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MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE ABSTRACTS OF UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

CIA/SI 25.13-51

13 June 1951

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(b)(1) 1. Medical Facilities Inadequate in Southeast China. (b)(3) Between 7-19 March about 7,000 wounded trees.	ດດກໍສ
(b)(3) Between 7-19 March about 7,000 wounded tr	
from units of the 3 Field Army in Korea, erating in Manchuria, were taken to Nanp': Chienou. Since field hospitals of the 10 Group were not adequate to care for the men, private residence been requisitioned. The Communist Government of Fukrecruited 57 physicians from government and private hospitocchow to care for them.	recup- ng and Army lences .en has
2. Reorganization of Medical Supply and Personnel Facilities Meet Requirements.	to
(b)(1) (b)(3) "Volunteer Army" have proven inadequate to the shipment of food and munitions to Kore	meet a and
to provide medical care for the sick and v	ounded. (b)(1 (b)(3
expand its supply facilities.	(0)(0
Duties	
are (among others) to conscript medica sonnel and to provide adequate hospital accommodations.	olun_
teer medical personnel for Korea will be assigned to units the "Volunteer Army" Because adequate medical facilities have lowered troop morale, off have decided to carry out the following:	in_{-} (b)(1
a. To encourage residents of Manchuria in organizing stretcher-bearing units, and to require each hsien to recruit from 1,000 to 2,000 stretcher-bearers monthly.	
b. To order the Supply and Service Command to reorgani stretcher—bearing units in order that each combat unit at the front will be assigned from five to nin stretcher—bearing squads per regiment.	
c. To give dependents of stretcher-bearers who continuing in their work the same privileges accorded to dependents of armed forces personnel.)
3. Medical Personnel Conscripted for Korean Duty.	
Doctors and nurses conscripted in Kwangtung area for Korean duty.	(b)(3 (b)(3

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o)(1)	5.	"Volunteer" Military Service Prerequisite for Civil Practice	
o)(3)		By mid March, approximately 300 Shanghai med- ical doctors entered military service in Korea under the following Chinese Communist	
		pressure: To retain a civilian license the doctor is required to assume a progressive attitude and actively support the Chinese Communist propaganda efforts. Then the doctor is selected for military service as a "volunteer", which appears plausible in view of the foregoing activities. His license is suspended for six months while he is in active military service, after which time it is renewable.	
(b)(1)	6.	Chinese Doctors (Female) Recruited for Service in Mukden.	
(b)(3)		In early May ten women medical doctors were recruited in the Shanghai, Nanking, and Hangchow areas by the East China Military Area Command. On 15 May these persons were sent	
•		by train to Mukden to care for wounded troops.	
(b)(3)			
	7.	Medical Team Leaves China for Tibet.	
		FBIS, DAILY REPORT Far East - No. 113 5 June 51	
		A medical team, composed of 14 doctors and nurses, left Chungking last week for service in Tibet.	

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9.	Czech Doctors and Dentists Must Work Where They Are Told.
	(Prague) The Czechoslovak government decreed today that doctors and dentists must practice where they are told, and regional national committees shall decide where that is to be. The decrees set out also that medical and
	dental practitioners will work mainly in public institutions, in accordance with a law passed last year.
	ANALYST'S COMMENT: This is the same modus operandi of the medical and dental professions in the USSR.
10.	Ministry of Health Takes Over Polish Red Cross Facilities and Personnel.
	FBIS, DAILY REPORT No. 21 - 1951 The Ministry of Health has taken over from the Polish Red Cross all first aid stations, ambulance stations, and blood-donation centres, and all property connected with these. The
	employees of the first aid and blood-donation stations of the Polish Red Cross have become the employees of the Ministry of Health. (Warsaw, 24 Jan 51)
11.	Acute Shortage of Physicians.
The state of the s	1. (Zagreb, Borba, 4 Feb 51). At present there is an average of 1 physician to 3,492 inhabitants in Yugoslavia, or 1 to 3,364 in Serbia, 2,668 in Croatia, 2,454 in Slovenia, 7,787 in Bosnia and Herzegovina,
	5,938 in Macedonia, and 4,890 in Montenegro. Between 1945 and October, 1950, 1,211 medical students graduated from Yugoslav medical colleges. Of these, 498 became specialists, 235 became general practitioners, and 153 joined the Yugoslav Army, as they had held army scholarships, while the whereabouts of 325 are not known. (Conto on page 4).

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11. Acute Shortage of Physicians (Cont'd)

> 2. Between 1948 and the end of 1950, 340,000 persons in Bosnia had medical examinations. Of these, 34,000 were found to be syphilitic.

ANALYST'S COMMENT: 1. A recent USPHS report on Puerto Rico indicated an acute shortage with 1 physician to 2,345 inhabitants. In the US a proportion of 1:1,000 is considered reasonable.

2. The high incidence of syphilis in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a possible reflection of the critical shortage of physicians and/or medical facilities in this area, as shown in the first paragraph above.

12. Foot and Mouth Disease Epizootic.

Epidemic of foot and mouth disease developed in southern Macedonia in town of Lazec on Greek border south of Bitola. Infected zone extends in triangular area from Rzana northeast to Bitola southeast to Bac. Eighty per cent of cattle affected in Lazec, Medzelti, and Kenali. Sheep and swine also involved. Quarantine zone

has been established around infected area. Two shipments of vaccine were flown from Denmark; additional shipments to arrive soon. Eighty veterinarians were sent from other parts of

Yugoslavia to assist in control of disease.

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