

András Hegedüs was born in Szilsárkány in 1922 into a middle-range landowner family. He attended the Joseph University of Technology and Economics from 1941. During Hungary's German occupation, Hegedüs was an activist of the illegal communist party. *From 1945, he partook in the organization of the Hungarian Democratic Youth League (MADISZ) in the countryside. Having completed a course at the Communist Party School, he started working alongside Ernő Gerő. Hegedüs became the assistant director of the Party of the Hungarian Community's Department of Agricultural Cooperative Society, later becoming its director. From 1951, he was the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and from 1952, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.* [Shorten this section] During the first Imre Nagy government, he served as Deputy Cabinet Minister, as well as Minister of Agriculture. In 1955, Hegedüs was appointed Cabinet Minister. Despite being dismissed on October 24<sup>th</sup>, 1956, he signed the predated request for the Soviet Army's aid during the Revolution. On October 29<sup>th</sup> he fled to Moscow and was only allowed to return to Hungary in September 1958. He then became a researcher at the Institute of Economics, and in 1962 he was appointed Deputy President of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office. In 1963, he became the Director of the Hungarian Academy of Science (HAS) Centre for Social Sciences Institute for Sociology, and Editor-in-Chief of *Valóság*. In 1968, Hegedüs denounced the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia, causing his dismissal as Director of the HAS Centre. In 1973, the Policy Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party brought forward a decree condemning the anti-Marxist views of social researchers. Hegedüs was charged with revisionism in the so-called "Philosophers' Trial". He was expelled from the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and once again dismissed from the HAS Centre. Until his retirement in 1985, he worked as an economic advisor. In December 1986, he partook in the illegal 1956 conference, and two years later gave a speech at the István Szécsenyi College for Advanced Studies' first legal 1956 conference. In 1988, he was named Honorary Professor of the Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences. Hegedüs died in 1999.