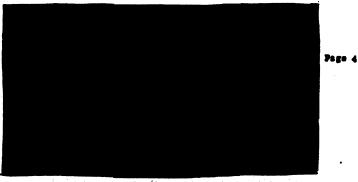


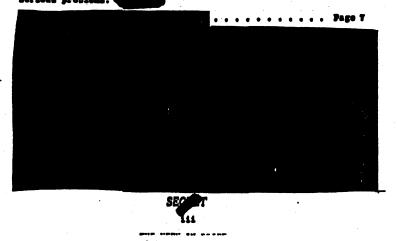


CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WERELY SUMMARY 18 February 1989

PART II (continued)

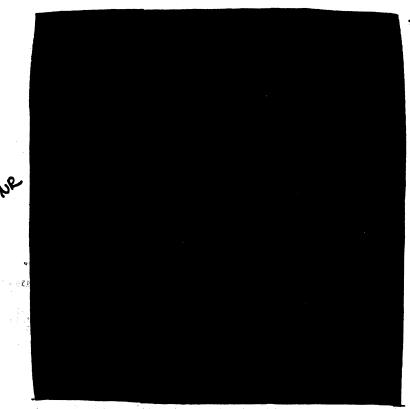


Defections from East Germany, although down 28 percent from 1957, continued at a high rate throughout 1958, when over 204,000 persons fied, most of them to West Berlin, in reaction to the increasingly repressive policies of the Ulbricht regime. The total number of escapees from East Germany has reached approximately 8,350,000 since 1949. In addition to the loss of skilled workers, technicians, and managers, a very large increase in the defection of doctory, pointists, and teachers has created serious problems.





CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WERKLY SUMMARY 18 Fobruary 1989



TLIGHT OF REFUGEES FROM BAST GERMANY &

Defections from Bast Germany although down 22 percent from 1957 continued at a high rate throughout 1952, when over 204,000 persons fled in reaction to the increasingly repressive policies of the Ulbricht regime. The total number of escapees from East Germany to West Berlin and West Germany has reached approximately 2,-

250,000 since 1949; this loss of personnel makes unlikely any rapid increase in economic development. In addition to the loss of skilled workers, technicians, and managers, a very large increase in the defection of doctors, scientists, and teachers has created serious problems.

PART II

NOTES AND COMMENTS

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CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

12 February 1959

By increasing internal controls, the regime succeeded in early 1858 in reducing the number of refugees. The exodus, nevertheless, rose last summer to a high figure, including a large number of interlectuals, forcing the regime to make certain concessions, notably to doctors and small shopkeep—

121,179

The authorities
in Boan estimate that
there is but one doctor per 1,700 persons
in East Germany, compared with one per 750
in West Germany; 1,242 doctors, dentists,
and veterinarians fled
in 1988, an increase
of almost 300 percent
over 1987. It is reported that doctors
from other satellites may be
united in to help staff some
East German institutions. To
alleviate the shortage of teachors, the call has gone out to The authorities

BREAKDOWN OF EAST OFRMAN REPUGEN

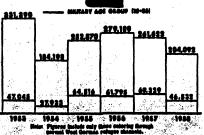
Chivernu.	1000	
	7562	7378
DIDUSTRY & NAMBICBAST	47.554	80.810
TEADS & TRANSPORT	4.476	20,762
AMMERITAD MODERORS	94.466	200,05
HOUSEWINE	1411	\$8,005
AGENTATURE	16,340	9,387
MOUSEHOLD & HEALTH BERVICES	MARO	10,840
ADMINISTRATION & AUGISPONDENCE	LHI	6.494
TOCHREAL PROFESSIONS	iii	6.494
ARTS	-	4.196
MONWORKER	-	0,000
(THEODIE CHARLE (NAME)	66.554	86.500
	-	44,000

young workers and housewives to volunteer for training to re-place some of the elementary-school teachers who fled in 1958.

The flight of personnel has also had a deleterious effect on some sectors of the economy. During the 1949-50 period, more than 123,000 farms

ers and farm workers, 380,000 skilled workers and craftsmen, 32,000 persons in the technical pro-fessions, and erre than 350,000 children have fled. The majority of the refugees are under 48, a

EAST GERMAN REFUGEES TO WEST GERMANY



la Mari Jak high percentage of them of mili-tary age (18-95).

References to shortages of agricultural labor have appeared in numerous reports, and East Eons publications are urging women to work a few hours daily on the farm or in the factory. Almost 10,000 farmers fled last year, largely because of the intensification of pressures on the private peasant.

The loss of some 11,000 engineers in the last five years, including 3,346 in 1656, has also had an adverse effect on the regime's ambitious plans. The chairman of the party economic commission, dismayed at the flight of the intelligentain, expressed anxiety that the loss of technical and scientific personnel would hinder the chemical industry, which is designed to become one of the pillars of the fast German economy.

PART TE