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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

2. There was talk in 1951 that radioactive elements had been discovered in Hungary. No one seemed to know the location; such a discovery would naturally be considered a military secret. In this connection, a broadcast [] on Radio Budapest in March 1952 may be significant. The broadcast stated that the Kossuth prize had been awarded to two geologists: Dr Elemer Vadász, Director of the Geology and Mineralogy Institute of the Eötvös Lorand University; and Dr Elemer Szadeczky-Kardoss, professor of mineralogy. The prizes amounted to 20 thousand forints each. It is also interesting that a 10 thousand forint prize was awarded to Dr Sándor Szalay, Director of the Physical Chemistry Institute of the University of Debrecen; [] he was doing research in radioactivity.

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3. The atomic bomb was not discussed in detail around the University. In 1945 or 1946, the British Consulate invited students of the University to attend the showing of an English film on the atomic bomb. In 1951 the newspapers reported that Danilov, a Russian engineer had used an atomic explosion to change the course of a river for irrigation purposes. The Hungarian learned via the "grapevine" that the explosion was premature and an accident. Since Hungarian newspapers do such a bad job of reporting the news, the "grapevine" is well developed and therefore [] credence in the "accident" report.

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high potential installations in Hungary. The Boetvoes Lorand University did have several cloud chambers, some 50 cm in diameter.

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