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MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE ABSTRACTS  
OF  
UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

CIA/SI 25.29-51

28 November 1951

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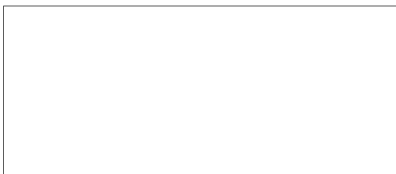
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1. Blood from Hungarian Prisoners Shipped to USSR.(b)(1)  
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At the demand of the Communist authorities, the Minister of the Interior has announced that each prisoner and each person interned in a concentration camp will be required to give blood periodically. The Ministry of

Public Health has arranged for 31 ambulances to tour the villages of Hungary to collect blood. Most of this blood is being sent to the USSR.

ANALYST'S COMMENT: This confirms earlier reports of blood being flown to the USSR for Soviet soldiers from the largest blood bank in Hungary in Szeged. Because of this, the report is judged as true.

2. Para-Military Organization Developing Amateur Radio Network in USSR.

DOSARM is placing great stress on the development of HAM operators. The aim is to create specialists to be ultimately used in the defense of the country.

ANALYST'S COMMENT: Emphasis on amateur radio activities began again soon after World War II. Radio clubs as an entity are subsidiary to the defense societies, but conduct most of their activities in conjunction with DOSARM. During 1950 the role of radio clubs was even more closely linked to military and civilian defense needs. The importance of amateur radio operators for maintaining communications in an emergency situation, and for the supplementation of already existing networks, has consistently been demonstrated



Also, the possibility of an overloaded Soviet communications system under wartime conditions might easily warrant a supplementary network. Planning for a highly developed program of this type, therefore, is of considerable noteworthiness; particularly, in view of the fact that the USSR normally depends (almost entirely) on its tightly controlled state communication networks for military and civilian use.

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3. Shanghai Air Defense Preparations.

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(1) In September comprehensive air raid instructions were issued by Shanghai Defense Headquarters. One provision required each factory, enterprise, government office and school to designate special wardens to listen for air raid sirens. (2) A new order, issued in Shanghai (10/22/51), requires property owners to register buildings suitable for use either as bomb shelters or perches for lookouts and anti-aircraft guns.

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all buildings with basement facilities or those more than four stories high would be registered for service "whenever necessary."

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ANALYST'S COMMENT

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Most of the basic measures for air defense seem to be covered, except for medical preparations. The plans seem to be applicable to the lowest level of population and industrial groups in the city. This preparation is more significant when considered along with the current stress on civil defense activity in the USSR and its Satellites.

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4. Air Raid Defense Preparations in Budapest.

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A military installation at the corner of Budoise and Hegyaljai streets in Budapest has been under construction since a year ago. it would be an air defense center. Radar installations were to be constructed here and an air raid warning center housed in the building. Main installations were to be underground. The area was closely guarded by military personnel.

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ANALYST'S COMMENT: Increased indications of civil defense and general air defense precautions have been noticed in the USSR and its Satellites. If true, this is an added factor in their possible parallel buildup.

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5. Para-Military Activity of Soviet Sports Societies.

CIA/OIR Watch Room  
 Brief, #50  
 26 Sept 1951  
 [redacted]

The expressed intention to establish para-military units on all farms and machine tractor stations parallels a similar effort during 1951 to broaden the "Sports Program" in rural areas.

ANALYST'S COMMENT: Soviet officialdom is stressing the support of the DOS societies (para-military societies) by sports organizations, as well as the program of GTO training (Get ready for defense and labor) within the sports groups themselves. There are current indications that "Kolkhoznik" (rural sports society) intends to supplement the heretofore unsatisfactory work of DOSARM and DOSFLOT. Items appearing in the Soviet press last December (1950) and January (1951) indicated, (even then) that "Kolkhoznik", the new rural sports society, was being rapidly organized throughout the country, and "masses" of collective farmers were being brought into the GTO program. The above data also refer to a recent added impetus to a two-year effort which had reported some success by 1950. As a result of earlier criticism, the simultaneous reorganization of the sports and defense program occurred, thus emphasizing the para-military function which athletic training and sports societies fulfill in the Soviet Union. Since the foregoing information is based upon current facts, [redacted] it is probably true.

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