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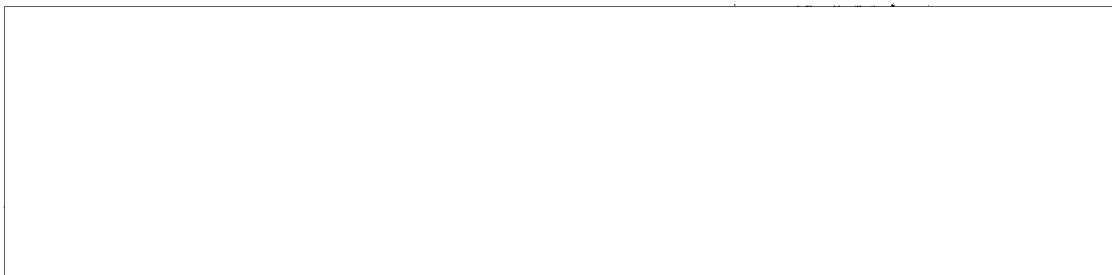
MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE ABSTRACTS
OF
UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

CIA/SI 25.15-51

4 July 1951

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(b)(3)2. Sovietization of Hungarian Medicine Completed.

FBIS, USSR &
 EASTERN EUROPE
 No. 124
 20 June 51
 [redacted]

(b)(3)

Prof. Boris Petrovsky is returning to the USSR after his reorganization of Hungary's health service. Petrovsky said the joint work of the Soviet and Hungarian health workers had not only helped the reorganization of Hungary's health service, but undoubtedly also had a beneficial influence on the development of Soviet medical science. (Budapest, June 20, 1951).

FBIS, USSR AND EE, No. 118, June 12, 1951: The publishing house of the Ministry of Health has just issued a 500-page book which describes the results of 18-months' work at the No. 3 surgical clinic of the Budapest University Medical School. The clinic is headed by Boris Petrovsky, the Soviet professor. (Budapest, MTI, June 4, 1951).

ANALYST'S COMMENT: The following reports previously submitted relate to Soviet direction of Hungary's Public Health, Medicine, and Medical and Nursing Education programs: [redacted] Amerikai Magyar Napazavia, 30 Jan. '51; [redacted]

[redacted] It appears that Petrovsky has completed his mission, which lasted about 2 years. (The first reports of Russians in the Hungarian medical picture date back to July, 1949). It is interesting to note that no mention is made of Petrovsky's colleague, Prof. Zapozkhov.

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~~SECRET~~3. Gift of Sixty Carloads Medical Supplies Leave Sofia for Korea.

FBIS, FAR EAST
 No. 98
 14 May 1951
 [REDACTED]

Sixty railway cars, fully loaded with gifts, have left Sofia. The gifts consist of medicine and medical supplies, enough to equip five field surgical units; 400 hospital beds, complete with bedding; four ambulances; eight trucks; one kitchen wagon; and three cars, one especially equipped for disinfection purposes; as well as great quantities of cloth, clothing, knitwear, and shoes. (Peking, NCNA, May 11, 1951).

(b)(3)

ANALYST'S COMMENT: The following FBIS item (FBIS, May 16, '51, USSR and EE), confirms the above item: "60 carloads of medical supplies for several field hospitals, surgical instruments, 400 fully-equipped hospital beds, 4 ambulance cars, a new truck, knitwear, and shoes left Sofia for Korea. These gifts have been collected by the Bulgarian people in response to the recent appeal of the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front to aid and support the just struggle of the heroic Korean people." (Budapest, May 14, 1951).

4. Poland Sends Gifts of Medical Supplies to Korea.

FBIS, FAR EAST
 No. 98
 14 May 1951
 [REDACTED]

According to a KCP report, 82 carloads of relief supplies recently arrived from Poland as gifts from the Polish people who are launching a broad campaign to continue to extend material and moral support to Koreans. The relief supplies include 65 carloads of clothing and other goods, including medical supplies. (Pyongyang, May 13, 1951).

ANALYST'S COMMENT: See FBIS reports of May 14 and May 16 re "gifts" of medical supplies from Bulgaria to Korea. There appears to be a central "impelling force" behind these "gifts" in view of the many reports of extreme shortages of medical supplies and equipment in Korea among Korean and CCF medical units.

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