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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

The 39 Army Hospital

1. In mid-September 1952, the 39 Army Hospital was at YD-410347, near Namgung-ni (N 39-08, E 125-47) (YD-4135).[1] There were 120 doctors and office workers, and 80 nurses including several medical corpsmen. Twenty-five of the doctors were from Russia, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. There were eight clinics attached to the hospital:

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a. The 1 Clinic for leg ailments and wounds in a church at YD-404344.

b. The 2 Clinic for internal disorders in 10 private houses at YD-404337.

c. The 3 Clinic for eye, ear, nose, and throat cases in five houses in Yongsŏng (N 39-07, E 125-47) (YD-4133).

d. The 4 Clinic in 30 private houses at YD-390340, near Yŏnggung-ni (N 39-08, E 125-45) (YD-3835).

e. The 5 Clinic for skin diseases in a school building and 10 private houses at YD-384342, near Yŏnggung-ni.

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f. The 6 Clinic at YD-434361, near Haksan-ni (N 39-09, E 125-49) (YD-4337).

g. The 7 Clinic in seven private houses at YD-417312, near Hwasŏng-ni (N 39-06, E 125-48) (YD-4231).

h. The 8 Clinic in 20 private houses at YD-392341, near Yŏnggung-ni.

The 54 Army Hospital

2. On 4 July 1952 the 54 Army Hospital was in 250 buildings in an area approximately 4,000 meters in diameter, near Kusa-dong (N 39-43, E 125-23) (YD-0499). The main section of the hospital consisted of about 50 farm houses, 1/2 with tile and 1/2 with straw roofs, grouped within a radius of approximately 125 meters centering at YD-037990. This hospital specialized in internal disorders.[2]

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3. The office and quarters of the hospital director were in a grass-roofed farm house at YD-037991. The director was a colonel [redacted] who was not a doctor. Two medical officers, one specializing in stomach troubles and the other in lung disorders, lived in two tile-roofed houses at YD-037998.

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4. The political department was in a tile-roofed farm house at YD-037991. The director of the political department was a lieutenant colonel [redacted] the Labor Party chairman was a major [redacted] the chairman of the Democratic Youth League was a first lieutenant [redacted] and the political agitator was a captain [redacted] The party chairman directed all party activities at the hospital. The chairman of the Democratic Youth League was in charge of improving political indoctrination and strengthening the organization of the Democratic Youth League hospital employees in an attempt to raise the efficiency of the hospital administration. The political agitator was in charge of political indoctrination, propaganda, controlling the thought of both patients and employees, and various cultural activities. The director of the political department was the supreme head of all activities of the political department.

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5. The political department club was in a two-room, single-story concrete building at YD-034991. One room was an auditorium with a stage and seating capacity for 150 spectators. The other room was the office of the club chief and a dressing room. Political indoctrination lectures were held daily in the auditorium from 4-6 p.m. Other meetings were held on week days at 3 p.m. or on Sundays at 8 a.m. The club chief was a captain and a member of the Cultural Art Team. There were four musicians who worked under his direction. The club had an electric phonograph, an accordian, and a guitar.

6. The mess hall for employees of the main section of the hospital was in a tile-roofed, concrete, single-story building at YD-036991. This building had four rooms which together had a seating capacity of 100.

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7. The office and residence of the Rear Service Department chief were in a grass-roofed farm house at YD-033989. The Rear Service Department chief was a lieutenant colonel [redacted] He supervised the provision section of the Rear Service Department which was in a grass-roofed farm house at YD-037988. The provision section chief was a major, aged about 30. The provision section warehouse was in a tile-roofed farm house at YD-038988. It had the capacity for 4,000 pounds of grain. Provisions usually consisted of 70 percent polished rice, 20 percent flour, and 10 percent soy beans.

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The 56 Army Hospital

8. On 3 November 1952, the main office of the 56 Army Hospital was at YD-257493, near T'aphyŏn-dong (N 39-16, E 125-36) (YD-2449).[3] The reception center was at YD-282487, near Tongsŏgam-ni (N 39-16, E 125-39) (YD-2949). Forty people were working in the main office. Soviet-made penicillin and diazine, and Korean-made medicines, of which there was an insufficient supply, were used. The hospital had the following wards:

a. The 1 Ward for serious cases in 50 private houses and two dugouts around YD-272497, near Sinhŭng-ri (N 39-16, E 125-38) (YD-2749). This ward was manned by a Czechoslovakian medical corps of 30 persons and 70 Korean employees. It was equipped with an x-ray machine. There were 180 patients.

b. The 2 Ward for various communicable diseases at YD-268487, near Tojŏn-ni (N 39-16, E 125-38) (YD-2749). This ward had 100 patients.

c. The 3 Ward for external diseases in a tent at YD-258493, near Tŏgil-tong (N 39-16, E 125-36) (YD-2449). A Czechoslovakian medical corps of 40 persons and 75 Koreans were employed in this ward and there were 140 patients.

d. The 4 Ward for internal diseases in 30 private houses at YD-295508 and 8 houses at YD-299513, near Wŏn-ni (N 39-17, E 125-40) (YD-3051). There were 45 employees and 140 patients at YD-295508 and 37 employees and 130 patients at YD-299513.

e. The 5 Ward, also for internal diseases, at YD-274476, near Yongsan-ni (N 39-15, E 125-38) (YD-2747), with 50 employees and 130 patients.

f. The 6 Ward for venereal diseases in 60 private houses at YD-272512, near Kwŏnjang-ni (N 39-17, E 125-38) (YD-2751), with 60 employees and 180 patients.

[redacted] Comments

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1. This hospital is possibly the same as the 59 Army Hospital at YD-404343, near Namgung-ni, [redacted] It also may be a part of the North Korean army Central Hospital at Namgung-ni [redacted] reported that the 39 Army First-Aid Hospital was at YD-398250, north of P'yŏngyang.

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2. On 10 September 1952 [redacted] there had been no major changes at the 54 Army Hospital since 4 July 1952.

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3. [redacted] in mid-November 1952 the 56 Army Hospital was at YD-305477.

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