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MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE ABSTRACTS
OF
UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

CIA/SI 25.22-51

22 August 1951

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(b)(1)
(b)(3)

4. "Tibon," New Tuberculosis Remedy Claimed in USSR.

[REDACTED] A new tuberculosis remedy, called "Tibon," was allegedly synthesized at the All-Union Scientific Research Chemicopharmaceutical Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze, probably by Prof.

M. Oyfebakh.

In addition to this synthesis, that of an analogous substance "Tubin" was reported to have been synthesized by the Tuberculosis Institute of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

The rather detailed report, including the results of clinical testing and directions for the use of "Tibon" are published in "Meditsinskiy Rabotnik," Vol. XIV, No. 27 (943), 1951, p. 4.

ANALYST'S COMMENT: This is another example of misleading information, emanating from Russian sources. The product "Tibon," identified as the thiosemi-carbazone of para-acetamino-benzaldehyde, is obviously identical with "CONTEBEN," synthesized by Behnisch, Mietzsch, and Schmidt of the Bayer Laboratories in the U. S., and physiologically tested by Domagk. The results of these tests were published in 1948. Since then numerous publications have appeared in literature, American and especially German, concerning this agent which has proven chemotherapeutically active in the treatment of tuberculosis, e.g., of lung, larynx and intestines in children as well as in adults. The Schenley Laboratories distribute the product as "Tibione" in the U. S.

[REDACTED] the Germans now definitely regard Contaben (as spelled in report) as too toxic and as valuable only in certain limited types of tuberculosis. American Dihydro-streptomycin is regarded as the drug of choice.

(b)(1)
(b)(3)~~SECRET~~1. Nurses Training Program for Factory Workers in the Filimon Sarbu Textile Mill Located in Galati, Rumania.

[redacted] In April 1951 the textile mill, like all factories in Rumania, sent selected women workers to a nurses' training school. These schools were started in 1950 and were established in most of the

larger factories and mills. [redacted]

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

ANALYST'S COMMENT: This is the first reference seen in this office to this situation. The statement indicates an integrated program under governmental direction.

[redacted] refer to country-wide shortages of medical personnel. These nurses may be utilized for civil defense, military purposes, or, in the Soviet system of so-called health workers. (These health workers are usually poorly trained by Western standards but are in large numbers). Even though these nurses or health workers may not be well trained, they are a potential stockpile of medically trained personnel available for such use as particular contingencies may present. With continuance of this program, some alleviation of the shortage of medically trained personnel will be accomplished. This may reduce Rumania's vulnerability in this field.

2. Ailing Yugoslav Youth Producing War Materials for U. S.

FBIS, No. 155
USSR & Eastern Europe
3 Aug 51
(Rec'd 16 Aug 51)

[redacted]

"Appalling" conditions of life for Yugoslav youth who must work 10 to 12 hours a day producing war materials or on construction projects for "U. S. bosses" and suffer from tuberculosis, trachoma, and other ailments are described in a Tirana commentary. (European Roundup).

(b)(3)

ANALYST'S COMMENT [redacted] The mention of disease conditions among Yugoslav youth forced into war work for the U. S. may be part of a Soviet-Satellite propaganda line preparing the way for an attack on Yugoslavia.

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