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TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS
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EAST GERMANY

WEST GERMAN COMMENTARY ON GDR-CHURCH RELATIONS

Bonn DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German No 25, 16 Jun 78 p 15

[Article by Heinz Jochen: "Acquiescence Will Subside--The New Situation for the Church and Believers"]

[Text] Since the talk of 6 March this year, things have been somewhat in flux for the Christians in the GDR. A lot of uncertainty, however, continues.

The organist of a county church has sent out invitations for Bach's St. Matthew Passion. Showcases in the church, the paper of the church and the CDU paper too are advertising the event. As things are, however, it is the largest newspaper, the daily of the SED Bezirk Directorate that is being read in the families of the town and the kreis. As always, the bezirk paper refuses to carry a church advertisement. The Evangelical superintendent refers to the 6 March 1978 summit talk between the state and the church. A few days later he gets the notice he may advertise the St. Matthew Passion in the party paper.

A county minister, rated rather as conservative than "progressive," has been worrying for years about the day when the decision will be made about his daughter's advanced education. Her grades justify the hope she will be admitted to the extended Oberschule (the secondary school following the 8-grade standard school). Yet members of the "Young Congregation," even if they belong to the state youth organization (FDJ) as the minister's daughter does, and especially children of ministers, have thus far reached their high school graduation only via laborious educational detours.

No Longer a Reaction from Spite

In the early summer 1978 this minister's daughter is admitted to the extended Oberschule--seemingly without any problem. Asked what circumstances there were that would explain this favorable decision by the authorities, the minister says: She was admitted because, first, her performance record was good enough for it, second, the family has been living in the community for 15 years (people thus know each other), third, the director--in case he had trouble deciding it himself--could if need be rely on the opinions

submitted by several teachers and, fourth, the church had, after all, been defined as an integral part of this society in the talk (meeting of the State Council with the Evangelical Church Association).

An elderly church goer, who regularly watches ARD's "Word for Sunday" program, during a church holiday spots her bishop on GDR television and listens to a religious statement from him over the very channel which up to now would disseminate atheistic Marxism as the only valid social world-outlook. Not that Christian preaching ever was forbidden in eastern Germany. Prayer and devotional services always have been broadcast--continuing radio traditions of pre-GDR days. But now Christianity is permitted a display on the screen it never had before, since the GDR is now also transmitting TV programs.

The Christian in socialist Germany, whom the state ideology has doomed to perish, has thus far been living with the feeling that, as far as the state is concerned, he was not supposed to exist any longer. The sermons were coming out of one's own coffin which had been built (by the party) long ago. This feeling has made ministers and observant Christians acquiesce in many social hardships, as it also kept alert their spiritual, religious will to survive. The elderly church goer now finds in front of the TV screen the Evangelical bishop confirming to her on a state-controlled program that religious faith could not have been so very wrong even as far as the state is concerned. The socialist state allows for Christian faith as a legitimate social attitude. A spiritual reaction from spite is no longer necessary for being a Christian in the GDR.

Western readers may not find much that is newsworthy in the situations referred to. One may also make the point that there is a long way from a talk on the state level to local conditions and that things are not everywhere as satisfactory as in the two above-mentioned examples. In various cases an outspoken discrimination against individual Christian believers or whole families of ministers may now come to an end. Perhaps that personal hardships are to be avoided generally in the future.

One minister reports all problems on the kreis level have been solved in favor of the church since 6 March 1978--as long as a reference to the talk was made. Such a positive result, to be sure, may have come from temporary uncertainties on the intermediate administrative levels. It normally takes some time for official standards in conduct to penetrate to, and become practicable at, the lower governmental levels.

For the status quo socialist society grants to church activities continues unchanged. An atheistic world-outlook will continue as the state ideology of the GDR. And you have to share this ideology if you want to play an important role in the further development of this society. What can be said is that legally embracing the church and Christianity has now been publicly accepted--and that is all. It seems encouraging to some, while others fear that local congregational problems will in the future be covered up by some "deal between the church executive and the party leadership."

"Progressive" ministers merely find themselves confirmed in what they have always claimed about this state, that it granted equal social status to Christians as to Marxists. Now they feel they have to add to this, however, that their conservative colleagues' reaction is all the more "reactionary." A conservative superintendent demonstratively resigned from the Berlin-Brandenburg church executive. Those conservative clergy deplore that their superiors have taken the "Hungarian road," that is, accommodated themselves with the state at the expense of local church work and agreed to the church-state status in order to become finally fit for society in the red state. And the reply from the "progressives" to that is that it could once again be clearly seen by this that the "reactionaries" among the clergy were the ones who ultimately prevented the state-church climate from improving--whereby they would probably also undercut any positive effects the talk could have otherwise had on practical local affairs.

Political opposition is likely to have found always an open ear among the conservative clergy. There is no denying that the church has granted some sort of asylum to many a critic of the regime or a victim of government policy who no longer could get any hearing anywhere else in GDR society. There is simply no other organization in this society that may exist and work outside the official party line.

In accepting the church now as an integral part of its society--and in being ready for private consequences resulting from it--the state not only expects political loyalty from the church, it actually presupposes it for each clergyman. You need to be no prophet to see in this a handle for future differences--for a possibility of exercising pressure on the heads of the church. That this will lead to a split in the church--as some who sit in the middle are worried it might--is doubtful.

The citizens' internal alienation from Christianity and religion in general is only in accordance with the external social isolation of the minister and of the church. While political "reaction" may continue to find some feeding ground in the GDR, a conservative clerical position remains an individual matter. Even as an accepted social institution the church will not be able to change anything in that status quo. A conservative counter-church--however willing it may be for being politically in the opposition--lacks a community as a possible base. And even an internal split--as it happened, for instance, in the Evangelical churches of Hungary, between "pietists" and church authorities--would be dangerous, if not fatal, for the overall situation in which the church finds itself in the GDR.

Brightening Zones of Obscurity

Those who ecclesiastically are in the middle are pondering whether the state might not have the intention of causing a split by the talk and its effects. As a clearer motive, however, there appears the government's desire to clarify social obscurities. Presumably, the party has understood that revolutionary social processes in the GDR were encouraged less by economic than

by extraeconomic factors. Since socially the church was not present, opposition of all sorts could look for asylum in the church. Some who could get no hearing anywhere else were at least listened to and taken seriously in the church.

Some ministers too, feeling more and more isolated and not being allowed to participate anywhere in society, no longer finding any peers and seeing his congregation running away from them, were glad to take charge of asylum seekers--without absolutely identifying with them. They themselves would feel good about being listened to by someone and taken seriously. Thus the government, by means of the talk, would for one thing have confirmed an existing social reality, accepted a church which existed in any case. And then again it had had no other alternative in coming to grips with that uncontrolled catacomb but to place it into social daylight. An accepted church would be more cautious, would not want to risk the recognition received--and would help reduce that uncontrolled zone of unrest.

A state desiring international respect and seeking to satisfy its citizens' needs as much as possible--for which it needs a more quiet overall situation than is found right at this time--has talked with a church that is having trouble with a number of organizational and private problems. This talk and its consequences restrain some universal ideological claims raised by the state, but they also restrain the church in its leeway for opposition because its catacomb status has been raised to become socially and publicly visible.

Both sides can be benefited or hurt by the arrangement. New boundaries have been set for the church in so far as it regarded itself as a refuge for the "insulted and injured" of this society and expected its own survival from such a function. But significant burdens and obstacles have been taken away from it in so far as it sees its own future in preaching the gospel. It has become less risky, politically and socially, to be a Christian in the GDR.

5885

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

SIGNIFICANCE OF STATE-PROTESTANT CHURCH MEETING FOR CATHOLICS

East Berlin BEGEGNUNG in German Vol 18 No 5, May 78 pp 2-3

[Editorial signed "HG" (Hubertus Guske, BEGEGNUNG editor-in-chief): The Sixth of March and the Catholics"]

[Text] There is still a great deal of discussion about 6 March 1978, and most likely it will continue for a long time. The events of that day made a deep impression upon the consciousness of Christians and churches in the GDR and a long-term positive effect can be predicted. This would be useful for the development of our socialist society, for the welfare of Christians in this society, and for the fulfillment of the mission of the churches.

On that memorable day the first visit occurred of the executive committee of the Conference of the Protestant Church Leadership in the GDR with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. Nationally and internationally it received a great deal of attention. The response in our republic, particularly among Protestant Christians, to the basic positions of the state and the Protestant churches in major political questions of our time, as presented in the report to the press concerning the meeting, was considerable and positive, and satisfaction was also expressed that several pertinent questions were discussed or channeled toward a solution.

Since 6 March, mass media in Western countries have not been able to ignore the fact that relations between Protestant churches in the GDR and the socialist state are increasingly marked by objectivity, trust, and frankness. "Oppression" of churches and Christians in our republic exists only in the imagination of remaining cold warriors. And if a paper like the upper middleclass FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG (FRG) believes that since 6 March "a change has been noticed in the past policy of party and state toward the churches in the GDR," it is only a concession that past national policy in church matters has been misjudged, because no "change" can be ascertained, only continuity.

Although only representatives of Protestant churches in the GDR were sitting at the roundtable in the office building of the Council of State, this

meeting with the highest representatives of the working class party and the state is also of great significance for the Catholic Church and for all Catholics in our country. Certainly, Erich Honecker did not speak exclusively about Protestant churches and Christians but about churches and Christians in general; therefore, it includes Catholics. This indicates that the remarks by the chairman of the Council of State are of fundamental significance and of equal validity for all churches in our country. Most of the Catholics in the GDR are interpreting 6 March in this manner.

It also definitely affects the position on fundamental political questions of our time; no church can remain silent or deaf in this respect. Erich Honecker expressed special appreciation for the involvement of churches in the effort for peace and the great significance of its contributions toward ending the arms race, the ban on weapons of mass destruction, particularly the neutron bomb, and he remarked that the churches might consider disarmament another area for continued active participation.

Among Protestant churches in the GDR, there are also many initiatives and actions which are in support of the demand by nations for disarmament and peace. Among Catholics all over the world eagerness for a peaceful world without weapons of mass destruction is also increasing. Frequent, imploring admonitions by the Pope, the unmistakable disarmament memorandum by the Holy See, protests by entire bishop's conferences against the American neutron bomb, similar actions by PAX CHRISTI and the Berlin Conference--all these things and many other initiatives by Catholics for peace and justice in the world are also of valuable benefit to Catholics in the GDR as they make their own decisions in the service of peace. Consequently, all Catholics in our republic know that they are included in Erich Honecker's appreciation of Christian work for peace, which takes on many forms. It certainly includes also the coworkers of the Berlin Conference who are using the great opportunities offered by our socialist state for effective work for peace and for successfully spreading it beyond the borders of the GDR.

In addition, Erich Honecker's expression of his appreciation for humanitarian aid by churches to needy nations engaged in a struggle for liberation certainly includes also the kind of assistance which is administered by Catholic Bishops through their undertaking "Need in the World." Furthermore, if the chairman of the Council of State is also promising generous support in the future for the diaconal work of churches, Catholic charitable institutions in the GDR--at any rate, approximately 40 hospitals and almost 170 children's homes, homes for the aged, and convalescent centers--are certainly included.

After all, the following statement by Erich Honecker demands general acceptance, "that our socialist society offer security and protection to every citizen, regardless of age and sex, ideology and religious confession," and "equal rights and equal respect for all citizens" represent a binding norm in our society, and that "freedom of the practice of religion be constitutionally guaranteed and safeguarded, under clear separation of state and church." And Marxist Honecker adds: "We are showing a great deal of understanding in this matter and we are determined to keep it that way."

Essentially, nothing new has been presented; however, it is good that those statements were once again formulated authentically and clearly. Nevertheless, not only rights of churches and Christians should be derived from these statements. These things are of less importance, since a Christian's first concerns are his social obligations if he wants to follow Jesus. The fulfillment of fundamental human and Christian duties, however, is much easier in a socialist state, where humanitarianism is definitely in the foreground.

Erich Honecker talked about the imperturbable course of growth, well-being and stability in the GDR, and he said: "Today and in the future, there will be many opportunities for churches as churches within socialism to take part in working toward these deeply humanistic goals. We are proceeding from the participation of all citizens in the work of socialism, which is in the interest of society as well as in the interest of the individual." This represents a renewed invitation to churches and Christians to actively work within society and to contribute to society. Catholics, too, cannot ignore or reject this request. It was demonstrated, for instance, by Catholics of Eichfeld, who made use of the favorable opportunities within socialism by raising the economic and social level in their own area, which at one time was underdeveloped. In the process, these Catholics remained faithful members of the church even within socialism.

In the presence of Erich Honecker, Bishop Schoenherr formulated his views in the following manner: The Christian understands his existence as a citizen not only, "as someone who observes existing laws merely formally, but who knows that because of his faith he is coresponsible for the whole as well as for the individual and his relationship toward the whole." The logic of this important statement of the pastoral synod of jurisdictional districts in the GDR can also serve Catholics in our country as a guideline for their effectiveness in a socialist society.

The meeting of 6 March 1978 will be the cause of many more deliberations in the churches of the GDR, including the Catholic Church. The discussion in congregations is continuing. One thing, however, is already certain: The remarks by the chairman of the Council of State further increased the trust of many Christians in our socialist state and they have given new impulses to social activities by church circles in preparation for the 30 anniversary of our republic.

8991
CSO: 2300

HUNGARY

GDR REPORT ON RESULTS OF APRIL CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

East Berlin HORIZONT in German Vol 23 No 11, 1978 signed to press 29 May 78 p 10

[Article by Hannelore Hegyi: "'Half Time Assessment' Between Two Party congresses"]

[Text] Now that the approximately 850,000 members of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party have carefully studied the most recent resolution of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, "On the Work Performed since the 11th Party Congress and the Party's Tasks", during the past four weeks, the party organizations and leadership bodies throughout the country are currently going ahead, with the job of deriving concrete conclusions therefrom for their immediate areas and putting them into effect, step by step. Task forces were formed for this purpose--in the Csepel combined iron and metal works, for example--which were to submit their detailed proposals to the party and plant leadership bodies within very short periods of time and to begin to carry them out.

Problems That Concern Everyone

The Central Committee meeting of 19 and 20 April aroused unusually lively interest among the Hungarian population that extended beyond the framework of the Party. That meeting dealt with problems and made decisions which affect the daily life of each individual citizen. The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party made a "half-time assessment," so to speak, between two party congresses. It examined the questions as to which of the decisions made at the 11th Party Congress in March 1975 had already been put into effect, which problems had to be tackled even more energetically than before and where the main emphasis should be placed in the work between now and the 12th Party Congress.

The communique and the resolution of the Central Committee plenary session testify to a very realistic, extremely critical and, at the same time, justifiably optimistic assessment of the situation in Hungarian People's Republic. Thus, the Central Committee determined that "all the necessary conditions are present, or are continuously being created, to make it possible to put the resolutions of the 11th Party Congress into effect

with good results", since the Hungarian people--from the working class to the cooperative farmers to the intelligentsia--"are seeking to put the Party's resolutions into effect, in political harmony, through intensified, fervid activity".

The resolution of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party in its even sections touches on all areas of political and social life in the Hungarian People's Republic: foreign and domestic policy, economic development work, the standard of living and the social-political tasks, ideology and education, concerns within the Party and the Party's international activities. In addition to an analysis of the present state of development, problems that still have to be solved in each of these sections are discussed thoroughly.

Thus, further strengthening of Hungary's alliance and its friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist nations is enunciated as the basic task of foreign policy. The principal foreign-policy objective of the Hungarian People's Republic, which has been able to establish diplomatic relations with 18 additional countries since the last party congress and thus maintains such relations with 122 countries at present, is to protect and consolidate peace, with the struggle to bring the armaments race to a close, for the continuation of the SALT II negotiations and against the production of neutron bombs and stationing them in western Europe being mentioned as the most burning problems.

40,000 Honorary Supervisors

The stable domestic political situation, the secure foundation for which is provided by the alliance between workers and farmers and which is also reflected in the "systematized relationship between church and state", among other things, is noted by the full assembly. The party regards the further development of socialist democracy as important to the same extent it always has been, and the party organizations are called upon to act consistently against misuse or violation of it. The full assembly placed similar emphasis on a higher level of guidance and management of governmental bodies and the modernization, or better coordination, of party, state and popular supervision. At present, 40,000 citizens as representatives of the people are performing unpaid supervision. The full assembly paid special tribute to their responsible and profitable work. Economic development work is the central point of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party's work. It probably fills every Hungarian citizen with satisfaction that in the first two years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1976-1980), which is running at present, it has been possible to fulfill, or nearly fulfill, the principal goals established for that period in all branches of the economy. As a result, the basis has been laid for another raising of the standard of living. However, every Hungarian worker also feels himself to be appealed to, at the same time, when the full assembly of the Central Committee refers to three important tasks: increasing the efficiency and profitability of production;

employing investment funds more in accordance with plan and more profitably and overcoming the existing shortage of workign forces.

Social-Political Measures

Raising the standard of living systematically, supporting families with numerous children, which can be described as exemplary, and caring for older fellow-citizens are advances that are perceived by every Hungarian family. Since 1975, for example, 187,000 families have been able to move into newly-built apartments, and that was 20,000 more than the plan called for for that period of time. Nevertheless, the full assembly designated the housing problem as the "greatest social-political problem" since, as a result of the growing number of marriages (one Hungarian citizen out of two is younger than 30!) and the shifting of the labor force from the villages to the cities which is connected with the advancing industrialization, among other things, the number of persons looking for housing is increasing enormously. Therefore, the Central Committee will deliberate in regard to a new housing construction program for the next 15 years before this year is over. Furthermore, additional social-political measures for pensioners and families with numerous children were promised by the full assembly.

9258

CSO: 2300

EDUCATION TASKS AMONG NATIONAL MINORITIES DISCUSSED

Mother Tongue To Be Working Language of Schools

Budapest KOZNEVELES in Hungarian 19 May 78 pp 3, 4

[Article by Dr Janos Gosztonyi, state secretary for education: "Mother Tongue Is To Be the Working Language of Schools"]

[Text] As we reported earlier, the Ministry of Education, the National Education Institute, the national minority associations of Hungary and the Hungarian Education Association have jointly organized the first national conference of minority educators on the National Education Institute on 2-3 May. Following the opening speech by Dr Janos Gosztonyi, state secretary for education, current topics of our educational policy related to national minorities and future development tasks were discussed by Ferenc Stark, secretary of the Nationalities Education Committee. Mihaly Mandics, general secretary of the Democratic Association of Southern Slavs in Hungary summarized, in the name of all of the national minority associations, the role and task of the national minority associations in carrying out our educational policy on the education of minorities. Following this presentation, Jozsef Hlavacs, head of the nationalities department of the National Education Institute outlined the guiding principles of the conceptual development of national minority education.

On the second day of the conference the participants, (representatives of the county departments of education, school principals, school inspectors, language teachers met in the various nationality sections. In our selection we present slightly abridged versions of the addresses heard at the conference.

This is the first time in the history of the education of national minorities in our country that a conference on such a level and with such a composition of participants has taken place. We chose this format in the interest of the conceptual modernization and development of our work, so that we could discuss the tasks of the next few years with those directly concerned: the specialists of day-to-day school practice.

An important stage has been reached in the development of the education of national minorities. In the process of building a developed socialist society, we created the material conditions required for a more successful role of education, and schools in particular, in providing for the needs of the nationalities. The demands related to minority education have increased substantially in recent years. In 10 years, the number of students enrolled in nursery schools, grade schools and high schools for national minorities increased by almost 15,000; the number of schools and teachers also went up.

The source of our successes thus far, and at the same time the guarantee of our future progress lies in the positive change in attitudes of our entire society relative to the nationalities question. The press, radio and television report on the life of nationalities more and more frequently. Prejudices inherited from the past are disappearing from public opinion. The principle of our party policy declaring that the qualifications of any citizen of our country, no matter what nationality he belongs to, can only be based on his work and his fidelity to the cause of socialism, is gradually becoming a reality in day-to-day practice. Thus, we can and we should step forward from a higher stage of development. This is what we are directed to do by the 10 January resolution of the Political Committee of our party which approves the correct practice of recent years and sets out the directions for the coming years.

One of the important goals of our nationalities policy is to insure equal opportunity in education. In this regard, the schools have a prominent role to play. I would like to emphasize that one of the most important conditions of the survival and development of nationalities is modern education, both organizationally and contextually.

Thus, it is no accident that the Political Committee gave a thorough analysis of the situation of the education of nationalities. The fulfillment of its resolution is the task of all of us. One of the goals of our conference is to find the correct way to accomplish this. The national minority schools form an organic part of our school system. They are also subjected to increasing demands by the development of education. It is well-known that, starting from the end of the decade, these schools will also teach students on the basis of new instruction programs, syllabuses and extra-curricular educational plans. We consider it extremely important to increase the role of the native tongue within the complex process of a more effective moral, political and philosophical education and as an organic part of this education. Education aimed at healthy self-esteem of national minorities must be more successful in interesting the love for the culture and traditions of minorities.

We must pay more attention than before to the teaching of spoken languages and to making the native tongue the real working language of schools. We must prepare for this task. Leaders and those preparing policies will be presented many tasks when the new documents come into effect, but I would emphasize that in fulfilling these plans the decisive role is yours. However good the instruction programs, textbooks and modern teaching aids, without creative work in a socialist spirit on the part of teachers we cannot achieve our results. This is a basic truth and we have said it many times. In your case it becomes especially important, because you must be the driving force behind education aimed at strengthening of the national self-esteem of minorities. Your everyday task is to educate knowledgeable youngsters for our country who are raised in the spirit of socialism and who can use their rights, including their rights as national minorities, but they are also capable of carrying out their duties.

We know that the burdens of teachers in national minority schools are greater than usual. However, permit us to ask you to accept the increased burden and heavier workload, both in school and after school. We would like you take part in cultural activities organized by the association, and to help in the selection of students most suited for advanced studies. The results will show that it is worth the effort.

Through your educational work in the schools and through a wide range of social activity you will most certainly contribute to the deepening of the friendship between peoples and to the development of relations in many areas. We can only agree with the statement of the most recent national committee meetings of the association of national minorities to the effect that the population of the national minorities identifies with the policies of the party, they work whole-heartedly on the building of the advanced socialist society, and that they are ready to assume the role of a bridge between socialist countries.

The Ministry of Education considers it very important to provide for an accelerated development of the conditions relating to personnel and equipment needed for the education of national minorities. In assuring these conditions in the past, we did not start from census data; instead, we estimated the population of national minorities on the basis of expected needs and gradually increasing requirements. Our impression is, probably you will agree, that part of the national minority population does not always fully use the opportunities open to them.

A great deal depends on the work of local authorities, councils, school principals and teachers, especially on their attitudes relative to the nationality question. There are occasional local leaders, although they are few and far between, who act in an incorrect manner and cause some reluctance by their inconsiderate actions. We do have such examples. It is our common interest and a common task to change this; I might also say that acquaintance with our nationalities policy and the carry out of that policy is the duty of each of us on every level. Those acting in a contrary fashion are breaking our laws.

The two day's work ahead of us is especially important because we organized this conference in the same year when the congresses of the national minority associations are going to take place. These congresses will be important events of our domestic politics and we are certain that problems of education will play a role in the work of those gatherings which is fully commensurate with their significance. I believe that by organizing this conference we contributed to the thorough preparation of the congresses, and that we can move forward in carrying out the policy of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party on nationalities in the area of education.

School Is Basic Nationalities' Institution Culture

Budapest KOZNEVELLES in Hungarian 19 May 78 p 5

[Condensed version of speech by Ferenc Stark, secretary of the Committee on the Education of Nationalities at the conference of national minority educators, in Budapest, 2-3 May]

[Text] The principles of our party regarding the policy on minorities have been clear since the liberation; they are Marxist-Leninist principles. It must be emphasized, however, that although there have been some inconsistencies and mistakes leading to justified grievances in the practices of the past thirty years, our efforts directed at the correct implementation of these principles bore fruit. Our nationalities policy as applied today enjoy the support and backing of the national minority population, and it forces even our ideological adversaries and political opponents to concede its merits. (The most recent example of this was provided by the Belgrade conference.)

It is becoming clearer every day that the conditions for equal rights enjoyed by national minorities are created by building an advanced socialist society. It is our duty to coordinate our activities aimed at further progress in the most important area relative to the fullest development of the life of national minorities, i.e., in the area of the education of national minorities.

The restatement of the goals and tasks of national minority education, the creation of the Nationalities Department within the National Education Institute, the formulation of documents regarding the education of nationalities, the introduction of the nationality allowance, the incorporation of the training of national minority teachers and nursery school attendants into the system of special colleges, the reduction of class size limitations, the start of nursery school attendant training at the high school level, the start of the manufacturing of information carriers and the accomplishments of text book publishing, which boils down to 183 new textbooks in 8 years, are all events of the past few years which we consider very important. After the formation of the Ministry of Education we created the Committee on the Education of National Minorities in order to improve coordination of direction.

The total nursery school, grade and high school enrollment in national minority education was 22,332 in 1968. The number today is almost 37,000. An

increase of 15,000 students is certainly remarkable in view of the small percentage of national minorities in Hungary.

The role of nursery schools has increased in relation to school preparation, and so did the role of national minority activities. The importance of that aspect of nursery school education which is directed at the strengthening and systematization of the linguistic base acquired at home, and starting the process leading to the acquisition of the common language of educated people which will be accomplished later in school, has increased. This is why it is necessary to keep up the accelerated pace of development of the network of national minority nursery schools and to expand it as fully as possible. The number of national minority nursery schools has trebled since 1968, enrollment increased by a factor of 4.4, the number of nursery school teachers increased fivefold, and one half of the entering students of the national minority schools have had some linguistic preparation in nursery schools. This is why we formulated the materials of the 1 year kindergarten course for children that have not had nursery school experience, in the languages of all of the national minorities, in addition to encouraging the development of the nursery school network.

The most important institution of the educational system in Hungary is the grade school, and that of national minorities is the bilingual grade school. The present total enrollment of 2,012 amounts to just 7 percent of grade school students participating in national minority education. We want to improve this percentage very much. Thus, most of the aforementioned large increase in enrollments was due, in addition to nursery schools, to schools which teach the languages of minorities as one of the subjects. Progress in relation to the various national minorities is far from uniform. The number of participants in German and Slovak language courses increased significantly, but there is some stagnation in schools which teach Roman and Southern Slavic languages.

The movement from agriculture into industry, and from village to the cities has also accelerated among the national minorities. This further complicates the problem of providing educational services for national minorities, since the needs are more dispersed than before, or they may be reduced as a result of a change in linguistic surroundings. In this new setting our goal is to create modern forms of national minority culture, often termed an urban cultural background, which can insure the preservation and development of the traditions, culture and language of national minorities.

In recent years it has been said that the so-called language teaching schools, with their small number of classes in the national minority language, do not serve the needs of the education of national minorities very effectively. However, until we create the educational conditions relative to personnel and equipment which are required for the operation of bilingual schools, we are not in a position to pass judgment on this form of education.

The attitudes of the parents play a very significant role in the development of the requirements regarding the education of national minorities. In some cases their indifference is due to insufficient knowledge on their part regarding the advantages of being bilingual. An investigation of the motives behind the decision of the parents to enroll their child in a national minority schools reveals, in the great majority of cases, that the reasons are emotional.

The success of national minority education depends, for the most part, on the work of the teachers. Among the questions related to teachers we consider the degree of their knowledge of the language the most important. This is why we consider the development of linguistic knowledge to be the primary task of continued education for national minority teachers. Also we need to raise the efficiency of courses given [in Hungary] with the help of neighbouring socialist countries and the GDR. Most of the teachers who are suitably qualified and know the language belong to the older generation, which makes the solution of this problem even more urgent. Thus, in order to insure systematic enrollments in institutes of education, we need the most precise information possible relative to the specialized needs of the schools.

The basic task of further development of the education of national minorities consists, in our view, in simultaneously satisfying two requirements: the school, being the most fundamental institution of the culture of nationalities, should help make young people a part of their national community by letting them learn about the fundamentals of their mother tongue and national culture, and at the same time, through its educational work, it should aim at helping the future generation become part of the society of socialist Hungary as national minority citizens.

The way to accomplish this is, without doubt, through the important goal of becoming bilingual. Thus, it is important to convince the national minority population of the importance of the social functions of bilingualism. At the same time, it is obvious that this purpose can only be accomplished through bilingual schools, or, according to recent terminology, schools with [a foreign] language of education. This is why we consider further expansion of the network of bilingual schools so important, and are working for this goal in the spirit of the Political Committee resolution.

The network of nationality education must be developed by taking into consideration the effects and directions of population movements. We think that development of institutions must be concentrated in those regional centers which are attracting national minority population as a result of regional economic factors. School districts must be drawn in a manner which is conducive to favorable enrollment conditions for the education of nationalities, and in cases where suitable linguistic conditions exist, bilingual education must be given a priority. Also, we must emphasize that successful education of nationalities must be insured even in villages with declining minority population, with especial attention to nursery schools and grade schools.

By continuously improving conditions relative to personnel and equipment we must demonstrate the values of bilingualism and dual culture by convincing educational achievements in minority educational institutions, and contribute to the requirements of our country relative to labor with knowledge of languages. These considerations must be taken into account in the modernization of the documentation of national minority education.

In order to insure regular supply of teachers, and with especial regard to the pairing of specialties and the needs for the combined training of teachers and public education specialists and resulting opportunities, there is a need for surveying the medium term personnel requirements in the field of national minority education. Admissions to colleges of education and awards of foreign scholarships must correspond to the results of this survey.

The development of national minority education in agreement with our political interests and existing needs demands that county and local authorities strive towards finding out about and working to satisfy the needs of national minority education in accordance with its significance, with thoroughness, and by constantly improving the conditions relative to personnel and equipment.

Language Is Life Source for People

Budapest KOZNEVELES in Hungarian 19 May 78 p 5

[Condensed version of speech by Mihaly Mandics, general secretary of the Democratic Association of Southern Slavs in Hungary, to the first national conference of national minority educators, held in Budapest, 2-3 May]

[Text] Our role and our goals are unequivocally defined by our existing by-laws declaring that we can make proposals and demand a hearing before any state, social or cooperative organization relative to the formulation or carrying out of measures which concern citizens belonging to national minorities. We provide specialized and methodological assistance to state and social organizations in carrying out their tasks related to nationalities policy, schools, public education and the preservation of popular customs.

From this educational reform we expect, first of all, an improvement of school work, both in teaching and education. Of course, this will require improved work in teaching. Obviously, this does not mean that there is no room for improvements in the working conditions of teachers, the organization and quality of the training and continuing education of teachers. What we do in this regard is done for our children out of our responsibility for the future.

"The education of nationalities forms the basis of all cultural activity by nationalities," says the publication entitled "In Many Languages, With One Will." "In other words, quality nationality education is a precondition for the preservation of nationalities." This is true, and it would be impossible to put the goals of the education of nationalities more concisely. The learning of the mother tongue on the highest possible level is the source of

culture and is, at the same time, a prerequisite for acquaintance with the culture of others.

Teaching of native languages is probably the most sensitive barometer of a country's nationalities policy. In our country the cause of the education of nationalities is in good hands. The efforts of our fellow workers active in this area are highly regarded by us, but in view of the seriousness of problems on the horizon we find further progress to be necessary. Education starts in the nursery schools, and if the work there is unsatisfactory, then the problems will be exacerbated later on. Thus, the quality of teachers matters a great deal in the teaching of the mother tongue. In national minority schools the personality of the teacher is even more important than elsewhere; this includes his outlook, education, his conduct, morality and character; and, last but not least, the degree of his self-esteem as a member of a nationality.

Fluency in two languages gives access to additional knowledge. We must absorb the rhythm and idioms of a living language. To what extent do the students of bilingual schools require this? Where and in what form should the added knowledge appear? What are the obstacles? Why is it that the correct principles and opportunities are not utilized? The reasons for these problems may be complex. I will mention a few of them. In many places the problem is not solved by permitting national minority classes with an enrollment as low as five students or, by the fact that due to the lack of applicants nannies are permitted to teach the mother tongue and still, there are no applicants. There are real problems in the areas of textbook supplies and distribution and after-school language classes. There are the problems of district boundaries in certain areas. There is the problem of jobs for graduates and the related question of foreign scholarships and placements, as well as the matter of schools where students from any district of the country may enroll. There are also problems in developing bilingual schools (e.g., Southern Slav schools in Hercegszanto, Dravasztara, Lakocsa, etc.).

Men of the Reform Age said: "Language is the source of life for a nation." Past history shows that the relationship between languages and nations, or peoples and languages, are changing with time. Even though the slogan mentioned may have been justified and useful, it became harmful later on. It seems reasonable to restate it as follows: "Language is one of the sources of life for a people." The cause of the language is the cause of the entire people, not just the experts of language. Its preservation, shaping and education demands a mobilization of much larger areas. The language reflects the qualities of the people which creates and uses it, innovates, forgets, improves or corrupts it. Thus, questions related to language can be regarded as fundamental only if they are never separated from the fundamental questions affecting the entire people.

Our Task: To Eliminate Disadvantages Due to Language

Budapest KOZNEVELES in Hungarian 19 May 78 p 5

[Condensed version of speech by Jozsef Hlavacs, head of the Nationalities Department of the National Institute of Education, at the first national conference of national minority educators, in Budapest, 2-3 May 78]

[Text] As a consequence of the Leninist nationalities policy of our party and state, the rights of nationalities guaranteed by the constitution and the party resolution on educational policy, the native language education provided by national minority institutions functioning as an organic part of the unified Hungarian educational system must be incorporated into the system of educational activities with a new content provided by the socialist schools.

The guiding principles of the development of national minority education place the main emphasis on the creation of a unified system of the socialist school, teaching and education. In all institutions of national minority education, the primary task is to strengthen the effectiveness of education and teaching in the native language. To this end, the conditions of minority education and teaching related to instruction plans, contents and personnel must be developed, a modernized system of documentation and educational aids must be insured, and a modern methodology of teaching must be worked out.

As a result of a more effective education the students must obtain a clear view of the conceptual content of citizenship, nationality and mother tongue, and of the fact that love for the Hungarian socialist fatherland, fidelity to one's country and the concept of duty arising from it, and patriotism do not necessarily exclude a knowledge and emotional attachment to a national minority. This is because within the psychological and emotional framework of socialist patriotism and the universal idea of proletarian internationalism, these two aspects form a natural and harmonic whole. In the education of nationalities we must stress that the concept of a harmonious and complete socialist personality implies a natural realization of belonging to a nation or nationality and an emotional attachment thereto. As a consequence, one of the normal requirements in the area of educational work by nationality schools and their activities aimed at the formation of personalities must be the formulation of an awareness of nationality with a socialist content. Students must know more about their nationality, about other nationalities living in their country, and their mother nations living in fraternal socialist countries. They must acquire a wider knowledge of the internationalist friendship between these countries and ours, their extensive relations, cooperation, and their cooperative efforts. They should know the history and cultural traditions of their nationalities, and the value and place of those traditions within Hungarian culture. They should be aware of the usefulness, both for the individual and society, of bilingual knowledge accessible for the nationalities, and the harmony between their opportunities and the needs and requirements of the entire society.

Knowledge of the native language varies, both in quantity and quality, among nationality students entering various schools. Therefore, the development and application of instruction plans, teaching aids and methods the development and application of instruction plans, teaching aids and methods must take into account the linguistic level of students entering school. All workers of the nationality institutions must be aware of the fact that nationality children and students belong to the nationalities both within the language classes and outside of them. As a result, the nationality education of students in national minority nursery schools, grade and high schools is a collective task for the leadership and the entire personnel.

In the process of revitalizing national minority education the emphasis is on the development of the content and form of the teaching and learning process. The chief precondition for this is special and linguistic knowledge on the part of teachers which is suitable for the increased demands, and the development of modern educational attitudes and practices. This is why the development and improved efficiency of the regularity, organization and content of centralized and regional retraining programs, and the preparation of national minority teachers for the acceptance and realization of the documents detailing the new instruction plans, are so necessary.

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HUNGARY

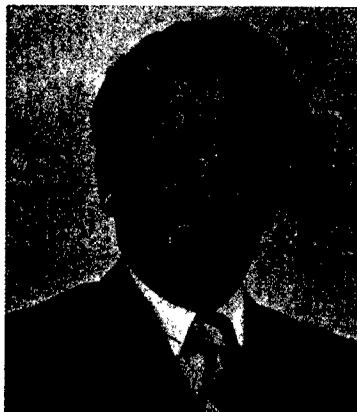
BIOGRAPHY OF AVIATION OFFICIAL GIVEN

Budapest REPUBLIC in Hungarian No 5, May 78 p 5

[Biography of Jozsef Fazekas]

[Text] At the Ferihegy Airport, the airplanes of the various countries come and go. The air is constantly vibrating from the ear-splitting roar. Jozsef Fazekas, first deputy managing director of the Hungarian Air Transport Enterprise, lives and works in this atmosphere every day. First of all his sphere of work includes operations, navigation and enterprise development. It is not a small task, but it must be done. He sees with gratification that the matters are going in their regular groove and with his heart and soul he is working to make Budapest Airport in the near future one of Europe's most modern airstops.

When we congratulated him on his high international decoration he spoke with direct words what he did alone or with others over a quarter of a century for Hungarian air flight. He came to flying for the first time in 1951 in the flight



Jozsef Fazekas

engineering faculty of the Budapest Technical University. The University had close relations with the Post flying club, and they regularly went out to the Sar airfield to operate. After these initial steps and the completion of his university work, he went into military and then civil flying. He worked at the MEM RSZ [Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry's Aviation Service], and he worked as deck engineer on IL-18's for MALEV [Hungarian Air Transport Enterprise].

Many years have passed since then, but his conviction grew that flying should be begun with sport flying. And his life too demonstrated this. He turned more and more to sport flying. In the various areas of economic life where he worked, flying was always closest to his heart.

He built up good relations first of all with the MHSZ [Sport Federation for Home Defense]. He provided the main incentive for the idea that led the MEM RSZ to accept the role of patron for the Szekszard Club, which was struggling with serious material difficulties. He also participated in the establishment of the Gemenc Cup.

He is a member of the Szekszard flying club and lifetime member of the IMRK [Youth and Agricultural Workers Flying Club]. In response to his work, they established, through the MEM RSZ, the Kaposvar and last year the MHSZ MALEV flying and parachute clubs. He helped promote the closest friendly cooperation at the Nyiregyhaz airfield among the airplane organs. His activities were recognized by his designation as Outstanding Worker of Air Transport and the award of the gold medal Merit of Service for the Country and twice with silver medals for the Work Merit Award. These were "crowned" by this year's grant of the Paul Tissandier Diploma.

Jozsef Farkas is still active. He is working on making an appropriate flying technique in Hungary be available as soon as possible to clubs and young people. His own area of work assures him all the more that the education of cadre recruits must be in clubs, where they should be given good technical preparation and the spirit to adhere to flying. The future depends on the education of cadre recruits. And Jozsef Farkas still wants to do a great deal for this future. We hope that he will succeed!

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HUNGARY

ARMY LOGISTICS' DUTIES, OPERATIONS DESCRIBED

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 18 May 78 p 5

[Article by Andras B. Balint: "Logistics — in Peace"]

[Text] The layman can easily believe that the expression logistic service merely means feeding an army, supplying it with food. But the concept is much broader, outside of feeding it also includes four other provisioning branches.

— "Indeed, one of our most important tasks is feeding," says Dr Jozsef Kajdi, lieutenant colonel, a co-worker in the Ministry of Defense. We must provide high calorie and zesty food for young developing men, for enlisted men who perform hard service."

— "To improve the food of the enlisted men we have gradually introduced the two-menu system — let everyone select according to his taste. We have mechanized and remodelled the old kitchens, and where possible we have set up self-service dining rooms. In more and more places, supper is served buffet style. The soldier receives script money, and using this, as he allots it, he orders what he wants.

Twice Weekly

— "Health service also belongs to logistics. We have made significant advances both in basic provisions and in hospital and sanatorium service. In barracks and garrisons, there are well-equipped general medical specialist offices for sick soldiers."

— "In recent decades there has been a great deal of debate over the dress of the soldiers. Is it modern, is it comfortable? We also have been intensively developing clothing services over the past 10 years. The basic principle of dress is layered clothing. Street uniforms are appropriate, work uniforms are to the purpose. They are made of strong, durable materials. Twice weekly changes of linen are becoming more and more general, and in some barracks we have introduced linen change as everyone wishes. We would like to introduce changes according to personal wishes, but this is hindered by the fact that

our laundry facilities are limited, and in a day or two we are unable to launder the tremendous volume of soiled clothes. In this respect, we too have to go to the Patyolat laundry. But the end of the year, apparently, two new laundries will be ready, and these may ease the situation somewhat."

— "We are also experimenting with new types of clothing. The laced boot is too heavy, and the soldiers are asking for lighter ones for summer — we are trying to help. We want to have shirts made that are broader than the present ones, as well as light street jackets with more modern lines. The form of the officer's uniform is accepted, but the material ought to be improved."

— "A task of logistics service is to acquire various kinds of fuels and distribute them, as well as to organize troop and materials movements. But since these tasks are not closely related to the living conditions of the soldiers, let us not speak about them now. Let us merely note that every year each unmarried soldier receives 4 free railway or bus tickets, while the married ones receive 24, and therefore the latter can travel home free every time they go."

Personal Property

The Szekesfehervar barracks do not belong among the hypermodern ones, but it cannot be called obsolete either. To put it that way, it is living a life of constant change and improvement. Some of its buildings were renovated recently, several years ago they finished a new kitchen and dining room, and soon the living quarters will be completely reconstructed.

— "I believe that our soldiers can be satisfied with their provisions," said Colonel Kalman Czetenyi. "We too have introduced the two-menu system, changes of clothes according to personal desire, regular medical service, and in the future we shall try also to make the area more friendly and comfortable. Among several hundred men there will always be some unsatisfied ones, who do not like the food, do not like this or that, but they are in the minority."

Together with Lieutenant Laszlo Katona, who is in charge of uniform service, we took a look at the huge clothing depots. The entering soldiers can choose here from among 92 sizes. Whoever wishes to change uniform after service and training can do so but first he must bathe. The times are gone when soldiers could shower only once a week. Now two showers a week are compulsory.

— "The practice uniform, dress, sneakers, socks and street uniform, which we give, are the soldier's personal property," explained the lieutenant. "Therefore, if someone takes care of his belongings, he can also use these at home after 2 years."

In the health section, our guide is Istvan Hullam, first aid station commander. He shows the office, the dental office, dental X-ray, the short wave and sol-lux treatment booths, the sick bays, where 16 patients can be placed at one time.

— "most of them come with cuts and skin complaints, and with colds and influenza. Among the officers, very many suffer from heart and circulatory ailments, some of them are also unsatisfied with their digestive organs and their nerves. This can be related to their heavy burdens and unusual mode of life..."

In the kitchen, the dinner is bubbling in huge cauldrons.

"What is on the menu today?"

Ferenc Nemeth, the chef, replies:

"Chicken soup, braised pork with egg drops, apples. Since it is Wednesday today, there is no choice, but there is on all other days of the week. Yesterday, for example, in addition to cauliflower soup, we had roast beef or potato paprika with sausage. For breakfast we sometimes have cacao, sometimes milk, and sometimes tea with rum along with salami, butter and jam. Sometimes we also have boiled sausage. The supper is always something hot, for the soldiers demand this."

As Long as the Money Lasts

Some of them are already coming for dinner. They are hurrying for at noon they go on guard duty.

— "The food is good. You'll be stuffed if you have the patience to go through the whole menu," said the soldier Szabo, laughing. "Sometimes we can even taste home-cooked food in our mouths. And if someone still did not have enough, he can go to the buffet or the club, he can eat and drink as long as what he has coming lasts. But I won't be going for long now, I have 42 days left, and then — home."

— "It is the goal of the logistics service to have the soldiers feel well in the army, live in cultured circumstances, so that they may perform their difficult services with high level provisions," says Lieutenant Colonel Kajdi in the ministry. "We know we still have a lot to do. We are trying to see to it that there will be conditions prevailing everywhere like at Szekesfehervar."

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HUNGARY

INNOVATIONS IN MILITARY INCREASE

Budapest NEPHADSEREG in Hungarian 13 May 78 p 2

[Article by Mrs. Nemet Zsalako: "Successes in the Innovation Movement"]

[Text] Our Army has achieved outstanding results in the field of the innovation movement, we heard not long ago at a conference in which the participants evaluated the 1977 innovation competitions of the Hungarian Army. In comparison to the year before, the number of innovations submitted increased by 40 percent, and the number of innovations approved by 46 percent. From among these, we used 66 percent more than in 1976. The number of useful results increased by 88



percent, and of used innovations by 40 percent. The jump in the increase can be explained primarily by the rise in the number of participants in the innovation movement. And that last year the innovation movement had economic results unparalleled in the past 15 years can be attributed to the increasingly great volume of innovations that were worked out and used.

After the central conference, they also discussed the results of the movement at the Army commands, and at the Ministry of Defense organs and institutes. Among them, we visited the innovation conference of the Armor and Vehicle Technical Service of the Hungarian People's Army. In the presidium sat representatives of the Group Directorate for Development of Military Technology

of the MNVK [General Staff of the Hungarian People's Army]. Present at the conference were the commands and innovation commissioners of the institutes, bases, and operations subordinate to the directorate, delegates of the party, KISZ [Communist Youth Federation] and of the trade unions, as well as representatives from the technical services of the divisions. It was stated that the number of innovations submitted, approved and used increased significantly in the innovation competitions of the directorate and subordinate organs.

Following on the opening talk by Istvan Sipula, major general and chief of the Armor and Vehicle Technical Service, the delegates of bases and operations subordinate to the directorate, and representatives of the invited divisions gave account of their experiences in their own fields of specialty.

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ROMANIA

HEALTH SERVICES IN ARMED FORCES DISCUSSED

Bucharest REVISTA SANITARA MILITARA in Romanian No 1, Jan-Feb-Mar 78
pp 3-10

/Article by Lt Get Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Higher Political Council of the Armed Forces/

/Text/ The period we are going through now is engraved in the modern history of Romania as the richest in achievements. Marked by the 9th, 10th and 11th party congresses and by three national party conferences, this period, characterized by unprecedented basic changes in all areas of activity, bears the imprint of the powerful personality of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, recently honored by the entire nation with splendid appreciation and love on his 60th birthday and more than 45 years of revolutionary activity.

Embodying the most beautiful virtues of the Romanian people, the spirit of struggle and creation of the working class, wisdom, boldness and vision belonging to a consistently revolutionary leader, through his tireless and exemplary theoretical and practical activity Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has vitalized all of Romania's political, economic and social life and has instilled a deeply innovative spirit in all areas. The original, daring and inestimably valuable ideas with which he has enriched the heritage of revolutionary thought have also grandly shaped the features of the new historical stage we are going through, paths of sustained progress on the way to creating the multilaterally developed socialist society, consolidating independence and national sovereignty and strengthening the country's defense capability.

Characterized by a profound humanism, the policy of the Romanian Communist Party, clearly expressed in the documents adopted by the 11th party congress as well as decisions of the December 1977

National Conference, places man and his needs in the center of it. Fulfillment of the tasks for the even more accelerated development of the economy and science, education and culture is intended to ensure better and better working and living conditions for all the people, who are committed with all their forces to the job of raising the country to new heights of progress and civilization. A graphic example in this regard is the program for the more accentuated rise in the population's standard of living during this five-year plan. Achievements of the first two years of the five-year plan and the resources obtained by reducing the cost of investments as well as material production costs have permitted allocating 40 billion lei for an additional rise in salaries. On this basis, the real salaries of all categories of working people began to rise gradually starting last year, so that by 1980 this should increase an average of more than 32 percent compared with the approximately 20 percent which had been forecast in the Directives of the 11th party congress.

Among the concerns shown by our party leadership for forming the new man, concern for health protection and raising the people's working and creative power hold a particularly important place. In this regard, addressing the Higher Health Council, a broadly representative, deliberative state organ whose task is to seek to implement party and state policy in the area of health protection, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated: "The medical area in the end must be oriented and concentrated in a single direction--improving health assistance and care for the people's health, with everything this involves."

Implementation of the tasks included in the 11th party congress documents and National Party Conference, in the program of measures to improve medical assistance to the population adopted by the RCP Central Committee Plenum of October 1977 has resulted in and will continue to bring intensification of predominantly prophylactic activities in health protection, prompting the entire population to protect their own health, creation of new conditions so that all categories of working people from all areas of the country can benefit as fully as possible from medical assistance, sensible distribution of the material base and specialized cadres all over the country, development of medical research and improvement in education in that area, continued improvement in the activity of health institutes and units and in the working style in the leadership and organization of health protection in accordance with the real needs of medical assistance.

The changes which have radically improved the people's state of health--a natural result of the party policy for continued rise in the material and spiritual standard of living of all the people and implementing the measures taken for health protection--

are also strikingly reflected in the appearance of our army with regard to the quality and state of health of the sons of the country dressed in military clothing.

The military drafts taking place year after year eloquently show that the great majority of young men who have come to do their duty to the flag are characterized by higher physical and intellectual strength, by healthy ease in social life, by good health culture. The army is an appropriate framework for maintaining and strengthening these young men's health, a real school for preparing them for work and life. Modernization of the barracks, supplying them with appropriate material, cultural and sports base create optimum conditions for instructing, educating and strengthening the soldiers and fortifying them. The standards of nourishment and supply, diversified according to categories of weapons and specialties, make it possible for the military to completely cope with the efforts required by the instruction-education process and fulfillment of their missions and to totally recover their work capability. Drawn up on scientific bases, the program for battle and political training ensures the harmonious and multilateral development of the young men called on to satisfy their military duty.

A particularly important role in maintaining , strengthening the troops' health belongs to the activities taking place in the army within the national Daciada sports competition--a broad mass demonstration initiated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and basically intended to attract all the young people and all working people to regularly carry out physical exercise and sports for their good physical and intellectual development and for training for work and for defending the country, which corresponds to the current and long-range needs of our socialist society. Military doctors, responsibly fulfilling their service duties and obligations within the commissions to coordinate the actions in the Daciada, make a precious contribution, alongside the other military cadres, to the good organization and development of the physical training and mass sports activity in units, to involving all the military in practicing various sports disciplines, in developing their physical and moral qualities and fortifying them. Together with ensuring appropriate medical assistance, the army's medical personnel are called on to take continued, selfless action in order to increase their contribution to stimulating the physical and sports training in the units, as one of the main conditions for maintaining and strengthening the troops' health.

Like all working people and other military, the cadres of our army also enjoy strict medical assistance. Periodic medical checkups, ensuring them places in the sanatoriums and rest houses permit the prevention of various illnesses or catching them in the incipient phase and rapid recovery of work capability. All this makes

it possible for the cadres to respond promptly and under the best conditions to the demands required by fulfilling the tasks with which they are entrusted.

Enjoying the constant concern of the party and state and of our supreme commander Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally, the army has at its disposal a good material base and valuable corps of medical cadres. The military health network is supplied with high-quality apparatuses, much of which is produced by our socialist industry, which makes it easier to carry out competent and efficient prophylactic and curative activity. Big investments have been made to continually improve the material base and supply of laboratories and introduce the latest achievements of scientific research into medical practice. It is gratifying that in the last 10 years these investments have surpassed those of the 1957-1967 decade by more than four times. This has permitted the construction of new medical spaces and modernization of others, a rise in the number of beds in hospitals and infirmaries, growth in the capacity of the polyclinics for assistance and treatment, enrichment of medical instruments and equipment, establishment of new medical services supplied appropriately and increase in the ambulance park and so forth. Highly qualified medical cadres with solid political and specialty knowledge and with well-deserved fame and professional prestige are carrying out their activity in the army hospitals, polyclinics and infirmaries.

Establishment of the Faculty of Military Medicine is permitting a closer tie of the training of the future military doctors with the army's needs and specific nature in accordance with the conditions in the units and demands of medical safety in peacetime and in the field. Creation of this military institute of higher medical education at the same time offers the opportunity for organizing and carrying out postuniversity courses for army doctors with good results, thus ensuring an adequate and effective means for refreshing and completing their knowledge on the basis of the new achievements in the areas of modern medical science and practice. It should be noted that by applying the series of measures taken by the party for the continued improvement in the training of all categories of specialists, more than 60 percent of all military medical personnel and more than 40 percent of those employed in military hospitals and polyclinics have graduated from various advanced educational courses. Many military doctors have obtained titles as specialists, primary doctors, doctors of medicine, doctors-readers through nationwide exams and contests. The most valuable army medical cadres are distinguished with the title of "doctor emeritus"--recognition of the special merits they have gained in their professional activity.

The close and permanent cooperation between military doctors and the medical personnel in national health units is very important

in improving the specialized training and practice of the military doctors, for increasing the efficiency of their activity and, on a broader plane, for intensifying the preventive and curative capability of Romanian medicine. Exchange of experience, jointly solving certain complex cases and substantiating profile studies, mutually sharing original medical conclusions and methods of sure value through specialty publications, effective participation of military doctors in various health actions which are out of the army's area in diagnosing and treating certain illnesses in civilian hospitals and polyclinics, involving them in the activity of the county medical documentation centers--these are just some of the ways in which the military health network is organically integrated in the broad action taking place nationally to protect the population's health. In this framework, we can mention the contribution of military doctors alongside the entire Romanian medical corps in the activity to combat the main communicable diseases, in the intensive application of modern prophylactic principles as well as in the final elimination of malaria from Romania as well as exanthematic typhus and other grave illnesses. An eloquent example of effective cooperation between the army medical personnel and those in the civilian health units is the extraordinary joint efforts those doctors in uniform or out of uniform made during the days of the March 1977 earthquake to save so many human lives.

As we know, the party leadership and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally have placed particularly important tasks before medical scientific research, which is primarily oriented toward solving the problems raised by treating the more frequent diseases and increasing the efficiency of medical services. Like all Romania's medical personnel, answering these general tasks as well as the specific demands of army activity, the military doctors are involved in specialized, applicational and basic scientific research according to a sensible plan and unified concept. They have made and are making their contribution to deepening the knowledge of the human organism and the factors producing sickness and to finding the most appropriate solutions to prevent and combat illness--aspects of major national interest--as well as to solving certain important problems raised by health protection and raising the soldiers' working power. Concern with finding the best means to organize and apply medical assistance both during peacetime as well as in the field, under conditions of wars of defense with participation of all the people, is in the forefront of all the activity of army medical scientific research, and it must remain there.

Results of research made by military doctors, brought together in works such as "Mediastinal Tumors," "Shock," "Medical-Surgical Emergencies in the Field," "Limb Trauma" and many others enjoy high opinions both in specialized circles in Romania as well as

abroad. Among the remarkable achievements of military doctors are the introduction of original, highly effective techniques in the area of reparatory and field surgery as well as in ophthalmology, which are appreciated nationally and in the world. Taking a place of honor in the string of these achievements are also the successes of the military biochemists and pharmacists who, answering the tasks posed by the party in the area of diversifying the national listing of products with high therapeutic qualities, have succeeded in preparing highly effective medicines which have gone into production in Romanian pharmaceutical industry and utilized in treating numerous illnesses.

In their work and battle jobs to defend the people's health and to maintain and develop the physical strength of the country's soldiers, the military doctors, of whom more than 85 percent are communists, are steadfastly fulfilling the party's general policy line and the its tasks in the direction of increasing the effectiveness of prophylactic and curative activity in the military units and specialized army health institutes--polyclinics and hospitals. In this regard they are powerfully mobilized by the party organizations of which they are part and which responsibly discuss the most important problems of activity in the polyclinics, hospitals and infirmaries; they analyze the way in which the party and state decisions are respected and applied in the medical-health area; they militate for the superior organization of work in the medical units, for developing competence and integrity in all doctors, for having them steadfastly promote the principles of medical deontology, and respect their professional oath and the standards of socialist ethics and equity. Perseveringly taking action in this spirit, the party organizations of the army medical corps actually are answering the demand posed by the National Conference for all party organizations--asserting more and more powerfully their leading role and stressing the nature of the dynamic, mobilizing force within each sector of activity and each work collective.

In accordance with the important role and special tasks belonging to medical activity within all the factors contributing to raising the troops' effective capability, the Council of the Medical Directorate of the Ministry of National Defense and all army medical cadres are committed with all their ability and energy to the work of fulfilling their duties from the measures established by the party leadership with a view to improving medical assistance to the population. In this regard we should note the efforts being made to intensify curative and preventive actions, strengthen hygiene in the units, develop the soldiers' degree of health culture and improve the quality of medical assistance in the army. Parallel with these efforts, increased concern must be shown to improve the activity of all the component elements in the military health network, to organize work in the hospitals and polyclinics at a high level and to increase the role of the infirmaries in the

units to combat various illnesses. In the spirit of the demands of the party documents and National Party Conference, it is necessary to continue taking action for continually raising the political-ideological level and raising the socialist consciousness of all medical personnel in the army, for cultivating in them a high sense of duty to the country, people and the party, for making all military doctors examples of dignified behavior in any situation, examples of selflessness and responsibility in work and of love and sympathy for people.

Sentinels permanently guarding the soldiers' health and imbued with the high humanism which defines our socialist society, the military doctors consider it a deeply patriotic duty to do everything to improve medical assistance to the army cadres and soldiers in everyway-- a basic condition for maintaining and continually raising the combat power of the units and large units. They are uniting their efforts with those of all personnel in the national medical network for the noble goal of protecting the people's health and, in this way, strengthening the socialist country's defense capability.

Fulfilling the tasks entrusted them by the party and its secretary general with the best results, workers in the army's medical health front are paying an ardent and respectful homage to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on his 60th birthday and for observing 45 years of revolutionary activity, the man, communist and soldier with whose name the most brilliant achievements of modern Romania are linked. Participants with all their being in the sentiments of deep love and recognition which the country's soldiers expressed in the message of homage of the Ministry of National Defense sent to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for his birthday and anniversary, the military doctors and pharmacists and all the party aktiv are permanently in their jobs of duty, bringing their entire contribution to strengthening the country's defense capability and increasing the combat force of the army, the unflinching sentinel of the revolutionary achievements and the independence and sovereignty of socialist Romania.

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YUGOSLAVIA

LAW ON FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANS

Belgrade SLUZHBI LIST SFRJ in Serbo-Croatian No 23, 28 Apr 78 pp 896-907

[Excerpt of Law on the Bases of the System of State Administration, on the FEC (Federal Executive Council), and the Federal Organs of Administration]

[Text] II. THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (FEC)

1. Rights, Duties and Responsibilities

Article 184

The FEC, as the executive agency of the Yugoslav Assembly, shall perform duties as established by the Yugoslav Constitution and has toward the Yugoslav Assembly and other federal agencies the rights and duties established by the Yugoslav Constitution and by federal law.

Article 185

The FEC is responsible to the Yugoslav Assembly for its work.

To implement its constitutional responsibility to the Yugoslav Assembly regarding the situation in all areas of public life, to carry out policies and to execute federal laws and other regulations and general public acts of the Yugoslav Assembly, the FEC shall particularly: monitor the status and the implementation of the policies of the Yugoslav Assembly and suggest to the Yugoslav Assembly ways to carry out domestic and foreign policy; within limits established by the rights and duties granted by the Yugoslav Constitution and federal law, attend to the execution of defense policy and of implementation of preparations for defense of the land; propose federal laws, other regulations, and general public acts, and have the right to present its opinion concerning proposed laws, other regulations, and general public acts proposed to the Yugoslav Assembly by other authorized initiators; determine the draft and proposal for the social plan of Yugoslavia; present the proposal for establishing the total amount of expenditures in the federal budget; determine the proposed federal budget and the final accounting of the federal budget and see to the implementation of the federal budget

and the final accounting balance of the federal budget; pass regulations, resolutions and other provisions for implementing federal laws, other regulations, and general public acts of the Yugoslav Assembly; direct and coordinate the work of federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, and maintain supervision over their operations; see that those agencies and organizations perform the assignments and responsibilities given them by the Yugoslav Constitution and federal laws, and take measures regarding them as authorized by the Yugoslav Constitution.

Article 186

In exercising the right of supervision of the work of federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, the FEC shall abrogate any regulation of a federal administrative agency or federal organization which is in contradiction of federal law, other regulation or general public act of the Yugoslav Assembly or of a regulation of the Council.

The FEC shall annul any regulation of a federal administrative agency or federal organization which, in contradiction to a federal law, other regulation, or general public act of the Yugoslav Assembly or a regulation of the FEC, infringes on the freedom, rights and duties of a person and citizen, on the inalienable rights of the working people in associated labor or in disposing of public resources, or which place an individual organization of associated labor or other self-management organizations or communities or groups of such organizations, or individual persons, without foundation, in an especially privileged position, or in other circumstances as determined by federal law.

A decision on annulling a regulation shall also, as required, include the manner of its implementation.

Article 187

The FEC has the right and duty via its representatives at sessions of the councils of the Yugoslav Assembly and at sessions of their task forces to present the Council's positions on questions on the agenda of such session, to make proposals that a particular question be discussed at a session of a suitable council of the Yugoslav Assembly, and to take a position concerning such a question, or to request that the appropriate council of the Yugoslav Assembly postpone discussion of a particular proposed act or other question so that the Council can determine its position regarding it and present it at the session of the appropriate council of the Yugoslav Assembly.

The FEC shall determine who its representatives and commissioners will be who are to participate in the work of a council of the Yugoslav Assembly and their task forces, in accordance with the Rules of the Yugoslav Assembly and the Rules of the FEC.

Article 188

In accordance with its constitutional responsibilities, the FEC shall assure the implementation of the positions of the Yugoslav Presidium on carrying out policies and executing laws, other regulations and general public acts of the Yugoslav Assembly and on instituting suitable measures for the implementation of policies and the execution of federal law, other regulations and general public acts of the Yugoslav Assembly. The Council shall inform the Yugoslav Presidium at its request concerning the implementation of these positions of measures.

The FEC shall see to the implementation of positions, directives and measures of the Yugoslav Presidium in the area of general national defense.

The FEC shall examine initiatives of the Yugoslav Presidium concerning the initiation of measures and coordination of activities of the proper federal administrative agencies and federal organizations on the implementation of foreign policy and policies in the area of protecting the established order through the Yugoslav Constitution (state security), and shall inform the Yugoslav Presidium concerning its positions and the measures undertaken in this regard.

Article 189

The FEC shall decide on conducting negotiations and concluding agreements with other countries and international organizations, and it shall establish positions for conducting negotiations or concluding agreements, determine the persons who shall be entrusted with such negotiations or with concluding agreements, and establish the scope of their mandates.

Positions for concluding an international agreement which require the passing of new or the changing of old republic or provincial laws which are in effect, or which cause special obligations to be imposed on one or more republics or autonomous provinces, shall be determined by the FEC in agreement with the respective republic or provincial agencies, in accordance with federal law.

Article 190

The FEC shall be able to assume obligations through social and other agreements within the limits of its authorizations based on the Yugoslav Constitution and federal law, for carrying out policy and implementing federal laws and other regulations and general public acts of the Yugoslav Assembly.

Social and other agreements reached with the participation of, or at whose negotiations the FEC was represented, shall be published in the SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ (Official Gazette of Yugoslavia).

Article 191

The FEC can establish special recognition for workers in federal administrative agencies and federal organizations for exceptional efforts, and for successful and self-sacrificing work for extended periods.

In accord with the executive councils of the republic assemblies and the executive councils of the autonomous provinces, such recognition based on the same conditions can be given to workers in agencies of other sociopolitical communities, organizations of associated labor, and other self-management organizations and communities for exceptionally successful cooperation with agencies of sociopolitical communities in performing tasks of special social significance.

2. The Composition of the FEC, the Rights and Duties of Council Members, and the Work of the Council

Article 192

The FEC is composed of the president, members of the Council elected in accordance with the principle of equal representation of republics and corresponding representation of autonomous provinces, and the federal secretaries, presidents of federal committees, and individual officials who direct federal administrative agencies and federal organizations as authorized by federal law.

In appointing federal secretaries, presidents of federal committees and other officials who direct federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, who comprise the membership of the FEC, the principle of national composition shall be kept in mind.

In electing members of the FEC, who are elected in accordance with the principle of equal representation of republics and corresponding representation of autonomous provinces, the Yugoslav Assembly, on the recommendation of the candidate for president of the Council, shall determine the number of members of the Council.

On the recommendation of the FEC president, the Yugoslav Assembly shall elect from the members of the Council one or more vice presidents of the Council.

Article 193

When a person is proposed for membership in the FEC who has been elected to the Council two previous times consecutively, the FEC and the Council of Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly, on the basis of the rationale of the president of the FEC or the candidate for president of the Council, shall make a preliminary decision on acceptance of such a member.

If the councils of the Yugoslav Assembly decide to concur with the nominating procedure, they shall decide on the proposal on the basis of the opinion of the Commission for Elections and Appointments of the Yugoslav Assembly.

Article 194

The president of the FEC shall represent the Council, call sessions of the Council, propose the agenda and preside at sessions of the Council, coordinate the work in the Council and the work of the Council's task forces, see to the application of the Council Rules, to the implementation of the work program of the Council and the Council's determinations, and to the organization of cooperation of the Council with executive councils of the republic assemblies and the executive councils of the autonomous province assemblies, other sociopolitical organizations, self-management and other organizations, communities and associations in the federation, and he shall exercise other rights and duties as established by the Yugoslav Constitution and this law.

The president of the FEC shall sign regulations and other acts of the FEC and shall see to their implementation.

The FEC can determine that one of its members shall represent it in certain relations with foreign countries or in domestic situations, with authorization as determined by the Council in accordance with provisions of this law and the Council Rules.

Article 195

In the case of the absence of the president of the FEC or other obstacle to his attendance, the vice president of the Council shall substitute in accordance with the procedure determined by the Council.

Within the limits of his rights and duties, the president of the FEC may entrust the vice president with the performance of certain other tasks.

Article 196

The president and all members of the FEC have equal rights and duties to propose debate to the Council in particular questions within the competency of the Council, and to participate in debate and resolution of all questions that are discussed at sessions of the Council, to offer initiatives for preparation of federal laws, other regulations, and general public acts for whose proposal the Council is responsible, and regulations and other acts that it approves, to collaborate in the work of Council task forces to which he has been elected, and to take part in the performance of tasks within the scope of the Council, in accordance with the Rules and decisions of the Council.

In accordance with the Council Rules, members of the Council have the right to collaborate in the work of every task force of the Council and to present their opinions and proposals on the questions being considered.

Article 197

Every member of the FEC may request that the Council take a position on matters that are important for implementing established policy and federal laws, other regulations and general public acts.

Article 198

Members of the FEC are responsible for representing and executing the positions of the Council in all tasks assigned to them by the Council and in the work of federal administrative agencies and federal organizations which they are immediately in charge of, and for the timely presentation of initiatives before the Council for the resolution of problems in the limits of the tasks entrusted to them by the Council.

Article 199

Members of the FEC are responsible for implementing established policy and execution of federal laws, other regulations, and general public acts exclusively to the Yugoslav Assembly and the FEC, and in the performance of their functions they cannot accept direction and assignments of agencies and officials of other sociopolitical communities, nor act according to their directives and assignments.

Article 200

In the performance of his assignments, as authorized by the President of the Republic, in directing and commanding the armed forces of Yugoslavia, the member of the Council who is federal secretary for national defense is responsible to the President of the Republic.

Article 201

Members of the FEC are granted immunity according to the regulations concerning immunity of delegates of the Yugoslav Assembly.

The immunity of members of the FEC shall be decided upon by the Council in session.

Article 202

At the time of inauguration, the president and members of the FEC shall take the following solemn oath before the councils of the Yugoslav Assembly:
"I declare that I will carry out the duties of a member of the Federal Executive Council responsibly and conscientiously and that I will uphold the Yugoslav Constitution and the federal laws, that in my work I will be

guided exclusively by the mutual interests of the working people, the peoples and nationalities, republics and autonomous provinces, and the established policies of the federation, that I will fight for the sovereignty, independence and integrity of the country, for the establishment of the rule of the working class and all working people, for the achievement of brotherhood and unity and the equality of the peoples and nationalities, for the development of the socialist self-management society, and for the realization of the mutual interests of the working people and citizens of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia."

Article 203

The income and other benefits of members of the FEC shall be set by a special law and other acts passed by the Yugoslav Assembly.

Article 204

To accomplish current coordination of the work of task forces of the FEC, federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, consideration of preparation procedures for sessions of the Council relating to questions within the jurisdiction of the Council and the presentation of opinions and proposals concerning those questions, preparation and implementation of the work program of the Council, and organization of suitable cooperation with the presidents of the executive councils of the republics and autonomous provinces, the FEC shall establish a Coordinating Commission.

Article 205

The FEC shall resolve matters concerning affairs in its jurisdiction at its meetings.

Meetings of the Council shall be convened by the president of the Council, on his initiative, at the request of the President of the Republic or of the Yugoslav Presidium, or at the suggestion of at least five members of the Council.

The Council's agenda shall be determined by the Council.

Session agendas must by obligation include questions proposed by councils of the Yugoslav Assembly, the President of the Republic, or the Yugoslav Presidium.

Article 206

The FEC shall make decisions by a majority of votes of members attending a session of the Council.

A regulation which establishes temporary measures, based on the agreement of the Yugoslav Presidium, shall be passed by the FEC by a majority of votes of all members of the Council.

Voting shall be open.

Article 207

A protocol shall be kept of the work at session of the FEC, and as agreed to by the Council, a stenographic record.

The general secretary of the Council shall be responsible for the protocol and the stenographic record, and shall insure the security of those documents.

Article 208

Concerning preparation of drafts and proposed federal laws, other regulations, and general public acts presented by the FEC to the Yugoslav Assembly, and which in the Yugoslav Assembly the Council of Republics and Provinces decides upon on the basis of the agreement of the assemblies of the republics and autonomous provinces, the Council shall cooperate with the executive councils of the assemblies of republics and autonomous provinces, and shall inform the Council of Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly of its actions.

Article 209

Draft regulations and other general public acts within the jurisdiction of the FEC which, according to federal law or other general public act of the Yugoslav Assembly, the Council approves in agreement with appropriate republic or provincial agencies shall be confirmed by the Council as the basis for coordination with the responsible republic and provincial agencies and in the appropriate interrepublic committee.

Article 210

To consider questions relating to the establishment of proposed federal laws and other regulations and general public acts of the Yugoslav Assembly which are passed on the basis of agreement of the responsible republic and provincial agencies, and to consider other questions which require cooperation between the FEC and the executive councils of republic and province assemblies, the president of the Council may convene a meeting with the presidents of the executive councils of republic and province assemblies.

The president of the FEC shall propose the agenda for a meeting under point 1 of this article and shall preside at the meeting.

Article 211

When invited by the president of the FEC, sessions of the Council may be attended, for the purpose of participation in debate and presentation of opinions and proposals regarding matters for which they have been called to the session, by officials who direct federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, representatives of the executive councils of republic and province assemblies, and representatives of sociopolitical

organizations, self-management organizations, communities and associations, and scientific, public and other specialists who by their proposals may contribute to resolving the matter in question.

Article 212

The Rules of Order of the FEC shall be approved by a majority of votes of the Council members.

In accordance with provisions of this law, the Rules shall determine the internal organization, manner of operation, and other matters of significance for the Council's work.

Via the rules, the Council may determine that the proposal for approving certain particular acts within the Council's jurisdiction shall be established by a task force composed of members of the Council. The proposal of the task force shall be submitted to all members of the Council. If within the time period established by the rules no member expresses his disagreement with the proposal, it shall be considered to have been approved at a Council session.

3. The General Secretary of the FEC

Article 213

The FEC shall have a general secretary who shall perform tasks determined by this law and the Council's Rules.

The general secretary shall be appointed and released by the FEC.

Article 214

According to the directions of the president of the Council and in accordance with the Council Rules, the general secretary of the FEC shall see to the preparations for sessions of the Council and the delivery of the materials necessary for the Council's work, and for the work of its task forces and interrepublic committees. He shall assist the president of the Council in executing his rights and duties related to the organizing and preparation of Council sessions and the implementation of the Council's resolutions, assure the task forces of the Council the aid and cooperation of specialized technical and other services of the Council, and be responsible to the Council for the lawful and effective operations of the specialized service which he directs. He shall also perform other tasks in connection with the work of the Council which shall be entrusted to him by the president of the Council.

The general secretary is the director for the execution of the Council budget.

Concerning the direction of the work of the special service under his immediate supervision and the initiation and separation of employment of

an employee in the labor community of that service, the general secretary has the right and the duty of an official who directs a federal administrative agency.

4. Specialized and Other Services of the FEC

Article 215

The FEC shall establish specialized, technical and other services which are necessary for the performance of its rights and duties.

To perform certain tasks for the needs of the FEC, federal administrative agencies, and federal organizations, the FEC may establish joint specialized, technical and other services.

The act of establishment of a service specified under points 1 and 2 of this article shall also determine its scope of operations and the position and responsibility of the superior official who directs it.

If the nature of the service's assignments require, the act of establishment of a service may determine that the service is to have a corporate entity.

Article 216

The FEC may establish secretariats in the Council, centers and other independent specialized services for the performance of certain specialized and other tasks for the needs of the Council, federal administrative agencies, and federal organizations.

The act of establishment of independent specialized services shall determine their scope of operations and the authority and responsibility of their superior officials.

The FEC shall appoint and release officials who direct the independent specialized services in point 1 of this article.

Article 217

The FEC shall establish organizations and other services for cooperation with international organizations, in accordance with the obligations assumed under international agreements, and shall define their scope of operations, authority and responsibility.

The FEC may establish specialized councils. Such special councils shall, at the request of the Council, federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, or on their own initiative, consider certain legal, economic and other questions within the jurisdiction of the FEC or of federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, which are of interest for the work of those agencies or organizations, and these special councils shall provide their specialized opinions.

The president and members of special councils shall be appointed and released by the FEC.

Article 218

The FEC shall maintain supervision over the work of specialized, technical and other services that it establishes.

If the nature of the service's tasks require, the act of establishment of individual joint specialized, technical and other services can require that supervision over their work or certain rights concerning those services be administered by a federal administrative agency.

Article 219

General acts on the organization and work and general acts on the assignment, systematization and the tasks of a special service of the FEC shall be approved by the general secretary of the Council, if he is immediately responsible for the service, while other special, technical or other services of the Council shall be governed by acts approved by the superior who heads the respective service of the Council.

A general act under point 1 of this article shall be approved in agreement with the FEC, and after obtaining the opinion of the labor community of the service to which it relates.

III. FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

1. The Establishment of Federal Administrative Agencies and Federal Organizations

Article 220

Federal administrative agencies and federal organizations shall be established and their scope of operations shall be determined by federal law, in accordance with the criteria established by this law.

a. Federal Administrative Agencies

Article 221

Federal administrative agencies shall be: federal secretariats, federal committees, federal administrations and federal inspectorates,

Federal administrations and federal inspectorates shall be established as independent federal administrative agencies, or as administrative agencies in the structure of federal secretariats or federal committees.

1. Federal Secretariats

Article 222

The federal secretariats shall be established to perform administrative tasks within federal jurisdiction in areas where federal administrative agencies, totally or primarily, directly implement or assure the implementation of federal laws, other regulations, and general public acts, and are responsible for their implementation.

2. Federal Committees

Article 223

The federal committees shall be established to perform administrative, specialized and other tasks in areas where it is necessary to assure cooperation, agreement and coordination of effort with proper federal, republic and provincial administrative agencies and self-management and other organizations and communities on matters of mutual interest for achieving unity in carrying out established policy, and where as a rule federal administrative agencies are not authorized to implement federal laws, other regulations and general public acts directly.

Article 224

Tasks within the scope of operations of a federal committee, within the limits of authorization determined by federal law, shall be performed by a federal committee and the president of the committee.

In session a federal committee shall consider matters of principle within the scope of the committee and suggest measures to be undertaken; it shall approve regulations and undertake measures for which it has authorization; it shall provide the initiative for the approval of federal laws, other regulations, and general public acts of the Yugoslav Assembly and the FEC; it shall determine proposals for the passage of federal laws, drafts and proposals for those laws and other regulations and general public acts of the Yugoslav Assembly for whose approval the committee can provide the initiative, and proposed regulations and general acts of the FEC whose approval it may propose to the Council; it shall provide opinions on matters within its scope of operations; it shall perform other tasks which are placed in the committee's jurisdiction by federal law.

A federal committee shall reach decision on the basis of a majority of votes of its members.

A federal committee shall approve its own operating rules.

Article 225

A federal committee consists of a president and a definite number of committee members.

At the recommendation of the FEC, the Yugoslav Assembly shall establish federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, self-management organizations and communities, sociopolitical and social organizations in the federation, which shall delegate representatives to federal committees and determine the federal committees to which the republics and autonomous provinces shall delegate their representatives.

The federal committees to which the republics and autonomous provinces delegate their representatives shall be suggested by the FEC to the Yugoslav Assembly, after preliminary consultation with the executive councils of republic and province assemblies.

The executive council of the republic assembly, or the executive council of an autonomous province assembly, can initiate a proposal to have the FEC propose the inclusion of the representatives of interested republic or provincial agencies in the structure of particular federal committees.

3. Federal Administrations

Article 226

Federal administrations shall be established for the performance of tasks involving the immediate implementation of federal laws, other regulations, and general public acts pertaining to the rights and duties of the federation in an area where specially organized services and independence of operation are required.

4. Federal Inspectorates

Article 227

Federal inspectorates shall be established to perform direct supervisory duties related to the execution of federal regulations by organizations of associated labor, other self-management organizations and communities, social organizations, associations, and individual citizens in areas where federal agencies are responsible for the execution of federal laws and other regulations.

b. Federal Organizations

Article 228

Federal organizations shall be established to perform specialized and other tasks and to perform definite temporary administrative assignments and related matters pertaining to the rights and duties of the federation.

Article 229

Federal organizations include federal institutes and federal directorates. The federal laws which establish the organization and scope of federal administrative agencies and federal organizations may also establish other types of federal organizations.

Federal organizations are established as independent organizations, or as organizations within the structure of federal secretariats and federal committees.

The law may deem that a federal organization is a social corporate entity with rights, obligations and responsibilities based on the Yugoslav Constitution and federal law.

c. Administrative Agencies and Organizations Within the
Structure of Federal Secretariats and Federal Committees

Article 230

Federal administrations, federal inspectorates, and federal organizations may be established within the structure of a federal secretariat or federal committee when necessary because of the interconnection of tasks in the jurisdiction of a federal secretariat or federal committee and an administrative agency or organization within the structure and when, despite a certain degree of independence in performing tasks within the jurisdiction of an administrative agency or organization within the structure, it is necessary to assure direction and supervision by a federal secretariat or federal committee in performing tasks of those agencies or organizations.

2. The Status of Authority and Appointment of Officials in
Federal Administrative Agencies and Federal Organizations

a. Officials Who Direct Federal Administrative Agencies
and Federal Organizations

1. Federal Secretary

Article 231

A federal secretary represents a federal secretariat.

A federal secretary immediately directs a federal secretariat, organizes the work of the federal secretariat, approves regulations for which he is authorized, and performs other tasks as established by federal law and other regulations.

Article 232

A federal secretary shall be appointed and released by the Yugoslav Assembly, at the recommendation of a candidate for president of the FEC or the president of the Council.

2. The President of a Federal Committee

Article 233

A president of a federal committee represents that committee, sees to the preparation of committee sessions, convenes those sessions and presides at them.

The president of a federal committee presents regulations and undertakes measures for which he is authorized by federal law, presents decisions on administrative procedure, organizes and directs the work of specialized services of a federal committee, and performs other rights and duties as established by federal law.

Article 234

A president of a federal committee is appointed and released by the Yugoslav Assembly at the recommendation of a candidate for president of the FEC or the president of the Council.

3. Officials Who Direct Other Federal Administrative Agencies and Federal Organizations

Article 235

The work of a federal administration shall be directed by a director, and the work of a federal inspectorate, by a chief federal inspector.

The work of a federal organization shall be directed by a director, and when stipulated by law, by a general director.

Article 236

Officials who direct federal administrative agencies and federal organizations under Article 235 of this law shall be appointed and released by the FEC, if the law has not specified that individual officials shall be appointed and released by the Yugoslav Assembly.

An official who directs a federal administrative agency or a federal organization within the structure of a federal secretariat or a federal committee shall be appointed and released by the FEC at the recommendation of the federal secretary or the president of a federal committee within whose structure the given federal administrative agency or federal organization is included.

Officials under points 1 and 2 of this law shall be appointed for 4 years and may be reappointed for another such term, and exceptionally, following a special procedure, for another mandate period, as specified in Article 193 of this law.

b. Deputy Directors of Federal Administrative Agencies
and Federal Organizations

Article 237

At the recommendation of the president of the FEC or a candidate for president of the Council, a deputy may be appointed for a particular federal secretary or president of a federal committee by the Yugoslav Assembly. A deputy shall replace a federal secretary or the president of a federal committee with the same rights and duties in the case of the latter's absence or incapacity for fulfilling his duties, and shall substitute for him in the FEC and the Yugoslav Assembly and perform other tasks entrusted to him by the federal secretary or the president of a federal committee.

If no deputy has been appointed for a federal secretary or a president of a federal committee in the respective body, in the case of the absence or incapacity of a federal secretary or president of a federal committee, a member of the FEC shall substitute for him as determined by the Council, with all of his authority.

Officials under point 1 of this article shall take, when assuming their duties, the solemn oath presented in Article 202 of this law, in front of the president of the Yugoslav Assembly, in accordance with the functions of a deputy federal secretary or president of a federal committee.

Article 238

A deputy director may be appointed for a federal administration or federal organization, and a deputy chief federal inspector for a federal inspectorate.

Unless otherwise indicated by law, the FEC shall appoint and release a deputy director of a federal administration, a deputy chief federal inspector, or a deputy director of a federal organization.

Deputy officials who direct federal administrative agencies and federal organizations under point 1 of this article shall be appointed for 4 years, and may be appointed twice in succession, and exceptionally, by a special procedure, for an additional mandate period as described in Article 193 of this law.

A deputy shall replace the director of a federal administration, the director of a federal organization, or a chief federal inspector in the case of his absence or incapacity, with the same rights and duties in directing the agency or organization, and shall represent him in matters which the superior indicates.

If no deputy has been appointed in a federal administration, federal inspectorate or federal organization to replace the official who directs the given agency or organization, in case of the absence or incapacity of that official, he shall be replaced by an official determined by the FEC.

In the case of the absence or incapacity of a director or chief federal inspector who directs the work of a federal administrative agency or federal organization within the structure of a federal secretariat or a federal committee, if no deputy director or deputy chief federal inspector has been appointed, a worker determined by the federal secretary of the federal committee president from workers nominated by the FEC, after consultation with the director or chief federal inspector who directs the work of the federal administrative agency or federal organization, shall be appointed.

In case the function of an official ceases who directs a federal administrative agency or a federal organization who has been appointed and relieved by the FEC, the Council may appoint an executor of duties for the given official from among officials which it nominates and relieves.

3. Directing Workers in Federal Administrative Agencies and Federal Organizations

Article 239

In accordance with general acts on the systematization of tasks and assignments, an undersecretary may be appointed for a federal secretariat if federal law has not otherwise provided.

An undersecretary may also be appointed for a federal committee, and for other federal administrative agencies and federal organizations which have an extensive internal organization.

In accordance with general acts on the systematizations of tasks and assignments, assistant directors can be appointed in federal administrative agencies and federal organizations to assist the directors of federal administrative agencies and federal organizations.

Advisors to officials who direct federal administrative agencies or federal organizations may be appointed in federal administrative agencies and federal organizations.

Ambassadors may be appointed in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

In accordance with the law, one or more directors may be appointed in a federal organization which is directed by a general director.

Article 240

An undersecretary shall be appointed to perform tasks which in principle relate to the internal operations of all organizational units of a federal secretariat, a federal committee, or another federal administrative agency or federal organization, and for the coordination of their work and the

organization and achievement of cooperation of those agencies and organizations with other federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, republic and provincial administrative agencies, and corresponding self-management organizations and communities, and for the performance of other assignments established by the general act on the systematization of tasks and assignments.

Article 241

The assistant to an official who directs a federal administrative agency or a federal organization shall perform tasks related to the direct organization of operations in one or more areas of operation, or shall perform tasks within the jurisdiction of the federal administrative agency or federal organization and the direction of operations in carrying out those tasks, and shall perform other tasks as determined by the general act on the systematization of tasks and assignments.

Article 242

An advisor to an official who directs a federal administrative agency or a federal organization shall be appointed to perform tasks which require specialized training and independence in work. Such assignments shall be determined in general terms by the general act on the systematization of tasks and assignments.

Article 243

Ambassadors in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs shall be appointed for the independent performance of tasks which require special training and independence of work. These tasks shall be defined in general terms by the general act on the systematization of tasks and assignments.

Article 244

Directing workers under Article 239 of this law shall be nominated and appointed by the FEC, at the recommendation of an official who directs a federal administrative agency or a federal organization, after preliminary consultation with the proper agency in a republic or an autonomous province.

Directing workers under Article 239 of this law shall be appointed for 4 years and may be reappointed to the same duties.

Article 245

Federal advisors may be appointed in the FEC.

Federal advisors are appointed to perform the most complex tasks which require special independence and work specialization, and which relate to matters of the building and development of the socioeconomic and political system and the formulation and preparation of policy in individual areas, as well as other matters of broad significance.

Assignments under point 2 of this article, for which federal advisors are appointed, shall be defined in general terms by the act of appointment.

Undersecretaries may be appointed in the FEC.

Federal advisors and undersecretaries in the federal executive council shall be nominated and appointed by the FEC.

Federal advisors and undersecretaries in the FEC shall be appointed for 4 years and may be reappointed to the same duty.

4. Other Provisions Concerning Officials Who Direct Federal Administrative Agencies and Federal Organizations, and Concerning Their Deputies and Directing Workers

Article 246

Officials who direct federal administrative agencies and federal organizations and their deputies, and directing workers in those agencies and organizations, shall not take directions or commands from other agencies or officials of other sociopolitical communities, nor act in accordance with such directions and commands, in the performance of their duties and the execution of assignments.

Article 247

At the nomination or appointment of officials who direct federal administrative agencies and federal organizations and of their deputies, and the appointment of directing workers appointed by the FEC, and of certain specialists in those organizations, national composition shall be taken into consideration and the participation of corresponding agencies in the republics or autonomous provinces shall be assured in the preparation of proposals for nomination or appointment of such officials and directing workers, in accordance with the established personnel policy principles in the federation.

The FEC shall determine the manner in which personnel representation shall be accomplished from republics and autonomous provinces in individual federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, and in special services attached to the Council, for officials and directing workers that it appoints and for specialists in assignments related to the basic activities of the agency, organization or special service.

Article 248

Officials who direct federal administrative agencies and federal organizations which are appointed and confirmed by the FEC and their deputies, and directing workers in those agencies and organizations, as well as other workers required to take an oath of office before beginning their duties in such agencies and organizations, are subject to evaluation of

their work for the period in which they are commissioned in their functions, or for the assignments and tasks in their federal administrative agency or federal organization.

The criteria and procedures regarding work evaluation for officials and workers under point 1 of this article shall be determined by the FEC.

Article 249

Officials who direct federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, and their deputies and directing workers in those agencies and organizations which are appointed by the FEC, shall be available for duty after their release.

While available, but for a maximum of 1 year after release, an official or worker under point 1 of this article retains all employment rights. During that time the official or worker who is at government disposal shall be carried on the accounts of the agency or organization in which he performed his function or assignment, and he shall receive personal income at the level of his average earnings received during the calendar year prior to his release, or at the level of his personal income during the last month in which he performed his function or did assignments and tasks, if that is to his advantage.

An official or worker under point 2 of this article shall receive increases in income in accordance with rising living costs, just as other officials or directing workers receive.

The FEC may assign an official or worker who has been placed in the available category after the expiration of his mandate to do certain tasks and assignments which correspond to his specialization and functions, or to the duties from which he has been released.

If in the period indicated in point 2 of this article a republic or autonomous province does not take on an official or worker who has been in the available category, or if in that period an official or worker has not been assigned other duties in a federal administrative agency or federal organization, or in some other way resolves his employment situation, all his rights based on appointment to a function or tasks and assignments which he performed shall cease and provisions of this law which apply to workers of discontinued federal administrative agencies and federal organizations shall apply to him.

In exception to provisions of point 5 of this article, after the expiration of the period specified in point 2 of this article, officials or directing workers in the available category who, for men, have at least 35 years service toward retirement, and for women, 30 years, shall retain the status of officials or directing workers and personal income as provided in points 2 and 3 of this article, for a maximum period to include the fulfillment of the conditions for termination of employment under force of law (Article 390).

5. The Rights and Duties of Federal Administrative Agencies
and Federal Organizations in Achieving Social Self-Defense

Article 250

Federal administrative agencies and federal organizations shall contribute to the achievement of social self-defense by directing their activities toward strengthening and developing the socialist self-management foundations of society, developing and nurturing the socialist patriotism and brotherhood and unity of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, insuring conditions for the realization of the self-management rights of the working people and the freedoms of citizens, and the development of social discipline and respect for social values.

Article 251

Federal administrative agencies and federal organizations have the right and the duty, in achieving social self-defense, to prepare and undertake within the limits of their scope of operations measures and activities aimed at:

- 1) preventing and averting activities which threaten the independence, territorial integrity, and defense capability of the land, undermine the rule of the working class and the working people and self-management foundations of society, destroy the brotherhood, unity and equality of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, and other activities aimed at undermining or destroying the constitutional order, as well as the prevention of other forms of hostile actions and the influences of antisocialist and anti-self-management manifestations;
- 2) protection of social property and personal property, self-management rights, and other rights of the working people and freedoms of citizens;
- 3) increasing the consciousness concerning security and the meaning of protection of social wealth and values and the strengthening of social discipline and responsibility for the protection of that wealth and values;
- 4) preventive action to avert the causes of negative manifestations and attempts and the causes for threats to individual social values.

Article 252

Federal administrative agencies and federal organizations shall determine, within the limits of their rights and duties, programs of activities in the area of social self-defense, and they shall insure their implementation, organize for the most complete and effective action in that area, and for that purpose accomplish mutual cooperation and cooperation with other federal agencies and organizations, agencies of self-management organizations and communities, and agencies of sociopolitical organizations in the federation, as well as agencies of other sociopolitical communities.

In achieving the mutual cooperation specified in point 1 of this article, federal administrative agencies and federal organizations are obliged to share information, keep one another informed of data and offer aid, and in other ways collaborate in the accomplishment of tasks of social self-defense.

Article 253

Every federal administrative agency and federal organization may establish a body to which it entrusts coordination of social self-defense activities, suggestion of measures for prevention and other measures, and the performance of certain social self-defense assignments.

Article 254

Federal administrative agencies and federal organizations are obliged to inform the Yugoslav Assembly and the FEC on the status and problems of organizing and accomplishing social self-defense and the implementation of measures for social self-defense within their scopes of operation.

IV. REGULATIONS AND OTHER ACTS OF FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES AND FEDERAL ORGANIZATIONS

Article 255

Officials who direct federal administrative agencies and federal organizations shall approve rules of operation, regulations, and directions for the implementation of federal laws, other regulations and general public acts of the Yugoslav Assembly and regulations of the FEC, if they are authorized to do so in those regulations or acts.

In federal administrative agencies and federal organizations where there is a collegium with definite authorization, regulations indicated in point 1 of this article shall be approved by that collegium, in accordance with authorization established by federal law, other regulations, or general public acts of the Yugoslav Assembly or a regulation of the FEC.

Article 256

Rules of order shall work out individual provisions of federal laws, other regulations and general public acts of the Yugoslav Assembly and regulations of the FEC to achieve their implementation.

In order to implement individual provisions of federal laws, other regulations and general public acts of the Yugoslav Assembly and regulations of the FEC, ordinances shall order or forbid behavior in definite situations which have general importance.

Directives shall prescribe the manner of work and accomplishment of assignments of administrative agencies, organizations of associated labor, and other self-management organizations and communities, social organizations and citizens' associations, in the implementation of individual provisions of federal laws, other regulations and general public acts of the Yugoslav Assembly and regulations of the FEC.

Article 257

In decisions on administrative procedure and in other situations foreseen by federal regulations, officials who direct federal administrative agencies and federal organizations shall approve decisions and resolve particular matters which relate to organization of work in a federal administrative agency or a federal organization that he directs.

Article 258

Officials who direct federal administrative agencies or federal organizations may authorize their deputies or particular workers of the agency or organization to approve decisions on administrative procedure and in resolving particular matters.

V. RELATIONS OF THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES TOWARD THE YUGOSLAV PRESIDUM, THE EXECUTIVE COUNCILS OF THE REPUBLICS AND THE EXECUTIVE COUNCILS OF THE AUTONOMOUS PROVINCES, INTERRELATIONS BETWEEN FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES AND THEIR RELATIONS WITH ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES IN REPUBLICS AND AUTONOMOUS PROVINCES

1. Relations Between the FEC and the Yugoslav Presidium

Article 259

At the request of the Yugoslav Presidium, the FEC is obliged to undertake measures designed to implement established policy and execute federal laws, other regulations and general public acts of the Yugoslav Assembly, and to inform the Yugoslav Presidium of such actions.

Article 260

At the request of the Yugoslav Presidium, the FEC shall take a position or present an opinion regarding certain policy matters of importance for the establishment and implementation of established policy and the execution of federal laws, other regulations, and general public acts of the Yugoslav Assembly.

Article 261

If the Yugoslav Presidium abrogates a regulation of the FEC which is of general political importance, the Council shall consider the disputed

regulation and shall immediately inform the Yugoslav Presidium of its position, and as needed, the council of the Yugoslav Assembly before which the Yugoslav Presidium presented the disputed question for a decision.

Article 262

The FEC may present an initiative to the Yugoslav Presidium for the convening of a joint session when it is of interest for the effective execution of federal regulations and the implementation of an established policy in the area of general national defense, security and domestic and foreign policies, and other questions within the competencies of the Yugoslav Presidium.

Article 263

At its request, the FEC shall provide the Yugoslav Presidium with specialized cooperation of federal administrative agencies and federal organizations and its own specialized services for the preparation of materials for sessions of the Yugoslav Presidium.

2. Relations Between the FEC and the Executive Councils of Republic and Autonomous Province Assemblies

Article 264

In exercising its rights and duties the FEC shall cooperate directly with the executive councils of the republic assemblies and the assemblies of autonomous provinces.

Article 265

In proposing federal laws, other regulations and general public acts to the Council of Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly, which are passed on the basis of agreement of the proper republic and province agencies, the FEC shall cooperate with the executive councils of the republics and autonomous province assemblies.

Cooperation between the FEC and the executive councils of republic and province assemblies in proposing federal laws, other regulations and general acts indicated under point 1 of this article, can be accomplished on the basis of the conclusions of the FEC and in a federal committee, if the executive councils of the republic and autonomous province assemblies have authorized a particular member of the committee to present opinions in their name and to present proposed laws or acts relating to such cooperation.

Cooperation in the sense of points 1 and 2 of this article shall have been fulfilled when the executive council of a republic assembly or the executive council of an autonomous province assembly has presented its opinion regarding a law or act to which such cooperation relates.

Article 266

Through interrepublic committees, and at sessions of the Council, the FEC shall assure coordination of positions between proper republic and province agencies on matters where, in accordance with federal law, the FEC approves regulations for the execution of federal laws, other regulations and general public acts on the basis of agreement between proper republic and province agencies.

Article 267

The executive council of a republic assembly or of an autonomous province assembly may initiate a question before the FEC regarding the execution of federal law, other regulation or general public act which had been approved by the Council of Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly, if it considers that a federal administrative agency or federal organization has not executed said law, other regulations or general act or has not executed it in accordance with established policy.

Article 268

Direct cooperation and negotiation between the executive councils of republic and autonomous province assemblies and the FEC in achieving cooperation, and the responsibility of republics and autonomous provinces in proposing and striving to implement federal policy, shall be assured in particular through the rights and duties of the executive councils of republics and autonomous province assemblies to collaborate in the work of interrepublic committees, through the collaboration of social councils of the republics and autonomous provinces in the work of social councils in the federation, and collaboration of representatives of executive councils of republic and autonomous province assemblies at sessions of the FEC and the Council's task forces.

Article 269

To achieve cooperation and coordination of work on the tasks and assignments of mutual interest in particular areas of economic and social activities, the executive councils of the republic and autonomous province assemblies and the FEC can establish joint agencies (bodies).

By agreement under point 1 of this article, the scope and composition, financing and other significant matters for the functioning of joint agencies (bodies) shall be established.

3. Mutual Relations Between Federal Administrative Agencies and Federal Organizations

Article 270

Federal administrative agencies and federal organizations are obliged, in the limits of their scope of operations, to collaborate on matters of mutual interest.

In accomplishing mutual cooperation, federal administrative agencies and federal organizations may organize meetings, conferences and other specialized gatherings and may invite to them representatives and specialists of interested federal administrative agencies and federal organizations; they may establish temporary committees of specialists and task forces for the preparation of regulations, other general public acts, agreements, and materials, and seek opinions and organize other forms of mutual cooperation.

Article 271

Federal administrative agencies and federal organization shall collaborate in performing assignments of national defense jointly and with the federal agency responsible for national defense, in order to coordinate activities in that area.

Article 272

In accomplishing cooperation and maintaining connections with corresponding organizations of other countries and international organizations, in accordance with the principles of the FEC concerning the achievement of such cooperation and contacts, federal administrative agencies and federal organizations shall collaborate among themselves and with the federal agency responsible for foreign affairs, to coordinate activities in this area.

Federal administrative agencies and federal organizations are obliged to inform the federal administrative agency responsible for foreign affairs concerning initiatives and other activities that they undertaken in the area of international relations.

Article 273

Federal administrative agencies involved in matters of inspection are obliged in the performance of such inspection operations of mutual interest to collaborate with other federal agencies.

Article 274

In matters of mutual interest, which by their nature require constant cooperation of interested federal agencies and federal organizations, federal administrative agencies and federal organizations may establish joint collegia (councils, commissions or groups).

If certain matters require the coordination of positions of interested federal administrative agencies and federal organizations or the accomplishment of necessary coordination in executing policy in a particular area or on particular matters, the FEC may establish joint collegia as indicated under point 1 of this article.

The joint collegia indicated in points 1 and 2 of this article shall be established within the structure of a federal administrative agency or federal organization whose scope of operations includes the assignments to be entrusted to the collegium in general terms.

If it is necessary simultaneously to assure constant cooperation of interested republic and province administrative agencies, particular organizations of associated labor, self-management and other organizations and associations, social organizations, chambers and general associations concerning a particular matter, representatives of those agencies, organizations, communities and associations should be nominated to the collegia indicated in points 1 and 2 of this article.

Article 275

Federal administrative agencies and federal organizations are obliged to provide each other with such data and information necessary for the performance of assignments within their scope of operations which they possess or acquire in the performance of their regular assignments.

Article 276

In preparing draft regulations, federal administrative agencies and federal organizations are obliged to seek the opinions of interested federal agencies concerning them.

If a federal administrative agency or federal organization, while preparing a draft regulation or general public act to be approved by the Yugoslav Assembly or the FEC, does not abide by the principle and other important provisions and suggestions of an interested federal administrative agency or federal organization, it is obliged to include with the draft regulation or other general public act a report to the Yugoslav Assembly or the FEC and to give its opinion concerning such remarks and suggestions.

Article 277

If an official who directs a federal administrative agency or a federal organization is authorized to approve a regulation in agreement with an official who directs another federal administrative agency or federal organization, and agreement is not reached between these two officials, they are obliged to inform the FEC about the disputed matter, and the FEC will provide directions for settling the question.

Article 278

If a dispute develops between federal administrative agencies or federal organizations authorized to approve regulations relating to jurisdiction or if other disputed matters appear in their scope of operations, those agencies or organizations are obliged to submit reports on the question to the FEC, which will provide direction for resolving the dispute.

Article 279

Supervision of the work of a federal administrative agency or organization within the structure of a federal secretariat or a federal committee shall be performed by the federal secretariat or federal committee to which such agency or organization is attached.

In supervising as specified in point 1 of this article, a federal secretary or the president of a federal committee has the right and duty to decide on a reprimand against the actions of an official who directs an administrative agency of an organization within the structure as approved in an administrative procedure. He may issue obligatory special instructions to an administrative agency or organization in the structure and determine particular assignments for them within the limits of their scope of operations; he may request a report from an administrative agency or organization in the structure on the performance of assignments within the jurisdiction of that agency or organization, and he may supervise the execution of federal regulations and general public acts which are executed by the administrative agency or organization within the structure.

4. Relations Between Federal Administrative Agencies and Republic and Autonomous Province Administrative Agencies

Article 280

In preparing a draft regulation which the Council of Republics and Autonomous Province of the Yugoslav Assembly or the FEC approves on the basis of the agreement of proper republic and province agencies, federal administrative agencies and federal organizations shall collaborate with the appropriate republic and province administrative agencies and are obliged to obtain the opinions of those agencies.

Federal administrative agencies and federal organizations shall provide preliminary copies of draft federal laws, other regulations, and general public acts for the opinions of the appropriate republic and province administrative agencies, where these acts regulate matters of principle and other important questions in the proper areas.

In preparing regulations, federal administrative agencies and federal organizations shall take into consideration the opinions and suggestions given by republic and province administrative agencies, and the initiatives which have come from those agencies for resolving particular questions.

If a federal administrative agency or a federal organization does not accept comments of principle and other important remarks and suggestions of republic or province administrative agencies, it is obliged to send with the draft regulations a report on those remarks and suggestions, as well as the reasons why they were not accepted.

Article 281

Relations between federal administrative agencies and federal organizations and administrative agencies in republics and autonomous provinces on matters in those areas where the federal administrative agencies and federal organizations are responsible for the execution of federal laws, other regulations and general public acts, shall be based on the rights and duties which are established by federal law, in accordance with the Yugoslav Constitution.

Article 282

To assure the implementation of federal laws, other regulations, general public acts, and international agreements for whose implementation federal agencies are responsible, federal administrative agencies and federal organizations may, within the limits of their scope of operations, request from corresponding republic and province administrative agencies data and reports concerning the execution of those laws, other regulations, general public acts, and international agreements, as well as on the situation in the area involved.

In accordance with federal law, republic and province administrative agencies are obliged to inform federal administrative agencies and federal organizations on the execution of federal laws, other regulations, general public acts, and international agreements indicated in point 1 of this article.

Article 283

When so authorized by federal law, federal administrative agencies and federal organizations may give republic and province administrative agencies obligatory instructions for the execution of tasks by the administrative agencies in the republics and provinces when those agencies directly execute federal laws, other regulations, general public acts, and international agreements for whose execution federal administrative agencies and federal organizations are responsible.

If it is considered that the instruction of the federal administrative agency or federal organization is not in accordance with a federal law, other regulation, or general public act, the appropriate republic or province administrative agency may submit a reprimand to the FEC. Such a reprimand shall be submitted through the agency which issued the instruction and shall not delay execution of the instruction.

Article 284

In accordance with authorization established by federal law, federal administrative agencies or federal organizations are themselves obliged to execute certain administrative tasks which are in the jurisdiction of an administrative agency in a republic or province, if it was established by a federal law whose execution is the responsibility of a federal administrative agency or federal organization, if despite a warning of the federal administrative agency or federal organization, said administrative agency in a republic or autonomous province does not perform that task and if postponement of such performance might provoke damaging consequences.

In a case as described in point 1 of this article, a federal administrative agency or federal organization shall inform the FEC, which shall in turn inform the executive council of the republic or autonomous province

assembly, in order to reach an agreement on eliminating the causes which made it necessary for the federal administrative agency or federal organization to perform the administrative task.

Article 285

In matters relating to the execution of federal laws, other regulations, and general public acts in areas where the execution of those laws, other regulations and general public acts are the responsibility of administrative agencies in republics and autonomous provinces, relations between federal administrative agencies and federal organizations and administrative agencies in the republics and autonomous provinces shall be based on mutual cooperation, information and agreement.

Article 286

To achieve control over federal administrative agencies and federal organizations in the execution of federal laws, other regulations, and general public acts, for whose execution administrative agencies in republics and autonomous provinces are responsible, federal administrative agencies and federal organizations have the right and duty to request data and reports from administrative agencies in republics and provinces on the situation in a given area, and to institute initiatives for seeking agreements with those agencies and regarding the manner for maintaining communications on questions of importance for the execution of those laws, other regulations, and general public acts, and for the exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest.

If administrative agencies in republics or autonomous provinces do not execute federal laws, other regulations, and general public acts for whose execution they are responsible, federal administrative agencies and federal organizations are obliged to warn them, and in the case of failure to proceed in keeping with the warning, to inform the FEC concerning the matter and to suggest the taking of measures which the Council is authorized to take.

Article 287

Direct cooperation and agreement of republic and province administrative agencies with federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, and mutual maintenance of communication in achieving collaboration and responsibility of republics and autonomous provinces in implementing the policies of the federation and executing federal laws, other regulations, and general public acts, shall be insured through the rights and duties of republic and province administrative agencies to cooperate in the work of tasks which relate to the rights and duties of the republics and provinces to implement the functions of the federation, by cooperation of republic and province administrative agencies in the work of social councils which have been established in particular federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, and in other ways.

5. Social Councils in Federal Administrative Agencies
and Federal Organizations

Article 288

To consider matters relating to the implementation of federal policy and the execution of federal laws, other regulations, and general public acts in a particular administrative area, for consultation in reaching decisions by a federal administrative agency or federal organization on the utilization of significant material resources and conditions for economic operation, for consideration of the manner and conditions for realizing the rights of the working people and citizens and their self-management organizations and communities before federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, and for monitoring the work of federal administrative agencies and federal organizations and the exertion of control over the work of those agencies and organizations, or for specific administrative purposes, social councils shall be established.

Social councils may be established in individual federal administrative agencies and federal organizations for particular administrative purposes.

Social councils are established by federal law.

Federal law shall determine the tasks and assignments of social councils and the agencies and organizations whose delegates are to cooperate in the work of social councils, and shall establish the manner of operation of social councils.

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YUGOSLAVIA

LAW ON MILITARY SCHOOLS, RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENTS

Belgrade SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ in Serbo-Croatian No 12, 10 Mar 78 pp 333-351

[Law enacted by the SFRY Assembly in a meeting of the Federal Chamber on 28 February 1978: "Law on Military Schools and Scientific Research Institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army"]

[Text] Title I. General Provisions

Article 1

Military schools and service-school centers of the Yugoslav People's Army (hereafter referred to as "military schools and service-school centers") are institutions for instruction or for instruction and research whose task it is to prepare military officers with secondary and junior and senior postsecondary professional military training for tasks in the direction and command of military units and military institutions, for the tasks of training and indoctrination, and for performance of other tasks in the organization, development and preparation of the armed forces of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (hereafter referred to as the "armed forces"), and also with the task of organizing and developing scientific research in the area of the military sciences.

Research institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army (hereafter referred to as "YPA research institutions") carry on research and development in fields of science important to the armed forces and to national defense and of relevance to performance of the functions of the Yugoslav People's Army, the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and other agencies in the field of national defense.

Article 2

In performance of their tasks as enumerated in Article 1, Paragraph 1, of this law, military schools and service-school centers shall:

- 1) educate military officers for work in the armed forces in peacetime and wartime by furnishing the necessary theoretical and practical knowledge in

the military, social and natural sciences and by comprehensively developing civic, professional military, political-ideological, moral and psychophysical qualities and abilities and by Marxist indoctrination of cadets and students in the spirit of the goals and tasks of Yugoslav socialist society and of defense of the independence and sovereignty of the self-managed Yugoslav socialist community;

2) organize and conduct training of military officers in the fields of adult educational psychology and methods;

3) organize and conduct scientific research under the conditions envisaged by this law and prepare teachers and scientists to meet the needs of the armed forces;

4) collaborate with units and institutions, commands and staffs of the armed forces and other national defense agencies and with the teaching and research institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army so as to improve military indoctrination, education and instruction and so as to develop the military sciences.

In addition to instruction to furnish secondary and junior and senior post-secondary professional military training, military schools and service-school centers shall organize and carry on instruction for purposes of advanced training, specialization, retraining and completion of the education of military officers for command, staff and other positions in the armed forces.

Article 3

The system of indoctrination and education in military schools and service-school centers is an integral part of the system of indoctrination and education of the system of education in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (hereafter referred to as the "SFRY").

Military schools and service-school centers and YPA research institutions shall collaborate with corresponding civilian secondary and junior and senior postsecondary civilian schools and research institutions and with interested agencies of sociopolitical communities and with self-managed special-interest communities for education, science and culture in order to promote indoctrination and education and research and to resolve other problems of common interest and of importance to performance of their tasks.

Article 4

The level of education and ratings, academic degrees and doctorate of science earned in military schools shall be recognized over the entire territory of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Article 5

Every citizen of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (hereafter referred to as "SFRY citizen") has the right, in conformity with the provisions of this law, to schooling under equal conditions in military schools and to earn in them the relevant levels of education, ratings, academic degrees and the doctorate of science.

Article 6

Every military school, service-school center and YPA research institution shall have its own set of regulations.

In conformity with this law and regulations enacted on the basis of this law, regulations of the military school shall regulate the following in detail: the tasks of the school; the membership, proceedings and tasks of councils, boards and other bodies of the school and the manner of their election and recall or dismissal and the responsibility of members of councils, boards and other bodies; the organization and conduct of indoctrination, education and instruction and extracurricular activities; detailed conditions for enrollment in the military school; and other matters related to the school's organization and operation.

In conformity with this law and regulations enacted on the basis of this law, the regulations of the service-school center shall regulate the following in detail: the tasks of the service-school center; procedure for election and recall or dismissal and responsibility of members of the service-school center's council; the tasks and proceedings of the service-school center's council; the organization and conduct of indoctrination, education and research; and other organizational and operational matters of common interest to the service schools making up a center.

The regulations of the YPA research institution, in conformity with this law and regulations enacted on the basis of this law, shall regulate the following in detail: the organization of research and development; the makeup of the research council, the manner of election or appointment and recall or dismissal and responsibility of members of the research council, the tasks and operating procedure of the research council; the establishment and work of commissions of the research council envisaged by this law and relations between the research council and other organs of the YPA research institution; procedure and manner of election to research titles and other matters concerning the organization and operation of the YPA research institution.

Article 7

By permission of the federal secretary for national defense junior and senior postsecondary military schools may join communities of civilian higher educational institutions--universities, and secondary military schools may join corresponding communities of civilian secondary schools.

Title II. The Military School System and Tasks of Military Schools

Article 8

Military officers shall be educated and indoctrinated in a unified system of military schools consisting of the following:

- 1) secondary military schools;
- 2) junior postsecondary military schools;
- 3) senior postsecondary military schools.

In the context of this law the term "higher educational institutions" refers to senior and junior postsecondary military schools.

Article 9

Secondary military schools are as follows: the secondary military schools of the arms and services and general secondary military schools.

Article 10

Secondary military schools of the arms and services are teaching institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army whose task it is to prepare military officers with secondary professional military training and to provide advanced training and retraining of that personnel for work in the relevant duties and jobs during service in the armed forces.

Schooling in secondary military schools of the arms and services shall last from 2 to 4 years.

As a rule schooling in secondary military schools referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article shall last 2 years for cadets who have previously completed 2 years of secondary school in civilian life.

Article 11

General secondary military schools are secondary schools with specialized military education in which students as a rule prepare and fit themselves for continuation of their schooling in junior postsecondary military schools and military academies in order to equip themselves for active military service in the armed forces.

Schooling in general secondary military schools shall last from 2 to 4 years.

As a rule schooling in secondary military schools shall last 2 years for students who previously completed 2 years of secondary school in civilian life.

Article 12

Junior postsecondary military schools are teaching institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army with the task of preparing military officers with junior postsecondary professional military training and of furnishing them advanced specialized training and retraining for work in the relevant duties and jobs during service in the armed forces.

As a rule schooling in junior postsecondary military schools shall last 2 years.

Article 13

Senior postsecondary military schools are as follows: military academies, command-staff academies, the Military Political College of the Yugoslav People's Army, the National Defense School, and the Military Medical Academy of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Senior postsecondary military schools as referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article are teaching and research institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Article 14

The military academies are higher educational teaching and research institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army which prepare military officers with senior postsecondary professional military training, organize and furnish them advanced and specialized training, and organize and develop scientific research in the area of the military sciences.

As a rule the military academies are established for the various branches of the armed forces.

As a rule schooling in military academies shall last from 3 to 5 years.

Article 15

Command-staff academies are higher educational teaching and research institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army which fit active and reserve officers for the relevant command and staff duties in tactical and combined-arms units of the armed forces, organize and furnish them advanced training, and organize and develop scientific research in the area of the military sciences.

Command-staff academies shall be established as a rule for the various branches of the armed forces.

Schooling in command-staff academies shall last at least 1 year.

Article 16

The Military Political College of the Yugoslav People's Army is a higher educational teaching and research institution of the Yugoslav People's Army whose task it is to fit military officers for the tasks of moral-political indoctrination and for political work in the armed forces and to organize and develop research in the area of the social sciences of relevance to the armed forces and to national defense.

Schooling in the Military Political College of the Yugoslav People's Army shall last at least 1 year.

Article 17

The National Defense School is a higher educational teaching and research institution of the Yugoslav People's Army whose task it is to equip military officers for performance of duties of the highest responsibility in the area of building the armed forces, for organizing and conducting military operations and for commanding high-level combined-arms groups of the armed forces, and to organize and develop scientific research on the basic questions of nationwide defense.

Schooling in the National Defense School shall last at least 1 year.

The National Defense School may organize courses and other forms of instruction for advanced training and preparation of civilians for work in national defense affairs.

Article 18

The Military Medical Academy of the Yugoslav People's Army is a higher educational research and health institution of the Yugoslav People's Army whose task it is to organize and conduct postgraduate studies and other forms of instruction to prepare scientists and teachers, specialists and experts in the fields of general and military medicine, pharmacy and dentistry and to organize and conduct scientific research in those fields which have significance to national defense.

If the particular needs of the armed forces so require, higher educational medical studies to train military physicians may be organized in the Military Medical Academy of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Article 19

Service-school centers are teaching and research institutions of the YPA whose task it is to plan, organize and conduct indoctrination and education and research, as well as to unify the organization of work, material and financial affairs and other functions of common interest to the military schools making up the center.

As a rule the service-school center shall be made up of military schools and other organizational forms for training officers of the same branch, arm or service, or military schools of the same kind, but it may also be established to meet other needs in the schooling and advanced training of military officers regardless of level of education.

A service-school center which includes senior postsecondary military schools is a higher educational teaching and research institutions of the YPA.

The official act establishing a service-school center shall define the center's tasks and organization, shall state the center's name and location, shall specify the military schools comprising the center, shall regulate in detail relations between the center's organs and the military schools comprising it in the matters of direction and command and in other matters relevant to the center's work.

Article 20

Reserve officers schools shall prepare reserve officers to meet the needs of the armed forces.

Reserve officers schools may be independent or may be part of military academies or service-school centers.

Schooling in reserve officers schools, including training programs in military units and military institutions, shall last the same time as the period of required military service of the person assigned to the reserve officers school.

An individual graduating from a reserve officers school acquires junior postsecondary professional military training for purposes of assignment to duties in the armed forces and opportunities for promotion in rank.

The provisions of this law concerning junior postsecondary military schools shall also be appropriately applied to reserve officers schools, to be regulated in detail by regulations issued by the federal secretary for national defense.

Article 21

Special instruction shall be organized in military schools and service-school centers and in units and institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army (hereafter referred to as "YPA units and institutions") to train military officers who have been accepted for active service after graduation from a civilian school.

Title III. Establishment and Closing of Military Schools

Article 22

Military schools shall be established and closed in conformity with the provisions of this law and as a function of the established needs of the Yugoslav People's Army (hereafter referred to as the "YPA") and national defense.

Article 23

Military schools and service-school centers shall be established and closed by the President of the Republic as the commander in chief of the armed forces of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The commander in chief of the armed forces of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia may authorize the federal secretary for national defense to establish and close secondary military schools and service-school centers.

Article 24

The official act establishing a military school shall define the school's tasks, state its location, length of the course of study and professional training acquired by persons graduating from the military school, and specify preparations related to opening the military school.

Article 25

The internal organization of the military school or service-school center, the types and number of specialized courses of study, the organization of academic departments and of teaching and organizational units, the organization chart and other matters shall be set forth in the set of regulations of the school or the set of regulations of the service-school center, which shall conform to the official act of establishment and the military status of the school or service-school center.

Article 26

A military school may be established when the needs of the armed forces or other national defense needs require that military officers of a particular professional specialty be trained when such schooling may not be obtained in other schools of the SFRY, provided the necessary instructors have been provided and appropriate space for instruction, funds and other material prerequisites for the school's operation, and if the school has a curriculum and program of study.

Article 27

A military school shall be closed when there is no longer a need to train the military officers being trained by the school or when it does not fulfill the conditions defined by this law for performance of its activity.

The official act of closing a military school shall state the date on which the school shall cease to operate and when property shall be transferred and shall regulate other matters related to termination of the school's operation.

A secondary military school, junior postsecondary military school or military academy may not cease operations until graduation of the youngest class of cadets already studying in the school at the moment when the decision is taken to close the school.

Article 28

Military schools and service-school centers shall have their own official stamps.

Title IV. Direction and Command of Military Schools and Service-School Centers

1. Overall Provisions

Article 29

Military schools and service-school centers shall be directed and commanded by authorized military officers in accordance with the rights and duties established in regulations on direction and command of YPA units and institutions.

In conformity with law and regulations enacted on the basis of law, certain functions related to the organization and conduct of education and indoctrination and research in military schools and service-school centers may also be performed by councils, boards and other advisory and specialized bodies envisaged by this law.

2. Federal Secretary for National Defense

Article 30

The federal secretary for national defense shall perform the following functions related to the organization and conduct of education and indoctrination in military schools and service-school centers:

- 1) establish the basic specialized profiles of officers to meet the needs of the armed forces being training in military schools and service-school centers;
- 2) approve on recommendation of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army (hereafter referred to as the "YPA General Staff") the bases of the curricula and programs of study of military schools;

- 3) approve the curricula and programs of study of military schools;
- 4) approve textbooks and manuals in military schools and service-school centers used in teaching personnel of two or more services or more than one arm or service;
- 5) approve the organization of postsecondary medical studies in the Military Medical Academy of the Yugoslav People's Army and postgraduate study in senior postsecondary military schools and service-school centers and the organization of special courses of study in military schools;
- 6) prescribe adult-educational and other standards governing the work of military schools and service-school centers;
- 7) approve sets of regulations of military schools and service-school centers;
- 8) see that military schools and service-school centers are furnished the personnel, physical requisites and funding they need for their operation;
- 9) propose the establishment and closing of military schools and service-school centers and establish military schools and service-school centers when so authorized by the commander in chief of the armed forces of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The federal secretary for national defense shall issue more detailed regulations concerning the ratings awarded by the various military schools unless this law states otherwise.

Article 31

The federal secretary for national defense may authorize the chief of the YPA General Staff to approve curricula and programs of study of secondary and junior and senior postsecondary military schools and textbooks and manuals for those schools when they are used in the education of personnel of two or more branches, arms or services, as well as to perform other tasks related to direction and command of military schools and service-school centers.

The federal secretary for national defense may authorize officers of the various branches of the armed forces and officers of the arms and services to establish the specialized profiles of officers to meet the needs of the branch, arm or service; to approve curricula and programs of study of reserve officers schools and curricula and programs of study of courses for advanced training of officers of the branch, arm or service, and to direct and command military schools and service-school centers in which officers are being trained for the branch, arm or service.

Article 32

The Teaching and Pedagogical Council of the Yugoslav People's Army (hereafter referred to as the "YPA Teaching and Pedagogical Council") shall be an advisory body of the federal secretary for national defense on matters of military education.

The YPA Teaching and Pedagogical Council shall have between 25 and 31 members appointed by the federal secretary for national defense from among distinguished military leaders and military and civilian educators, scientists and other specialists.

The chief of the YPA General Staff shall be the ex officio chairman of the YPA Teaching and Pedagogical Council.

The members of the YPA Teaching and Pedagogical Council shall be appointed for terms of 4 years except that half of the original members shall be appointed for terms of 2 years.

Article 33

The YPA Teaching and Pedagogical Council shall perform the following functions:

- 1) submit opinions and proposed measures concerning the elements of the overall conception and system in the area of the education and advanced training of military officers;
- 2) submit opinions on the bases of curricula and programs of study of military schools and on curricula and programs of study for postgraduate study;
- 3) submit opinions and proposals for improvement of the adult-educational standards and other basic criteria governing indoctrination and education furnished by military schools and service-school centers;
- 4) and also submit opinions on other matters in the fields of instruction and pedagogy brought before the council by the federal secretary for national defense or officer whom he authorizes.

The YPA Teaching and Pedagogical Council may establish commissions to study particular matters within its jurisdiction. Persons who are not members of the YPA Teaching and Pedagogical Council may also be appointed of the commissions.

Article 34

The YPA Teaching and Pedagogical Council shall enact its opinions and proposals in the form of resolves by a majority of the votes of all members.

The YPA Teaching and Pedagogical Council shall meet as necessary, but at least twice annually.

The YPA Teaching and Pedagogical Council shall adopt an operating procedure to govern its proceedings.

3. The Chief of the Service-School Center and Military School

Article 35

The chief of the service-school center shall perform the following functions in connection with organizing and conducting indoctrination and education and research of the service-school center and the military schools making up the service-school center:

- 1) directly organize and supervise the operation of the service-school center;
- 2) see to the merger and mutual reconciliation of curricula and programs of study common to two or more military schools within the service-school center;
- 3) approve the research plan and program in the service-school center;
- 4) coordinate the work of the military schools in performance of joint teaching and research plans and programs and other joint functions and projects;
- 5) approve the plan and arrangement for use of shared classroom space and other structures and facilities used by the military schools;
- 6) prescribe the working hours and internal order and service in the service-school center;
- 7) see to the enforcement of laws and other regulations governing the operation of the service-school center and military schools making up the service-school center;
- 8) see to achievement of the goals and performance of the tasks of the service-school center and oversee the fulfillment of teaching and research plans and programs of military schools making up the service-school center;
- 9) approve the proposals and resolves of the council and board of the service-school center and see to their implementation;
- 10) represent the service-school center;
- 11) issue the service-school center's set of regulations;

12) and also perform other functions in conformity with law and other regulations.

The chief of the service-school center shall be responsible for his work to his superior officer under regulations concerning direction and command in the YPA.

Article 36

The chief of the military school shall perform the following functions related to the organization and conduct of indoctrination and education by the military school:

- 1) directly organize and supervise the school's operation;
- 2) see to the enforcement of laws, the school's regulations and other regulations governing the operation of the school;
- 3) see to the drafting of the curriculum and program of study and to achievement of the school's goals and performance of its tasks;
- 4) prepare, call and chair meetings of the teaching and research board or the board of the school or the faculty board;
- 5) approve the proposals and resolves of the school's council and the board of the school and see to their implementation;
- 6) represent the school;
- 7) issue the school's set of regulations;
- 8) sign certificates and diplomas;
- 9) and also perform other tasks in conformity with law and other regulations.

The chief of the military school shall be responsible for his work to the officer who is his superior under regulations concerning direction and command in the YPA.

Article 37

The chief of the service-school center and chief of the military school shall be appointed and dismissed by the officer competent for appointments in the YPA.

Aside from general conditions envisaged by regulations concerning service in the YPA, the chief of the service-school center and chief of the military school must also meet the conditions for election to one of the faculty ranks of the military school or service-school center.

4. Council of the Service-School Center and Council of the Military School

Article 38

The service-school center council shall be established in the service-school center, and the military school council shall be established in a military school which is not part of a service-school center.

If special needs so require, councils may also be established for military schools which are part of a service-school center.

The service-school center council and the military school council are advisory bodies of the chief of the service-school center and chief of the military school, respectively.

Article 39

The number of members of the service-school center council shall be set by the federal secretary for national defense depending on the number and types of military schools making up the service-school center and other circumstances which have a bearing on the council's work, but the council must have at least 21 members.

The chairman and members of the service-school center council shall be appointed in the manner envisaged in Article 41, Paragraph 2, of this law.

If military schools within a service-school center do not have their own councils, representatives of the cadets and students or pupils of those schools shall be included among the members of the service-school center council, their number to be fixed by the federal secretary for national defense or officer whom he designates.

The term of office of members of the service-school center council shall be 2 years.

Article 40

The service-school center council shall submit to the chief of the service-school center opinions and proposals, specifically concerning the following:

- 1) coordination and unification of curricula and programs of study common to two or more military schools within the service-school center;
- 2) the research plan and program in the service-school center;
- 3) the set of regulations of the service-school center, working hours and time schedules, and matters related to internal order and service in the service-school center;

4) organization of work in performance of the joint tasks of the military schools making up the service-school center and also other matters important to achievement of the goals and performance of the tasks of the service-school center placed before the council by the chief of the service-school center.

Article 41

The military school council shall have between 21 and 25 members.

The chairman and members of the military school council shall be appointed by the military officer to whom the military school is subordinate in the context of regulations on direction and command in the YPA from among military officers of the YPA, the instructors and staff members of the school, specialists in adult education and other scientists and specialists in the YPA and civilian life. A representative of each class of cadets or students and pupils whom they elect from among themselves shall also be a member of the military school council.

At least one-third of the members of the military school council shall be persons working in the school and shall be nominated by the teaching and research board or board of the school or faculty board.

The term of office of members of the military school council shall be 2 years.

Article 42

The military school council shall submit opinions and proposals to the chief of the military school, specifically concerning the following:

- 1) the conception and structure of curricula and programs of study;
- 2) the school's set of regulations;
- 3) indoctrination and education and research in the school;
- 4) measures to improve the teaching and research staff;
- 5) the school's collaboration with other military schools, units and institutions of the armed forces and civilian schools and research institutions;
- 6) and other matters concerning the operation of the school placed before the council by the chief of the military school.

Article 43

The service-school center council or military school council shall conduct its business in meetings, and it shall adopt its proposals and opinions by a majority of the votes of the council's members.

The chairman of the council shall prepare and call the meetings and direct the meetings of the council.

Article 44

The set of regulations of the military school or set of regulations of the service-school center shall define in more detail the tasks and procedure of the military school council and service-school center council, respectively, and also procedure and manner for election and recall or dismissal and responsibility of members of the military school council and service-school center council.

5. The Boards of Junior Postsecondary Military Schools and Senior Postsecondary Military Schools

Article 45

A school faculty board shall be established in the junior postsecondary military school and a school teaching and research board shall be established in the senior postsecondary military schools.

The board of the junior postsecondary school and the board of the senior postsecondary school shall consist of the chief of the junior or senior postsecondary school, respectively, the instructors, staff scientists and staff specialists of the junior or senior postsecondary school, respectively, and two representatives of each class of cadets or students.

The military school's set of regulations may specify that the boards referred to Paragraph 1 of this article shall consist of the chief of the school and an appropriate number of representatives of instructors or staff scientists and specialists employed in the school.

The chief of the junior or senior postsecondary military school shall be the ex officio chairman of the school board.

Aside from the boards referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article, the service-school center may also have a service-school center faculty board or teaching and research board consisting of the chief of the service-school center and an appropriate number of representatives of instructors and staff scientists and staff specialists from the organizational units of the service-school center.

Special commissions of the board may be established in the teaching and research board of the service-school center for the individual senior postsecondary military schools within the service-school center or for the relevant teaching and research disciplines or fields of science.

Article 46

The board of the junior postsecondary military school and the board of the senior postsecondary military school shall see to the organization and conduct of instruction and indoctrination, to the professional, political-ideological and pedagogical (including adult education) improvement of instructors and shall see to the development of scientific research in the school.

In performance of the tasks referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article the board of the junior or senior postsecondary school shall specifically perform the following functions:

- 1) prepare the proposed version of the curriculum;
- 2) propose the school's program of study;
- 3) propose the research program;
- 4) choose instructors and staff members;
- 5) propose the school's set of regulations;
- 6) and also perform other functions placed within its competence.

The board of the senior postsecondary military school shall conduct certification of requirements for the rank of instructor and proceedings for awarding the academic degrees of master and specialist and for awarding the doctorate of science.

The set of regulations of the junior or senior postsecondary military school shall define in detail the functions and procedures of the board and the procedure and manner of election and recall or dismissal and responsibility of members of the board of the junior or senior postsecondary military school representing the faculty, staff scientists and specialists and cadets or students.

Article 47

A board of the year or board of the class may be established for each year in the course of study in the junior or senior postsecondary military school.

The board of the year or the board of the class shall be made up of the instructors and staff members who are involved in instruction in that year or class and two representatives of the cadets or students.

The board of the year or the board of the class shall debate matters of common interest to the conduct of indoctrination and education and to the teaching process in the year or class and shall propose measures to improve that work and instruction.

The head instructor for the year or class shall be the chairman of the board of the year or the board of the class.

6. The Faculty Board and Other Professional Organs in Secondary Military Schools

Article 48

Professional organs in secondary military schools are the faculty board, the board of the year or the board of the class, and the head instructor of the year or class.

Other professional organs of the school may also be provided in the set of regulations of the secondary military school or service-school center.

Article 49

The faculty board of the secondary military school shall consist of the instructors and the chief of the school.

The faculty board shall take up all matters related to indoctrination, education and instruction in the schools, and it shall specifically be concerned about achieving the goals and tasks of the school and about organizing instruction and other activities in the school related to indoctrination and education.

The chief of the secondary military school shall be the ex officio chairman of the faculty board. The faculty board shall conduct business within its jurisdiction in meetings.

Article 50

A board of the year or board of the class shall be established to debate and resolve questions related to academic instruction and indoctrination and other matters in the secondary military school of interest to the particular years or classes.

The board of the year or the board of the class shall consist of the head instructor of that year or class, instructors who are teaching and two representatives of the cadets or pupils.

The meetings of the board of the year or class shall be called and chaired by the head instructor of the year or class.

Article 51

The teaching unit of the class (platoon) shall have an officer who directs that unit and performs all functions and tasks assigned him in the set of regulations of the secondary military school or service-school center and in other regulations.

Article 52

Professional activs for individual or related courses may be organized in the secondary military school in conformity with the school's set of regulations in order to improve instruction in the school.

Article 53

The set of regulations of the secondary military school or service-school center shall define the functions and procedures of the school's faculty board, the board of the year or class, the head instructor of the year or class and the officer of the teaching unit (platoon).

V. Enrollment in Military Schools and Rights and Duties of Students

1. Overall Provisions

Procedure for Enrollment in Military Schools

Article 54

Enrollment of candidates for study in secondary and junior and senior post-secondary military schools is based on a competition conducted by the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

SFRY citizens who meet the conditions envisaged by this law and the special conditions envisaged by regulations of the federal secretary for national defense and the set of regulations of the school or service-school center are entitled to participate in the competition for enrollment in military schools.

A regulation of the federal secretary for national defense may prescribe special conditions for enrollment in a military school with respect to sex, age, fitness for military service, state of health and the candidate's previous behavior.

As an exception to the provision of Paragraph 1 of this article, enrollment of active military personnel for study in military schools may be done by individual assignment or in some other manner specified by the federal secretary for national defense.

Article 55

In the selection of candidates for study in military school consideration shall be given to maximum proportionality in representation of the republics and autonomous provinces among the candidates and maximum proportion in representation of the members of the nationalities and ethnic minorities of Yugoslavia.

So as ensure maximum proportionality in representation of the republics and autonomous provinces among the candidates and maximum proportionality in the representation of members of the nationalities and ethnic minorities of Yugoslavia, the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, military schools and service-school centers shall cooperate with the competent bodies, agencies and organizations of the republics and autonomous provinces in preparing young people for a military career and in selecting the candidates for study in military schools.

Article 56

Upon entering a military school the candidate assumes the status of a cadet or student or pupil of a military school.

The cadet is a civilian who has been enrolled in a secondary military school of the arms and services, a junior postsecondary military school, a military academy or a reserve officers school, or a noncommissioned officer on active service sent to study in a military academy or junior postsecondary military school.

A student is a person studying in a command-staff academy, the Military Political College of the Yugoslav People's Army or the National Defense School or engaged in postgraduate study and also a person taking a course for advanced training or other course organized by a military school or service-school center.

A pupil is a civilian who has been enrolled in a general secondary military school (Article 11).

Article 57

Civilians and members of the armed forces of foreign states may attend and receive advanced training in military schools.

The federal secretary for national defense shall issue detailed regulations concerning the annulment and conditions of study and advanced training of the persons referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article.

Rights and Duties of Persons Attending School

Article 58

The cadet or student or pupil of a military school (hereafter referred to as "person attending school") shall have the right and duty to contribute with his work to achievement of the goals of indoctrination and education, that is, the goals of attending school.

Article 59

The person attending school has the right, in conformity with this law, regulations concerning the property of the YPA and the set of regulations of the military school or service-school center, to use classroom facilities, libraries, laboratories, workshops, drill grounds, and athletic and other facilities, property and equipment for his education and indoctrination and for extracurricular activities.

Article 60

In conformity with the set of regulations of the military school or service school center persons attending school may establish professional, scientific, cultural and athletic societies or sections in the school or service-school center.

Article 61

With permission of the competent officer a cadet may change his specialty or transfer to another military school during his course of study for reasons of health or other good reason.

If the needs of the YPA so required, a decision of the competent officer may transfer cadets with their consent from one specialty to another within the same military school.

Article 62

A cadet who graduates from a secondary military school of an arm or service, a junior postsecondary military school or a senior postsecondary military school shall be promoted to the appropriate rank under special regulation and shall obtain the right under the prescribed conditions to attend school in the corresponding military schools at the higher level.

A pupil in a general secondary military school who graduates from that school shall assume the right and duty to continue his studies under the prescribed conditions in the appropriate junior postsecondary military school or military academy.

A pupil in a general secondary military school who does not wish to continue his studies in military schools as referred to in Paragraph 2 of this article may be sent with his consent for additional study in a secondary military school of an arm or service and may after completion of his course of study be promoted to the appropriate rank of an active noncommissioned officer.

The federal secretary for national defense shall issue detailed regulations concerning the length of the additional course of study referred to in Paragraph 3 of this article.

Article 63

The duties of the person attending school are as follows:

- 1) to attend classes, to study and to work on his own education and indoctrination, and to master the content of the program of study;
- 2) to adhere to the school's rules and discipline and regulations concerning the operation of the school or service-school center;
- 3) and also to discharge other school obligations and tasks.

Article 64

A person attending school who distinguishes himself by his work and success may be given a commendation and award. Awards and commendations may also be presented to a group of persons attending school.

More detailed conditions concerning commendations and awards of persons attending school shall be set forth in a regulation of the federal secretary for national defense and in the set of regulations of the school or service-school center.

Article 65

The military service requirement of cadets of military schools shall be regulated by federal law, and the particular rights and obligations of persons attending school deriving from their attendance of military schools and with respect to the needs of the YPA shall be regulated by federal law and contracts concluded in conformity with law.

Disciplinary Responsibility

Article 66

The person attending school shall bear disciplinary responsibility for violations of the school's rules and discipline.

Regulations concerning military discipline shall apply to cadets and students of junior and senior postsecondary military schools with respect to disciplinary responsibility.

Aside from the penalties and corrective measures envisaged in regulations concerning military discipline, the measure of expulsion from the military school may also be pronounced against a cadet.

Article 67

The following corrective measures shall be applied against cadets and pupils of secondary military schools who do not fulfill their school duties or who do not abide by school rules and discipline: admonition, strict admonition, reprimand, strict reprimand, confinement to the post, and expulsion from school.

An appeal may be filed against a decision in the first instance to invoke a corrective measure.

The set of regulations of the secondary military school or service-school center shall define in more detail jurisdiction and procedure for pronouncing corrective measures against cadets and pupils of the school.

Article 68

The measure of expulsion from the military school (Article 66, Paragraph 3; Article 67, Paragraph 1) shall be pronounced by the chief of the military school on the recommendation of the school's board.

Termination of the Status of a Person Attending School

Article 69

The status of a person attending school shall terminate as follows:

- 1) upon completion of schooling or graduation;
- 2) because of unfitness or limited fitness for military service;
- 3) upon loss of the right to register for the academic year or the right to register for the next semester;
- 4) upon expulsion from school;
- 5) on the basis of a final conviction for a crime which under specific regulations represents an impediment to enrollment in active military service or entails dishonorable discharge from the armed forces;
- 6) upon commitment to serve a prison sentence longer than 2 months pronounced for a crime;
- 7) upon loss of rank or class or dishonorable discharge;
- 8) upon withdrawal from the military school or dissolution of the contract concerning schooling;
- 9) upon being sent to a correctional institution or reformatory.

A regulation of the federal secretary for national defense shall define what degree of unfitness or limited fitness for military service and in what cases shall entail termination of schooling and for what disciplinary violations the measure of expulsion from school may be pronounced, and shall also set forth the conditions under which the persons referred to in Point 6, Paragraph 1, of this article may resume studies in military schools after serving a sentence.

2. Provisions Concerning Enrollment in Secondary Military Schools and the Rights of Cadets and Pupils in Those Schools

Article 70

SFRY citizens who have completed the 8-year or corresponding civilian school may enroll in secondary military schools if they meet the other conditions prescribed by this law, by the regulation of the federal secretary for national defense (Article 54, Paragraph 3) and by the set of regulations of the school or service-school center.

Article 71

The cadet or pupil of the secondary military school may repeat an academic year only once during his course of study if the faculty board so recommends and the chief of the school or service-school center approves.

Article 72

A cadet of a secondary military school of the arms and services who in his last year fails the final examination shall ordinarily be assigned to the school unit for duty according to his rank and with the status of cadet, and he shall pass the final examination no later than the first half of the next academic year.

Article 73

A person who has graduated from a secondary military school has thereby completed secondary education and shall become entitled under the prescribed conditions to attend school in junior and senior postsecondary schools and university schools.

A person who completes a secondary military school of the arms and services in a technical specialty shall acquire the rating of a military technician in the particular specialty.

3. Provisions Concerning Enrollment in Junior and Senior Postsecondary Military Schools and Rights of Persons Attending Those Schools

Article 74

SFRY citizens who have completed the appropriate civilian secondary school or general secondary military school and active noncommissioned officers who have completed the appropriate secondary military school of the arm or service shall be enrolled in junior postsecondary military schools and military academies if they meet the conditions prescribed by this law, the regulation of the federal secretary for national defense (Article 54, Paragraph 3) and the set of regulations of the junior postsecondary military school or military academy or service-school center.

Article 75

An active commissioned officer of the YPA who has graduated from a military academy or appropriate civilian senior postsecondary school or university school may be accepted in a command-staff academy, the Military Political College of the Yugoslav People's Army and the Military Medical Academy of the Yugoslav People's Army.

An active commissioned officer of the armed forces who has graduated from a junior postsecondary military school or who was promoted to the rank of active commissioned officer on the basis of an examination for the rank of active second lieutenant, and a person who has completed studies in the specialty of nationwide defense at a civilian university school or senior postsecondary school and who passes the relevant entrance examination may also be enrolled in a command-staff academy and the Military Political College of the Yugoslav People's Army.

An active commissioned officer of the YPA who has graduated from one of the schools referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article or who has earned the academic degree of master or specialist in the military sciences may be enrolled in the National Defense School.

Persons in the reserves of the armed forces may also attend and receive advanced training in the schools referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 3 of this article under the conditions prescribed by this law and the regulations of the federal secretary for national defense.

Article 76

A cadet of a junior postsecondary military school and a cadet of a military academy regularly taking examinations on schedule may be granted permission to undertake special studies at the same time in another junior postsecondary military school or military academy or civilian university school or senior postsecondary school.

Article 77

A person who has graduated from a junior postsecondary military school has completed junior postsecondary specialized education.

A person who graduates from a military academy has completed senior postsecondary specialized education.

A person who graduates from a junior postsecondary military school in a technical specialty or the first level of a military academy in a technical specialty earns the rating of a military engineer in the relevant specialty or field.

A person who graduates from a military academy in a technical specialty earns the rating of graduate military engineer in the relevant specialty or field.

Title VI. Instruction and Research in Military Schools

1. Overall Provisions

Curricula and Programs of Study

Article 78

The bases of curricula and programs of military schools shall prescribe the aims of study, required fields of study, the minimum number of hours for various fields of study, specific tasks in indoctrination and education by types of personnel profile and school level and other matters important to preparation of curricula and programs of study.

The bases of curricula and programs of study may also prescribe courses within the fields of study, the content of those courses and the minimum number of hours for those courses.

The bases of curricula and programs of study shall be set forth in conformity with the conception of nationwide defense and the requirements arising out of that conception, with the achievements of the military and other sciences, and with the results of their application in the organization, preparation and use of the armed forces and the general goals of indoctrination and education in the SFRY.

Curricula and programs of study must conform to the bases of curricula and programs of study.

Article 79

Curricula shall set forth areas of study and their goals, required subjects, special forms of instruction, the time necessary for instruction as a whole

and for instruction in the various subjects, the sequence of presentation of subject matter, the ratio of theoretical to practical instruction, and other matters relevant to achievement of the goals of study.

Programs of study shall set forth the scope and content of each subject and their aim in terms of indoctrination and education and the ratio of the theoretical form to the practical form of instruction for each individual subject.

Article 80

Every military school shall prepare and compile a proposed version of its curriculum and program of study.

The organs of the service-school center envisaged by the set of regulations of the service-school center shall also participate in preparing and compiling the proposed version of curricula and programs of study of military schools making up the service-school center.

Military schools and service-school centers shall compile curricula and programs of study in conformity with the bases of curricula and programs of study (Article 78) and the established goals to be achieved and tasks to be performed in school attendance or advanced training of the relevant officer personnel category.

In compiling curricula and programs of study military schools and service-school centers must carry on professional and other cooperation with commands or administrations of the branches, arms and services whose personnel receive instruction in the relevant military school as well as with other interested bodies and agencies.

The federal secretary for national defense is authorized to issue detailed regulations concerning the procedure for compiling curricula and programs of study of military schools.

The Organization and Conduct of Instruction

Article 81

The organization and conduct of instruction and of educational indoctrination in military schools and service-school centers are supposed to provide the armed forces with military personnel who in their knowledge of military science and theory, in their practical competence, in their general and Marxist education, their political maturity, their competence in the methods of adult education, and their psychophysical abilities and qualities will be prepared to effectively lead their units--institutions in all situations, including the most difficult combat situations, in the spirit of the requirements and needs of nationwide defense.

Educational indoctrination in military schools and service-school centers shall be conducted through instruction and extracurricular educational indoctrination, and also through sociopolitical activity.

Article 82

In military school and service-school centers instruction shall be organized and conducted according to the present-day adult-educational requirements of indoctrination and education and in conformity with the needs of the military vocation and the goals of military indoctrination and education.

Instruction in military schools and service-school centers shall be organized and conducted so as to ensure the person attending school active participation in indoctrination and education and instruction.

Article 83

Instruction shall be conducted during the school year. The school year in secondary military schools shall extend from 1 September to 31 August and shall contain two half-years. The school year in junior postsecondary military schools and senior postsecondary military schools shall ordinarily extend from 1 October to 30 September and shall be divided into semesters.

The date for commencement of instruction in military schools and the length of the half-year, semester, school and semester holidays shall be fixed in detail by the set of regulations of the school or service-school center in conformity with this law. If the conditions of the school program so require, in certain junior and senior postsecondary military schools the first school year may last from 1 October to 31 August and the subsequent school years from 1 September to 31 August.

Article 84

Instruction shall be organized and conducted by school years or classes, specialties and teaching units.

Persons attending school shall be assigned to teaching units as a function of the nature and content of instruction.

The set of regulations of the military school or service-school center shall define in detail the manner in which instruction and teaching units shall be organized.

Article 85

Instruction shall be conducted in the form of lectures and exercises and other forms of practical work (seminars, tactical, tactical-technical, staff and command-staff exercises, camp, trainee programs, etc.), which are set forth in the bases of the curriculum and program of study and in the

curriculum and program of study and set of regulations of the military school or service-school center.

Article 86

The curriculum and program of study of the final year of study of cadets of secondary military schools of the arms and services, of junior postsecondary military schools and of military academies shall ordinarily be conducted in service-school centers of the arms and services or in appropriate military units and military institutions of the YPA (hereafter referred to as "final course of study").

If necessary the final course of study may also cover the course of study of cadets in the school year preceding the final year of study.

Service-school centers of the arms and services and the units and institutions referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article in which cadets go through their final course of study and the military school whose cadets are going through their final course of study shall be responsible for achievement of the goals and performance of the tasks of the final course of study.

The set of regulations of the military school or service-school center shall regulate in detail the procedure for carrying out the curriculum and program of study for the final course of study of cadets.

Article 87

The total number of hours per week of theoretical and practical instruction in the required subjects shall be set forth in the set of regulations of the school or service-school center as a function of the level and character of the school and the length of the course of study, but it shall not exceed 35 hours. As an exception, if practical exercises are carried out in the field, the total number of hours of instruction in the week may exceed that number.

Article 88

Military schools may organize special courses of study.

The general conditions for special courses of study shall be prescribed by the federal secretary for national defense.

The set of regulations of the military school or service-school center shall state in detail conditions for enrollment for a special course of study, the organization of instruction and other matters concerning special courses of study in military schools.

Article 89

Military schools and service-school centers shall establish the following in accordance with their tasks: departments, demonstration and exhibit rooms, laboratories, workrooms, libraries, exercise grounds, drill fields, and other organizational units used in instruction or instruction and research, and, if necessary, they may also establish joint departments.

The act of establishment or specific regulation of the federal secretary for national defense shall state the powers of the chief and organs of the service-school center or the chief and organs of military schools within the service-school center with respect to direction of the organizational units for teaching and for teaching and research as referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article when these are of joint interest to two or more schools within the service-school center.

Article 90

Military schools and service-school centers shall organize and develop diverse forms of scientific, technical, cultural and artistic, athletic and other social activities to meet the interests and inclinations of persons attending school and so as to afford them the fullest possible development and active social life.

Article 91

Unified records and document files shall be kept concerning instruction and other forms of educational indoctrination in military schools according to regulations issued by the federal secretary for national defense.

The set of regulations of the military school or service-school center shall state in detail the types, forms and manner of keeping other records of relevance to the school or service-school center, as well as documents concerning instructions and other forms of educational indoctrination in the relevant school or center.

2. Provisions Concerning Grading and Tests in Secondary Military Schools

Article 92

Cadets and pupils of secondary military schools shall be evaluated on the basis of their courses of instruction and deportment.

The academic success and deportment of cadets and pupils shall be expressed in a grade.

Article 93

The academic success and deportment of cadets and pupils in secondary military schools shall be graded during the school year.

At the end of the school year the cadet's or pupil's overall success shall also be a grade.

Article 94

For purposes of evaluating the work and success of cadets and pupils of secondary military school the authorities of the school and instructors must constantly and comprehensively follow the development of their personality, their effort, their independence in their work and decisionmaking, their work discipline and their ability to apply the knowledge they have acquired.

Article 95

Grades in individual subjects and deportment and the grade covering overall success shall be given at the end of the half-year and at the end of the school year.

The grades for academic success are as follows: excellent (5), very good (4), good (3), satisfactory (2) and unsatisfactory (1). The grade "unsatisfactory" is a failing grade.

The grades for deportment are as follows: exemplary, very good, good and unsatisfactory.

The half-year and annual grade is derived by following the overall work of cadets and pupils during the half-year or school year.

Article 96

The overall success of cadets and pupils of secondary military schools shall be expressed as one of these grades: excellent, very good, good, satisfactory and unsatisfactory.

The cadet or pupil who has received a grade of excellent (5) in more than half of his subjects and a grade of very good (4) in the other subjects has achieved excellent general success.

The cadet or pupil who has grades of excellent or very good in more than half of his subjects and a grade of good (3) in the other subjects has achieved very good overall success.

The cadet or pupil who has received a grade of good (3) in more than half of his subjects and passing grades in the other subjects has achieved a good overall success.

A cadet or pupil who has a grade of satisfactory (2) in more than half of his subjects and other passing grades in the other subjects has had a satisfactory overall success.

The cadet or pupil who has received a grade of unsatisfactory (1) in one or more of his subjects has failed to achieve satisfactory overall success.

The overall success of a cadet or pupil who has been scheduled to take a makeup examination shall be ascertained after that examination is taken.

The set of regulations of the school or service-school center may prescribe the grade required in a particular subject to achieve a particular overall success.

Article 97

The grade in individual subjects shall be given by the instructor of the subject, and the final grade at the end of the period, the department grade and the grade of overall success shall be given by the board of the year or the board of the class.

As an exception to the provision of Paragraph 1 of this article, the grades for overall success of excellent and unsatisfactory shall be determined by the faculty board of the school.

Article 98

A cadet or pupil has completed the school year if he has passing grades in all subjects or if he has passed the makeup examination.

A cadet or pupil who does not successfully complete the school year relinquishes the right to further attendance of the secondary military school except in the cases provided for in this law.

Article 99

A cadet or pupil who at the end of the school year has been given a failing grade in one or two subjects shall take a makeup examination in those subjects.

The time for taking makeup examinations shall be appointed so as to allow the cadet or pupil to prepare and to take the examination before the end of the current school year.

The cadet or pupil who does not manage to pass the makeup examination in a subject before the end of the school year may register for the next school year on probation. If the cadet or pupil passes the leftover examination no later than 1 December of the current school year, he shall continue regular schooling.

Article 100

At the end of the course of study in secondary military schools a final examination shall be taken to ascertain the competence of the cadet or pupil to perform relevant duties and tasks in the armed forces. The cadet or pupil who has had excellent success in all years of the course of study shall be excused from taking the final examination.

The final examination shall ordinarily consist of the writing and defense of a paper and the taking of special examinations in two general educational subjects, two general military subjects and two technical military subjects.

Examinations in general educational and general military subjects shall be taken in the secondary military school, and ordinarily a paper shall be defended and examinations taken in technical military subjects in the service-school center of an arm or service.

The final examination shall be taken before a commission.

The cadet or pupil who does not pass the final examination as regularly scheduled has the right to repeat that examination once more during the current school year or in the first half-year of the next school year.

Article 101

The set of regulations of the secondary military school or service-school center shall state in detail the grading procedure, the examination schedule and procedure for taking examinations.

3. Provisions Concerning Instruction, Research and Examinations in Junior and Senior Postsecondary Military Schools

Article 102

Instruction shall be organized as a unified whole in junior and senior postsecondary military schools.

Article 103

Military academies may also organize if necessary instruction to obtain junior postsecondary technical training, which shall ordinarily last 2 years.

Article 104

In junior and senior postsecondary military schools examinations shall be taken in every subject, and a diploma examination shall be taken.

Examinations in the individual subjects and the diploma examination shall examine with fair completeness the knowledge, skills, habits and abilities that have been acquired, and a final grade shall be given.

There shall be regular and special dates for the taking of examinations. The regular examination periods are as follows: winter, summer and fall.

Article 105

The knowledge, skills, habits and abilities which a person attending school displays in an examination shall be graded from 5 (five) to 10 (ten).

A grade of 5 (five) is not satisfactory.

Article 106

Examinations shall be taken before the instructor or before a commission consisting of instructors.

Examinations in the individual subjects shall be taken before the instructor, but if the examination is being taken for the third time, it shall be taken before a commission.

The diploma examination and an examination for the academic degree of master or specialist shall be taken before a commission.

The diploma examination shall ordinarily consist of preparing and defending a diploma paper. The grade on the diploma paper shall have the value of a grade in one subject.

The diploma examination may not be taken more than twice.

Article 107

The overall success of cadets and students of junior and senior postsecondary military schools shall be evaluated with one of the following grades after the diploma examination has been passed: excellent, very good, good and satisfactory.

A cadet or student who during his course of study has received a grade of 10 (ten) or 9 (nine) in more than half of his subjects and on his diploma paper and a grade of 8 (eight) in other subjects has achieved an excellent overall success.

A cadet or student who in his course of study has received a grade of 8 (eight), 9 (nine) or 10 (ten) in more than half of his subjects and on his diploma paper and a grade of 7 (seven) in other subjects has achieved a very good overall success.

A cadet or student who in his course of study has received a grade 6 (six) and 7 (seven) in more than half of his subjects and other passing grades in other subjects and on his diploma paper has achieved a good overall success.

A cadet or student who in his course of study has received a grade of 6 (six) in more than half of his subjects and other passing grades in the other subjects and on his diploma paper has achieved a satisfactory overall success.

The set of regulations of the school or service-school center may prescribe that a particular grade be received in particular subjects with respect to the awarding of the grade for overall success.

Article 108

A person attending a junior or senior postsecondary military school who has not passed examinations in a maximum of two subjects from the previous school year may register for the next year on probation and must pass the examinations left over from the previous year no later than the beginning of the winter examination period of the current school year.

The registration referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article is subject to approval of the chief of the military school on the recommendation of the school board.

A cadet of a military academy or junior postsecondary military school who for reasons of health or other good reasons does not succeed in passing the prescribed examinations for the current school year on schedule shall be suspended from regular schooling and may continue regular schooling in the next school year if he has already passed all the remaining examinations by special arrangement.

The cadet of the military academy or junior postsecondary military school who does not pass examination in the prescribed subjects in the final school year or does not pass the diploma examination shall be assigned as a cadet to a duty of his rank in the school unit or other military unit or military institution of the YPA at the place where he is attending school, but he must pass the examinations not passed no later than 6 months from the date when he is assigned to that duty.

A cadet of a military academy or junior postsecondary military school who does not pass examinations in the prescribed subjects in the final school year or does not pass the diploma examination may with his consent be assigned to an appropriate duty as an active noncommissioned officer in the rank which he earned as a cadet, and he may take the examinations not passed as a special student.

Article 109

The set of regulations of the military school or service-school center shall in conformity with this law schedule examination periods and define procedure for taking examinations in each subject and the makeup of the commission referred to in Article 106, Paragraphs 2 and 3, of this law.

Article 110

Senior postsecondary military schools may also organize instruction for earning the academic degree of master or specialist (hereafter referred to as "postgraduate study") in the fields of the military sciences and other sciences relevant to nationwide defense if they have the appropriate instructors and researchers and equipment for conducting that instruction.

Postgraduate studies in senior postsecondary military schools may be taken by persons who have completed the relevant senior postsecondary military school or corresponding civilian senior postsecondary school or university school.

The federal secretary for national defense is authorized to issue detailed regulations on the organization of postgraduate studies in senior postsecondary military schools and also concerning enrollment of civilians for such studies.

Article 111

Postgraduate studies to earn the academic degree of master shall introduce the students to methods of research and shall furnish them an opportunity for thorough and comprehensive study of the problems of particular fields of military science or technical disciplines.

Postgraduate study to earn the academic degree of specialist in a particular specialty or discipline shall consist of more profound mastery of theoretical and practical knowledge in accordance with the achievements of military science and technology and methods of professional work in the particular specialty or discipline in the aim of equipping the students for the highest competence in performing technical tasks.

Postgraduate study in senior postsecondary military schools shall be organized and conducted as an independent whole.

Postgraduate studies to earn the academic degree of master shall last 2 years, and to earn the academic degree of specialist at least 1 year.

Postgraduate studies shall culminate with defense of a master's dissertation or the taking of a final specialist's examination.

Completion of specialization in the Military Medical Academy of the Yugoslav People's Army shall qualify the graduate for the rating of specialist in the particular discipline in the fields of medicine, dentistry or pharmacy.

A person who has successfully completed a command-staff academy or national defense school may be given credit for a part of the program which he has passed in those schools as a part of the program for postgraduate studies if the content of the programs coincide. Postgraduate studies for those persons may take a shorter time than that envisaged in Paragraph 4 of this article.

4. Doctorate in the Military Sciences

Article 112

A doctorate in the military sciences may be earned in a senior postsecondary military school which in accordance with this law has an organized postgraduate program.

Senior postsecondary military schools may award an honorary doctorate of military sciences to distinguished scientists who in their work have contributed to promotion of the military sciences and to persons of particular merit with respect to the development of the military sciences or the development of national defense.

The federal secretary for national defense is hereby authorized to set forth more detailed criteria and standards for the award of the honorary doctorate of military sciences in the context of Paragraph 2 of this article and also to issue detailed regulations on procedure for awarding an honorary doctorate and for earning a doctorate in the military sciences in military schools.

The set of regulations of the senior postsecondary military school or service-school center shall on the basis of this law and regulations enacted on the basis of law define the military scientific areas and individual military scientific disciplines in which a doctorate in the military sciences may be awarded.

Article 113

Persons with senior postsecondary education who have done scientific research or who have distinguished themselves with their professional work and application of scientific results in practice may earn a doctorate in the military sciences if they successfully defend a doctoral dissertation which had received a favorable grade.

Persons who hold the academic degree of master or specialist shall earn the doctorate of science provided that in their work they have demonstrated an ability for independent scientific work and if they successfully defend a doctoral dissertation that has been favorably evaluated.

The doctorate of military science may also be earned by a person with senior postsecondary education who does not have the academic degree of master or specialist, and who has not done relevant scientific research nor achieved distinguished scientific results in practice, if he passes an oral doctoral examination and if he defends a doctoral dissertation which has been favorably evaluated.

The oral doctoral examination shall be taken in the military scientific discipline or scientific disciplines to which the dissertation pertains.

Article 114

The doctoral dissertation shall be an independent contribution to military science and shall be defended before a commission of at least three instructors or other distinguished scientists.

The commission referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article must have at least two members intimately engaged in the military scientific discipline in which the doctoral dissertation is being defended.

Defense of a doctoral dissertation shall be public.

Article 115

Under the conditions and in the manner set forth in Articles 113 and 114 of this law a doctorate of science in the fields of medicine, pharmacy and dentistry may be earned in the Military Medical Academy of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Article 116

The doctoral dissertation and master's theses and results of research in senior postsecondary military schools may be published.

As an exception, under regulations on protection of secret national defense data, there may be a departure from the principle of availability to the public referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article and Article 114, Paragraph 3, of this law.

Article 117

On the basis of this law and regulations enacted on the basis of this law the set of regulations of the senior postsecondary school or service-school center shall define in detail the conditions for enrollment of students for postgraduate studies and shall regulate the organization of instruction and forms of assistance to persons preparing a master's thesis or doctoral dissertation, procedure for registering and defending a dissertation or master's thesis, examinations and other matters related to the earning of the academic degrees of master and specialist and the earning of the doctorate of science.

Certificates and Diplomas

Article 118

Military schools shall issue certificates and diplomas under the conditions defined by this law.

Certificates and diplomas of military schools shall convey the rights established by federal law.

Certificates and diplomas of military schools shall have the same validity over the entire territory of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Article 119

Secondary military schools shall issue certificates of promotion in each school year and a graduate diploma after the final examination has been passed.

The certificate shall contain the grade which the cadet or pupil has received in each subject, the department grade and the grade for overall success.

The diploma shall contain the name of the school, the name of the specialty, grades in subjects covered by the final examination and the overall grade of success in the final examination.

Article 120

Diplomas shall be issued to persons graduating from a junior or senior postsecondary military school.

Senior postsecondary military schools shall also issue diplomas to persons who pass the examination for the academic degree of master or specialist or who defend a doctoral dissertation.

Article 121

The diploma shall be signed by the chief of the military school and the officer to whom the school is subordinate.

The certificate shall be signed by the chief of the military school and the officer of the year or class.

Article 122

The content and form of the certificate and diploma issued by military schools shall be prescribed by the federal secretary for national defense.

Title VII. Instructors and Staff Members of Military Schools

1. Overall Provisions

Article 123

Military personnel and civilians who are SFRY citizens meeting the conditions prescribed by this law and the special conditions defined in a regulation of the federal secretary for national defense and the set of regulations of the military school or service-school center may be instructors and staff members of military schools.

Persons who thanks to their high professional competence, mastery of teaching methods and other civic and moral qualities can successfully contribute to achievement of the goals and indoctrination and education may be instructors and staff members of military schools.

Article 124

Instructors and staff members of military schools shall teach, give examinations, engage in professional or research work in the fields for which they have been chosen, shall see to the training of teachers, and shall participate in achievement of the other tasks of military schools.

Instructors and staff members have a duty to indoctrinate persons attending school in the spirit of Yugoslav patriotism, self-management socialism, the brotherhood, unity and equality of the nationalities and ethnic minorities of Yugoslavia and the requirements of the conception of nationwide defense.

Article 125

The principal tasks of instructors in military schools are as follows:

- 1) to teach their subject in accordance with the curriculum and program of study, up-to-date methods in adult education, the needs of the military vocation and the present-day needs of science and practice;
- 2) to follow and encourage the work and effort of persons attending school and to aid them in mastering the subject matter and to verify their knowledge and abilities during exercises, colloquiums, specialized training exercises and other forms of joint work and in examinations;
- 3) to constantly improve themselves in their specialty, the field of adult education and teaching methods;
- 4) to participate in preparation of the program of study for the subject which they teach and to contribute to improvement of the curriculum and program of study;
- 5) in accordance with the school's operational program and tasks to participate in professional or research work and to perform other tasks in a spirit of achieving the school's tasks and goals in indoctrination and education;
- 6) to work to improve the methods used in their subject and to prepare textbooks or other teaching materials and equipment and facilities for teaching their subject;
- 7) to exert a moral impact on the students by their personal example.

Article 126

Instructors and staff members serving in military schools shall be engaged on the basis of a competition.

As an exception, when a vacancy for a military instructor cannot be filled by a competition, the officer competent for appointment may appoint an active serviceman to that position.

Article 127

The competition for instructors and staff members of military schools shall be advertised by the school with the prior consent of the officer designated by the federal secretary for national defense.

The competition for engagement of instructors and staff members in the next school year shall be advertised no later than 1 May of the current school year.

The competition for instructors and staff members shall be advertised in the press or in some other manner accessible to the general public.

As an exception to the provision of Paragraph 3 of this article, when reasons of security so require, the competition for certain positions of instructors and staff members may be announced in some other suitable manner.

The period for submittal of applications may not be shorter than 30 days nor longer than 6 months.

Article 128

Instructors and staff members of a junior postsecondary military school shall be chosen by the faculty board, those of a senior postsecondary military school by the teaching and research board and those of a secondary military school by the faculty board on the recommendation of the professional commission for selection of instructors and staff members.

The professional commission referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article shall be chosen by the teaching and research board in the senior postsecondary military school, by the faculty board in the junior postsecondary military school, and by the faculty board in the secondary military school.

The professional commission shall include at least three members of the same or higher faculty rank than the rank for which the candidate is being chosen, and at least two members of the commission must also be specialists in the field for which the candidate is being chosen.

The set of regulations of the military school or service-school center shall define in detail the procedure and manner for conducting the competition.

Article 129

The competition for reappointment of instructors and staff members must be advertised 6 months before expiration of the period for which the person whose position is being advertised was chosen, such time to be counted from the date of appointment on the basis of the previous competition.

If the person for whose position a new competition is being advertised is not reappointed before the end of the school year during which the period for which he was chosen expires, he shall lose the rank of instructor or staff member.

Article 130

The election of instructors (full professors, associate professors and docents) and staff scientists (scientific advisers, senior scientific advisers and staff scientists) of senior postsecondary military schools shall be confirmed by the federal secretary for national defense or officer whom he authorizes.

The election of other instructors, assistants and staff specialists shall be confirmed by the chief of the military school or service-school center.

Article 131

Persons chosen for positions as instructors and staff members of military schools shall be assigned to their duty according to regulations on appointments in the YPA.

As an exception, if the particular needs of the service so require, active military personnel--instructors and staff members of military schools--may be transferred from the military school even before expiration of the period for which they were chosen and assigned to another duty.

Article 132

Instructors who are military personnel may be sent to YPA military units and institutions for practical training courses.

The training courses referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article shall be regulated in detail by regulation of the federal secretary for national defense.

2. Instructors in Secondary Military Schools

Article 133

Secondary military schools shall have the following faculty ranks: professor, instructor and practical instructor.

A person who has graduated from a military academy or civilian senior postsecondary school or university school may be chosen to be a professor in a secondary military school.

A person who has graduated from a junior postsecondary school or the first level of a university school or senior postsecondary school may be chosen to be an instructor in a secondary military school.

A person with secondary specialized training may be chosen as a practical instructor in a secondary military school if the set of regulations of the school or service-school center or the organization chart so provide.

A person chosen for the first time to be a professor or instructor in a secondary military school must pass a professional examination within 1 year in accordance with regulations issued by the federal secretary for national defense unless he has already passed a corresponding examination in civilian life.

A civilian assuming an instructor's position for the first time shall be engaged as a trainee and shall be employed for a period not to exceed one school year.

The set of regulations of the secondary military school or service-school center shall define in detail the period of training referred to in Paragraph 6 of this article.

3. Instructors and Staff Members of Junior and Senior Postsecondary Military Schools

Article 134

Faculty positions in junior postsecondary military schools are junior postsecondary military school professors and junior postsecondary military school lecturers.

Faculty positions in senior postsecondary military schools are full professors, associate professors, docents, senior lecturers and lecturers.

Article 135

A candidate who has a doctorate of science or academic degree of master or specialist and a candidate who has graduated from a military academy, other senior postsecondary military school or university school and who has published relevant writings may be chosen to be a professor of a junior postsecondary military school.

A candidate who has graduated from a military academy, university school or other senior postsecondary school, who has a mastery of the problems of his field and demonstrates competence as a teacher may be chosen as a lecturer of a junior postsecondary military school.

Article 136

A candidate who has a doctorate of science may be chosen a full professor, associate professor or docent of a senior postsecondary military school.

In addition to the conditions referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article, a candidate for full professor, associate professor and docent of a senior postsecondary military school must also meet the following conditions:

- 1) for full professor: he shall have published several scientific or highly specialized writings or shall have other recognized achievements which have a bearing on development of scientific thought and improvement of practice and shall have shown a particular capacity for independent work as a teacher;
- 2) for associate professor: he shall have performed numerous and significant scientific or professional projects and shall have demonstrated particular capacity for independent work as a teacher;
- 3) for docent: he shall have published scientific or professional writings, shall have mastered the problems of his scientific discipline and shall have demonstrated teaching ability.

A candidate who has a master's or specialist's degree and adequate experience or specialized research or a candidate who has graduated from a senior postsecondary military school or university school and has performed numerous specialized projects and has teaching experience, if they show pronounced abilities and independence as teachers, may be chosen to be senior instructors of a senior postsecondary military school.

A candidate who has graduated from a senior postsecondary military school or university school, who has mastered the problems of his field and has experience acquired in practice and competence as a teacher may be chosen to be an instructor of the senior postsecondary military school.

Article 137

The scientific staff positions of senior postsecondary military schools and service-school centers are scientific advisers, senior scientific advisers, staff scientists, independent researchers and researchers.

Members of the research staff work to perform the research tasks of senior postsecondary military schools or service-school centers and to train scientists.

The research ranks are open to candidates who with respect to their scientific and professional training and published writings meet the conditions enumerated in Article 136, Paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4, of this law, to wit: for scientific adviser--the conditions envisaged for full professor, for senior scientific adviser--the conditions envisaged for associate professor,

for staff scientist--the conditions envisaged for docent, for independent researcher--the conditions envisaged for senior lecturer, and for researcher--the conditions envisaged for lecturer.

Article 138

The staff positions of senior postsecondary military school are trainee-assistants, assistants, foreign language instructors, staff specialists, senior staff specialists and specialized counselors.

Aside from working on their own advanced training, trainee-assistants shall attend workshops and exercises and aid instructors in preparing the presentation.

Assistants shall aid instructors in performance of instruction and shall participate according to their instructions in the conduct of workshops and exercises, seminars, colloquiums and other forms of instruction--as well as in professional and research work, and by decision of the board of the senior postsecondary military school, they may also give examinations and be members of examining commissions.

Foreign language instructors shall teach foreign languages, shall give examinations and shall perform other tasks in their field assigned them by the school.

Staff specialists, senior staff specialists and specialized counselors shall perform specialized functions in the senior postsecondary military school and shall participate in the training of specialists. The school board may grant permission, should there be a need, for staff specialists, senior staff specialists and specialized counselors to participate in instruction.

Article 139

A candidate who has graduated from a military academy, university school or senior postsecondary school and who has demonstrated ability and inclination for professional and research work and for teaching may be chosen a trainee-assistant or assistant in senior postsecondary military schools.

A candidate who has graduated from the relevant university school or senior postsecondary school may be chosen to be a foreign language instructor in junior and senior postsecondary military schools.

The specialized staff positions are open to candidates who with respect to specialized training meet the conditions referred to in Article 136, Paragraphs 3 and 4, of this law, to wit: the rank of staff specialist--the conditions envisaged for senior lecturer, and the rank of senior staff specialist--the conditions envisaged for lecturer. The candidate must have senior postsecondary specialized training and an ability to work in his field to be elected to the rank of staff specialist.

Conditions for election of staff members as referred to in Article 138, Paragraph 1, of this law shall be defined in detail by the set of regulations of the junior or senior postsecondary military school or service-school center in conformity with the provisions of this law.

Article 140

Full professors and scientific advisers in senior postsecondary military school shall be chosen for 7-year terms, and other instructors and staff members for 5-year terms, except for trainee-assistants and assistants, who shall be chosen for 3 years. In reappointment proceedings particular judgments shall be made concerning the candidate's success in performance of his teaching, professional or research functions in the past period in the position to which he was elected.

As an exception to the provisions of Paragraph 1 of this article a full professor or scientific adviser who has held that rank for at least 14 years shall not be subject to reappointment to that rank.

Article 141

In exceptional cases, on invitation and under conditions set forth in the set of regulations of the military school or service-school center, a person who has graduated from a senior postsecondary military school, university school or other senior postsecondary school may be elected to a full professorship if he has received the highest public scientific and professional recognition for his work and if he has demonstrated particular capacity for teaching or capacity for teaching, that is, ability as a teacher.

A person who has graduated from a senior postsecondary military school, university school or other senior postsecondary school may be elected to the position of scientific adviser if he has received for his work the highest scientific and professional recognition or if he has achieved exceptional scientific and professional results in practice.

Article 142

As an exception, should an election not be made in accordance with Article 136, Paragraph 1, of this law, a candidate who has senior postsecondary professional military training and who has been certified under the provisions of this law may be chosen as an instructor in one of the military subjects.

The work which is the basis of certification must be an independent contribution in the military science discipline in which the candidate is being certified, and it shall be publicly defended before a commission of at least three instructors, two of whom are intimately engaged in the discipline in which the candidate is being certified.

The set of regulations of the senior postsecondary military school or service-school center shall define in detail the manner and procedure of registering, submitting and defending the certification project.

Article 143

A candidate selected to be an instructor of a junior or senior postsecondary military school who has not previously taught in a junior or senior postsecondary school must deliver an initial lecture in the subject for which he competed.

Article 144

Under the conditions defined by the set of regulations of the junior or senior postsecondary military school or service-school center distinguished military and other specialists who are not on the staff of the school may also be invited to teach certain subjects in the school.

Title VIII. YPA Research Institutions

1. Establishment and Direction of YPA Scientific Institutions

Article 145

YPA research institutions shall be established and closed by the organ competent to establish military units and institutions.

In addition to YPA research institutions, YPA research units may also be established within organizational units of the YPA and the Federal Secretariat for National Defense in order to conduct research and development in the YPA.

The act of establishment of a YPA research institution shall contain the name, location and tasks of the institution.

The provisions of Article 27, Paragraphs 1 and 2, of this law concerning termination of the work of military schools shall also be appropriately applied to YPA research institutions and YPA research units.

Article 146

A YPA research institution or YPA research unit may be established if the needs for research and development in the relevant field of science cannot be met by using the services of existing research institutions in the SFRY, if the necessary research personnel, space, equipment and conditions for use necessary scientific documentation have been provided for, and if the tasks of the YPA research institution or YPA research unit have been established and funds provided for carrying out the initial research and development plan and program of the YPA research institution or YPA research unit.

It shall be taken that the qualification has been met concerning the necessary research personnel if at least five scientists have been chosen for establishment of a YPA research institution and at least two scientists for establishment of a YPA research unit.

Article 147

YPA research institutions and YPA research units shall be entered in the register of YPA research institutions and research units kept by the Council for Research in the SFRY Armed Forces.

The federal secretary for national defense shall issue detailed regulations concerning the register referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article and concerning conditions and procedure for entry in the register.

Article 148

Regulations on direction and command in the YPA and on administrative organs and the manner of administration of military institutions shall also apply to YPA research institutions unless this law or regulation enacted on the basis of federal law provides otherwise.

2. Research Personnel

Article 149

In the context of this law research personnel are persons who under the conditions and in the manner envisaged by this law and regulations enacted on the basis of this law are elected to one of the research ranks referred to in Article 137 of this law or one of the teaching-research ranks referred to in Article 136, Paragraph 2, Points 1 through 3, of this law.

The research ranks referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article are open to persons engaged in scientific research in YPA research institutions and YPA research units and to meet the following conditions with respect to their scientific and professional training and published writings:

- 1) the conditions provided for in Article 137, Paragraph 3, of this law for election to the rank of scientific adviser, senior staff scientist and staff scientist;
- 2) the conditions provided for in Article 136, Paragraph 2, of this law for independent researcher;
- 3) the conditions provided for in Article 136, Paragraph 4, of this law for researcher.

As an exception to the provision of Paragraph 2, Point 1, of this article, a person who lacks a doctorate in the military sciences may be elected to

the rank of a senior staff scientist and staff scientist in the field of the military sciences if with regard to the results of his work and published writings in the field of the military sciences he meets the conditions set forth in Article 136, Paragraph 2, Points 2 and 3, of this law and if he has demonstrated capacity for research.

Staff members of a YPA research institution who work in carrying out the projects of the YPA research institution shall also be regarded as persons employed in the YPA research institution in the context of the provision of Paragraph 2 of this article.

Persons as referred to in Paragraph 2 of this article who have been elected to the ranks enumerated in that article or to teaching-research ranks of full professor, associate professor or docent by some research institution or university school or senior postsecondary school in the SFRY shall be treated as persons elected under the provisions of this law.

Article 150

The procedure for election to research ranks shall be initiated automatically or at the request of the interested person.

The procedure for election to research ranks shall be automatically initiated as follows: for original election to research ranks when the YPA research institution or YPA research unit is established, when candidates are being engaged and in cases of reappointment to research ranks.

A person who believes that he meets the conditions for election to one of the research ranks referred to in Article 149 of this law may submit an application for election to the relevant rank to the research council of the YPA research institution or to the teaching and research board of the senior postsecondary military school or service-school center in which he is employed or is a staff member.

Persons working in YPA research units or YPA research institutions which under the provisions of this law may not elect candidates to research ranks shall submit the application to a YPA research institution or senior postsecondary military school which in the context of the provisions of this law and regulations issued by the federal secretary for national defense may make election to research ranks in the particular scientific fields and disciplines.

Article 151

Election to research ranks shall be made by the research council of a YPA research institution entered in the register of YPA research institutions or by the teaching and research board of the senior postsecondary military school or service-school center on the basis of the proposal of a professional commission established in accordance with the provision of Article 128, Paragraph 3, of this law.

The research council or teaching and research board referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article may make an election to research ranks only if its members include at least five persons holding the research ranks referred to in Article 149, Paragraph 2, Point 1, of this law or five persons holding corresponding faculty rank of a senior postsecondary military school or service-school center.

The research council of the YPA research institution may establish special commissions for election to the ranks of independent researcher and researcher.

When a YPA research institution is established, the original election to the research rank shall be made by a body of electors established by the federal secretary for national defense on the recommendation of the Council for Research in the Armed Forces of the SFRY.

The federal secretary for national defense shall issue detailed regulations on establishment and procedure of the commissions referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 3 and of the body of electors referred to in Paragraph 4 of this article, concerning procedure for election to research ranks and concerning procedure for confirmation of election to research ranks.

Article 152

The research personnel referred to in Article 149 of this law shall be entered in the register of research personnel in the YPA.

The federal secretary for national defense shall issue detailed regulations concerning the register referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article and concerning conditions and procedure for entry in the register.

Article 153

The provisions of Articles 123 and 126; Article 127, Paragraphs 1, 3, 4 and 5; Article 129, Paragraph 1; Articles 130 and 136; Article 139, Paragraph 4; Article 140; and Article 141, Paragraph 2, of this law which pertain to conditions for election of instructors and staff members and election of research personnel in senior and junior postsecondary military schools shall also apply to research personnel in YPA research institutions and YPA research units unless this law states otherwise.

3. The Research Council

Article 154

A research council shall be established in the YPA research institution.

The research council shall have at least five members who are scientists elected to the ranks referred to in Article 149, Paragraph 2, Point 1, of this law, including the chairman of the council.

The research council shall be made up of scientists employed in the YPA research institution. A person carrying out the research program of the YPA research institution as a collaborator may also be elected a member of the research council.

Persons serving in the armed forces who do not work in the YPA research institution may also be appointed members of the research council if they meet the conditions referred to in Article 149, Paragraph 2, Point 1, or Article 149, Paragraph 3, of this law. Such persons shall be appointed in the manner set forth by the federal secretary for national defense.

In a YPA research institution which has more than 30 scientists a research council may be established with the appropriate number of representatives of research personnel provided that the council has at least two members representing each of the scientific disciplines encompassed by the activity of the research institution.

Special commissions of the research council may be established in the YPA research institution for relevant fields of science or disciplines under the conditions set forth in Paragraph 5 of this article.

Article 155

The research council of the YPA research institution shall keep abreast of scientific development, shall examine research plans and programs, shall evaluate research results, shall propose measures toward advanced training of research personnel and young researchers, shall make elections to research ranks and shall perform other functions related to research work as established in the institution's set of regulations.

4. Research and Development Plans and Programs in the YPA

Article 156

The activity of YPA research institutions and YPA research units and the research activity of senior postsecondary military schools and service-school centers shall be based on long-term and medium-term plans for research and development in the YPA.

Article 157

Long-term and medium-term plans for research and development in the YPA shall be approved in conformity with the needs of the armed forces and shall constitute an integral part of plans for development and modernization of the armed forces.

Long-term and medium-term plans for research and development in the YPA shall be adopted by the federal secretary for national defense on the recommendation of entities responsible for planning research and development in the YPA.

In addition to entities responsible for planning, appropriate YPA research institutions and YPA research units shall also participate in drafting long-term and medium-term plans for research and development in the YPA.

Article 158

Long-term and medium-term plans for research and development in the YPA and long-term and medium-term plans for research and development of YPA research institutions and YPA research units shall contain the following: the goals and tasks of development in the particular fields of science, development of information systems, personnel development needs and provision for the material basis of research and development and the approximate amount of funding required to carry out the plan.

Long-term and medium-term plans for research and development of YPA research institutions and YPA research units shall be approved by the federal secretary for national defense or officer whom he authorizes.

The federal secretary for national defense shall issue detailed regulations concerning the procedure and manner in which the plans referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article shall be drafted.

Article 159

Programs for research and development of YPA research institutions and YPA research units shall be compiled on the basis of established plans for research and development in the YPA and shall contain the following: research problems, goals and tasks of the research or development project; the organization of research and development; advance estimate of financial requirements; research personnel needs; information on scientific documentation and information and other data necessary for fulfillment of the program.

Article 160

The drafting and fulfillment of a research and development program for the YPA may also be entrusted to other research organizations in the SFRY under the conditions envisaged for YPA research institutions and YPA research units if there are no particular reasons of a military nature making it indispensable that these tasks be done by YPA research institutions and YPA research units.

Plans and programs for research and development of YPA research institutions and YPA research units shall be the basis for financing their activity.

Article 161

YPA research institutions may render services to users outside the YPA and may organize joint research on particular problems under conditions prescribed by the federal secretary for national defense or officer whom he authorizes.

5. Council for Research in the Armed Forces of the SFRY

Article 162

The Council for Research in the Armed Forces of the SFRY (hereafter referred to as the "Council for Research") shall be established in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense as an advisory body of the federal secretary for national defense.

Article 163

The Council for Research shall study the state of research activities and application of the results of research in the armed forces; shall propose measures for coordinating and guiding research to meet the needs of the armed forces; shall submit opinions and proposals concerning the organization of research, concerning the proposed versions of long-term and medium-term research plans, concerning research and development programs and concerning provision for necessary financial backing to develop research activities envisaged in plans for development and modernization of the armed forces; shall propose measures to improve research personnel in the YPA and to improve scientific information systems to meet the needs of the armed forces, and shall take up other questions in the field of research assigned it by the federal secretary for national defense.

The Council for Research shall collaborate with research organizations, universities and senior postsecondary schools, self-managed special-interest communities and other appropriate organizations in the SFRY on matters of research which have relevance to the armed forces and to national defense.

Article 164

The Council for Research shall be made up of scientists and specialists in the armed forces and representatives of the republics and autonomous provinces who are scientists and specialists.

Article 165

The Council for Research shall have between 25 and 35 members.

The chairman and members of the Council for Research shall be appointed by the federal secretary for national defense.

The term of office of members of the Council for Research shall be 4 years.

Article 166

The federal secretary for national defense is hereby authorized to issue detailed regulations concerning the organization and proceedings of the Council for Research and the procedure and manner of appointment of its members.

Title IX. Transitional and Final Provisions

Article 167

The federal secretary for national defense shall establish a temporary professional commission for election of instructors consisting of at least five members from among distinguished military and civilian scientists and specialists for the first election of instructors to academic ranks and to make other preparations for commencement of the operation of junior and senior postsecondary military schools under the provisions of this law.

The federal secretary for national defense shall issue detailed regulations concerning the procedure to be followed by the temporary professional commission for election of instructors.

Article 168

Persons who before the date when this law takes effect have graduated from a school for active commissioned officers of the YPA (military academy, military training center, etc.) with a course of study lasting at least 3 years or some junior postsecondary military academy or school or the YPA War School shall be granted credit for senior postsecondary professional military training in conformity with the provisions of this law.

Graduation from an active commissioned officers school lasting less than 3 years and a school for advanced training shall also be recognized as senior postsecondary professional military training as referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article if the total time of study was at least 3 years.

Article 169

Persons who before the date when this law takes effect have graduated from some school for active commissioned officers of the YPA (military academy, military training center, etc.) with a course of study of 2 years or less shall be given credit for junior postsecondary military school in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Graduation from a school for active commissioned officers in the YPA medical service, active commissioned officers in the YPA veterinary service, and active commissioned officers of the YPA geodetic service with a course of study of 3 or 4 years, graduates of schools for YPA bandleaders and graduates of a technical academy with a 3-year course of study under the provisions of the law on senior postsecondary technical schools of the Yugoslav People's Army shall be recognized as equivalent to graduation from a junior postsecondary military school in the context of this law.

Article 170

Persons who have graduated from a school as referred to in Article 169, Paragraph 2, of this law shall be given credit for senior postsecondary professional military training with respect to promotion in active military service.

A person who as an active noncommissioned officer passed the examination for the rank of active second lieutenant in the armed forces shall be credited with junior postsecondary professional military training with respect to promotion in active military service.

Article 171

Active military personnel as referred to in Article 169 of this law who before the day when this law takes effect have completed a military academy or other school for active commissioned officers in the technical fields, and who have earned ratings concerning the provisions of this law concerning senior postsecondary technical schools of the Yugoslav People's Army may earn the rating envisaged in Article 77, Paragraphs 3 and 4, of this law if after this law takes effect they pass the prescribed additional examinations in the appropriate military school.

The manner of exercising the rights referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article shall be prescribed by the set of regulations of the military school or service-school center.

Article 172

Persons who before the date when this law takes effect have graduated from a school for noncommissioned officers or other school for active noncommissioned officers of the YPA or for military employees of the YPA of the relevant rank shall be given credit for graduation from the corresponding secondary military school of the arms and services and secondary professional training in conformity with the provisions of this law.

Article 173

The federal secretary for national defense is hereby authorized to prescribe which level of military training is offered by the schools referred to in Article 168 of this law, other schools for commissioned officers and the schools referred to in Article 172 of this law with respect to assignment and promotion in active military service, as well as the examinations passed for grades of military employees.

Article 174

Diplomas and certificates which SFRY citizens have earned in foreign military schools shall be certified and converted to equivalent credit on the

proposal of a special professional commission of the relevant military school specified by the federal secretary for national defense, or, if there are no such schools, by the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

The federal secretary for national defense is hereby authorized to issue detailed regulations on the makeup of the professional commission and on procedure for recognition of diplomas and certificates referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 175

Instructors of military schools occupying those positions on the date when this law takes effect who have not been elected to the relevant academic ranks may remain in those positions up to 3 years from the date when this law takes effect if in that period they are elected to academic ranks under the provisions of this law.

Persons who acquired academic ranks under previous regulations, but do not meet conditions for election to academic ranks under the provisions of this law shall retain the academic ranks they have earned for 3 years from the date when this law takes effect.

Instructors in the Military Medical Academy of the Yugoslav People's Army who do not have a doctorate of science, but who under provisions of the Law on the Military Medical Academy (SLUZBENI LIST FNRJ [OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA], No 15, 1960; and SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ, No 6, 1965) were elected to the academic ranks of docent, associate professor and full professor which under the provisions of this law require the academic degree of doctor of science shall retain the academic ranks they have been awarded for 3 years from the date when this law takes effect.

Article 176

Military schools and service-school centers and YPA research institutions established before the day when this law takes effect shall be assumed to have been established in conformity with the provisions of this law.

Article 177

Military schools and service-school centers and YPA research institutions must adopt their sets of regulations and must organize their operation in conformity with the provisions of this law within 1 year from the date when this law takes effect.

Article 178

On the date when this law takes effect the Law on Military Schools and Research Institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army (SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ, No 26, 1973) shall cease to be valid.

Article 179

This law shall take effect on the eighth day after publication in SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ.

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