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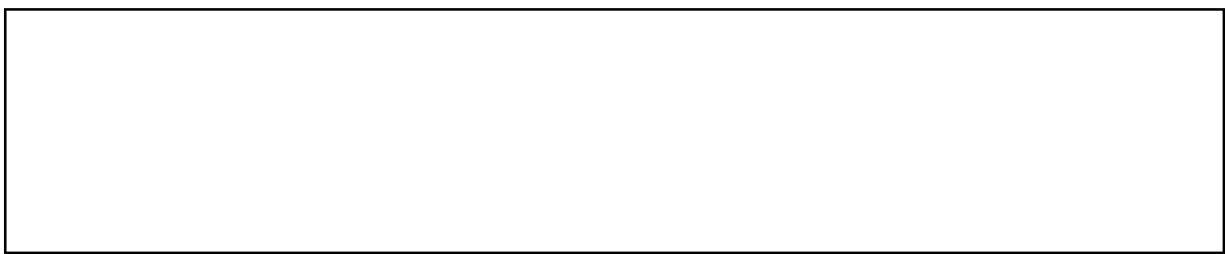
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1. The Soviets evacuated the indigenous Tatar population of the Crimean ASSR after World War II when the Soviet Army regained military control. These people were replaced by Soviet citizens from other regions and by former prisoners of the Germans. German PWs in Kutor were used as laborers in the quarries nearby. About 5 kilometers from the edge of town was a collective farm, the Molotov kolkhoz (four-fifths of the Crimean peninsula is steppe, one-fifth mountainous), on which were produced corn, egg-plant, tomatoes, melons, pumpkins, cabbage, and onions. The PWs did not work on this kolkhoz [ ]

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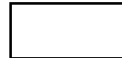
- 2. Simferopol was the central administration point for all of the Crimean PW camps. Here the German PWs were employed in house-building, road repair, and kolkhoz labor. Approximately 2 kilometers to the east of the city's edge were the so-called Krasny Sovkhoz. (These farms supplied food exclusively for the city of Simferopol, and laborers were recruited for the farms with that end in view.) The PW camp was situated at the edge of these fields. The region was known for its fruit products and apples grown here were shipped to Moscow.
- 3. Feodosiyawas located on a bay protected on the southeast by mountains on whose slopes the city had been built. The PWs were employed in building a pier in the harbor and in making bricks in a brick factory west of the city. They were housed in a reconstructed castle (Turkish, Tatar, or Greek) located on the peninsula to the southeast of the city.
- 4. Sudak was noted for its grape and fruit industry and for a fish plant known as the "Delphyna". To the north of the city the Soviets were engaged in a reforestation program. The PWs were employed as kolkhoz workers, laborers in the reforestation program, and in the construction of a new sanatorium for Soviet workers.

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- 25X1 5. Diseases encountered [redacted] were not of a serious character and included the following:
- 25X1 a. Malaria was not observed, except for very few cases in a central Lazaret in Simferopol. [redacted] the city of Kerch (45° 23' N - 36° 26' E) was rumored to be in a malaria region.
- 25X1 b. No typhus was encountered, presumably because of effective delousing programs.
- 25X1 c. No tuberculosis was observed [redacted]
- 25X1 d. Very few cases of infectious hepatitis were reported.
- e. Venereal disease was regarded as fairly prevalent among the population, with syphilis rather than gonorrhea predominating.
- f. Dysentery, not otherwise identified, occurred frequently. It was thought to have been brought into the Crimea by the Germans and not to have been primarily of native origin.
- g. No trachoma was seen.
- h. No typhoid was observed and only one case of paratyphoid occurred, on which no laboratory diagnosis was available.
- i. Dystrophy cases were very numerous among the PWs in the early years after the war. The Soviet civilians were not as seriously affected by a scarcity of food. No avitaminosis was noted.
- j. Scabies was frequently seen.
- k. No diphtheria was noted.
- 25X1 l. Influenza occurred occasionally in the winter. The Soviets issued a prophylactic remedy, a red liquid solution, which was dispensed by the spoonful for oral use. [redacted] influenza did occur in persons who had received the solution. He considered the remedy to have been ineffective.
- 25X1 m. Ascariasis and taenia infestation were high.
- n. No tularemia, brucellosis, anthrax, plague, relapsing fever, or cholera were ever seen or reported.
- 25X1 o. [redacted] cases of phlebotomus fever occurred in Feodosiya, attributed [redacted] to the presence there of Phlebotomus papatasi.
- 25X1 p. No incidence of animal diseases could be recalled.
- 25X1 q. The area was described as being generally healthful except for Kerch and Feodosiya. [redacted] Soviet doctors by training were considerably more concerned with prophylaxis than with therapy.
- 25X1 6. No incidence of serious animal disease was encountered [redacted] and no foot and mouth disease occurred. It was noted that veterinarians had considerable responsibility in the area, since healthy livestock were considered a more pressing problem than healthy people. However, many tractors were utilized in the area.

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7. The weather was generally dry and hot in the summer, but average winter temperature was minus 21° C. The region was famous for its sanatoriums maintained for the benefit of the working classes.
8. Food supply was affected by administrative problems and, although food was in good supply for Party members and for workers, the rest of the people received a lesser amount. In 1948 the situation visably improved for everyone, including the PWs.
9. No poisonous animals other than scorpions and sand vipers in the quarries were seen. Rats (brown and black) were very numerous.
- 25X1 10. No poisonous plants were encountered. [ ] camp had a PW botanist during the first year of postwar captivity who was permitted to search the steppe area for medicinal plants to be used therapeutically in the camp dispensary [ ]. This botanist, about 40 years old, was transferred to a world famous Soviet botanical garden in the area to serve as a scientific assistant and stayed there until his return to Germany in 1949. The botanist's present position was said [ ] to be Docent in the Department of Botany, Goettingen University.
- 25X1 11. The steppe area was covered with a bush-like grass which could be used as an animal feed during its spring growth. After this season the grass, called "curry", became too hard for feed purposes.
- 25X1 12. An order emanated from Moscow in late 1946 or early 1947 which stipulated that German PW physicians were required to perform labor assignments.  
[ ]
- 25X1 13. The Central Hospital for the PWs was located at Camp 7799/21 at Simferopol in the prison camp located about 2 kilometers east of the city's edge. This camp had a camp hospital in addition to the Central Hospital. The latter was available for PWs referred to it from the Crimean camps and consisted of two large barracks fenced off from the remainder of the camp. The hospital had a surgical section, infectious disease section, and internal medicine section, plus living quarters for the physicians and sanitary personnel. The hospital was staffed by German doctors and one Soviet expert in each section. No names of the staff members were recalled. The PWs received good treatment at this hospital and medical supplies were satisfactory. The Soviet physicians were apparently anxious to render adequate care to the patients because of their immediate responsibility to Moscow. Physicians in the smaller camp hospitals had less professional interest. The Central Hospital could serve 300 patients.
- 25X1 14. [ ] no clear-cut pattern which would lead [ ] to believe that the Soviet medical authorities had made use of a master plan to furnish medical aid to the PWs. [ ] medical care itself had never been considered as a problem to be met in retaining the huge working force detained after the war. [ ] the Soviet doctors in the German camps were inferior to Soviet doctors in Soviet hospitals.
- 25X1 15. [ ]  
[ ] A pentavaccine was used in the PW camps. Penicillin was described by Soviet doctors as a new Soviet discovery in 1948 or 1949.
- 25X1 16. No pharmaceutical factories were in operation in the Crimea. Each city had a large pharmacy which was used as a medical depot. Simferopol had four or five, Feodosiya two, Sudak one, and Kutor none such pharmacies.
- 25X1 17. Only one Soviet doctor, First Lieutenant Grabovskaya (fnu), was remembered, possibly because she was an exceptionally good doctor. She was assigned to the Kutor PW camp and later to the Feodosiya PW camp. [ ]  
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18. Water supply in the cities was available through pipelines to the houses. In the country and in towns water was obtained from wells. The people were absolutely unconcerned about the water which they drank and would drink from street puddles. Tea was popular and was obtained from the Georgian SSR. Alcohol was used to excess and the soldiers regularly drank up all their pay around the first of the month. The people also drank to excess on holidays.
19. Sewage disposal lines existed in the cities. This system was not new, having been introduced, allegedly, by the Tatars. It was stated that the Soviets who were resettled in the area to replace the Tatars were utterly unconcerned about fecal wastes and used them for soil cultivation.
20. [redacted] had visited on one occasion a Soviet Army General Hospital in the center of Feodosiya. A PW patient there underwent an ileectomy which was performed extremely well by the Soviet surgeon. This hospital was estimated to be able to handle about 300 patients. No naval hospital was believed to exist in the area nor were any warships ever seen there.
21. The sanatorium constructed by the PWs in Sudak was located about 20 kilometers southwest of the city and 20-30 meters from the beach. The building was of sandstone, a so-called "mussel" sand-stone. It was two-stories high and was designed for Communist workers. No children were seen there. A woman doctor was in attendance in a one-room dispensary. About 150 people could be accommodated at the sanatorium, which began to operate in 1948 [redacted]
22. [redacted] the death rate among the older people in the population was high, but that the younger people were very healthy. [redacted] noticed a scarcity of young men, presumably because these men were with the armed forces.

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