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1. The Medical Academy (Akademia Medyczna) in Warsaw was one of the 10 medical schools existing in Poland. It was founded in name in 1949 - 1950 but was, in fact, the continuation of the former Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy of Warsaw University and of the Academy of Stomatology which existed before World War II. Warsaw University was closed by the German occupation during World War II from 1939 to December 1944. However, some secret underground courses in medicine were organized and held for medical assistants. This permitted, to some extent, the preservation of certain laboratories and installations. All medical clinics were used as ordinary hospitals during this period.
2. The Medical Academy was under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Health and was also dependent on the Ministry of Higher Education and Science in such matters as education and scientific research.
3. All offices of the Medical Academy were located in Warsaw at 30 Filtrowa Street in a four-story, brick and gray-plastered building about 10 x 60 m. in size. The educational establishments (laboratories, clinics, and lecture halls) were located in several different buildings and hospitals scattered throughout Warsaw. The Psychiatric Clinic was, however, located in Pruszkow outside of Warsaw. For pinpoint locations see Enclosure 1.
4. The organization of the Medical Academy was, in general, similar to the organization of medical schools of Western universities with certain adaptations to the Soviet pattern. An outline of the Medical Academy with details on the Department of Medicine is attached as Enclosure 2. Its principal organs were the rector (rektor), the vice-rectors (prorektor), and the director (dyrektor), each of whom had subordinate secretariats and offices.

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5. The rector, head of the Academy and primarily responsible for student training and the specialized training of medical doctors, directed all educational, research, and scientific matters. He was assisted in this work by the vice-rectors, one of whom was his deputy. The rector and vice-rectors were appointed by the Ministry of Higher Education and Science and were selected from the professors at the Medical Academy. The Rectorate (Rektorat) was made up of several secretariats and offices staffed with employees who performed clerical duties.
6. Unlike the universities the Medical Academy had no academic senate but it did have departmental committees. There were also commissions called Evaluation Commissions for Research and Development in Medicine (Komisje Oceny Prac Naukowych) composed of professors and assistants on the faculty who were appointed by the rector. These commissions were not permanent committees. They were appointed from time to time each for a particular appraisal of certain scientific reports concerning research carried out by the professors and assistants of the Medical Academy. Only those reports on projects carried out in addition to the ones called for in the yearly plan (prace pozaplanowe) were appraised. Reports on scientific research carried out under the yearly plan were submitted directly to the Ministry of Health and to the different institutes of medicine.
7. The director was responsible for administration and for personnel matters of the teaching staff. He was formerly subordinate to the rector. However, it is difficult to draw a distinct line between the responsibilities of the two positions. The appointment of all faculty members hinged on the decision of the director and not on that of the rector.
8. The following sections were directly subordinate to the director:
 - a. Personnel Section (Oddzial Personalny) which consisted of the chief of the section (usually a member of the PZPR) and about eight clerks. The chief of the section was responsible for the political reliability of all personnel and controlled personnel matters concerning professors, assistants, medical doctors, and auxiliary personnel of the educational establishments and clinics, such as technicians, etc. Auxiliary personnel such as nurses, ward attendants, cooks, etc. were subordinate to the State Clinical Hospital (Panstwowy Szpital Kliniczny Akademii Medycznej) and not to the Personnel Section of the Academy. This section kept personal records and files on each employee, issued and renewed identity and employment cards, drew up employment contracts, issued leave and other certificates, checked work discipline, and prepared and recorded efficiency reports in cooperation with the superior of the employee and the representatives of the PZPR and the ZMP. It had the final and decisive word on employment and promotion of all employees despite the opinion of Medical Academy authorities who submitted the proposals.
 - b. Quaestor's Office (Kwestura) which was a finance office where about 11 clerks were employed. Salaries of employees were paid in this office and all student fees were collected here.
 - c. Planning, Statistics, and Reports Section (Oddzial Planowania Statystyki i Sprawozdawczosci) which was composed of two subsections. One subsection, in cooperation with the finance office, worked out the yearly financial and administrative plans based on the budget. The other coordinated all short-term and yearly education plans sent in by the laboratories and clinics. All plans were then submitted to the Ministry of Health or to the Ministry of Higher Education and Science. The Planning Section was also responsible for quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reports concerning the fulfillment of plans.

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- d. Supply Section (Oddzial Zaopatrzenia Materialowego) which dealt with all supplies and materials in accordance with requirements of the yearly plan. Each year the educational establishments and clinics submitted requisitions for medical and scientific equipment to the Supply Section but these requests were often disregarded, probably because of a lack of funds.
- e. Administrative Section (Oddzial Gospodarczy).
- f. Investments Section (Oddzial Inwestycji).
- g. Secretariat of the Commission for Job Assignments for Graduates (Sekretariat Komisji Przydzialu Pracy Dla Absolwentow). This commission was called together periodically to assign the young medical graduates to positions in hospitals, dispensaries, etc. (usually in rural areas) according to vacancies established by the Ministry of Health. One of the professors acted as chairman of the commission which was made up of, in addition to the chairman, the director, a representative of the Personnel Section, and sometimes a representative of the hospital requesting the graduate. The graduate had a choice of vacancies and, when assigned, had to work there for at least two years. Theoretically, after two years one could request another appointment but permission to transfer was difficult to obtain. This was especially true when a request was made for transfer to larger centers where clinical facilities for further specialization existed because local health and medical authorities usually objected.

9. There were three independent departments within the Warsaw Medical Academy:

- a. The Department of Medicine (Wydzial Lekarski).
 - b. The Department of Pharmacology (Wydzial Farmaceutyczny).
 - c. The Department of Stomatology (Wydzial Stomatologiczny).
- Each department was directed by a dean (dziekan wydzialu) who was assisted in his work by two assistant deans (prodziekan) and the department committee (Rada Wydzialu). Under the dean was the office of the dean (Dziekanat) which consisted of the secretariat and the archives where the records, including record books and copies of diplomas of individual students were kept. Anyone who wanted a certificate or a copy of a document from the office of the dean could obtain it by presenting a receipt indicating that the necessary fee had been paid at the finance office. The deans and assistant deans were elected from among the professors of the departments and appointed by the Minister of Higher Education and Science. In addition to the duties of dean, each dean (or assistant dean) carried out his normal duties as professor in his field. The department committee was an advisory body made up of all professors of the department. This committee met once a month to consider all educational matters and the activities of that particular department.

10. The faculty chairs, which carried out training of students, studies and research, were each composed of a director, one or more professors, and deputy professors, in addition to assistants and an auxiliary staff. The professor who acted as director of the chair was appointed by the Minister of Higher Education and Science acting upon the proposal of the Medical Academy. He was selected from among the professors or from experienced doctors outside the academy. He was responsible for the planning and execution of teaching and scientific research conducted within the framework of the chair and for the supervision of the teaching staff and its scientific research. There were educational establishments and laboratories or clinics attached to each chair. As a rule, the director of the chair was also director of the attached laboratory or clinic. The clinics which belonged to the Medical Academy were organized like ordinary hospital wards and were usually a part of a large civilian hospital. Several of the clinics were located in the State Clinical Hospital of the Medical Academy (Panstwowy Szpital Kliniczny Akademii Medycznej) at 6 Ozarki Street. /See Enclosure 3./

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11. The positions and functions of the teaching staff were as follows:

- a. There were two grades of professors, full professor (profesor zwyczajny) which was the highest professorial position, and associate professor (profesor nadzwyczajny). There was no distinction as far as duties were concerned but there was a difference in salary. The professor lectured to the students in addition to organizing and carrying out practical training with the aid of his assistants. He carried the title "Independent Scientific Worker" ("Samodzielny Pracownik Naukowy"). He was also responsible for training his assistants and for supervising their scientific research.
- b. Immediately subordinate to the position of professor was that of deputy professor (adjunkt). /Strictly speaking, this position has no American equivalent and it can only be described as instructor or lecturer./ There were two categories of adjuncts:
 - (1) Adjunkt Habilitowany who held the scientific title "Docent". This title was awarded by the Medical Academy to Doctors of Medicine who, after several years in the academy, had carried out certain scientific studies, written a thesis, and passed an "habilitation" examination. A docent was responsible for the educational and scientific work under his professor.
 - (2) Adjunkt Niehabilitowany who was a Doctor of Medicine without having taken his habilitation examination.

Adjunkts were usually selected from among the senior assistants. If there were two adjunkts at a clinic, one was usually responsible for educational and scientific matters and the second for administrative details.

- c. Under the adjunkts were the assistants of which there were two classes: senior assistants (starszy asystent) and junior assistants (mlodzy asystent). The assistants carried out experiments and training with students, were in charge of patients in the clinics, and were obliged to carry on studies and research under the direction of the professor. Sometimes there were also assistants without diplomas who were appointed from among the students who had finished their courses but who had not completed their examinations. They were not permitted to conduct student practical training and were permitted to carry out other duties only under the supervision of one of the assistants. They were automatically promoted to junior assistants upon receiving their first medical degree (lekarz).

12. There were the following chairs with courses in theory in the Medical Department:

- a. The Chair of General Anatomy. Laboratories (Zaklad Anatomii Prawidlowej) were located in the Anatomicum Building at 5 Chalubinskiego Street.
- b. The Chair of Topographical Anatomy and Surgery. Laboratories (Zaklad Chirurgii Operacyjnej i Anatomii Topograficznej) were located in the Anatomicum Building, address above.
- c. The Chair of Pathological Anatomy under Professor Doctor L. PASZKIEWICZ. The laboratories were located in the Anatomicum Building.

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- d. The Chair of Organic Chemistry.^{1.}
- e. The Chair of Inorganic Chemistry.^{1.}
- f. The Chair of Physics under Professor Doctor KAPUSCINSKI. The laboratories (Zaklad Fizyki) were located at 69 Hoza Street.
- g. The Chair of Histology. The laboratories (Zaklad Histologii i Embriologii) were located at 5 Chalubinskiego Street. The Chair of General Anatomy and the Chair of Histology used the same lecture hall.
- g. The Chair of Biology. The laboratories (Zaklad Biologii) were located at 28 Krakowskie Przedmiescie.
- i. The Chair of Physiology under Professor Doctor F. CZUBALSKI. The laboratory (Zaklad Fizjologii Czlowieka) was located in the Warsaw University building at 28 Krakowskie Przedmiescie. It consisted of 10 rooms in addition to a lecture room which was shared with the Chair of General Pathology. There was also a well-equipped workshop for manufacturing research instruments and other apparatus.
- j. The Chair of Physiology of Work (industrial medicine) under Professor Doctor MISSIURO. The laboratory (Zaklad Fizjologii Pracy) was located at 90 Marymoncka Street.
- k. The Chair of Hygiene under Professor Doctor M. KACPRZAK which used the laboratories and lecture hall of the State Institute of Hygiene (Panstwowy Zaklad Hygieny) at 24 Chocimska Street.
- l. The Chair of Juridical Medicine (Medycyny Sadonej) under Professor Doctor W. GRZYWO-SIEDLECKI and Deputy Professor Doctor LAGUNA. This chair had its own laboratories in a separate building at 1 Oczki Street where there were an autopsy room with five tables, a mortuary, a chemistry laboratory, a medical museum and a lecture room for 100 students. The library of the Medical Academy was located in the same building.
- m. The Chair of Pharmacology with laboratories (Zaklad Farmakologii) at 28 Krakowskie Predmiescie Street.
- n. The Chair of Microbiology with laboratories (Zaklad Mikrobiologii Lekarskiej) at 5 Chalubinskiego Street.
- o. The Chair of Pathological Histology under Professor Doctor J. DABROWSKA. Laboratories (Zaklad Histologii Patologicznej) which were shared with the Chair of Pathological Anatomy were at 5 Chalubinskiego Street. The laboratories contained a large hall for autopsies with eight tables, a mortuary, several rooms for microscopic studies and preparation of specimens, as well as a lecture hall for about 200 students.
- p. The Chair of Radiology under Professor Doctor ZAWADOWSKI. His adjunkt was Doctor Szczesny ZGLICZYNSKI. Its laboratories (Zaklad Radiologii Lekarskiej) were located in a new building at 5 Chalubinskiego Street. They were equipped with several X-ray apparatus and two machines for X-ray therapeutic treatment.
- q. The Chair of General Pathology with laboratories (Zaklad Patologii Ogolnej i Doswiadczalnej) at 28 Krakowskie Przedmiescie. There was also a laboratory and operating room here for experiments with animals.

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- r. The Chair of Physiological Chemistry with laboratories (Zaklad Chemii Fizjologicznej) at 26-28 Krakowskie Przedmiescie.

There were also two lectorates given by outside lecturers:

- s. The Lectorate of Military Training.
- t. The Lectorate of Political Science. This was a course in dialectic and historical materialism.

13. Other chairs connected with the clinics were as follows:

- a. The Chair of Internal Medicine I which was under Professor SOMERAU-SIEMIANOWSKI who died in 1953. One of his assistants was Doctor Maciej WEBER who was director of the clinic. The clinic (I Klinika Chorob Wewnetrznych) was located on the second floor of the State Clinical Hospital and had a ward of 40 beds. /See Enclosure 3./
- b. The Chair of Internal Medicine II under Professor Doctor A. BIERNACKI and Docent ALEKSANDROW. The clinic (II Klinika Chorob Wewnetrznych) was located on the second and third floors of the State Clinical Hospital and had a ward of from 40 to 50 beds. There was also a lecture hall for about 150 students which was used by the two chairs of internal medicine mentioned above.
- c. The Chair of Internal Medicine III under Professor Doctor Jakob WEGIERKO. One of his assistants was Doctor WALCOWA. The clinic (III Klinika Chorob Wewnetrznych) was also located in the State Clinical Hospital and had a ward of about 50 beds.
- d. The Chair of Surgery I under Professor T. BUTKIEWICZ. The clinic (I Klinika Chorob Chirurgicznych) was located in the State Clinical Hospital at 6 Oczki Street, had a ward of 50 beds, and a lecture hall for about 150 students.
- e. The Chair of Surgery II under Professor Doctor MOSSAKOWSKI. The clinic (II Klinika Chorob Chirurgicznych) was located in Municipal Hospital No. 4 (the former hospital, Przemienienia Panskiego) at 4 Weteranow Square. The clinic had a ward of 40 beds and a lecture room for about 80 students.
- f. The Chair of Surgery III. The clinic (III Klinika Chorob Chirurgicznych) was located in the State Clinical Hospital.
- g. The Chair of Pediatrics I under Professor Doctor M. MICHALOWICZ, Docent R. BARANSKI, with Doctor H. ZAPASNIK-KOBIERSKA as assistant and Doctor ROSNOWSKA as radiologist. The clinic (I Klinika Chorob Dzieciacych) was located in a building of its own at 16 Litewska Street. It had about 150 beds and a lecture hall for about 100 students. In 1954 a second building was being completed to enlarge the clinic. This building was to have a ward for premature children and, in the way of special equipment, had an electroencephalograph in the laboratory.
- h. The Chair of Pediatrics II. The clinic (II Klinika Chorob Dzieciacych), with about 200 beds, was located at 1-3 Dzialdowska Street.

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- i. The Chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology I under Professor Doctor Adam CZYZEWICZ and Docent Tadeusz BULSKI. The clinic (I Klinika Poloznicza i Chorob Kobiecych) was located at 1-3 Starynkiewicza Street and had three wards -- obstetrics, gynecology, and contagious diseases -- with a total of about 100 beds for the three. There was also a lecture hall for about 200 students.
- j. The Chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology II. The clinic (II Klinika Poloznicza i Chorob Kobiecych) was located at 2 Karowa Street.
- k. The Chair of Dermatology under Professor Doctor JABLONSKA with Doctor MICHALOWSKI and Doctor SARNOWSKA as assistants. The clinic (Klinika Dermatologiczna) was located at 82-a Koszykowa Street and had about 80 beds. There was also a lecture hall which contained a projector and would accommodate about 250 students. In addition there was a dispensary attached to the clinic.
- l. The Chair of Neurology under Professor Doctor Adam OPALSKI, Professor Irena HAUSMANOWA, and assistants, Doctor Hanna TRACZYNSKA, Doctor KISTELSKA, Doctor Maria FILIPOWICZOWNA, Doctor Anna LANGUCKA, and Doctor Barbara EMERYK. The clinic (Klinika Neurologiczna) was located in a separate building of the State Clinical Hospital at 6 Oczki Street. It had about 60 beds. There was also an histological laboratory which contained, in addition to other equipment, an electroencephalograph.
- m. The Chair of Psychiatry under Professor Doctor HANDELSMAN. The clinic (Klinika Psychiatryczna) was within the State Hospital for Nervous and Mental Disorders in Pruszkow, near Warsaw.
- n. The Chair of Ophtalmology under Professor MELANOWSKI and Docent Stanislas ALTENBERGER. The clinic (Klinika Okulistyczna) was located in a separate building of the State Clinical Hospital and had about 50 beds. There was no special lecture hall but lectures were sometimes held in the examination hall.
- o. The Chair of Otorhinolaryngology. The clinic (Klinika Laryngologiczna), with about 60 beds, was located in a separate building of the State Clinical Hospital. Docent Aleksandra MITRYNOWICZ, a specialist in speech difficulties, and Doctor Lech BARDADIN worked in this clinic.
- p. The Chair of Orthopedics under Professor Adam GRUCA. The clinic (Klinika Chorob Kosci) was in the State Clinical Hospital. During 1954 the clinic was to receive a new special building with about 100 beds.
- q. The Chair of Contagious Diseases under Professor Doctor KASSUR. The clinic (Klinika Chorob Zakaznych) was located at Municipal Hospital for Contagious Diseases No. 1, 37 Wolska Street.
- r. The Chair of Neurosurgery under Professor Doctor Jerzy CHOROBSKI. There were no lectures for students but courses for Doctors of Medicine were given here. The clinic (Klinika Chorob Neurochirurgicznych) was located in a separate building of the State Clinical Hospital and had about 30 beds.
- s. Chair of Urology. Lectures were given with those for surgery. The clinic for this chair (Klinika Urologiczna), with about 30 beds, was located in the State Clinical Hospital.
- t. The Chair of Gastrology. The clinic (Klinika Gastrologiczna) was located at 1 Goszczynskiego Street.

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14. Since 1953 discussions with professors have been held regarding plans for building new clinics and laboratories for the Medical Academy at Pole Mokotowskie, Warsaw. In May 1954, no construction plans had been completed and no funds provided. However, plans were being worked on for one building which would house the clinics for neurology, neurosurgery, and psychiatry, with common laboratories and lecture hall. It was believed that actual construction would not begin before 1960.
15. The existing clinics of the Medical Academy had only basic and necessary equipment. Certain equipment and most of the furnishings for the wards, such as bedding, hospital gowns, etc. had been supplied by UNRRA after World War II and were still in use. There was an inadequate supply of modern medical equipment and the equipment possessed was not satisfactorily distributed among the clinics. There were a few electroencephalographs of Swedish production and some equipment including an electrocardiograph produced by the Warsaw Polytechnic Institute. There were complaints about the quality of the surgical instruments which were not as good as those produced in Poland before the war. On one occasion, when a child had to have a heart operation, it was necessary for the father to import special needles through private channels. There was not a single X-ray machine for examining blood vessels in the brain. Nor were there the necessary chemical preparations for this purpose. Other shortages were: cedar oil for microscopic examinations, in which case liquid paraffin was used as a substitute, and re-agents for use in laboratories, the lack of which hindered scientific research.
16. Graduates of lyceums (on the whole 11 years of general education, including elementary and high school) who had passed entrance examinations and were well recommended by the Union of Polish Youth (ZMP) were eligible for admittance to the Medical Academy. Entrance examinations were: an oral examination about contemporary Poland which included political and social questions, and two written examinations, one on biology and the other on any subject connected with medicine. The ZMP recommendation was most important and, in practice, only ZMP members were admitted as students. So-called "leading students" (przodownicy nauki) and ZMP activists were sometimes admitted without entrance examinations. Priority was given to candidates of laboring-class families. The Medical Academy was responsible for the admittance of the required high percentage of candidates in this category.
17. Five years were required to complete the necessary courses; each year was divided into two semesters. All problems regarding studies were settled by the dean of the Medical Department who, in certain important or questionable matters, referred the problem to the Department Committee. The program of lectures and practical training was determined by the dean in cooperation with the professors. Each year's students were divided into groups of about 20 for all practical training which was either demonstrated or supervised by assistants in these groups. General lectures were given to larger groups. The hours for lectures and practical training in laboratories were daily from 0800 to 1200 and from 1400 to 1800. Practical training in clinics was given from 0800 until 1000 hours. Each group was given continuous training for either one or two weeks.

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18. At the beginning of the first year, each student received a Record Book (Index) which served for the entire five years. All courses, practical training, and examination results were recorded in this book and signed by the professor responsible. Examination dates were posted prior to the examination. Later, the student received a form from the office of the dean on which the results of the examination were entered and signed by the professor. He then returned the form to the dean's office where the results were entered in his Record Book. Usually after five years, when all signatures indicating the completion of courses and training had been entered, the Record Book was certified and stamped and the student called an "Absolvent" of the Medical Academy. He was not, however, considered a graduate until all final examinations were passed.
19. After all final examinations were passed, the student received his first medical degree and the title of "lekarz" which, to some extent, corresponds to a Bachelor of Science degree. He could then practice medicine but he was not permitted to use the title Doctor of Medicine. In the past this title was only granted after years of research and practice and after passing a special examination. Since 1952 this title has been discontinued and replaced by a new title, Candidate of Medical Science (Kandydat nauk Lekarskich). The requirements for obtaining this title are exactly the same as for that of Doctor of Medicine with the added stipulation that one must be able to study foreign medical literature in two languages, one of which has to be Russian. /Up until May 1954, Source had never heard of anyone's receiving this new title./ The highest medical degree is the new degree, Doctor of Medical Science (Doktor Nauk Medycznych). Only those already holding the title of Candidate of Medical Science are eligible to receive this degree. To some extent this title corresponds to the title of Docent described above. These two new degrees were introduced by the Soviets and correspond to the Soviet pattern. Source heard that it is so difficult to obtain the degree of Doctor of Medical Science in the USSR that all the professors there do not hold that title.
20. Source had no detailed knowledge of the curriculum of the Medical Academy but was of the opinion that it had not been changed too much since his own and prewar studies. A preliminary introduction to medicine was offered the first two years. During these two years the student studied anatomy, physiology, physics, organic and inorganic chemistry, physiological chemistry, and biology through lectures and practical training in laboratories. They were required to pass examinations on all of these subjects before beginning the third year of study. During the third year courses were given in pathological anatomy, pathological histology, general pathology, pharmacology, bacteriology and immunology, and clinical diagnostics. Students were required to pass examinations on these subjects during their fourth and fifth years. During the fourth and fifth years lectures and practical clinical training were given and, in addition, subjects such as contagious diseases, dermatology, pediatrics, neurology, psychiatry, radiology, orthopedics, stomatology, laryngology and ophthalmology, hygiene, and juridical medicine were studied. Specialization began, to some extent, during the fourth and fifth years of study. The lectures were attended by all students but practical training in the clinics differed with the specialization of the student.

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21. In addition to the obligatory lectures and practical training, the majority of students attended the meetings of so-called scientific circles (kolo naukowe). Such circles were usually formed within particular clinics and laboratories. The students met once a week, studied together, as in a seminar, the textbook of Pavlov and then wrote individual reports on their studies of foreign medical literature. Membership in such circles was voluntary. After graduating from the Medical Academy those who belonged could claim preference in being considered for scholarships for future specialized study in medicine.
22. During the school year 1953 - 1954 there were approximately 2,500 students attending the Medical Academy. There were more than 500 students each in the first four classes and 420 in the fifth. The percentage of female students has been very high since World War II. From 1945 to 1948 this percentage was about 75% and during the year 1953 - 1954 about 60 % of all students. The number of medical students has decreased during the last few years probably because there is more material benefit to be gained from other professions, especially in the technical field. The intellectual level of the students was inconsistent and, in general, lower than in prewar times and during the first years after the war. By listening to questions which the students asked patients one could observe a lack of interest and knowledge on the part of the students. Among fifth year students who were enrolled in practical training at the Psychiatric Clinic, one would estimate that not more than 25% of the students possessed the intelligence and ability necessary for future medical practice. This lack of interest could probably be attributed to high school training which did not sufficiently develop general knowledge on the part of the student and stimulate his interest in science. Most students displayed a tendency to complete the required work with a minimum of effort and membership in scientific circles was thought to be the best means for obtaining a scholarship for further specialization or for a position as assistant at the Medical Academy.
23. Relationships among students were quite reserved; and only in small groups could one find openness and sincerity. This stemmed from the fact that both assistants and students were afraid of denunciation. This may be illustrated by the following examples:
- a. One of the assistants, while demonstrating treatment of a case in the Psychiatric Clinic, was told by the patient about his personal experiences in a prison. The patient spoke of conditions and of persons he had met there. This incident was reported by one of the students and the case became the subject of investigation. The assistant was accused of attempting to extract state secrets from the patient.
 - b. A female patient said something offensive about former President BIERUT. Denunciation and investigation followed.

From private discussions with students during the intervals between lectures, one gained the impression that many students were critical of the Pavlov theory and certain questions they asked gave evidence of their negative attitude.

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24. About 50% of the Medical Academy students received state scholarships which amounted to about 400 zlotys monthly. There were also scholarships for smaller amounts which were granted to students whose parents were partially able to support them. The scholarships were granted generally during the first year of study. The social origin of the student and his scholastic record were the decisive factors. Since the amount of 400 zlotys was inadequate for necessary expenses some students contracted tuberculosis because of undernourishment. More than half of the students lived in a group of dormitories called students' homes (dom akademicki). There were several such dormitories in Warsaw, separate buildings for men and women, which housed students from institutes of higher education. These dormitories were for students of all universities and were not attached to any special ones. They could not, however, accommodate all the students and it sometimes took several months to obtain housing. Permission to remain in these dormitories had to be renewed each year. During vacations the dormitories were emptied so they could be used for visitors or conventions. Several students were assigned to each room and there were common study halls but these, too, were inadequate for the number of students. Each dormitory had a canteen. The students paid about 150 zloty a month for food in addition to a small fee for lodgings.
25. The basic PZPR organization (POP) within the Medical Academy actually controlled the Medical Academy. Source did not know the number of the teaching and administrative staff who were PZPR members but he was certain that the director and the chief of the Personnel Section were, and that every branch, laboratory, and clinic had at least one Party member. The POP made out efficiency reports for all employees and its opinion was decisive with respect to promotion, employment, discharge, etc. In the event of disagreement among employees the immediate supervisor was obliged to inform the POP and the matter was settled in the presence of a Party representative. Most professors who were not Party members were afraid to settle such matters on their own, especially when it involved a Party member and a non-Party member.
26. Most students were members of the Union of Polish Youth (ZMP) which was controlled by the PZPR. ZMP kept records on all students and issued written opinions which were decisive, especially with respect to applications for scholarships and employment after graduation. Though there was no official pressure to induce a student to become a PZPR member, pressure did, in fact, exist.
27. There was also a Qualifications Commission at the Medical Academy which determined the distribution of scholarships for postgraduate work and the posts of assistant. The number of scholarships was determined by the Ministry of Health each year. For example, there might be 20 for contagious diseases, 8 for internal medicine, 3 for neurology, etc. The Medical Academy had the responsibility of distributing the scholarships to individuals. Those graduates who did not receive a scholarship received a job assignment which was determined by the Commission for Job Assignments as described above. Scholarships for specialists or for assistants amounted to about 750 zlotys monthly and those assigned to the fields of psychiatry, contagious diseases, and radiology received an additional 40%, making a total of about 1,050 zlotys monthly. When applying for scholarships graduates had to submit applications which included a recommendation from one of the professors, a personal history statement, and a special form usually required when applying for a job.

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28. The director of the Medical Academy presided over the Qualifications Commission. Professors, clinic directors or their delegates, POP and ZMP representatives were members. The scholarships were awarded in absentia. After discussion on the professor's recommendation the social origin of the applicant, and the applicant's activities during World War II in addition to his PZPR or ZMP activities, the application was evaluated by the Commission. Then the PZPR or ZMP opinion, written anonymously, was read. Examples of such opinions follow:
- a. "Member of ZMP, politically indifferent, maintains contact with reactionary circles, not fit for specialization or scientific work." An opinion such as this resulted in disqualification of the applicant.
 - b. "Member of ZMP, interested in political matters, takes part in social work periodically, not fit for scientific research but eligible for specialization". A recommendation of this nature was usually sufficient for obtaining a scholarship.
 - c. "Active member of ZMP, ideologist, fit for scientific research." A recommendation such as this usually resulted in a scholarship for the applicant as well as a position as assistant in one of the clinics of the Medical Academy.
29. A scholarship was usually granted for a period of two years and was paid for by the Ministry of Health. After two years of practice and specialized training the graduate was considered a "Specialist First Grade" and was sent directly by the Department of Cadres of the Ministry of Health to an assignment in a rural area.

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50X1 Comment: no information on the laboratories connected with these chairs but thought that laboratories of Warsaw University were used.

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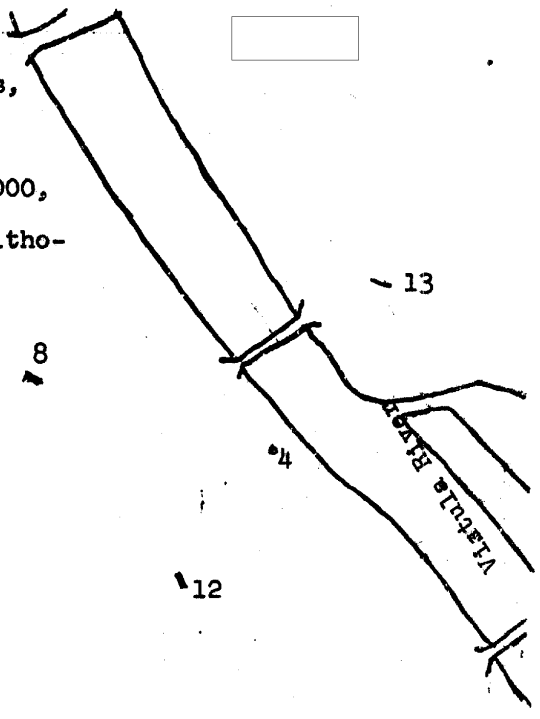
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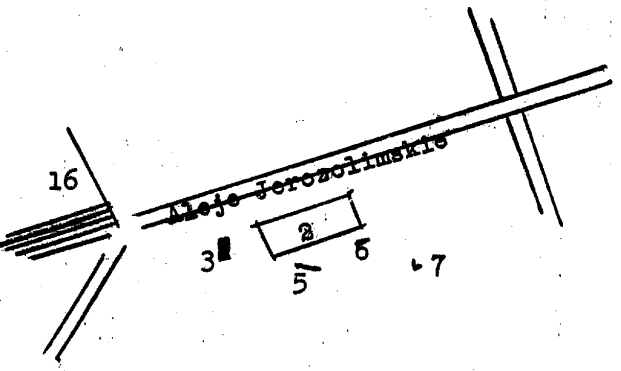
- 13 -

Enclosure 1 Locations of the establishments, laboratories and clinics of the Medical Academy in Warsaw.

/Overlay based on plan of Warsaw 1:25.000, first edition drawn by Geographical Section, Polish General Staff, photolithographed by the War Office 1944/



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LEGEND TO ENCLOSURE I.

PINPOINT

LOCATIONS OF THE ESTABLISHMENTS, LABORATORIES AND CLINICS OF THE MEDICAL
ACADEMY IN WARSAW

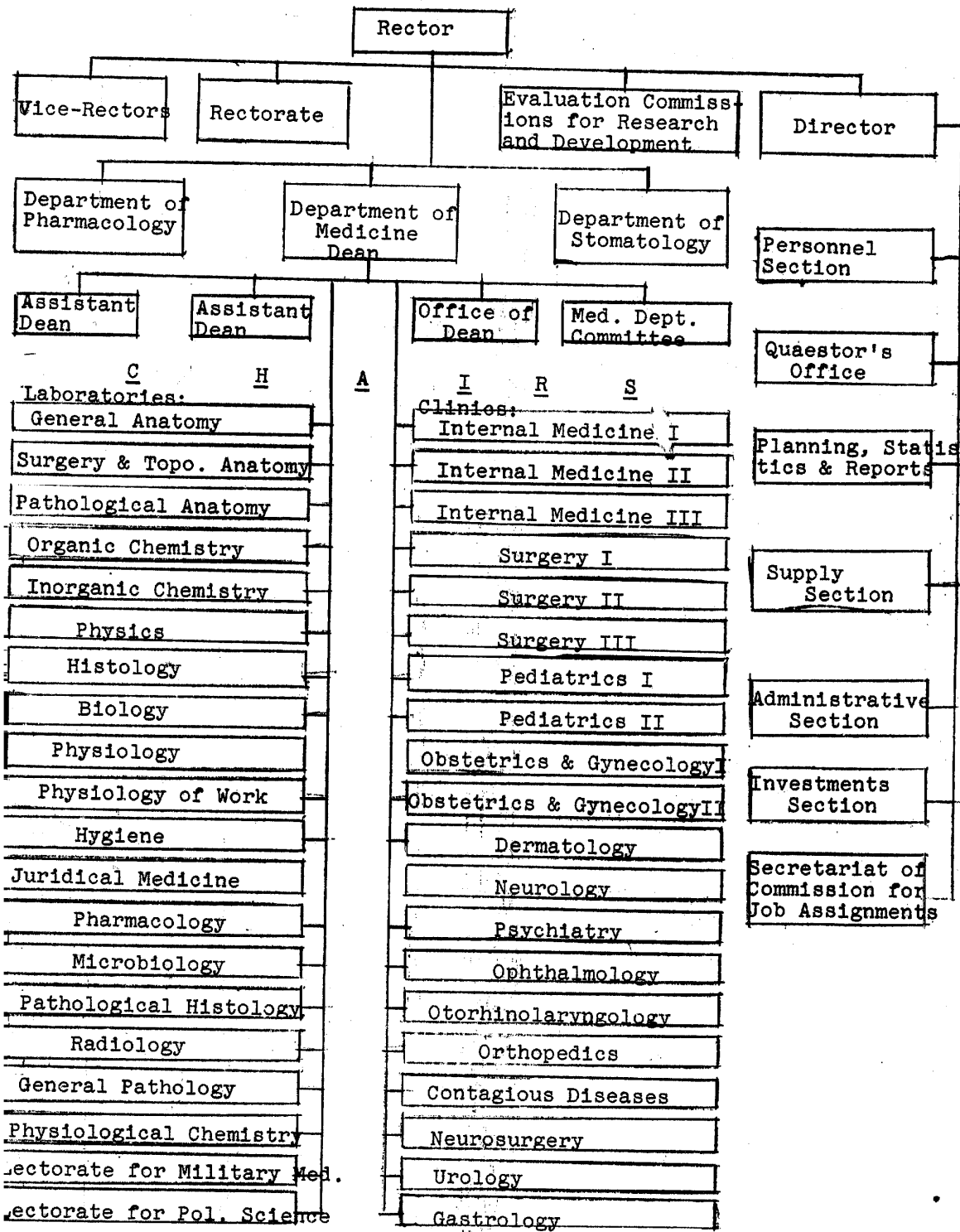
1. Medical Academy - Main Offices, 30 Filtrawa Street.
2. The State Clinical Hospital, 6 Oczki Street. For details see Enclosure 3.7
3. Clinic of Obstetrics and Gynecology I, 1/3 Starynkiewicza Square.
4. Clinic of Obstetrics and Gynecology II, 2 Karowa Street.
5. Clinic of Dermatology, 82-a Koszykowa Street.
6. Laboratories for Juridical Medicine, 1 Oczki Street.
7. Physics Laboratories, 69 Choza Street.
8. Stomatological Clinics, 18 Miodowa Street. (Attached to the Department of Stomatology.)
9. State Institute of Hygiene, 24 Chocimska Street.
10. Pediatrics Clinic I, 16 Litewska Street.
11. Pediatrics Clinic II, 1/3 Dzialdowska Street.
12. Laboratories of Theoretical Medicine, 26/28 Krakowskie Przedmiescie, with the following laboratories:
 - a. Laboratory of Physiology.
 - b. Laboratory of General Pathology.
 - c. Laboratory of Experimental Pharmacology.
 - d. Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry.
13. Clinic of Surgery II, 4 Weteranow Square.
14. Municipal Hospital for Contagious Diseases No. 1, 37 Wolska Street, where the Clinic for Contagious Diseases was also located.
15. The Clinic of Gastrology, 1 Goszczynskiego Street.
16. Main Railway Station, Towarowa Street.

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OUTLINE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MEDICAL ACADEMY IN WARSAW

Enclosure 2

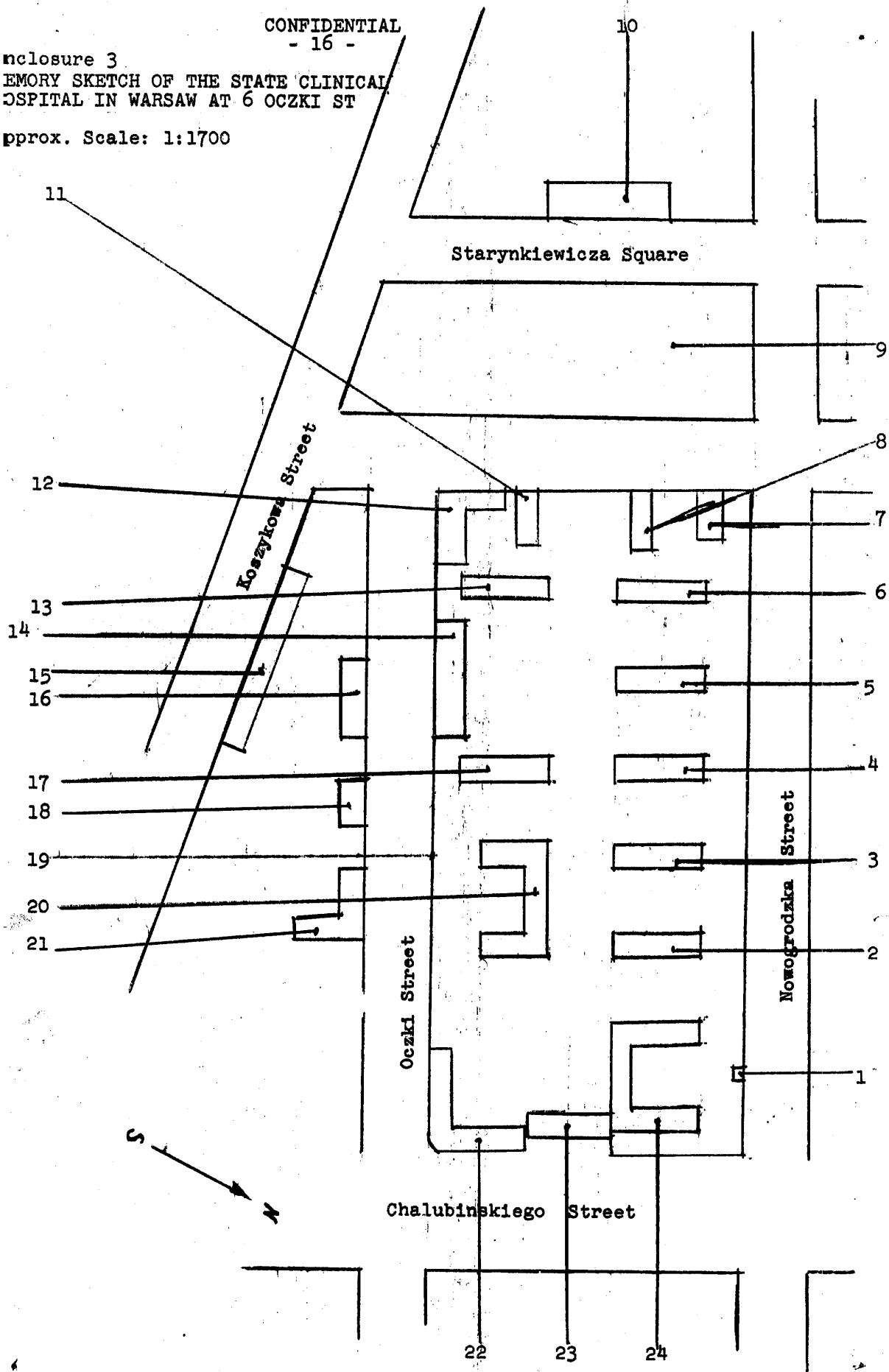


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Enclosure 3
EMORY SKETCH OF THE STATE CLINICAL
HOSPITAL IN WARSAW AT 6 OCZKI ST

approx. Scale: 1:1700



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LEGEND TO THE MEMORY SKETCH OF THE STATE CLINICAL HOSPITAL OF THE
MEDICAL ACADEMY IN WARSAW AT 6 OCZKI STREET.

1. Main gate for vehicles and employees' entrance. At the gate is a small gatehouse, one story, 3 x 4 m., with an attendant and time-clock for employees.
2. Institute of Rheumatism (Instytut Reumatologiczny), two-story, red brick building, about 8 x 40 m.
3. Clinic of Laryngology, two-story, red brick building, about 8 x 40 m.
4. Clinic of Neurosurgery, two-story, red brick building, about 8 x 40 m.
5. Clinic of Neurology, two-story, red brick building, about 8 x 40 m.
6. Clinic of Ophthalmology, two-story, red brick building, about 8 x 40 m.
7. Hospital Chapel, about 15 x 20 m.
8. Red brick building, about 8 x 30 m., housing:
First floor - hospital pharmacy
Second and third floors - Clinic of Internal Medicine III.
9. Lawn.
10. The Clinic of Obstetrics and Gynecology I, 1/3 Starynkiewicza Square. This is a red brick, three-story building about 10 x 50 m.
11. Main and administrative offices of the hospital. This is a three-story, red brick building, about 8 x 30 m.
12. New building under construction, three-story, about 10 x 20 x 40 m., corner building, for the Orthopedic Clinic.
13. Two-story, red brick building, about 8 x 40 m., housing the Clinic of Urology on the first floor and surgery ward on the second floor.
14. Main entrance to the hospital leading directly into one-story, red brick and plaster building, about 10 x 50 m., with reception room and dispensary.
15. Clinic of Dermatology and Venereal Diseases. Partly one-story and partly two-story, red brick and plaster building, about 10 x 80 m.
16. Laboratories for Pharmacology. Two- or three-story, plaster and brick building, about 10 x 12 m. in size.
17. Ward for Jaw Surgery. Two-story, red brick building, about 8 x 40 m.
18. Medical Students' Union Building (Kolo Medykow). A two-story and partly three-story brick and plaster building, about 15 x 25 m. in size. There was a cafeteria in the basement, the office of the Students' Union and a large hall on the first floor, on the second floor a hall for meetings where dances were also held, and a library and reading room on the third floor.
19. Drive-in gate, mostly for administrative purposes.
20. Administrative building. Two-story, red brick building, U-shaped; wings about 20 m., front about 30 m. x 10 m. Kitchen, laundry, and other administrative facilities were located here.
21. Laboratories of Juridical Medicine. Two-story brick and plaster building, L-shaped about 30 x 20 x 12 m.
22. Two-story, brick and plaster building, L-shaped, about 30 x 30 x 12 m. The entrance is on the corner. This building houses laboratories of General Anatomy, Histology, Pathological Anatomy, and Pathological Histology.
23. Laboratories of Radiology. New building, red brick, two-story, about 10 x 35 m. with separate street entrance.
24. Three-story, brick building with two-story wings, U-shaped, about 50 m. long with wings of about 40 x 8 m., houses the Clinics of Internal Medicine I and II and Clinic of Surgery I.

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