CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY
12 February 1959

[Text obscured due to redaction]

SECRET

PART II
NOTES AND COMMENTS
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By increasing internal controls, the regime succeeded in early 1949 in reducing the number of refugees. The exodus, nevertheless, rose last summer to a high figure, including a large number of intellectuals, forcing the regime to make certain concessions, notably to doctors and small shopkeepers.

The authorities in Bonn estimate that there is but one doctor per 1,750 persons in East Germany, compared with one per 760 in West Germany; 1,842 doctors, dentists, and veterinarians fled in 1949, an increase of almost 300 percent over 1948. It is reported that doctors from other satellite states may be called in to help staff some East German institutions. To alleviate the shortage of teachers, the call has gone out to

**EAST GERMAN REFUGEES TO WEST GERMANY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1948</th>
<th>1949</th>
<th>1950</th>
<th>1951</th>
<th>1952</th>
<th>1953</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>155,159</td>
<td>283,102</td>
<td>281,272</td>
<td>272,302</td>
<td>264,072</td>
<td>266,272</td>
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Young workers and housewives to volunteer for training to replace some of the 8,000 elementary school teachers who fled in 1949.

The flight of personnel has also had a deleterious effect on some sectors of the economy. During the 1949-50 period, more than 150,000 farm workers, 80,000 skilled workers and craftsmen, 25,000 persons in the technical professions, and more than 50,000 children have fled. The majority of the refugees are under 45, a high percentage of them at military age (18-35).

Refusals to shortages of agricultural labor have appeared in numerous reports, and East Zone 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 peasant.

The loss of some 11,000 engineers in the last five years, including 2,540 in 1949, has also had an adverse effect on the regime's ambitious plan. The chairman of the party economic commission, dismayed at the flight of the intelligentsia, 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 East German economy.