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Information Report

A DIGEST OF SOVIET MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE MATERIAL  
AS CONTAINED IN THE FIRST NINETY-THREE ATIS [REDACTED]

CIA/SI 28-51

25 August 1951

APPROVED FOR RELEASE  
DATE: DEC 2007

Note: This report has been coordinated with the Joint  
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A DIGEST OF SOVIET MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE MATERIAL  
AS CONTAINED IN THE FIRST NINETY-THREE [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

I. PURPOSE:

[REDACTED]

II. TABLE OF CONTENTS OF ATIS INTERROGATION REPORTS:

A. Nature of Survey.

[REDACTED]

C. Level of Soviet Medical Standards.

D. Shortage of Medical Supplies in the USSR.

E. Pharmaceutical Plants.

F. Biological Warfare Activities.

G. Assignments of Soviet Medical Officers.

H. Conscription of [REDACTED] Medical Personnel by [REDACTED] Communist Forces.

I. Conscription of [REDACTED] Medical Personnel by the USSR.

J. Medical Intelligence Information on Geographical Areas of the USSR.

III. CONCLUSIONS:

A. [REDACTED] repatriates consider Soviet medical standards at low level.

B. There is a critical shortage of medical supplies within the USSR.

C. [REDACTED] repatriates could report very few pharmaceutical plants in the USSR.

D. [REDACTED] repatriates reported nothing of consequence in the field of biological warfare activities in the USSR.

E. [REDACTED] medical personnel were conscripted into the Chinese Communist Forces, and the majority are presumably so serving.

F. [REDACTED] medical officers were also conscripted by the Soviets to serve prisoners of war and Soviet civilians.

IV. DISCUSSION:

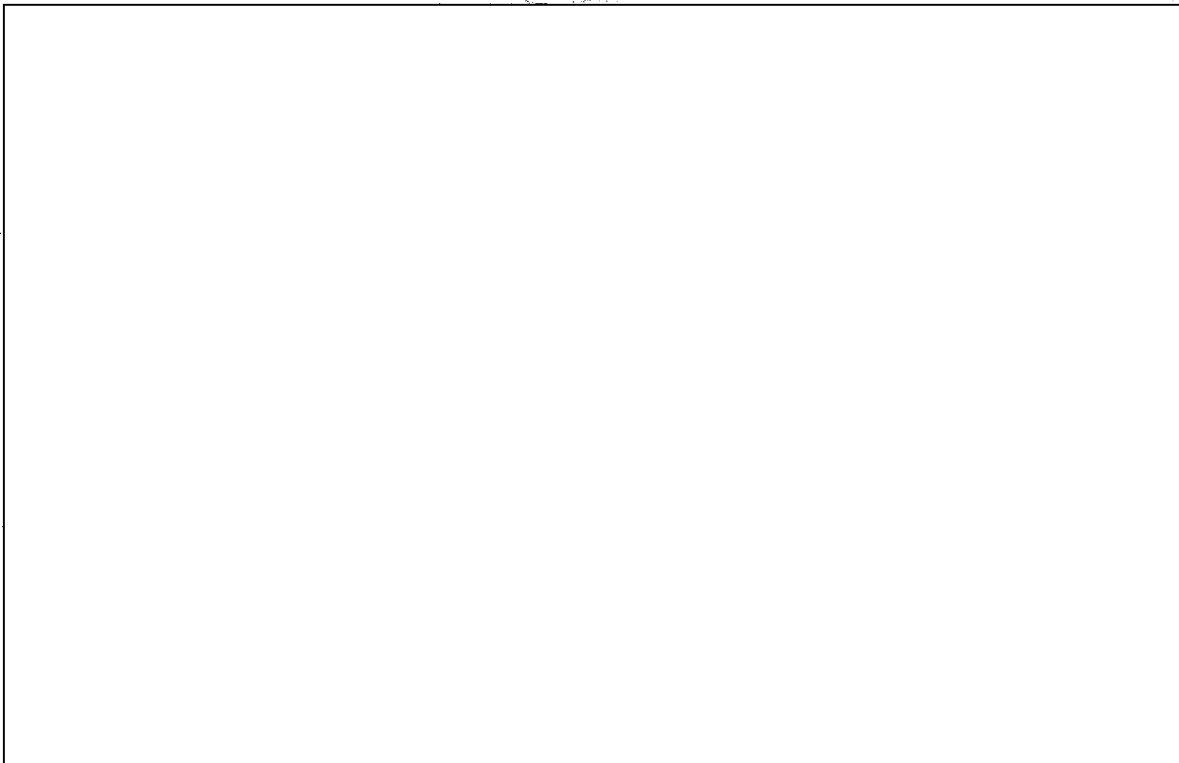
A. Nature of Survey.

An analysis has been made of the [redacted] prepared by the Military Intelligence Section of GHQ/FEU, in order to establish what material of medical intelligence value concerning the USSR is available in these reports.

1. The [redacted] present significant information on a broad variety of subjects and areas where Japanese were detained subsequent to the end of the war in 1945. The published documents consolidate records of interrogation derived from the accumulated reports on interviews of selected repatriates from the Soviet and Soviet dominated areas.

2. In this digest, primary attention has been paid to information of medical intelligence interest, particularly in the Soviet Union. Medical intelligence is only one of the substantive fields covered by these Interrogation Reports.

3. For the most part, the [redacted] interrogated were not trained observers, and their stories indicate they have been subject to the familiar pitfalls common to all eye witnesses. It must be emphasized that, because the interrogators used were not always specialists in the field of the medical sciences, there is much lack of detail.



C. Soviet Medical Standards.

Selected references, see Annex A, demonstrate the Soviet medical situation leaves much to be desired. Taking into account the chauvinistic attitude of the [ ] criticism, the items indicate Soviet medicine is backward; this condition might imply the medical situation would receive little consideration when the USSR was weighing the decision of whether or not to wage war.

D. Shortage of Medical Supplies in the USSR.

The reports indicate (see Annex B) that the Soviets were in desperate need of medical supplies during the immediate post-war period. The Soviets appropriated medical equipment including drug supplies from many former [ ]-controlled institutions.

E. Pharmaceutical Plants.

Producing pharmaceutical factories are very few in the areas covered by the published Reports. This would be expected especially since so many references indicate the shortage of drugs throughout the USSR. The interrogatees supplied only meager information on such factories. Annex C lists the cities in which these producing units are located.

F. Biological Warfare Activities.

The [ ] give essentially no information on the subject of BW interest in the USSR. [ ]

G. Assignments of Soviet Medical Officers.

1. The Reports contain numerous references to the location of Soviet medical officers [ ]

[ ] The names given are generally spelled phonetically, and there is danger of misinterpreting the names supplied. Personnel assignments change frequently in the Red Army, and, in the event of hostilities, knowledge of definite locations and assignments of outstanding medical personnel would be of value [ ]

H. Conscription of [ ] Medical Personnel by Chinese Communist Forces.

1. The Reports indicate that the Communist armies suffered from severe shortage of medically trained personnel.

2. Numerous references are made to the conscription of [ ] medical personnel into the forces of the Chinese Communists. Selected references are found in Annex E. It seems reasonable to expect that these [ ] must still be in the Chinese armies.

I. Conscription of [ ] Medical Personnel by USSR.

The Soviets also are reported to have conscripted [ ] medical officers. See Annex F.

J. Medical Intelligence Information on Geographical Areas of the USSR.

1. The intelligence published in the Reports is presented in a condensed form and includes various substantive fields. This Survey is confined to the field of medicine, and all other references were excluded. [ ]

[ ] Only a very limited number of repatriates were trained in the medical field so their reports about medical conditions are limited in technical background and should be carefully weighed before acceptance. [ ]

[ ] It has been difficult from the context of the reports to determine precisely whether or not a specific hospital served Soviet civilians, military personnel, or PW's exclusively.

2. The [ ] does not furnish sufficient information to determine how much the Soviets knew about medical specialties, methods of treatment, methods of sanitation, and control of disease. In only very few instances do sources mention specific names of vaccines and medicines. Also, very little information is supplied concerning civilian health problems (e.g., malaria occurrence, drug scarcities, or veterinary problems). Such lack of statements concerning conditions would seem to be evidence that the Japanese repatriates were largely withheld from contact with civilian medical officers as well as excluded from research or development in the medical sciences. These conditions might also indicate that those knowledgeable Japanese prisoners who were productive technicians have not yet been repatriated from the mainland.

3. Concerning the places listed in Annex G, it can be stated that the [ ] has begun, and is continuing, the preparation of an Atlas of Town Plan Maps. Volumes I and II of this Atlas, dated 15 September 1950, have been consulted in an attempt to include in this report that evidence therein which was acceptable to compiling specialists who have had access to the bulk of the data on the Towns. The researchers have compiled lists of certain Towns and Reports. Annex G lists such Towns, and the Reports concerning them, as "Atlas Source" and shows accepted locations.

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4. The following areas are covered in the extracts from Reports found in Annex G:

Georgian SSR  
Kazakh SSR  
Kuriles and Sakhalin  
R.S.F.S.R.  
    Altai Territory  
    Buryat-Mongol ASSR  
    Chita Region  
    Chkalov Region  
    Irkutsk Region  
    Jewish Autonomous Region  
    Kemerovo Territory  
    Khabarovsk Territory  
    Krasnoyarsk Territory  
    Maritime Territory  
    Novosibirsk Region  
    Rostov Region  
    Tatar Region  
Ukraine SSR  
Uzbek SSR

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1. A [ ] doctor states the Russian medical standards were twenty years behind [ ]
2. In the opinion of a [ ] medical officer, Russian medical equipment and supplies were said to be twenty years behind those of the [ ] Army [ ]
3. Russian medical officers took charge of all patients (1946) at the Tavrichanka PW camp. Treatment was poor, and medical supplies were scarce [ ] Only very ill patients were sent to a hospital at Artem.
4. At the Komusan (129°40'E - 42°05'N) PW camp, 2000 of 8000 ill PW's died. The Russians were said to lack necessary food and medical supplies [ ]
5. The hospital staff at Stanchihoru (?) 25 miles N of Khabarovsk were unskilled Russian female doctors and nurses. Of a total of fifty appendectomy cases, all died. The nurses took the PW's food [ ]
6. In 1946, at Lenin - Kuznetskiy (54°40'N - 86°08'E), the Russians are said to have had almost no medical supplies. [ ]  
[ ]
7. A report states 10,000 PW patients were suffering mainly from malnutrition (1946). Adequate quarters were not available, and patients were put in caves, fifty to a cave [ ]  
[ ] (See also para 5, supra).
8. The only Russian medicine available at Gogolevka (127°45'E - 52°45'N) in 1946 was a cough medicine [ ]
9. Russian doctors are described as poorly trained. The Russian civilians went to [ ] doctors for treatment at Vyatka, near Bureya (49°48'N - 129°48'E) [ ]
10. **At Novoriska (?)** the general treatment of five female and five male Soviet doctors is described as poor.
11. At a PW camp at Kakuiaki, near Sretensk (52°15'N - 117°40'E) the Soviet doctors were said to be not very skillful, and all treatment was performed by the [ ] doctors.
12. Facilities at a civilian hospital in Nakhodka are described as poor, and medical supplies as lacking (1946) [ ]
13. Russian nurses at the hospital in Sovetskaya Gavan (48°59'N - 140°18'E) are said to have taken no interest in their patients [ ]
14. A report (1946) on a Prokop'yevsk (53°53'N - 86°45'E) hospital states that though medical supplies were lacking, the Soviets maintained strict sanitary conditions [ ]

15. Almost twenty-five per cent of the PW's in Berezovka Camp died from lack of medical care [redacted]
16. It is stated that at Slyudyanka PW Camp Hospital, the Russian medical standards were lower than those of the [redacted] and that Russians had no medicines of their own [redacted]
17. The statement is made that the Soviets are ten years behind [redacted] in medical science in a reference to the Nakhodka area [redacted]  
[redacted]
18. It is asserted that the Soviet medical officers did not have adequate medical knowledge, and the progress of medical science is far behind that in [redacted]
19. Treatment at a hospital in Novosibirsk (1946) is described as poor [redacted]
20. At a PW hospital in Tomsk, in a two-story wooden building, facilities are described as better than average with no acute medical supply shortage [redacted]
21. A National Hospital in Chernogorsk (1947) is said to have poor sanitation and few medical supplies [redacted]
22. In a new hospital in Krasnoyarsk (1947), medical supplies are said to be scarce, but sanitation and treatment were described as good [redacted]
23. In Artem, dead bodies were dissected by the inexperienced Soviet medical officers under the instruction of [redacted] medical officers [redacted]
24. Facilities in Nikolayevsk hospital (1947) are described as inadequate [redacted]
25. Surgical facilities in the Main Nikolayevsk hospital are described as inadequate [redacted]
26. In Dairen, Russian medical status was judged to be ten years behind the [redacted]. "Surafamin" (phonetic, probably "sulfamin") was used by the Russians to treat syphilis and external wounds. The Russians claimed to have penicillin (1947), but none was ever seen.
27. According to a [redacted] doctor, Russian medical supplies were very scarce and of poor quality. The level of Russian treatment and sanitation was low in comparison with [redacted] standards.
28. At Slyudyanka (in March 1947), the Soviet hospital treatment is said to be inferior to that in [redacted] hospitals [redacted]  
[redacted]
29. At Nikolayevsk, reference is made to fair treatment of patients, though supplies are scarce (June 1946) [redacted]



30. At Komsomolsk, the General Hospital (1946) is said to have obsolete equipment and to suffer a shortage of foods and medicines  
[redacted]
31. At Nakhodka (March, 1947), the Soviet doctors at the PW hospital are said to have had little medical knowledge [redacted]
32. At a Tashkent civilian hospital (in April, 1947) it was stated, in the event of broken bones, the Russians amputated the member rather than reset the bones [redacted]
33. At Kokan (May 1947), the Soviets took no measures to eliminate mosquitoes but apparently had a good supply of quinine (possibly American?). They treated tuberculosis with calcium and glucose injections but took no X-Rays [redacted]
34. At Petrovsk (Zabaykal'skiy), the [redacted] are reported to have performed the autopsies for the Russian doctors [redacted]  
[redacted]
35. At Artem (1946) the Russian doctors were described as hardly more skilled than nurses [redacted]
36. At Iman Hospital (1945) the Russian medical technique was described as very poor, ten years behind the [redacted]  
[redacted]
37. At Ust'Kamenogorsk (1947) [redacted] doctors are considered superior to Soviets in surgical technique [redacted]
38. At Tayshet, the [redacted] performed operations because the Soviets lacked experience [redacted]
39. At Raychikhinsk (1945), the Soviet medical personnel at a PW camp are described as incompetent [redacted]
40. A special report [redacted] indicates that the consensus of opinion of 299 [redacted] officer repatriates, as of 1947, was that in the areas of Public Health and Sanitation, the Soviets are about 30 years behind other first-class countries, and 20 years behind [redacted] in the medical field. Approximately 60% of the population is alleged to suffer from venereal disease. The Soviet medicines, largely of [redacted] lacked curative power, and surgical equipment was both insufficient and of poor quality. There existed an acute shortage of medicine and medical equipment in the Soviet Army. Two-thirds of the Army doctors were said to be women, and the standard of competency among them is very low, about that of the ordinary [redacted] nurse.
41. A new surgical hospital in Balkhash (1947) is reported as modern and well-equipped [redacted]

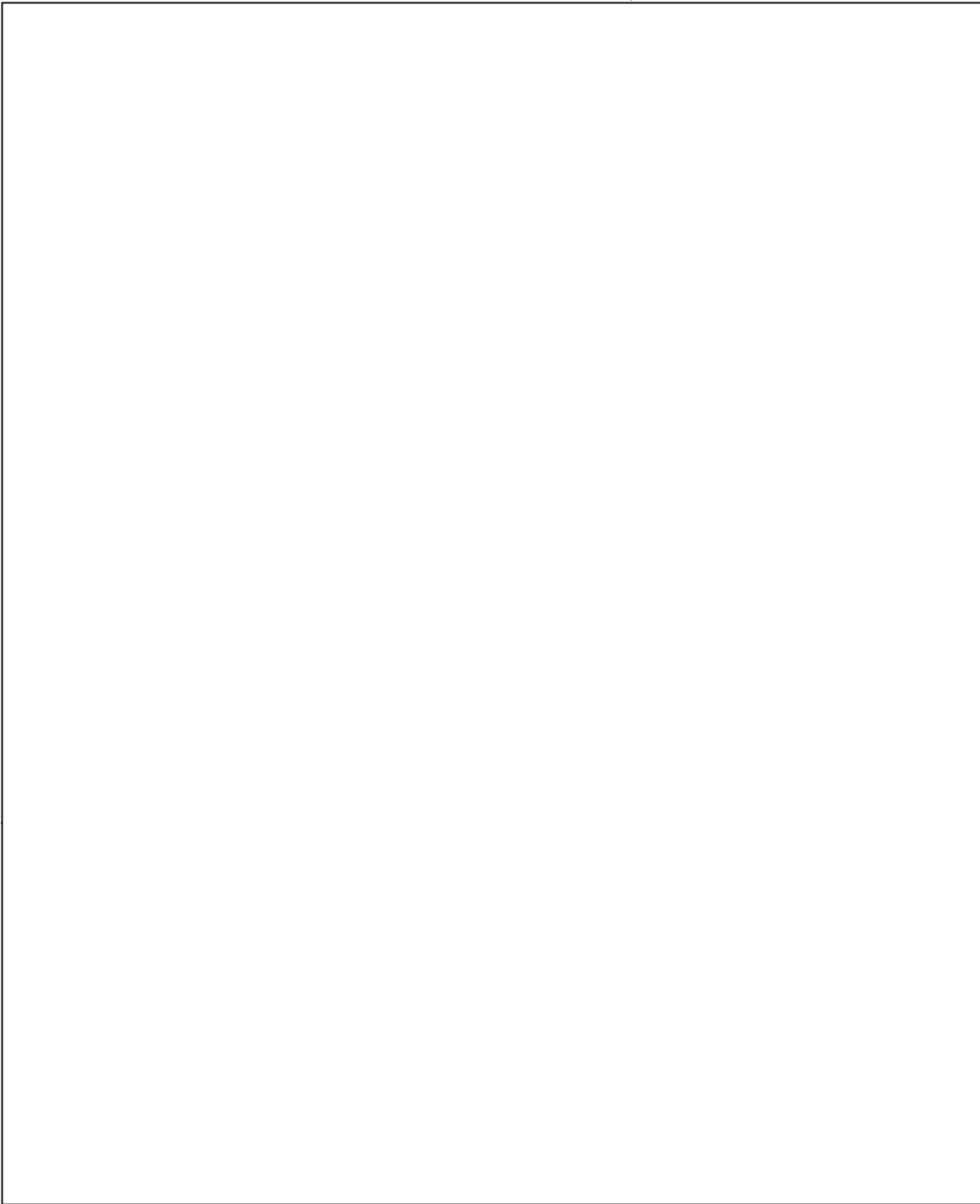
42. Informants generally report [ ] that the alleged shortage of doctors in the USSR is being "remedied" by a practice under which experienced Soviet nurses upon successful completion of a written examination are awarded medical degrees and authorized to practice medicine. Attendance at medical schools is not required in these cases.
43. The Suchan medical and sanitary facilities are reported to be obsolete and inadequate [ ]

1. From the Kwantung Army Hospital No. 1 [redacted] This [redacted] stated that Russian medical officers did not have their own stethoscopes, and the women doctors needed 4-5 more years of training.
2. From the largest [redacted] 123°27'E - 41°48'N) located a short distance S of the RR station [redacted] This hospital, reported as being in [redacted] is probably controlled now by the [redacted] It had facilities to care for 2,000 persons, and the medical supplies presumably were adequate for this number.
3. From another [redacted] hospital in Mukden [redacted]
4. From the Ekka hospital near Tunghwa (Tunhua, 43°22'N - 128°15'E) [redacted]
5. From the Pai-Ch'eng-Tzu (122°52'E - 45°37'N), Army Hospital, to the extent of 70% of the equipment and 90% of the medical supplies [redacted]
6. From the Red Cross Hospital at Mukden (or at Sun-Wu) to the extent of over one-half of the supplies on hand [redacted]
7. From the Harbin area. [redacted] states that the Russians took practically all the medicines away [redacted]
8. Presumably from a hospital in Harbin, one and one-half miles NE of RR station. The statement is made that a year's supply of medicine was on hand before the Russians came [redacted]
9. From a hospital in Harbin [redacted]
10. From various [redacted] In a concentration camp of the Russians at Yen-Chi, all equipment and supplies were captured [redacted] material, [redacted]
11. From the Ch'ang-Ch'un Hospital [redacted]
12. From unidentified [redacted] A hospital for tuberculosis patients in Vladivostok used [redacted]-manufactured medicines, the supply of which was very scarce [redacted]
13. From [redacted] Most supplies and instruments used in dispensaries seen by a [redacted] superior private were recognized as confiscated [redacted] material, [redacted]
14. From [redacted] The Russians at Rostovka Hospital are reported to be using (in 1946) captured [redacted] medicines [redacted]

15. From Mukden, now used in Ulan Ude (1946), [redacted]
16. From Dairen - all hospital equipment, including apparatus, medical supplies and books were removed by the Russians on April 30, 1946 [redacted]
17. From Hu-Lun. The Russians confiscated medical supplies [redacted]  
[redacted]
18. From Ch'ang-Ch'un. The Russians confiscated medical supplies from two [redacted] Army hospitals [redacted]

1. Dairen. A pharmaceutical plant consisting of about ten brick buildings of various sizes is located in the Sha-Ho-K'on District, a western section of Dairen. The area measures 220 yds x 170 yds and is surrounded by a high brick wall. Reported production includes injection medicines (all types), pills, pharmaceutical drugs, and clothing dye. An estimated 50,000 ampoules in 1-cc, 5-cc, and 20-cc units of all types of serum are produced monthly and sent to the 8th Route Army. The staff, up to July 1948, included 7 [ ] and 2 [ ] chemists, and 35 [ ] laborers [ ]
2. Mukden. A pharmaceutical plant is located about 1/2 mi. W of RR station in a brick building, 100 ft x 65 ft x 40 ft, and manufactures injection serum such as calcium chlorate (gluconate?) for tuberculosis, glucose for nutrition, sulfamine for gonorrhoea and quinophene for rheumatism. About 2,000 ampoules in 20-cc units of serum are reportedly produced daily [ ]
3. Tbilisi. One report locates a pharmaceutical plant, consisting of one 2-story brick building, 130 ft x 60 ft, and five 1-story brick buildings, about 1 mile S of RR station [ ]  
[ ]
4. Voroshilov (43°47'N - 131°56'E). A chemical laboratory built into a hill about 6 miles N of RR station, known as an agricultural college, is reported as carrying on secret experiments during the post-war years, especially since Soviet general officers were constantly seen, and the armed guard was disproportionately heavy for an agricultural college [ ]  
[ ]
5. Irkutsk. A drugs factory is reported here [ ]  
(This may be the Irkutsk Anti-Plague Institute of Siberia and the Far East which produces vaccines).
6. Mukden (and Dairen). According to five [ ]  
[ ] two pharmaceutical factories, the [ ] Factory (formerly called the [ ] Pharmaceutical Company) and the 33rd Chemical Factory (formerly the [ ] Pharmaceutical Company) were both removed to Mukden from Dairen in July or August of 1949. They were combined and were to be incorporated into another pharmaceutical plant already in Mukden. The pharmaceutical factories in Dairen, apparently controlled for a short period by the USSR, were producing mainly serums and vaccines. The 33rd reportedly employed 100 [ ] workers, mostly bacteriologists; its annual output was said to be 300,000,000 units of tetanus vaccine, 1,000,000 units of pest serum, and smaller quantities of vaccines for typhus, hydrophobia, diphtheria, dysentery, and whooping cough. The [ ] Factory allegedly had a similar output.
7. Anzhero Sudzhensk (Kemerovo Region). A chemical plant here is reported to be producing medicines [ ]

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ANNEX E

1. [redacted] medical personnel were taken by the [redacted] from the [redacted] Field Hospital.
2. [redacted] In September 1946, 8 [redacted] doctors, 20 NCOs and nurses, are reported to have "elected" to remain at the [redacted] Army Hospital to aid the staff there [redacted]
3. [redacted] Some [redacted] doctors were taken over by the [redacted]
4. [redacted] In April 1946, [redacted] medical officers, and five [redacted] student nurses, were taken from Wu-Lung-Pei by the [redacted] [redacted]
5. [redacted] Three [redacted] doctors were conscripted into the [redacted] (March 1946).
6. [redacted] In March 1946, the [redacted] Communists moved equipment and took 7 doctors from the Harbin Medical College and Municipal Hospital to [redacted] The equipment was from laboratories of anatomy, physiology, pathology, medicine, physics, chemistry, internal medicine, surgery, dentistry, dermatology, gynecology, otorhinology, ophthalmology, radiography, and bacteriology. This material was probably put into the [redacted] Medical College which was renamed the Northeast Medical College.
7. [redacted] The [redacted] removed all remaining [redacted] staff members from the [redacted] General Hospital and placed them in [redacted]

ANNEX F

1. [redacted] Medical Officers [redacted] are reported to have been sent into Russia [redacted]
2. Fifty doctors were taken to Siberia from the [redacted] Hospital. The hospital was turned over to the [redacted]  
[redacted]
3. [redacted] [redacted] were taken to Siberia [redacted] [redacted] was sent to work at a Khabarovsk hospital.
4. About 500 hospital personnel and recovered patients were sent to Russia from the [redacted] Army General Hospital on April 13, 1946 [redacted]
5. Innumerable references are scattered throughout the Geographical Section below, which demonstrate that the Soviets utilized conscripted [redacted] medical officers not only in PW camps but also in civilian institutions.



Georgian SSR

Tbilisi

1. The No. 1563 hospital is described as a 4-story concrete building, 1.8 miles NW of RR station, accommodating 2000. Staff consists of 15 [ ] and 12 Soviet doctors. Medical supplies are scarce and sanitation is poor [ ] (1947).
2. Another report describes a 4-story concrete hospital (33 ft. x 49.5 ft.), two and one-half miles NE of RR station. Staff consists of [ ] doctors and 20 Soviet nurses. Treatment and food are described as bad (1947). (Ibid).
3. A hospital accommodating 700 persons (November 1946) is located in a 4-story concrete building (264 ft. x 66 ft.) 9/10 mile S of No. 2 RR station. Staff was comprised of [ ] doctors and orderlies [ ]
4. A hospital accommodating 2000 persons (August, 1947) is located in a 5-story concrete, flat roof building (150 ft. x 45 ft.), 9 miles W of RR station. Staff consisted of 20 Soviet and many [ ] doctors. Facilities and equipment were poor. Sanitation and treatment were fair [ ]
5. Four similar reports (1947) refer to the 4-story concrete PW hospital staffed with Soviet and [ ] doctors [ ] p. 3).
6. References are made to a 4-story brick hospital (1947) with a slanted slate roof 1.8 miles W of RR station, and to a 4-story concrete hospital 2.4 miles W of the RR station. Both hospitals were staffed with [ ] and Soviet doctors, and medical supplies were reported as scarce [ ]

Kazakh SSR

Alma Ata

1. A hospital for military and civilian personnel is located (April 1947) two miles S of No. 2 RR station, and 1/2 mile S of sawmill in a 4-story brick building (660 ft. x 100 ft.) [ ]
2. A Government-operated hospital is located (June 1947) on Stalin Street, 1980 ft. S of RR station. It is described as the largest in the area [ ]
3. A Scientific Research Laboratory was reported under construction here, as of May, 1947 [ ]

Balkhash (46°49'N - 75°00'E)

1. A new surgical hospital (August, 1947) is located in a 4-story concrete building (115 ft. x 66 ft.), painted white, with black slate roof, 4.8 miles NE of RR station. The staff consisted of Soviet doctors, and the hospital was modern and well-equipped.

Berezovka.

1. A hospital caring for 100 persons is located 32 miles NE of the RR station. Medical supplies were scarce. The staff consisted of three male Soviet and one female Soviet doctors and one [redacted] doctor. Although treatment is described as fair, it is stated that almost 25 per cent of the POW's in the Berezovka Camp died from lack of medical care.

Borovoye (53°04'N - 20°19'E).

1. A POW hospital accommodating 500 persons (August 1946) is located in a wood and stucco building (a former dance hall and theatre) 2,640 ft. SW of RR station. [redacted] prisoners were treated here [redacted]

Chimkent (42°19'N - 69°36'E)

1. A hospital accommodating 500 persons (1947) is reported 1.2 miles N of RR station in a 3-story building. Twenty Soviet doctors were on the staff, and the principal disease was malaria [redacted]

Karaganda (49°52'N - 73°06'E)

1. A POW camp hospital caring for approximately 1,700 prisoners (April 1947) is located in twelve 1-story brick buildings (49.5 ft. x 19.8 ft. x 26.4 ft.) 24 miles S of the RR station. The hospital was rumored to be a former army hospital in World War II. The staff consisted of 6 Soviet, 6 [redacted] and 20 [redacted] doctors. Medical supplies were scarce, but treatment was fair [redacted]
2. A somewhat similar hospital is described as being 2.4 miles S of RR station (not 24 as above). [redacted]
3. A third hospital, quite possibly the same, is described as located 30 miles SE of the RR station [redacted]
4. Three other reports describe a similar area and conditions. There is a suggestion that the hospital center was a convalescent area for POW's before they were returned to the coal mines [redacted]

Karaganda (Cont'd)

5. A POW hospital, possibly different from the above, and accommodating 2,000 [ ] POW's, is located 30 miles W of RR station, in 10 wooden buildings [ ]
6. Another hospital occupying 7 brick buildings (1947) is reported 16.8 miles SW of the city. Facilities and supplies were inadequate [ ]
7. Other references are made to the large POW hospital about 30 miles S of RR station (1947). A POW hospital is also reported 24 miles E of town [ ]

Kizil Orda (44°51'N - 65°30'E)

1. Reference is made to a proposed leper hospital, 4-1/5 miles SE of RR station.

Leninogorsk (50°21'N - 83°33'E)

1. Reference is made to a POW hospital here (Book No. 51, p. 3).
2. In Leninogorsk a 1-story brick hospital (230 ft. x 100 ft.), painted white, and accommodating 100 persons, is located (1947) 1 mile E of RR station. Medical supplies were adequate here [ ]

Spasskiy Zavod (49°32'N - 73°17'E)

1. At the No. 1 POW Camp hospital located in 20 adobe and wood buildings, accommodations were available for 2,000 persons (July 1947). The staff consisted of 1 Soviet, 5 [ ] and 12 [ ] doctors, 3 Soviet nurses and 5 Soviet nurses' aides, 100 [ ] and Rumanian orderlies, and 100 [ ] orderlies. Medical, surgical, dental, and X-Ray equipment were available, but facilities were poor. The [ ] medical supplies were insufficient [ ]
2. Two other reports describe a POW hospital in two 2-story brick buildings, possibly 24 miles S of the RR station [ ]
3. Eight other reports describe a POW hospital very similar to that near Karaganda, or as described above for the No. 1 POW Camp hospital (Book No. 45, p. 8).
4. In this area, diseases reported were chiefly malaria, malnutrition, and lung diseases. About 800 of 2,000 POW's are reported to have died from malnutrition [ ]

Spasskiy Zavod (Cont'd)

5. A hospital with a capacity of 3,000 persons is located (June 1947) 6/10 mile N of town, consisting of three 1-story wood barracks (165 ft. x 33 ft.) with dirt covered wooden roofs, housing 1200 [ ] and a 3-story brick building (231 ft. x 165 ft.) with a galvanized roof, housing 2,000 [ ]. The staff included 5 Soviet male and 5 Soviet female doctors, 4 [ ] 10 [ ] 7 Soviet nurses, and 40 [ ] and [ ] medical corpsmen. Sanitation was poor; medical supplies were scarce [ ]  
[ ]
6. A 1947 reference states that the No. 1 POW Camp hospital was in this area [ ]
7. A 1947 reference locates a hospital in ten 1 and 2-story buildings (84 ft. x 33 ft.) in the mountains near the city. Staff consisted of several Soviet, 35 [ ] and 10 [ ] doctors. The patients suffered chiefly from lung and heart diseases.

Ust'Kamenogorsk (49°56'N - 82°37'E)

1. A Central Hospital accommodating 500 persons (February 1947) is located in a 3-story brick and concrete building 1.2 miles S of RR station. Facilities were very poor  
[ ]
2. A No. 2 Camp Hospital (1947) is reported in Ust'Kamenogorsk  
[ ]

Zyryanovskoye (49°45'N - 84°16'E)

1. A hospital accommodating 1,000 persons (1947) is located in one 2-story and five 1-story wooden buildings, with galvanized iron roofs, situated 1-2/10 miles from the center of town.

Kuriles and SakhalinHoromushiro Shima (155°52'E - 50°25'N)

1. A Medical Branch and Main Hospital with 700 beds is reported (1947) [ ]

Sakhalin

1. Former governmental, public, and private hospitals were confiscated and re-established as national hospitals. Free clinics are now maintained, and individual practice by [ ] doctors is permitted. As the comparatively large number of [ ] doctors are repatriated, it is said that sanitary conditions will gradually become endangered because of the low degree of technical skill of the Soviet doctors and the lack of medicines and medical supplies [ ]

Okha (142°56'E - 53°34'N)

1. There are apparently two hospitals here. The first is 1,650 ft. NE of the main RR station, in a 2-story brick building (100 ft. x 35 ft.) and accommodates 100 persons. Facilities are inadequate here. The second is 650 ft. SE of the main RR station in a 1-story wooded building (80 ft. x 90 ft.) and accommodates 100 persons. Facilities here are also inadequate [ ]
2. Hospitals in the Kuriles are referred to as located in Otani and Toro (1947) [ ] in Tennei, Seseki, Musashi, Kataoku [ ]
3. Medical facilities in the Kuriles are described as very limited. There is one civilian hospital at Rubetsu (45°06'N - 147°42'E) on Etorofu Island and a military hospital on Paramushiru. A new hospital clinic and pharmacy have been built at Kurilsk (Shana) (45°14'N - 147°53'E) since the advent of the Soviet settlers. No epidemic diseases are considered peculiar to the islands [ ]

Anwa (Rutaka) (46°43'N - 142°32'E)

1. Atlas Source reports in Anwa: (a) Barracks for a medical unit; (b) a civilian hospital; (c) a national hospital (Watanabe Hospital); (d) a maternity hospital; and (e) an Army hospital.

Dolinsk (Ochiai) (47°20'N - 142°42'E)

1. Atlas Source reports in Dolinsk (Ochia): (a) An isolation hospital; (b) national hospital (Oji Hospital); (c) national clinic (Nishio Hospital); (d) an army hospital; and (e) a hospital medical supply.

Kholmsk (Maaka) (47°03'N - 142°03'E)

1. Atlas Source lists in Kholmsk: (a) Military hospital; (b) military hospital; (c) soldiers' dependent hospital; (d) railroad hospital; (e) sanitarium.

Korsakov (Otomari) (46°38'N - 142°46'E)

1. Atlas Source lists in Korsakov: (a) Hospital; (b) general hospital (burned); (c) military hospital.

Makarov (Shiritori) (48°37'N - 142°47'E)

1. Atlas Source lists in Makarov: (a) Hospital; (b) national hospital, and (c) a national clinic and city administration.

Seseki (3 miles N of Toshimoe, 45°00'N - 147°44'E)

1. The Second General Hospital here, a newly constructed military hospital, is located in an area immediately W of a former [ ] army hospital which now houses an infantry regiment (1948). The hospital accommodates 1,000 [ ]

Severo Kurilsk (Kashiwabara) (50°42'N - 156°09'E)

1. A Russian hospital is located 7,000 yards W of the port, and a [ ] hospital, 1 mile W of the port [ ]
2. The Chishima No. 1 Army Hospital in Severo Kurilsk could accommodate 500-600 patients (1945). It was supervised by Russian officers. Fifty [ ] doctors were reported there. Medical supplies were very scarce [ ]
3. The Kami-Shikuka Army Hospital in Yuzhno Sakhalinsk is located 1 mile SE of RR station (Book No. 22, p. 29) (1946). It was a 1-story brick and wood building, with a large supply of medicines and bandages, an X-Ray unit, and dental service. The [ ] residents' hospital in Korsakov, accommodating 50 persons in a 2-story wooden building, was located 1 mile NE of RR station. A Russian hospital was located 1/2 mile NE of the RR station in a 2-story wooden building.
4. Reference is made to two hospitals in Severo Kurilsk, one a Soviet army general hospital; the other a POW hospital [ ]
5. In Severo Kurilsk, the Atlas Source lists: (a) A civilian hospital; and (b) a Soviet general hospital.

Sokol (Otani) (47°14'N - 142°45'E)

1. In Sokol, the Atlas Source lists: (a) Army hospital; (b) army hospital.

Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk (46°58'N - 142°44'E)

1. Atlas Source lists: (a) Pharmaceutical plant; (b) five hospitals; and (c) an army hospital.

R.S.F.S.R.

Altai Territory

Barnaul (53°21'N - 83°47'E)

1. A hospital at Barnaul caring for 600-650 persons is located in a brick building. Few supplies were available, and sanitation was poor [redacted]
2. A Public Hospital is reported one mile S of RR station in a 4-story concrete building, 500 ft. x 165 ft. POW'S were also treated here [redacted]
3. A hospital in a 5-story concrete building is located 1-1/4 miles E of RR station [redacted]
4. A Central Hospital in a 3-story building, accommodating 300 persons, is located in the city. Medical supplies were limited [redacted]
5. A hospital accommodating 500 persons is located (February, 1947) in a 3-story concrete building (700 ft. x 330 ft.) at a distance of 1.2 miles SW of RR station [redacted]
6. A hospital is rumored to be located in a large reinforced concrete building N of RR station [redacted]
7. A hospital accommodating 500 persons is reported (1947) located 2 miles SE of RR station in three 3-story reinforced concrete buildings. Staff consists of 20 Soviet doctors. Medical supplies were insufficient [redacted]
8. An Army Hospital accommodating 1,500 persons is reported in a 2-story brick building 2.4 miles SE of RR station. The staff consisted of Soviet and [redacted] doctors, and medical supplies were scarce (Book No. 50, p. 5). Another hospital accommodating 500 persons, with [redacted] and Soviet staff, is reported in a brick building 3 miles S of RR station. Medical supplies were scarce here, too.

Blvsk (52°36'N - 85°15'E)

1. A No. 1 Army Hospital in a 2-story brick building accommodating 500 persons is located six miles S of RR station. A No. 2 Army Hospital in a 2-story brick building accommodating 300 persons is located nine miles SE of RR station.

ANNEX G (Cont'd)

2. Reference is made to the Rostovka Hospital 6 miles SE of Biysk and located in a crude building accommodating 700-1,000 persons. The Russians are said to be using (1946) captured [ ] medicines.
3. At Rostovka, a hospital accommodating 700-1,000 patients is located 1-2 miles NE of the RR station. A [ ] POW camp is reported near the [ ] POW camp.

Rubtsovsk (51°36'N - 81°16'E)

1. At a POW camp hospital here, facilities were available for 1,700 patients with a staff of two [ ] and two Russian doctors. But the hospital facilities were poor, and there was not enough food nor medicines [ ] [ ]
2. In 1945-46, about 2,000 [ ] and 1,000 [ ] POW's are said to have died from malnutrition and eruptive typhus [ ]
3. A hospital in Rubtsovsk is reported located 1-1/5 miles NE of RR station. This is a 3-story brick and wooden building with facilities for 400, but medical and other supplies were scarce (1946). A former Nazi is reported as director with a staff of thirty German Army doctors and seventy nurses. Typhus was the most prevalent disease [ ]

Buryat-Mongol ASSR

Gorodok (50°21'N - 103°24'E)

1. A POW Camp Hospital is mentioned [ ]. At Gorodok few medical supplies were available, and only one doctor, a female Soviet major [ ]

Ulan Ude (51°49'N - 107°43'E)

1. Approximately 20 miles E of the city, a military hospital is reported (1946) where serious cases were taken from the POW camps in the area. Two [ ] doctors worked with the Russians. Tuberculosis was common [ ] [ ]
2. An acute shortage of medical supplies was reported in 1946. The Russians were using [ ] supplies confiscated in Mukden. Russian army hospitals, not otherwise identified, were reported in this area [ ]



3. At a POW hospital in the area, diseases were chiefly tuberculosis and intestinal afflictions. Medical supplies were low. Three deaths daily were reported (1946) [redacted]
4. In Atlas Source, the following installations are listed for Ulan Ude: (a) A hospital and POW camp; (b) a hospital; (c) an army hospital; (d) a medical supply warehouse.

Chita Region

Bal'zino (51°03'N - 113°36'E)

1. A Russian army hospital is reported here in 1946, described as a 1-story wood building and accommodating 300 persons. Its staff consisted of two male and five female doctors and ten nurses [redacted]

Borzya (50°24'N - 116°33'E)

1. A Soviet hospital is reported located here (1946) 450 ft. N of RR station under the command of a major. Medicines are declared sufficient, but equipment was lacking [redacted]
2. A POW hospital, formerly an army hospital, is reported to be 5/8 mile N of RR station (same as above?), in two wooden buildings. This took care of 350 persons, but medicines are said to be scarce [redacted]
3. A Red Cross hospital is said to be located NE of RR station [redacted] (June 1946).

Chita (52°03'N - 113°30'E)

1. A Russian army hospital is reported as located in this vicinity, and a surgical hospital is located in Blysk. The latter is said to be a 2-story wooden building caring for 700 persons, with a staff of 3 Russian (2 women) doctors, 2 [redacted] doctors, and 2 Russian nurses. Medical supplies were scarce [redacted]
2. A fragmentary bit of information indicates that medicines are scarce here [redacted] (1946).
3. At a hospital in a POW camp here, the staff consisted of 6 Soviet and 1 [redacted] doctor. The medical supplies were of [redacted] origin, and the Soviets could supply only aspirin and vitamin C.

4. An underground army medical supply depot with heavy concrete walls, 1/4 mile N of military RR station is said to be used to store anti-gas medicines for all types of war gas [redacted]
5. A medical college, a clinic, a nurses' training center, a pediatrics center, and maternity hospital are reported in the city, and, in addition, 9 civilian hospitals, 3 army hospitals, a sanitarium, army rest camp, a municipal dispensary and a RR dispensary [redacted]
6. Atlas Source lists in China: (a) Two railroad hospitals; (b) medical treatment center; (c) chemical manufacturing plant; (d) sanitarium; (e) five hospitals; (f) pediatric treatment station; (g) medical college; (h) army hospital; (i) old army hospital; (j) cooperative housing hospital; (k) old hospital; (l) pediatrics hospital; (m) Lenin hospital annex; (n) yeast factory; (o) maternity hospital; (p) military hospital.

Karymskaya (51°37'N - 114°19'E)

1. Nobaya and Nalem (?) are said to have had no hospitals, only dispensaries, serious cases being sent to Karymskaya hospital. The dispensaries had practically no medicines or supplies; the medicines available were apparently those confiscated from the [redacted] armies [redacted] (1946).
2. A hospital is described caring for 200 POW patients. The medical supplies were mostly [redacted] but some Russian made medicines were used (1946).

Khilok (51°23'N - 110°28'E)

1. A POW hospital in a 2-story brick building accommodating 250 persons is reported here. Treatment is described as good, though medical supplies are low [redacted] (1947).
2. A hospital here (1945) is described as located in two concrete buildings [redacted]

Nercha (51°54'N - 116°36'E)

1. At nearby Pokhadzhadzha, a 2-story wooden hospital accommodating 300, is reported to be located [redacted]. Sanitation is described as poor. Reference is made to a hospital in the camp at Pokhadzhadzha [redacted]

Petrovsk ( $51^{\circ}16'N - 108^{\circ}50'E$ ) (Also known as Petrovsk-Zabaykal'skiy).

1. A POW hospital is located 300 ft. W of RR station in a 2-story brick building accommodating 300 persons. A No. 2 hospital 1,000 ft. NE of RR station accommodating 100 persons is also reported. Medical supplies here are low. Two hospitals, one 55 yards S of the RR station, and another 550 yards SW of the RR station are reported by the same source [redacted]  
[redacted]
2. Two other reports refer to POW hospitals in this area. In addition a 2-story concrete hospital, staffed by Soviet and [redacted] doctors, is mentioned (1947) [redacted]  
[redacted]
3. At a hospital here (1946) built of wood and concrete, there were accommodations for 200 persons. The majority of the doctors were female; medical supplies were insufficient and sanitation was poor [redacted]
4. A hospital is reported as located 1/2 mi. E of RR station in a 3-story brick building, 75 ft. x 50 ft., with accommodations for 500. When facilities at the POW camps were insufficient, the POW's were treated at this hospital [redacted]
5. A hospital (1947) is reported 165 yds. SW of RR station in two 2-story wooden buildings, accommodating 800, and staffed by 6 Soviet doctors.
6. In Petrovsk the Atlas Source lists: (a) Hospital; (b) dispensary; (c) municipal hospital.

Skovorodino ( $53^{\circ}59'N - 123^{\circ}59'E$ )

1. A military and civilian hospital, built by POW's, is said to be located (1946) 1,000 ft. S of RR station. [redacted]  
[redacted]
2. Reference is made to a new hospital 1,000 ft. S of RR station (1946) [redacted] (same as above?).
3. Atlas Source lists in Skovorodino: (a) A hospital, and (b) a railroad hospital.

Sretensk ( $52^{\circ}15'N - 117^{\circ}40'E$ )

1. At a POW camp at Kakiuski, nearby, all medical supplies were [redacted]  
[redacted]

Yerofey Pavlovich (53°57'N - 121°57'E)

1. In 1946 a Soviet Army Hospital is located here, said to occupy a 1-story building with six wings, and accommodating 1,000 persons [redacted]
2. A POW hospital (1947) is reported located here. Medical supplies are reported as very low.

Chkalov Region

Chkalov (51°46'N - 55°08'E)

1. A hospital accommodating 500 persons (1947) is located in this town [redacted]

Irkutsk Region

Cheremkovo (53°08'N - 103°04'E)

1. At the No. 1 POW Camp, a dispensary and convalescent center (July 1947) is located in twelve 1-story wooden buildings (132 ft. x 33 ft. x 33 ft.) located 4.8 miles N NE of RR station. Facilities included X-Ray and surgery. Medical standards were low [redacted]
2. A polyclinic is reported in a 2-story white structure (165 ft. x 50 ft.) 1/2 mile SW of main RR station. This is for Soviet personnel only. A Red Cross hospital is reported 1 mile SW of town in a 2-story brick building. A new hospital near the Kirov Coal Mine and a separate hospital for POW's are also reported [redacted]
3. In Cheremkovo the Atlas Source lists: (a) Red Cross hospital; (b) polyclinic, and (c) hospital under construction.

Irkutsk

1. References [redacted] are made to several hospitals in this area (in 1947):
  - a. A 3-story red-brick hospital 3.6 miles NE of No. 1 RR station.
  - b. A POW hospital 3 miles SE of No. 1 RR station.
  - c. A central hospital 1 mile SW of No. 1 POW Camp in a 4-story brick and concrete building, staffed by Soviet, [redacted] and [redacted] doctors.
  - d. An army hospital in seven 1-story brick and wood buildings, accommodating 3,500 persons. [redacted] instruments were used.

Irkutsk (Cont'd)

- e. A central hospital (same as c. ?)
  - f. A hospital 1 mile S of No. 1 RR station.
  - g. A central hospital (similar to c. and e.).
  - h. A 4-story concrete hospital (similar to c., e., and g.).
  - i. A 3-story wooden hospital accommodating 200 persons, 500 yds. W of No. 2 RR station.
  - j. A POW hospital similar to b. above.
  - k. Two hospitals, one 3/5 mile, another 4/5 mile NW of RR station [redacted]
2. A railway hospital (September 1947) is located in three buildings 275 yards NW of the No. 2 RR station. Facilities were good, medical supplies were adequate, and Soviet civilians were rumored to be treated here. Another railway hospital in a cream-colored 3-story brick building (165 ft. x 66 ft.) is located 1,650 ft. S of the station (No. 2 ?). Accommodates 150 persons.
3. Four hospitals are described in the city which are said to serve the Soviet population exclusively, and hospital care for POW's is furnished elsewhere [redacted]
4. In Irkutsk, in that portion of the city designated No. 1, the Atlas Source lists: (a) Army hospital; (b) POW hospital; (c) three hospitals; (d) university; (e) quarantine station and bathhouse; (f) agricultural experimental station.

Makar'yeva (53°03'N - 103°22'E)

- 1. An army hospital, called the best in town, in a 4-story concrete building (330 ft. x 100 ft.) accommodating 700 persons, is located in this city [redacted]
- 2. A report states that in the spring of 1946 typhoid (and hunger) took the lives of 600 POW's [redacted]
- 3. A national hospital is referred to (1946) as located in a 4-story brick building accommodating 1,500 persons. There were few medical supplies, and conditions were unsanitary.

Novosel'skaya (56°02'N - 99°17'E)

- 1. Reference is made to a No. 3 POW hospital [redacted]

Slyudyanka (51°38'N - 103°40'E)

- 1. A POW camp hospital is located here (1946) [redacted]
- 2. In March 1947, a hospital is described as a 2-story brick building accommodating 500 persons. Medical supplies were scarce.

Tayshet (55°57'N - 98°02'E)

1. Hospitals here and in Zim-Malo Biryusinskoe (54°06'N - 98°06'E) are said to have had few medical supplies and to offer only casual treatment, being more rest centers than hospitals (1946) [redacted]
2. At Ossan (?), 51 miles SW of Tayshet, at No. 8 POW camp, 15 wooden buildings caring for 48 patients per building comprised the hospital facilities [redacted]. Medical supplies were few, and sanitation was poor. Staff consisted of 3 [redacted] doctors and 5 female Russian doctors (1946).
3. At the No. 5 Hospital, 9 miles SW of Tayshet, crude log buildings accommodated 700 persons, but medical supplies and equipment were scarce [redacted]. Staff consisted of 10 male, and 10 female Soviet doctors (1946).
4. At Nebnofskaya (57°58'N - 102°30'E) medical supplies were low, and sanitation was described as fair. Most of the POW's suffered from typhus (?) and dysentery (1946) [redacted]
5. At Novoriska, near Tayshet, a hospital was made up from 10 barracks, accommodating 200 persons per barrack. Serious cases were sent to Tayshet hospital. [redacted] medicines were used, but medical supplies were not sufficient [redacted] (1946). Staff included 5 female and 5 male Russian doctors, and the treatment provided was described as poor.
6. A 2-story wooden hospital caring for 1,000 persons is located 40 miles NE of Tayshet; another caring for 1,000 persons is located 72 miles NE of the city.
7. The No. 3 POW hospital is reported in Tayshet (1947) [redacted]
8. At the No. 51 POW camp (April 1947) the hospital was located in four 1-story wooden buildings [redacted]
9. A hospital accommodating 500 persons is located (June 1947) at the No. 117 POW camp, 70.2 miles E of RR station, in a 1-story wooden building. Staff consists of 5 Soviet male and 3 Soviet female doctors, and 5 [redacted] surgeons [redacted]. Medical supplies were inadequate, and treatment and sanitation were bad. Diseases were chiefly tuberculosis and malaria.
10. The No. 7 POW hospital (1947) is located here in seven 1-story wooden buildings [redacted]
11. A reference (1947) is made to the No. 3 POW hospital as located in Tokushu, 10 miles SW of Nebnufskaya which is 35 miles SE of Tayshet [redacted]

Tulun ( $54^{\circ}34'N - 100^{\circ}33'E$ )

1. Nine references [redacted] are made to hospitals in this area, but some may be duplicative. One of the hospitals is described as an army hospital in a 2-story brick building accommodating 1,000 persons and located 300 ft. SE of RR station. In general, medical supplies are described as scarce.

Usol'ye-Sibirskoye ( $52^{\circ}45'N - 103^{\circ}38'E$ )

1. A civilian hospital in a 3-story brick building, accommodating 500 persons, is reported 2.4 miles N of RR station. A Civilian hospital is described also as a 1-story wood building, 1-3/4 miles NW of RR station, surrounded by a 10-ft. concrete wall (August, 1946),  
[redacted]

Zima ( $53^{\circ}58'N - 102^{\circ}01'E$ )

1. A small hospital here is said to be located 300 yards W of RR station, with facilities for 100 persons. It was staffed by Russians assisted by Japanese. Little equipment or medical supplies were available. [redacted] medicines were used [redacted]
2. A 1-story wooden hospital, and a 2-story concrete army hospital (660 ft. S of RR station) are reported here in 1946-47 [redacted]
3. Medical supplies are reported to be scarce in this city (1946) [redacted]

Jewish Autonomous Region

Birodizhan ( $48^{\circ}47'N - 132^{\circ}56'E$ )

1. An army hospital is reported here in front of the RR station in a 4-story white brick building (495 ft. x 66 ft.) with an iron roof. Accommodations are for 800 persons  
[redacted]
2. Atlas Source in Birodizhan lists: (a) Military hospital; (b) three hospitals.

Kemerovo Region

Anzhero Sudzhensk ( $56^{\circ}05'N - 86^{\circ}00'E$ )

1. A chemical plant here is reported to be producing medicines  
[redacted]

Kemerovo (55°21'N - 86°02'E)

1. Reference suggests a possible pharmaceutical plant 1.2 miles N of RR station in two 3-story concrete buildings [redacted]

Lenin-Kuznetskiy (51°40'N - 86°08'E)

1. This area is located 75 miles NW of Stalinsk on the Tom River and has a population of 81,980. Here the Russians are said to have had almost no medical supplies [redacted]

Prokop'yevsk (53°53'N - 86°45'E)

1. Lack of medical supplies is reported here in 1946, but Soviets are said to maintain strict sanitary conditions [redacted]

Khabarovsk Territory

Blagoveshchensk (50°17'N - 127°32'E)

1. An isolation hospital is reported 10 miles from the RR station [redacted]
2. The Blagoveshchensk hospital is reported able to accommodate 1,000 persons, [redacted] The staff consisted of a Russian major assisted by 5 other Soviet officers. One [redacted] lieutenant took care of the POW's. Medical supplies were scarce, and all available medicines had [redacted] labels.
3. Reference is made to the presence of scurvy among the POW patients [redacted]
4. Separate hospitals in Blagoveshchensk give service to military and to civilian personnel; other facilities are for [redacted] POW's. For civilians, a general and a contagious disease hospital are reported (2½ miles SW of RR station, and 1-1/3 miles SW of RR station. The Soviet military hospital is reported 3 miles SW of RR station in a 5-story white brick building (120 ft. x 75 ft.) [redacted]
5. A nursing school, a school for doctors' assistants and midwives, and a veterinary school are reported in Blagoveshchensk. The regional sanitary-epidemiological station, and regional chemical-bacteriological and hygiene laboratory are also located here. The plague control service which operates laboratories along the Siberian border also maintains an installation in the city [redacted]



6. In Blagoveshchensk, the Atlas Source lists: (a) Civil hospital; (b) army hospital; (c) contagious disease hospital.

Bureya (49°48'N - 129°48'E)

1. At nearby Vyatka, in 1946, the POW camp had two hospitals, and medical supplies were never replenished [redacted]  
[redacted]
2. Another report states that the medical supplies at the Vyatka POW camp were mostly from [redacted] army hospitals in Manchuria [redacted]

Gogolevka (52°45'N - 127°45'E)

1. In 1946 almost all available medical supplies were Japanese. Limited amounts of morphine and bandages were on hand, and
2. the only Russian material was a cough medicine (1946)  
[redacted]

Izvestkovaya (49°00'N - 131°30'E)

1. A hospital in a 1-story wooden building, accommodating 300 persons, is reported 1,000 yards SW of RR station. Medicines are scarce here (1946) [redacted]

Khabarovsk (48°29'N - 135°05'E)

1. At Sovtovka, seven miles N of Khabarovsk, the POW hospital is described as located in a 2-story concrete building, with 250 rooms, and staffed by [redacted] physicians [redacted]  
[redacted] About 1,200 POW's are said to have died of typhoid and malnutrition.
2. At Stanchihoru (?), 25 miles N of Khabarovsk on the Siberian RR, a hospital cared for 250 patients of which 70% were malnutrition cases. Medical supplies were low [redacted]  
[redacted]
3. At Khabarovsk (January 1947) are located a 2-story wooden, and a 2-story concrete hospital accommodating respectively 1,000 and 2,000 (?) patients [redacted]
4. A reference is made to a 2-story brick hospital in Khabarovsk, accommodating 1,000 persons, though medical supplies were few and sanitation was poor.
5. Hall hospital in Khabarovsk is located 18 miles SE of RR station in 8 wooden buildings (65 ft. x 15 ft. x 15 ft.) accommodating 400 persons. It is operated by the city. Medical supplies are inadequate. Staff consists of 5 Soviet and 4 [redacted] doctors [redacted]

6. It is reported that at least four hospitals administer to the needs of both Soviet military and civilian personnel. (These include a general hospital, a naval hospital, a children's hospital and a large industrial hospital). A medical school and a medical supplies warehouse is reported here [redacted]
7. In Khabarovsk, the Atlas Source lists: (a) Naval hospital; (b) railroad hospital; (c) children's hospital; (d) medical supply warehouse; (e) medical school.

Khor (44°25'N - 132°04'E)

1. The No. 1893 Hospital accommodating 400 persons is reported (October 1947) as located in three 2-story wooden buildings painted white, 1.2 miles SW of RR station. Supplies were insufficient but an X-Ray apparatus was available [redacted]
2. Reference is made to a former military hospital here now (October 1947). A POW hospital [redacted]  
Two references are made to hospitals in Khor [redacted]

Kivdinskiye Kipi (49°48'N - 129°36'E)

1. A national hospital (in 1947) was located in four 1-story wooden buildings (79 ft. x 66 ft.) in an area 200 yards square, surrounded by a 7-foot fence, 800 yards N of RR station. This hospital was for Soviet civilians and emergency POW cases [redacted]

Komsomol'sk (50°33'N - 136°58'E)

1. At Komsomol'sk Hospital, near the POW camp, POW's were treated by Russian medical officers. The building is described as wooden with facilities to care for 100 persons [redacted]
2. The general hospital in Komsomol'sk (1946) is described as comprising four 1-story white wooden buildings (100 ft. x 450 ft.) accommodating 400 persons, with a staff of 26 which included two Soviet doctors, one [redacted] doctor, three Soviet nurses and twenty [redacted] orderlies. The hospital equipment was obsolete, and foods and medicines were scarce [redacted]
3. The Staruto army hospital is located 13 miles S of RR station, and includes (August 1947) an assembly hall, office, bathhouse and women's section, 4 tents (49.5 ft. x 23.1 ft.) accommodating 80 persons in each tent, and four 1-story log buildings (330 ft. x 49.5 ft.) accommodating 200 persons in each. The buildings were

divided into 11 sections. Personnel included 8 male and 10 female doctors, 6 female NCO as nurses and office clerks, 30 civilian employees as nurses, office clerks, janitors, and pharmacists [redacted]

4. A hospital in Komsomol'sk is located (1947) in a 1-story wood building (3,300 ft. x 60 ft.) in which [redacted] and [redacted] medical items were used [redacted]
5. A central hospital accommodating 1,000 persons (1947) is described as located in three 1-story wooden buildings, 3 miles E of RR station. Staff consisted of 50 Japanese and 20 Soviet doctors. Other reports refer to POW hospitals in the No. 2 and No. 18 camp [redacted]
6. Reference is made to a pharmaceutical warehouse in Komsomol'sk, and Hospital No. 893, two unidentified hospitals, a civilian, two POW, and an army hospital [redacted]
7. Atlas Source lists in Komsomol'sk: (a) Army hospital; (b) civil hospital; (c) pharmaceutical warehouse; (d) two POW hospitals; (e) hospital.

Kuybyshevka-Vostochnaya (50°56'N - 128°29'E)

1. A POW hospital was located here (1946). It was described as a 2-story red brick building with facilities for caring for 400 [redacted] patients. The staff consisted of 20 Russian doctors (one-half were female), 6 nurses, and 2 [redacted] doctors [redacted]
2. A Soviet army hospital capable of accommodating 1,000 persons is located here in a 2-story concrete building. The medical equipment is described as adequate (Book No. 32, p. 4) (December 1946).
3. A POW hospital, said to be a former Soviet hospital, is reported 4 miles NE of RR station [redacted]
4. A POW hospital, using [redacted] medical supplies, is reported in a 3-story brick building, 6 miles S of RR station [redacted]
5. A hospital consisting of 4 buildings for different types of cases (internal, surgery, external and epidemic) is located 1½ miles E of the RR station. Each building held 300 patients. One supervisor (Soviet) had charge of all sections with 5 officers assigned to each section. [redacted] medical supplies were used for internal medicine [redacted]
6. A POW hospital is said to be located 6 miles S of RR station [redacted]
7. The No. 888 Army Hospital is reported (1947) housed in a 2-story red brick building 1-2 miles NE of the RR station. It served POW's and had a [redacted] and Soviet staff [redacted]

8. A POW hospital is reported (1947) as located here in a 2-story brick building (120 ft. x 36 ft.) and a wood building (120 ft. x 36 ft.) accommodating 700. Staff consists of [ ] and Soviet doctors. (This may be the No. 888 Hospital.) [ ]
9. The No. 888 Hospital is described as a 2-story brick building (November 1947) [ ]
10. Atlas Source lists in Kuybyshevka: (a) Railroad hospital; (b) hospital; (c) No. 528 Children's Hospital; (d) No. 306 Hospital; (e) No. 888 Hospital; (f) medical warehouse and laboratory.

Magadan (59°34'N - 150°48'E)

1. Two hospitals are reported [ ] in the eastern part of town: (a) 1/2 mile S of city hall, 2 concrete buildings (150 ft. x 60 ft.) with galvanized iron roofs. A laboratory is located 150 ft. S of hospital in a 1-story brick building (60 ft. x 30 ft.); (b) 1 1/2 miles SE of RR station and 1/2 mile S of the above hospital, 2 concrete buildings (82 ft. x 20 ft. x 50 ft.) with an iron roof.
2. In Magadan the Atlas Source lists two hospitals.

Manzovka (44°11'N - 132°26'E)

1. The Voroshilov Hospital is reported as located 3 miles SE of RR station, has 27,265 sq. ft., and is surrounded by 3 barbed wire fences. It is said to be able to care for 700 patients, although medical supplies and surgical equipment were insufficient (1946). Staff consisted of 10 Soviet female doctors, 20 nurses, and 3 [ ] physicians [ ] [ ]
2. The Manzovka Hospital is reported (1947) in a 4-story concrete building (330 ft. x 99 ft.), painted dark red, on a dirt road 2.7 miles NW of the RR station. Only Soviets were hospitalized here, to the extent of 1,000 [ ]
3. Other reports [ ] list a military hospital capable of accommodating 1,000 persons, 500 yards NE of the RR station, and a non-military hospital accommodating 200 persons. A dispensary is reported at the Monasteryische RR station.
4. In Manzovka, the Atlas Source lists: (a) Hospital; (b) military hospital.

Never (53°57'N - 124°08'E)

1. Reference is made to a POW hospital here (1946) [ ] [ ]

Nikolayevsk (53°10'N - 140°42'E)

1. For this city the reports contain references [redacted] to a POW hospital. In addition a hospital capable of accommodating 220 persons is located in a 2-story building (160 ft. x 60 ft.) 300 ft. W of city park. The staff consisted of 9 Soviet doctors and 30 nurses. Another hospital, called the Main Hospital, is located 1.8 miles NW of No. 21 POW camp in a 2-story brick building (165 ft. x 66 ft.). This building, accommodating 200 persons, might be the POW hospital referred to above. In this hospital (in July 1946) about 132 are said to have died from eruptive typhus and malnutrition.
2. A hospital is located (June 1946) in the center of town and is described as a 2-story concrete building. A shortage of medical supplies exists, but the patients are treated fairly well [redacted].
3. In the city a hospital is said to be located 1,000 yards east of the former Japanese consulate.
4. Hospitals are reported [redacted] in Pivan (2), and Multi-Data (No. 3099 Hospital).
5. In Nikolayevsk, two reports locate a government hospital NW of the city wharf. Medical supplies were inadequate [redacted].
6. In Nikolayevsk, the Atlas Source lists two hospitals.

Ozernaya Pad' (51°58'N - 128°27'E)

1. A hospital here is said to be located in 2 wooden buildings (132 ft. x 33 ft.) [redacted].
2. Four reports of hospitals in this area are given (for 1947). Diseases prevalent here were typhus and dysentery [redacted].

Petropavlovsk (53°00'N - 158°40'E)

1. A General Hospital is reported in Petropavlovsk. Departments include a children's consultation clinic, a general dispensary, several children's homes and nurseries, and a good laboratory. The hospital offers a two-year training course for nurses.
2. A training school with a 3-year curriculum for feldshers (physician's assistant) was reported established in 1939. Annexes to this hospital are being constructed. Only 3 or 4 doctors are reported in the town [redacted].
3. Atlas Source lists in Petropavlovsk: (a) Hospital; (b) army hospital; (c) agricultural research office.

Raychikhinsk Coal Mine (49°48'N - 129°25'E)

1. A hospital in Raychikhinsk (49°48'N - 129°48'E) is reported to have handled severe cases for which no facilities existed at the POW camp [redacted] (1946).

2. A POW camp hospital with a staff of 4 Russian and 6 [ ] doctors is reported here in 1946 possibly at the POW camp above?). Supplies were few, and sanitation was poor [ ]  
[ ]
3. A Soviet army hospital is reported (1947) in a 1-story wooden building (100 ft. x 35 ft.) 6,000 ft. SE of RR station [ ]
4. A hospital accommodating 300 persons is reported in Raychikhinsk, 2 miles SW of Ssu-P'ing-Kei RR station [ ]  
[ ]
5. A No. 19-2 POW Camp Hospital (November 1945) is reported in Raychikhinsk. Japanese and Soviet doctors were on the staff. Medicines were said to be scarce [ ]  
[ ]
6. A report states that in the Raychikhinsk Mine area, there were 3 civilian hospitals and a POW hospital. The Zavitaya Hospital was used to care for POW's, but supplies were inadequate [ ]
7. Atlas Source in Raychikhinsk Coal Mine lists: (a) Two civilian hospitals; (b) hospital.

Zavitaya (50°07'N - 129°24'E)

1. Two references (1946, 1947) are made to a POW hospital here.  
[ ]
2. A hospital here is described as located in two 2-story concrete buildings (99 ft. x 49.5 ft.).

Krasnoyarsk Territory

Artemovsk (48°36'N - 38°00'E)

1. A hospital for Soviet enlisted men (1947) is located here in a 2-story brick building (300 ft. x 70 ft. x 35 ft.) with four 6-ft. brick chimneys, 1.2 miles E of RR station [ ]  
[ ]

Chernogorsk (52°50'N - 91°22'E)

1. A National Hospital in two 2-story wooden buildings capable of handling 180 persons is located 2½ miles W of RR station. Few medical supplies and poor sanitation are reported [ ]  
[ ]
2. A hospital accommodating 50 persons in a 1-story wooden building is located ¼ miles N of RR station.

Krasnoyarsk (56°07'N - 92°48'E)

1. A hospital in a new 5-story brick and concrete building, accommodating 1,600 persons, is located 6 miles NE of RR station. Staff consisted of 50 Soviet doctors and 130 nurses. Medical supplies are extremely scarce; sanitation and treatment, however, are described as good (1947) [redacted]
2. A hospital in a 4-story concrete building accommodating 500 persons is located 10 miles E of RR station. Staff consisted of 20 Soviet doctors. Supplies were scarce, but sanitation was good [redacted]
3. A hospital in a 2-story brick building accommodating 600 persons is reported here. Has a staff of 50 doctors [redacted]
4. In Zlobin, 2½ miles E of Krasnoyarsk, reference is made to a 5-story concrete hospital 1 mile N of POW camp [redacted]
5. A hospital accommodating 200 persons is located (April 1947) at the No. 5 POW camp in a 2-story brick building. Staff consisted of 1 Soviet and 2 [redacted] doctors. No medical supplies were available.
6. Atlas Source in Krasnoyarsk lists: (a) Medical college; (b) 2 army hospitals; (c) railroad hospital; (d) chemical plant with medical supply warehouses (e) agricultural and mechanical school.

Maritime Territory

Artem (43°20'N - 132°10'E)

1. A hospital here is reported as located 6 miles NE of RR station, and described as composed of crudely constructed buildings [redacted]. It is alleged to have facilities to care for 1,200 patients (in 1946) but supplies were few. Sanitation is described as good by source.
2. An army hospital accommodating 1,000 persons (1947) is located in three 1-story wooden buildings 1.2 miles S of RR station. Five [redacted] and 4 Soviet doctors and 40 medical corpsmen made up the staff. Supplies were described as sufficient [redacted]
3. Dysentery and typhus were reported (September 1947) as prevalent in this area. A POW hospital, the former Central National Hospital, is located 7.2 miles W of RR station [redacted]

ANNEX G (Cont'd)

4. A reference states that there are 1 or 2 hospitals in Artem. The medical facilities for the POW's were badly lacking in supplies and equipment. All medicines used at the POW installation were [ ] or [ ] supplies [ ]

5. Atlas Source in Artem lists only 1 hospital.

Chokuroye (10 miles E of Birakan, 49°02'N - 131°40'E)

1. A hospital accommodating 500 persons (1946) is reported here in five 1-story wooden buildings, 660 ft. N of RR station. Staff consisted of 4 Soviet and 10 [ ] medical officers. Supplies were adequate, and equipment was the same as that in a third class field hospital. Patients suffered from tuberculosis and malnutrition [ ]

Gorbusha (44°31'N - 135°44'E)

1. A 3-story concrete hospital accommodating 300 persons is reported in a town 6 miles W of Gorbusha (Book No. 49, p. 6).

Iman (45°55'N - 133°44'E)

1. A hospital here is said to have accommodations for 1,000 patients (1946). [ ] and [ ] supplies and medicines were used [ ]

2. At Lesozavodsk (45°28'N - 134°25'E) the POW camp hospital is reported to have had few medical supplies on hand (1946), and surgical equipment was lacking at both Iman (see above) and Lesozavodsk [ ] The staff is said to have included 3 Russian female doctors and a Japanese eye specialist.

3. At the POW camp here, no facilities were available to take care of serious cases so these were transferred to the field hospital in the city [ ]

Ipolitovka (44°04'N - 132°16'E)

1. A POW hospital (November 1947) is located in 2 wooden buildings (6 miles SW of RR station. The hospital is said to be equipped with Roentgen apparatus [ ]

Kamen Rybolov (44°45'N - 132°04'E)

1. In this city, two hospitals are reported. One accommodates 200 persons and is in a 2-story brick building, 1-2/3 miles NE of RR station; the other, a small one for military use, is reported in an army camp 2 1/2 miles NE of RR station. The POW camps are said to have been equipped with dispensaries [ ]



2. Atlas Source lists in Kamen Rybolov: (a) Civilian hospital; (b) military hospital.

Lipovtsy (44°10'N - 131°45'E)

1. In February 1946, 200 of 1,000 POW's died from malnutrition and an unidentified communicable disease [redacted]

Nakhodka (42°48'N - 132°51'E)

1. A small hospital here is said to have been used by local residents as well as POW's. Facilities were poor, and medical supplies were lacking [redacted] (1946).
2. A Soviet army hospital, accommodating 100 persons, is located 4½ miles S of the harbor. [redacted] medicines are used [redacted]
3. A POW hospital accommodating 150 persons is located 4 miles S of RR station in a brick building (198 ft. x 48 ft.). The staff consisted (March 1947) of 4 Soviet doctors and 10 other Soviet personnel. Medical supplies and facilities were poor [redacted]
4. The No. 590 POW Hospital, staffed by Soviet and [redacted] is reported 4.5 miles E of RR station [redacted]
5. A Navy hospital is reported under construction here, 4.8 miles N of RR station in two 4-story concrete buildings, 66 ft. x 33 ft. x 27 ft., occupying an area of 30,000 sq. ft. (1947) [redacted]
6. A reference to the No. 590 Hospital describes it as located (1947) in one brick building (99 ft. x 66 ft.) and 8 tent wards, in an area 110 yds. sq., on a hill 3-6 miles SW of harbor. This accommodated 350 persons and had a staff of 3 Soviet and 6 [redacted] doctors and 6 Soviet officers. Medical supplies were scarce, and tuberculosis and dysentery were prevalent.
7. Two hospitals are said to be located here, one 4 miles S of Khamen RR station and another, the No. 590 Army Hospital, 4 miles SW of Khamen RR station. Overflow from this hospital is cared for in tents. A Navy hospital is reported under construction 5 miles N of the Khamen RR station (July 1947).
8. In Nakhodka, the Atlas Source lists: (a) One or two hospitals; (b) Naval chemical plant.

Novo-Nikol'skoye (43°51'N - 131°50'E)

1. A POW hospital is reported here. [ ] medicines were used [ ]

Okeanskaya (43°13'N - 132°02'E)

1. A Central Hospital accommodating 500 persons is reported (1947) 30 miles W NW of RR station in 3 wooden buildings. Staff consists of Japanese and Soviet doctors. Sanitation is poor, and only a small amount of medicines [ ] are on hand [ ]
2. References are made to a rest camp and a sanitarium (army ?), a naval hospital in 5 brick buildings (in an area 330 ft. x 200 ft.), a civilian sanitarium, and a rest home (for VIP ?) [ ]
3. Atlas Source in Okeanskaya lists: (a) Civilian sanitarium; (b) military sanitarium; (c) free hospitals; (d) naval sanitarium; (e) private sanitarium.

Osinovka (43°57'N - 131°14'E)

1. A hospital is reported in this town (1946) [ ] [ ]

Pos'yet (42°46'N - 130°47'E)

1. A military hospital was described as seen 2 miles E of Pos'yet POW camp [ ]
2. A Russian army hospital is reported located 300 yards N of the port [ ]
3. A hospital is described as located 700 yards E of the harbor in a 3-story concrete building. Its staff comprised 20 Russian doctors and 100 Russian nurses. It could accommodate 1,000 patients and had (May 1946) one year's supply of medicines [ ]

Raz'dol'noye (43°33'N - 131°55'E)

1. Four or more hospitals are reported in this city [ ] [ ]
2. Atlas Source in Raz'dol'noye lists: (a) Five hospitals.

Semenovka (44°08'N - 133°17'E)

1. A hospital in Semenovka is described (1947) as consisting of five wood and canvas tents. Staff on duty was composed of [ ] and Soviet personnel [ ]

2. A hospital here is reported (1948) as exclusively for the use of Soviet military and civilian personnel. It is housed in a 2-story wooden building (250 ft. x 50 ft.) and accommodates 100 persons. A POW hospital is located in a former Soviet army installation S of the military hospital and about 3 miles S of RR station. According to a dental POW, it was adequately equipped and showed gradual improvement up to June 1948. The staff included 5 Soviet male and female doctors, 3 [redacted] doctors, 8-9 nurses, and 20 POW orderlies (1948) [redacted]

3. In Semenovka, the Atlas Source lists one hospital.

Sovetskaya Gavan (48°59'N - 140°18'E)

1. At Aleyon, near Sovetskaya Gavan, medical facilities at No. 315 POW camp hospital in 1946 were very poor and medical supplies were scarce [redacted]
2. The statement is made [redacted] that in 1946 there was only one hospital in Sovetskaya Gavan, accommodating 600 persons. It was a 1-story wooden building of poor construction, staffed by 4 Russian women doctors, 5 nurses, 1 pharmacist and [redacted] medics. There was a limited supply of medicines, those used being from the [redacted] medical aid men. The nurses took no interest in the patients.
3. A report concerning an Army Hospital in Sovetskaya Gavan (150 miles ? W of town) describes it as five 1-story wood and five small attached buildings. Medical supplies were scarce [redacted] (1947).
4. In the city, the Atlas Source lists: (a) Naval hospital; (b) proposed hospital.

Spassk-Dal'niy (44°37'N - 132°48'E)

1. At Spassk-Dal'niy, it is reported that the medical supplies used were of [redacted] manufacture [redacted].
2. In the city, the Atlas Source lists: (a) Two hospitals.

Suchan (43°07'N - 133°05'E)

1. The No. 1396 Central Hospital (POW), accommodating 850 persons, is reported 2 miles W of RR station in nine 1-story concrete buildings. Medical supplies were insufficient (1947). A [redacted] and Soviet staff is reported [redacted]

2. A POW hospital, accommodating 1,000 persons (1947) is located 4 miles SW of RR station [redacted]
3. A 1-story concrete hospital with a slate roof is reported approximately 2 miles S SW of RR station. It is reported open to the general public. Malaria is reported to be the most common disease. Also, a POW hospital is reported here [redacted]
4. Atlas Source lists in Suchan: (a) No. 1396 POW Hospital; and (b) hospital.

Staro-Sysoyevka (44°12'N - 133°20'E)

1. Medical supplies were scarce in this area, and POW's relied on medicines brought from Sakhalin [redacted]

Sysoyevka (44°13'N - 133°22'E)

1. This city is important because reports locate a medical supplies warehouse here in four 1-story wooden buildings, 3 miles NE of the station. The two large buildings measure 330 ft. x 60 ft.; the two smaller ones are said to be 60 ft. x 30 ft. Items include bandages, absorbent cotton, plaster, vaccines, medicines, veterinary items, chloride of lime, water-purifying equipment, artificial arms and legs, 6 trucks carrying field showers, and 3 trucks with clothing fumigators. These medical supplies are said to include [redacted] items as well as confiscated [redacted] army materiel. Damaged medical supplies were stored prior to salvage [redacted]
2. An air corps general hospital is also reported here 1 mile E NE of the station. It is the only hospital in the area and is enclosed by a 6 ft. board fence on the east and 5 ft. barbed wire on the other sides. It accommodates 300 persons. It is reported to have been completed in 1941, is built of white concrete, 3 stories in an E-shape, measuring 240 ft. x 135 ft., with 50 ft. wings. Hospital uses many foreign made supplies and provides medical attention primarily for military personnel and their dependents. It is reported to be staffed by Soviet army officers [redacted]
3. In Sysoyevka are listed: (a) Military hospital compound; and (b) medical supply warehouse.

Tetyukhe (44°22'N - 135°51'E)

1. Reference is made to a POW hospital here [redacted]

Tumlin (49°16'N - 140°20'E)

1. A hospital, poorly equipped, accommodating 300 persons, is located here in a stucco building. Its staff numbered 5 Soviet doctors. More than 50% of the patients suffered from malnutrition.

Tyrna (50°28'N - 131°17'E)

1. A POW hospital (1947) is located here 1 mile E of RR station. Another report describes a POW hospital as consisting of four 1-story buildings, accommodating 400 persons. Supplies were scarce [redacted]
2. Another report describes a hospital here as accommodating 1,200 persons, and located in 15 wooden buildings (66 ft. x 19.8 ft.) in a 330 yard square area, 1.2 miles NE of RR station. Staff consisted of 10 Soviet and 6 [redacted] doctors and 13 Soviet nurses. Medical supplies were said to be plentiful (1947), and medical facilities very adequate [redacted]

Uglovaya (43°21'N - 132°05'E)

Ugol'naya (43°18'N - 132°04'E)

1. A hospital accommodating 600 persons, probably POW's, is reported 2-4 miles NE of Uglovaya RR station, in four 1-story wood buildings. Medical supplies are reported inadequate (1947), and treatment primitive.
2. Reports indicate that 4 hospitals in this area can accommodate 1,200 persons. These include (a) a POW hospital; (b) the Uglovaya Central Hospital; (c) a hospital located 1/4 mile E SE of Ugol'naya RR station, caring for some POW's; and (d) a civilian hospital 4/10 mile E of Ugol'naya RR station [redacted]
3. In this area, the Atlas Source lists: (a) Uglovaya Central Hospital; (b) POW Camp No. 3428 Hospital; (c) Hospital at former POW camp; (d) POW hospital.

Vladivostok (43°08'N - 131°55'E)

1. A tuberculosis hospital here (in 1946) used [redacted] medicines which were scarce [redacted] Source reports, in a sketch, another hospital located here.
2. In this region hospitals are reported [redacted] in Suputinka (131°54'E - 43°46'N), Razdol'noye (131°55'E - 43°33'N), Voroshilov (3 references) (131°56'E - 43°47'N), "Apoloftok" (Voroshilov?), Nakhodka, Okeanskaya, Artem (5 references), Abramkova, Kamn Rybolov (a Soviet army hospital, Ippolitovka, Suchan (6 references), Vyazemskaya, and Muli-Data (49°58'N - 139°55'E).

3. In Vladivostok (1947) a hospital, accommodating 500 persons, is reported in three 1-story brick buildings (33 ft. x 16.5 ft.) 1-2 miles NE of RR station. The staff consisted of 20 Soviet doctors, 3 [ ] doctors and 15 [ ] medical orderlies. Medical supplies are reported as plentiful.
4. Other hospitals are reported in Kurezol (18 miles W of Izvestkovaya); Juldur, which had a POW hospital in 1947, located 1,650 ft. W of the RR station, and an army hospital, 2 miles N of RR station; Tyuma; Ozerno; and Iman.
5. A hospital, accommodating 300 persons, is reported (1947) in Poni (?) 49 miles SE of Pivan (50°33'N - 137°01'E) [ ] Another report describes this as located in four wooden buildings on a RR six miles E of RR station. Staff consisted of 5 female Soviet doctors and 20 nurses under a major. The Poni Branch Hospital is reported in three wooden buildings, 3 miles E of RR.
6. Reference is also made to the No. 3099 Hospital in Muli Data (see above) (1946), as situated in three or four wooden buildings, 12 miles W of town (Ibid).
7. A POW hospital in Kosghambo (12.5 miles W of Muli Data) is reported (1947). The medical supplies are described as coming from [ ] Other hospitals are referred to in Mogokot (1.0 miles SW of RR station), in Ekur Data (1.2 miles S of RR station), and in Vanino (three hospitals) [ ]
8. The Uliass Hospital in Vladivostok is reported located 6/10 mile SE of gravel road intersection at the innermost point of Bukhta Diomed [ ] Japanese medicines are said to have been used at this hospital at least up until April 1947 [ ]
9. Atlas Source lists in Vladivostok: (a) Two army hospitals; (b) two naval hospitals; (c) two hospitals; (d) Uliass Hospital.

Voroshilov (43°47'N - 131°56'E)

1. [ ] names medical institutions in Voroshilov. These include: (a) An insane asylum; (b) a tuberculosis sanitarium; (c) an army hospital located 5 miles SW of RR station in a 2-story white brick building (198 ft. x 83 ft. x 33 ft.) with a black galvanized iron roof, with several small buildings; this services military personnel only; (d) a RR employees hospital, 1 mile E of RR station, serviced by 5 Soviet doctors; (e) the Apoloftok Hospital in a 1-story wood building, 1.8 miles N of RR station, accommodating 1,000 persons and staffed by 8 Soviet, 7 [ ] doctors and

9 Soviet nurses; (f) a large government hospital in three 3-story brick buildings, completed in March 1947, and accommodating 2,000 persons. Staff consisted of 100 Soviet doctors. Medical supplies were [ ]

2. Atlas Source lists in Voroshilov: (a) Chemical research laboratory (2.4 miles N of town); (b) an army hospital; (c) medical supply warehouses.

Novosibirsk Region

Novosibirsk (55°02'N - 82°55'E)

1. A 3-story brick hospital, accommodating 500 persons, (1946) is located 2½ miles SW of RR station. Staff consisted of 10 Soviet doctors and 50 nurses [ ]  
[ ]
2. A 3-story brick hospital, accommodating 300 persons, (1946) is located 2 miles NW of town. Staff consisted of 4 Soviet doctors and 7 nurses. Treatment was poor, and supplies were scarce.

Tomsk (56°29'N - 85°00'E)

1. A POW hospital, capable of handling 4,000 (?) patients, (1946) is reported in a 2-story wooden building. It is described as better than average with no acute medical supply shortage [ ]

Rostov Region

Taganrog (47°13'N - 38°57'E)

1. A report states that at least 4 hospitals serve both civilians and military personnel. The first is in two 1-story brick buildings (100 ft. x 30 ft.) two miles SW of RR station. The second is a 1-story building 1,000 yards SE of RR station. The third is known as the Taganrog Hospital and is in a 2-story building (90 ft. x 30 ft.), 300 yard SW of RR station. The fourth is in two 2-story brick buildings (100 ft. x 30 ft.) 1-8/10 miles NW of RR station [ ]  
[ ] Other hospitals or dispensaries which handle accident cases or illnesses only are reported in each large factory. (The city is a highly developed industrial center.) A municipal asylum is located 1 mile SW of RR station, 500 yards from the coast.
2. Atlas Source lists in Taganrog: (a) Three hospitals; (b) municipal asylum.

Tatar ASSRKazan (55°45'N - 49°08'E)

1. In Kazan, a hospital suspected of being a prison, is described as a 3-story U-shaped building of concrete (330 ft. x 66 ft.) with barred doors and windows [redacted]  
[redacted]
2. Medical facilities in Kazan are reported to be adequate. Among the installations reported are 6 hospitals (including one for ophthalmology; one which is used by the medical school; a maternity hospital; a surgical hospital; a university clinic; and an insane asylum), and a medical college [redacted]
3. Atlas Source lists: (a) Maternity hospital; (b) college; (c) isolation hospital; (d) hospital; (e) insane ayslum; (f) surgical hospital; (g) district hospital; (h) ophthalmological hospital; (i) national hospital.

Yelabuga (55°45'N - 52°04'E)

1. Two hospitals are reported in this city for the use of Soviet civilians. One is located 1 mile NE of the wharf in a 1-story brick building accommodating 200 persons; the second, located 1-1/2 miles E NE of the pier, is in a wooden building (50 ft. x 30 ft.). The POW camps A and B are said to have a hospital and a dispensary [redacted]  
[redacted]
2. Atlas Source lists in Yelabuga: (a) Two hospitals.

Tambov RegionMorshansk (53°27'N - 41°51'E)

1. The largest hospital in the city, with a reported accommodation for 500 persons, is said to be located in a pine grove 5 miles E of No. 1 RR station. Civilians, military residents, and POW's are treated here. The staff had 7 [redacted] 10 [redacted] and 7 Soviet doctors, and 80 Soviet nurses. Equipment and supplies are reported to have been inadequate [redacted] A hospital for military personnel primarily but treating civilians as well is reported 2 miles NE of No. 1 RR station. The venereal disease rate was said to be high among civilian and military personnel and "sulfamide" was used to combat it, but supplies were small. Malaria was prevalent in this area (N.B., this is 230 miles SE of Moscow), and "acrichin" was used to combat it (Ibid).



2. Atlas Source lists in Morshansk: (a) Army hospital; (b) hospital.

Tambov (52°45'N - 42°30'E)

1. At a POW camp here, the hospital (1947) is reported located in 8 barracks (165 ft. x 33 ft.) with many Soviet female doctors. Reference is made to the use of the Soviet medicines ("acrichin" for malaria, "bacteriophage" for dysentery and "kalceks" (kaltesks) for the common cold. [redacted])
2. A hospital (1946) is located 6/10 mile NE of RR station in a 3-story concrete building (99 ft. x 99 ft.) [redacted]  
[redacted]

Ukraine SSRDruzhkovka (48°35'N - 37°35'E)

1. A hospital, accommodating 600 persons, (February 1947) is located on the outskirts of the town, in three 2-story brick buildings (150 ft. x 75 ft.) painted grey. Staff consists of 6 [redacted] and 3 Soviet doctors. Medical supplies were inadequate [redacted]

Kramatorsk (48°00'N - 37°00'E)

1. A POW hospital (1947) is located 6/10 mile W of RR station. Medicines here were scarce [redacted]  
[redacted]

Uzbek SSRAndidzhan (40°48'N - 72°28'E)

1. A POW hospital (1947) is reported using American medicines [redacted]

Angren Coal Mine (41°05'N - 70°17'E)

1. This is reported to be a malarial area. Dependents of military personnel are rotated every six months because of the unhealthy climate, but convicts, POW's and Uzbek natives remain throughout the year. [redacted] atabrine is reported used here. Two hospitals are reported in the town (one for the POW's). A new hospital is reported under construction [redacted]
2. Atlas Source in the Angren Coal Mine District lists: (a) POW hospital; (b) college; (c) medical supply warehouse; (d) Russian prison hospital; (e) hospital.

Fergana (40°22'N - 71°43'E)

1. A POW hospital, accommodating 300 persons, (1947) is reported 10 miles NW of RR station.
2. POW's do not report a medical school in this city although official Soviet statistics (1939) refer to it [redacted]

Kagan (39°42'N - 67°34'E)

1. Reference is made to a hospital for [redacted] and [redacted] POW's (July 1947) located in five 1-story stone buildings (165 ft. x 66 ft.) 1.2 miles S of RR station [redacted]

Kokand (40°32'N - 70°57'E)

1. A POW hospital is located 2-1/2 miles N of RR station (1947) in two brick and wood buildings in a 50 ft. square enclosed by two barbed wire fences. Accommodations were for 250 persons. The Soviets are reported to have had almost no medical supplies, and those available were of [redacted] origin. [redacted] surgical instruments were used [redacted]
2. An army hospital (1947) is reported here and another hospital [redacted]

Tashkent (41°16'N - 69°15'E)

1. A civilian hospital (April 1947) is located 1-1/4 miles SW of RR station in a 3-story brick building (200 ft. x 90 ft.). A staff of 50 nurses under 20 years of age were learning medical techniques. After one year's training, they became doctors. The ranking doctor at the civilian hospital was 24 years old. Supplies were very scarce. [redacted]
2. A hospital, accommodating 500 persons, is located (1947) 1,600 ft. E of RR station in a 2-story brick building (165 ft. x 100 ft.). It had an X-Ray unit and lamp. Food and medical supplies were scarce [redacted]
3. A civilian hospital (1947) is located 1,650 ft. W of RR station in a concrete building (660 ft. x 330 ft.) and in smaller buildings surrounded by an 8 ft. concrete wall [redacted]
4. An army hospital (1947, accommodating 2,000 persons, is located 12 miles NE of RR station in twenty 2-story concrete buildings (330 ft. x 165 ft.) [redacted]

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

ANNEX G (Cont'd)

5. A hospital for the accommodation of army and civilian personnel is reported (August 1947)

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~