

Biographies of New Ministers

MTI on 11th May reported that 'Nepszabadsag' had that day published some biographical notes about the new members of the Government as follows:

Istvan Antos, the new Finance Minister, was born in 1908, a member of an intellectual family. His father was a chemical engineer. Antos graduated in economics. In December 1945 he represented the Hungarian Communist Party at the Ministry of Finance in the capacity of an Under Secretary of State. He played an active part in making preparations for the stabilisation of the currency and later, in the elaboration of the Three-Year Plan. In 1953 he became a Deputy in the National Assembly, and later was Chairman of its Planning and Budgetary Committee. From 1955 he was a permanent Party militant. After the formation of the Revolutionary Worker-Peasant Government he became First Deputy Minister of Finance.

Jenő Ince, the new Minister of Foreign Trade, was born in Transylvania in 1901. His father was an engine-driver. He studied in Budapest to become an engineer, having attended the Polytechnical University in Budapest, he became an engineer in the "Ganz" factory where he remained until 1948. He learned to speak French, Russian, English, and German, and became a specialist in foreign trade in machines. In 1948, when Hungarian foreign trade became nationalised, he took part in the creation of national export-import enterprises. In 1954 he became a departmental head at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and in 1955 was appointed Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade.

Oedoen Kishazi, the new Minister of Labour, was born in 1900 in Budapest into a working class family. At the age of six he had to go out to work and became a turner. From 1916 he belonged to the labour movement, and for several decades worked as a trade union official in various factories. In the 'thirties he worked in the iron-workers' trade union. He had several conflicts with the Horthy police. In 1945 he became chairman of the Trade Union Council, and Deputy-Secretary of the Iron Workers' Trade Union. Between 1948 and 1952 he rose to a leading position in an industrial centre. Arrested on false charges in 1952, he was acquitted in 1955 by the Supreme Court and rehabilitated by the Central Control Committee of the Hungarian Workers' Party. Last year he became Deputy Secretary-General of the Central Trade Union Council.

Imre Kovács, the new Minister of the Food Industry, was born in 1914 in Budapest as a member of a working class family. After the completion of four years in a secondary school, he became a confectionery baker. From 1936 he was a trade union worker. In 1942 he was imprisoned for participating in the independence movement. In 1944 he took part in armed resistance. In 1945 he joined the Hungarian Communist Party. From the liberation until 1949 he was Secretary-General of the Food Industry Workers' Trade Union. In 1950 he became Deputy Minister of Food, later Deputy Minister of Produce Collection, and then again Deputy Minister, and afterwards First Deputy Minister of Food.

Rezső Trautman, the new Minister of Building Industry, was born in 1907 in Budapest. He studied to become an architect. At the time of the world economic crisis he settled in Poland where in the 'thirties he became a designing architect. Returning to Hungary, he took part in the architectural work of blocks of flats, industrial constructions, and public building. After the liberation he took an active part in reconstruction, and became one of the first organisers of the National Institute of Architecture. He first became a departmental chief and between 1951 and 1953 Deputy Minister of Building, and later President of the National Building Office.