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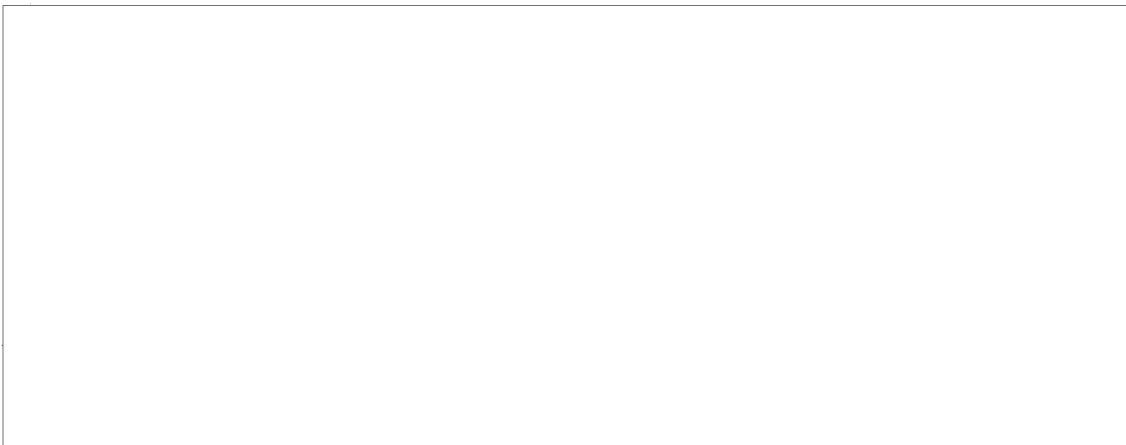
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- 4) Recent publications and especially the KOSSUTH awards show that mathematicians in Hungary continue to work on pre-war lines.

[redacted] L. KALMAR is 50X1-HUM  
working on rather abstruse problems of mathematical logic - and got a KOSSUTH Award for it; Finsler spaces (O. VARGA) represent a generalization of Riemann-spaces (which in turn are Non-Euclidean spaces); They have recently attracted attention [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] with general unitary theories in Physics. (FINSLER's dissertation of 1918 has just been reprinted). 50X1-HUM  
Hilbert spaces (B. SZ.-NAGY) do not derive from geometry, they represent a set of functions satisfying certain integrability, conditions etc. in such a way that certain transformations and considerations of geometry may apply; originating in the theory of integral equations they play a great role in Q.M. where for instance the wave equations form a Hilbert space. Group theory (G. HAJOS, T. SZELE, L. REDEI) and special problems of Math. analysis especially theory of series (ALEXITS, ROZSA, TURAN) form the bulk of the mathematical work to-day. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

- 5) The KOSSUTH Prizes have indeed been awarded to the more prominent scientists - though none is of real international fame, the mathematicians at least are prominent among their colleagues in HUNGARY and well deserve an award. It is more difficult to ascertain the importance of some of the physicists as recent publications in physics are even less available than those in mathematics.

It seems that especially the middle-aged generation (30-50 years) is rather lacking in outstanding scientists - a fact noted already in other countries [redacted] 50X1-HUM

The last two or three years show a marked recovery in scientific work in HUNGARY; normal conditions have been restored, quantity and quality of work is improving. The scarcity of information makes it impossible to give a fair judgment and to forecast the future development. A considerable effort is certainly being made in technical applications of Science. Significant is the foundation of a new Technical University at VESZPRÉM (in addition to MISKOLC and BUDAPEST).

Priroda of January 1952 mentions the Chemical University at VESZPRÉM under the able directorship of Doctor Karoly POLINSKI. The 1st Congress of Chemistry was held in November 1951. (Priroda Jan. 1952).

- 6) Scientific papers are still written in Western languages. Contact with the West is stressed in many ways. For example there has been a special issue of the Acta SZEGED in honour of L. FEJER & Fr. RIESZ with many foreign contributions.

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The statutes of the "reformed" Academy of Sciences admit Foreign Members and significantly state that Hungarian scientists living abroad working in the interest of the Hungarian people can be elected Full Members or Foreign Honorary Members.

This indeed is the point of importance: to win over and exploit Western scientists; it is not any weakness in the Soviet framework.

Quite a number of popular science booklets have been published in HUNGARY. It is important to note that most of them seem to be translations of Russian booklets. It would be waste to write "national" popular science books, but, no doubt, the Hungarians have so far developed less energy and drive than for instance the Poles.

Satellite scientists are very seldom publishing - or quoted in Russian scientific publications; Hungarians, so far, have not come to our attention; this appears to be a question of merit only, no politics seem to be involved. In popular articles the Hungarians are not neglected by the Russians; the article in the new edition of the Soviet Encyclopedia is rather flattering and also mentions a number of deceased scientists of no special importance.

Notes on the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

- 1) The old Academy was founded in 1825. The Communists started in 1948 to revolutionise matters. Side by side with the Academy was founded a "Scientific Centre" under the leadership of Erno GERO. A number of scientists, among them the physicist P. GOMBAS demanded a reorganization of the Academy.
- 2) In a general session of the Academy on 31st October 1949 new statutes were worked out and a Temporary Committee elected which included Gyula NEMETH, Jozsef MAREK, the mathematician Fr. RIESZ etc. In a new session on 30th November 1949 the leading organs of the "reformed" Academy were elected  50X1-HUM
- 3) There is a praesidium of 15; the president is elected for 3 years; there are 2 vice-presidents and 1 secretary; members totalled ( in 1950) 59 full Members and 69 Corresponding Members. It was stipulated that there should be in addition to Honorary Members, Full Members, Corresponding Members, also Consultative Members and Foreign Honorary Members.
- 4) Members of the old Academy who were not re-elected for the new Academy might participate in the creative work of the Academy with the right of consultative vote and rank as Consultative Members: they can be elected to vacant seats of Full or Corr. Members. Hungarian scientists abroad can be elected Foreign Honorary Members  50X1-HUM
- 5) Members of Praesidium (1950)

<u>President</u>	István RUSZNYAK (prof. of Therapy, KOSSUTH Prize)
<u>Vice-Pres.</u>	Lajos LIGETI (Orientalist) Pál GOMBAS (Theoretical Physics.)
<u>General Sec.</u>	György ALEXITS (Mathematics)

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Members of the Praesidium

- György LUKÁCS..... (Philosophy)
- Karoly NOVOBATZKY..... (Theoretical Physics)
- Erik MOLNAR..... (History)
- Tibor ERDELEY-GRUZ..... (Physical Chemistry)
- Bruno STRAUB..... (Bio-chemistry)
- Presidents of the 6 sections
- Literature and Language..... Gyula NEMETH (Turkology)
- Social Sciences & History..... Bela FOGARASI (Philosophy)
- Natural Sciences & Mathematics..... Fr.RIESZ (Mathematics)
- Biology & Agricultural Sciences..... Jozsef MAREK (Veterinary Sc.)
- Medecine..... Geza ILLYES (Surgeon)
- Technical Sciences..... Gyozo MIHAILICH  
(Bridge Construction)

6) There is also a Chemistry Group; there are 47 Special Commissions & Institutes of Biology, Electron-Microscopy, Applied Mathematics, Sismology etc; there is a special laboratory for Vacuum technique, an Astronomical Observatory, a Library (containing over 900,000 volumes).

Notes on KOSSUTH Awards.

1) KOSSUTH awards were first made in 1948 for outstanding work of a life-time. In 1949 they were given for such achievements since World War II. In 1950 it was decided to make awards in recognition of outstanding work during the past year.

2) Awards given for work in the field of mathematics, physics and related subjects :-

a) 1950 : L. REDEI (1st Pr. 20,000 forints) Math.  
Theory of numbers and group theory.

L. KALMAR (2nd Pr. 10,000 forints) Math. Math. Logic.

B. SKÖMEFALVI-NAGY (2nd Pr. 10,000 f.) Math. Hilbert spaces and Fourier series.

P. GOMBÁS (1st Pr. 20,000 f.) Phys. Structure of metals  
jointly with Atomic Phys., electron-phys.  
Th. NEUGEBAUER

P. GOMBÁS received in 1948 a KOSSUTH award for research on precious metals and nuclear physics.

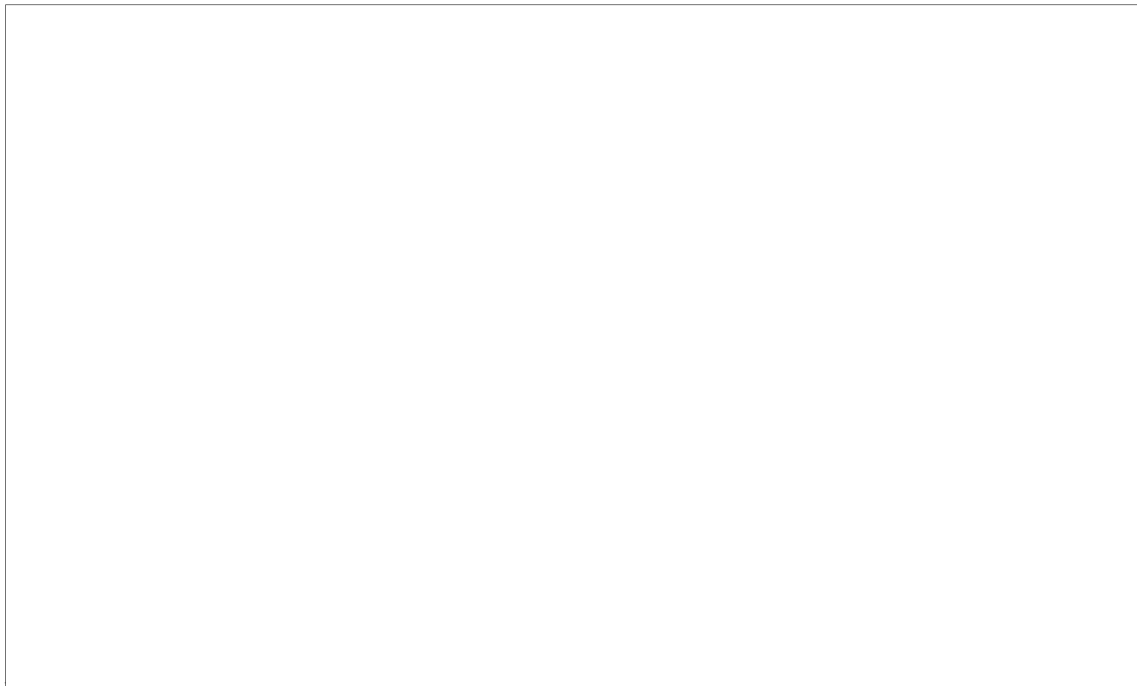
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- b) 1951 Math. G. ALEXITS (2nd Pr. 10,000 f.) Orthogonal series
- Math. G. HAJOS (2nd Pr. 10,000 f.) Group theory
- Math. P. ROZSA (2nd Pr. 10,000 f.) Recursive functions.
- Phys. L. JANOSSY (2nd Pr. 10,000 f.) Cosmic Rays
- Phys. I. KOVACS (2nd Pr. 10,000 f.) Molecular spectra  
jointly  
with  
A. BUDÓ

- c) 1952 Over 1,000,000 forints were distributed : one prize of 50,000 forints, 14 of 20,000 f., 68 of 10,000 f.
- Math. P. TURAN (20,000 forints) Math. analysis.
- Math. O. VARGA (10,000 f.) differential geometry, especially Finsler spaces.
- Math. T. SZELE (10,000 f.) Abelian groups.
- Phys. P. SELENYI (10,000 f.) Optics.
- Phys. K. SIMONYI (10,000 f.) High voltage accelerators.

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