CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

CONFIDENTIAL

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This is UNEVALUATED Information

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

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1. The Factory for Electronic Measuring Equipment (Elektronikus Meroemueszerek Gyara or EMG) at 2/4 Erzsebet utca in Budapest was a nationalized enterprise which had branch plants in the city. Branch Plant F was at 30/32 Rakoczi ut; Branch Plant M at 22 Verpeleti ut in Budapest XI; Branch Plant Z at 61 Bartok Bela ut; [1] 25X1

2. In early 1950, the EMG Plant, which was previously incorporated into the complex of Orion Works, became an independent nationalized enterprise. The previous "Zelenka Factory for Technical Apparatus" was attached to the EMG as Branch Plant Z in 1950. [1] 25X1 the entire enterprise was scheduled to move to new premises in Albertfalva or Huevoesvoelgy in the fall of 1952.

3. The output at the EMG Plant included signal generators working on various frequencies, oscillographs, valve voltmeters and wavemeters. Equipment manufactured at Branch Plant Z included telephone filters, electro-cardiographs, audiometers, P_H meters, and oscillating crystals. The equipment delivered to the Hungarian Armed Forces was accepted by a military commission and then shipped out by truck. Equipment earmarked for delivery to the USSR was accepted by a commission whose members wore civilian clothes.

4. The EMG was connected to the municipal power supply system.

5. The following information is available on the production of the Material Factory (Material Fabrik) and on Plant Z.

   a. Production of the Material Factory.

      (1) Signal generator, type 82.
      This is a copy of an American generator. The equipment is used for calibrating radios and for measuring frequencies. Its dimensions are as follows: 40 x 35 x 20 cm, its weight is about 25 kg. Recipients of the generators are the Hungarian Army and the USSR. At the end of

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1951 the factory delivered 130 units to the Hungarian Army.

(2) Small signal generator, type 84.
Indigenous design. Dimensions: 30 x 25 x 15 cm, weight 6 to 7 kg.

(3) Special signal generator, type 87.
The unit is characterized by a particularly good frequency stability. Dimensions: 70 x 40 x 40 cm, and weighs 25 kg. Recipients of the units are the Hungarian Army and the USSR.

(4) VHF transmitters.
They are of indigenous design for the Hungarian Army. Dimensions: 60 x 30 x 25 cm., weight about 40 kg.

(5) Large oscillograph, type 101.
Dimensions: 70 x 50 x 40 cm, weight about 50 kg. Recipients: Hungarian Army, the USSR and East Germany.

(6) Small oscillograph.
Dimensions: 50 x 15 x 25 cm (desk shaped), weight about 15 kg.

(7) Resistance and alternating current measuring instrument.
Four-tube unit. Dimensions: 30 x 15 x 15 cm, weight 5 kg.

(8) Tube voltmeter, type 90, for high frequency.
Four-tube unit. Dimensions: 25 x 25 x 15 cm, weight 5 kg.

(9) Tube voltmeter, type 91, for low frequency.
Three-tube unit. Dimensions: 20 x 25 x 15 cm, weight 5 kg.

(10) Frequency meter.
Dimensions: 40 x 30 x 15 cm, weight about 5 kg.

(11) Frequency meter.
New development. Data unknown.

(12) Plate voltage unit, type 121, for stable currents of 150 to 400 volts.
Dimensions: 50 x 45 x ? (sic) cm, weight about 20 kg. Recipients: Hungarian Army and the USSR.

(13) Morse training unit for 15 to 20 head phones with a four-tube amplifier. Recipient: Hungarian Army.

b. Production of Plant Z.

(1) Telephone filter units. Imitations of the American 12-channel filter device. The sample [redacted] is said to have been bought for $70,000. It has reportedly been improved. These carrier-frequency installations are said to be in operation on telephone lines from Budapest to Moscow, Szeged, Debrecen, and Sztalinvaros. The installations in Sztalinvaros is said to have been assembled by the Standard enterprise and put into operation on 1 April 1952. Standard is reported to have also shipped this type of equipment to Czechoslovakia and is reported to be expecting additional orders from there.

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(2) Electrocariographs [redacted]

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(3) Audiometer. Five of these hearing testing machines were shipped to the Hungarian Army. Mass production has not yet been initiated.

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(4) P_H-meter for chemical laboratories.

(5) Stabilizing box. This is a wooden box with bifilarly wound resistors and stage selectors. A total of 250 of these boxes were produced by the plant for the Hungarian Army. On the basis of samples released to independent shops, the latter also produced the stabilizing box. These independent shops were consolidated into a cooperative.

(6) Oscillating crystals [redacted] 25X1

1. [redacted] Comment: The January 1954 Budapest telephone book contains the following information: 25X1

Name: Elektronikus Mérőkészülékek Gyára
Address: 40479/hrsz (lot number) Cziráky u. (street), Budapest XVI (formerly Sashalom).
Accounting: 20 Pálffy u., Budapest IV.
Plant C: 20 Pálffy u., Budapest IV.
Plant T: 10 Tó u., Budapest IV.
Plant Z: 61 Bartók B. u., Budapest XI.

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