

SECRET//COMINT//X1

(U)Cryptologic Almanac 50th Anniversary Series

(U)Hungary, 1956: The Crisis That NSA Did Not Predict

[(U) This article first appeared in the Cryptologic Almanac on 7 November 1994.]

(U) With the death of Soviet leader Joseph Stalin, a split occurred between the liberal and conservative wings the Communist Party from which Nikita Khrushchev emerged as leader by 1955. Khrushchev launched an all-out war on Stalinism. This "de-Stalinization," as the West called it, brought economic reform and a modicum of new freedoms to Soviet citizens. It also increased the rebelliousness in the Soviet satellites. In October 1956, the Hungarians launched a rebellion, led by students and workers, which installed a liberal Communist, Imre Nagy, as their new leader. On 4 November, Khrushchev sent 200,000 troops and 4,000 tanks into Budapest and other areas brutally suppressing the rebellion, toppling Nagy from power, killing thousands, and forcing thousands more to flee.

(b)(1)
(b)(3)-50 USC 403
(b)(3)-P.L. 86-36

~~(S//SI)~~ The Soviet suppression of the Hungarian Revolution

[Redacted]

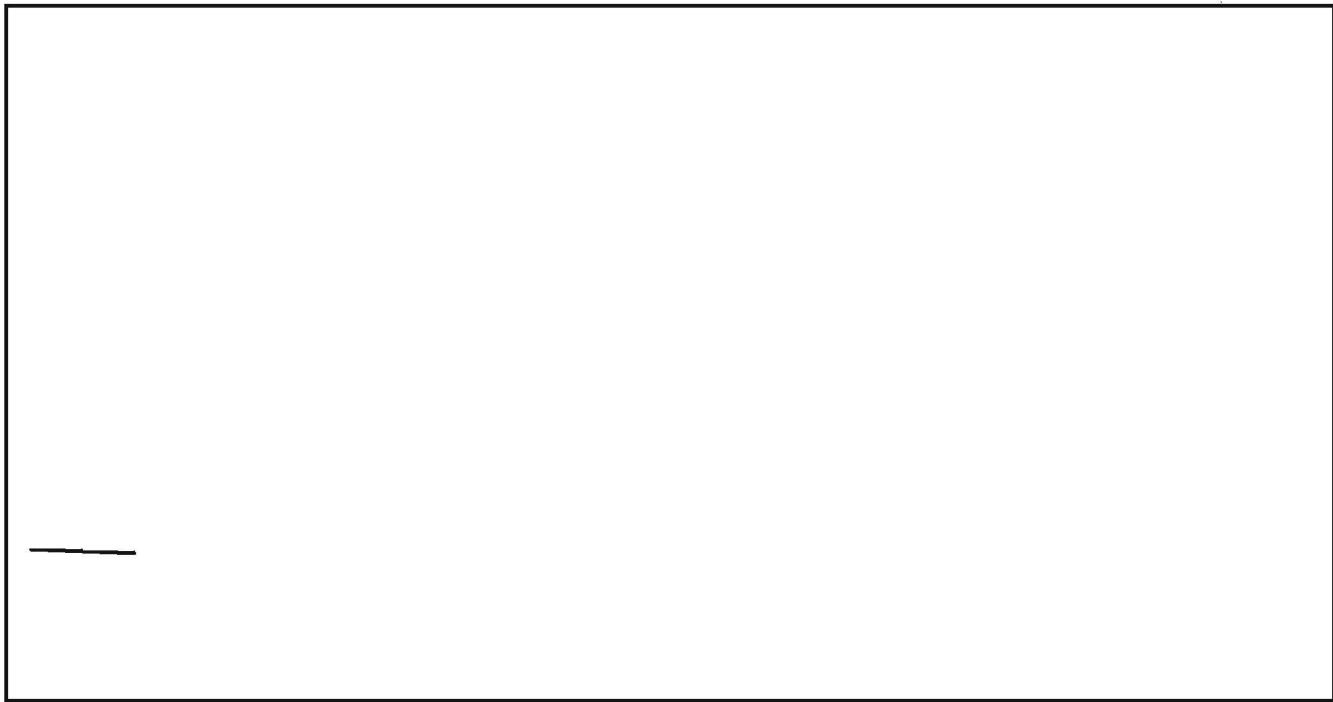
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[Redacted] Then, on 29 October, the Israeli invasion of Suez turned heads in another direction, and everyone forgot about Europe.

(b)(1)
(b)(3)-50 USC 403
(b)(3)-P.L. 86-36

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Content Owner: Feedback

Web POC: Feedback

Last Modified: by nsr
Last Reviewed: February 28, 2003
Next Review: 365 days

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~~DERIVED FROM: NSA/CSS MANUAL 123-2
DATED: 24 FEB 1998
DECLASSIFY ON: X1~~