must supply aero-clubs with radio-navigational equipment.

Sports activity should be oriented to competitions of military nature, especially contests in many different areas, such as contests in navigation and contests for parachutists in especially difficult jumps. In aviation sports, contests should be held which best propagate our military organization in public and our socialist country all over the world; we must hold our present achievements firmly and try to do even better in the future.

We must also develop airplane and rocket modelling among youth and utilize it fully for the technical education of students in schools, as well as for further advanced training in aviation. Using a popular method, we must acquaint our young people with novelties in aviation and rocketry; by doing this, we can increase the share of aero-clubs in the technical education of our citizens on a large scale.

PART IV

The decisive role in training and sports activities is played by Svazarm's trainers. To meet the tasks of the second allstate convention, it will be necessary to create a unified system of trainer-education. With respect to local needs, we must create staffs of officials and trainers directed primarily toward basic military training, rifle shooting, and amateur radio. The selection and education of trainers should be organized in close cooperation with local military boards. We should try to recruit especially officers and noncommissioned officers in the reserves to function as trainers. Basic organizations should pay increased attention to a systematic education of trainers. Clubs should take better care of the education of new trainers for individual fields of their activity in basic organizations and in special interest groups in schools.

PART V

To successfully fulfill the tasks of our organization, which resulted from a new defense law of the Czechoslovak Republic, it will be necessary to further increase the political-educational activity of all organizations of Svazarm as a basis for the greater initiative of our citizens in military training. We must organize series of military-political and technical lectures and debates, utilizing movies, and widely propagate military education and the development of military sports. Propaganda should be done with greater planning in order to have enough time before the actions take place and to make sure that propaganda materials are issued in time. We should also be more flexible in relation to the latest tasks in military education, especially paying greater attention propagandizing our activities in film, television, radio and

newspapers.

We must also do the following: increase further the political and technical level of Svazarm's publications and make them attractive, especially for young people; improve the political-educational work of all elected officials of Svazarm; eliminate management methods which rest on a strictly administrative basis; and create a correct political attitude toward all military tasks.

We must also complete propaganda groups and recruit for them a great number of propagandists from the army, industry, and schools; increase substantially the activity of political-propaganda divisions of other sections and clubs in military-technical propaganda, especially in basic organizations; create a unified system of education for all officials; decentralize the education of volunteer officials to okres and kraj committees; organize technical and political courses and methods seminars, as well as military-political and scientific-technical conferences.

We must lead all officials toward full responsibility for the fulfillment of resolutions of management and toward an irreconcilable fight against imperfect and careless work.

PART VI

The further planned development of the activities of our organization requires a strict compliance with principles of economical and effective utilization of financial and material resources. It is therefore necessary to wage a continuous fight for the highest possible efficiency and to develop the initiative of members and officials to gain financial and material resources by self-help. We should reach a point where at least sports activities could be financed from local resources. We must improve and deepen the management of economic activity, simplify planning and budgeting, and at the same time make it more accurate. We should discuss and evaluate regularly the results of management and take proper measures to correct possible drawbacks. Principles of maximum efficiency should apply to all activities. We must maintain all equipment better and store all material safely; secure proper, up-to-date accounting of all movements of materials to assure reliable control of management and to protect the property of our organization; pay increased attention to the purpose and economy of investments. National Committees, factories, the Uniform Agricultural Cooperative, and the Revolutionary Trade-Union Movement should be utilized to help us in the construction of new facilities and other investments. We should complete kraj facilities for training in aviation and motoring wherever possible. In every kraj, at least one air base for training with more complex types of planes should be built; by 1966 the main net of stationary stations for technical control should be completed. We must also gradually build complete equipment to satisfy the needs of okres organizations, such as secretariats of Okres Committees, automobile classes and garages, shops for maintenance of all kinds, radio and modelling shops, and rooms for club activities. We should design further samples of various types of Svazarm facilities and

work on construction by self-help wherever possible.

PART VII

We must substantially increase the capability for action of all basic organizations, correctly direct their work, render active help in order to make them the basis for all Svazarm's activities with increased educational influence on all our citizens. Special attention should be paid to the growth and development of military educational work of basic organizations in large factories. Committees of plant organizations must initiate, organize, and support the work of basic organizations. It is necessary to further develop socialist competition in all sections of activity of Svazarm and seek new, even more effective forms of it. We must increase the attention of all officials toward competition for the best basic organization and the best club and try to get all organizations to participate in this competition. The evaluation of the above-mentioned competition should be done with special care.

We must increase the level of managerial and organizational work of elected officials, especially okres committees, which are the most important factor in management of basic organizations and clubs. In the system of management of okres committees, the role played by local committees should be increased. We must increase the responsibility of all elected officials for the fulfillment of assigned tasks and cooperate actively with basic organizations and clubs, clarify their tasks resulting from management decisions, and help them to fulfill their tasks. First of all we must distribute with a greater responsibility and speed the resolutions of central committees to okres, basic organizations, and clubs, and extend the help of central committee to distribute these resolutions. In this connection, we must organize long-term assistance from central committee officials in form of visits, to help kraj committees. On the same basis, we should organize the help of kraj committees to okres committees. We must also strengthen the functions of all elected officials by experienced workers, improve their working with people, and reach the point where basic questions regarding work with people can be decided by elected officials; improve the activity of the central committee in development planning as well as its economic backing; work on development plans of Svazarm to 1980; direct more effectively the functions of elected officials at all levels and take better care of their political and technical growth.

We must further deepen democracy within our organization; create a broad net of volunteers incorporated in sections; enlarge the authority of sections to such an extent as to be of help to committees in organizational work at all levels and to assure that an increasing number of members share in management of the whole organization. Okres committees should build technical facilities for various kinds of technical activities and equip them with a great variety of technical gadgets and by propaganda materials.

We must deepen cooperation with all social organizations sharing in military education of young people, especially with the armed forces, CSM,

ROH, CSTV, and the Society for publication of Political and Scientific Knowledge.

The 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia is a great opportunity for us to see how correct was the party leadership on the way toward the victory of socialism in our country. In its second convention, the Federation For Cooperation With the Army set for itself very difficult tasks in order to contribute toward the defense capabilities of the Czechoslovak Republic. Together with other military organizations of the socialist block it strives for strengthening peace all over the world. In its future work it will continue to learn from the rich experience of the brother military organization of Soviet people, the DOSAAF.

The tasks resulting from the second convention will require high political maturity, responsibility, and devotion from all members and officials of Svazarm. We will be able to fulfill them only if we deepen further cooperation with the army and social organizations and with a still closer relationship with the Communist party of Czechoslovakia -- the leading power of our country.

POLAND

A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF OPHTHALMOLOGICAL METHODS FOR
TESTING PERSONNEL FLYING CONTEMPORARY PLANES

[Following is the translation of an article by Mjr. Lek Stanislaw Janiszewski in Lekarz Wojskowy (The Military Physician), No 5, 1961, Warsaw, pages 406-408.]

Sight has customarily been regarded as the most essential sense required by a pilot for the proper performance of his duties.

In order to critically appraise ophthalmological methods of testing personnel flying contemporary planes it is necessary to familiarize ourselves briefly with the methods presently used in general.

An eye examination is comprised of: inquiries, appearance of the face, the condition of the eyelids, their movement, the appearance, position and movement of the eyeballs, an examination of the reaction of the pupils, of visual acuity with the aid of Snellen charts, refraction with the aid of a skiascope, color perception with the aid of Rabkin, Ischihara or Stilling charts, an examination with the Bielschowsky double prism to ascertain hidden strabismus, an examination of distant vision with the use of Dollman's apparatus, as well as of both eyes with Armbruster's, an examination of the optical system with the retinoscope and of the back of the eye with the aid of an electric ophthalmoscope.

Examinations of candidates for aerial service must conscientious and eliminate individuals with defects which would render difficult the initial period of training. In examining flying personnel we frequently encounter attempts at dissimulation, and therefore I consider that an examination of visual acuity should be carried on in such a manner that dissimulation is eliminated. The most objective measure of visual acuity, simultaneously able to give comparative results, can be a mechanical device, such as Landolt's wheel, whose stoppage in various positions precludes the possibility of memorization, which is sometimes done with the use of letters or numbers. Landolt's wheels in several sizes, adequately lighted, can be fully adequate for the task. It is necessary, in my opinion, to pay attention to the reaction speed and perception when examining visual acuity, displaying Landolt's wheels over a given time, as technical possibilities permit, in different locations on a relatively large board. If the person examined does not have full visual acuity in one eye, it is well to check the result by examining vision with both eyes and noting its value.

Special pseudoisochromatic, polichromatic, etc., charts are currently used to detect color vision defects. A more accurate and comparable examination, something which should not be dispensed with in any event, is an examination with an anomoloscope.

Further examination consists of a refraction test on a skiascope. Attaining a relatively high skill in this examination, one must admit that it is dependent in great measure on the state of the accommodation (we conduct mass examinations without atropinization) and a subjective evaluation of the person examined. Unfortunately, in view of the required atropinization, the few available refractometers do not lessen the time-consuming work and are not sufficiently accurate, since they fluctuate even above 0.5 diopters.

During the course of examining the back of the eye with an electric ophthalmoscope it is necessary to pay special attention to the state of the blood vessels. A pilot flying high speed planes is exposed to much greater tension. Bleeding, and even hemorrhage, can take place at the back of the eye, without the pilot always being aware of it. It is necessary to broaden the examination of the back of the eye with the use of an ophthalmodynamometer. Besides informing us of pressures in the vein and the central artery of the retina, it gives a view of the pressure conditions existing in the skull and the state of the brain blood vessels.

Perimetry is rarely used in mass examinations. In this case, we assume from negative results of questions the lack of visible changes at the back of the eye and of neurological changes, that the field of vision is not narrowed nor that it has decreased. However, a full examination of the field of vision ought, in the event of the need of clinical expertise, be conducted with the aid of modern perimeters which accurately describe all manner of defects and limitations. Foerster's polomometer is now a very primitive implement. The proper ability to adapt the retina to darkness and light has great significance to a contemporary pilot.

The initial accommodation is particularly important for flying personnel since it decides the rate of speed at which visual acuity returns to normal. A full examination of adaptation requires a longer time and therefore is performed initially only with some pilots, e.g., those complaining of difficulty in seeing at dusk, or those demonstrating certain disturbances in the conduct of night flights.

An examination of distant vision on Dollman's apparatus can basically be considered to be a traditional examination and can only have a certain face value in examining candidates for air service. This examination produces very problematical results with reference to stereoscopic vision. As the result of observations over many years, we have become convinced that we have pilots who can accomplish landings very well, but who give "compromising" answers on Dollman's apparatus. And conversely, examinations with the apparatus of control groups of pilots committing landing errors did not disclose faulty distant vision. The lack of precise dependability caused us to abandon the use of Dollman's apparatus. This contrivance serves us solely in conscripting candidates for flying schools. Faulty distant vision usually accompanies the existence of hidden strabismus or a greater anizometry.

The transition to contemporary fighter planes, flying faster and higher, does not alter the demands set for the sight organ. We can even

risk the assertion that the new implement should, in some cases, mitigate our qualifying criteria with reference to vision. Basically, it is possible to risk admitting people to the air corps with minor visual defects which lend themselves to correction with glasses. Landings can theoretically be made at zero visibility solely by radio location apparatus and radio and with the aid of precise altimeters. Demanding full visual acuity deviation toward shortsightedness and refraction not greater than 1.0 diopters appears to be over-rigorous and frequently unnecessary. Observation over a period of many years does not demonstrate that pilots, who for various reasons, fly with reduced vision, fly any worse or endanger themselves or others. In the opinion of flight doctors, the development of refraction defects accidentally found in the course of periodic examinations are not reflected in performance in the air or in pilot statements about their feeling in the air. I have the impression that practice and the pilot's experience are decisive here. An experienced pilot does not look at the ground while landing, he feels it. To a certain degree, landing becomes automatic and, of course, we know that actions performed in that manner are very precise. We should not fear corrective glasses on the eye of a jet pilot, and confirmation of reduced vision should not require his transfer to piston-powered planes.

Pilot T. S., M. D., specializing in ophthalmology is nearsighted. He began his aviation career flying gliders as a student. In the army he is flying jet planes while wearing corrective glasses and performs his duties, if not better, then in every case no worse than other pilots of the same experience and disposition.

In my opinion, it is an unnecessary precaution to disqualify an individual for the air corps or to qualify him solely for low powered planes because of reduced visual acuity or an increase in an existing visual defect when all other functions of the system are proper. Pilot experience is more important than full visual acuity without glasses.

Entered: 28 Oct 1960

Author's address: Bialobrzaska Street 8/19, Warsaw

YUGOSLAVIA

LAW ON BURIAL EXPENSES FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL

[Following is the translation of Section 536 of Sluzbeni List FNRJ (Official Circular of the Peoples Federal Republic of Yugoslavia), No 30, 2 August 1961, pp 788-790.]

536. On the basis of Article 182, Paragraph 1 and Article 126 of the Law of the Yugoslav National Army (Sluzbeni List FNRJ, No 29/55), the State Secretariat for Matters of National Defense decrees:

Laws concerning the Assignment and Reimbursement of Transfer and Burial Expenses for the Posthumous Remains of Military Persons.

I. General Regulation

Article 1.

The posthumous remains of soldiers, military school students and military enlistees who die or are killed during faithful service in the Yugoslav National Army, shall be transferred from the place where they died or were killed to the place where they are to be buried, and they shall be buried at the expense of the budget of the State Secretariat for Matters of National Defense.

The posthumous remains of an active non-commissioned officer, officer or military official who dies or is killed in the performance of his duty or in connection with his service shall be transferred from the place where he died or was killed to the place where he shall be buried and he shall be buried, the expense coming from the budget of the State Secretariat for Matters of National Defense.

Article 2.

The time of faithful service in the Yugoslav National Army as it applies to Article 1, Paragraph 1 of this regulation is considered as the time from the hour when the soldier, military school student, or military enlistee entered his military unit or organization until his discharge from his term of military service or school.

The time of faithful service in the Yugoslav National Army in the case of soldiers and military enlistees is also considered as the time which the soldier spent in travelling to his military service or military exercise, as well as his return.

Article 3.

It is considered that the active non-commissioned officer, officer

or military official was killed or died during the execution of his service if the death or injury from which the person died occurred during the time of the execution of regular service activity or other service activity which he was performing on orders of his military superior.

It is considered that the person of Paragraph 1 of this Article was killed or died in connection with the execution of his service if the death or injury from which the person died occurred:

- 1) on the way from his quarters to the place of work or return;
- 2) during travel connected with official assignments;
- 3) on public works organized by state organs or social organizations, or in relief actions during thunderstorms or other disasters.

Article 4.

The rights which the family of the deceased military persons have regarding reimbursement, specifically burial expenses and help according to the general regulations on health insurance, are not affected by the rights of reimbursement for expenses of burial and transfer of posthumous remains of the military person as prescribed by this regulation.

Article 5.

The rights of reimbursement for transfer and burial expenses of the posthumous remains of a military person are realized on the basis of a decision of the authorized superior of the military unit or establishment.

Article 6.

The decree of this law does not pertain to the transfer and burial of posthumous remains of military persons according to Article 1, Paragraph 1 of this law, who have committed suicide due to an impulse in connection with a criminal act against the nation and state, against the armed forces (Chapters 10 and 25 of the Criminal Code), or done in self-interest.

The decree of this law also does not pertain to the transfer of posthumous remains of military persons according to Article 1, Paragraph 2 of this regulation who committed suicide.

II. The Transfer of Posthumous Remains

Article 7.

The transfer of posthumous remains of military persons shall be done according to the manner and under the conditions prescribed by the regulation of the laws on the transfer of corpses (Sluzbeni List FNRJ, No 55/48), the orders on the direction of transfer of corpses (Sluzbeni List FNRJ, No 11/60) and this regulation.

Permission and direction for the transfer of the corpse according

to the law, is provided by the member of the family who wishes the transfer made.

The exhumation and preparation of the posthumous remains of military persons pursuant to transfer is witnessed by a military doctor and one non-commissioned officer or officer ordered to do so by the garrison command, if there is a military doctor or military unit or establishment at the place of exhumation.

Article 8.

If the family of the deceased person wishes the transfer of the posthumous remains made immediately upon the death of the military person or before the burial, and no member of the family is at the place where the posthumous remains are located, the permission and direction for the transfer of the deceased according to Article 7 of this regulation shall be at the request of the family by the military unit or establishment in which the military person died. If the military person died in a military medical establishment, then the permission and direction shall be given by that establishment.

For permission and direction for the transfer of the deceased according to Paragraph 1 of this Article, the family of the deceased military person should immediately upon the receipt of news of the death of the military person send through the military unit or establishment a request for the granting of permission and direction of the transfer of the deceased. In this request should be given the place to which they desire the transfer of the deceased to be made and by what means.

Article 9.

The military unit or establishment shall accomplish the transfer of the posthumous remains of the military person to the determined place without an escort of a family member if the family requests this or if it is demanded by urgent reasons with regard to the condition of the posthumous remains, and the family has declared a desire to have the transfer made.

Article 10.

In the case of the transfer of the posthumous remains of a military person according to Article 9 of this regulation, a military person shall be ordered to act as escort to the posthumous remains.

The military unit or establishment in which the military person died or was killed during his service, can in other instances dispatch a military person as an escort. A military person shall be sent as an escort, by law, if the military person whose posthumous remains are being transferred died or was killed during his service.

The superior of the military unit or establishment according to Article 17 of this law shall decide on the sending of an escort according to Paragraph 2 of this Article.

Article 11.

The transfer of the posthumous remains of the military person shall be by the shortest route and by the most appropriate transportation means.

The transfer of the posthumous remains of a military person shall be by military motor vehicle when this is prescribed by an order on the utilization of military motor vehicles and under the conditions determined by this order.

III. Reimbursement of Transfer and Burial Expenses of Posthumous Remains

Article 12.

The spouse, children (legitimate, illegitimate and adopted), or parents have the right of reimbursement for transfer and burial expenses of the posthumous remains of military persons according to Article 1, Paragraph 1, and of reimbursement for transfer expenses of posthumous remains of military persons according to Article 1, Paragraph 2, of this regulation.

If the deceased military person had no family member according to Paragraph 1 of this Article, a guardian, brother or sister has the right to reimbursement for transfer and burial expenses for the posthumous remains.

Article 13.

For transfer and burial of the posthumous remains of a military person according to Article 1, Paragraph 1 of this regulation, the following expenses are reimbursed:

1) For one wooden coffin and for one metal coffin if such a coffin is necessary according to the directives of the law on the transfer of corpses;

2) For exhumation and interment of the posthumous remains and for filling in the former grave;

3) For transport of the posthumous remains by passenger train or ship to the place of burial, and if there is no train or ship transportation, then for the actual expenses of transfer by other means of transportation;

4) For transport of the posthumous remains to the station or port and to the place of burial from the station or port and to the place where the interment of the posthumous remains is to take place;

5) For a wreath;

6) For a grave marker;

7) For the Expenses of a doctor of the public health service and of one official person who witness the exhumation and prepare the posthumous remains for transfer;

8) For travelling expenses of one member of the family who is the escort of the posthumous remains from the residence of this person to the place where he assumes responsibility and back to the place of burial of the posthumous remains, or to the place of residence of the escort if this place is not at the place of burial;

9) For travelling expenses for a military person who is an escort of the posthumous remains from his place of service to the place of burial and return;

Article 14.

For the transfer of the posthumous remains of an active non-commissioned officer, officer or military official (Article 1, Paragraph 2) the expenses are reimbursed according to Article 13, items 3,4,7,8 and 9 of this regulation.

Article 15.

The expenses according to Article 13, items 1,3,4 and 5 of this regulation shall be paid according to the submitted account or the shipping notice.

The expenses according to Article 13, items 2,6 and 10 shall be paid together in a lump sum of 15,000 dinars.

Expenses according to Article 13, item 7 of this regulation shall be paid according to the directives on reimbursement of travelling and other expenses of public officials.

Travelling expenses according to Article 13, item 8 of this regulation shall be paid for the transfer in the amount of the price of a second class ticket of a fast train or ship and for other expenses -- 1,500 dinars daily and they shall be figured according to the directives on travel reimbursement and other expenses of public officials.

Travelling expenses according to Article 13, item 9 of this regulation shall be paid as expenses for official travel of military persons according to the directives on reimbursement for such travel.

If the transfer of the posthumous remains and the person according to Article 13, items 7,8 and 9 of this regulation is by military motor vehicle, the expenses shall not be paid for transfer according to Article 13, items 3,4,7,8 and 9 of this regulation.

Article 16.

The wreath (Article 13, item 5) shall be provided by the military unit or establishment according to Article 17 of this regulation.

Article 17.

The request for reimbursement for the expenses of transfer and burial of the posthumous remains of military persons according to Article 1, Paragraph 1, or for the transfer of the posthumous remains of

military persons according to Article 1, Paragraph 2 of this regulation shall be submitted to the regimental command, an equal or higher military command, or to the administration of the establishment in which the military person was serving or to which he was sent for service. With this request should be sent documents which prove the incurred expenses.

The superior of the military unit or establishment according to Paragraph 1 of this Article makes the decision about reimbursement.

Article 18.

Reimbursement of expenses anticipated by this regulation can be obtained if within the period of one year after the death of the military person the transfer of his posthumous remains is accomplished and the request for reimbursement of these expenses is submitted.

IV. Concluding Regulations

Article 19.

Unsettled claims for reimbursement of expenses for the transfer and burial of posthumous remains of military persons who died or were killed prior to the enactment of this regulation, shall be decided according to the directives of this code if they were submitted or will be submitted within the period of one year from the death of the military person. Requests submitted after this period shall not be taken into consideration.

Article 20.

The enactment of this regulation supersedes the instruction for the changing of decisions about reimbursement of expenses for the transfer of posthumous remains of military persons and members of the National Militia ("Official Circular of the FNRJ", No 41/53) and Declaration No 109 of 21 January 1955. (Sluzbeni veini List, No 2/55)

Article 21

This regulation becomes effective on the eighth day after its announcement in the "Official Circular of the FNRJ".

R. v. p. No 49
Belgrade, 6 July 1961

State Secretary for Matters of
National Defense
General-armije Ivan Gosnjak