

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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Hospitals in Harbin

- Hospital Number One of the Soviet Citizens Association was in the Madigou District of Harbin. The head of this hospital was Dr. Sergey Sementovskiy who had arrived in Harbin from the USSR about 1920 and had obtained his Soviet passport in 1946. He received his medical training in Tomsk; his specialty was gynecology. Assisting at the hospital were Dr. Maria Pashak, specialist in gynecology; Dr. Mstislav Slobodin, specialist in internal diseases; and Dr. Malievsky (fnu), oculist. There were 50 beds in this hospital for patients, among whom were usually a few Chinese.
- Hospital Number Two of the Soviet Citizens Association, was in the Pristan District of Harbin. The head of this hospital was Dr. Gregoriy Chaplik, specialist in dermatology and venereal diseases. Assisting him were Donskiy (fnu), a surgeon, Dr. Petr Lvov, specialist in dermatology, and Dr. Nikolay Lvov, ear, nose, and

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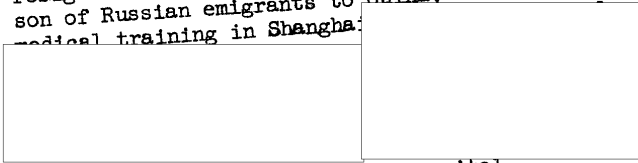
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throat specialist. All three doctors were residents of Harbin for many years. There were 60 beds in this hospital for patients, among whom were usually a few Chinese.

3. The Red Cross Hospital was in the Pristan District of Harbin. The head of this hospital was Dr. Solomon Topaz, specialist in internal diseases and dermatology. Assisting him were Dr. Serebryakov (fnu), a surgeon; Dr. Aleksey Zhukovskiy, ear, nose, and throat specialist; and Dr. SU (fnu), Chinese, and specialist in internal diseases. Dr. SU received his medical training at the Harbin Medical Institute during the Japanese occupation. Topaz, Serebryakov, and Zhukovskiy were Russian emigrants who had obtained their Soviet passports in Harbin.
4. The hospital of the Harbin Medical Institute was at Nagordny² and Bolshoy Prospects, New Town, Harbin. At this hospital there were only Chinese doctors. The director and all the instructors at the Institute were also Chinese, all of whom received their medical training in foreign countries.
5. Monastyrskaya Hospital was in the Madigou District of Harbin. The head of this hospital was Dr. Boris Chistyakov, Russian emigrant and specialist in internal diseases. Dr. Sazhin (fnu), also a Russian emigrant and specialist in internal diseases, assisted Chistyakov at the hospital until January 1953 when Sazhin was arrested by the Chinese municipal authorities for undetermined reasons. There were 20 beds in this hospital for patients, among whom were usually a few Chinese.
6. The Central Hospital was in New Town (Novyy Gorod) of Harbin. This hospital was exclusively for railroad workers in the Harbin Railroad District. Most of the patients were Chinese. Medical attention was free, except for members of the employee's family, for whom a small fee was charged; the amount was deducted from the employee's salary.
7. The head of the Central Hospital was Dr. WANG Pen-fu,¹ who replaced a Soviet doctor who returned to the USSR during 1953.
8. The departments of the Central Hospital and the doctors in charge were as follows:

<u>Department</u>	<u>Doctor in charge</u>
Eye, ear, nose, throat	Unidentified Chinese, who replaced Dr. Mamont (fnu), Soviet specialist who returned to USSR during 1952.
Surgery	Dr. CHOU ¹ (fnu), graduate of a medical university in Peiping, and former subordinate to Vladimir Marianich Domskiy whom he replaced when Domskiy resigned from the staff in September 1953. Domskiy, son of Russian emigrants to China, received his medical training in Shanghai.
Therapy	Dr. WANG, the director of the hospital.
X-ray	Dr. CHOU, who was also in charge of surgery.
Dermatology	Dr. Chaplik, ⁴ who had practiced medicine in Harbin for many years.



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<u>Department</u>	<u>Doctor in charge</u>
Infectious Diseases	Unidentified Chinese who replaced Dr. MA ¹ (fnu), who died of cancer during 1953.
Tuberculosis	Unidentified Soviet doctor who arrived from the USSR during 1953.

9. Other doctors assisting at the Central Hospital were the following:
- a. Rubinskiy (fnu), who had arrived in Harbin shortly after the revolution in Russia, where he had received all of his medical training. He specialized in internal diseases.
 - b. Nikolay Lvov,⁵ ear, nose, and throat specialist.
 - c. Tamara Semenovna Ursova, [redacted] specialist in gynecology, and resident of Harbin for many years. 25X1
 - d. Eric Varbola, recent graduate of the Harbin Medical Institute, who was considered very competent by the other doctors in the Central Hospital.
 - e. Vladimir Kasitsyn, also a recent graduate of the Harbin Medical Institute and close friend of Varbola.
10. All of the equipment in the Central Hospital was Japanese and old; most of it was in bad condition.
11. Penicillin manufactured in the USSR was considered by the doctors and nurses in the Central Hospital as much inferior to the penicillin produced in the United States. Many Chinese and Caucasian patients in the Central Hospital refused to allow the doctors and nurses to treat them with Soviet penicillin, which they considered completely ineffectual. They could recognize the Soviet penicillin because it turned yellow after it was shaken prior to its injection in the patient.
12. Stomach ailments were most common at the Central Hospital. There were also a large number of pulmonary tuberculosis cases.

Medical Conditions in Harbin

13. During about late 1951 and early 1952, there was an epidemic of typhus in Harbin on a small scale. According to persons who arrived in Harbin during this period from North China and other parts of Manchuria, there was a much more serious epidemic of typhus in those areas than in Harbin. Soviet doctors arrived from the USSR to help combat the disease, not only in Harbin but in the other areas of Manchuria and North China.
14. In Harbin there was a serious shortage of cocaine, morphine, aspirin, and medicinal alcohol. However, sulfadiazine and sulfaguanidine, both manufactured by Parke Davis, and penicillin, manufactured by Lilly and marked usable until the end of 1955, were still available in sufficient quantity in Harbin. 25X1

[redacted]

[redacted] Comment. This is probably Nagornyy, meaning "on the mountain," or Nagorodnyy, meaning "suburb," depending on the area. 25X1


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 Comments

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3. This is probably the same Donskiy reported in paragraph 2 as assisting at Hospital Number Two of the Soviet Citizens Association.
4. This is probably the same Chaplik reported in paragraph 2 of this report as head of Hospital Number Two of the Soviet Citizens Association.
5. Dr. Nikolay Lvov is also reported in paragraph 2 of this report as assisting at Hospital Number Two of the Soviet Citizens Association.
6. Good penicillin, such as that produced in the U.S., turns white rather than yellow when shaken. This appeared to be well-known to the residents of Harbin who had occasion to receive penicillin injections.

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