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MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE ABSTRACTS
OF
UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

CIA/SI 25.11-51

29 May 1951

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

1. CHINA
Info:
Early Mar, 51



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EVACUATION OF HOSPITALS, CHILDREN, AND
AGED FROM COASTAL AREAS

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Military preparations [redacted] continuing on Fukien coast. [redacted]
[redacted] all hospitals and persons over 55 or under 14
ordered to move inland from Chuanchou (TSINGKIANG) and from
several other towns in vicinity before March 8. Persons remain-
ing in these places instructed to lay in three months supply
food and prepare sandbags for air defense.



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2. CHINA
Info: Mid-
Feb 51



TWO SHANGHAI BUOY TENDERS CONVERTED INTO HOSPITAL
SHIPS FOR NORTH CHINA DUTY

Two customs survey vessels formerly used to lay buoys for
marking the channel leading to Shanghai have been converted
into hospital ships and are to sail for North China ports with
a locally engaged crew within the month.

3. CHINA
Info: 23 Apr 51



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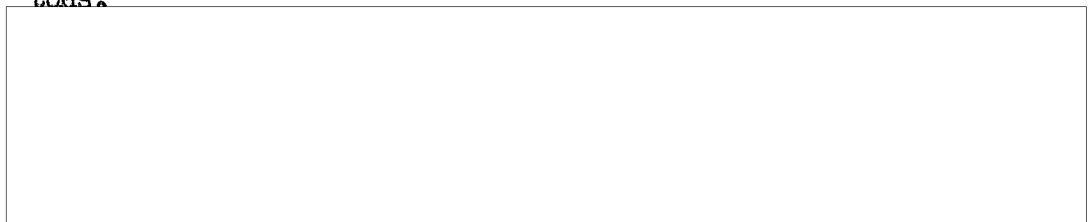
MOVEMENT OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES,
AMMUNITION, AND COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

[redacted] junks loaded with medical supplies, rifle and
MG ammunition, and communications equipment were proceeding to
TAI SE (POSEH) 23-54 N 106-38E and LUNGCHOW approximately 22-30N
107E via TSANG WU (WUCHOW) 23-28N 111-18E.

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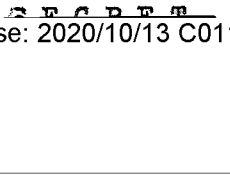
[redacted] During rainy season, approximately April thru
August, rivers believed navigable that far by junks up to 100
tons.

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4. CHINA/INDOCHINA
Info: Apr 5-6, 51

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MOVEMENT OF CHINESE MEDICAL MATERIAL INTO INDOCHINA

 trucks carrying a large quantity of medical supplies, including medicines, and about 50 medical personnel from the Supply and Service Command of the Kwangsi Military District arrived at Chinghsi from Nanning on 5 April and proceeded to Indochina on 6 April.

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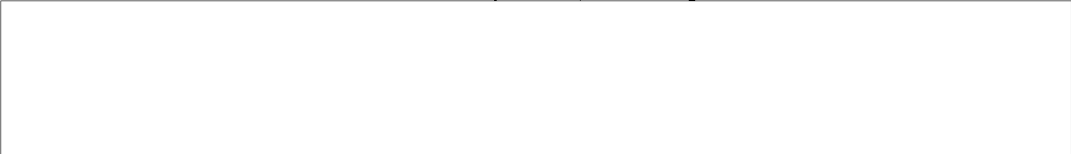


6. CHINA/EASTERN
EUROPE
Info: Mar, 51



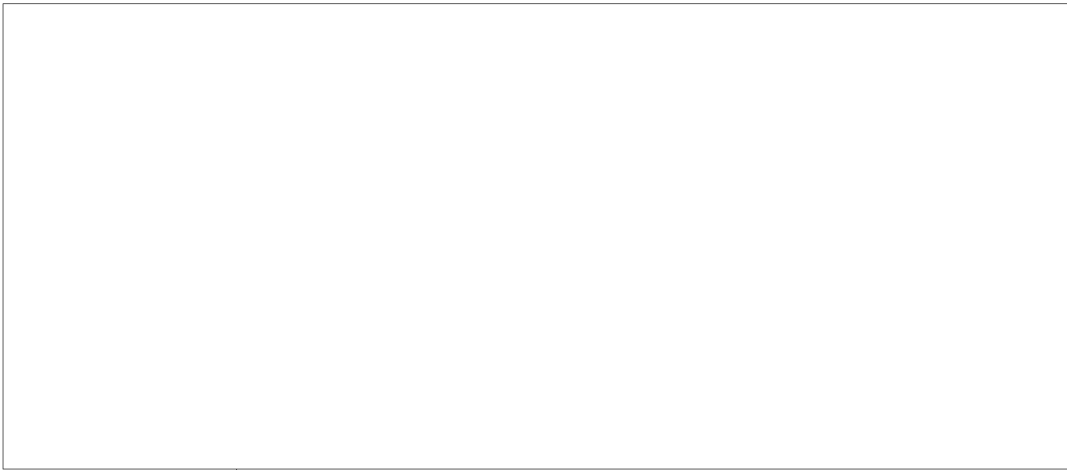
EUROPEAN MEDICAL PERSONNEL STAFFING
MANCHURIAN HOSPITALS

Many European medical personnel have been sent to Manchuria via the USSR to staff the hospitals there.



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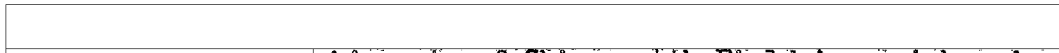
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8. CHINA/KOREA
Info: Mar, 51



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CHINESE COMMUNIST CASUALTIES OF KOREAN WAR
HOSPITALIZED IN SOUTH CHINA



shipments of Chinese 4th Field Army sick and wounded from Korea have been evacuated as far south as Kwangtung for treatment and convalescence. Kukong in northern Kwangtung appears to be central point for this movement, with all patients arriving there then distributed to various Kwangtung hospitals for treatment or to surrounding hsiens for convalescence.

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estimate number of evacuees at 6,000.

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9. KOREA/SOV GERMANY
Info: Up to Foreign Broadcast Info.
31 Mar 51 Service, No. 16 - 18 Apr 51

SOVIET GERMAN MEDICAL AID TO KOREA

Up to the end of March, the Soviet Zone of Germany committee to aid Korea collected DM 4,600,080 and 1,742 boxes of medicine. Boxes of cholera vaccine, serum, and thermometers have been contributed in factories, mines, schools, and government institutions. Students and teachers in Leipzig, Dresden, and other places have donated blood.

ANALYST'S COMMENT: This represents a sizeable contribution to Korean stores.

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10. KOREA/USSR
Info: Feb-Mar 51



SOVIET MILITARY ADVISERS IN
N. KOREA EMPLOY MEDICAL COVER

[Redacted] Soviet officers attached to North Korean field hospitals are actually engaged in command combat operations or as combat advisers with Chinese Communist and North Korean units. Two to four officers, in uniforms of the appropriate army medical service, are assigned to each field hospital. In mid-February, two such officers were at the North Korean Army field hospital at Namchou. CIA COMMENT: This is one of the many capacities in which Soviet direction and guidance may be given. If true, it adds significance to the report that after the withdrawal of Soviet troops from N. Korea in Dec, 48, Soviet "medical" personnel remained "in every provincial, gun, and city hospital" throughout the area.

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11. KOREA

[Redacted]
FBIS - 17 May 51

MEDICAL UNIT SENT TO FIGHT SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC IN KOREA

According to a North Korean broadcast of 16 May, a group of Soviet physicians has entered North Korea "to stamp out smallpox in a short time."

CIA COMMENT: Pyongyang Radio announced previously that a ten-man Soviet anti-epidemic unit arrived in Sinuiju 20 March. A 14 May broadcast announced that the USSR and People's Democracies had sent relief supplies including 400 cases of vaccines "for prevention of epidemics and daily necessities" to Korea. Communist troops in Korea are known to be suffering from widespread smallpox, and Soviet propaganda charges that the "US interventionists" are spreading the smallpox epidemic among the Communist forces in Korea through use of bacteriological warfare.

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12. KOREA

[Redacted]
FBIS, No. 96, FAR EAST - 10 May 51

CHOLERA INOCULATIONS

The Ministry of Health has decided to carry out public inoculation against cholera, in order to prevent the spread of the disease this summer. As cholera has already reached Korea from India and adjacent areas, which are the sources of this disease, the Ministry of Public Health will start its anti-epidemic work first in the many port cities which are most vulnerable to the infiltration and spread of the disease from abroad. The Ministry intends to complete anticholera inoculation within this month for inhabitants in port cities and incoming and outgoing ships' crews. Pusan, Inchon, Kusan, Mokpo, Yosu, Masan, and Pohang will be the first areas in which the inoculation will be carried out.

13. RUMANIA/KOREA
Info: 18 May 51



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BUCHAREST COLUMNIST ACCUSES
U. S. OF SPREADING SMALLPOX IN KOREA

Cominform "Journal" of May 18 included Jan Marek's column accusing U. S. aggressors of spreading smallpox germs and preparing bacteriological warfare in Korea.

ANALYST'S COMMENT: This is one of several recent accusations by newspapers of USSR and satellites showing increased propaganda re use of BW by UN forces in Korea.



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14. RUMANIA
Info: Late 1950
& Early 1951

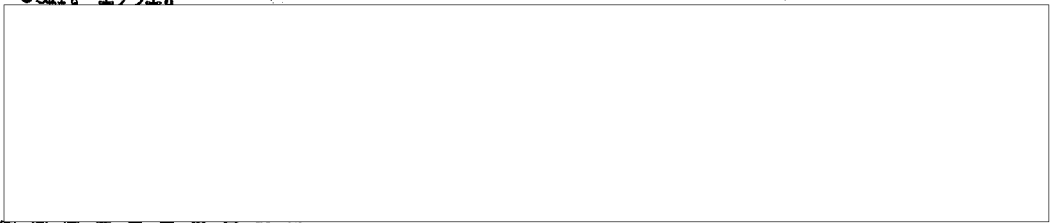


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SHORTAGES OF DRUGS; GOVERNMENT CONFISCATION OF
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT FROM PRIVATE DOCTORS

American medical supplies were practically exhausted in Rumania in Sept. and Oct. 1950. Supply from Switzerland was cut off in Nov, 1950. Penicillin of good quality available in very small quantities in early Feb, 1951. Soviet penicillin of poor quality was still being received in Jan, 1951. Streptomycin, heparin, and dicumarol being confiscated by the government. Adrenalin, efedrine, papaverine, atropine, calcium (products), urotropin and vitamin drugs began arriving from Czechoslovakia in Nov, 1950. Supply lasts only two to three days after arrival. American sulfa drugs practically nonexistent in LUGOJ hospital in late Nov, 50. Supply of penicillin, streptomycin, aureomycin, and chloromycetin is only 1 per cent of country's need. Other drugs are 10 per cent of the need. Streptomycin was available only in very small quantities on Rumanian Black Market. Hospital equipment in LUGOJ was in poor condition in early Feb, 1951. Private supplies of surgical instruments and equipment were confiscated by the government in Jan. 1951.

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15.

SPAIN
Info

16 Feb 51



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SHORTAGE OF SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT IN SPANISH
ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE

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Organization of Central Medical Supply Depot consists of office of Commanding Officer and various sections which handle certain categories of supply. One section deals with field and hospital equipment such as surgical instruments, portable steam sterilizers, operating room equipment.

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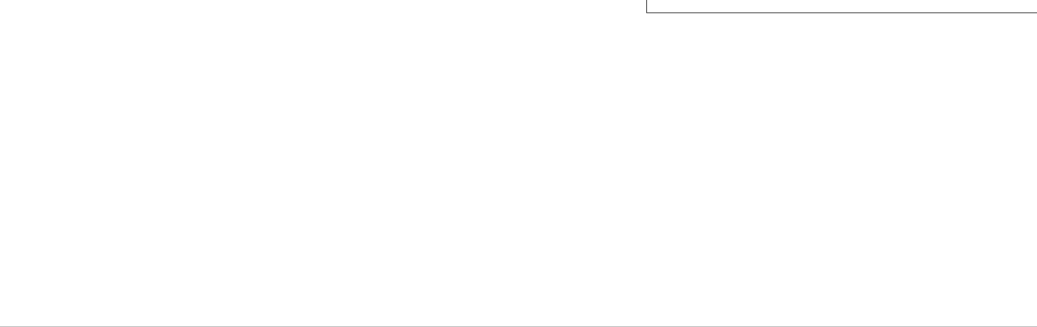
section was a repair shop.

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Parque Central de Sanidad Militar is the main medical supply depot of the Spanish Army



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