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ARMY review completed

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| PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY | | | |
| COUNTRY Hungary | EXPLORATED BY 17 | | |
| SUBJECT Central Ammunition and Weapons Warehouse of Internal Affairs Ministry/AVH Munitions and Weapons/Weapons Markings | | DATE DISTRIBUTED 9 May 57 | |
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| | | SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT # | 25X1 |

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

[This report is the result of a joint collection effort of the Air Force, the Army and CIA, and is disseminated in accordance with the provisions of NSCID #7.] 25X1

1.



2. I can pinpoint the location of the Central Warehouse [On file] is a sketch of this warehouse, the legend of which is as follows:

- a. Wire mesh fence - 1 1/2 meters high with three stands of barbed wire on tops. 25X1
- b. Main entrance
- c. Guard towers - Equipped with strong searchlights and connected by walking guards and telephone communications.
- d. Guard barracks - Four stories high, could house approximately a company.
- e. Guard shed
- f. Main administration offices - two stories high
- g. Guard house for men on duty
- h. Weapon warehouses - The buildings are built off the ground on concrete pillars so that the floors are on the same level as the delivery truck tailgates. They are constructed of red brick and are approximately 17-18 meters high. In front of each warehouse, there is a concrete loading area.

Building 8a - contains tools and parts for small arms and pistols (TF 7.62 M 48).

Building 8b - contains 60 mm, 82 mm and 120 mm mortars plus the "Marx"

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- 2 -

Goryunov" and light machine guns.

Building 8c - contains carbines, rifles and Czech pistols plus optical sights and fire control instruments.

Building 8d - sub-machine guns (M 48 7.62 mm) and serves as a storage point for all weapons in for rebuilding.

Building 8e - cleaning materials for weapons and parts plus the R and I 7.65 mm pistols.

i. Storage drums for combustibles cleaning fluids.

j. Records office for the area.

k. Water pump house

l. Ammunition warehouses of various sizes scattered in a heavily wooded area. These warehouses are surrounded by large earthen embankments.

Bldg 12a - contains 7.62 mm sub-machine gun ammunition and 6 mm practice rounds.

Bldg 12b - mixed types of small arms ammunition. Also smoke grenades and smoke pots.

Bldg 12c - rifle and machine gun ammunition.

m. Weapons rebuilding and repair shop.

n. Weapons testing building

3. The Central Warehouse was built in 1953. The whole area encompasses about five square kilometers and is heavily wooded with specially planted "Akiefa erde" (acacia trees). A wire mesh fence 1.5 meters high surmounted by three strands of barbed wire surrounds the area. Watch towers equipped with strong searchlights, and machine guns are located along the fence. The area between the towers is covered by walking guards. A lane about 50 meters wide outside the fence is cleared and plowed to aid in detecting footprints. The construction of the buildings is somewhat poor because the project was rushed and most of the work was done by unskilled workers.

4. Building 13 is a weapons rebuilding and repair shop equipped to handling any weapons in the warehouse, including artillery. Output capacity is about 500 arms per day. However, in 1954, there was very little work and employment was down to only 15-20 men. The reason for the low work load is that the weapons now in use are all new.

5. Weapons were received from the first to 15th of each month and were returned from the 15th to the 30th of each month. The weapons came into the Pot railroad station and were shipped from the station to the warehouse by truck and wagon.

6. The Ministry of Internal Affairs was responsible for the inspection, acceptance, storage and dissemination of the following weapons:

a. Carbine, caliber 7.62 mm 1948: This weapon was exactly like the Soviet 7.62 mm Mossin-Lagant carbine M 1944. It was manufactured in Hungary and was general issue to all units under the Ministry of Internal Affairs. There were approximately 4,000 of these weapons in the Central Warehouse (1954). Of these about half were

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

- 3 -

crated and ready to be shipped out at a moments notice.

- b. Rifle, Carbine 7.62, M 1948: This weapon was exactly similar to the Soviet 7.62 mm Mosin-Nagant Rifle M 1891/30. We also had rifles equipped with telescopic sights. There were approximately 6,000 of these rifles in the Central Warehouse (1954), of which about half were packed and ready to be shipped. In June 1954, the weapon of the county police was changed from the "Mauser" rifle to the new M 1948 7.62 mm rifle.
- c. 7.62 MM "Goryunov" Machine Gun: This weapon is exactly the same as the Soviet model and is used only by the border troops. There were approximately 150-180 of these weapons stored at the Central Warehouse. All accessories and parts were also stored at the warehouse. In 1953, we received 100 of these weapons from the Defense Ministry.
- d. 7.62 "Maxim" Machine Gun: Exactly similar to the Soviet weapon. Issued only to border troops and special security troops. Approximately 150-160 of these weapons, with associated accessories and parts, were in storage at the Central Warehouse (1954).
- e. Submachine Gun 7.62 MM, M 1948: This weapon is called the "Guitar", and is general issue to all elements. It is exactly similar to the Soviet 7.62 mm, PPSH, submarine gun. About 3,000-3,500 are stored at the Central Warehouse. About half are packed and ready for immediate shipment.
- f. "I" and "R" Pistols: This is a Hungarian version of the German 7.62 mm "Walter" pistol. The weapons are issued to the regular police ("R" or Rendor) and the Justice Department officials. Only 32,000 of the "I" and "R" pistols were ever manufactured (1948-50). In 1954 the "I" and "R" pistols were being called in and replaced by TT, M 1948, 7.62 mm pistols. The operation was about 50% completed in June 1954.
- g. TT 1948, 7.62 MM Pistols: This pistol is a duplicate of the Soviet TT-33 Tokarev pistol, 7.62 mm. It was issued to all officers not supplied with the "I" and "R" pistols. About 2,000 TT M 1948 pistols were stored at the Central Warehouse. These were all packed in boxes with their zeroing targets.
- h. "Brojovaka", Automatic Pistols, 6.35 MM and 7.65 MM: These Czech-manufactured pistols were issued only to civilian-dressed AVH 25X1
detectives and to some regular AVH officers. On file [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] is a sketch of this pistol.
- i. Light Machine Gun, 7.62 MM, M 1948: This weapon was a duplicate of the Soviet 7.62 mm DP light machine gun. The Hungarians called it "Golyo Szore" (scatter gun). This weapon was issued only to border guards and Internal Security troops. The tubular stand [on file [redacted]] was issued with the weapon. This mount 25X1
could be used for ground and AA fire. However, it was not too practical and the troops disliked it immensely. Approximately 150-180 of these weapons were stored at the Central Warehouse.
- j. Submachine Gun 7.62 MM, M 1950: This was a Hungarian developed gun. However, it appears to be a duplicate of the Soviet PP 7.62 mm submachine gun, with the following modifications:
- (1) The stock folded downward and fitted beneath the receiver.
 - (2) The barrel guard had more and smaller air holes.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

- 4 -

- (3) The magazine was not curved. The weapon was intended to bridge the conversion period between the recalling of all German 8 mm submachine guns in use at the end of World War II and the standardization of the Soviet 7.62 mm cartridge and weapons in Hungary. Since the weapons were intended to be a temporary measure only 200 of them were produced. However, in 1953 all these M 1950's were recalled and none are in existence at the present time.
- k. Artillery: 105 mm and 150 mm artillery and fuses were stored at the Central Warehouse. However, I am not too familiar with these artillery weapons used by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, although I know the pieces were issued only to Border and Internal Security troops.
- l. Mines: "Disc" type land mines of unknown nomenclature were stored in large quantities at the Central Warehouse. I have heard of very heavy land mines - up to 100 kilograms - developed especially for defending strategic approaches on the borders. None of these mines were stored at the warehouse. These heavy mines were produced only for the AVH and were not issued to the military services. The warehouse held special electrical fuses of detonators for setting off the heavy mines at will from a safe distance.
- m. Mortars: Not too many mortars were stored at the Central Warehouse, since most of them were with the using units. Mortars were issued only to the Border and Internal Security troops. As far as I know only 81 mm and 120 mm weapons were at the warehouse and there were only about 50-60 of each type.
- n. Ammunition: All types of small arms, mortar and artillery ammunition used by Ministry of Internal Affairs troops were stored at the Central Warehouse. About 15-20 box cars of mixed ammunition arrived quarterly and stocks on hand were very large. Distribution of the ammunition was at a very low rate and, as a result, occasions arose when there was no building space available for storage. The excess ammunition was then stored outside under tarps.
7. As of 1953, the Ministry of Internal Affairs was relieved of the responsibility of requisitioning ammunition and weapons from the producing factories. At the present time all munitions are received upon request from Ministry of Defense weapons warehouse at Fornyak Utea, X District, Budapest.
8. During the period prior to 1953, when the Ministry of Internal Affairs still had the responsibility of requisitioning its munitions directly from the producing factories, I was a munitions inspector for the Central Warehouse. My job was to travel to the different factories and accept or reject their production for the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The following is a list of the factories I have visited:
- a. Factory #1 - "Lampa Gyár (Lamp factory) Budapest IX, Soroksári Ut. In 1948-49, we received 32,000 "R" and "T" pistols from this plant. In 1949, the plant started carbine and rifle production; however, they experienced trouble in making barrels because of the antiquated machinery in use. Nevertheless, by 1952, production of the carbines and rifles reached about 10 thousand per month. The number received by the Ministry of Internal Affairs is unknown. In 1949, production was started on the TT-48 pistol and has been continued up to the present. From 1949-52 the Ministry of Internal Affairs received only 2,500 pistols. Other agencies took the remainder of the production.

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- 5 -

The plant makes 6 mm practice rifle ammunition (PG) at the rate of about two thousand yearly. Also produced are small tools, storm lamps, mine lamps and various light fixtures.

- b. **Factory #2 - "Danuvia" (mechanical tools) Budapest XIV, Kover Lajos Ut 26.** In 1948 this plant started producing m 48, 7.62 mm submachine guns at the rate of two thousand per month. The Ministry of Internal Affairs received about 1,500 per month until their supplies reached 15 thousand. We also received 500 light machine guns ("BP" 7.62 mm) and about 200 AA mounts. In 1952, the plant started producing Goryunov Machine guns for the Ministry of Defense. They also made alarm clocks, parts for sewing machines and tools. In 1953, the production of motors for "Csepel motorcycles" began. In 1953 plant employed one thousand persons.
- c. **Factory #3 - Magyar Acelarv Gyar (Hungarian steel factory) Budapest XIII, Vacı ut.** In 1950 produced 81 mm and 120 mm mortars. Also lathe chucks of various sizes which were shipped to the USSR. Some chucks were sent to a tool factory at Budapest that constructed lathes. Plant employed 1,500 persons in 1952.
- d. **Factory #4 - Csokolade Gyar (chocolate factory) Torokbalint** 25X1
 [47 26 N - 18 55 E] On file [redacted] is an overlay to AMS M 773 showing location. This plant produced 10 thousand handgrenades for us and also manufactured practice grenades. Pineapple grenades, "M 39", were produced here for the Ministry of Defense. After 1953, my organization started receiving these pineapple grenades from the Ministry of Defense. 81 mm and 120 mm mortar shells were manufactured for us in 1949-51. 60, 81, 120 and 150 mm mortar shells were made for the Ministry of Defense. Wooden "box mines" and "plate" mines were also manufactured for the Ministry of Defense. In 1951, the factory employed two thousand persons.
- e. **Factory #5 - Loszer Gyar, Nagytetyen** [coordinates unknown] 25X1
 [On file] [redacted] is an overlay to AMS M 773 showing location. This was a large ammunition factory. From 1947 to 1952, it made 6 mm practice ammunition for us. We received a total of 200,000 rounds per year. 6 mm ammunition was also made for other agencies and for export. Instantaneous fuses for 81 and 120 mm mortars were made here. We received about 1,500 of these fuses in 1949. In 1949, we received about 150-200 6 mm practice rifles under the trade name "Nimrod". These rifles were automatic; however, they were not used because they proved impractical. Caps for training grenades were made for the army up to 1942. The plant operated three shifts in 1952. The factory in 1952 employed 1,200.
- f. **Factory #6 - Vadasztolten Gyar, Szekesfeharvar** [47 12 N - 18 25 E] On file [redacted] is an overlay to AMS M 773 showing location. 25X1
- (1) Made firing fuses for M 48 handgrenades. We received 15,000 fuses between 1949 and 1952. These caps were also manufactured for the army and for export.
 - (2) Made number 8 explosive caps for demolition work. Between 1948-52, we received 2,000 of these #8 caps. We also received 10 Dekogram, 25 Dekogram and 1/2 kilogram explosive blocks from this plant.
 - (3) Made about 1/2 million practice grenade caps for us

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- 6 -

between 1949 and 1952.

- g. Produced for civilian use 12, 16 and 20 gauge shotgun shells. In order to cover the factory's true mission small quantities of radios, bicycles and small gas engines for bicycles under the name of "Dongo" were made at the plant. In 1952, the plant employed 2,500.
- h. Factory #7 - Liozser Gyar, Vaspram / 47 05 N - 17 54 E /
 [On file [] is an overlay to AMS M 773 showing location.] 25X1
- (1) Made 7.62 mm submachine gun ammunition for the period 1948-52. Yearly production ran about one-half million rounds.
 - (2) Made 7.62 mm rifle, carbine and eight machine gun ammunition. We received about 700,000 rounds between 1948-1952.
 - (3) Employment of factory in 1952 was 2,500 persons.
- i. Factory #8 - Pirokemia, Fuzfo / coordinate unknown /
 [On file [] is an overlay to AMS M 773 showing location.] 25X1
- (1) Made pyrotechnic flares (white, red and green). We received 5,000 flares per year.
 - (2) Made pyrotechnic pistols of which we received 3,000 during period 1948-52.
 - (3) Made tear gas grenades which had a red body with yellow stripes. We received 2,500 per year during period 1948-52.
 - (4) Made smoke pots and grenades of 1/2 kilogram, one kilogram and two kilogram sizes. We received about 1,000 per year. The Ministry of Defense received large quantities of these smoke grenades.
 - (5) Made artillery propellant powder for the military. This plant is a large powder manufacturer and makes propellants and exp! for many other factories throughout Hungary. Plant operated with three shifts from 1948 to 1952 and in 1952 employed 1,500 persons.
- j. Factory #10 - Gama Works, Budapest XI, Feharvari ut.
 [On file [] is a sketch of this item /] 25X1
- (1) Made pistol cartridge adapters which permitted firing 6 mm rounds in the M 39 pistols instead of the normal 9 mm round. The barrels of the M 39 pistols were replaced with 6 mm barrels and the cartridges filled with these adapters to permit economy in training by using the smaller 6 mm rounds. During 1949-50, we received 30,000 adapters.
 - (2) Plant also made fire control instruments for artillery. The plant employed, in 1950, 3,000 persons.

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- 7 -

k. Factory #11 - Badogaru Gyar, Budapest, XIII, Vaci ut.

- (1) Made mine bodies for both the "dish" and "box" type mine. These mine bodies were loaded in Factory #4.
- (2) Made three types of containers: (1) rifle oil cans - two kilo capacity; (2) cleaning solvent cans - two kilo capacity; (3) grease cans - five kilo capacity.

We received 1,500 of each type between 1948-52. Plant, in 1952, employed 1,500.

l. Factory #12 - Novanyolaj (vegetable oil factory), Budapest XIV Kulsokeresesi ut ^{On file} is an overlay to AMS M 973 showing location. This plant provided the lubricants to fill the cans made in Factory #11. We received three tons of each type from 1948-1953. Plant, in 1953, employed, 1,000 persons.

25X1

m. Factory #13 - Ferokeemia (chemical plant), Budapest. This plant provided all of our bluing and nickel plating compounds used in rebuilding and repairing weapons at the Central Warehouse (Building #13). This plant has branches scattered throughout Budapest. I know of at least three branch plants, and there may be more.

9. For inspecting the munitions we had a written check sheet for every weapon and ammunition type. Samples were picked at random from each lot. In inspecting the ammunition there were eight specific areas covered:

- a. The starting speed (muzzle velocity) had to be above a certain minimum for each type.
- b. The shape of the cartridge had to be correct. Both contour gauges and go-no go (Idom) gauges were used.
- c. The dimension had to be correct within certain tolerances.
- d. The general appearance was checked. The outside of the case was inspected for tooling marks or scratches and splits. The crimping was also checked.
- e. The cases were checked with a magnifying glass for microscopic tears and rips.
- f. The packaging and arrangement had to be proper.

If only 7% of an ammunition sample was defective in minor ways, the lot was accepted. More than 7% defective was cause for rejecting the entire lot.

10. The weapons had to pass all the inspection criteria or the entire lot was rejected. We checked the following categories in inspecting small arms:

- a. The different parts had to fit special forms which the inspectors

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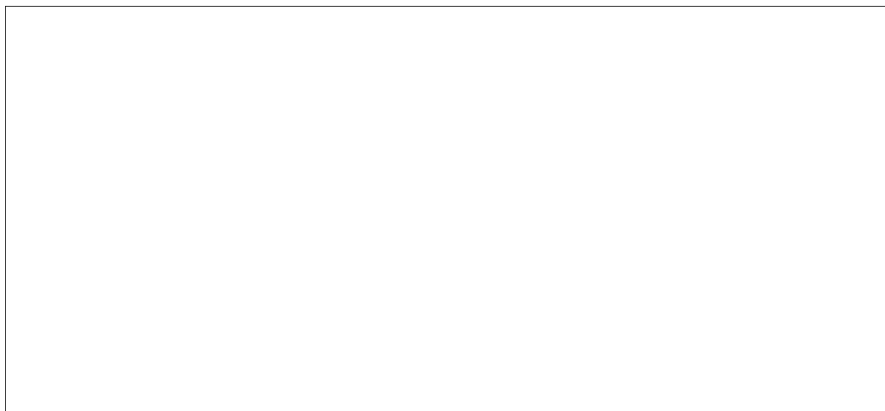


carried with them.

- b. Firing tests were conducted using special test sounds which produced double the normal chamber pressure.
- c. A general inspection of the parts with a magnifying glass looking for flaws and defects.
- d. The chamber was checked with go-no go gauges. If there were more than 30% defective from the test, the entire lot was returned to the factory for adjustment.
- e. Both the lands and the grooves were checked for proper dimensions with special gauges that were run through the barrel. The barrels must be 100% correct on this test.
- f. A general visual inspection of the lands and grooves was conducted using a mirror. The barrels must be 100% free from rips or bumps.
- g. The sights were checked for accuracy in firing tests. They were also checked for construction defects and tightness.
- h. The sling swivels were checked for ruggedness.
- i. The stock was checked for splits. The butt plate was also checked.
- j. The serial numbers on the butt plate and the barrel had to correspond.
- k. Firing tests were conducted to check the following:
 - (1) Proper operation of the receiver.
 - (2) The ejected shells were studied for signs of defects and to see that the ejector and extractor did not damage the rounds. This test had to be 100% correct.
 - (3) The weapon was placed in a vice and three shots were fired at a target 100 meters away. The resulting pattern had to fall within an eight cm triangle. Up to 30% deficiency was allowed in this test.
- l. To test for interchangeability of parts, ten weapons would be broken down, the parts mixed and ten new weapons constructed. This test had to be 100% perfect.

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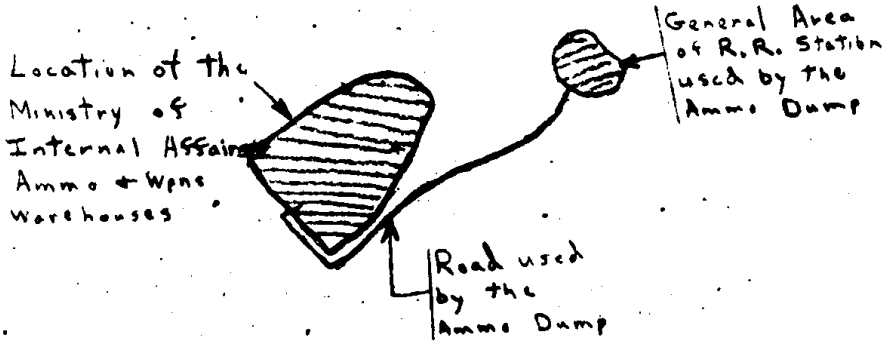
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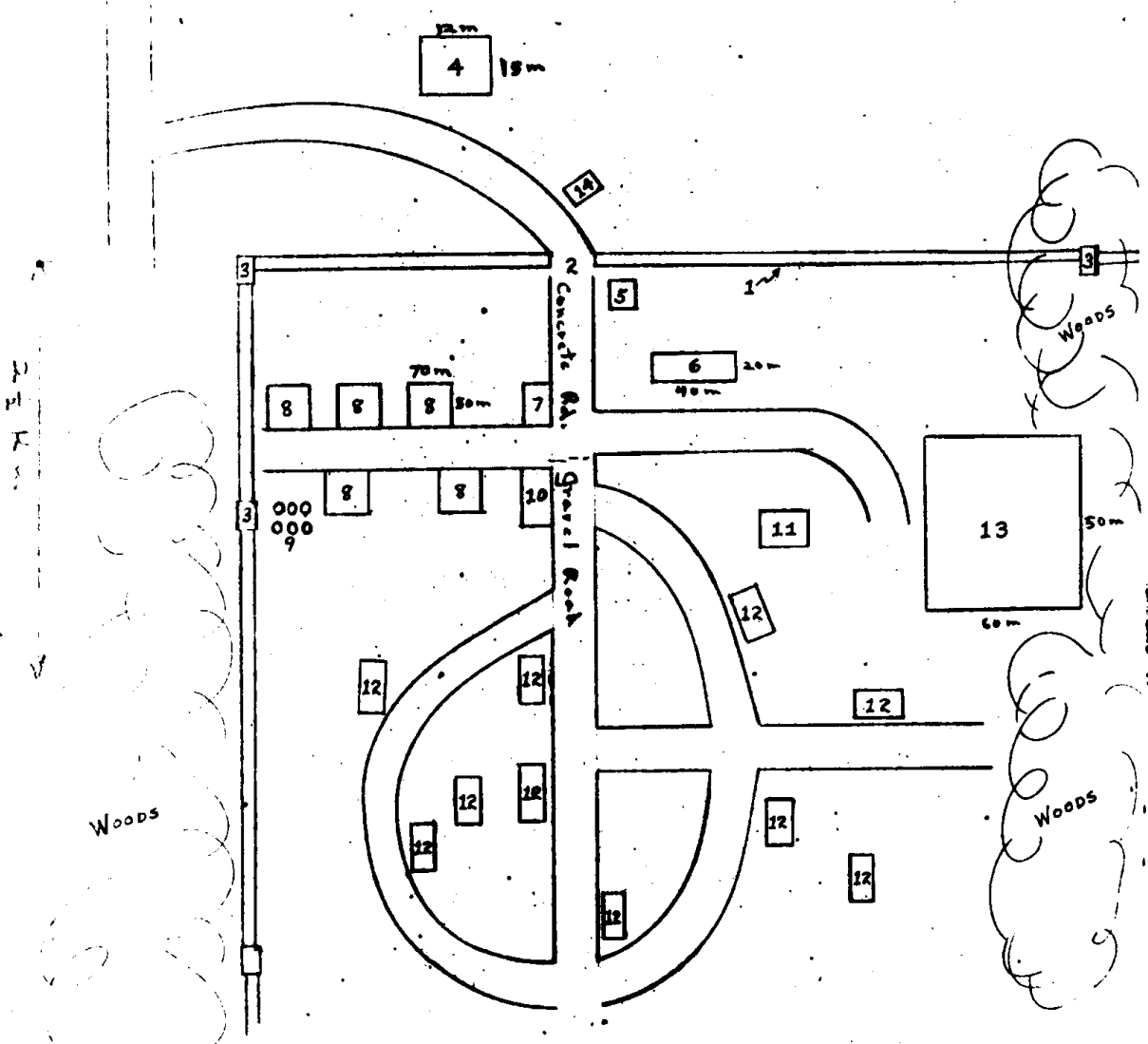
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Belsőügyminisztériumi Fegyver és Lőszer
Raktár (Ministry of Internal Affairs Ammo
and Weapons Warehouse) in "FOT"



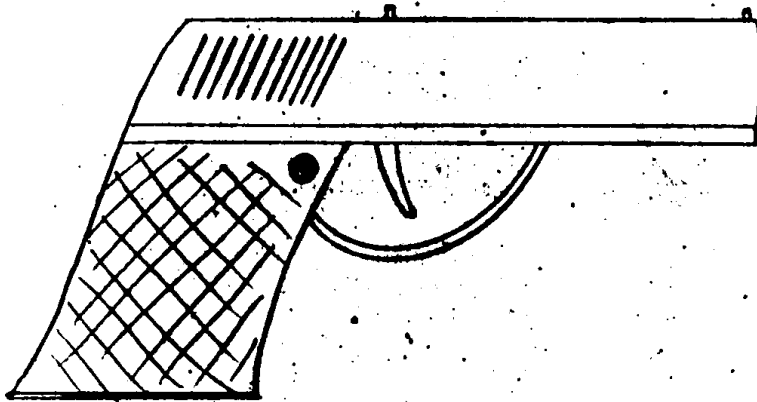
MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
AMMO & WEAPONS WAREHOUSE IN "FOT"

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Not to Scale

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CZECH PISTOL - AUTOMATIC
6.35 mm & 7.65 mm BRJOUŠKA
— CONFIDENTIAL —

Magazine Capacity:

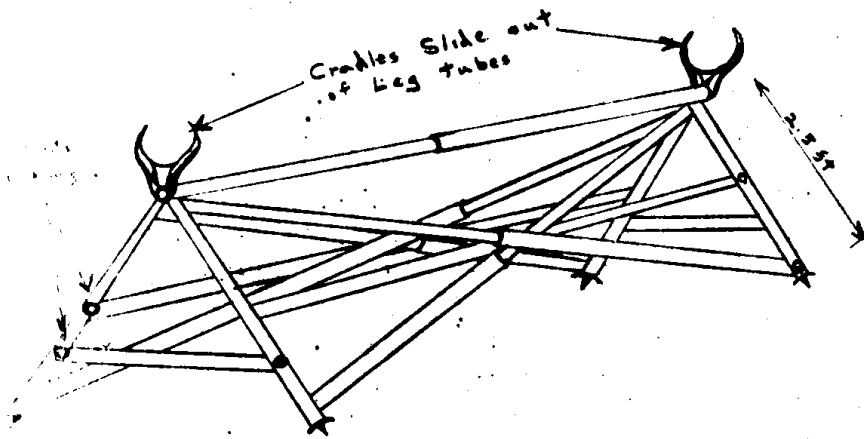
6.35 mm holds 6 rounds
7.65 mm holds 7 rounds

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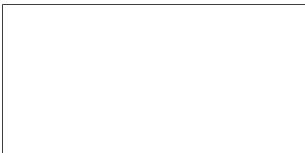


HUNGARIAN LIGHT MG
AA STAND

Weight — 20-25#

Can be dismantled and carried on back

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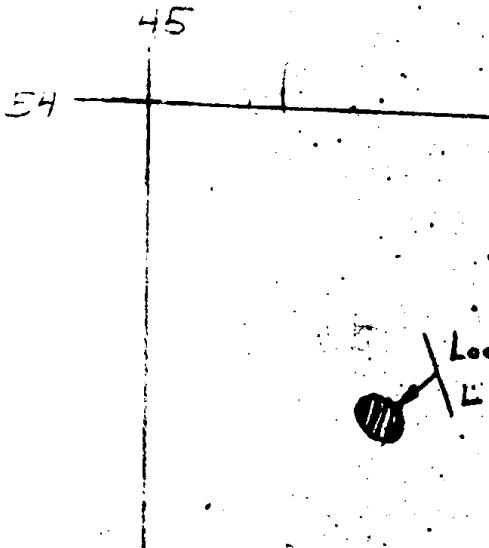
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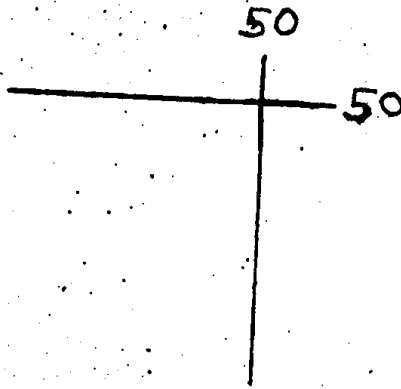
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Location of Factory #5
Loszer Gyon, Nagyteteny



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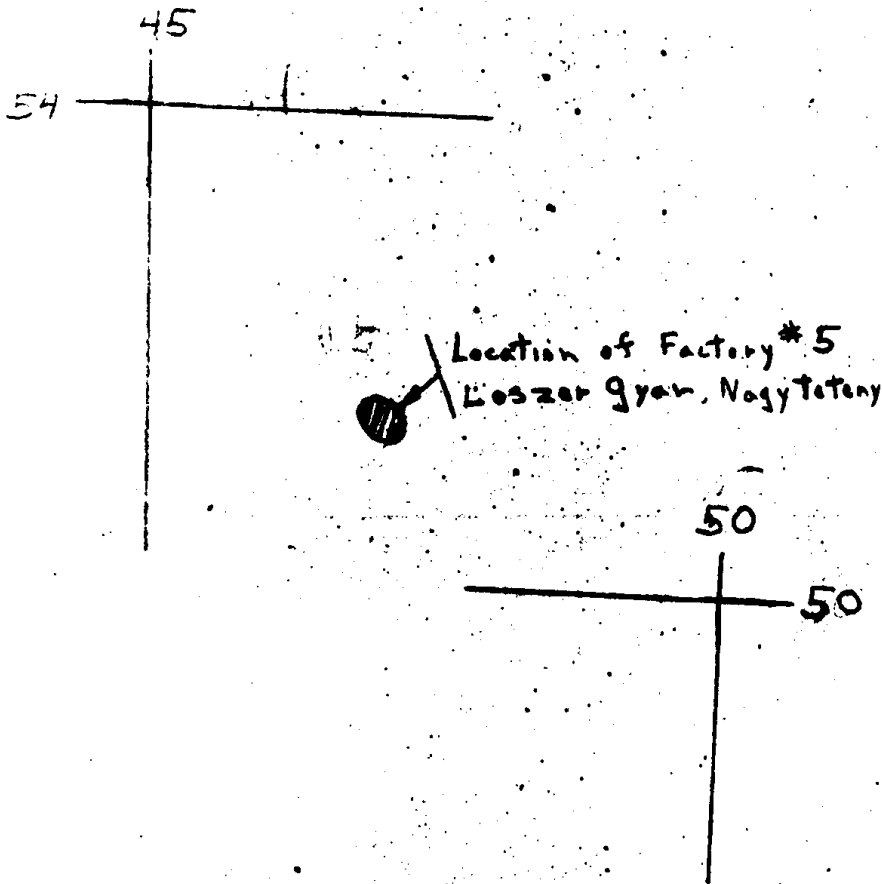
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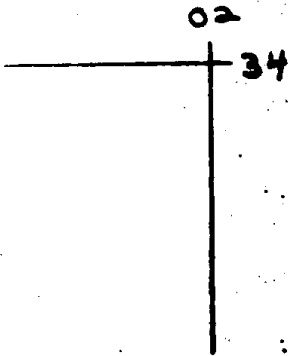
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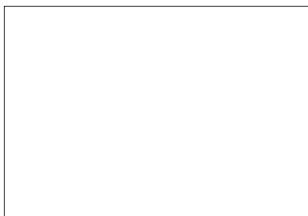
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Location of Factory #6
Vadasz Tolton Gyár



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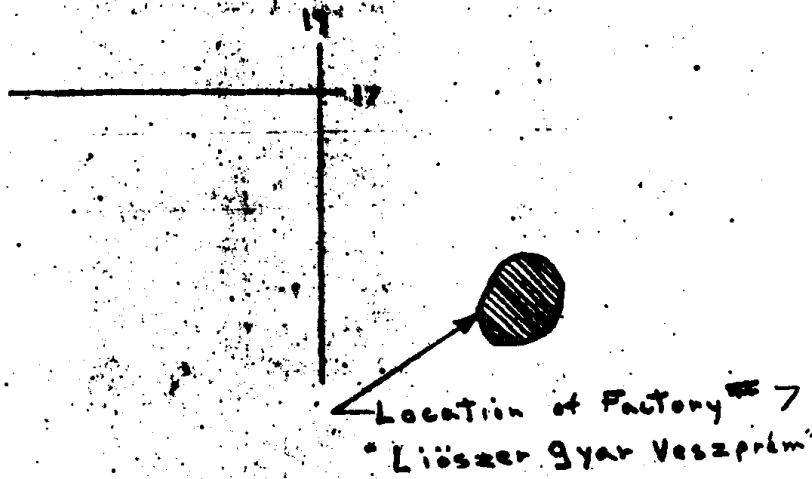
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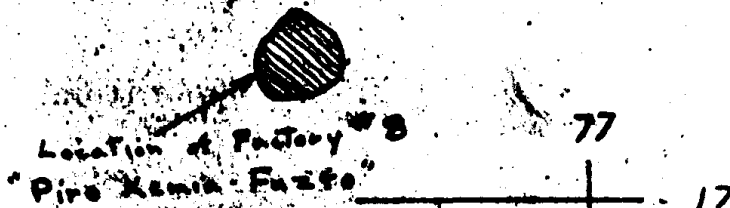
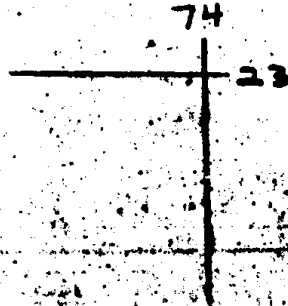
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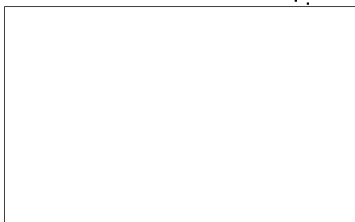
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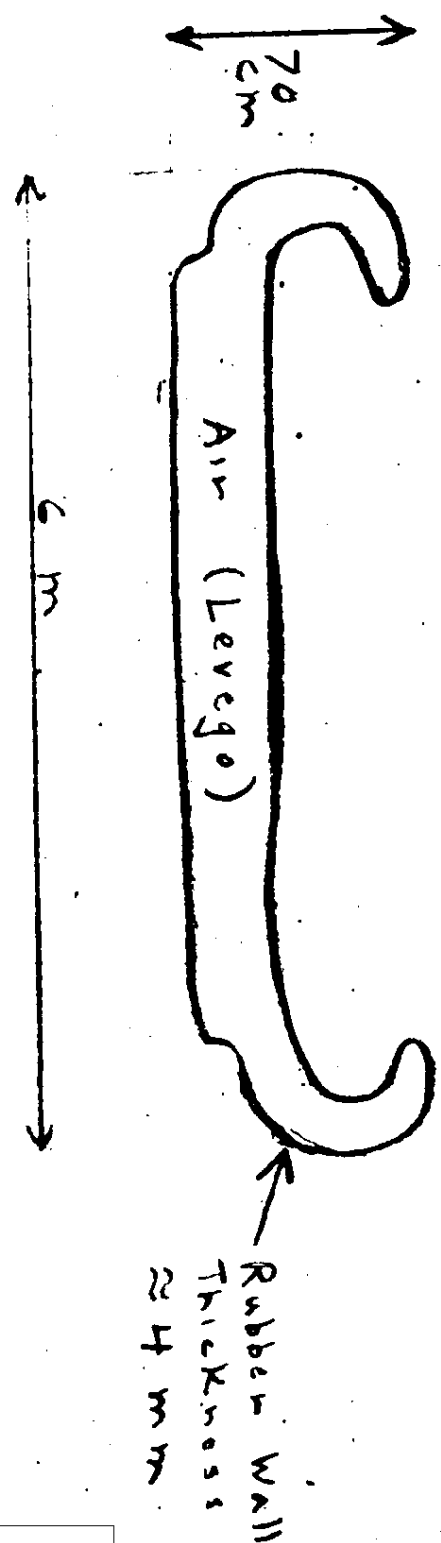


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Factory # 9



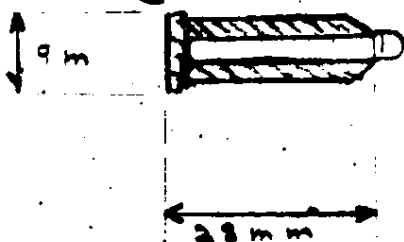
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6 mm Cartridge Ammunition

Made in Factory # 10

Made of Aluminum



Cross Section

25X1



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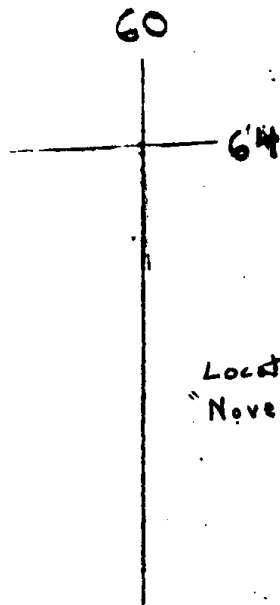
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Budapest - City Plan

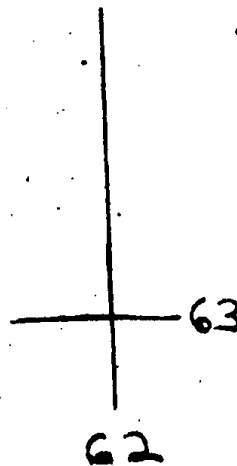
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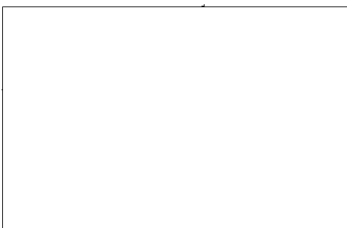
Zone 34



Location of Factory #12
"Novenyolaj"



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