

INFORMATION REPORT

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25X1 [REDACTED]

25X1 [REDACTED] report on DDR man power, labor and potential military personnel [REDACTED]

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1. <u>Total Population</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Soviet Zone Germany	7,885,000	9,750,000	17,635,000
Berlin (East)	503,000	676,000	1,179,000
Total	8,388,000	10,426,000	18,814,000

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2. [REDACTED] the population of the Soviet Zone, exclusive of East Berlin, in May 1952 amounted to 17,345,000. The decline in population since 1950 may be ascribed to a higher mortality rate and a steady exodus to the West.

3. Distribution according to Age Groups

Up to 14 years	2,115,000	1,980,000	4,095,000
14 - 65	5,258,000	7,126,000	12,384,000
Over 65	1,015,000	1,320,000	2,335,000
Total	8,388,000	10,426,000	18,814,000

4. Distribution According to Areas

<u>Land</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mecklenburg	22,900 sq.km.	974,000	1,221,000	2,195,000
Brandenburg	27,000 " "	1,126,000	1,492,000	2,618,000
Sachsen-Anhalt	24,700 " "	1,927,000	2,295,000	4,222,000
Sachsen	17,000 " "	2,536,000	3,082,000	5,618,000
Thüringen	15,600 " "	1,322,000	1,660,000	2,982,000
Berlin (East)	400 " "	503,000	676,000	1,179,000
Total	107,600	8,388,000	10,426,000	18,814,000

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5. Distribution according to Size of Municipality (includes East Berlin)

Municipalities under 10,000	9,885,000
Municipalities with 10,000-20,000	1,738,000
Municipalities with 20,000-50,000	2,269,000
Municipalities with 50,000-100,000	1,127,000
Municipalities with over 100,000	3,795,000

6. Man Power

(Registered able-bodied persons between 14 - 65 as of 1 February 1952)

Male	5,195,000
Female	5,455,000

7. Gainfully employed (Exclusive of self-employed)

Male	3,987,000
Female	2,368,000

The Five-Year-Plan foresees a total of 7,100,000 persons employed in the People's Economy for 1955. Of this total, 4,330,000 are to be men and 2,770,000 are to be women.

8. Distribution according to Economic Branches

Branch	February 1952			1955 Plan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Industry	1,525,000	928,000	2,453,000	1,685,000	1,185,000	2,870,000
Building Trade	211,000	143,000	354,000	245,000	180,000	425,000
Agriculture and Forestry	1,106,000	1,018,000	2,124,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	2,300,000
Transportation	431,000	104,000	535,000	450,000	130,000	580,000
Public and Private Employees	714,000	175,000	889,000	750,000	175,000	925,000
Total	3,987,000	2,368,000	6,355,000	4,330,000	2,770,000	7,100,000

9. Distribution according to Industries

Industry	February 1952			1955 Plan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mining (excluding Uranium mining)	127,000	28,000	155,000	202,000	48,000	250,000
Energy	24,000	7,000	31,000	30,000	10,000	40,000
Metallurgy	40,000	8,000	48,000	55,000	12,000	67,000
Machine Construction, Electrical engineering, Precision Engineering	185,000	100,000	285,000	255,000	190,000	440,000
Chemistry	37,000	21,000	58,000	44,000	27,000	71,000
Stones, Earth	16,000	9,000	25,000	20,000	12,000	32,000

10. Polish N.G. Labor Force (late May 1952)

Engineers	2,157
Technicians	40,578
Skilled workers	42,349
Unskilled	39,991
Administrative Personnel	17,965
Total	149,036

11. Distribution of Labor according to Form of Ownership

<u>Form</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
SAG (May 1952)	263,000	47,000	310,000
VGB	817,000	658,000	1,475,000
Privately owned	445,000	223,000	668,000
Total	1,525,000	928,000	2,453,000

12. 1952 Priorities for Labor Allocation

Soviet Orders
 People's Police
 Uranium Mining
 Heavy Machine Construction
 Energy
 Mining
 Ferrous Metals Industries
 Coal Mining
 Vehicle Construction
 Electrical engineering
 Optics (instruments and tools)
 Chemistry

13. Labor Power Shortages and Reserves

As of May 1952, the "official" number of unemployed in the Soviet Zone of Germany, including Berlin, was 271,000. The major portion of these unemployed were women. The number of unemployed is considerably higher, however, since those persons who have been offered work with the People's Police or Vismut A.G. and have refused are not recognized as being unemployed. The contention of L.D.A. authorities that there is a shortage of workers is true only insofar as it pertains to qualified engineers, technicians, specialists and experts. This shortage of qualified and trained personnel has been caused by faulty and insufficient training of young people ready to enter the labor force. The expansion of industrial production capacity has also contributed to the growing shortage. A further reserve is to be found in the million and a half self-employed persons who are not considered to be a part of the "People's Economy". The number of self-employed decreases continuously as repressive economic measures, including expropriation, are instituted against this class.

14. Employment of Women in Industry

The number of women being employed by DDR industry is increasing. It is planned that by 1955 women will constitute 39% of the employed labor force. Women are already performing heavy work in the construction and mining industries. Nurseries and kindergartens are being set up in increasing numbers, especially in and near heavy industry centers, so that mothers with children can be employed.

15. Unproductive Labor

Since 1951, measures have been introduced for the purpose of decreasing the number of unproductive workers, particularly clerical and administrative personnel in unions, parties and communal organizations. The main administration of VGB's (Hauptdirektion der zonalen Vereinigung Volkseigener Betriebe) has been ordered to cut its personnel by 25% by 1 July 1952. A similar cut was ordered for the lower echelons of the D.D. labor federation (FDGB).

16. Labor Conscription

In order to commit the labor reserve of the DDR where most needed, the DDR Interior Ministry decreed early in July that all able-bodied persons may be conscripted for work. Punitive action is to be instituted against those persons refusing to work.

17. Industrial versus Military Requirements

The June 1950 draft of the Five-Year Plan called for 7,600,000 persons to be employed in the "People's Economy" by 1955. The final draft of the Five-Year Plan (November 1951) reduced this figure to 7,100,000. At that time, the planned formation of a national army was already of significant importance. This reduction of 500,000 workers previously scheduled to be employed in industry may indicate a planned source of military personnel. Age groups which are and will be of military age could be diverted from industry to the military. Population figures for 1951 indicate this potential man power pool:

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
14 - 17	435,000	405,000
17 - 20	385,000	370,000
20 - 50	2,800,000	4,200,000
Total	3,620,000	4,975,000

The planned DDR national army, modeled on the Red Army, will depend to a considerable degree on women for rear echelon support and communications duties. DDR girls are already undergoing training in weapons firing and communications. The number of young people of military age will probably increase gradually up to the year 1960; only after 1960 will the drop in the birth rate in the years after 1944 take effect.