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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	East Germany	REPORT	[Redacted]
SUBJECT	Transfer of VEB Geraetewerk Rahnsdorf, Berlin, an Institute for Infrared Research, to the Amt fuer Technik	DATE DISTR.	April 11, 1957
NO. PAGES	1	REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
DATE OF INFO.	[Redacted]	REFERENCES	[Redacted]
PLACE & DATE ACQ.	[Redacted]		

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE

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The VEB Geraetewerk Rahnsdorf, Berlin, was transferred from the Academy of Sciences to the administration of the Amt fuer Technik in December 1956 or January 1957. This move was made in order for the Amt fuer Technik to have more control over the activities of the VEB Geraetewerk Rahnsdorf which are of a military nature. The director of the VEB Geraetewerk Rahnsdorf is Schaüer (fnü), (SED).

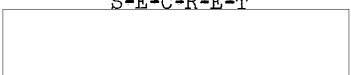
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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

MINISTERIALBLATT

der

Deutschen Demokratischen Republik

1952

Berlin, den 23. August 1952

Nr. 38

Tag	Inhalt	Seite
7. 8. 52	Statut der zentral geleiteten Betriebe der volkseigenen Industrie in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik	137

Statut der zentral geleiteten Betriebe der volkseigenen Industrie in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik.

Vom 7. August 1952

Gemäß § 3 Abs. 1 der Ersten Durchführungsbestimmung vom 7. April 1952 zur Verordnung über Maßnahmen zur Einführung des Prinzips der wirtschaftlichen Rechnungsführung in den Betrieben der volkseigenen Wirtschaft (GBl. S. 287) wird im Einvernehmen mit dem Ministerium des Innern folgendes Statut für die zentral geleiteten Betriebe der volkseigenen Industrie erlassen:

§ 1

Rechtliche Stellung der Betriebe

(1) Die Betriebe der volkseigenen Industrie sind nach § 2 der Verordnung vom 22. Dezember 1950 über die Reorganisation der volkseigenen Industrie (GBl. S. 1233) und nach § 1 Abs. 2 der Verordnung vom 20. März 1952 über Maßnahmen zur Einführung des Prinzips der wirtschaftlichen Rechnungsführung in den Betrieben der volkseigenen Wirtschaft (GBl. S. 225) juristische Personen und Rechtsträger des ihnen übertragenen Volkseigentums.

(2) Die Betriebe der volkseigenen Industrie sind nach § 3 Abs. 3 der Verordnung vom 20. März 1952 entweder einer Hauptverwaltung (Hauptabteilung) des zuständigen Ministeriums oder Staatssekretariats oder einer Verwaltung Volkseigener Betriebe zugeordnet (D-Betriebe und Z-Betriebe).

§ 2

Bezeichnung der Betriebe

(1) Der volkseigene Industriebetrieb hat im Rechtsverkehr den ihm von dem zuständigen Minister oder Staatssekretär verliehenen Namen zu führen. Betriebe, die einer Verwaltung Volkseigener Betriebe zugeordnet sind, haben deren Namen in abgekürzter Form (Verwaltung....) in der Weise hinzuzufügen, daß er unter den Namen des Betriebes zu setzen ist.

(2) Der Name des Betriebes hat stets mit der Kurzbezeichnung VEB zu beginnen, die Bestandteil des Namens ist.

§ 3

Sitz der Betriebe

(1) Sitz des Betriebes ist grundsätzlich der Ort des Schwerpunktes seiner wirtschaftlichen Tätigkeit. Als solcher gilt der Ort der Leitung des Betriebes.

(2) Der Sitz des Betriebes wird im Zweifelsfalle von dem zuständigen Minister oder Staatssekretär bestimmt.

§ 4

Leitung der Betriebe

(1) Die Leitung der Betriebe erfolgt nach dem Prinzip der persönlichen Verantwortung und nach dem Grundsatz der Einzeleleitung bei aktiver Mitwirkung aller im Betriebe Beschäftigten an der Entwicklung ihres Betriebes.

(2) Der Betrieb wird durch den Werkdirektor oder Werkleiter geleitet. Dieser handelt im Namen des Betriebes auf der Grundlage der demokratischen Gesetzmäßigkeit. Er haftet dem Betriebe für die ihm durch schuldhaftige Verletzung seiner Pflichten zugefügten Schäden.

(3) Der umfassende Entscheidungsbefugnis des Werkdirektors oder Werkleiters steht seine Verantwortung für den gesamten Betrieb gegenüber. Der Werkdirektor oder Werkleiter ist bei seinen Entscheidungen an den Plan des Betriebes und an die Weisungen der dem Betriebe übergeordneten Verwaltungsstellen gebunden.

(4) Dem Werkdirektor oder Werkleiter unterstehen, soweit im Strukturplan vorgesehen, als nächste leitende Mitarbeiter

- a) der Technische Direktor oder Technische Leiter,
- b) der Kaufmännische Direktor oder Kaufmännische Leiter,
- c) der Kulturdirektor,
- d) der Arbeitsdirektor,
- e) der Hauptbuchhalter,
- f) der Personalleiter.

Der Werkdirektor oder Werkleiter bestimmt, wer von den unter Buchstaben a bis d genannten Personen ihn vertritt.

(5) Alle mit Leitungsaufgaben im Betriebe betrauten Mitarbeiter sind in ihrem Aufgabenbereich weisungsbefugt und persönlich verantwortlich. Sie

haften daher entsprechend ihrer Verantwortung dem Betriebe für die ihm durch schuldhaftes Verletzung ihrer Pflichten zugefügten Schäden.

§ 5

Vertretung der Betriebe im Rechtsverkehr

(1) Der Betrieb wird gerichtlich und außergerichtlich durch den Werkdirektor oder Werkleiter oder durch seine Stellvertreter und die hierzu Bevollmächtigten vertreten.

(2) Der Werkdirektor oder Werkleiter hat das Alleinvertretungsrecht für den Betrieb und ist zur Einzelzeichnung rechtsverbindlicher Erklärungen befugt.

(3) Stellvertreter des Werkdirektors oder Werkleiters im Rechtsverkehr sind:

- a) der Technische Direktor oder Technische Leiter,
- b) der Kaufmännische Direktor oder Kaufmännische Leiter,
- c) der Kulturdirektor,
- d) der Arbeitsdirektor,

soweit die unter Buchstaben c und d genannten Funktionen in dem für den Betrieb geltenden Strukturplan vorgesehen sind.

(4) Jeder Stellvertreter des Werkdirektors oder Werkleiters ist berechtigt, gemeinsam mit einem anderen Stellvertreter oder mit einem entsprechend Bevollmächtigten den Betrieb zu vertreten und mit diesem gemeinsam rechtsverbindliche Erklärungen zu zeichnen.

(5) Im Rahmen der ihnen erteilten Vollmachten können auch sonstige leitende Mitarbeiter und andere Personen den Betrieb vertreten. Solche Vollmachten dürfen nur von dem Werkdirektor oder Werkleiter oder von seinen Stellvertretern erteilt werden.

(6) Verfügungen über Zahlungsmittel bedürfen nach den hierfür geltenden Bestimmungen in jedem Falle der Gegenzeichnung durch den Hauptbuchhalter oder seinen Stellvertreter.

(7) Jeder Unterschrift ist die Funktion des Zeichnenden hinzuzufügen. Sonstige Zusätze entfallen.

(8) Die in Absätzen 2 und 3 genannten Personen sind nach den Vorschriften der Vierten Durchführungsbestimmung vom 7. April 1952 zur Verordnung über Maßnahmen zur Einführung des Prinzips der wirtschaftlichen Rechnungsführung in den Betrieben der volkseigenen Wirtschaft (GBl. S. 290) in das Register der volkseigenen Wirtschaft einzu-tragen.

§ 6

Struktur der Betriebe

Für die Struktur der Betriebe sind die von dem zuständigen Ministerium oder Staatssekretariat aufgestellten Rahmenstrukturpläne maßgebend.

§ 7

Aufgaben der Betriebe

(1) Die volkseigenen Industriebetriebe bilden den wichtigsten Teil der ökonomischen Grundlage der

gesellschaftlichen Ordnung in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik und haben daher die entscheidende Aufgabe, diese ökonomische Grundlage weiter zu festigen und dadurch bei dem planmäßigen Aufbau des Sozialismus in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik maßgeblich mitzuwirken.

(2) Die volkseigenen Industriebetriebe haben durch ihre Tätigkeit die gesellschaftliche Produktion planmäßig nach Menge, Sorte und Güte zu steigern, um dadurch zur Mehrung des Volkseigentums und zur ständigen Verbesserung der Lebenslage der Bevölkerung beizutragen.

(3) Die volkseigenen Industriebetriebe planen und wirtschaften selbständig und rechnen in eigener Verantwortung ab. Sie stellen ihren Plan auf der Grundlage des gesetzlich festgelegten Volkswirtschaftsplanes auf und arbeiten nach dem Prinzip der wirtschaftlichen Rechnungsführung.

§ 8

Geltungsbereich des Statuts

Dieses Statut gilt für die volkseigenen Industriebetriebe, die den nachstehend aufgeführten Ministerien und Staatssekretariaten unterstellt sind:

Ministerium für Hüttenwesen und Erzbergbau,
Ministerium für Maschinenbau,
Ministerium für Leichtindustrie,
Staatssekretariat für Kohle und Energie,
Staatssekretariat Chemie, Steine und Erden,
Staatssekretariat für Nahrungs- und Genußmittel-industrie,
Ministerium für Aufbau, Staatssekretariat für Bauwirtschaft.

§ 9

Änderung und Aufhebung des Statuts

Änderungen dieses Statuts und seine Aufhebung bedürfen des Einverständnisses sämtlicher in § 3 genannten Ministerien und Staatssekretariate sowie des Ministeriums des Innern.

§ 10

Inkrafttreten des Statuts

Dieses Statut tritt mit seiner Verkündung in Kraft.

Berlin, den 7. August 1952

Ministerium für Hütten-
wesen und Erzbergbau

Selbmann
Minister

Ministerium
für Leichtindustrie
Dr. Feldmann
Minister

Staatssekretariat Chemie,
Steine und Erden
van Rickelen
Staatssekretär

Ministerium für Aufbau
Staatssekretariat
für Bauwirtschaft
Mayer
Staatssekretär

Ministerium
für Maschinenbau
Ziller
Minister

Staatssekretariat
für Kohle und Energie
Fritsch
Staatssekretär

Staatssekretariat
für Nahrungs-
und Genußmittelindustrie
Albrecht
Staatssekretär

Ministerium des Innern

I. V.: Warnke
Staatssekretär

MINISTERIALBLATT

der

Deutschen Demokratischen Republik

1952

Berlin, den 23. Juli 1952

Nr. 32

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Verordnung über die Bildung von Kollegien.

Vom 17. Juli 1952

In den Ministerien und Staatssekretariaten ist die Durchführung der ihnen gestellten Aufgaben durch die kollektive Arbeit der leitenden Staatsfunktionäre zu verbessern. Hierzu wird folgendes verordnet:

§ 1

In den Ministerien und Staatssekretariaten sind Kollegien zu bilden.

§ 2

(1) Das Kollegium ist ein beratendes Organ beim Minister oder Staatssekretär, der für die Leitung des Ministeriums oder Staatssekretariats die persönliche Verantwortung trägt. Es berät ihn in allen wichtigen Fragen, insbesondere über:

- die Durchführung gesetzlicher Bestimmungen und der Beschlüsse des Ministerrates,
- die Durchführung des Volkswirtschaftsplanes, Entwicklungs- und Perspektivpläne,
- die Einführung von Neuerermethoden, Struktur- und Arbeitsverteilung sowie die Verbesserung der Verwaltungsarbeit der eigenen und nachgeordneten Dienststellen.

(2) Das Kollegium nimmt Berichte und Vorschläge seiner Mitglieder sowie der Leiter und Mitarbeiter der Betriebe und Einrichtungen, die zum Geschäftsbereich gehören, entgegen. Es beschließt über zu erreifende Maßnahmen.

(3) Die Beschlüsse des Kollegiums werden durch Anweisungen des Ministers oder Staatssekretärs verwirklicht.

§ 3

(1) Das Kollegium setzt sich zusammen aus: dem Minister oder Staatssekretär als Vorsitzenden, den Staatssekretären, den Leitern der wichtigsten Hauptverwaltungen, Hauptabteilungen und zentralen Abteilungen, besonders qualifizierten Mitarbeitern und in Einzelfällen hervorragenden Wissenschaftlern und Technikern.

(2) Die Zahl der Mitglieder des Kollegiums soll 7 bis 9 Personen nicht überschreiten. Jedes Mitglied ist auf Vorschlag des Ministers oder Staatssekretärs persönlich durch den Ministerpräsidenten zu bestätigen.

(3) Zur Beratung bestimmter Fragen kann der Minister oder Staatssekretär Mitarbeiter des Ministeriums oder Staatssekretariats und in Einzelfällen die Vorsitzenden der Zentralvorstände der Industriegewerkschaften und Gewerkschaften, Direktoren der Betriebe, Mitarbeiter der Verwaltungen Volkseigener Betriebe oder hervorragende Wissenschaftler und Praktiker hinzuziehen.

§ 4

Das Kollegium arbeitet nach einem Plan. Dieser wird auf der Grundlage von Vorschlägen seiner Mitglieder unter Berücksichtigung des Arbeitsplanes des Ministerrates aufgestellt und ist vom Minister oder Staatssekretär zu bestätigen.

§ 5

(1) Die Sitzungen des Kollegiums finden einmal wöchentlich an einem festgelegten Tag und bei besonderem Anlaß auf Anweisung des Ministers oder Staatssekretärs statt.

(2) Die Vorbereitung des Materials für die Sitzung wird von den Mitgliedern des Kollegiums oder von den entsprechenden verantwortlichen Mitarbeitern

Die Ausgabe Nr. 31 vom 21. Juli 1952 enthielt als Beilage die
Zeitliche Inhaltsübersicht zum Ministerialblatt
der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, Jahrgang 1952 — I. Halbjahr.

des Ministeriums oder Staatssekretariates durchgeführt. Das Material muß dem Minister oder Staatssekretär spätestens 3 Tage vor der Sitzung vorliegen.

(3) Über jede Sitzung ist ein Protokoll anzufertigen.

§ 6

(1) In den Sitzungen muß der Minister oder Staatssekretär zu den zu besprechenden Fragen die Meinung jedes Mitgliedes des Kollegiums hören. Über wichtige Fragen ist abzustimmen.

(2) Bei Meinungsverschiedenheiten mit dem Kollegium ist der Minister oder Staatssekretär verpflichtet, den Ministerrat hiervon in Kenntnis zu setzen. Die Mitglieder des Kollegiums können im Falle eines Nichteinverständnisses mit der Anweisung des Ministers oder Staatssekretärs ihrerseits den Ministerrat hiervon in Kenntnis setzen, ohne daß die Verwirklichung der vom Minister oder Staatssekretär angeordneten Maßnahmen auszu-
setzen ist.

§ 7

Diese Verordnung tritt mit ihrer Verkündung in Kraft.

Berlin, den 17. Juli 1952

**Die Regierung
der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik**

Der Ministerpräsident
Grotewohl

Bekanntmachung der Prüfungsordnung für Filmvorführer.

Vom 16. Juli 1952

Auf Grund des § 49 Abs. 1 der Verordnung vom 25. Oktober 1951 zum Schutze der Arbeitskraft (GBL S. 957) wird folgende Prüfungsordnung bekanntgegeben:

Prüfungsausschuß

§ 1

(1) Für die Prüfung von Filmvorführern ist bei den Landesarbeitsschutzinspektionen ein Prüfungsausschuß zu bilden.

(2) Für den Prüfungsausschuß haben nachstehende Verwaltungen und Organisationen je einen Beauftragten zu benennen:

- a) die Landesarbeitsschutzinspektion,
- b) das volkseigene Filmwesen,
- c) die Landesbehörde der Volkspolizei, Abteilung Feuerwehr,
- d) Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (FDGB), Gewerkschaft Kunst.

(3) Mindestens 2 Mitglieder der Kommission müssen Inhaber eines Vorführscheines sein.

(4) Den Vorsitz in der Kommission führt der Vertreter der Landesarbeitsschutzinspektion oder sein Stellvertreter.

Voraussetzungen für die Zulassung zu der Prüfung

§ 2

Zur Prüfung wird nur zugelassen, wer die vorgeschriebene Ausbildung nachweist oder die Voraussetzungen des § 3 Abs. 6 erfüllt.

§ 3

(1) Der Antrag auf Zulassung zur Ausbildung als Filmvorführer ist bei der Landesarbeitsschutzinspektion (Filmvorführer-Prüfungsausschuß) zu stellen.

(2) Antragsberechtigt sind Männer und Frauen, die das 18. Lebensjahr vollendet haben und eine entsprechende Eignung nachweisen. Die Beurteilung der Eignung obliegt dem Prüfungsausschuß oder den hierzu ermächtigten Kommissionsmitgliedern.

(3) Die Ausbildung hat für die Zeit von mindestens 6 Monaten täglich während der ganzen Dauer zweier Vorstellungen an Bildwérfern (Type A) in einem Filmtheater und 14 Tage an einer Kofferapparatur (Type C) unter Leitung eines Filmvorführers zu erfolgen.

(4) Die Prüfungskommission für Filmvorführer der Länder bestimmt die zur Ausbildung berechtigten Filmtheater und Vorführer. Erfolgt die Ausbildung in einem anerkannten Lehrgang, dann sind mindestens 2 Monate zusätzliche Unterweisung in einem öffentlichen Filmtheater nachzuweisen.

(5) Die Lehrgänge erhalten ihre Anerkennung durch das Ministerium für Arbeit, Hauptabteilung Arbeitsschutz, bei der Regierung der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik.

(6) Die Ausbildung kann entfallen, wenn der Prüfling eine sechsmonatige Tätigkeit an den in Abs. 3 genannten Apparaten nachweist.

Anmeldung zur Prüfung

§ 4

(1) Die Anmeldung zur Prüfung hat schriftlich bei der Landesarbeitsschutzinspektion zu erfolgen. Sie muß spätestens 3 Monate nach Beendigung der Ausbildung vorgenommen werden.

(2) Der Anmeldung sind beizufügen:

- a) ein kurzer, eigenhändig geschriebener Lebenslauf,
- b) ein Zeugnis des Arztes über die gesundheitliche Eignung zur Ausübung des Berufes, wobei die Sonderanforderungen für eine betriebssichere Bedienung der Apparate erfüllt sein müssen,
- c) ein polizeiliches Führungszeugnis,
- d) der Nachweis der Ausbildung nach § 3 Absätze 3 bis 6,
- e) eine Erklärung, ob es sich um eine Wiederholungsprüfung handelt,
- f) der Nachweis über die Entrichtung der Prüfungsgebühr nach § 8,
- g) 2 unaufgezogene Paßbilder.

Gegenstand der Prüfung

§ 5

Die Prüfung erstreckt sich auf den Nachweis der allgemeinen Kenntnis:

- a) der elektrischen Anlagen in Filmtheatern nach Bau und Wirkungsweise,
der wichtigsten Schaltungen sowie der Behandlung und Bedienung der vorkommenden elektrischen Maschinen und Geräte,

der Sicherheit im Auffinden von Fehlern zur Beseitigung von Betriebsstörungen in der elektrischen Anlage,

der Kenntnis grundsätzlicher Fragen der Lichttechnik und Optik,

- b) des Baues und der Bedienung der gebräuchlichsten Bildwerfer und der Funktion der Einzelteile sowie der wichtigsten Tonfilmgeräte einschl. der Tonfilmkoffergehäuse,
- c) der wichtigsten Sicherheitspolizei-, Brandschutz-, Betriebs- und Arbeitsschutzvorschriften für Filmvorführungen aller Art, des völligen Vertrautseins mit den Eigenschaften des Films und seiner Behandlung sowie aller bei Bränden in Filmtheatern und bei sonstigen Filmvorführungen erforderlichen Maßnahmen,
- d) von Organisationsfragen, soweit sie die Organisation des Filmwesens, der Filmproduktion und des Verleihs sowie die Gewerkschaftsorganisation betreffen,
- e) gesellschafts- und kulturpolitischer Fragen, insbesondere der gesellschaftlichen und kulturpolitischen Bedeutung des Films.

Ergebnis der Prüfung

§ 6

(1) Die Prüfung gilt als bestanden, wenn der Prüfling auf allen in § 5 angegebenen Gebieten ausreichende Kenntnisse und Fähigkeiten nachweist.

(2) Über den Ablauf der Prüfung und ihr Ergebnis ist eine Niederschrift aufzunehmen.

(3) Nach bestandener Prüfung erteilt die Landesarbeitsschutzinspektion das Befähigungszeugnis (Vorführschein).

Wiederholung der Prüfung

§ 7

(1) Wird die Prüfung nicht bestanden, so kann nach ausreichender Ergänzung der Ausbildung (§ 3 Absätze 3 bis 6) nach frühestens einem Vierteljahr

die Prüfung erneut beantragt werden. Umfang und Zeitdauer der ergänzenden Ausbildung bestimmt die Prüfungskommission für Filmvorführer.

(2) Nach zweimaligem Nichtbestehen der Prüfung ist eine erneute Zulassung nicht mehr möglich.

Gebühren

§ 8

Für die Prüfung wird eine Gebühr von 10,— DM erhoben. Bei Wiederholung der Prüfung ist die Gebühr voll, bei Nachprüfungen die Hälfte der Prüfungsgebühr zu entrichten. Für Zweitausfertigungen von Zeugnissen wird eine Gebühr von 1,— DM erhoben.

Inkrafttreten

§ 9

Diese Prüfungsordnung tritt mit ihrer Verkündung in Kraft.

Berlin, den 16. Juli 1952

Ministerium für Arbeit

I. V.: Malter
Staatssekretär

Bekanntmachung der Bestätigung der Satzung des Börsenvereins der Deutschen Buchhändler.

Vom 21. Juli 1952

Die vom Vorstand und Hauptausschuß des Börsenvereins der Deutschen Buchhändler zu Leipzig durch Beschluß vom 16. Juni 1952 angenommene Satzung (veröffentlicht im Börsenblatt Nr. 31/52) wird hiermit bestätigt.

Berlin, den 21. Juli 1952

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Apelt

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5. und 6. Ausgabe

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MINISTERIALBLATT

RETURN der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik

1952 Berlin, den 22. August 1952 Nr. 37

SK 1
10/2

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Statut der volkseigenen Einzelhandelsbetriebe HO-Lebensmittel.

Vom 11. August 1952

Auf Grund des § 3 Abs. 1 der Ersten Durchführungsbestimmung vom 7. April 1952 zur Verordnung über Maßnahmen zur Einführung des Prinzips der wirtschaftlichen Rechnungsführung in den Betrieben der volkseigenen Wirtschaft (GBl. S. 287) wird im Einvernehmen mit dem Ministerium des Innern das folgende Statut erlassen:

§ 1

(1) Der volkseigene Einzelhandelsbetrieb

HO-Lebensmittel Kreis

ist ein Betrieb im Sinne des § 1 der Verordnung vom 20. März 1952 über Maßnahmen zur Einführung des Prinzips der wirtschaftlichen Rechnungsführung in den Betrieben der volkseigenen Wirtschaft (GBl. S. 225). Er umfaßt die Verwaltung, die Läger, Vertriebsstätten aller Art und sonstige Einrichtungen.

(2) Der volkseigene Einzelhandelsbetrieb HO-Lebensmittel, im folgenden Betrieb genannt, führt die Bezeichnung

HO-Lebensmittel Kreis

und hat seinen Sitz in

§ 2

(1) Der Betrieb versorgt die Bevölkerung mit Nahrungs- und Genußmitteln aller Art zu den staatlich genehmigten Preisen.

(2) Er ist berechtigt, alle zur Erfüllung dieser Aufgaben erforderlichen Rechtshandlungen und Rechtsgeschäfte vorzunehmen, insbesondere Grundstücke und einschlägige Betriebe als Rechtsträger zu verwalten oder im Rahmen eines Überlassungsvertrages zu nutzen, zu kaufen oder zu mieten, im Rahmen seines bestätigten Planes weitere Verkaufsstellen zum Ausbau seines Handelsnetzes zu errichten und fremde Handelsbetriebe auf der Grundlage von Provisionsverträgen in seine Handelstätigkeit einzubeziehen.

§ 3

(1) Die Leitung des Betriebes erfolgt nach dem Grundsatz der Einzeleleitung und Einzelverantwortung

des Direktors bei aktiver Mitwirkung der Werk tätigen des Betriebes.

(2) Der Betrieb wird durch den Direktor geleitet. Dieser ist für die Arbeit im Betrieb verantwortlich und hat ein entsprechendes Weisungsrecht. Er ist bei seinen Entscheidungen an den Betriebsplan und an die Weisungen der dem Betrieb übergeordneten Verwaltung gebunden. Der Direktor haftet dem Betrieb für die ihm durch schuldhaftes Verletzung seiner Pflichten zugefügten Schäden.

(3) Der Direktor ist berechtigt, andere Mitarbeiter mit der Durchführung einzelner Aufgaben oder im Falle seiner Verhinderung mit der Leitung des Betriebes zu beauftragen. Im Rahmen ihres Auftrages sind die Mitarbeiter weisungsberechtigt und verantwortlich und haften für die dem Betrieb durch schuldhaftes Verletzung ihrer Pflichten zugefügten Schäden.

§ 4

(1) Der Direktor vertritt den Betrieb gerichtlich und außergerichtlich. Er ist zur Einzelzeichnung rechtsverbindlicher Erklärungen befugt. Der Direktor ist in das Register der volkseigenen Wirtschaft einzutragen.

(2) Der Direktor ist berechtigt, Mitarbeiter zur Vertretung des Betriebes zu bevollmächtigen und entsprechende General- oder Spezialvollmachten zu erteilen. - Bevollmächtigte können rechtswirksame Erklärungen nur gemeinsam mit einem zweiten Zeichnungsberechtigten abgeben.

(3) Verfügungen über Zahlungsmittel bedürfen entsprechend den gesetzlichen Bestimmungen der Gegenzeichnung des Haupt- bzw. Oberbuchhalters.

§ 5

Der Direktor wird durch den Leiter der übergeordneten Verwaltung bestellt und abberufen.

§ 6

Der Geschäftsablauf und die Geschäftsverteilung sind durch eine Geschäftsordnung zu regeln, die durch die übergeordnete Verwaltung zu erlassen ist.

Die Geschäftsordnung sowie evtl. spätere Änderungen bedürfen der Bestätigung des Ministeriums für Handel und Versorgung.

Berlin, den 11. August 1952

Ministerium für Handel und Versorgung

I. V.: Baende
Staatssekretär

§ 7

Änderungen dieses Statuts erfolgen durch das Ministerium für Handel und Versorgung im Einvernehmen mit dem Ministerium des Innern.

§ 8

Dieses Statut tritt mit seiner Verkündung in Kraft.

**Statut
der volkseigenen Einzelhandelsbetriebe
HO-Industriewaren.**

Vom 11. August 1952

Auf Grund des § 3 Abs. 1 der Ersten Durchführungsbestimmung vom 7. April 1952 zur Verordnung über Maßnahmen zur Einführung des Prinzips der wirtschaftlichen Rechnungsführung in den Betrieben der volkseigenen Wirtschaft (GBl. S. 287) wird im Einvernehmen mit dem Ministerium des Innern das folgende Statut erlassen:

§ 1

(1) Der volkseigene Einzelhandelsbetrieb

HO-Industriewaren Kreis
ist ein Betrieb im Sinne des § 1 der Verordnung vom 20. März 1952 über Maßnahmen zur Einführung des Prinzips der wirtschaftlichen Rechnungsführung in den Betrieben der volkseigenen Wirtschaft (GBl. S. 225). Er umfaßt die Verwaltung, die Lager, Vertriebsstätten aller Art und sonstige Einrichtungen.

(2) Der volkseigene Einzelhandelsbetrieb HO-Industriewaren, im folgenden Betrieb genannt, führt die Bezeichnung

HO-Industriewaren Kreis
und hat seinen Sitz in

§ 2

(1) Der Betrieb versorgt die Bevölkerung mit gewerblichen Gebrauchsgütern aller Art zu den staatlich genehmigten Preisen.

(2) Er ist berechtigt, alle zur Erfüllung dieser Aufgaben erforderlichen Rechtshandlungen und Rechtsgeschäfte vorzunehmen, insbesondere Grundstücke und einschlägige Betriebe als Rechtsträger zu verwalten oder im Rahmen eines Überlassungsvertrages zu nutzen, zu kaufen oder zu mieten, im Rahmen seines bestätigten Planes weitere Verkaufsstellen zum Ausbau seines Handelsnetzes zu errichten und fremde Handelsbetriebe auf der Grundlage von Provisionsverträgen in seine Handelstätigkeit einzubeziehen.

§ 3

(1) Die Leitung des Betriebes erfolgt nach dem Grundsatz der Einzelleitung und Einzelverantwortung des Direktors bei aktiver Mitwirkung der Werk tätigen des Betriebes.

(2) Der Betrieb wird durch den Direktor geleitet. Dieser ist für die Arbeit im Betrieb verantwortlich und hat ein entsprechendes Weisungsrecht. Er ist bei seinen Entscheidungen an den Betriebsplan und an die Weisungen der dem Betrieb übergeordneten Verwaltung gebunden. Der Direktor haftet dem

Berlin, den 11. August 1952

Ministerium für Handel und Versorgung

I. V.: Baender
Staatssekretär

Betrieb für die ihm durch schuldhafte Verletzung seiner Pflichten zugefügten Schäden.

(3) Der Direktor ist berechtigt, andere Mitarbeiter mit der Durchführung einzelner Aufgaben oder im Falle seiner Verhinderung mit der Leitung des Betriebes zu beauftragen. Im Rahmen ihres Auftrages sind die Mitarbeiter weisungsberechtigt und verantwortlich und haften für die dem Betrieb durch schuldhafte Verletzung ihrer Pflichten zugefügten Schäden.

§ 4

(1) Der Direktor vertritt den Betrieb gerichtlich und außergerichtlich. Er ist zur Einzelzeichnung rechtsverbindlicher Erklärungen befugt. Der Direktor ist in das Register der volkseigenen Wirtschaft einzutragen.

(2) Der Direktor ist berechtigt, Mitarbeiter zur Vertretung des Betriebes zu bevollmächtigen und entsprechende General- oder Spezialvollmachten zu erteilen. Bevollmächtigte können rechtswirksame Erklärungen nur gemeinsam mit einem zweiten Zeichnungsberechtigten abgeben.

(3) Verfügungen über Zahlungsmittel bedürfen entsprechend den gesetzlichen Bestimmungen der Gegenzeichnung des Haupt- bzw. Oberbuchhalters.

§ 5

Der Direktor wird durch den Leiter der übergeordneten Verwaltung bestellt und abberufen.

§ 6

Der Geschäftsablauf und die Geschäftsverteilung sind durch eine Geschäftsordnung zu regeln, die durch die übergeordnete Verwaltung zu erlassen ist.

Die Geschäftsordnung sowie evtl. spätere Änderungen bedürfen der Bestätigung des Ministeriums für Handel und Versorgung.

§ 7

Änderungen dieses Statuts erfolgen durch das Ministerium für Handel und Versorgung im Einvernehmen mit dem Ministerium des Innern.

§ 8

Dieses Statut tritt mit seiner Verkündung in Kraft.

**Statut
der volkseigenen Einzelhandelsbetriebe
HO-Warenhäuser.**

Vom 11. August 1952

Auf Grund des § 3 Abs. 1 der Ersten Durchführungsbestimmung vom 7. April 1952 zur Verordnung über Maßnahmen zur Einführung des Prinzips der wirtschaftlichen Rechnungsführung in den Betrieben der volkseigenen Wirtschaft (GBl. S. 287) wird im Einvernehmen mit dem Ministerium des Innern das folgende Statut erlassen:

§ 1

(1) Der volkseigene Einzelhandelsbetrieb
HO-Warenhaus

(Ort)

ist ein Betrieb im Sinne des § 1 der Verordnung vom 20. März 1952 über Maßnahmen zur Einführung des Prinzips der wirtschaftlichen Rechnungsführung in den Betrieben der volkseigenen Wirtschaft (GBl. S. 225). Er umfaßt die Verwaltung, die Läger, Vertriebsstätten aller Art und sonstige Einrichtungen.

(2) Der volkseigene Einzelhandelsbetrieb HO-Warenhaus, im folgenden Betrieb genannt, führt die Bezeichnung

HO-Warenhaus

(Ort)

und hat seinen Sitz in

§ 2

(1) Der Betrieb versorgt die Bevölkerung mit Bedarfsgütern aller Art zu den staatlich genehmigten Preisen.

(2) Er ist berechtigt, alle zur Erfüllung dieser Aufgaben erforderlichen Rechtshandlungen und Rechtsgeschäfte vorzunehmen, insbesondere Grundstücke und einschlägige Betriebe als Rechtsträger zu verwalten oder im Rahmen eines Überlassungsvertrages zu nutzen, zu kaufen oder zu mieten und im Rahmen seines bestätigten Planes weitere Warenhäuser zum Ausbau seines Handelsnetzes zu errichten.

§ 3

(1) Die Leitung des Betriebes erfolgt nach dem Grundsatz der Einzeleleitung und Einzelverantwortung des Direktors bei aktiver Mitwirkung der Werk tätigen des Betriebes.

(2) Der Betrieb wird durch den Direktor geleitet. Dieser ist für die Arbeit im Betrieb verantwortlich und hat ein entsprechendes Weisungsrecht. Er ist bei seinen Entscheidungen an den Betriebsplan und an die Weisungen der dem Betrieb übergeordneten Verwaltung gebunden. Der Direktor haftet dem Betrieb für die ihm durch schuldhafte Verletzung seiner Pflichten zugefügten Schäden.

Berlin, den 11. August 1952

Ministerium für Handel und Versorgung

I. V.: Baender
Staatssekretär

**Statut
der volkseigenen Einzelhandelsbetriebe
HO-Gaststätten.**

Vom 11. August 1952

Auf Grund des § 3 Abs. 1 der Ersten Durchführungsbestimmung vom 7. April 1952 zur Verordnung über Maßnahmen zur Einführung des Prinzips der wirtschaftlichen Rechnungsführung in den Betrieben der volkseigenen Wirtschaft (GBl. S. 287) wird im Einvernehmen mit dem Ministerium des Innern das folgende Statut erlassen:

§ 1

(1) Der volkseigene Einzelhandelsbetrieb
HO-Gaststätten

(Ort)

(3) Der Direktor ist berechtigt, andere Mitarbeiter mit der Durchführung einzelner Aufgaben oder im Falle seiner Verhinderung mit der Leitung des Betriebes zu beauftragen. Im Rahmen ihres Auftrages sind die Mitarbeiter weisungsberechtigt und verantwortlich und haften für die dem Betrieb durch schuldhafte Verletzung ihrer Pflichten zugefügten Schäden.

§ 4

(1) Der Direktor vertritt den Betrieb gerichtlich und außergerichtlich. Er ist zur Einzelzeichnung rechtsverbindlicher Erklärungen befugt. Der Direktor ist in das Register der volkseigenen Wirtschaft einzutragen.

(2) Der Direktor ist berechtigt, Mitarbeiter zur Vertretung des Betriebes zu bevollmächtigen und entsprechende General- oder Spezialvollmachten zu erteilen. Bevollmächtigte können rechtswirksame Erklärungen nur gemeinsam mit einem zweiten Zeichnungsberechtigten abgeben.

(3) Verfügungen über Zahlungsmittel bedürfen entsprechend den gesetzlichen Bestimmungen der Gegenzeichnung des Haupt- bzw. Oberbuchhalters.

§ 5

Der Direktor wird durch den Leiter der übergeordneten Verwaltung bestellt und abberufen.

§ 6

Der Geschäftsablauf und die Geschäftsverteilung sind durch eine Geschäftsordnung zu regeln, die durch die übergeordnete Verwaltung zu erlassen ist.

Die Geschäftsordnung sowie evtl. spätere Änderungen bedürfen der Bestätigung des Ministeriums für Handel und Versorgung.

§ 7

Änderungen dieses Statuts erfolgen durch das Ministerium für Handel und Versorgung im Einvernehmen mit dem Ministerium des Innern.

§ 8

Dieses Statut tritt mit seiner Verkündung in Kraft.

ist ein Betrieb im Sinne des § 1 der Verordnung vom 20. März 1952 über Maßnahmen zur Einführung des Prinzips der wirtschaftlichen Rechnungsführung in den Betrieben der volkseigenen Wirtschaft

schaft (GBl. S. 225). Er umfaßt die Verwaltung, die Läger, Betriebsstätten aller Art und sonstige Einrichtungen.

(2) Der volkseigene Einzelhandelsbetrieb HO-Gaststätten, im folgenden Betrieb genannt, führt die Bezeichnung

HO-Gaststätten
(Ort)

und hat seinen Sitz in

§ 2

(1) Der Betrieb führt das Gaststätten- und Beherbergungsgewerbe am Ort und im Umkreis seines Sitzes zur Versorgung der Bevölkerung auf gastronomischem Gebiete durch.

(2) Er ist berechtigt, alle zur Erfüllung dieser Aufgaben erforderlichen Rechtshandlungen und Rechtsgeschäfte vorzunehmen, insbesondere Grundstücke und einschlägige Betriebe als Rechtsträger zu verwalten oder im Rahmen eines Überlassungsvertrages zu nutzen, zu kaufen oder zu mieten, im Rahmen seines bestätigten Planes weitere Gaststätten- und Beherbergungsbetriebe zu errichten und fremde gastronomische Unternehmen auf der Grundlage von Provisionsverträgen in seine gastronomische Tätigkeit einzubeziehen.

§ 3

(1) Die Leitung des Betriebes erfolgt nach dem Grundsatz der Einzelleitung und Einzelverantwortung des Direktors bei aktiver Mitwirkung der Werk tätigen des Betriebes.

(2) Der Betrieb wird durch den Direktor geleitet. Dieser ist für die Arbeit im Betrieb verantwortlich und hat ein entsprechendes Weisungsrecht. Er ist bei seinen Entscheidungen an den Betriebsplan und an die Weisungen der dem Betrieb übergeordneten Verwaltung gebunden. Der Direktor haftet dem Betrieb für die ihm durch schuldhaftige Verletzung seiner Pflichten zugefügten Schäden.

(3) Der Direktor ist berechtigt, andere Mitarbeiter mit der Durchführung einzelner Aufgaben oder im

Berlin, den 11. August 1952

Ministerium für Handel und Versorgung

I. V.: Baender
Staatssekretär

Statut
der volkseigenen Einzelhandelsbetriebe
HO-Wismut.

Vom 11. August 1952

Auf Grund des § 3 Abs. 1 der Ersten Durchführungsbestimmung vom 7. April 1952 zur Verordnung über Maßnahmen zur Einführung des Prinzips der wirtschaftlichen Rechnungsführung in den Betrieben der volkseigenen Wirtschaft (GBl. S. 287) wird im Einvernehmen mit dem Ministerium des Innern das folgende Statut erlassen:

§ 1

(1) Der volkseigene Einzelhandelsbetrieb
HO-Wismut

(Ort)

ist ein Betrieb im Sinne des § 1 der Verordnung vom 20. März 1952 über Maßnahmen zur Einführung des Prinzips der wirtschaftlichen Rechnungsführung in den Betrieben der volkseigenen Wirtschaft (GBl. S. 225). Er umfaßt die Verwaltung, die Läger, Betriebsstätten aller Art und sonstige Einrichtungen.

Falle seiner Verhinderung mit der Leitung des Betriebes zu beauftragen. Im Rahmen ihres Auftrages sind die Mitarbeiter weisungsberechtigt und verantwortlich und haften für die dem Betrieb durch schuldhaftige Verletzung ihrer Pflichten zugefügten Schäden.

§ 4

(1) Der Direktor vertritt den Betrieb gerichtlich und außergerichtlich. Er ist zur Einzelzeichnung rechtsverbindlicher Erklärungen befugt. Der Direktor ist in das Register der volkseigenen Wirtschaft einzutragen.

(2) Der Direktor ist berechtigt, Mitarbeiter zur Vertretung des Betriebes zu bevollmächtigen und entsprechende General- oder Spezialvollmachten zu erteilen. Bevollmächtigte können rechtswirksame Erklärungen nur gemeinsam mit einem zweiten Zeichnungsberechtigten abgeben.

(3) Verfügungen über Zahlungsmittel bedürfen entsprechend den gesetzlichen Bestimmungen der Gegenzeichnung des Haupt- bzw. Oberbuchhalters.

§ 5

Der Direktor wird durch den Leiter der übergeordneten Verwaltung bestellt und abberufen.

§ 6

Der Geschäftsablauf und die Geschäftsverteilung sind durch eine Geschäftsordnung zu regeln, die durch die übergeordnete Verwaltung zu erlassen ist.

Die Geschäftsordnung sowie evtl. spätere Änderungen bedürfen der Bestätigung des Ministeriums für Handel und Versorgung.

§ 7

Änderungen dieses Statuts erfolgen durch das Ministerium für Handel und Versorgung im Einvernehmen mit dem Ministerium des Innern.

§ 8

Dieses Statut tritt mit seiner Verkündung in Kraft.

(2) Der volkseigene Einzelhandelsbetrieb HO-Wismut, im folgenden Betrieb genannt, führt die Bezeichnung

HO-Wismut
(Ort)

und hat seinen Sitz in

§ 2

(1) Der Betrieb versorgt in seinem Bereich die sowjetischen Bürger, die in der Wismut-AG beschäftigten Werk tätigen und die sonstige Bevölkerung mit Nahrungs- und Genußmitteln sowie mit

gewerblichen Gebrauchsgütern aller Art zu den staatlich genehmigten Preisen. Er ist befugt, die Be- und Verarbeitung von Waren selbst durchzuführen, insbesondere Werkkuchen und Werkstätten zu unterhalten.

(2) Er ist berechtigt, alle zur Erfüllung dieser Aufgaben erforderlichen Rechtshandlungen und Rechtsgeschäfte vorzunehmen, insbesondere Grundstücke und einschlägige Betriebe als Rechtsträger zu verwalten oder im Rahmen eines Überlassungsvertrages zu nutzen, zu kaufen oder zu mieten, im Rahmen seines bestätigten Planes weitere Verkaufsstellen zum Ausbau seines Handelsnetzes zu errichten und fremde Handelsbetriebe auf der Grundlage von Provisionsverträgen in seine Handelstätigkeit einzubeziehen.

§ 3

(1) Die Leitung des Betriebes erfolgt nach dem Grundsatz der Einzelleitung und Einzelverantwortung des Direktors bei aktiver Mitwirkung der Werk tätigen des Betriebes.

(2) Der Betrieb wird durch den Direktor geleitet. Dieser ist für die Arbeit im Betrieb verantwortlich und hat ein entsprechendes Weisungsrecht. Er ist bei seinen Entscheidungen an den Betriebsplan und an die Weisungen der dem Betrieb übergeordneten Verwaltung gebunden. Der Direktor haftet dem Betrieb für die ihm durch schuldhaftige Verletzung seiner Pflichten zugefügten Schäden.

(3) Der Direktor ist berechtigt, andere Mitarbeiter mit der Durchführung einzelner Aufgaben oder im Falle seiner Verhinderung mit der Leitung des Betriebes zu beauftragen. Im Rahmen ihres Auftrages sind die Mitarbeiter weisungsberechtigt und verantwortlich und haften für die dem Betrieb

Berlin, den 11. August 1952

Ministerium für Handel und Versorgung

I. V.: Baender
Staatssekretär

Richtlinien

über die Einführung von Maßnahmen zur verstärkten Mobilisierung örtlicher Reserven für die Durchführung von wirtschaftlichen, kulturellen und sozialen Aufgaben in den Kreisen, Städten und Gemeinden.

Vom 11. August 1952

Auf Grund Abschnitt III, Ziffer 4, Abs. 2 des Beschlusses vom 12. Juni 1952 über die Einführung von Maßnahmen zur verstärkten Mobilisierung örtlicher Reserven und über die Ausarbeitung und Durchführung der Pläne der Kreise, Städte und Gemeinden (MinBl. S. 85) werden zur Erleichterung der Materialbeschaffung für die zusätzlichen Aufgaben der Kreise, Städte und Gemeinden folgende Richtlinien erlassen:

1. Zuteilung von Buntmetallerzeugnissen bei Übererfüllung des Auflassesolls durch Buntmetallsammlungen.
 - a) Bei Übererfüllung des den Städten und Gemeinden erteilten Auflassesolls in Buntmetallschrott erhalten die Städte und Gemeinden zusätzliche Buntmetallerzeugnisse in Form von Schnüren und Leitungen sowie Freileitungen aus Aluminium, bei Übererfüllung in Kupfer-, Rotguß-, Bronze- und Bleischrott 40%, bei Übererfüllung in sonstigem Buntmetallschrott 20% des Gewichtes der Übererfüllung für die Durchführung von zusätzlichen Aufgaben.
 - b) Die Räte der Städte und Gemeinden können von den Niederlassungen der Deutschen Handelszentrale Metallurgie Freileitungen aus Aluminium oder von den Niederlassungen der Deutschen Handelszentrale Elektrotechnik Schnüre und Leitungen in dem unter Buchst. a angegebenen Prozentsatz beziehen, wenn sie eine von der Abteilung Materialversorgung des Rates des Kreises gegengezeichnete Bescheinigung des Kreisschrottauftragten vorweisen, daß Buntmetallschrott über das erteilte Jahressoll hinaus zusätzlich abgeliefert wurde.

durch schuldhaftige Verletzung ihrer Pflichten zugefügten Schäden.

§ 4

(1) Der Direktor vertritt den Betrieb gerichtlich und außergerichtlich. Er ist zur Einzelzeichnung rechtsverbindlicher Erklärungen befugt. Der Direktor ist in das Register der volkseigenen Wirtschaft einzutragen.

(2) Der Direktor ist berechtigt, Mitarbeiter zur Vertretung des Betriebes zu bevollmächtigen und entsprechende General- oder Spezialvollmachten zu erteilen. Bevollmächtigte können rechtswirksame Erklärungen nur gemeinsam mit einem zweiten Zeichnungsberechtigten abgeben.

(3) Rechtsverbindliche Erklärungen finanzieller Art bedürfen entsprechend den gesetzlichen Bestimmungen der Gegenzeichnung des Haupt- bzw. Oberbuchhalters.

§ 5

Der Direktor wird durch den Leiter der übergeordneten Verwaltung bestellt oder abberufen.

§ 6

Der Geschäftsablauf und die Geschäftsverteilung sind durch eine Geschäftsordnung zu regeln, die durch die übergeordnete Verwaltung zu erlassen ist.

Die Geschäftsordnung sowie evtl. spätere Änderungen bedürfen der Bestätigung des Ministeriums für Handel und Versorgung.

§ 7

Änderungen dieses Statuts erfolgen durch das Ministerium für Handel und Versorgung im Einvernehmen mit dem Ministerium des Innern.

§ 8

Dieses Statut tritt mit seiner Verkündung in Kraft.

- Die Deutschen Handelszentralen Metallurgie und Elektrotechnik erhalten für diesen Zweck von der Staatlichen Verwaltung für Materialversorgung ein Globalkontingent „Übererfüllung durch Buntmetallsammlungen“, welches monatlich abzurechnen ist.
2. Zusätzliche Ausschöpfung der örtlichen Bodenschätze (Kiesgruben, Steinbrüche, Torf-, Lehm-, Braunkohlenvorkommen usw.).
 - a) Die Kreise, Städte und Gemeinden haben die örtlichen Bodenschätze zusätzlich auszuschöpfen. Hierbei handelt es sich um Rohstoffvorkommen, die wegen ihrer geringen Bedeutung bisher nicht erschlossen oder genutzt wurden, und Produktionsstätten, die wegen zu geringer Gewinnmöglichkeit früher stillgelegt worden sind.
 - b) Diese Vorkommen, die nicht im Volkswirtschaftsplan erfaßt sind und sich im Bereich der Kreise, Städte und Gemeinden befinden, können ohne besondere Genehmigung in vollem Umfang für die Aufgaben der Kreise, Städte und Gemeinden nach den Weisungen der örtlichen Verwaltungsorgane Verwendung finden.
 3. Verwendung von Produktionsabfällen der Industrie, die für die Weiterverarbeitung geeignet sind.
 - a) Die für die Weiterverarbeitung geeigneten Produktionsabfälle (außer Buntmetall) der Großbetriebe sind weitestgehend zur Versorgungsgrundlage der örtlichen Industrie zu machen. Die Übernahme solcher Produktionsabfälle durch die volkseigene örtliche Industrie ist möglichst durch langfristige Direktverträge mit den Lieferbetrieben zu sichern. Handwerksgenossenschaften, Handwerks- und Privatbetriebe können solche Abfälle für die Erfüllung ihrer Verträge nach Genehmigung über die Abteilung Materialversorgung des Rates ihres Kreises übernehmen.
 - b) Übernommene Abfälle aus Eisen und Stahl sind auf das Kontingent „Innere Reserven“ anzurechnen. Für Privat- und Handwerksbetriebe hat die Abteilung Materialversorgung des Rates des Kreises die Abbuchung auf das Kontingent „Innere Reserven“ vor Übernahme der Materialien vorzunehmen. Das Kontingent „Innere Reserven“ ist so zu bemessen, daß die örtliche Initiative nicht gehemmt wird.
 - c) Über die Erzeugnisse der volkseigenen örtlichen Industrie, die über den Plan hinaus aus eingesparten Materialien oder aus Produktionsabfällen der Industrie oder aus sonstigen örtlichen Reserven hergestellt werden, können die Räte der Kreise ohne Einschalten einer Handelszentrale im Rahmen der Versorgung der Bevölkerung oder der Durchführung ihrer zusätzlichen Aufgaben verfügen.
 4. Holzspenden von Bauern.
 - a) Holzspenden von Bauern für die Durchführung von zusätzlichen Aufgaben im Rahmen der Pläne der Kreise und Gemeinden bedürfen keiner besonderen Genehmigung, soweit sie aus dem zugestandenen Eigenbedarf gegeben werden.
 - b) Zusätzliche Holzspenden aus nicht bewirtschaftetem Wald sind zu gestatten, wenn das zuständige Kreisforstamt nach Überprüfung der waldbaulichen Belange die Tragbarkeit eines Einschlages bestätigt.

Berlin, den 11. August 1952

Staatliche Verwaltung für Materialversorgung

Der Leiter

Bin z

**Bekanntmachung
eines Mustervertrages für die Berufsausbildung
in der privaten Wirtschaft.**

Vom 15. August 1952

Im Einvernehmen mit den zuständigen Ministerien wird nachstehendes Muster eines Berufsausbildungsvertrages* für die private Wirtschaft bekanntgemacht und für verbindlich erklärt.

Berlin, den 15. August 1952

Staatssekretariat für Berufsausbildung

Wießner

Staatssekretär

**Berufsausbildungsvertrag für die private Wirtschaft
Bedeutung der Berufsausbildung**

Der im Fünfjahrplan vorgesehene Aufschwung der Volkswirtschaft in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik erfordert die Ausbildung von mehr als einer Million qualifizierter Facharbeiter.

Dieser Aufgabenstellung entsprechend hat die private Wirtschaft an der Ausbildung junger Facharbeiter einen großen Anteil. Die Ausbildung

* Vordrucke für die Berufsausbildungsverträge sind beim Vordruckleitverlag des Ministeriums für Arbeit und Gesundheitswesen in Dresden A 1. Friedrichstraße 52, zu beziehen.

dieser qualifizierten Arbeitskräfte ist mit einer entscheidenden Voraussetzung für die Erfüllung des Planes und gewährleistet den Jungen und Mädchen auf Grund der Verfassung der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik die Möglichkeit zur Erlernung eines Berufes sowie zur allseitigen Entfaltung der körperlichen, geistigen und sittlichen Kräfte.

Nach Abschluß der Ausbildung müssen die jungen Facharbeiter die wichtigsten Arbeitsfertigkeiten beherrschen. Sie müssen die Grundlagen der technologischen Vorgänge kennen, ihre Arbeit organisieren und richtig mit dem Material, den Maschinen und dem Werkzeug umgehen können. Die Lehrlinge müssen deshalb ständig bemüht sein zu

lernen, um allseitig gebildete Menschen und Meister ihres Faches zu werden.

Das Ziel der Berufsausbildung ist, die auszubildenden Jugendlichen fachlich zu qualifizieren und sie zum Selbstbewußtsein, zur Heimatliebe, zum demokratischen Staatsbewußtsein und zur Arbeit für den Frieden zu erziehen.

In voller Erkenntnis der Bedeutung der Berufsausbildung wird zwischen dem Ausbildungsbetrieb

.....
(Firmenstempel mit Anschrift)

vertreten durch
(Name) (Stellung im Betrieb)

und dem Lehrling
(Name) (Vorname)

wohnhaft in
(Ort) (Straße)

geboren am
(Tag, Monat, Jahr)

vertreten durch
(Name) (Vorname)

wohnhaft in
(Ort) (Straße)

als gesetzlichen Vertreter
dieser Ausbildungsvertrag geschlossen.

§ 1

Ausbildungsziel

Die Ausbildung erfolgt als nach den vom Staatssekretariat für Berufsausbildung festgelegten Grundsätzen und den von ihm herausgegebenen Ausbildungsunterlagen. Soweit für einzelne Berufe noch keine neuen Ausbildungsunterlagen vorliegen, ist die Ausbildung nach den noch bestehenden Berufsordnungsmitteln (Berufsbild und Berufsbildungsplan) durchzuführen.

§ 2

Ausbildungszeit

Die Ausbildungszeit beträgt Jahre entsprechend der Systematik der Ausbildungsberufe für die private Wirtschaft. Die Berufsausbildung auf Grund dieses Vertrages beginnt am „Tage des einheitlichen Lehrbeginns“ oder am und endet mit dem Bestehen der Facharbeiterprüfung, spätestens jedoch am Eine vorzeitige Ablegung der Facharbeiterprüfung ist nur bei besonderen Leistungen zulässig, jedoch nicht vor Ablauf der neuen vom Staatssekretariat für Berufsausbildung festgesetzten Ausbildungsdauer des jeweiligen Berufes in der volkseigenen Wirtschaft.

§ 3

Verpflichtungen des Ausbildungsbetriebes

Der Leiter oder Inhaber des Ausbildungsbetriebes verpflichtet sich, für eine ordentliche und fachgerechte Ausbildung des Lehrlings zu sorgen, damit dieser sich die Kenntnisse und Fähigkeiten eines Facharbeiters aneignen kann.

Er verpflichtet sich insbesondere:

1. wöchentlich nach den der Ausbildung zugrunde liegenden Lehrplänen eine mehrstündige Übung mit vorausgehender Lehrunterweisung durchzuführen, die im Berichtsheft aufzunehmen ist;
2. die Bestimmungen des Tarifvertrages, der Betriebsvereinbarung und die Vorschriften des

Arbeitsschutzes einzuhalten; den Lehrling in Fragen des Arbeitsschutzes und der Arbeitshygiene zu unterweisen und die Kontrolle über seinen Gesundheitszustand in regelmäßigen Abständen durchführen zu lassen;

3. alle Ausbildungsfragen mit der Betriebsgewerkschaftsleitung (BGL) oder Gewerkschaftsgruppe für Kleinbetriebe (GfK) zu klären, erforderlichenfalls unter Hinzuziehung des Rates für Unterricht und Erziehung der Berufsschule;
4. den Lehrling zur planmäßigen, schöpferischen und produktiven Arbeit anzuleiten und dadurch die Voraussetzung für die Erreichung des Ausbildungszieles zu schaffen, insbesondere auch für gutes und ausreichendes Werkzeug und Anschauungsmaterial zu sorgen;
5. dem Lehrling die notwendige Zeit für den Besuch der Berufsschule sowie für eine erforderliche zusätzliche Fachausbildung zu gewähren und den Berufsschulbesuch zu überwachen; die Unterrichtsstunden auch dann als Arbeitszeit anzuerkennen und zu entlohnen, wenn nach Vorbildung oder Alter nicht mehr Berufsschulpflicht besteht, aber die Berufsschule bis zur Ablegung der Facharbeiterprüfung besucht wird;
6. Fahrgeldaufwendungen, die durch den Besuch der Berufsschule entstehen, zu Lasten des Betriebes zu tragen;
7. die Berichtshefte für die Berufsausbildung kostenlos auszuhändigen, ihre Führung regelmäßig zu überwachen und durch Unterschrift die Kenntnisnahme zu bescheinigen;
8. den Lehrling zur Ablegung der vorgeschriebenen Prüfungen anzuhalten sowie die zur Prüfung und zum Berufswettbewerb notwendigen Materialien, Maschinen und Werkzeuge in ordnungsgemäßen Zustand zur Verfügung zu stellen und die Prüfungsgebühr zu entrichten;
9. bei Aufnahme in die häusliche Gemeinschaft entsprechend den gesetzlichen Bestimmungen eine saubere, verschließbare, heizbare und wohnlich ausgestattete Unterkunft sowie eine ausreichende und gesunde Kost zu gewähren.

§ 4

Verpflichtungen des Lehrlings

Der Lehrling verpflichtet sich:

1. alle Arbeiten, die zur Erlernung des Berufes notwendig sind, gewissenhaft und mit Fleiß auszuführen, mit dem ihm anvertrauten Gut pfleglich sowie mit dem Material sparsam umzugehen;
2. die Bestimmungen des Tarifvertrages, der Betriebsvereinbarung und die Vorschriften des Arbeitsschutzes einzuhalten;
3. die zuständige Berufsschule regelmäßig und pünktlich zu besuchen und an einer erforderlich werdenden zusätzlichen Fachausbildung teilzunehmen;
4. das Berichtsheft gewissenhaft zu führen und dem Meister oder Lehrausbilder und dem Berufsschullehrer regelmäßig zur Beurteilung und dem gesetzlichen Vertreter zur Einsichtnahme vorzulegen;

5. die Zeugnisse über die Berufsausbildung dem Lehrausbilder und dem gesetzlichen Vertreter zur Einsichtnahme und Unterschriftsleistung zu unterbreiten;
6. den Ausbildungsbetrieb und die Berufsschule unverzüglich zu benachrichtigen, wenn Arbeitszeit im Ausbildungsbetrieb oder der Unterricht in der Berufsschule versäumt werden muß. In Krankheitsfällen ist spätestens am dritten Tage eine ärztliche Bescheinigung über die Arbeitsunfähigkeit vorzulegen;
7. an den vorgeschriebenen Zwischenprüfungen und der Facharbeiterprüfung teilzunehmen;
8. sich den regelmäßigen vorbeugenden ärztlichen Untersuchungen zu unterziehen.

§ 5

Pflichten des gesetzlichen Vertreters

Der gesetzliche Vertreter verpflichtet sich, den Lehrling über die Bedeutung seiner Berufsausbildung aufzuklären, ihn zur Einhaltung des Berufsausbildungsvertrages zu veranlassen und sich über sein Verhalten und die Leistungen des Lehrlings in Berufsschule und Ausbildungsbetrieb laufend zu unterrichten.

Der gesetzliche Vertreter ist im Rahmen der gesetzlichen Bestimmungen verpflichtet, den Lehrling zum Besuch der Berufsschule und zur regelmäßigen Arbeit im Ausbildungsbetrieb anzuhalten sowie durch Unterschrift in den Berichtsheften Kenntnis von der Lerntätigkeit des Lehrlings zu nehmen.

§ 6

Arbeitszeit und Urlaub

Für die Arbeitszeit gelten die Bestimmungen des Gesetzes der Arbeit vom 19. April 1950 (GBl. S. 349) und der Verordnung vom 25. Oktober 1951 zum Schutze der Arbeitskraft (GBl. S. 957). Der Urlaub richtet sich nach der Verordnung vom 7. Juni 1951 über Erholungsurlaub (GBl. S. 547).

§ 7

Entlohnung

1. Der Arbeitslohn des Lehrlings wird auf der Grundlage des für den Betrieb gültigen Tarifvertrages gezahlt.
2. Für Unterbringung und Verpflegung zahlt der Lehrling die im Tarifvertrag festgelegten Sätze.

§ 8

Leistungsnachweis

Der Leiter oder Inhaber des Ausbildungsbetriebes ist verpflichtet, nach Beendigung des Ausbildungsverhältnisses den vom Staatssekretariat für Berufsausbildung herausgegebenen Leistungsnachweis (Zeugnis) auszustellen, der Angaben über den Beruf und die Dauer der Ausbildung sowie eine Beurteilung der Leistungen des Jugendlichen enthalten muß.

§ 9

Auflösung des Berufsausbildungsverhältnisses

Wenn schwerwiegende Gründe vorhanden sind, welche die Fortsetzung des Ausbildungsverhältnisses

nicht gestatten, kann dieses sowohl vom Leiter oder Inhaber des Ausbildungsbetriebes als auch vom Lehrling mit Genehmigung der Abteilung Berufsausbildung der Stadt bzw. des Kreises gelöst werden.

Wechselt der Ausbildungsbetrieb den Inhaber, so ist das Ausbildungsverhältnis unter gleichen Voraussetzungen wie beim Abschluß des Vertrages fortzuführen. Kann der neue Inhaber den Ausbildungsverpflichtungen nicht nachkommen, so muß das Ausbildungsverhältnis gelöst werden. In solchen Fällen trifft die Abteilung Berufsausbildung beim Rat der Stadt bzw. des Kreises die Entscheidung.

§ 10

Regelung von Streitfällen

Für alle aus diesem Vertrag entstehenden Streitfälle ist vor Inanspruchnahme des Arbeitsgerichts die Abteilung Berufsausbildung beim Rat der Stadt bzw. des Kreises zu verständigen. Wird innerhalb von 14 Tagen keine Einigung erzielt, kann die Entscheidung des Arbeitsgerichts herbeigeführt werden.

§ 11

Besondere Vereinbarungen

1. Anrechnung früherer Ausbildungszeit
2. Beschaffung von Arbeitskleidung und Arbeitsschutzkleidung
3. Sonstiges

§ 12

Gültigkeit

Der Vertrag wird erst nach Registrierung durch die Abteilung Berufsausbildung beim Rat der Stadt bzw. des Kreises wirksam. Das gleiche gilt für zusätzliche Vereinbarungen, die nach Abschluß dieses Vertrages zwischen den Vertragsparteien getroffen werden. Mündliche Abreden sind unwirksam.

Das Ausbildungsverhältnis verlängert sich bei Nichtbestehen der Facharbeiterprüfung bis zum Termin der nachfolgenden Facharbeiterprüfung.

....., den 195..

Für den Ausbildungs-	Lehrling
betrieb
Kenntnis genommen	Gesetzlicher Vertreter
BGL oder GfK
Registriert durch die Ab-	
teilung Berufsausbildung	
beim Rat der Stadt bzw.	
des Kreises	
.....	
Nr.:	

Herausgeber: Regierungskanzlei der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik — Verlag: (4) Deutscher Zentralverlag, Berlin O 17, Michaelkirchstr. 17, Anruf 67 64 11 — Postscheckkonto: 1400 25 — Erscheinungsweise: Nach Bedarf — Fortlaufender Bezug: Nur durch die Post — Bezugspreis: Vierteljährlich 2,— DM einschl. Zustellgebühr — Einzelausgaben: Je Seite 0,03 DM, nur vom Verlag oder durch den Buchhandel beziehbare — Druck: (125) Greif Graphischer Großbetrieb, Werk II, Berlin-Treptow, Am Treptower Park 28-30 — Veröffentlicht unter der Lizenz-Nr. 764 des Amtes für Information der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik

MINISTERIALBLATT

der

Deutschen Demokratischen Republik

1952

Berlin, den 29. August 1952

Nr. 39

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Statut

der dem Ministerium für Post- und Fernmeldewesen unterstellten volkseigenen Industriebetriebe. Vom 20. August 1952

Gemäß § 3 Abs. 1 der Ersten Durchführungsbestimmung vom 7. April 1952 zur Verordnung über Maßnahmen zur Einführung des Prinzips der wirtschaftlichen Rechnungsführung in den Betrieben der volkseigenen Wirtschaft (GBl. S. 287) wird im Einvernehmen mit dem Ministerium des Innern folgendes Statut für die dem Ministerium für Post- und Fernmeldewesen unterstellten volkseigenen Industriebetriebe erlassen:

§ 1

Rechtliche Stellung der Betriebe

(1) Die dem Ministerium für Post- und Fernmeldewesen unterstellten Betriebe der volkseigenen Industrie sind nach § 2 der Verordnung vom 22. Dezember 1950 über die Reorganisation der volkseigenen Industrie (GBl. S. 1233) und nach § 1 Abs. 2 der Verordnung vom 20. März 1952 über Maßnahmen zur Einführung des Prinzips der wirtschaftlichen Rechnungsführung in den Betrieben der volkseigenen Wirtschaft (GBl. S. 225) juristische Personen und Rechtsträger des ihnen übertragenen Volkseigentums.

(2) Diese Betriebe sind nach § 3 Abs. 3 der Verordnung vom 20. März 1952 der zuständigen Hauptverwaltung des Ministeriums für Post- und Fernmeldewesen unmittelbar unterstellt (D-Betriebe).

§ 2

Bezeichnung der Betriebe

(1) Der volkseigene Industriebetrieb hat im Rechtsverkehr den ihm vom Minister für Post- und Fernmeldewesen verliehenen Namen zu führen.

(2) Der Name des Betriebes hat stets mit der Kurzbezeichnung VEB zu beginnen, die Bestandteil des Namens ist.

§ 3

Sitz der Betriebe

(1) Sitz des Betriebes ist grundsätzlich der Ort des Schwerpunktes seiner wirtschaftlichen Tätigkeit. Als solcher gilt der Ort der Leitung des Betriebes.

(2) Der Sitz des Betriebes wird im Zweifelsfalle vom Minister für Post- und Fernmeldewesen bestimmt.

§ 4

Leitung der Betriebe

(1) Die Leitung der Betriebe erfolgt nach dem Prinzip der persönlichen Verantwortung und nach dem Grundsatz der Einzeleleitung bei aktiver Mit-

wirkung aller im Betriebe Beschäftigten an der Entwicklung ihres Betriebes.

(2) Der Betrieb wird durch den Werkdirektor oder Werkleiter geleitet. Dieser handelt im Namen des Betriebes auf der Grundlage der demokratischen Gesetzlichkeit. Er haftet dem Betriebe für die ihm durch schuldhaftes Verletzung seiner Pflichten zugefügten Schäden.

(3) Der umfassenden Entscheidungsbefugnis des Werkdirektors oder Werkleiters steht seine Verantwortung für den gesamten Betrieb gegenüber. Der Werkdirektor oder Werkleiter ist bei seinen Entscheidungen an den Plan des Betriebes und an die Weisungen der dem Betriebe übergeordneten Verwaltungsstellen gebunden.

(4) Dem Werkdirektor oder Werkleiter unterstehen, soweit im Strukturplan vorgesehen, als nächste leitende Mitarbeiter:

- a) der Technische Direktor oder Technische Leiter,
- b) der Kaufmännische Direktor oder Kaufmännische Leiter,
- c) der Kulturdirektor,
- d) der Arbeitsdirektor,
- e) der Hauptbuchhalter,
- f) der Personalleiter.

Der Werkdirektor oder Werkleiter bestimmt, wer von den unter Buchstaben a bis d genannten Personen ihn vertritt.

(5) Alle mit Leitungsaufgaben im Betriebe betrauten Mitarbeiter sind in ihrem Aufgabenbereich weisungsbefugt und persönlich verantwortlich. Sie haften daher entsprechend ihrer Verantwortung dem Betriebe für die ihm durch schuldhaftes Verletzung ihrer Pflichten zugefügten Schäden.

§ 5

Vertretung der Betriebe im Rechtsverkehr

(1) Der Betrieb wird gerichtlich und außergerichtlich durch den Werkdirektor oder Werkleiter oder

durch seine Stellvertreter und die hierzu Bevollmächtigten vertreten.

(2) Der Werkdirektor oder Werkleiter hat das Alleinvertretungsrecht für den Betrieb und ist zur Einzelzeichnung rechtsverbindlicher Erklärungen befugt.

(3) Stellvertreter des Werkdirektors oder Werkleiters im Rechtsverkehr sind:

- a) der Technische Direktor oder Technische Leiter,
- b) der Kaufmännische Direktor oder Kaufmännische Leiter,
- c) der Kulturdirektor,
- d) der Arbeitsdirektor,

soweit die unter Buchstaben c und d genannten Funktionen in dem für den Betrieb geltenden Strukturplan vorgesehen sind.

(4) Jeder Stellvertreter des Werkdirektors oder Werkleiters ist berechtigt, gemeinsam mit einem anderen Stellvertreter oder mit einem entsprechend Bevollmächtigten den Betrieb zu vertreten und mit diesem gemeinsam rechtsverbindliche Erklärungen zu zeichnen.

(5) Im Rahmen der ihnen erteilten Vollmachten können auch sonstige leitende Mitarbeiter und andere Personen den Betrieb vertreten. Solche Vollmachten dürfen nur von dem Werkdirektor oder Werkleiter oder von seinen Stellvertretern erteilt werden.

(6) Verfügungen über Zahlungsmittel bedürfen nach den hierfür geltenden Bestimmungen in jedem Falle der Gegenzeichnung durch den Hauptbuchhalter oder seinen Stellvertreter.

(7) Jeder Unterschrift ist die Funktion des Zeichnenden hinzuzufügen. Sonstige Zusätze entfallen.

(8) Die in den Absätzen 2 und 3 genannten Personen sind nach den Vorschriften der Vierten Durchführungsbestimmung vom 7. April 1952 zur Verordnung über Maßnahmen zur Einführung des Prinzips der wirtschaftlichen Rechnungsführung in den Betrieben der volkseigenen Wirtschaft (GBl. S. 290) in das Register der volkseigenen Wirtschaft einzutragen.

§ 6

Struktur der Betriebe

Für die Struktur der Betriebe sind die vom Ministerium für Post- und Fernmeldewesen aufgestellten Rahmenstrukturpläne maßgebend.

§ 7

Aufgaben der Betriebe

(1) Die volkseigenen Industriebetriebe bilden den wichtigsten Teil der ökonomischen Grundlage der gesellschaftlichen Ordnung in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik und haben daher die entscheidende Aufgabe, diese ökonomische Grundlage weiter zu festigen und dadurch bei dem planmäßigen Aufbau des Sozialismus in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik maßgeblich mitzuwirken.

(2) Die volkseigenen Industriebetriebe haben durch ihre Tätigkeit die gesellschaftliche Produktion planmäßig nach Menge, Sorte und Güte zu steigern, um dadurch zur Mehrung des Volkseigentums und zur ständigen Verbesserung der Lebenslage der Bevölkerung beizutragen.

(3) Die volkseigenen Industriebetriebe planen und wirtschaften selbständig und rechnen in eigener

Verantwortung ab. Sie stellen ihren Plan auf der Grundlage des gesetzlich festgelegten Volkswirtschaftsplanes auf und arbeiten nach dem Prinzip der wirtschaftlichen Rechnungsführung.

§ 8

Geltungsbereich des Statuts

Dieses Statut gilt für die volkseigenen Industriebetriebe, die dem Ministerium für Post- und Fernmeldewesen unterstellt sind.

§ 9

Inkrafttreten des Statuts

Dieses Statut tritt mit dem Tage seiner Verkündung in Kraft.

Berlin, den 5. August 1952

Ministerium des Innern	Ministerium für Post- und Fernmeldewesen
I. V.: Warnke	I. V.: Dr. Schröder
Staatssekretär	Staatssekretär

Anordnung über die Errichtung des VEB Deutsche Seereederei.

Vom 21. August 1952

Mit Zustimmung des Ministerrates wird folgendes angeordnet:

§ 1

(1) Mit Wirkung vom 1. Juli 1952 wird der Volkseigene Betrieb (VEB) „Deutsche Seereederei“ mit dem Sitz in Rostock gegründet.

(2) Die Deutsche Seereederei ist ein volkseigener Betrieb im Sinne des § 1 der Verordnung vom 20. März 1952 über Maßnahmen zur Einführung des Prinzips der wirtschaftlichen Rechnungsführung in den Betrieben der volkseigenen Wirtschaft (GBl. S. 225).

§ 2

„Die Deutsche Seereederei ist der Generaldirektion Schifffahrt unterstellt.“

§ 3

(1) Der Deutschen Seereederei werden auf Vorschlag der Generaldirektion Schifffahrt durch das Ministerium des Innern der erforderliche Fonds für Anlagen und durch das Ministerium der Finanzen der erforderliche Fonds für Umlaufmittel übertragen.

(2) Die Deutsche Seereederei hat zum 1. Juli 1952 eine Eröffnungsbilanz aufzustellen.

§ 4

Die der Deutschen Seereederei als Rechtsträger übertragenen Schiffe sind in das Seeschiffsregister als „Eigentum des Volkes“ mit dem Zusatz „Rechtsträger VEB Deutsche Seereederei“ einzutragen.

§ 5

(1) Die Aufgaben der Deutschen Seereederei sind:

- a) Einsatz und Betrieb der volkseigenen Seehandels- und Fahrgastschiffe.
- b) Verwirklichung der in den Volkswirtschaftsplänen im Rahmen ihrer Aufgaben vorgesehenen Investitionsvorhaben als Investitionsträger einschl. der Bauüberwachung.
- c) Heranziehung und Ausbildung des seemannischen Nachwuchses; hierbei sind die von der Generaldirektion Schifffahrt auf diesem Gebiet eingeleiteten Maßnahmen zu übernehmen und fortzuführen.

(2) Das Nähere bestimmt das Statut, das vom Ministerium für Verkehr im Einvernehmen mit dem Ministerium des Innern erlassen wird.

§ 6

Zur Durchführung ihrer Aufgaben ist die Deutsche Seereederei berechtigt:

- a) mit Einwilligung der Generaldirektion Schifffahrt Zweigstellen innerhalb der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik zu errichten;
- b) mit Einwilligung des Ministeriums für Verkehr und im Einvernehmen mit dem Ministerium für Auswärtige Angelegenheiten Zweigstellen außerhalb der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik zu errichten.

§ 7

Diese Anordnung tritt mit ihrer Verkündung in Kraft.

Berlin, den 21. August 1952

Ministerium für Verkehr

I. V.: Wächter
Staatssekretär

Siegelordnung für die örtlichen Organe der Staatsgewalt.

Vom 21. August 1952

Durch die Bildung der örtlichen Organe der Staatsgewalt, die durch das Gesetz vom 23. Juli 1952 über die weitere Demokratisierung des Aufbaus und der Arbeitsweise der staatlichen Organe in den Ländern der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (GBl. S. 613) beschlossen wurde, ist es erforderlich, für diese Organe neue Dienstsiegel herauszugeben.

I.

Die Dienstsiegel für die örtlichen Organe der Staatsgewalt in den Bezirken und Kreisen werden zentral hergestellt und gegen Quittung von der Regierungskanzlei ausgegeben.

II.

Siegel werden nur von den Vorsitzenden der Räte der Bezirke und Kreise, deren Stellvertreter und Sekretäre sowie von den Abteilungsleitern geführt, die vom Vorsitzenden des Rates des Bezirkes und Kreises dazu ermächtigt sind.

III.

Gesiegelt werden Urkunden, für die dies gesetzlich vorgeschrieben ist, und andere wichtige Schriftstücke, z. B. Vollmachten, Ausweise, Zeugnisse u. a.

IV.

(1) Die Dienstsiegel für die örtlichen Organe der Staatsgewalt in den Bezirken tragen am Rand der oberen Hälfte die Aufschrift „Deutsche Demokratische Republik“ und am Rand der unteren Hälfte die Aufschrift „Rat des Bezirkes ...“, dazu die Nummer des Siegels. In der Mitte befindet sich das Emblem der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik: Ährenkranz und aufrecht stehender Hammer.

(2) Die Dienstsiegel für die örtlichen Organe der Staatsgewalt in den Kreisen tragen in der Mitte das Emblem der Deutschen Demokratischen Repu-

blik und am oberen Rand die Aufschrift „Deutsche Demokratische Republik“, dazu die Nummer des Siegels. Am Rand der unteren Hälfte befindet sich in zwei Zeilen die Aufschrift

„Der Rat des Kreises
Bezirk“.

V.

Jeder Rat des Bezirkes erhält die Dienstsiegel Nr. 1 bis 12. Jeder Rat des Kreises erhält die Dienstsiegel Nr. 1 bis 8.

VI.

Jeder Mitarbeiter haftet persönlich für das ihm gegen Quittung ausgehändigte Siegel und wird für den Verlust, der durch eigenes Verschulden, z. B. durch Fahrlässigkeit, entsteht, strafrechtlich zur Verantwortung gezogen. Der Verlust eines Dienstsiegels ist dem Vorsitzenden des Rates des Bezirkes bzw. des Kreises sofort zu melden. Der Rat des Bezirkes bzw. des Kreises zeigt den Verlust der Regierungskanzlei an, die das in Verlust geratene Dienstsiegel für ungültig erklärt.

VII.

(1) Beim Rat des Bezirkes und des Kreises ist ein Quittungsbuch für die Ausgabe der Dienstsiegel zu führen, in dem jeder Empfänger den Empfang des Siegels bescheinigt. Am Ablauf eines jeden Quartals nimmt jeder für ein Dienstsiegel verantwortliche Mitarbeiter erneut einen Siegelabdruck im Quittungsbuch vor und zeichnet diesen mit dem Datum und seinem Handzeichen in den vorgesehenen Spalten ab.

(2) Das Quittungsbuch enthält folgende Angaben:

- a) Lfd. Nummer des Dienstsiegels,
- b) Siegelabdruck,
- c) empfangende Abteilung,
- d) Datum der Aushändigung,
- e) Quittung des Empfängers,
- f—n) Vermerk der quartalsmäßigen Überprüfung,
- o) sonstige Vermerke (Verlust, Rückgabe).

VIII.

Die Siegel sind stets verschlossen im Panzerschrank aufzubewahren. Für die Kontrolle der sicheren Aufbewahrung der Siegel ist der Vorsitzende des Rates des Bezirkes und des Kreises, jeder für seinen Geschäftsbereich, verantwortlich.

IX.

Eine Abänderung der Siegelaufschrift ist nicht gestattet.

X.

Diese Siegelordnung tritt mit ihrer Veröffentlichung in Kraft.

Berlin, den 21. August 1952

**Der Leiter der Koordinierungs- und Kontrollstelle
für die Arbeit der Verwaltungsorgane**

Eggerath
Staatssekretär

**Staatssekretär der Regierung
und Chef der Regierungskanzlei**

Dr. Geyer

DAS RECHT DER ARBEIT

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MINISTERIALBLATT

der

Deutschen Demokratischen Republik

1952

Berlin, den 15. August 1952

Nr. 35

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**Bekanntmachung
des Statuts
der Staatlichen Forstwirtschaftsbetriebe.**

Vom 8. August 1952

Nachstehend wird das auf Grund des § 9 der Verordnung vom 14. Februar 1952 über die Bildung von Staatlichen Forstwirtschaftsbetrieben (GBl. S. 149) erlassene Statut der Staatlichen Forstwirtschaftsbetriebe bekanntgemacht.

Berlin, den 8. August 1952

Ministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft

Schröder
Minister

Statut

§ 1

(1) Der Staatliche Forstwirtschaftsbetrieb ist gemäß § 2 Abs. 2 der Verordnung vom 14. Februar 1952 juristische Person und Rechtsträger von Volkseigentum. Als Rechtsträger hat er die Rechte zu verwirklichen und die Pflichten zu erfüllen, die sich aus dem ihm übertragenen Volkseigentum ergeben.

(2) Die Staatlichen Forstwirtschaftsbetriebe sind den zuständigen Verwaltungen Staatlicher Forstwirtschaftsbetriebe zugeordnet.

§ 2

(1) Der Betrieb führt die Bezeichnung:
„Staatlicher Forstwirtschaftsbetrieb“

(2) Der Sitz des Betriebes ist grundsätzlich der Ort des Schwerpunktes seiner wirtschaftlichen Tätigkeit. Als solcher gilt der Ort der Leitung des Betriebes.

§ 3

(1) Die Leitung des Staatlichen Forstwirtschaftsbetriebes erfolgt nach dem Grundsatz der Einzelleitung bei aktiver Mitwirkung der Werk tätigen an der Entwicklung ihres Betriebes.

(2) Der Staatliche Forstwirtschaftsbetrieb wird durch den Betriebsleiter geleitet. Dieser handelt im Namen des Betriebes auf der Grundlage der demokratischen Gesetzlichkeit. Er haftet dem Betrieb für die ihm durch schuldhaftige Verletzung seiner Pflichten zugefügten Schäden.

§ 4

(1) Der Staatliche Forstwirtschaftsbetrieb wird gerichtlich und außergerichtlich durch den Betriebsleiter, dessen Stellvertreter oder die hierzu bevollmächtigten Personen vertreten.

(2) Der Betriebsleiter hat das Alleinvertretungsrecht für den Betrieb und ist zur Einzelzeichnung rechtsgeschäftlicher Erklärungen befugt. Er ist bei seinen Entscheidungen an den Plan des Betriebes und an die Weisungen der übergeordneten Stellen der Staatsverwaltung gebunden.

§ 5

(1) Alle mit Leitungsaufgaben im Rahmen des Betriebes betrauten Mitarbeiter sind für ihren Aufgabenbereich weisungsbefugt und persönlich verantwortlich. Sie haften daher entsprechend ihrer Verantwortung dem Betrieb für die durch schuldhaftige Verletzung ihrer Pflichten zugefügten Schäden.

(2) Stellvertreter des Betriebsleiters im Rechtsverkehr sind der technische Leiter und der Kulturleiter. Jeder Stellvertreter des Betriebsleiters kann nur gemeinsam mit dem anderen Stellvertreter rechtsgültig Unterschrift leisten.

(3) Der Unterschrift ist die Funktion des Zeichnenden hinzuzufügen.

(4) Der Betriebsleiter und sein Stellvertreter sind befugt, Vollmachten zur Vertretung des Betriebes an leitende Mitarbeiter zu erteilen. Die sich aus § 3 Abs. 2 ergebende Verpflichtung bleibt unberührt.

§ 6

Der Betriebsleiter und sein Stellvertreter sind nach den Vorschriften der Vierten Durchführungsbestimmung vom 7. April 1952 zur Verordnung über Maßnahmen zur Einführung des Prinzips der wirtschaftlichen Rechnungsführung — Register der volkseigenen Wirtschaft — (GBl. S. 290) in das Register der volkseigenen Wirtschaft einzutragen.

§ 7

Verfügungen über Zahlungsmittel und der Abschluß von Verträgen bedürfen in jedem Falle der Mitzeichnung des Hauptbuchhalters oder des von ihm Beauftragten.

§ 8

Der Struktur- und Stellenplan des Staatlichen Forstwirtschaftsbetriebes ist gemäß §§ 3 und 4 der Verordnung vom 12. Juli 1951 über die Regelung des Stellenplanwesens (GBl. S. 689) aufzustellen und zu bestätigen.

§ 9

Abänderungen dieses Statutes oder seine Aufhebung darf nur durch den Minister für Land- und Forstwirtschaft erfolgen.

§ 10

Dieses Statut tritt mit seiner Verkündung in Kraft.

**Anordnung
über die Errichtung des Zentrallaboratoriums
für die Zuckerindustrie.**

Vom 7. August 1952

Zur Sicherstellung der guten Qualität des Zuckers ist es notwendig, kontinuierlich analytische Untersuchungen durchzuführen, die Betriebe der Zuckerindustrie in zuckertechnologischer Hinsicht entsprechend zu beraten und darüber hinaus neue Produktionsverfahren zu entwickeln.

Es wird deshalb folgendes angeordnet:

§ 1

(1) Mit Wirkung vom 1. Januar 1952 wird das Zentrallaboratorium für die Zuckerindustrie errichtet.

(2) Das Zentrallaboratorium untersteht dem Staatssekretariat für Nahrungs- und Genußmittelindustrie und hat seinen Sitz in Köthen.

§ 2

(1) Die Mittel des Zentrallaboratoriums für die Zuckerindustrie werden im Haushalt der Republik beim Staatssekretariat für Nahrungs- und Genußmittelindustrie veranschlagt.

(2) Das Zentrallaboratorium für die Zuckerindustrie ist juristische Person und Rechtsträger von Volkseigentum. Als Rechtsträger von Volkseigen-

tum hat es zur Durchführung seiner Aufgaben die Rechte zu verwirklichen und die Pflichten zu erfüllen, die sich aus dem ihm übertragenen Volkseigentum ergeben.

§ 3

Aufgaben, Tätigkeit und Organisation des Zentrallaboratoriums für die Zuckerindustrie werden nach dem ihm vom Staatssekretariat für Nahrungs- und Genußmittelindustrie gegebenen Statut geregelt. Das Statut bedarf der Bestätigung durch die Staatliche Plankommission, Zentralamt für Forschung und Technik.

§ 4

Der Struktur- und Stellenplan des Zentrallaboratoriums für die Zuckerindustrie wird entsprechend der Verordnung vom 12. Juli 1951 über die Regelung des Stellenplanwesens (GBl. S. 689) aufgestellt.

§ 5

Diese Anordnung tritt mit ihrer Verkündung in Kraft.

Berlin, den 7. August 1952

**Staatssekretariat
für Nahrungs- und Genußmittelindustrie**
Albrecht
Staatssekretär

**Bekanntmachung
über die Eröffnung des Havel-Kanals.**

Vom 9. August 1952

In der außergewöhnlich kurzen Bauzeit von einem Jahr entstand der zwischen Paretz und Niederneudorf errichtete Kanal. In einmaligen Leistungen haben unsere Werktätigen in enger Verbundenheit mit der technischen Intelligenz ein bedeutendes Bauwerk geschaffen, das den Schiffahrtsweg zwischen Elbe und Oder erheblich verbessert und beschleunigt.

Der neuerbaute Kanal wurde am 28. Juni 1952 dem Verkehr übergeben. Er ist unter dem Namen:

Havel-Kanal

in das Verzeichnis der von der Generaldirektion Schiffahrt verwalteten Wasserstraßen aufgenommen worden.

Für den Schiffahrtsverkehr auf dem Havel-Kanal gelten die Vorschriften der Deutschen Binnenschiffahrtspolizeiverordnung vom 12. April 1939 (RGBl. Teil II S. 655) mit den unter Abschnitt K erlassenen Sondervorschriften für die Märkischen Wasserstraßen sowie die Anordnungen, die von der Wasserstraßendirektion Berlin auf Grund des § 108 dieser Vorschriften erlassen werden.

Berlin, den 9. August 1952

Generaldirektion Schiffahrt
Keul
Kommissarischer Generaldirektor

Ausgabe B

19 FEB REC'D

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ZENTRALBLATT

der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik

1954

Berlin, den 4. Dezember 1954

Nr. 48

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Achte Bekanntmachung*

über die Berechtigung zur Verwendung des Gütezeichens der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik.

Vom 15. November 1954

Auf Grund des § 4 Abs. 1 der Verordnung vom 21. Februar 1950 über das Gütezeichen der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (GBl. S. 157) sind nachstehend aufgeführte Berechtigungen zur Verwendung des Gütezeichens in das beim Deutschen Amt für Material- und Warenprüfung oder Deutschen Amt für Maß und Gewicht geführte Register mit rechtsverbindlicher Wirkung eingetragen worden:

Gütezeichen- Reg.-Nr.	Erzeugnis	Hersteller	Erteilt		Dauer der Gültigkeit
			am	durch	
1	2	3	4	5	6
00 351 ⁺	Produktions-Kreis- teilmaschine KP 600	VEB Feinmeß Dresden	5. 7. 54	DAMG	30. 9. 55
00 352	Flektometer	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	8. 7. 54	DAMW	30. 6. 55
00 353	Monokularer Klein- feldstecher „Turmon“	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	8. 7. 54	DAMW	30. 6. 55
00 354	Taschenfernrohr „Tellup“	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	8. 7. 54	DAMW	30. 6. 55
00 355	Zielfernrohr „Zielvier“	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	8. 7. 54	DAMW	30. 6. 55
00 356	Zielfernrohr „Zielsechs“	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	8. 7. 54	DAMW	30. 6. 55
00 357	Binokulares Aussichtsfern- rohr 80/500	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	8. 7. 54	DAMW	30. 6. 55
00 358	Amateurfernrohr 80/1200	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	8. 7. 54	DAMW	30. 6. 55
00 359	Fernobjektive 8/500	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	8. 7. 54	DAMW	30. 6. 55
00 360	Anastigmatische Einschlag- lupe	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	8. 7. 54	DAMW	30. 6. 55
00 361	Leseglas 70 mm	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	8. 7. 54	DAMW	30. 6. 55
00 362	Aplanatische Einschlaglupe 6X, 8X, 10X, 3/6/9X	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	8. 7. 54	DAMW	30. 6. 55
00 363	Aplanatische Lupe 6X und 10X mit Handgriff	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	8. 7. 54	DAMW	30. 6. 55
00 364	Einfache Fadenzähl- lupe 8X	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	8. 7. 54	DAMW	30. 6. 55
00 365	Kreuzzylinder 0,25 und 0,5 dptr.	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	8. 7. 54	DAMW	30. 6. 55
00 366	Kleiner Fernrohrbrillensatz	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	8. 7. 54	DAMW	30. 6. 55
00 367	Projektions-Perimeter	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	8. 7. 54	DAMW	30. 6. 55
00 368	Koinzidenz-Refraktometer	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	8. 7. 54	DAMW	30. 6. 55

* 7. Bekanntmachung (ZBl. S. 279)

Bitte den wichtigen Hinweis des Verlages auf der letzten Seite beachten!

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Zentralblatt Nr. 48 — Ausgabetag: 4. Dezember 1954

Gütezeichen- Reg.-Nr.	Erzeugnis	Hersteller	Erteilt		Dauer der Gültigkeit
			am	durch	
1	2	3	4	5	6
00 369	Stereovorsatz 12 und 65 mm	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	4. 8. 54	DAMW	30. 6. 55
00 370	Röntgen-Diaskop	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	4. 8. 54	DAMW	30. 6. 55
00 371	Dokumator-Lesegeräte	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	4. 8. 54	DAMW	30. 6. 55
00 372	Flachdrucknumerierwerk „Rapido“	VEB Zifferndruckwerk, Aschersleben	14. 8. 54	DAMW	30. 9. 55
00 373	Flachdrucknumerierwerk „Rapido-Gnom“	VEB Zifferndruckwerk, Aschersleben	14. 8. 54	DAMW	30. 9. 55
00 374	Rotationsnumerierwerke	VEB Zifferndruckwerk, Aschersleben	14. 8. 54	DAMW	30. 9. 55
00 375	Dimesskeil mit Mikrometer	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	6. 9. 54	DAMG	30. 9. 55
00 376	Natrium-Spektrallampe	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	6. 9. 54	DAMG	30. 9. 55
00 377	Feinmeßlupe	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	6. 9. 54	DAMG	30. 9. 55
00 378	Meßuhrtiefenmaße	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	6. 9. 54	DAMG	30. 9. 55
00 379	Parallelprüfer	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	6. 9. 54	DAMG	30. 9. 55
00 380	Ständer zum Feintaster	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	6. 9. 54	DAMG	30. 9. 55
00 381	Meßuhrdickenmesser	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	6. 9. 54	DAMG	30. 9. 55
00 382	Große Projektoren	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	6. 9. 54	DAMG	30. 9. 55
00 383	Fluchtungs- und Richtungs- prüfgeräte mit Zubehör	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	6. 9. 54	DAMG	30. 9. 55
00 384	Passimeter	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	6. 9. 54	DAMG	30. 9. 55
00 385	Evolventen-Prüfgeräte	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	6. 9. 54	DAMG	30. 9. 55
00 386	Endmaßzubehör	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	6. 9. 54	DAMG	30. 9. 55
00 387	Drehbank-Mikroskope	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	6. 9. 54	DAMG	30. 9. 55
00 388	Universalhalter für Meß- mittel	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	6. 9. 54	DAMG	30. 9. 55
00 389	HI-Flächenleuchte 40 A. (Film-Seitenlichtgerät)	VEB Konstruktion und Ent- wicklung, Leipzig	9. 9. 54	DAMW	30. 9. 55
00 390	Befestigungsvorrichtung II Spezialwerkzeug für Augen- optiker	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	16. 9. 54	DAMW	30. 9. 55
00 391	Photoeinstellupe mit Ein- stellfassung	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	16. 9. 54	DAMW	30. 9. 55
00 392	Gestell mit drehbarem Lupenhalter für aplanatische Lupen	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	16. 9. 54	DAMW	30. 9. 55
00 393	Monokellupe 5X, 3,5X	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	16. 9. 54	DAMW	30. 9. 55
00 394	Phasen-Kontrasteinrichtung für Mikroskopie	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	16. 9. 54	DAMW	30. 9. 55
00 395	Refraktor 130/1950 mit Zü- behör und Ergänzungsteilen	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	16. 9. 54	DAMW	30. 9. 55

Folgende Berechtigungen zur Verwendung des Gütezeichens wurden auf Antrag verlängert:

Gütezeichen- Reg.-Nr.	Erzeugnis	Hersteller	Berechtigung	Verlängert bis:
			erteilt am:	
1	2	3	4	5
00 002	Planetarium	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	24. 2. 50	31. 3. 55
00 004	Apo-lessare (Objektiv)	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	24. 2. 50	31. 3. 55
00 005	Mikroskope Lp (binokular, für Forschungszwecke) †	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	24. 2. 50	31. 3. 55
00 035	Biometar	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	24. 2. 50	31. 3. 55
00 040	Große Lumineszenzeinrich- tung	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	25. 3. 50	31. 3. 55
00 041	Gleit-Mikromanipulator	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	25. 3. 50	31. 3. 55
00 044	Epidiaskop	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	24. 2. 50	31. 3. 55
00 052	Marine-Chronometer mit Schnecke Kal. 100	VEB Glashütter Uhren- betriebe, Glashütte/Sa.	19. 9. 50	30. 9. 55
00 053	Herren-Armbanduhr mit normaler exzentrischer Sekunde, 15 Steine	VEB Glashütter Uhren- betriebe, Glashütte/Sa.	8. 9. 50	30. 9. 55

Beilage zum Zentralblatt Nr. 48

II. Teil:

Öffentliche Bekanntmachungen

Öffentliche Zustellungen

Die nachstehend unter a) genannten Kläger klagen gegen die unter b) genannten Verklagten mit dem unter c) angegebenen Antrag. Die Verklagten werden zur mündlichen Verhandlung zu dem unter d) angegebenen Termin vor das unterzeichnete Gericht geladen mit der Aufforderung, zu dem genannten Zeitpunkt bei Gericht zu erscheinen oder sich durch einen Bevollmächtigten vertreten zu lassen.

Bezirk Dresden

— III C/V 343/54 —

- a) HO Gaststätten Kreisbetrieb Kaskade, Dresden A 53, Käthe-Kollwitz-Ufer 88
- b) Gastwirt Rudolf J. Stange zuletzt wohnh. gew. in Dresden A 46, Putzatinstr. 11, jetzt unbek. Aufenth.
- c) Antrag: der Verklagte wird verurteilt, an die Klägerin 835,61 DM nebst 8% Verzugszinsen von 276,07 DM ab 15. Juli 1954 und von 559,54 DM ab 19. September 1954 zu zahlen und die Kosten des Rechtsstreits zu tragen; das Urteil ist vorläufig vollstreckbar
- d) Termin: 17. Januar 1955, 8 Uhr.

Kreisgericht Dresden
Stadtbezirk III

— V C 336/54 —

- a) Annoncen-Expedition Erich Blohm in Dresden A 20, Leiblstr. 3
- b) Alfred Haufe, Alleininhaber der Fa. Fahrrad-Haufe, Dresden N 6, und der Fa. Krauses Fahrzeughaus in Dresden A 28, zuletzt wohnh. in Dresden A 41, Oskar-Seyffert-Str. 14, jetzt unbek. Aufenth.
- c) Antrag: den Verklagten kostenpfl. und vorläufig vollstreckbar zu verurteilen, an die Klägerin 609,66 DM nebst 5% Zinsen hiervon ab 1. Februar 1953 zu zahlen
- d) Termin: 14. Januar 1955, 8 Uhr.

— V C 337/54 —

- a) Annoncen-Expedition Erich Blohm in Dresden A 20, Leiblstr. 3
- b) Erika Haufe, Alleininhaberin der Fa. Erika Haufe in Dresden A 28, zuletzt wohnh. in Dresden A 41, Oskar-Seyffert-Str. 14, jetzt unbek. Aufenth.
- c) Antrag: die Verklagte kostenpfl. und vorläufig vollstreckbar zu verurteilen, an die Klägerin 489,30 DM nebst 5% Zinsen hiervon ab 10. Februar 1953 zu zahlen
- d) Termin: 14. Januar 1955, 8 Uhr.

— V C/V 380/54 —

- a) Gewerkschaft Handel, Zentralvorstand, Berlin W 8, Unter den Linden 15
- b) Horst Seidel, zuletzt wohnh. in Dresden A 27, Müllerbrunnstr. 30, jetzt unbek. Aufenth.
- c) Antrag: den Verklagten kostenpfl. zu verurteilen, dem Kläger 1688,80 DM nebst 5% Zinsen und Verzugszinsen seit dem 1. Januar 1954 zu zahlen und das Urteil für vorläufig vollstreckbar zu erklären
- d) Termin: 14. Januar 1955, 8 Uhr.

Dresden, 15. November 1954 Kreisgericht Dresden
Stadtbezirk V

— 4 Ra 195/53 —

- a) Gisela Hanisch geb. Birke, Görlitz, Brautwiesenstraße 5
- b) Helmut Hanisch, früher wohnh. gew. in Görlitz, Brüderstr. 14 b. Frau Olga Hanisch, zuletzt wohnh. gew. in Hanau (Main), Cranachstr. 7, z. Z. unbek. Aufenth.
- c) Antrag: die am 18. August 1950 geschl. Ehe der Parteien zu scheiden; die Kosten des Rechtsstreits gegeneinander aufzuheben
- d) Termin: 9. März 1955, 9 Uhr.

Görlitz, 9. November 1954 Kreisgericht Görlitz (Stadt)

— Ra 250/54 —

- a) Frau Klara Lydia Stempel geb. Hofmann, wohnh. in Pirna, Lange Str. 20
- b) Dreher Walter Albert Stempel, früher in Wetzlar a. d. Lahn, Sofienstr. 12 b. Hermann, jetzt La Courneuve (Frankreich)
- c) Antrag: die am 25. März 1937 vor dem Standesamt in Pirna geschl. Ehe der Parteien wird gem. § 48 EG geschieden
- d) Termin: 28. Februar 1955, 8 Uhr.

Pirna, 16. November 1954 Kreisgericht Pirna

— Ra 326/54 —

- a) Kontrolleurin Christiane Emma Wagner geb. Widule, Zittau, Carzovstr. 14
- b) Heinz Werner Wagner, z. Z. unbek. Aufenth.
- c) Antrag: die Ehe der Parteien nach § 48 EG zu scheiden
- d) Termin: 28. Dezember 1954, 8 Uhr.

Zittau, 18. November 1954 Kreisgericht Zittau

Bezirk Erfurt

— 2 Em C 486/54 —

- a) Schuh- und Lederwaren-Handwerksgenossenschaft eGmbH für den Bezirk Erfurt in Erfurt
- b) Walter Schlegel in Greußen, jetzt unbek. Aufenth.
- c) Antrag: den Verklagten kostenpfl. und vorläufig vollstreckbar zu verurteilen, an die Klägerin 704,26 DM zu zahlen
- d) Termin: 10. Februar 1955, 9 Uhr, Z. 127.

Erfurt, 15. November 1954 Kreisgericht Erfurt
Stadtbezirk Mitte

— 2 C 479/54 —

- a) Kaufmann Walter Birkefeld, Niedersachswerfen, Mühlenstr. 3
- b) Holztechniker Karl Fischer, zuletzt Niedersachswerfen, Mühlenstr. 3, z. Z. unbek. Aufenth.
- c) Antrag: den Verklagten kostenpfl. und vorläufig vollstreckbar zu verurteilen, an den Kläger 2400 DM rückständige Miete für die Zeit von Juli 1952 bis Februar 1954 einschl. zu zahlen
- d) Termin: 27. Januar 1955, 8 Uhr.

— 2 CV 585/54 —

- a) VdgB (BHG) eG Kleinfurra und Umgebung
- b) Landwirt Ernst Stolze jun., Wernrode, jetzt unbek. Aufenth.
- c) Antrag: den Verklagten kostenpfl. und vorläufig vollstreckbar zu verurteilen, an die Klägerin 209,34 DM nebst 8% jährl. Verzugszinsen darauf seit dem 1. Oktober 1954 zu zahlen
- d) Termin: 11. Februar 1955, 8 Uhr.

Nordhausen, 12. November 1954 Kreisgericht Nordhausen

— 2 C 473/54 —

- a) Erich Keiser, Buttstädt, Rosa-Luxemburg-Str. 7
- b) Kellner Ernst Hanses, Mannstedt, z. Z. unbek. Aufenthalts
- c) Antrag: den Verklagten kostenpfl. zu verurteilen, an den Kläger 165 DM nebst 6% Verzugszinsen seit dem 10. Oktober 1952 zu zahlen
- d) Termin: 1. Februar 1955, 9 Uhr.

Sömmerda, 22. November 1954 Kreisgericht Sömmerda

Bezirk Gera

— I CV 286/54 —

- a) FDGB Zentralvorstand in Berlin, vertr. durch den FDGB Bezirksvorstand Gera der Gewerkschaft Kunst in Gera, Ernst-Thälmann-Str. 12
- b) Anna Nündel, früher Gera, jetzt unbek. Aufenth.
- c) Antrag: die Verklagte kostenpfl. und vorläufig vollstreckbar zu verurteilen, an den Kläger 49,60 DM zu zahlen
- d) Termin: 17. Februar 1955, 8 Uhr.

Gera, 5. November 1954 Kreisgericht Gera
Stadtbezirk Mitte

— KA 285/54 —

- a) Rat der Stadt Gera — Röntgen- und Strahleninstitut — Gera
 b) Martha Raschke, Weida, Geraer Str. 36, z. Z. unbek. Aufenth.
 c) Antrag: die Verklagte kostenpfl. zu verurteilen, an den Kläger 124,77 DM zu zahlen
 d) Termin: 18. Januar 1955, 8 Uhr.
 Gera, 19. November 1954

Kreisarbeitsgericht Gera**Bezirk Halle**

— 3 Ra 223/54 —

- a) Frau Annemarie Thurm geb. Kuhnt, Benndorf (Kr. Eisleben), Thomas-Müntzer-Str. 37
 b) Schlosser Paul Thurm, Berlin-Friedenau, jetzt unbek. Aufenth.
 c) Antrag: die am 15. Mai 1948 vor dem Standesamt in Benndorf geschl. Ehe der Parteien wird aus dem alleinigen Verschulden des Verklagten geschieden; die Kosten des Verfahrens trägt der Verklagte
 d) Termin: 24. Januar 1955, 9 Uhr.
 Eisleben, 18. November 1954

Kreisgericht Eisleben

— KA 459/54 —

- a) VEB Waggonbau Ammendorf, Halle S 11, Schachtstr. 18
 b) Johannes Kunze, früher wohnh. Halle (S.), Burgstraße 43
 c) Antrag: den Verklagten kostenpfl. zu verurteilen, 219,40 DM zuzügl. 4% Zinsen ab 1. Oktober 1952 zu zahlen
 d) Termin: 25. Januar 1955, 9 Uhr.
 Halle (S.), 23. November 1954

Kreisarbeitsgericht Halle und Saalkreis

— KA 106/54 —

- a) Konsumgenossenschaft Sangerhausen-Stadt eGmbH, Sangerhausen, Göpenstr. 6
 b) Hans Kolditz, früher Auleben, jetzt unbek. Aufenth.
 c) Antrag: den Verklagten kostenpfl. zur Zahlung von 1767,29 DM zu verurteilen
 d) Termin: 11. Januar 1955, 10.30 Uhr.
 Sangerhausen, 12. November 1954

Kreisarbeitsgericht Sangerhausen**Bezirk Karl-Marx-Stadt**

— 3 Ra 68/54 —

- a) Georg Paul Brücher, Feuermann, wohnh. in Brand-Erbisdorf, August-Bebel-Str. 164 O
 b) Elisabeth Frieda Brücher geb. Friedrich, früher ebenda wohnh., jetzt unbek. Aufenth.
 c) Antrag: die am 10. Dezember 1938 vor dem Standesamt in Brand-Erbisdorf geschl. Ehe der Parteien wird geschieden; die Verklagte ist schuld an der Scheidung
 d) Termin: 19. Januar 1955, 10 Uhr, Z. 11.
 Brand-Erbisdorf, 22. November 1954

Kreisgericht Brand-Erbisdorf

— Ra 131/54 —

- a) Frau Hildegard Luise Anna Rüdger geb. Schütt, Angestellte, wohnh. in Hainichen, Brauhofstr. 2
 b) Fritz Rüdger, zuletzt wohnh. gew. in Berlin-Karlshorst, Hentigstr. 7, z. Z. unbek. Aufenth.
 c) Antrag: die am 24. Dezember 1949 vor dem Standesamt Kaulsdorf von Groß-Berlin geschl. Ehe der Parteien wird geschieden
 d) Termin: 19. Januar 1955, 8 Uhr.
 Hainichen (Sa.), 24. November 1954

Kreisgericht Hainichen

— Ra 36/54 —

- a) Susanne Hacker, Besetzerin, Reichenbach (Kr. Hohenstein-Ernstthal) Nr. 40 c
 b) Horst Hacker, zuletzt wohnh. in Berlin-Britz, Gradestraße 91, z. Z. unbek. Aufenth.
 c) —
 d) Termin: 29. Dezember 1954, 8 Uhr, Verhandlungssaal.
 Hohenstein-Ernstthal, 25. November 1954

Kreisgericht Hohenstein-Ernstthal

— Ra 84/54 —

- a) Flyerin Gudrun Elisabeth Staschat geb. Seifert, Adorf (Vogtl.), Siedlerweg 1
 b) Fleischer Erich Alfred Staschat, zuletzt wohnh. in Adorf (Vogtl.), Siedlerweg 1, jetzt unbek. Aufenth.
 c) Antrag: die vor dem Standesamt in Adorf (Vogtl.) am 10. September 1949 geschl. Ehe der Parteien wird aus Verschulden des Verklagten geschieden; der Verklagte hat die Kosten des Rechtsstreits zu tragen
 d) Termin: 7. Februar 1955, 8 Uhr.
 Oelsnitz (Vogtl.), 23. November 1954

Kreisgericht Oelsnitz

— Pl. W. C 207/54 —

- a) Fa. Gerhard Sammler in Plauen (Vogtl.), Friedensstraße 77
 b) Kaufmann Friedrich Luckmann, zuletzt wohnh. gew. in Grevesmühlen i.M., jetzt unbek. Aufenth.
 c) Antrag: den Verklagten kostenpfl. und vorläufig vollstreckbar zu verurteilen, an die Klägerin 658,70 DM nebst 5% Zinsen davon seit dem 3. Dezember 1952 zu zahlen
 d) Termin: 25. Januar 1955, 8 Uhr.
 Plauen (Vogtl.), 18. November 1954

**Kreisgericht Plauen
Stadtbezirk West**

— C 295/54 —

- a) Schneidermeister Gerhard Otto Wolf, Lengenfeld (Vogtl.), Polenzstr. 26
 b) Klemmner Hermann Bernhard Liebhold, früher in Breslau, Lange Gasse 68, z. Z. unbek. Aufenth.
 c) Antrag: der Verklagte wird verurteilt, darein zu willigen, daß die für ihn in Bd. 33 auf Bl. 2010 des Grundbuchs für Lengenfeld (Vogtl.) in der III. Abt. unter Nr. 1 eingetr. Buchhyp. von 1000 GM s. A. gelöst wird; er hat die Kosten des Rechtsstreits zu tragen
 d) Termin: 27. Januar 1955, 9 Uhr.
 Reichenbach (Vogtl.), 16. November 1954

Kreisgericht Reichenbach

— Ra 48/54 —

- a) Gerda Irma verehel. Hesse geb. Gläßer, Penig (Sa.), Fritz-Gröbe-Platz 4
 b) Wolfgang Reinhold Ferdinand Hesse, bisher wohnh. in Penig (Sa.), z. Z. unbek. Aufenth.
 c) Antrag: die am 16. Oktober 1948 vor dem Standesamt in Penig geschl. Ehe der Parteien wird aus Schuld des Verklagten geschieden
 d) Termin: 11. Januar 1955, 13.15 Uhr.
 Rochlitz, 16. November 1954

Kreisgericht Rochlitz**Bezirk Leipzig**

— 1 C 168/54 —

- a) Buhlers & Northe KG, Torgau, Puschkinstr. 1, vertr. durch Emil Schwarz, Torgau
 b) Eheleute Heinz Maertens und Frau Elise Maertens geb. Zschorn, beide wohnh. in Strellin, z. Z. unbek. Aufenth.
 c) Antrag: wegen Forderung der Gläubigerin von 523,13 DM nebst 4% Zinsen ab 1. Juli 1950
 d) Termin: 4. Februar 1955, 7.30 Uhr.
 Eilenburg, 11. November 1954

Kreisgericht Eilenburg

— 5 Ra 222/54 —

- a) Betriebskrankenschwester Marie Karoline Seifert geb. Morawetz, Leipzig S3, Kantstr. 8
 b) Angestellter Wolfgang Günter Seifert, früher Leipzig S3, Kantstr. 8, jetzt unbek. Aufenth.
 c) Antrag: die am 11. August 1949 vor dem Standesamt Leipzig I geschl. Ehe der Parteien wird gem. § 43 EG aus Verschulden des Verklagten geschieden; er hat die Kosten des Rechtsstreits zu tragen
 d) Termin: 4. Februar 1955, 8 Uhr, Saal 281.
 Leipzig, 18. November 1954

**Kreisgericht Leipzig
Stadtbezirk V**

— 9 Ra 138/54 —

- a) Ehefrau Katharina Gawellek geb. Puka, Leipzig W 34, Straße des Komsomol 260
 b) Schlosser Wilhelm Walter Gawellek, z. Z. unbek. Aufenth.

- c) Antrag: die am 26. Dezember 1936 vor dem Standesamt Billendorf (Kr. Sorau) geschl. Ehe der Parteien wird nach § 48 EG geschieden; die Kosten des Rechtsstreits hat der Verklagte zu tragen
 d) Termin: 28. Januar 1955, 8 Uhr.
 Leipzig, 27. Oktober 1954 **Kreisgericht Leipzig**
 Stadtbezirk IX

- 14 C 259/54 —
 a) Leipziger Wermutkellerei Nagel & Co., Leipzig C 1, Rackwitz Str. 13
 b) Kaufmann Erich Benecke, früher in Neustrelitz (Meckl.), Markt 8, jetzt unbek. Aufenth.
 c) Antrag: den Verklagten kostenpfl. und vorläufig vollstreckbar zu verurteilen, an die Klägerin 1150 DM nebst 5 % Zinsen seit 1. August 1954 zu zahlen
 d) Termin: 11. Februar 1955, 8 Uhr, Z. 4.
 Leipzig, 20. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Leipzig**
 Stadtbezirk XIV

- O Ra 515/54 —
 a) Schaffnerin Elisabeth Anna Jacobi geb. Tröbs, wohnh. in Böhlitz-Ehrenberg b. Leipzig, Franz-Mehring-Str. 23
 b) Graphiker Artur Albert Jacobi, wohnh. Arlesheim (Schweiz), Neumattstr. 16
 c) Antrag: die am 24. Dezember 1934 vor dem Standesamt Leipzig IV geschl. Ehe der Parteien wird gem. § 43 EG aus Alleinvertulden des Verklagten geschieden
 d) Termin: 18. Januar 1955, 7.45 Uhr.

- O Ra 580/54 —
 a) Elvira Frieda Anni Haan geb. Stier, wohnh. in Schkeuditz, Wasserturmstr. 26
 b) Schlosser Peter Haan, z. Z. unbek. Aufenth.
 c) Antrag: die am 7. Juni 1945 vor dem Standesamt Leipzig I geschl. Ehe der Parteien wird gem. § 48 EG geschieden
 d) Termin: 13. Januar 1955, 8.30 Uhr.
 Leipzig, 12. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Leipzig (Land)**

- CV 256/54 —
 a) Konsumgenossenschaft eGmbH Oschatz in Oschatz II, Talstr. 2
 b) Frau Ch. Marten, früher wohnh. in Wellerswalde über Oschatz I, jetzt unbek. Aufenth.
 c) Antrag: die Verklagte kostenpfl. und in vorläufig vollstreckbarer Form zu verurteilen, an die Klägerin 642,90 DM nebst 8 % Zinsen seit dem 1. Januar 1954 zu zahlen
 d) Termin: 17. Januar 1955, 8.30 Uhr.
 Oschatz, 18. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Oschatz**

- C 220/54 —
 a) Frau Frieda Gütte, Bäuerin, Wurzen-Nemt Nr. 29
 b) Tischlermeister Kurt Kötzt, früher Wurzen, Nemter Straße, jetzt unbek. Aufenth.
 c) Antrag: der Verklagte wird verurteilt, an die Klägerin 666,91 DM zu zahlen; der Verklagte hat die Kosten des Rechtsstreits zu tragen; das Urteil ist vorläufig vollstreckbar
 d) Termin: 7. Februar 1955, 8 Uhr.
 Wurzen, 9. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Wurzen**

Bezirk Magdeburg

- Ra 146/54 - Mitte —
 a) Gertrud Auguste Adelheid Herzberg geb. Koernig, Magdeburg, Ottenbergstr. 34
 b) Kupferschmied Max Gustav Herzberg, zuletzt wohnh. in Eggesin, jetzt unbek. Aufenth.
 c) Antrag: auf Scheidung der am 5. April 1930 in Danzig geschl. Ehe ohne Schuldausspruch
 d) Termin: 11. Januar 1955, 8 Uhr.
 Magdeburg, 24. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Magdeburg**
 Stadtbezirk I-Mitte

- 3 C 174/54 —
 a) Genossenschaft des Bauhandwerks eGmbH in Salzwedel, Chudenstr. 1
 b) Emil Hintzen, ehem. Ziegeleibesitzer, Brietz b. Salzwedel, jetzt unbek. Aufenth.
 c) Antrag: 2500 DM zuzügl. 4 % Zinsen ab 7. März 1953 an die Klägerin zu zahlen; die Kosten des Verfahrens zu bezahlen; das Urteil ist für vorläufig vollstreckbar zu erklären
 d) Termin: 12. Februar 1955, 8.30 Uhr.
 Salzwedel, 19. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Salzwedel**

- 4 Ra 238/53 —
 a) Elektroninstallateur Erich Henning, Stendal, Arnimerstraße 16
 b) Ehefrau Christa Henning geb. Lüdecke, früher Stendal, Eschenweg 24, jetzt unbek. Aufenth.
 c) Antrag: Widerklagend die am 17. März 1951 vor dem Standesamt in Stendal geschl. Ehe der Parteien aus alleinigem Verschulden der Klägerin und Widerbeklagten zu scheiden und ihr die Kosten des Rechtsstreits aufzuerlegen
 d) Termin: 7. Februar 1955, 7.30 Uhr, Z. 20.
 Stendal, 19. Oktober 1954 **Kreisgericht Stendal**

Bezirk Neubrandenburg

- 3 CV 130/54 —
 a) VdGB Strasburg
 b) Angestellte Käte Herrmann, früher Strasburg (Meckl.), jetzt unbek. Aufenth.
 c) Antrag: die Verklagte kostenpfl. und vorläufig vollstreckbar zu verurteilen, an den Kläger 2800,56 DM zu zahlen
 d) Termin: 11. Januar 1955, 9 Uhr.
 Strasburg, 19. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Strasburg**

Bezirk Potsdam

- 4 Ra 73/54 —
 a) Ehefrau Charlotte Deckert geb. Blei, wohnh. in Kyritz, Maxim-Gorki-Str. 4
 b) Kraftfahrer Helmut Deckert, zuletzt wohnh. in Freiburg (Bayern), Spittelackerstr. 19, jetzt unbek. Aufenthalts
 c) Antrag: die Ehe der Parteien wird aus Verschulden des Verklagten auf dessen Kosten geschieden
 d) Termin: 25. Februar 1955, 9 Uhr.
 Kyritz, 18. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Kyritz**

- 4 Ra 93/54 —
 a) Schneiderin Christel Opitz geb. Grohmann, wohnh. in Luckenwalde, Käthe-Kollwitz-Str. 8
 b) Frohwald Opitz, zuletzt wohnh. gew. in Jüterbog, Zinnaer Str. 26
 c) Antrag: Scheidung der Ehe aus Verschulden des Verklagten
 d) Termin: 11. Januar 1955, 10 Uhr.
 Luckenwalde, 8. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Luckenwalde**

- a) HO Lebensmittel Kreis Oranienburg, Oranienburg, Sachsenhausener Str. 22
 b) Hilma Ulbricht, zuletzt wohnh. in Liebenwalde, Thälmannstr. 21, jetzt unbek. Aufenth.
 c) Antrag: die Verklagte kostenpfl. zu verurteilen, an den Kläger 356,20 DM zu zahlen
 d) Termin: 17. Dezember 1954, 9 Uhr.
 Oranienburg, 20. November 1954 **Kreisarbeitsgericht Oranienburg**

- 3 S 432/54 —
 a) Marice Schnäkel, vertr. durch das Bezirksjugendamt Schöneberg, dieses vertr. durch die Abteilung Jugendhilfe/Heimerziehung in Potsdam-Babelsberg
 b) Tischler Max Mahn, zuletzt wohnh. gew. in Potsdam-Babelsberg, Marienstr. 32, jetzt unbek. Aufenth.
 c) Antrag: das Urteil des Kreisgerichts Potsdam, Stadtbezirk Babelsberg — III C 195/52 — vom 15. Januar 1954 wird abgeändert; es wird festgestellt, daß der Verklagte der Klägerin für die Zeit vom 15. August 1944 bis 14. Februar 1953 an rückständigem Unterhalt 3526 DM schuldet
 d) Termin: 12. Januar 1955, 10 Uhr.
 Potsdam, 8. November 1954 **Bezirksgericht Potsdam**

- 5 Ra 233/54 —
 a) Ehefrau Liesbeth Scheer geb. Aroid, Kleinmachnow, Karl-Marx-Str. 83, z. Z. Kleinmachnow, An der Stammbahn 1
 b) Ehemann Lothar Scheer, Kleinmachnow, Karl-Marx-Straße 83, z. Z. unbek. Aufenth.
 c) Antrag: die Ehe der Parteien wird aus dem alleinigen Verschulden des Verklagten geschieden; das Sorgerecht für die aus der Ehe stammenden Kinder Klaus-Dieter, geb. 14. Februar 1943, und Hans-Joachim, geb. 10. Februar 1944, wird der Klägerin übertragen; die Kosten des Rechtsstreits werden dem Verklagten auferlegt
 d) Termin: 26. Januar 1955, 9 Uhr, Z. 13.
 Potsdam, 19. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Potsdam (Land)**

Bezirk Rostock

— 4 C 96/54 —

- a) Augenoptiker Hugo Zinnecker und seine Ehefrau Herta Zinnecker geb. Kuhlmann, Warnemünde, Mühlenstr. 33
- b) die unbek. Erben der zu Warnemünde verst. Luise Wege geb. Woest
- c) Antrag: die Verklagten kostenpfl. und vorläufig vollstreckbar zu verurteilen, die Löschung der zu Fol. 5 bis 8 im Grundbuch von Warnemünde Bl. 463 auf der zu Warnemünde, Mühlenstr. 33, belegenen Hausgrundstücks Nr. 550 eingetr. Belastung von je 250 DM in rechtsverbindl. Form, zu bewilligen
- d) Termin: 28. Dezember 1954

Warnemünde, 22. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Rostock**
Stadtbezirk Warnemünde

— Ds 146/54 (L) —

In der Strafsache gegen den ehem. HO-Gaststättenleiter Willi Stahnke, geb. am 19. Juni 1931 in Kamin, zuletzt wohnh. in Zierow (Kr. Wismar); wegen Unterschlagung während der Zeit vom Juni bis August 1954 — Verbr. nach § 1 Abs. 1 des VE-Sch.Ges. vom 2. Oktober 1952 — wird die Hauptverhandlung auf den 21. Dezember 1954, 8.15 Uhr, festgesetzt. Zu diesem Termin wird der Angeklagte vor das Kreisgericht Wismar (Land), Z. 8, geladen. Der Angeklagte wird darauf hingewiesen, daß die Hauptverhandlung auch bei seinem Ausbleiben stattfindet.

Wismar, 23. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Wismar (Land)****Bezirk Schwerin**

— Ra 160/54 —

- a) Gerda Dieckelmann geb. Zander, Güstrow, Grüne Straße 3
- b) Hans Dieckelmann, früher Güstrow, jetzt unbek. Aufenth.
- c) Antrag: die am 5. Februar 1938 geschl. Ehe der Parteien zur Schuld des Verklagten zu scheiden
- d) Termin: 26. Januar 1955, 8 Uhr.

Güstrow, 15. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Güstrow**

— 2 C 459/54 —

- a) Fa. Gebr. Witte in Wittenberge
- b) Gastwirt Siegfried Zentgraf, zuletzt wohnh. in Kleeste (Kr. Perleberg), z. Z. unbek. Aufenth.
- c) Antrag: den Verklagten kostenpfl. zu verurteilen, an die Klägerin 363,24 DM nebst 4% Zinsen seit dem 1. März 1953 zu zahlen
- d) Termin: 21. Januar 1955, 9.15 Uhr.

— 2 C 460/54 —

- a) Fa. Gebr. Witte in Wittenberge
- b) Gastwirt Otto Roloff, Wittenberge, Bürgergarten, z. Z. unbek. Aufenth.
- c) Antrag: den Verklagten kostenpfl. zu verurteilen, an die Klägerin 2643,65 DM nebst 4% Zinsen seit dem 1. Mai 1951 zu zahlen
- d) Termin: 21. Januar 1955, 9 Uhr.

Perleberg, 12. November 1954

— 2 Ra 193/54 —

- a) Frau Ursula Schlupeck geb. Torge, Bad Wilsnack, Wittenberger Str. 31
- b) kaufm. Angestellten und zuletzt Studenten Karl-Helmut Schlupeck, zuletzt wohnh. Leipzig N 22, Straße der Deutsch-Sowjetischen Freundschaft Nr. 7, z. Z. unbek. Aufenth.
- c) Antrag: die am 25. September 1948 vor dem Standesamt in Bad Wilsnack geschl. Ehe der Parteien wird aus Alleinverschulden des Verklagten geschieden
- d) Termin: 24. Februar 1955, 10 Uhr.

Perleberg, 17. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Perleberg****Bezirk Suhl**

— 2 Ra 77/54 —

In dem Ehescheidungsverfahren Forkert — 2 Ra 77/54 — wird der Verklagte, der Werner Forkert, früher Wuppertal-Elberfeld, Plateniusstr. 24, jetzt unbek. Aufenth., zu dem am 17. Dezember 1954, 8 Uhr, stattfindenden Termin vor das Kreisgericht Meiningen geladen.

Meiningen, 25. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Meiningen**

— 2 Ra 47/54 —

- a) Ehefrau Marie Kindermann geb. Reinhardt in Oberweißbach
- b) Ehemann, den Apotheker Alfred Kindermann, zuletzt in Oberweißbach, jetzt unbek. Aufenth.
- c) Antrag: auf Ehescheidung
- d) Termin: 24. Februar 1955, 9 Uhr.

Neuhaus (Rwg.), 22. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Neuhaus****Aufgebotsverfahren**

Von den nachstehend angegebenen Antragstellern ist das Aufgebot zum Zwecke der Ausschließung der Gläubiger oder Eigentümer des Grundstücks bzw. zum Zwecke der Kraftloserklärung der angeführten, angeblich in Verlust geratenen Urkunden beantragt worden. Die Gläubiger oder Eigentümer bzw. Inhaber der Urkunden werden aufgefordert, spätestens in dem nachstehend genannten Aufgebotstermin bei dem unterzeichneten Gericht ihre Rechte anzumelden und die Urkunden vorzulegen, andernfalls sie mit ihren Rechten ausgeschlossen bzw. die Urkunden für kraftlos erklärt werden.

Bezirk Cottbus

— F 44/54 —

DHZ Lebensmittel, Niederlassung Cottbus in Cottbus, Ostrowerdamm 9

Hyp.-Br. über die im Grundbuch von Forst-Stadtbezirk Bl. 1748 in Abt. III Nr. 6 für Frau Lieselotte Wenzke (jetzt Laurischk) geb. Preuß eingetr. Hyp. von 14 000 RM

Termin: 8. Juni 1955, 9 Uhr.

Forst (Lausitz), 13. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Forst**

— F 32/54 —

Hedwig Krause, Dahme (Mark), Herzberger Chaussee 4 Sparkassenbuch der Kreissparkasse Luckau, Hauptzweigstelle Dahme (Mark), Nr. 4230, lautend auf Barbara Krause, Dahme (Mark), Herzberger Chaussee 4, mit einer Einlage von 4605,32 DM

Termin: 16. Juni 1955, 9 Uhr.

Luckau, 16. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Luckau****Bezirk Dresden**

— 2 VI 244/54 —

Der am 5. September 1945 vom ehemaligen Amtsgericht Dresden unter dem Az. 73 VI 326/45 erteilte Erbschein nach dem Maurer und Zimmermeister Karl August Hanke wird für kraftlos erklärt.

— 2 VI 273/54 —

Frau Hermine verw. von der Heydte geb. Gräf in Jocketa (Vogtl.), Loreleystr. 17 D, hat die Erteilung eines Erbscheines nach der am 18. November 1945 verstorbenen, am 7. März 1867 in Tetschen geb. Sidonie Martha Keppsch, zuletzt wohnh. gew. in Dresden, beantragt, der Herrn Hans Georg von Feilitzsch, zuletzt wohnh. gew. in Leipzig, verstorben am 10. Februar 1947 in Leipzig und Frau Ella Seybold geb. Merting, wohnh. in Berlin-Lankwitz, Mühlenstr. 22, je zur Hälfte als Erben ausweisen soll. Gemäß § 2358 BGB werden alle Personen, denen gleiche oder bessere Erbrechte zustehen, aufgefordert, sich bis zum 30. Januar 1955 beim unterzeichneten Staatl. Notariat zu melden, andernfalls der Erbschein in der beantragten Form erteilt wird. Gesucht werden insbesondere Abkömmlinge der Eheleute Johann Gottlieb Keppsch und Henriette Keppsch geb. Specht und Abkömmlinge des am 15. April 1872 verstorbenen Johann Gottlieb Mende.

— 1 VI 950/54 —

Auf Antrag der Erben wird über den Nachlaß des am 23. Mai 1954 in Dresden verst. Zimmermeisters im Ruhestand Ernst Hermann Max Wißner Nachlaßverwaltung angeordnet und zum Nachlaßverwalter der Helfer in Steuersachen Paul Ulbricht in Dresden A 20, Tiergartenstraße 83, bestellt.

Dresden, 11. November 1954

Staatliches Notariat Dresden (Stadt)

Bezirk Erfurt

— 2 F 18/54 —

Stadt- und Kreissparkasse Weimar
 Grundschuldbrief über die im Grundbuch von Bad Sulza Bl. 161 in Abt. III lfd. Nr. 6 für sie eingetr. Grundschuld in Höhe von 2000 DM
 Termin: 23. Juni 1955, 9 Uhr.

— 2 F 27/54 —

1. Frau Elise Zaubitzer geb. Rempel in Apolda, Niederroßlaer Str. 2, 2. Frau Gerda Lüttig geb. Rempel in Apolda, Utenbacher Str. 81, 3. Frau Gertrud verw. Pfeiffer geb. Rempel in Apolda, Heidenberg 77, 4. Fleischermeister Hermann Rempel in Apolda, Jägerstr. 13
 Hyp.-Br. über die im Grundbuch von Apolda Bl. 1290 in Abt. III lfd. Nr. 3 für die Städtische Sparkasse in Apolda eingetr. Hyp. über 4000 DM
 Termin: 26. Juni 1955, 9 Uhr.

Apolda, 15. November 1954

Kreisgericht Apolda

— 2 F 49/54 —

Wwe. Anna Apitius geb. Müller in Urbach (Kr. Nordhausen), Kreisstr. 33
 Hyp.-Br. über die im Grundbuch von Urbach Bd. 11 Art. 1037 in Abt. III Nr. 1 eingetr. Darlehnhyp. von 3000 GM nebst 6 % Zinsen für den Obersteuersekretär Karl Bierwirth in Burgstädt (Sa.)
 Termin: 10. Februar 1955, 8 Uhr.

Nordhausen, 12. Oktober 1954

— 2 F 98/53 —

Die Ehefrau des Ackermanns Hermann Jödecke, Auguste geb. Jödicke, Niedergebra, sowie deren Erben werden mit ihren Rechten an dem eingetr. Grundstück: Niedergebra, Bd. IX Bl. 441, Gemarkung Niedergebra Nr. 1, Kbl. 1 Parz. 31, Acker, in der Oberpfütze von 25,53 a, ausgeschlossen.

Nordhausen, 12. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Nordhausen**

— 2 F 70/54 —

Revisor Gerhard Koch in Günstedt
 Hyp.-Br. über die im Grundbuch von Günstedt Bd. 15 Art. 409 Abt. III Nr. 5 für die Kreissparkasse Weißensee in Erfurt eingetr. Hyp.
 Termin: 13. April 1955, 8.30 Uhr.

Sömmerda, 18. November 1954

Kreisgericht Sömmerda**Bezirk Frankfurt**

— 3 F 68/54 —

Ministerium des Innern, Staatssekretariat für Innere Angelegenheiten, Bev. des Kreises Bad Freienwalde, Abt. Kataster — Sachgebiet Grundbuch — in Bad Freienwalde (Oder)

Hyp.-Br. über die im Grundbuch von Wriezen Bl. 1853 in Abt. III unter Nr. 8 für den Dachdeckermeister Willi Lässig, Wriezen (Oder), Fritz-Dornbusch-Straße, eingetr. Hyp. von 3000 DM

Termin: 15. Juni 1955, 9 Uhr.

Bad Freienwalde (Oder), 24. November 1954

— 3 F 72/54 —

Techn. Angestellter Willi Brunckow, Greifswald, Stalinstraße 44

Ausschließung des Gläubigers der auf dem Grundbuchblatt des der Wwe. Anna Brunckow geb. Fischer in Wriezen (Oder), des Technikers Willi Brunckow in Greifswald und des Angestellten Johannes Brunckow in Hamburg in ungeteilter Erbengemeinschaft gehörigen Grundstücks Wriezen Bl. 1769 in Abt. III unter lfd. Nr. 13 für den Zimmermeister Herbert Conradt in Berlin-Charlottenburg zur Sicherung des Anspruchs auf Eintragung einer Sicherungshyp. in Höhe von 6136 RM nebst 7 % Zinsen eingetr. Vormerkung

Termin: 12. Januar 1955, 9 Uhr.

Bad Freienwalde (Oder), 16. November 1954

Kreisgericht Bad Freienwalde**Bezirk Gera**

— F 54/54 —

Frau Rosa Röser, wohnh. Paulinzella Nr. 4 hat das Aufgebot der im Grundbuch von

a) Milbitz b. Rottenbach Bl. 128 eingetr. Parz. 533, Am Schneidemühlberge, Holzung = 46,70 a, Parz. 586, Am Schneidemühlberge, Ackerland = 60,39 a, Eigentümer: Wilhelm Emil Städtler, Maurer,

b) Milbitz b. Rottenbach Bl. 129 eingetr. Parz. 585, Am Schneidemühlberge, Ackerland = 20,74 a, Eigentümer: Wilhelm Emil Städtler, Maurer. zu $\frac{1}{2}$, Friederike Minna Städtler geb. Merboth, zu $\frac{1}{2}$,

zum Zwecke der Ausschließung des Eigentümers beantragt. Personen, die Anspruch auf diese Grundstücke erheben, oder Rechte an diese Besitzen, werden aufgefordert, spätestens in dem auf den 10. Februar 1955, 10.15 Uhr, vor dem unterzeichneten Kreisgericht, Z. 60, stattfindenden Aufgebotstermin diese Rechte geltend zu machen, andernfalls Ausschließung der noch eingetragenen Eigentümer erfolgt.
 Rudolstadt, 21. Oktober 1954 **Kreisgericht Rudolstadt**

Bezirk Halle

— 3 F 95/54 —

Elise Rhodius, Bitterfeld, Stalinstr. 9

Sondersparkassenbuch Nr. 8338, ausgestellt von der Kreissparkasse Bitterfeld, auf den Namen Elise Rhodius, Bitterfeld, Walter-Rathenau-Str. 23, lautend, mit einem Anteilrecht von 1403 DM und einem Zinsguthaben von 0,27 DM
 Termin: 16. Februar 1955, 8.30 Uhr, Z. 24.

Bitterfeld, 12. November 1954

Kreisgericht Bitterfeld

— 2 F 27/54 —

Frau Ursula Seidel geb. Weber in Gräfenhainichen

Ausschließung des Eigentümers des Grundstücks Eisenbergwiese, eingetr. im Grundbuch von Gräfenhainichen Bd. VI Art. 157, gem. § 927 BGB. Eingetragener Eigentümer: Handarbeiter Friedrich Weise, Gräfenhainichen

Termin: 18. Januar 1955, 13 Uhr.

Gräfenhainichen, 10. November 1954

Kreisgericht Gräfenhainichen

— 2 F 26/54 —

Zahnarzt Gerhard Schmidt in Halle (S.), Steinweg 25

Ausschließung des Gläubigers der am 12. Mai 1936 im Grundbuch von Halle Bd. 371 Bl. 11895 in Abt. III unter Nr. 1 für den Malermeister Heinrich Reimer in Halle (S.), Goethestr. 30, eingetr. Restkaufgeldhyp. über 2000 DM nebst $\frac{5}{2}$ % Zinsen

Termin: 20. Januar 1955, 11 Uhr.

Halle (S.), 19. November 1954

**Kreisgericht Halle
Stadtbezirk II**

— 2 F 23/54 —

Landwirt Willi Scheibe in Lodersleben (Kr. Querfurt)

Hyp.-Br. über die im Grundbuch von Lodersleben Bd. 10 Bl. 15 in Abt. III unter Nr. 2 eingetr. Hyp. für die Kreissparkasse in Querfurt

Termin: 31. Mai 1955, 8 Uhr.

Querfurt, 14. November 1954

Kreisgericht Querfurt**Bezirk Karl-Marx-Stadt**

— VI 104/54 —

Am 10. April 1954 ist in Mittweida, Hainichener Str. 10, zuletzt wohnh. gew. in Cunnersdorf (Kr. Hainichen) Nr. 18, der Rentner Ernst Hugo Waldemar Baumgart verstorben. Der Genannte war am 28. Juli 1876 in Görlitz geboren. Seine Erben konnten bisher nicht ermittelt werden. Alle Personen, denen Erbrechte an dem Nachlaß zustehen, werden hiermit aufgefordert, ihre Rechte an dem Nachlaß bis spätestens 15. Februar 1955, beim Staatl. Notariat Hainichen (Sa.) anzumelden, andernfalls festgestellt wird, daß ein anderer Erbe als die DDR nicht vorhanden ist.

Hainichen, 16. November 1954

Staatliches Notariat Hainichen

— 3 F 68/53 —

Frau Gerda Martin geb. Gottschalk in Zöblitz (Erzgeb.), Frauengasse 131

Sparkassenbuch Nr. 1415 der Sparkasse Zöblitz — Nebenzweigstelle Ansprung —, ausgestellt auf den Namen der Antragstellerin

Termin: 14. Juni 1955, 8 Uhr.

— F 46/54 —

Klaus Pöschel in Olbernhau (Sa.), Grünthaler Str. 19

Sparkassenbuch Nr. 5836 der Kreissparkasse Marienberg — Zweigstelle Olbernhau —, ausgestellt auf den Namen des Antragstellers

Termin: 14. Juni 1955, 8.30 Uhr.

Marienberg (Sa.), 22. November 1954

Kreisgericht Marienberg

— F 32/54 —

Rentner Ernst Schiller, Oelsnitz (Vogtl.), Schleizer Straße 34

Sparkassenbuch der Kreissparkasse Oelsnitz (Vogtl.), ausgestellt auf Ernst Schiller, Nr. 16315 mit einem Guthabenbestand von 1067,58 DM

Termin: 27. Juni 1955, 8 Uhr.

Oelsnitz (Vogtl.), 18. November 1954

Kreisgericht Oelsnitz

— VI 14/52 —

Der Erbschein, der über die Erbfolge nach der am 11. November 1951 in Leipzig verstorbenen, zuletzt in Oberschlema (Erzgeb.) wohnh. gew. Ida Elise Bleichschmidt geb. Woost am 18. April 1952 in den Akten VI 14/52 vom früheren Amtsgericht Schneeberg (Erzgeb.) ausgestellt worden ist, wird für kraftlos erklärt.

Schneeberg, 8. November 1954

Staatliches Notariat Schneeberg**Bezirk Leipzig**

— 1 F 35/54 —

Nachlaßpfleger Paul Preiß in Leipzig O 5, Karl-Krause-Straße 70, III, hat das Aufgebot zum Zwecke der Ausschließung von Nachlaßgläubigern am Nachlaß der am 26. Februar 1954 verst. Frau Jenny Hedwig Richter geb. Mexner, wohnh. gew. in Leipzig C 1, Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 18, beantragt. Alle Nachlaßgläubiger werden aufgefordert, spätestens in dem auf den 14. Januar 1955, 12 Uhr, vor dem unterzeichneten Gericht anberaumten Aufgebotstermin ihre Rechte anzumelden, widrigenfalls sie, unbeschadet des Rechts, vor den Verbindlichkeiten aus Pflichtteilsrechten, Vermächtnissen und Auflagen berücksichtigt zu werden, von den Erben nur insoweit Befriedigung verlangen können, als sich nach Befriedigung der nicht ausgeschlossenen Gläubiger noch ein Überschuß ergibt.

Leipzig, 18. November 1954

**Kreisgericht Leipzig
Stadtbezirk I**

— 6 F 1/54 —

Am 5. April 1953 ist der zuletzt in Leipzig O 27, Schönbachstr. 66, wohnh. gew. Gustav Reinhold Felix Jakob verstorben. Alle Personen, denen Rechte an dem Nachlaß zustehen, werden aufgefordert, diese anzumelden

Termin: 24. Januar 1955, 11 Uhr.

— 6 F 4/54 —

Am 12. Februar 1950 ist der zuletzt in Leipzig O 27, Kommandant-Prendel-Allee 113, wohnh. gew. Willy Fritz Anders verstorben. Alle Personen, denen Rechte an dem Nachlaß zustehen, werden aufgefordert, diese anzumelden

Termin: 24. Januar 1955, 10 Uhr.

Leipzig, 19. November 1954

**Kreisgericht Leipzig
Stadtbezirk VI****Bezirk Magdeburg**

— VI 138/54 —

Durch Beschluß ist der Lehrer August Brandt mit dem Zeitpunkt des 31. Dezember 1950 rechtskräftig für tot erklärt worden. Sein letzter Wohnsitz war Genthin. Frau Elise Mentz geb. Brandt aus Magdeburg, Herderstr. 13, hat die Erteilung eines Erbscheins beantragt, daß sie, Herr Klaus Kietz, Ehefrau Ursula Frank geb. Kietz, Frau Liesbeth Piesnack und Frau Hedwig Stellmacher geb. Piesnack, gesetzl. Erben des Erblassers geworden sind. Der reine Nachlaß beträgt etwa 13 000 bis 14 000 DM. Alle diejenigen, denen gleiche oder bessere Erbrechte auf den Nachlaß des Erblassers zustehen, werden aufgefordert, sich spätestens bis zum 15. März 1955 bei der unterzeichneten Dienststelle zu melden.

— VI 141/54 —

Durch Beschluß ist der zuletzt in Genthin wohnh. gew. Student Günter Röhle mit dem Zeitpunkt des 15. Dezember 1949 rechtskräftig für tot erklärt worden. Die Wwe. Amanda Röhle geb. Plath aus Schönhausen (Elbe), Heinrich-Heine-Str. 6, hat die Erteilung eines Erbscheins beantragt, wonach ihr inzwischen verstorbenen Ehemann, Rentner Hermann Röhle aus Schönhausen (Elbe), alleiniger gesetzl. Erbe des Erblassers geworden ist. Der reine Nachlaßwert beträgt ungefähr 10 000 bis 12 000 DM. Alle diejenigen, denen gleiche oder bessere Erbrechte auf den Nachlaß des Erblassers zustehen, werden aufgefordert, sich spätestens bis zum 15. März 1955 bei der unterzeichneten Dienststelle zu melden.

Genthin, 24. November 1954 **Staatliches Notariat Genthin**

— 3 II 59/53 —

Ehefrau Anna Weiß geb. Eisenhuth in Obersees Nr. 24, hat beantragt, ihren verschollenen Ehemann, den Angestellten Hans Weiß, geb. am 18. Juni 1893 in Streit (Kr. Bayreuth), wohnh. zuletzt in Oschersleben (Bode), Untere Mauerstr. 65, für tot zu erklären. Der Verschollene wird aufgefordert, sich bis zum 15. Januar 1955 vor dem unterzeichneten Gericht, Z. 16, zu melden, widrigenfalls er für tot erklärt werden kann. Alle, die Auskunft über den Verschollenen geben können, werden aufgefordert, bis zu dem oben bestimmten Zeitpunkt dem Gericht Anzeige zu machen.

Oschersleben (Bode), 5. November 1954

Kreisgericht Oschersleben

— 2 FT 43/54 —

Todeserklärung der am 10. April 1896 in Sadki (Polen) geb. Ehefrau Emma Timm geb. Rodowski, zuletzt wohnh. in Eeenbrück

Termin: 2. März 1955, 9 Uhr.

Wolmirstedt, 8. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Wolmirstedt****Bezirk Neubrandenburg**

— F 58/54 —

Clara Hösselbarth in Waren, Lange Str. 53

a) Grundschuldbriefe und Ausschließung der unbek. Gläubiger mit ihren dinglichen Rechten an der im Grundbuch von Waren Bl. 985 in Abt. III Fol. 9 über 999,90 GM, Fol. 11 über 1500 GM u. Fol. 12 über 1000 GM einget. Grundschulden,

b) die unbek. Gläubiger mit ihren dinglichen Rechten an der im Grundbuch von Waren Bl. 985 in Abt. III Fol. 4 über 214,50 GM und Fol. 8 über 357,50 GM einget. Grundschulden

Termin: 8. Februar 1955.

Waren (Müritz), 20. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Waren****Bezirk Potsdam**

— VI 7/51 FÜ —

Am 3. Februar 1951 ist in Fürstenberg (Havel), seinem letzten Wohnsitz, der Kaufmann Richard Dosse (Doff) verstorben. Da die bisher ermittelten Erben die Erbschaft ausgeschlagen haben und weitere Erben nicht ermittelt werden konnten, werden diejenigen, welchen Erbrechte an dem Nachlaß zustehen, aufgefordert, diese Rechte bis zum 31. Dezember 1954 bei dem unterzeichneten Notariat anzumelden, widrigenfalls die Feststellung erfolgen wird, daß ein anderer Erbe als die Bezirksfinanzverwaltung Potsdam nicht vorhanden ist. Der Nachlaß ist überschuldet.

Zehdenick, 10. November 1954 **Staatliches Notariat Gransee****Bezirk Schwerin**

— 2 F 42/54 —

Frau Luise Dunker geb. Winterfeld in Semmerin (Kr. Ludwigslust)

Grundschuldbrief über die im Grundbuch von Semmerin Bl. 8 in Abt. III Fol. 18 für Luise Dunker geb. Winterfeld einget. Grundschuld über 2500 DM

Termin: 16. Mai 1955, 8 Uhr.

— 2 F 68/54 —

Frau Anna Hamann geb. Krüger aus Groß-Laasch

Die im Grundbuchblatt von Neustadt-Glewe Bl. 1773 in Abt. III zu Fol. 1 über 150 DM einget. Grundschuld mit jährl. Zinsen zu 4 % für Anna Markward geb. Hamann, Groß-Laasch, und Fol. 2 über 150 DM einget. Grundschuld mit jährl. Zinsen zu 4 % für Amalie Köster geb. Angelroth zu Neustadt-Glewe gem. § 1170 BGB

Termin: 16. Mai 1955, 8 Uhr.

Ludwigslust, 10. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Ludwigslust**

— Se 3 —

Der gemeinschaftl. Erbschein des Amtsgerichts Schwerin vom 8. Januar 1915 zum Nachlaß des am 23. August 1914 verst. Ökonomierats Friedrich Speetzen in Rampe wird wegen Unrichtigkeit für kraftlos erklärt.

Schwerin, 19. November 1954

Staatliches Notariat Schwerin (Stadt)

— F 31/54 —

Töpfermeister Willi Fentens, wohnh. in Warin, Schulstraße 27

Die Gläubigerin der auf dem Grundbuch Bl. 269 in Warin in Abt. III unter Fol. 2 über 75 DM, Fol. 3 über 225 DM, Fol. 4 über 39,75 DM, Fol. 6 über 37,50 DM, Fol. 7 über 225 DM, Fol. 8 über 75 DM, Fol. 9 über 75 DM für Frau Louise Röpcke geb. Claasen, Rostock, eingetr. Grundschulden

Termin: 3. März 1955, 10 Uhr.

Sternberg, 22. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Sternberg****Bezirk Suhl**

— 2 F 52/54 —

Sägewerksbesitzer Helmut Kretschmer, Mäbendorf, Mühlgasse

Grundschuldbrief über die im Grundbuch von Mäbendorf Bl. 301 in Abt. III unter lfd. Nr. 10 eingetr. Grundschuld von 2000 RM

Termin: 11. März 1955, 9 Uhr.

Suhl, 19. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Suhl****Ausschlußurteile**

Durch Ausschlußurteil sind die nachstehend genannten Urkunden für kraftlos erklärt bzw. die Gläubiger oder Eigentümer mit ihren Rechten ausgeschlossen worden.

Bezirk Dresden

— F 48/54 —

Sparkassenbuch Nr. 7967 der Kreissparkasse Bischofswerda, ausgestellt auf den Namen Erhard Spengler, Lichtenberg Nr. 9 (Kr. Bischofswerda)

Urteil: 11. November 1954.

Bischofswerda, 16. November 1954

Kreisgericht Bischofswerda**Bezirk Erfurt**

— 2 Em F 5/53 —

Hyp.-Br. über die im Grundbuch von Erfurt-West Bd. 6 Bl. 278 in Abt. III unter Nr. 1 eingetr. Hyp. von 7750 GM

Urteil: 16. November 1954

Erfurt, 16. November 1954

Kreisgericht Erfurt
Stadtbezirk Mitte

— 2 F 30/54 —

Sparbuch Nr. 53 599 der Kreissparkasse Langensalza, ausgestellt auf den Namen Alfred Hahn in Eckardtsleben

Urteil: 18. November 1954.

Langensalza, 22. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Langensalza**

— 2 F 34/54 —

Emil Ludwig Bernhard August Thomas als Miteigentümer des Grundstücks Schwerstedt Bd. 8 Art. 367 Kbl. 2 Parz. 371/1 zwischen Öde und Chaussee, Acker, Größe 23,12 a; Frau Renate Possé geb. Haun in Schwerstedt

Urteil: 10. November 1954.

Sömmerda, 19. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Sömmerda****Bezirk Leipzig**

— 5 F 1/54 —

Hyp.-Br. über die auf Bl. 230 des Grundbuchs für Leipzig-Wahren in Abt. III Nr. 31, 34, 37 für Frau Clementine Pauline Erler geb. Alert eingetr. Aufwertungshyp. von 1282,23 GM

Urteil: 23. November 1954

Leipzig, 24. November 1954

Kreisgericht Leipzig
Stadtbezirk V**Bezirk Magdeburg**

— F 36/54 —

Hyp.-Br. vom 28. April 1927 über die im Grundbuch von Ihleburg (Kr. Burg) auf Bl. 2 in Abt. III unter Nr. 14 für den Kreis Jerichow I (Sparkasse des Kreises Jerichow I in Burg bei Magdeburg) eingetr. Darlehnsforderung von 1000 DM GM nebst Zinsen

Urteil: 5. November 1954.

Burg, 5. November 1954

Kreisgericht Burg

— 2 F 39/53 —

Grundschuldbrief über die im Grundbuch von Solpke Bd. 15 Bl. 265 in Abt. III unter Nr. 2 für die Ländliche Spar- und Darlehnskasse Solpke eingetr. Grundschuld von 2500 RM

Urteil: 15. Oktober 1954.

Gardelegen, 9. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Gardelegen**

— 3 F 5/54 —

Sparkassenbücher der Kreissparkasse Salzwedel Nr. 74 171, lautend auf Gerhard Nowak, und Nr. 74 170, lautend auf Paul Nowak

Urteil: 5. November 1954.

Salzwedel, 11. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Salzwedel****Bezirk Neubrandenburg**

— F 33/54 —

Grundschuldbrief über die im Grundbuch von Malchin Bl. 3520 in Abt. III Fol. 1 für den Steinmetzmeister Oskar Krüger eingetr. Grundschuld von 500 RM

Urteil: 19. Oktober 1954.

Malchin, 19. Oktober 1954 **Kreisgericht Malchin**

— F 21/54 —

Grundschuldbrief über die im Grundbuch von Boitzenburg Bd. II Bl. 76 in Abt. III Nr. 1 für die Sparkasse des Kreises Templin eingetr. Grundschuld über 55 000 DM, abgetreten an die VdGB (BHG) Boitzenburg

Urteil: 4. November 1954.

— F 23/54 —

Hyp.-Br. über die im Grundbuch von Flieth Bd. I Bl. 51 in Abt. III Nr. 1 für Walter Reinhard eingetr. Hyp. von 3500 DM

Urteil: 11. November 1954.

— F 28/54 —

Grundschuldbrief über die im Grundbuch von Storkow Bd. VII Bl. 217 in Abt. III Nr. 3 für Hermann Köhler eingetr. Grundschuld über 4000 GM

Urteil: 11. November 1954.

Templin, 23. November 1954

Kreisgericht Templin

— F 45/54 —

Gläubiger Theodor Stahl bzw. dessen unbek. Erben der im Grundbuch von Malchow Bl. 140 Abt. III Fol. 10 eingetr. Sicherungshyp. über 946,20 RM des jeweiligen Reichsbankdiskonts sowie 79,01 RM Kosten aus dem vollstreckbaren Urteil des Amtsgerichts Malchow vom 20. Mai 1930 und dem Kostenfestsetzungsbeschuß desselben Gerichts vom 27. Juni 1930

Urteil: 18. November 1954.

Waren (Müritz), 24. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Waren****Bezirk Potsdam**

— 3 F 6/52 —

Dachdeckermeister Rudolf Albrecht, Görzke. Hyp.-Br. über die im Grundbuch von Görzke Bd. 13 Bl. 495 in Abt. III unter Nr. 9 eingetr. Hyp. von 2000 GM für die Kreissparkasse des Kreises Jerichow I

Urteil: 3. November 1954.

Belzig, 23. November 1954

Kreisgericht Belzig**Bezirk Rostock**

— F 2 54 —

Hyp.-Br. vom 30. November 1937 im Grundbuch von Neeberg Bd. II Bl. 4 und Bd. III Bl. 70 Abt. III Nr. 3 bzw. 2 für den Fischer Wilhelm Pantermehl aus Zecherin a. Usd. eingetr. Darlehnsforderung von 1500 RM

Urteil: 6. Oktober 1954

— F 3/54 —

Fleischermeister, Ewald Hasselmann aus Lassen. Hyp.-Br. vom 8. Februar 1927 im Grundbuch von Lassen Bd. 22 Bl. 279 in Abt. III unter Nr. 5 für die Spar- und Darlehnskasse eGmbH Lassen eingetr. Darlehnsforderung von 5000 GM

Urteil: 27. Oktober 1954.

Wolgast, 15. November 1954

Kreisgericht Wolgast

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Beilage zum Zentralblatt Nr. 48 — Ausgabetag: 4. Dezember 1954

Bezirk Schwerin

— F 17/54 —

Grundschuldbrief über die im Grundbuch von Warin Bl. 739 in Abt. III unter Fol. 2 für den Bauunternehmer Adolf Ehlers in Warin eingetrag. Grundschuld über 800 DM
Urteil: 18. November 1954.

Sternberg, 23. November 1954 Kreisgericht Sternberg

Zwangsvolleistungen

Im Wege der Zwangsvollstreckung bzw. zum Zwecke der Aufhebung der Gemeinschaft sollen die jeweils unter (1) bezeichneten Grundstücke zu dem angegebenen Termin (2) versteigert werden.

Die zu (3) genannten Personen sind zur Zeit der Eintragung des Versteigerungsvermerkes (4) als Eigentümer der Grundstücke im Grundbuch eingetragen.

Gegen die Festsetzung des höchstzulässigen Gebots (5) kann jeder an dem Verfahren Beteiligte bei der angegebenen Preisbehörde binnen zwei Wochen nach Zustellung der Terminbestimmung Beschwerde erheben.

Rechte, die zur Zeit der Eintragung des Versteigerungsvermerkes aus dem Grundbuch nicht ersichtlich waren, sind spätestens im Versteigerungstermin vor der Aufforderung zur Abgabe von Geboten anzumelden, und wenn der Gläubiger widerspricht, glaubhaft zu machen. Sie werden sonst bei der Feststellung des geringsten Gebots nicht berücksichtigt und bei der Verteilung des Versteigerungserlöses den Ansprüchen des Gläubigers und den übrigen Rechten nachgesetzt.

Es ist zweckmäßig, schon zwei Wochen vor dem Termin eine genaue Aufstellung der Ansprüche an Kapital, Zinsen und Kosten der Kündigung und der Befriedigung aus dem Grundstück bezweckenden Rechtsverfolgung mit Angabe des beanspruchten Ranges schriftlich einzureichen oder zu Protokoll der Geschäftsstelle zu erklären.

Wer ein Recht hat, das der Versteigerung des Grundstückes oder des nach § 55 ZVG mithaftenden Zubehörs entgegensteht, wird aufgefordert, vor der Erteilung des Zuschlages die Aufhebung oder einstweilige Einstellung des Verfahrens herbeizuführen, da sonst für das Recht der Versteigerungserlös an die Stelle des versteigerten Gegenstandes tritt.

Bieter müssen auf Verlangen Sicherheit in Form von Geld, geeigneten Wertpapieren oder bestätigten Schecks leisten. Wirksame Gebote können nur von denjenigen Personen abgegeben werden, die eine Bietungsgenehmigung der zuständigen Verwaltungsbehörde vorlegen können.

Bezirk Erfurt

— 4 K 8/52 —

1. Grundstück: Grundbuch von Cottendorf Bd. I Bl. 15, Flurst. 50/27, Hof- und Gebäudefläche im Dorfe, Haus Nr. 7 = 9,00 a; Flurst. 80, Die Lohsotteln, Gartenland = 6,95 a; Flurst. 111, Der Humbach, Ackerland = 1,16,70 ha; Flurst. 135, Wald (Holzung) = 68,60 a, Die Sottelwiesen, Grünland = 99,72 a; Flurst. 217, Der Wolfsberg, Wald (Holzung) = 49,75 a, Wasserfläche (Graben) = 1,90 a; Flurst. 246, Lehmannsbrück, Ackerland = 1,05,37 ha; Flurst. 260, Das Mittelfeld, Ackerland = 2,02,69 ha; Flurst. 220, Der Wolfsberg, Wald (Holzung) = 21,68 a; Flurst. 313, Die Hurwiesen, Grünland = 53,83 a; Flurst. 226, Der Mittelbaum, Wald (Holzung) = 8,55 a

2. Termin: 16. Februar 1955, 8.30 Uhr, Kreisgericht Arnstadt

3. Eigentümer: Albin Edmund Hugo Eckstein in Cottendorf

4. Versteigerungsvermerk: 19. Juni 1952

5. Höchstzulässiges Gebot: 9495 DM, Rat des Kreises Arnstadt, Unterabt. Abgaben.
Arnstadt, 18. November 1954 Kreisgericht Arnstadt

— 4 K 3/54 —

1. Grundstück: Grundbuch von Grünigen Bd. 4 Art. 183, Gemarkung Grünigen a) Flur 3 Flurst. 165, 166/100, Wohnhaus mit Hofraum und Hausgarten Nr. 92 = 11,50 a, b) Flur 6 Flurst. 70, Acker auf der Pfütze = 5,10 a, GebB. 68

2. Termin: 9. Februar 1955, 8.15 Uhr, Kreisgericht Sömmerda, Z. 16

3. Eigentümer: Wilhelm Till, Grünigen, und Zilla Voigt geb. Till in Grünigen, in ungeteilter Erbengemeinschaft

4. Versteigerungsvermerk: 19. Juni 1954

5. Höchstzulässiges Gebot: 11 000 DM, Rat des Kreises Sömmerda

Sömmerda, 10. November 1954

— 4 K 21/53 —

1. Grundstück: Grundbuch von Kleinneuhäusen Bd. V Bl. 175, Gemarkung Kleinneuhäusen, Nr. 1 Parz. 65, Hofreite im Dorfe, Gasthaus zur Linde = 0,11,04 *ha; Gemarkung Großneuhäusen, Nr. 2 Parz. 263, Artland an der krummen Biege = 0,59,53 ha; Nr. 3 Parz. 519, Artland am Backleber Tor = 0,26,05 ha; Nr. 4 Parz. 591, Artland am Bachraer Wege = 0,85,69 ha; Nr. 5 Parz. 592, Artland am Bachraer Wege = 1,01,77 ha; Nr. 6 Parz. 659, Artland auf dem Berge = 1,71,29 ha

2. Termin: 23. Februar 1955, 8.15 Uhr, Kreisgericht Sömmerda, Z. 16

3. Eigentümer: Land- und Gastwirt Albin Schweitzer in Kleinneuhäusen

4. Versteigerungsvermerk: 5. April 1954

5. Höchstzulässiges Gebot: 46 700 DM, Rat des Kreises Sömmerda.

Sömmerda, 19. November 1954

— 4 K 2/54 —

1. Grundstück: Grundbuch von Weißensee Bd. 18 Art. 887, Bd. 8 Bl. 358, lfd. Nr. 1 Flur 4 Flurst. 702/238 usw., Triftstraße Haus Nr. 5, Hofraum mit Gebäuden = 11,73 a; lfd. Nr. 2 Flur 4 Flurst. 220/1, Waltersdorfer Straße 25, Hof- und Gebäudefläche und Gartenland = 24,96 a; lfd. Nr. 3 Flurst. 240/1, Waltersdorfer Str. 8, Hof- und Gebäudefläche und Gartenland = 31,34 a; lfd. Nr. 4 Flur 3 Flurst. 31/1, Auf der Helbe, Ackerland und Kiesgrube = 51,78 a

2. Termin: 23. Februar 1955, 9 Uhr, Kreisgericht Sömmerda, Z. 16

3. Eigentümer: Bauunternehmer Karl Barthel und dessen Ehefrau Marie Barthel geb. Thomas in Weißensee je zur Hälfte

4. Versteigerungsvermerk: 24. Februar 1954

5. Höchstzulässiges Gebot: 62 525 DM, Rat des Kreises Sömmerda.

Sömmerda, 24. November 1954 Kreisgericht Sömmerda

Bezirk Halle

— 3 K 27/53 —

1. Grundstück: Grundbuch von Pouch Bd. 14 Land 424, Gemarkung Pouch, Kbl. 2 u. 3 Parz. 580/120, 579/114, 608/6, GrdstR. 298 GebB. 236, Hofraum mit Gebäuden, Garten und Acker, Fischergasse 9, Größe 24,10 a

2. Termin: 19. Januar 1955, 8 Uhr, Kreisgericht Bitterfeld, Leninstr. 9

3. Eigentümer: Wwe. Auguste Wötzel geb. Keller in Pouch, Ehefrau Anna Zander geb. Wötzel in Mühlbeck, Arbeiter Otto Wötzel in Pouch, in ungeteilter Erbengemeinschaft

4. Versteigerungsvermerk: 16. Juni 1954

5. Höchstzulässiges Gebot: 4000 DM, Rat des Kreises Bitterfeld, Abt. Finanzen, Unterabt. Abgaben, Mieten und Pachten.

Bitterfeld, 24. November 1954 Kreisgericht Bitterfeld

— 7 K 7/54 —

1. Grundstück: Grundbuch von Zöllschen Bd. 2 Bl. 58, Gemarkung Zöllschen, a) Kbl. 10 Parz. 13/1, LiegB. 87 GebB. 36, Hofraum an der Dorfstraße, Größe 02 qm; b) Kbl. 2 Parz. 42/1, LiegB. 87 GebB. 36, Hofraum an der Dorfstraße, Größe 05 qm; c) Kbl. 10 Parz. 42/6 LiegB. 87 GebB. 360, Hof- und Gebäudefläche, Größe 5,19 a

2. Termin: 27. Januar 1955, 10 Uhr, Kreisgericht Merseburg, Friedrich-Engels-Str. 10, Z. 11

3. Eigentümer: Schmied Otto Schmahl in Zöllschen

4. Versteigerungsvermerk: 2. September 1954

5. Höchstzulässiges Gebot: Parz. 13/1, 42/1, 42/6, Zöllschen = 11 620 DM, Rat des Kreises Merseburg, Abt. Finanzen, Unterabt. Abgaben.

Merseburg, 18. November 1954 Kreisgericht Merseburg

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— 5 K 15/52 —

1. Grundstück: Grundbuch von Quedlinburg Bd. 23 Bl. 515, Gemarkung Quedlinburg, Gebst.R. 1799, Wohnhaus Word Nr. 11 mit unvermessenem Hofraum
2. Termin: 10. Februar 1955, 9 Uhr, Kreisgericht Quedlinburg, Kornmarkt 5, Z. 16
3. Eigentümer: Ehefrau Klara Boguslawsky geb. Bittner verw. gew. Kreyer, Quedlinburg zu $\frac{1}{4}$; Ehefrau Berta Cassier geb. Kreyer, daselbst, zu $\frac{3}{4}$
4. Versteigerungsvermerk: 9. Juli 1952
5. Höchstzulässiges Gebot: 3200 DM, Rat des Kreises Quedlinburg, Abt. Finanzen, Abgaben, Mieten und Pachten.

Quedlinburg, 19. November 1954 Kreisgericht Quedlinburg

Bezirk Karl-Marx-Stadt

— K 5/54 —

1. Grundstück: Grundbuch für Waldenburg (Sa.) Bl. 209, Flurst. 11 Abt. B des Flurbuchs, Haus, Flurst. 10, 74, 75, 76 u. 77 Abt. B des Flurbuchs
2. Termin: 27. Januar 1955, 14 Uhr, Kreisgericht Glauchau, Heinrichshof Nr. 2, Z. 15
3. Eigentümer: Ida Martha Fritzsche geb. Zeisler in Waldenburg, Kaufmann Ernst Wilhelm Curt Hahmann in Waldenburg, in ungeteilter Erbengemeinschaft
4. Versteigerungsvermerk: 29. Juli 1954
5. Höchstzulässiges Gebot: 21 900 DM.

Glauchau, 6. November 1954 Kreisgericht Glauchau

— K 2/53 —

1. Grundstück: Grundbuch von Hohendorf Bl. 27, Flurst. 109 und 348, Ortl. Nr. 29, LiegB. 14 GebNr. 11, Wohn- und Mühlmahlgebäude mit Anbau und Stall, Acker, Grünland, Wiese, Wasser und Wirtschaftsweg
2. Termin: 11. Februar 1955, 8 Uhr, Kreisgericht Oelsnitz (Vogtl.), Karl-Marx-Platz 8, Z. 3
3. Eigentümer: Christian Louis Lederer
4. Versteigerungsvermerk: 8. Februar 1954
5. Höchstzulässiges Gebot: 2672 DM, Rat des Kreises Oelsnitz, Unterabt. Abgaben.

— K 1/54 —

1. Grundstück: Bl. 451 des Grundbuches von Voigtsberg, Wohnhaus mit Hof und Garten
2. Termin: 4. Februar 1955, 8 Uhr
3. Eigentümer: Josef Winter, Oelsnitz (Vogtl.)
4. Versteigerungsvermerk: 4. Mai 1954
5. Höchstzulässiges Gebot: 18 000 DM.

Oelsnitz (Vogtl.), 20. November 1954

Kreisgericht Oelsnitz

Bezirk Magdeburg

— K 12/52 West —

1. Grundstück: Grundbuch von städtischen Feldmarken Bl. 2199, Gemarkung Magdeburg, Flur 9 Flurst. 1788/117, Wohnhaus usw., Gerhart-Hauptmann-Str. 44, Größe 5,82 a
2. Termin: 27. Januar 1955, 10 Uhr, Kreisgericht Magdeburg, Stadtbezirk West, Z. 9
3. Eigentümer: Walter Ackmann in Stuttgart zu $\frac{3}{4}$ Anteil
4. Versteigerungsvermerk: 6. Januar 1954
5. Höchstzulässiges Gebot: 39 000 DM bezügl. des $\frac{3}{4}$ Anteils, Rat der Stadt Magdeburg, Abt. Finanzen.

Magdeburg, 25. November 1954 Kreisgericht Magdeburg

Stadtbezirk West

— K 7/53 —

1. Grundstück: Grundbuch von Stendal Bd. 18 Bl. 971, Gemarkung Stendal, LiegB. 1459, a) Flur 4 Flurst. 134, GebB. 623, Scheune Haferbreiterweg 30, Gr. 2,80 a; b) Flur 21 Flurst. 150/62, GebB. 1441, Wohnhaus Uppstall 20, Gr. 4,90 a; c) Flur 21 Flurst. 151/62, GebB. 1441, Stall Uppstall 20, Gr. 0,40 a; d) Flur 4 Flurst. 265/131, Ackerland — Bei der Rolle von Nr. 637, Gr. 3,33 a; e) Flur 7 Flurst. 299, Wiese — Hinterm Haferbreiten, Acker Nr. 583, Gr. 31,50 a; f) Flur 9 Flurst. 88, Acker — Hinter der Haferbreite rechts Nr. 1781, Gr. 31,40 a; g) Flur 9 Flurst. 89, Acker — daselbst Nr. 1780 a, Gr. 28,20 a; h) Flur 11 Flurst. 562, Acker — Rechts von der Haferbreite Nr. 1449, Gr. 23,80 a; i) Flur 11 Flurst. 1363/931, Wiese — In der ersten Nachtweide von

Nr. 317, Gr. 16,00 a; j) Flur 11 Flurst. 1364/932, Wiese — daselbst, Gr. 21,94 a; k) Flur 11, Flurst. 1835/932, Wasserfläche — Die Uchte, Gr. 0,07 a; l) Flur 19 Flurst. 41, Acker — Haakengraben Nr. 440, Gr. 1,38 ha; m) Flur 19 Flurst. 66, Acker — Auf dem Landweg vor dem roten Hause Nr. 375, Gr. 1,8850 ha; n) Flur 19 Flurst. 67, Wiese — daselbst, Gr. 1,90 a; o) Flur 20 Flurst. 65, Acker — Über dem Sandweg Nr. 451, Gr. 3,0390 ha; p) Flur 20 Flurst. 66, Wiese — daselbst, Gr. 42,50 a; Gesamtfläche 8,39,14 ha

2. Termin: 25. Februar 1955, 10.30 Uhr, Kreisgericht Stendal, Am Dom 19, Z. 24
3. Eigentümer: Landwirt Wilhelm Göhrn, Frll. Frieda Göhrn, Landwirt Alfred Göhrn, sämtl. in Stendal, in ungeteilter Erbengemeinschaft
4. Versteigerungsvermerk: 8. Dezember 1953
5. Höchstzulässiges Gebot: 14 170 DM, Rat des Kreises Stendal, Abt. Finanzen, Unterabt. Abgaben (Preisstelle für Mieten).

Stendal, 15. November 1954

Kreisgericht Stendal

— 2 K 2/54 —

1. Grundstück: Grundbuch von Grieben Bd. 7 Bl. 335, Gemarkung Grieben a) Flur 1 Flurst. 45/2, LiegB. 25, GebB. 35, bebauter Hofraum Breite Str. 25 (Wohnhaus, Nebenhaus, Stall links, Stall rechts mit Waschhaus, Scheune und Holzstall), Gr. 28,34 a; b) Flur 1 Flurst. 45/1, LiegB. 26, Hofraum — Im Dorfe, Gr. 2,09 a; c) Flur 3 Flurst. 198/28, LiegB. 26, Acker — Sandstücke, Gr. 89,96 a; d) Flur 4 Flurst. 94, LiegB. 26, Acker und Garten — Prokhof, Gr. 1,47,80 ha; e) Flur 5 Flurst. 252/125, LiegB. 26, Grünland und Wasser, Gr. 2,17,12 ha — Kahlstelle —; f) Flur 6 Flurst. 276/44, LiegB. 26, Acker und Holzung — Hegebusch, Gr. 2,18,11 ha
2. Termin: 11. Februar 1955, 10 Uhr, Kreisgericht Tangerhütte, Leninstr. 11, Z. 6
3. Eigentümer: Gastwirt Otto Baars in Grieben (Kr. Tangerhütte)
4. Versteigerungsvermerk: 8. Oktober 1954
5. Höchstzulässiges Gebot: 19 000 DM, Rat des Kreises Tangerhütte, Abt. Finanzen, Unterabt. Abgaben (Preisstelle für Mieten).

Tangerhütte, 19. November 1954 Kreisgericht Tangerhütte

Bezirk Potsdam

— 4 K 4/54 —

1. Grundstück: Grundbuch von Velten Bd. 59 Bl. 1722, Gemarkung Velten, Kbl. 3 Parz. 2037/39, GrdstMR. 1845, Hofraum Germendorfer Straße, Größe 10,91 a, Parz. 2043/39, Acker das., Größe 03 qm
2. Termin: 24. Januar 1955, Kreisgericht Oranienburg, Leninallee 38, Z. 22
3. Eigentümer: Elektromonteur Viktor Schlieker und Frau Emma Schlieker geb. Goedecke, beide in Velten, je zur ideellen Hälfte
4. Versteigerungsvermerk: 31. Mai 1954
5. Höchstzulässiges Gebot: 6300 DM, Rat des Kreises Oranienburg, Abt. Ref. Preiskontrolle.

Oranienburg, 16. November 1954 Kreisgericht Oranienburg

Bezirk Suhl

— 4 K 3/53 —

1. Grundstück: Grundbuch von Schweina Hpt. Nr. 2141, Pl. Nr. 431 $\frac{1}{5}$, Hofraum in der Hauptstr. 55, Größe 3,39 a
2. Termin: 3. Februar 1955, 10.30 Uhr, Kreisgericht Bad Salzungen, Z. 11
3. Eigentümer: Erna Pursch geb. Nürnberger, Karl Nürnberger, Kaufmann, Luise Groß geb. Nürnberger, Richard Nürnberger, Friseur, sämtl. in Schweina in ungeteilter Erbengemeinschaft
4. Versteigerungsvermerk: 18. August 1953
5. Höchstzulässiges Gebot: 50 850 DM, Rat des Kreises Bad Salzungen, Abt. Finanzen, Unterabt. Abgaben.

— 4 K 8/54 —

1. Grundstück: Hermannsroda Bd. 2 Bl. 49, Flurk. Nr. 118 $\frac{1}{5}$, Wohnhaus Hermannsrodaer Str. 37, Nebengebäude, Hofraum und Hausgarten = 9,98 a
2. Termin: 10. Februar 1955, 9.15 Uhr, Kreisgericht Bad Salzungen, Z. 11
3. Eigentümer: Rentner Karl Stein, Bad Salzungen, zu $\frac{1}{2}$, Landwirt Karl Anacker, Leimbach-Her-

mannsroda, zu $\frac{1}{6}$, Ehefrau Frieda Zierr geb. Anacker, Tiefenort, zu $\frac{1}{6}$, Landwirt Artur Anacker, Leimbach-Hermannsroda, zu $\frac{1}{6}$

4. Versteigerungsvermerk: 21. August 1954
 5. Höchstzulässiges Gebot: 12 000 DM, Rat des Kreises Bad Salzungen, Abt. Finanzen, Unterabt. Abgaben.
 Bad Salzungen, 23. November 1954

Kreisgericht Bad Salzungen

— 4 K 25/53 —

1. Grundstück: Grundbuch für Herpf Bd. 2 Bl. 56, Hof- u. Gebäudefläche Hs. Nr. 131 am Burgweg, Pl. Nr. 771 = 0,0613 ha, Grünland hinterm Holz; Pl. Nr. 532/5 = 0,2803 ha, Ackerland u. Sandgrube im Kreuz, Pl. Nr. 473 = 0,3749 ha
 2. Termin: 20. Januar 1955, 9 Uhr, Kreisgericht Meiningen
 3. Eigentümer: Mauermeister Oswin Linser in Herpf, z. Z. in Himmelkron
 4. Versteigerungsvermerk: 14. Mai 1954
 5. Höchstzulässiges Gebot: Hof- und Gebäudefläche Hs. Nr. 131 = 10 700 DM, Grünland hinterm Holz = 360 DM und Ackerland u. Sandgrube = 750 DM.

— 4 K 22/53 —

1. Grundstück: Grundbuch für Haina: Wohnhaus Hs. Nr. 98 mit Nebengebäuden, Hof und Garten in der Ortsflur, Pl. Nr. 595 $\frac{1}{6}$ = 0,3121 ha; Acker u. Wiese in der Ortsflur, Pl. Nr. 540 $\frac{1}{4}$ = 0,0692 ha; Acker in der Ortsflur, Pl. Nr. 596 $\frac{1}{5}$ = 0,0263 ha; Waldung auf der breiten Lohn, Pl. Nr. 1207 = 0,2188 ha; Acker am Dötelweg, Pl. Nr. 837 = 0,8674 ha; Acker in der hohen Leite, Pl. Nr. 1005 = 0,7770 ha; Acker in dem Schloßbrücken, Pl. Nr. 1503 = 0,9229 ha; Acker u. Wiese in der Flügelspitze, Pl. Nr. 1954 = 1,1183 ha; Acker am Kermersweg, Pl. Nr. 2169 = 3,0138 ha; Garten mit Fußweg beim Hofhaus in der Ortsflur, Pl. Nr. 593 = 0,0314 ha; Acker mit Winsfleck im Arlesgrund, Pl. Nr. 897 = 0,1277 ha; Waldung auf der breiten Lohn, Pl. Nr. 1210 = 0,1100 ha; Waldung daselbst, Pl. Nr. 1208 = 0,2232 ha; Acker am Dötelweg, Pl. Nr. 836 = 0,5375 ha; Acker bei der Jagdsäule, Pl. Nr. 1928 = 2,8273 ha; Acker u. Wiese im Walbental, Pl. Nr. 2419 = 1,5843 ha; Acker und Wiese daselbst, Pl. Nr. 2421 = 0,9414 ha; $\frac{1}{4}$ = $\frac{9}{24}$ i. d. Anteil (10 Ruten) an der 0,370 Morgen = 0,0945 ha haltenden Waldung, dem ersten Viertel Heilleiter Pl. Nr. 1140; Waldung im Arlesgrund, Pl. Nr. 929 = 0,0278 ha zu dem $\frac{1}{3}$ Anteil des Franz Carl

Grundbuch für Römhild: Acker im gelben Grund u. im oberen Stein, Pl. Nr. 2246 = 1,0529 ha; Acker im gelben Grund, Pl. Nr. 2244 = 0,2711 ha; Acker im gelben Grund, Pl. Nr. 2247 = 0,2652 ha; Acker im gelben Grund, Pl. Nr. 2243 = 1,1624 ha

Grundbuch für Schwabhausen: Waldung im Schindelgraben, Pl. Nr. 369 = 0,0508 ha; Waldung mit Fahrt daselbst, Pl. Nr. 309 = 0,0564 ha; Waldung im Talrängen, Pl. Nr. 102 = 0,0265 ha; Waldung überm Buschholz, Pl. Nr. 621 = 0,0409 ha; Wiese auf der großen Seite, Pl. Nr. 1029 = 0,2560 ha; Waldung am Mühlpfad, Pl. Nr. 474 = 0,0590 ha; Waldung mit Fußweg im Dörflein, Pl. Nr. 842 = 0,0865 ha; Waldung überm Buschholz, Pl. Nr. 635 = 0,1312 ha; Acker im Dörflein, Pl. Nr. 841 = 0,0574 ha; Acker im Herrenrain, Pl. Nr. 939 = 1,0453 ha

2. Termin: 20. Januar 1955, 10 Uhr, Kreisgericht Meiningen
 3. Eigentümer: Landwirt Franz Hermann Carl und dessen Ehefrau Frieda Hulda geb. Ruß, beide verstorben, Haina
 4. Versteigerungsvermerk: 19. März, 24. Juni und 2. Oktober 1954
 5. Höchstzulässiges Gebot: 47 554 DM, Rat des Kreises Meiningen, Preisstelle.
 Meiningen, 20. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Meiningen**

— 2 K 8/53 —

1. Grundstück: Grundbuch von Katzhütte Bd. 11 Bl. 463, Parz. 1025/935, Am Scheffelsberge, Ackerland = 9,72 a, Holzung = 11,09 a, Weide = 6,75 a
 2. Termin: 23. Februar 1955, 9 Uhr, Kreisgericht Neuhaus (Rwg.), Sonneberger Str. 34
 3. Eigentümer: Fleischer Adolf Schulze
 4. Versteigerungsvermerk: 14. Oktober 1954
 5. Höchstzulässiges Gebot: 630 DM, Rat des Kreises Neuhaus, Abt. Finanzen, Unterabt. Abgaben.
 Neuhaus (Rwg.), 24. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Neuhaus**

— 2 K 8/54 —

1. Grundstück: Grundbuch von Brotterode Bd. 42 Bl. 1864, Gemarkung Brotterode, lfd. Nr. 3 Flur 13 Flurst. 206, Acker, hinter der Kirche, Gr. 1,61 a; lfd. Nr. 6 Flur 17

Flurst. 174/175, bebauter Hofraum, Hausgarten, Alte Ruhlaer Str. 9, Gr. 1,67 a; lfd. Nr. 7 Flur 14 Flurst. 61/63/60, Acker an der Höhe, Gr. 21,98 a; lfd. Nr. 8 Flur 14 Flurst. 802/152, Acker an der Höhe, Gr. 68 qm; lfd. Nr. 9 Flur 14 Flurst. 613/149, Acker an der Höhe, Gr. 73 qm; lfd. Nr. 10 Flur 14 Flurst. 612/150, Acker an der Höhe, Gr. 49 qm; lfd. Nr. 11 Flur 14 Flurst. 59, Acker an der Höhe, Gr. 7,21 a; lfd. Nr. 12 Flur 14 Flurst. 79, Acker an der Höhe, Gr. 34 qm; lfd. Nr. 13 Flur 14 Flurst. 80, Acker an der Höhe, Gr. 42 qm; lfd. Nr. 14 Flur 14 Flurst. 89, Acker an der Höhe, Gr. 12,40 a; lfd. Nr. 15 Flur 2 Flurst. 49, Wiese vor dem Rennstieg, Gr. 70,59 a

2. Termin: 9. Februar 1955, 8.30 Uhr, Kreisgericht Schmalkalden, Hoffnung 30, Z. 1

3. Eigentümer: Tägellöhner Reinhard Neidhardt, Brotterode

4. Versteigerungsvermerk: 28. Juli 1954

5. Höchstzulässiges Gebot: 5806 DM; lfd. Nr. 3 = 20 DM, 6 = 4520 DM, 7 = 260 DM, 8 = 10 DM, 9 = 10 DM, 10 = 6 DM, 11 = 100 DM, 12 = 5 DM, 13 = 5 DM, 14 = 170 DM, 15 = 700 DM, Rat des Kreises Schmalkalden, Abt. Finanzen, Unterabt. Abgaben.

Schmalkalden, 12. November 1954

Kreisgericht Schmalkalden

Konkurse / Vergleichsverfahren

Über das Vermögen bzw. den Nachlaß der nachstehend unter (1) genannten Personen wird zu dem unter (2) angegebenen Termin das Konkursverfahren eröffnet. Die Zahlungsunfähigkeit und die Zahlungseinstellung zu dem unter (3) angegebenen Zeitpunkt sind dargelegt worden bzw. der Nachlaß ist überschuldet. Es sind die unter (4) bezeichneten Konkursverwalter ernannt worden. Die Konkursforderungen sind innerhalb der unter (5) bezeichneten Frist anzumelden.

Zur Beschlußfassung über die Beibehaltung des ernannten oder über die Wahl eines anderen Verwalters wird der unter (6) angegebene Termin vor dem unterzeichneten Gericht anberaumt. Außerdem soll bei diesem Termin über die Bestellung eines Gläubigerausschusses und gegebenenfalls über die in § 132 KO bezeichneten Gegenstände entschieden werden. Zur Prüfung der angemeldeten Forderungen wird der unter (7) angegebene Termin vor dem unterzeichneten Gericht anberaumt.

Allen Personen, die eine zur Konkursmasse gehörende Sache im Besitz haben oder zur Konkursmasse etwas schuldig sind, wird aufgegeben, nichts an den Gemeinschuldner zu verabfolgen oder zu leisten. Weiterhin wird diesen Personen die Verpflichtung auferlegt, von dem Besitz von Sachen und von den Forderungen, für welche sie aus solchen Sachen abgesonderte Befriedigung verlangen, dem Konkursverwalter bis zu dem unter (8) genannten Zeitpunkt Anzeige zu machen.

Bezirk Dresden

— I N 8/54 —

1. Lumoprint-Apparate-Gesellschaft mbH, Dresden A 16, Fiedlerstr. 4

2. 18. November 1954, 12.40 Uhr

3. —

4. Emil Neumann, Dresden N 6, Bautzner Str. 13

5. 30. Dezember 1954

6. 6. Januar 1955, 9 Uhr

7. 13. Januar 1955, 9 Uhr

8. 30. Dezember 1954.

Dresden, 23. November 1954

**Kreisgericht Dresden
 Stadtbezirk I**

Bezirk Erfurt

— 4 N 1/52 —

In dem Konkursverfahren über das Vermögen der Fa. Neue Arnstädter Schuhfabrik Max Vogel, Arnstadt, ist zur Abgabe der Schlußrechnung des Konkursverwalters, zur Erhebung von Einwendungen gegen das Schlußverzeichnis der bei der Verteilung zu berücksichtigenden Forderungen, zur Beschlußfassung der Gläubiger über die nichtverwertbaren Vermögensstücke, zur Erhebung über die Vergütung des Konkursverwalters und der Mitglieder des Gläubigerausschusses Schlußtermin auf den 20. Dezember 1954, 9 Uhr, vor dem Kreisgericht Arnstadt, Z. 220, bestimmt worden.

Arnstadt, 12. November 1954

Kreisgericht Arnstadt

Bezirk Gera

— I N 4/54 —

Das Konkursverfahren über das Vermögen des Kaufmanns Hans Dietzel, Inh. der Fa. Hans Dietzel, Maschinen und Werkzeuge, in Gera wird nach Abhaltung des Schlußtermins aufgehoben.

Gera, 18. November 1954

Kreisgericht Gera
Stadtbezirk Mitte

— I N 3/54 —

In dem Konkursverfahren über das Vermögen des am 25. September 1953 verst. Ingenieurs Julius Kaspar Zickenheimer in Greiz, Marktstr. 14, soll die Schlußverteilung erfolgen. Schlußrechnung liegt in der Geschäftsstelle, Z. 18, zur Einsichtnahme aus, Termin zur Abnahme der Schlußrechnung und Erhebung von Einwendungen gegen die Schlußrechnung wird auf den 17. Januar 1955, 8 Uhr, festgesetzt.

Greiz, 22. November 1954

Kreisgericht Greiz

— I N 3/54 —

In dem Konkursverfahren über das Vermögen des am 25. September 1953 verst. Ingenieurs Julius Kaspar Zickenheimer, zuletzt wohnh. gew. in Greiz, Marktstraße 14, soll mit Genehmigung des Kreisgerichts die Schlußverteilung stattfinden. Zu berücksichtigen sind 2840,18 DM bevorrechtigte Forderungen und 2233,97 DM nichtbevorrechtigte Forderungen. Die verfügbare Masse beträgt 961,80 DM. Ein Verzeichnis über die Schlußrechnung liegt auf der Geschäftsstelle des Kreisgerichts Greiz, Z. 18, zur Einsichtnahme aus.

Greiz, 23. November 1954

Der Konkursverwalter

Bezirk Halle

— 3 N 1/53 —

In dem Konkursverfahren über den Nachlaß des Buchprüfers Georg Günther, Eisleben, ist zur Abnahme der Schlußrechnung des Verwalters, zur Erhebung von Einwendungen gegen das Schlußverzeichnis, zur Verhandlung über die Vergütung und Ausgaben des Verwalters sowie zur Prüfung der nachträgl. angemeldeten Forderungen Schlußtermin auf den 20. Dezember 1954, 9 Uhr, bestimmt worden.

Eisleben, 22. November 1954

Kreisgericht Eisleben

— 4 N 3/54 —

1. Drogist Wilhelm Greiner, Inh. der Rathaus-Drogerie, Ballenstedt, Breite Str. 2
2. 26. November 1954, 10 Uhr
3. Vermögen ist überschuldet
4. Kaufmann Robert Rohden, Quedlinburg, Heinrichstraße 7
5. 15. Januar 1955
6. 2. Februar 1955, 10 Uhr
7. 2. Februar 1955, 10 Uhr
8. 15. Januar 1955.

Quedlinburg, 26. November 1954 Kreisgericht Quedlinburg

Bezirk Karl-Marx-Stadt

— (L) N 6/54 —

1. Fa. Mühlenchemie GmbH, in Diethensdorf über Burgstädt (Sa.)
2. 22. November 1954, 12 Uhr
3. 30. Oktober 1954
4. RA Dr. Dr. Meißner in Karl-Marx-Stadt, Rudolf-Harlaß-Straße 85
5. 31. Dezember 1954
6. 18. Januar 1955, 10 Uhr
7. 18. Januar 1955, 10 Uhr
8. 20. Dezember 1954.

Karl-Marx-Stadt, 22. November 1954

Kreisgericht Karl-Marx-Stadt (Land)

In dem Konkursverfahren über das Vermögen der Fa. Glier & Co. in Karl-Marx-Stadt, Hospitalstr. 15, persönlich haftender Gesellschafter Raimund Josef Oelmann und Alma Martha Oelmann geb. Heine, beide in Karl-Marx-Stadt, Rudolf-Harlaß-Str. 66, soll die Schlußverteilung erfolgen. Die bevorrechtigten Lohnforderungen in Höhe von 100 DM stehen noch offen. Nach dem bei dem in der Geschäftsstelle des Kreisgerichtes Karl-Marx-Stadt, Stadt-

bezirk I, ausliegendem Schlußverzeichnis sind noch zu berücksichtigen Steuerforderungen in Höhe von 10 247,17 DM, SVK-Beiträge für 1948 bis 1951 = 854,40 DM, sonstige bevorrechtigte Forderungen nach § 61 Ziff. 2 KO in Höhe von 2967,41 DM. Zur Verteilung steht ein Betrag von 6486,51 DM zur Verfügung, aus dem aber noch die Gerichts- und Verwaltungskosten vorweg zu entrichten sind. Die Forderungen des Vorrechtes nach § 61 Ziff. 3 KO und die Forderungen ohne Vorrecht erhalten wegen Mangel an Masse keine Zuteilung.

Karl-Marx-Stadt, 1. November 1954

Der Konkursverwalter

— N 7/52 —

Das Konkursverfahren über das Vermögen des Herrn Willy Mannstadt in Stollberg (Sa.) wird nach Abhaltung des Schlußtermins aufgehoben.

Stollberg (Sa.), 24. November 1954 Kreisgericht Stollberg

— 5 N 2/53 —

Der Beschluß des Kreisgerichts Zschopau vom 11. Mai 1953 betreffend die Eröffnung des Konkursverfahrens über das Vermögen der Fa. Gottlob Wunderlich, z. Z. Treuhandbetrieb, Waldkirchen/Witzschdorf, wird hiermit aufgehoben, da die Voraussetzungen gem. §§ 214 u. 215 KO nicht vorliegen.

Zschopau, 12. November 1954

Kreisgericht Zschopau

Bezirk Leipzig

— 2 N 2/52 —

In dem Konkursverfahren über den Nachlaß des am 19. September 1950 verst. Dachdeckermeisters Heinrich Kurt Neumeister, Leipzig C1, Schützestr. 21, wird zur Abnahme der Schlußrechnung des Verwalters, zur Erhebung von Einwendungen gegen das Schlußverzeichnis der bei der Verteilung zu berücksichtigenden Forderungen und zur Beschlußfassung über die Höhe des Honorars und der gehabten Auslagen der Schlußtermin auf den 20. Dezember 1954, 14 Uhr, vor dem unterzeichneten Kreisgericht bestimmt.

Leipzig 18. November 1954

Kreisgericht Leipzig
Stadtbezirk II**Bezirk Magdeburg**

— 3 N 1/53 —

In dem Konkursverfahren der Fa. Maesser Nachf., Inh. Gustav Voigt in Wernigerode, Rudolf-Breitscheid-Straße 5, hat der Gemeinschuldner, weil alle Gläubiger befriedigt seien, beantragt, das Konkursverfahren einzustellen. Die Konkursgläubiger können binnen einer mit der öffentl. Bekanntmachung beginnenden Frist von einer Woche Widerspruch gegen den Antrag erheben. Die Unterlagen können auf der Geschäftsstelle von den Konkursgläubigern eingesehen werden.

Wernigerode, 4. Oktober 1954 Kreisgericht Wernigerode

Bezirk Neubrandenburg

— 1 N 9/49 —

In der Konkursache der Fa. Hintze, Neubrandenburg, Heidenstr. 7, ist Schlußtermin zur Abnahme der Schlußrechnung des Verwalters, zur Erhebung von Einwendungen gegen das Schlußverzeichnis sowie zur Anhörung der Gläubiger über die Erstattung der Auslagen und der Gewährung einer Vergütung an die Mitglieder des Gläubigerausschusses auf den 5. Januar 1955, 8 Uhr, bestimmt.

— 1 N 10/50 —

In der Konkursache der Edeka-Genossenschaft eGmbH Neubrandenburg ist Schlußtermin zur Abnahme der Schlußrechnung des Verwalters, zur Erhebung von Einwendungen gegen das Schlußverzeichnis sowie zur Anhörung der Gläubiger über die Erstattung der Auslagen und der Gewährung einer Vergütung an die Mitglieder des Gläubigerausschusses auf den 5. Januar 1955, 10 Uhr, bestimmt.

Neubrandenburg, 11. November 1954

Kreisgericht Neubrandenburg

Bezirk Potsdam

— 4 N 2/49 —

Das Konkursverfahren über das Vermögen der Fa. Wilhelm Jacob, Schraubenfabrik in Luckenwalde, wird mangels Masse eingestellt.

Luckenwalde, 10. November 1954

Kreisgericht Luckenwalde

— III N 7/52 —

In dem Konkursverfahren über das Vermögen der Fa. Mercedeschuhwaren, Inh. M. K u n z e in Potsdam-Babelsberg, ist zur Abnahme der Schlußrechnung des Verwalters, zur Erhebung von Einwendungen gegen das Schlußverzeichnis der bei der Verteilung zu berücksichtigenden Forderungen, der Schlußtermin auf den 15. Dezember 1954, 14 Uhr, vor dem unterzeichneten Gericht bestimmt worden.

Potsdam-Babelsberg, 22. November 1954

Kreisgericht Potsdam
Stadtbezirk Babelsberg

— 3 N 2/51 —

Das Konkursverfahren über das Vermögen des Pritzwalker Holzbearbeitungswerkes GmbH in Pritzwalk wird gemäß § 204 KO mangels Masse eingestellt.

Pritzwalk, 10. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Pritzwalk**

Bezirk Rostock

— 2 N 1/54 —

In der Konkursache über das Vermögen der Saßnitzer Dampfschiffsgesellschaft mbH i. Li. in Saßnitz a. Rügen — Liquidator Giermann in Saßnitz a. Rügen — wird der am 15. September 1954 eingesetzte Konkursverwalter, Herr Josef Müller, Bergen a. Rügen, Bahnhofstr. 15, entlassen und an seiner Stelle Herr RA Hülsberg, Stralsund, Peter-Blome-Str. 13, als Konkursverwalter eingesetzt.

Bergen a. Rügen, 16. November 1954

Kreisgericht Bergen

— 3 N 3/54 —

Das Konkursverfahren über den Nachlaß des am 3. November 1953 in der Strafanstalt Bützow-Dreibergen verstorbenen früheren Bauunternehmers Max K n e b u s c h, zuletzt wohnh. in Stralsund, wird mangels Masse gem. § 204 KO eingestellt.

Stralsund, 12. November 1954

Kreisgericht Stralsund (Stadt)

Bezirk Schwerin

— III N 1/53 —

Das Konkursverfahren über das Vermögen der Dampf-Destillation- und Likörfabrik — Weingroßhandlung —, Schwerin, Martinstr. 10, wird nach Abhaltung des Schlußtermins hiermit aufgehoben.

Schwerin, 24. November 1954 **Kreisgericht Schwerin**
Stadtbezirk III

Geschmacksmuster-Registereintragen**a) Neueintragen:**

Gs. 368 Ruprecht Weiße in Karl-Marx-Stadt. „Ohrring für Rassezierhunde“ (verschlossen), Gesch.-Nr. 84/55, plastisches Erzeugnis; Schutzfrist 3 Jahre, angemeldet am 27. September 1954.

Gs. 369 Pharkos GmbH in Berlin. „Pudersprühdose“ (versiegelt), Fabr.-Nr. 2016, plastisches Erzeugnis; Schutzfrist 3 Jahre, angemeldet am 27. September 1954.

Gs. 371 Artur Sprinz in Webau (Kr. Hohenmölsen). „Möbelbeschlag, insbesondere Kopf- und Schlüsselschild, in deren sichtbare Fläche Zierung und Deckplatte aus Edel- oder andersfarbigem Holz ausgelegt sind“ (versiegelt), Fabr.-Nr. 3332, plastisches Erzeugnis; Schutzfrist 3 Jahre, angemeldet am 4. Oktober 1954.

Gs. 372 Alex Bischoff in Berlin-Hohenschönhausen. „Elektrische Heizvorrichtung für aufsetzbaren, aus Glas bestehenden Kaffeebrühbehälter“ (versiegelt), Fabr.-Nr. 2055, plastisches Erzeugnis; Schutzfrist 3 Jahre, angemeldet am 4. Oktober 1954.

Gs. 379 Paul Illing — Ingenieur — in Hartmannsdorf (Sa.). „Trapezförmige Hühnerstalltür, welche von den Hühnern selbst geöffnet wird“ (offen), plastisches Erzeugnis; Schutzfrist 15 Jahre, angemeldet am 14. Oktober 1954.

Gs. 380 VEB Karma in Leipzig. „Seifen-Geschkenpackung“ (offen), plastisches Erzeugnis; Schutzfrist 3 Jahre, angemeldet am 18. Oktober 1954.

Gs. 381 Fa. Arthur Rückert in Großschönau (Sa.). „8 Muster Frottier-Jaquardgewebe mit buntem Spritzdruck“ (offen), versch. Gesch.-Nr., Flächenerzeugnisse; Schutzfrist 3 Jahre, angemeldet am 15. Oktober 1954.

Gs. 384 Karl Tappe in Dresden. „Verkaufskarte für Zündsteine“ (verschlossen), Gesch.-Nr. 2802, plastisches Erzeugnis; Schutzfrist 3 Jahre, angemeldet am 25. Oktober 1954.

Gs. 336 Karl Leistner GmbH, Karl-Marx-Stadt. „6 Abbildungen von 1. Couchtisch Nr. 845/51/52, 2. Klubtisch Nr. 8500/04, 3. Büchertischen Nr. 3350/51/52, 4. Büchertischen mit schwenkbarer Zeitungstasche Nr. 3355/56/57, 5. Zeitungständer Nr. 3451, 6. Fußstütze Nr. 8921“ (offen), plastische Erzeugnisse; Schutzfrist 3 Jahre, angemeldet am 30. Oktober 1954.

Gs. 337 Hermann Grobe KG, Oberfrohna. „2 Muster-Handschuhe mit Zier- und Zwickelstichen“ (offen), Gesch.-Nr. 1041 u. 1043, plastische Erzeugnisse; Schutzfrist 10 Jahre, angemeldet am 2. November 1954.

Gs. 392 Hermann Aschenbach in Schmalkalden. „Die Uhr des Kindes“ (offen), plastisches Erzeugnis; Schutzfrist 3 Jahre, angemeldet am 6. November 1954.

Gs. 396 Rudolf Wienert in Eiterfeld (Sa.). „Passionsblume“ (offen), plastisches Erzeugnis; Schutzfrist 3 Jahre, angemeldet am 15. November 1954.

b) Verlängerungen:

Gs. 337 VEB Vereinigte Wäschefabriken Auerbach (Vogtl.) hat für die unter Nr. 337 eingetragenen Muster (Sommer-schlafanzüge) die Verlängerung der Schutzfrist bis auf 10 Jahre angemeldet.

Deutsche Demokratische Republik
Amt für Erfindungs- und Patentwesen

Sonstiges**Bekanntmachung**
zur Verordnung zur Regelung der Entschädigungs-
leistungen für Lichtspieltheater

Gemäß § 3 der Ersten Durchführungsbestimmung vom 15. Oktober 1953 zur Verordnung zur Regelung der Entschädigungsleistungen für Lichtspieltheater (GBl. S. 1041) geben wir hiermit bekannt, daß die 6. Teilliste der Entschädigungsberechtigten für die in den Städten Halle (S.) und Dessau und in den Kreisen Aschersleben, Eisleben, Gräfenhainichen, Hettstedt, Roßlau und Weißenfels in Volkseigentum überführten Lichtspieltheater für die Dauer von drei Wochen vom Ausgabetag dieses Zentralblattes ab beim Rat des Bezirkes Halle, Abt. Finanzen, Unterabt. Haushalt, Halle (S.), Kl. Steinstr. 8, Z. 2, zur Einsichtnahme durch die Gläubiger der in § 6 Abs. 2 vorgenannter Verordnung bezeichneten Forderungen ausliegt. Die Gläubiger können während dieser Zeit Auskunft über die Liste auch schriftlich einholen. Forderungen und Ansprüche gemäß § 6 Abs. 2 vorstehender Verordnung gegen die in dieser Liste aufgeführten Entschädigungsberechtigten sind innerhalb von vier Wochen nach Bekanntmachung der Auslegung der Liste bei dem zuständigen Rat der Stadt bzw. des Kreises, Abt. Finanzen, Unterabt. Haushalt, anzumelden. Zuständig ist der Rat der Stadt bzw. des Kreises, in dessen Gebiet sich das in Volkseigentum überführte Lichtspieltheater befindet.

Halle (S.), 22. November 1954

Rat des Bezirkes Halle
Abteilung Finanzen

Wirtschaftsprüfungs- und Revisionsgesellschaft mbH,
Weißenfels in Liquidation

Die Gesellschaft unter der Fa. Wirtschaftsprüfungs- und Revisionsgesellschaft mbH, Weißenfels, Alfred-Oelßner-Straße 32, ist aufgelöst worden. Die Gläubiger werden hiermit aufgefordert, ihre Forderungen bekanntzugeben.

Weißenfels, 24. November 1954

Der Liquidator

Gütezeichen- Reg.-Nr.	Erzeugnis	Hersteller	Berechtigung erteilt am:	Verlängert bis:
1	2	3	4	5
00 099	Zentralspulen-Nähmaschine Klasse 24	VEB Mechanik Schreib- maschinenwerke, Dresden	26. 2. 51	31. 3. 55
00 100	Zick-Zack-Nähmaschine Klasse 65 mit Gestell M 20	VEB Mechanik Schreib- maschinenwerke, Dresden	26. 2. 51	31. 3. 55
00 102	Spiegelreflexkamera EXAKTA Varex	Ihagee Kamerawerk Dresden	26. 2. 51	31. 3. 55
00 129	Präpariermikroskop PM XVI und Citoplast	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	28. 2. 51	31. 3. 55
00 130	Schulfernrohr 63/840	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	28. 2. 51	31. 3. 55
00 131	Mikroprojektionsgerät und Zubehör	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	28. 2. 51	31. 3. 55
00 135	Mikroskop Lg (Arbeits- und Ärztmikroskop)	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	28. 2. 51	31. 3. 55
00 136	Mikroskop Lr (Reise- mikroskop)	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	28. 2. 51	31. 3. 55
00 137	Mikroskop Lu (monokular, für Forschungszwecke)	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	28. 2. 51	31. 3. 55
00 139	Astro-Objektive und Astro- Okulare	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	28. 2. 51	31. 3. 55
00 140	Mikro-Nebengeräte (Objekt-, Okular- und Okular- schraubenmikrometer)	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	28. 2. 51	31. 3. 55
00 144	Aufnahmeobjektive (Triotare, Tessare, Biotare, Sonnare)	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	28. 2. 51	31. 3. 55
00 148	Aufnahmeobjektive (Biogone, Topogone, Flektogone)	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	28. 2. 51	31. 3. 55
00 170	Scheitelbrechwertmesser	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	1. 3. 51	31. 3. 55
00 174	Kleinbildkamera „Super- Dollina II“	Certo Camera Werk von der Gönna und Söhne	23. 6. 51	30. 6. 55
00 224	Endoskope (je 1 Cystoskop und Thorakoskop)	VEB Medizintechnik Leipzig, Endoskoptechnik	1. 2. 52	31. 3. 55
00 226	Numerierwerke für Flach- und Rotationsdruck sowie Rahmen für Numerierwerke für Flachdruck	A. Benecke & Co., Luckenwalde	18. 4. 52	30. 6. 55
00 227	Paginierapparate	A. Benecke & Co., Luckenwalde	18. 4. 52	30. 6. 55
00 228	Feinmeßschraublehren, Meßbereiche: 0—25, 25—50, 50—75, 75—100 mm	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	20. 5. 52	30. 6. 55
00 229	Zusammensetzbare Stich- maße, Meßbereiche: 50—150, 50—400, 50—900 mm	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	20. 5. 52	30. 6. 55
00 230	Fühlhebelschraublehren, Meßbereiche: Schraublehren 0—25, 25—50 mm	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	20. 5. 52	30. 6. 55
00 231	Passameter, Meßbereiche: 0—25, 25—50, 50—75, 75—100, 100—125, 125—150 mm	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	20. 5. 52	30. 6. 55
00 232	Orthotest, Meßbereiche: ±100 µ, Skalenwert 1 µ, ±50 µ	VEB Carl Zeiß, Jena	20. 5. 52	30. 6. 55
00 233	Mikrokator, Meßbereiche: ±30 µ, ±50 µ, Skalenwert = 1 µ	Feinmeßzeugfabrik Keilpart, Suhl	24. 5. 52	30. 6. 55
00 320	Ätzpantograph AeP 200 mit Rundteiltisch Ra 200	VEB Feinmeß Dresden	17. 8. 53	30. 9. 55
00 328	Beobachtungsuhr mit Auf- und Abwerk in Silber- Taschenuhr-Gehäuse	VEB Glashütter Uhren- betriebe, Glashütte/Sa.	26. 8. 53	30. 9. 55

Berlin, den 15. November 1954

Staatliche Plankommission
Kerber
Stellvertreter des Vorsitzenden

Wichtige Mitteilung des Verlages!

Mit Wirkung vom 1. Januar 1955 erfolgt in der Herausgabe der Verkündungsblätter der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik eine Umstellung.

Vom genannten Zeitpunkt an erscheinen:

GESETZBLATT, Teil I

enthaltend Gesetze, Verordnungen, Anordnungen und Durchführungsbestimmungen (Inhalt des bisherigen Gesetzblattes) Bezugspreis vierteljährlich 4,— DM

Die Bezieher des bisherigen Gesetzblattes werden ab 1. Januar 1955 ohne Aufgabe eines neuen Postabonnements mit dem Gesetzblatt, Teil I, beliefert.

GESETZBLATT, Teil II

enthaltend Anordnungen, Anweisungen, Verfügungen und sonstige Bestimmungen (Inhalt des bisherigen Zentralblattes, Ausgabe A)

Bezugspreis vierteljährlich 2,10 DM

Die Bezieher der bisherigen Ausgabe A des Zentralblattes werden ab 1. Januar 1955 ohne Aufgabe eines neuen Postabonnements mit dem Gesetzblatt, Teil II, beliefert.

ZENTRALBLATT

enthaltend die „Öffentlichen Bekanntmachungen“

(Inhalt des bisherigen Teils II des Zentralblattes, Ausgabe B) Bezugspreis vierteljährlich 3,60 DM

Sollten die bisherigen Bezieher des Zentralblattes, Ausgabe B, weiterhin den Teil I — Anordnungen, Anweisungen, Verfügungen und sonstige Bestimmungen wünschen —, müßten sie ab 1. Januar 1955 zusätzlich das Gesetzblatt, Teil II, beim Postzusteller bestellen und bezahlen. Die Bezieher der bisherigen Ausgabe B werden ohne Aufgabe eines neuen Postabonnements mit dem Zentralblatt beliefert.

Die Verkündungsblätter erscheinen nach Bedarf und sind im fortlaufenden Bezug nur durch die Post erhältlich. Diese ist angewiesen worden, das Bezugsgeld für das I. Quartal 1955 Mitte Dezember d. J. bei den bisherigen Beziehern entsprechend zu kassieren.

Einzelausgaben der Verkündungsblätter können nur durch den Verlag oder durch den Buchhandel bezogen werden. Die Preise betragen:

bis zum Umfange von 16 Seiten	0,25 DM
bis zum Umfange von 32 Seiten	0,40 DM
über 32 Seiten	0,50 DM



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Herausgeber: Regierungskanzlei der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, Berlin W 1, Leipziger Platz, Tor 16 (Manuskripte für den II. Teil sind nur an diese Adresse zu senden) — Verlag: (4) VEB Deutscher Zentralverlag, Berlin O 17, Michaelkirchstraße 17, Anruf 67 64 11 — Verkauf: Berlin C 2, Roßstraße 8, Anruf 51 54 87, 51 44 34 — Postscheckkonto 1400 25 — Erscheinungsweise: Nach Bedarf — Fortlaufender Bezug: Nur durch die Post — Bezugspreis einschl. Zustellgebühr: Ausgabe A, vierteljährlich 2,60 DM; Ausgabe B, vierteljährlich 5,— DM — Einzelausgaben: Ausgabe A, 0,30 DM; Ausgabe B, 0,70 DM, nur vom Verlag oder durch den Buchhandel beziehbar — Druck: (125) Greif, Graphischer Großbetrieb, Werk I, Berlin N 54 — Veröffentlicht unter der Lizenz-Nr. 1764 des Amtes für Literatur und Verlagswesen der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik

Fachliteratur
der
Wirtschaftswissenschaften
und der
Wirtschaftspraxis

2. verbesserte und ergänzte Ausgabe 1953



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Druck: (125) Greif Graphischer Großbetrieb, Berlin N 54, Christinenstr. 18-19
Gen.-Nr. B 27 126/53

Genehmigt durch das Ministerium für Außenhandel und Innerdeutschen Handel
der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik unter TRPT-Nr. 557/53

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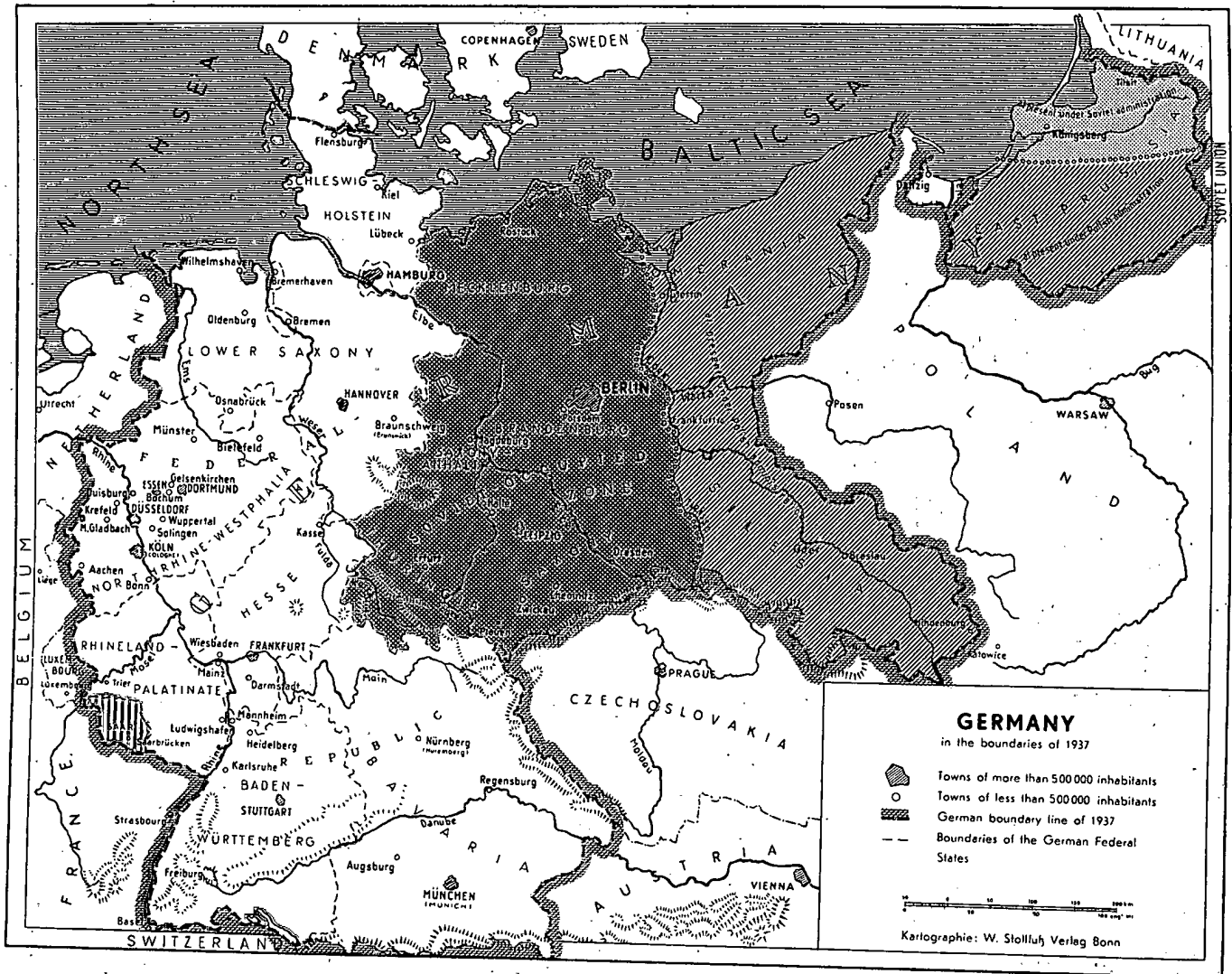


VERLAG DIE WIRTSCHAFT BERLIN W 8

Cap. 2

MEET GERMANY

PUBLISHED BY ATLANTIK-BRÜCKE



MEET GERMANY

SECOND REVISED EDITION

PUBLISHED BY

ATLANTIK-BRÜCKE

HAMBURG 13 · ST.-BENEDICT-STRASSE 52

MAY, 1956

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/10/24 : CIA-RDP80T00246A026800030001-1

Printed in Germany by
Gruner Druck, Hamburg 1, Pressehaus

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/10/24 : CIA-RDP80T00246A026800030001-1

Preface

This booklet is published by the Atlantik-Brücke (Atlantic-Bridge), Hamburg. The Atlantic-Bridge is a non-partisan group of private citizens (see list of members) who desire to further better understanding between the United States and Germany.

The signed articles present the opinion of the respective authors. It should be pointed out, however, that all authors have endeavored to give the facts and to be as objective as possible. This is also true of the unsigned articles. The articles on the political parties were written by functionaries of the respective parties.

The scope of this booklet has not permitted us to deal with all the problems with which Germany is confronted. Therefore, we have selected those about which, we thought, Americans would like to be informed.

Walter Stahl
(Secretary)

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The Governmental Structure of the German Federal Republic

Development 1945 to 1955

When the December, 1947, London conference of the quadripartite Council of Foreign Ministers failed to produce agreement on the establishment of German central administrative agencies, the three Western Powers and the Benelux countries were induced to conclude on June 1, 1948, the "London Agreements" in which they resolved to let the West German people establish their own government on the basis of a democratic provisional constitution.

In August, 1948, the legislature of the eleven states in the Western zones chose 65 delegates to a "Parliamentary Council", charged with the drafting of such a provisional constitution. The "Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany" was adopted by the Council on May 8, 1948. With some reservations, it was subsequently approved by the three Military Governors. In August, 1949, the West German population, by free, direct, secret, and general ballot elected 402 delegates to the Bundestag (Federal Lower House). In September, 1949, the Occupation Statute, which defined the powers to be retained by the three Occupation Powers, became effective and the three Military Governments were replaced by High Commissions. Upon the establishment of the Federal Government on September 20, 1949, the constitution (Basic Law) became operational. It provides for the following governmental structure:

The Federal President, who represents the Republic internationally, is elected by a Federal Convention, which consists of the members of the Bundestag and of an equal number of members elected by the legislatures of the constituent states. Elected for a five-year term (and not eligible for a third consecutive term), this highest official of the Federal Republic has represen-

tative rather than executive functions. He normally proposes, and upon request of the Bundestag appoints or dismisses the Federal Chancellor; he also appoints and dismisses Federal ministers, Federal judges and public servants and promulgates federal laws. Since his election on September 12, 1949, by the Federal Convention, Professor Theodor Heuss (FDP) has been Federal President. Herr Heuss was reelected for his second term in the fall of 1954.

It is the Federal Chancellor who determines, and assumes responsibility for, general policy. He is elected by the majority of the Bundestag upon the proposal of the Federal President. He proposes the Federal Ministers, who are in turn formally appointed by the Federal President. The Federal Ministers conduct their business on their own responsibility within the limits of the Chancellor's general policy. The Bundestag may express its lack of confidence in the Federal Chancellor only by electing by the majority of its members, a successor and by requesting the Federal President to dismiss the Chancellor. Thus, the Chancellor's position is more secure than that of a Prime Minister in most other European countries, where a simple vote of lack of confidence or a defeat on a major piece of legislation can topple the government.

The members of the Bundestag are elected in general, direct, free, equal, and secret elections, for a four-year term. West Berlin is represented by 22 delegates with advisory vote.

The Bundesrat (Federal Council) enables the constituent states to participate in Federal legislation and administration.

Federal legislation may be introduced by the Federal Government (the ministers concerned), by the Bundesrat and by the members of the Bundestag.

There are four High Federal Courts provided for by the constitution in the spheres of labor and social, administrative, civil and criminal as well as finance jurisdiction. The Federal Constitutional Court has been functioning since October 1951. It is basic to the German Federal organization. For the first time in German history, and as a major exception in Europe as a whole, a judicial body has been created that is capable of outlawing both legislation enacted by the Parliament and actions of the government if such laws and actions violate the Basic Law.

Like the US Supreme Court, this Court also has the power to decide whether political parties and organizations are constitutional. In the fall of 1952, it denied the legality of a neo-Nazi party.

Twelve of the 24 judges of the Court are selected by the Bundesrat and twelve by the Bundestag. Eight of the judges have a life tenure, the rest are elected for terms of eight years.

In March, 1951, the Western Allies, by promulgating the First Instrument of Revision of the Occupation Statute relinquished many of their reserved powers in the field of internal action and authorized the Federal Government to establish a Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which, with certain reservations, could enter into direct diplomatic relations with other nations. The Federal and state legislatures henceforth enacted laws without prior review by the Allies, the same holding true for amendments to state constitutions. The reserved power relating to "respect for the Basic Law and the state constitution" was relinquished when the Federal Constitutional Court was established in the fall of 1951.

The endeavors of the Federal Republic to restore German sovereignty and to consolidate its own security as well as the security of the free world by means of a German contribution to the common defense of Europe has in the course of the period from 1952 until August, 1954, been directed mainly towards a realization of the treaties which had been signed at Bonn and Paris in 1952.

After the ratification of the Bonn treaties and of the EDC treaty by the Federal Republic, and after the United

States, Great Britain and the Benelux countries had agreed to the treaties which they had signed, the French government suggested to the other participants of the EDC treaty some amendments to the latter, which were then discussed at Brussels in August, 1954. The French suggestions, however, could not be accepted by the other partners. The conference thus came to a standstill on August 22, 1954, without any result. When the French National Assembly had refused the EDC treaty on August 30, 1954, endeavors started on an international basis to overcome the crisis which had thus been caused in the free world. At that stage the British government invited the participants of the EDC treaties, the United States and Canada to come to London for another conference. This London conference was held from September 28 to October 3, 1954, and mainly dealt with the termination of the occupation statute and the restoration of German sovereignty. The results of the conference were put down in the memorandum of October 3, 1954, in which all principal questions are settled. A further Foreign Ministers' Conference followed the talks which had been held by experts at Bonn. This conference took place at Paris from October 20 to 23, 1954, and agreement was reached on all problems related to the termination of the occupation statute and the restoration of German sovereignty. The treaty which was signed at Paris on October 23, 1954—as far as it deals with the termination of the occupation statute and the restoration of German sovereignty—consists of minutes and a number of letters and other correspondence. Apart from that a treaty was concluded on the future presence of non-German armed forces in the Federal Republic.

The new agreements enforce the Bonn treaties in accordance with the amendments agreed upon in the minutes. The amendments represent a considerable progress as compared with the arrangements planned in 1952. The entire treaty had been thoroughly examined, and this examination resulted in a considerably abridged and revised form. This does not only apply to changes in the wording which had become necessary in view of elapsed terms or outdated references, anyway; beyond those changes in the wording and the adaptations a series of essential improvements has been obtained. The junctim which had been made in 1952 between the Bonn treaties

and the German contribution for defense was dissolved. It is most clearly said that the termination of the occupation statute makes the Federal Republic a sovereign state with full authority in its interior and exterior affairs.

A remarkable step is the amended clause of revision in the Treaty on Germany, which opens more possibilities for examination and revision of this treaty—in particular in view of the re-unification of Germany.

The Bundestag

The first Bundestag was elected on August 14, 1949, for a term of four years. There were 402 members. The second Bundestag was elected on September 6, 1953, (487 members).

According to the Basic Law (art. 40), the Bundestag elects its President, two Vice-Presidents, and a number of recording secretaries from among its members. In the first Bundestag the President was Dr. Hermann Ehlers (CDU). He was re-elected by the second Bundestag. His sudden death (October 29, 1954) was generally deplored as a great loss to Germany. He was succeeded by Dr. Eugen Gerstenmaier (CDU).

In addition to the presiding officers and secretaries, the Bundestag has the so-called Council of Elders, a permanent committee of 15 deputies proportionally representing the party groups (Fraktionen) in the Bundestag. The Council of Elders advises the President in the conduct of business. In order to be recognized as a Fraktion, a party group must have at least 15 deputies.

Any member of the Bundestag may introduce a "bill" or "motion". The former is a draft legislative proposal which, if duly enacted, becomes a statute. The latter is a proposal other than draft legislation. Bills may also be introduced by the Cabinet or by the Bundesrat. Such business is generally debated before it is referred to the committee. For bills this is called "first reading".

The technical study of proposed legislation and other business is undertaken by functional committees, of which the second Bundestag has created thirty-six. Membership of the committees ranges from seventeen to thirty-one, representing the various political parties according to the d'Hondt proportional representation system.

When a committee completes its study, it designates one of its members to report its recommendations to the plenary session of the Bundestag. If draft laws and questions of principle are involved, the report is printed and distributed to the house without an additional oral report. After listening to the committee report, the house debates the matter again, making changes or amendments by motions from the floor, and then proceeds to a vote. In the case of bills, this is called the "second reading". The final or "third reading" of a bill normally follows at least 48 hours later, in order to allow for further review to the measure, especially when the second reading has produced numerous or sweeping amendments.

The real legislative work is handled in the committees. Speeches delivered before the plenary session, though short, are mostly for the record. In general, the decisions of the Bundestag require a simple majority of the votes cast, but for amendments to the Basic Law, and some other special cases specified in the Basic Law, a two-thirds majority is necessary.

The Bundesrat

The Länder participate actively in the federal legislative process by means of representation in the Bundesrat. The Bundesrat enjoys an important political role in that the Cabinet is obliged to keep it currently informed of the conduct of federal affairs. It is comprised of members of the Land governments, which are empowered to appoint and recall them. Usually, they are Land ministers

or state secretaries. Individual members (Mitglieder des Bundesrates), may be represented by alternates, lists of which are officially named by each Land.

Bundesrat members serve in both a legislative and executive capacity. They participate in the passage of the legislation of the Federal Republic, and, being Land executive officials responsible for the implementation of

federal legislation, they also serve in a federal executive capacity in the field. In considering federal legislative proposals, they therefore are likely to pay more attention to enforcement aspects of the legislation than would be the case if they were simple legislators.

There are 38 voting seats in the Bundesrat. The four most populous Länder have five seats each, the other five Länder hold either four or three seats each, and four seats are reserved for Berlin but carry no right to vote. Theoretically, the Bundesrat is continuously in session. It has no legislative term and does not go out of office as a result of national elections. Its meetings are less frequent than those of the Bundestag, usually twice a month, but, due to simplified procedure, it, nevertheless, is able to keep abreast of the volume of legislative business.

The Bundesrat elects its President for one year. Like the Bundestag, it carries on its work by means of functional committees, of which there are some 13, in each of which the 11 states are represented by an active member, and Berlin by an observer. Proposed legislation coming before the Bundesrat as a rule goes to committee automatically and, thereafter, is considered in a single reading in plenary session. The Bundesrat has a maximum of three weeks for this initial consideration.

All voting in the Bundesrat is by roll-call of the Länder, and the Land delegates cast their votes en bloc. For this reason, they cannot adhere individually to party lines. The attitude of the political parties can find its expression in the Bundesrat only through the composition of the Land governments. Thus far, it has been the practice of the Land cabinets to bind their representatives in the Bundesrat to their instructions. As a consequence, it rarely happens that the opinion of the Bundesrat is freely formed by debate.

As indicated, legislation may be introduced in the Bundestag either by the Government, by the Bundesrat, or from the floor of the chamber. Government bills must first be submitted to the Bundesrat, which is entitled to express its opinion before they are passed on to the Bundestag. Bills of the Bundesrat are transmitted to the Bundestag through the Government which must add a statement of its own views. After their adoption by the Bundestag, all federal laws are transmitted to the Bundesrat, which

means that legislation which originated in the Government or in the Bundesrat, returns to the latter for consideration in the form passed by the lower chamber.

Symptomatic of the division of authority in the federal legislative system, the Bundesrat possesses a veto power on legislation passed by the Bundestag, the extent of which depends upon the type of legislation in question.

The Bundesrat has an absolute veto power only in those fields in which the Basic Law expressly states that its approval is required. A law specifically requiring Bundesrat approval is known as a "Zustimmungsgesetz". This is the case, for example, with federal legislation on taxes, the yield of which accrues in their entirety or in part to the Länder or Gemeinden, and federal legislation affecting the territory of the Länder. In the case of Zustimmungsgesetze, for which Bundesrat approval is absolutely essential to achieve passage, the Bundestag is not empowered to pass the legislative proposals over the Bundesrat veto. In the case of other legislation (known as einfache Bundesgesetze, or ordinary laws), a Bundesrat veto can be overridden by the Bundestag. If the Bundesrat passes its veto by a simple majority of votes, the Bundestag can override the veto by simple majority decision. If the Bundesrat veto is by a two-thirds majority, a two-thirds majority is required in the Bundestag for rejection. Before the Bundesrat decides to veto a bill, it may, and where its veto power is not absolute it must, refer the bill to the "Joint Conference Committee" (Vermittlungsausschuß), composed of members of the Bundesrat and Bundestag. Unlike general Bundesrat procedure, the members of the Bundesrat delegated to this committee are not bound by instructions from their Land governments. In cases where the Basic Law requires Bundesrat approval for certain legislation, both the Bundestag and the Government may demand the convocation of the committee. Should this committee propose amendments to the adopted bill, a new vote must be taken by the Bundestag.

Differences of opinion often exist between the Bundestag and Bundesrat as to whether a certain piece of legislation in actual practice does require the final approval of the upper chamber before it becomes law. The Basic

Law leaves many such questions in abeyance. In certain early cases, however, the issue did not come to a head because the Bundesrat eventually acquiesced in the legislation involved, but it is less inclined to do so as time goes on. The most famous case so far has been the question of whether the ratification of the European Defense Treaty required Bundesrat approval. This case has also brought to light an obvious weakness in the structure of the Bundesrat. For, this case has very clearly demonstrated that the Bundesrat in decisive questions does not primarily support the opinions of the Länder as such but rather those of the political parties dominating the individual Land governments. This is certainly not compatible with the underlying idea of the Bundesrat. It has therefore been suggested that its structure be changed to enable the Bundesrat better to fulfil the task assigned to it by the Basic Law.

Composition of the German Bundestag*

Party	percent of total vote		Bundestag seats	
	1953	1949	1953	1949
Christian Democrats .	45	31	244	141
Social Democrats . . .	29	29	150	136
Free Democrats	10	12	48	53
German Party	3	4	15	17
Refugees	6	—	27	—
Communists	2	6	—	15
Neo Nazis	1	—	—	—
Others	4	18	3	40
Totals:	100	100	487	402

*In the fall of 1953. For composition at time of writing (March, 1956) see last paragraph of "Coalition Government and Opposition in the Second Legislative Period"

The Political Parties

The Christian Democratic Union (CDU). Its Origin, History and Program.

When the Nazi State collapsed in 1945, there were in Germany many people who were profoundly convinced that it was the very atheistic foundation of Nazism which had been essentially responsible for the catastrophe that had overtaken Germany. They therefore decided to form a political Union whose actions were to be determined by the living awareness that there is a necessary inter-relation between the metaphysical and social order of things. The principle that "The Law is what benefits the people" was to be replaced by "The Law alone enables a nation to find peace and to rebuild".

Thus the Christian Democratic Union was created with strong participation from those who had led the spiritual and intellectual resistance against the Nazi regime. Its foundation took place simultaneously at local and Land levels throughout Germany. In Bavaria it was given the name of "Christian Social Union" and still exists there as an independent Party, though in all essential points it proceeds in constant agreement with the Christian Democratic Union. In the Soviet Zone the aims and

actions of the CDU were not compatible with Bolshevik ideology. It was only natural and to be expected that a political group born out of the spirit of resistance against one form of dictatorship should very soon attract the malevolent attentions of another authoritarian regime to which respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms is an alien concept. When it was realized that the resistance put up by Christian Democratic Union in the Soviet Zone was doomed to failure under the existing distribution of power, and that there could be no choice but to dissolve the Party or so submit, the freely elected leaders of the CDU had to leave the Soviet Zone. They are today incorporated in the CDU in the Federal Republic under the name of "CDU in exile".

The key to understanding the structure of the Christian Democratic Union is the word "Union". And indeed the CDU is not a party in the customary meaning of the word. Its main purpose is to represent a cross-section of all groups and interests and to cater to the problems and interests that are common to all groups of the community and thereby to serve the common cause.

The leaders of the CDU are convinced that conscientious orientation towards divine moral law does in fact quite naturally and organically offer an answer to many of the most decisive and concrete political questions. Furthermore, they expressly recognize the inviolability of individual conscience. The logical consequence has been that the CDU has no rigid voting discipline. This is a feature which distinguishes it from all other political groups in Germany which still possess their homogeneous structures and genuine unity. It was this characteristic which has led opponents to believe that the unity of the CDU would not last very long. But the exact opposite has been the case. Speculation about a possible split between its right and left wing have proved to be unfounded, and one would not be going too far in saying that today the CDU is the most firmly consolidated political group in Germany.

In the first Bundestag elections, the German people with a small but clear-cut majority adopted the principles of the Christian Democratic Union. Since then, the CDU has put its stamp on federal policy. But the same is equally true for the various federal States; they enjoy a large measure of freedom in shaping their own policies, and here again the CDU has become, and remained, a determining factor of prime importance.

The CDU program rests on international solidarity, recognition of social needs, federalism and the subsidiary nature of State functions.

The policy of European integration, built on the solidarity of the Christian Democracy Parties of Europe, and the participation of Germany in that policy is the natural outcome of the CDU's concept of man and society. Social market economy, the type of economy

practiced by the CDU, aims at once at personal initiative and at satisfying the material needs of the broad mass of people. This combination of social interests and what is best in private enterprise has been the essential foundation of Germany's recovery. This recovery, however, has the purpose of making German economy an integral part of a new European organization and of the prosperity resulting from it. The federalist conception aims at restricting the power of the State as far as possible and limiting it to those fields where genuine authority forms the prerequisite for a prosperous development of the community. At the same time, the idea of the subsidiary nature of the State functions is to promote understanding of political action and to imbue it with a human and personal element. This is the prerequisite condition of true democracy.

In the elections to the second Bundestag, on September 6, 1953, the German people expressed its confidence in this policy by an overwhelming majority. Federal Chancellor Dr. Adenauer, the acknowledged leader of the CDU, was again entrusted with the formation of a government. As for the essential consequences to be drawn from this election result, there can be but one answer: through those of its citizens who are free to express their opinion, the German people has pledged itself to mutual confidence and cooperation among the different religious denominations. By the elections of September 6, the CDU has definitely outgrown the reproach of being considered a "bourgeois" or a "Catholic" party. The Christian Democratic Union has in the full sense of the word become a popular party in which Protestants and Catholics alike find their common political platform.

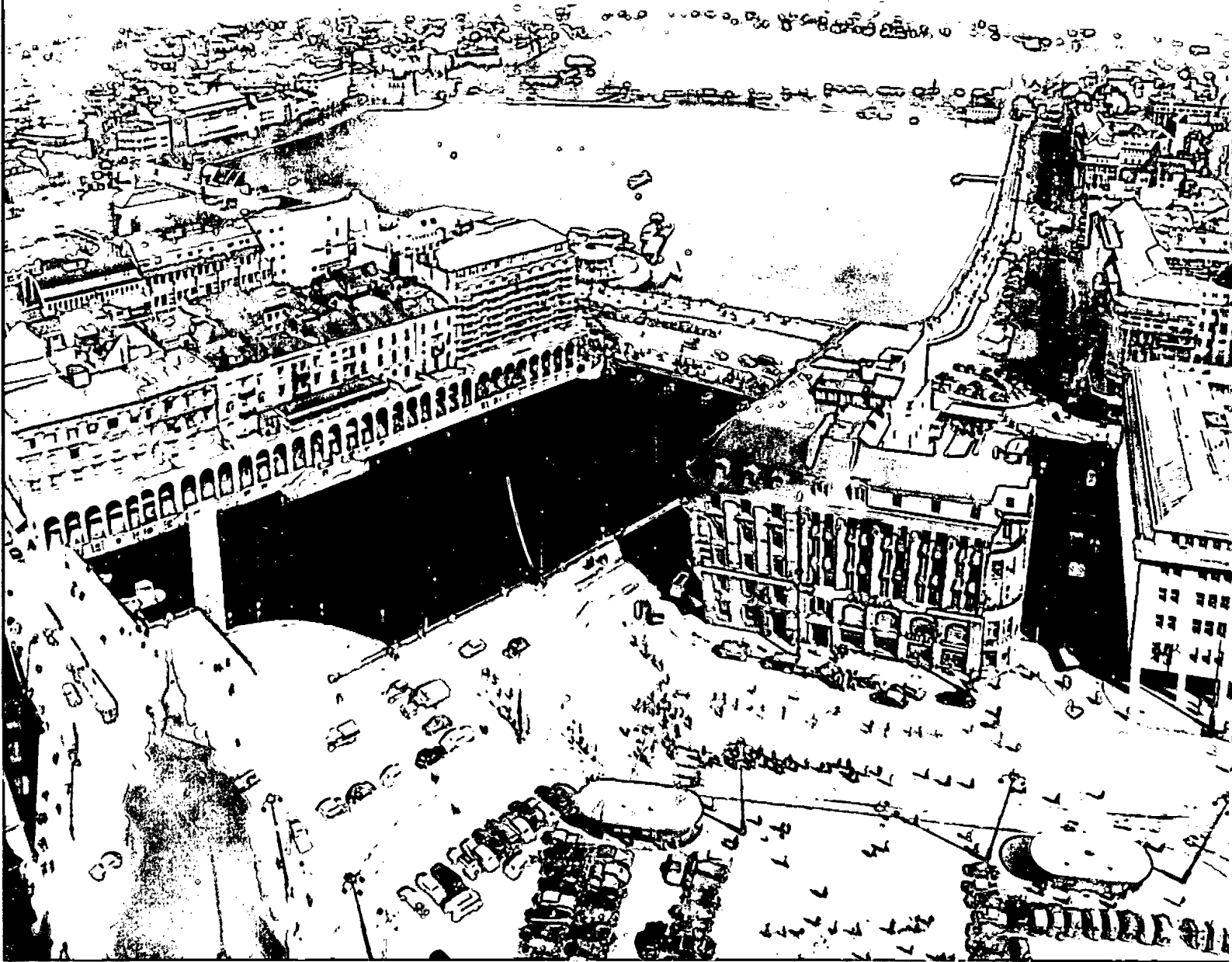
The Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD)

The Social Democratic Party of Germany looks back on nearly a century of history. This fact constitutes its strength and at the same time its weakness. The SPD is the only democratic party now in existence to have resumed the old name under which it existed prior to its dissolution in 1933. The Party has undergone several periods of oppression, such as the anti-Socialist legislation of 1878 to 1890 and the Nazi ban of 1933 to 1945, but re-emerged each time with revitalized strength. It

has proved to be one of the most reliable supporters of democratic ideas in Germany.

The SPD frequently employs the terminology developed by the founders of Scientific Socialism in the 19th century. However, it should not be overlooked that the Party is engaged in a constant process of theoretical discussion and ideological development which serves the purpose of adapting its political concepts and action to the social changes of the times.

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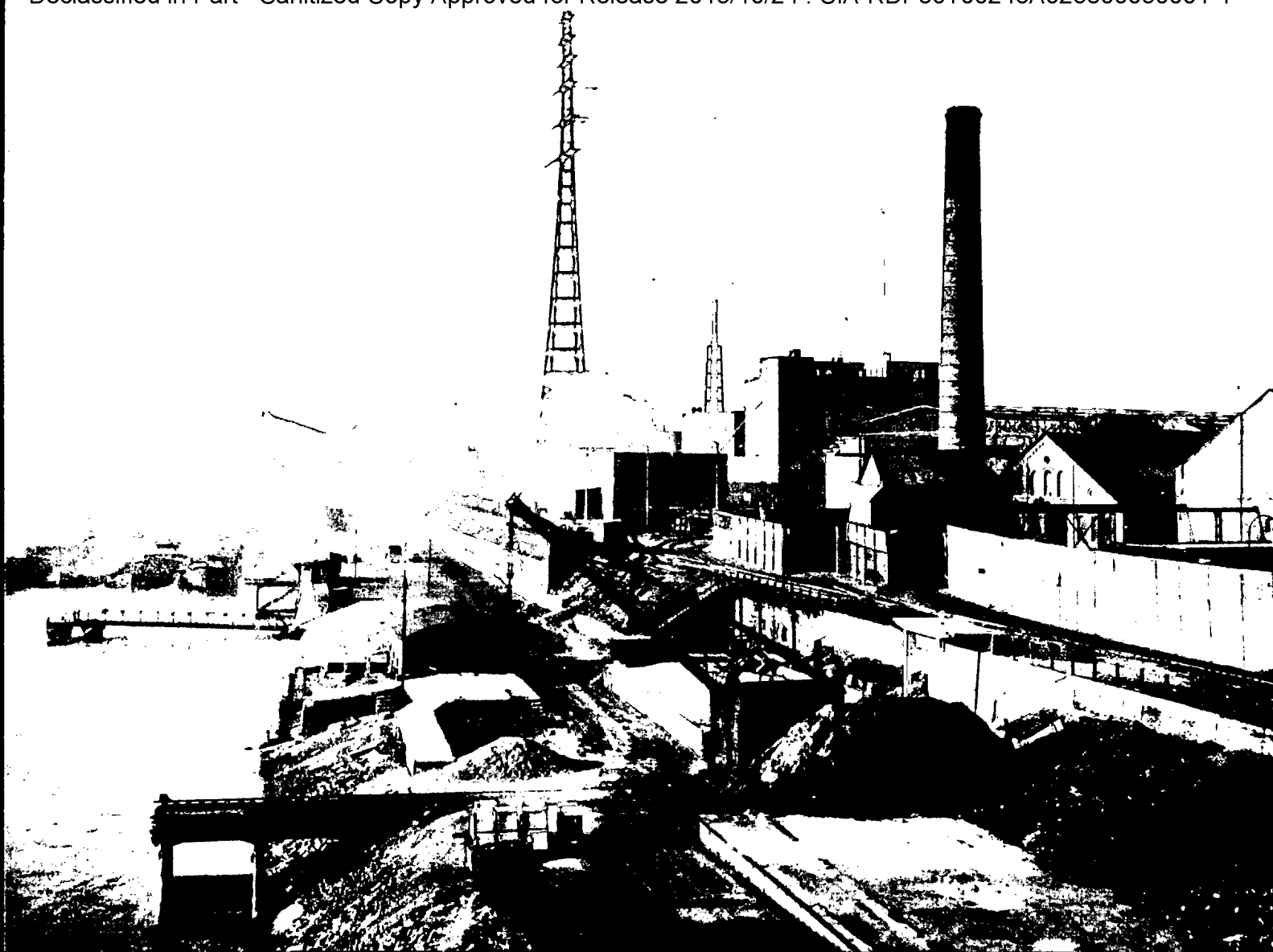


The Free and Hanse City of Hamburg

Biggest city of West Germany, most important German port

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North-Rhine Westphalia

The Ruhr, the economic heart of this state and of West Germany

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The SPD has more than 650,000 members and is thus the largest organized party in the Federal Republic. Eight million voters have placed the SPD second only to the CDU in terms of political influence. The 1954 state elections gave a remarkable fresh impetus to the Social Democratic Party in comparison with the elections for the Bundestag in 1953. The division of Germany has hit the SPD hardest of all parties and left it figuratively in the position of a person with only one lung functioning. Its old strongholds in Central Germany (Saxony, Thuringia, Halle, Merseburg) are now under Soviet oppression. Berlin is divided, with many of the workers' districts belonging to the Soviet sector. But even in that part of Berlin there still exists a legal Social Democratic Party organization which, though much harrassed by Soviet chicanery, courageously carries on its activities. Thus the SPD has returned to the Bundestag the only two members who reside in the Soviet sector of Berlin.

In home politics the strongest plank in the SPD platform is the struggle for social justice and civic liberties. Since the formation of the Federal Republic the SPD has been in opposition against the government coalition headed by the CDU. When the government was formed in 1949, the SPD was not approached for participation. Points of dispute between Government and Opposition include a change of policy on the distribution of income. The Social Democrats advocated a tax policy centered on direct taxes proportionate to income and assets rather than mass taxation on turnover and consumption which they hold to have antisocial effects. In economic policy they stress the value of full employment as an instrument to ward off the effects of a world slump and to prevent a recurrence of mass unemployment as it occurred in the early thirties. Public ownership of basic industries (coal and steel) is intended to counteract the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few uncontrolled private interests.

The Social Democrats fight for the safeguarding of civic liberties against authoritarian and totalitarian tendencies of whatever origin. Their resistance against National Socialist dictatorship and their sacrifices during that period have made history. Their struggle against the Communist has helped to shape recent world politics. Berlin's Social Democrats voted to stop the

Communist drive to amalgamate the SPD and the KPD (Communist Party of Germany). With that ballot the struggle for Freedom in Berlin began. Ever since then, isolated Berlin surrounded by the Soviet zone of occupation has come to be the lighthouse of Freedom in the Zone of Silence. Under the leadership of their late Governing Mayor, Social Democrat Ernst Reuter, the people of Berlin withstood the Soviet blockade from June, 1948, until May, 1949, and earned the sympathy of the entire world. The SPD won the majority in parliament in the Berlin elections in December, 1954. In the Soviet zone itself, the fusion of the SPD and KPD was enforced by pressure from the occupying power against the resistance of thousands of Social Democrats. Since that time the prisons and penitentiaries of the Soviet zone have been filled with the best and most courageous men and women who have stood up for their Social Democratic convictions. On June 17, 1953, the industrial workers in the Soviet zone demonstrated the will to resist in a revolt against Communist oppression.

In the Federal Republic the Social Democrats, headed by the late Kurt Schumacher, have defeated the Communist Party even in former Communist strongholds. Works council elections have shown a year-by-year decrease of Communist influence until there are only pitiful remnants left. Occasional surprise successes by the Communists, like that in Dortmund-Hörde, have not interrupted this development but have only kindled democratic watchfulness and thus led to further communist defeats. There are no Communists in the new Bundestag.

The Social Democrats also successfully oppose tendencies other than Communist or Fascist to establish an all-powerful State. They stand up whenever attempts are made to curb freedom of opinion in the Press, in broadcasting or in films, or to make improper use of State machinery for propagating the ideas of one single party. It is a healthy sign that the presence of a strong democratic opposition can at all times ensure that the ruling party will not abuse the power which has been vested in it. This state of affairs gives the Federal Republic of Germany a chance to create a stable basis for a democratic system of government. The stability of democracy in Germany does not depend on one single person or one single party; it is rooted in all the big democratic parties.

Friendly relations between the German people and the American people must not depend on which party is in power in either country.

In foreign policy the German Social Democrats stand for friendship with the free nations. But they also advocate normal relations between Germany and all other countries in the world, irrespective of their internal condition. Their principal aim in external policy is the unification of Germany in peace and freedom. This aim can be achieved only if the four occupying powers agree on reestablishing the unity of Germany. That is why the Social Democrats have opposed any commitments by the Federal Republic on military matters which might render the unification of Germany more difficult. Re-united Germany must not be Communist. The Germans themselves do not want it, nor could the occupying powers permit it. But neither must the Soviet Union be

led to feel that re-united Germany would be part of a hostile military organization. Otherwise she would not give up her part of Germany. For years the Social Democrats have therefore demanded that the four Great Powers whose troops are stationed on German soil should agree on a military status for Germany which would be acceptable to all four Powers and to the German people and which would provide security for all concerned. Only such an agreement will pave the way for free elections in the whole of Germany, an indispensable foundation for the formation of an all-German government. Re-united Germany should then become a member of the United Nations. This should be done within the framework of a comprehensive security system to enable Germany to make a contribution towards her own security in a form which will not increase but mitigate the present world-wide political tensions.

The Free Democratic Party (FDP)

In the Bundestag elections which were held on September 6, 1953, the Free Democratic Party came out third. The formation of the Party at federal level took place at a congress held at Heppenheim on December 11, 1948, when the FDP of Bavaria, Hamburg, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, Schleswig-Holstein, the LDP (Liberal Democratic Party) of Hesse and West Berlin, the Democratic Party of Rhineland-Palatinate, and the Democratic People's Party of Bremen, South Württemberg, and Württemberg-Baden, were amalgamated under the chairmanship of Professor Heuss*). The fact that before 1948 the constituent parties had existed as autonomous entities in the various zones of occupation still manifests itself in the federalistic structure of the Party. The FDP refuses to consider itself as in any way carrying on the tradition of any of the parties in the Weimar Republic. It does, however, accept the heritage of German liberalism, which it also represents in the Liberal World Union. In the FDP's own words: "Faithful to the spiritual roots of Liberalism and building on its foundations, the FDP must find aims and forms that correspond to present-day necessities and will convince

the German people of the inadequacy of the Socialist-Christian two-Party system and of the indispensable role which a third force has to play in the reconstruction and recovery effort." In order to avert the danger threatening from the East, the FDP associates itself with the efforts undertaken in Strasbourg and which it describes as "European cooperation with equal rights and obligations". But it rejects a "dreamy and unrealistic concept of Europe" which could never be a full substitute for a genuine interest in the state. Today as in 1848, the main political aspiration is "German unity in freedom". From this stem both the claim that Germany's territory should be preserved within the 1937 boundaries and the aim of developing a competitive economy which will set free the potential energies of the individual while tying him to social responsibilities. While they reject denominational influence over public life, they endeavor to establish contact with the Churches in order to get away from the old Liberal concept of "laissez faire, laissez aller" and to re-define the attitude of Liberalism vis-à-vis the Christian denominations. Contrary to the common belief that they want to separate religion from politics, they open up the political sphere to the moral forces of Christianity; it is only the dogmatic points of dispute which they want to see restricted to the Churches.

* After the constitution of the Bundesrepublik in 1949, Professor Heuss became its President. The Federal Presidency is a non-party office.

The All-German Bloc/BHE

The All-German Bloc/BHE (the letters stand for "Bund der Heimatvertriebenen und der Entrechteten" League of Expelled and Disinherited Persons) is the only new political group founded in Germany after 1945 which has managed to steer clear of the 5 percent "debaring clause" of the electoral law and thus to obtain representation in the second Bundestag.

The Party was founded in 1950 under the name of "Bund der Heimatvertriebenen und der Entrechteten" as a movement which set out to solve, on a basis of equality for all, the problem of expellees and of persons who had suffered particularly great hardships due to the war. The slogan "all Germans have lost the war together, and together they must pay for its consequences" sums up part of the social claims of the Party. Moreover, on the political level, it advocates the abolition of all discrimi-

nation on political grounds and demands equal rights for all, including the right of all peoples to their homeland.

In opposition to the tendency to attempt to solve the refugee problem merely by charity, as it is often seen abroad, the new Party, which in 1952 re-named itself "All-German Bloc/BHE", demands the unequivocal recognition of the legal title of expellees and its enforcement by law, a measure which has been carried out in the meantime.

In foreign politics, the main aspiration of the All-German Bloc/BHE is to prevent expellees and other war victims from drifting into radicalism, and to make them instead the protagonists of a peaceful constructive development of a united Europe.

The German Party (DP)

The DP is the only democratic Party in the Federal Republic of Germany to have expressly (by its Goslar Declaration of Principles of 1952) adopted a modern form of Conservatism "capable of reconciling tradition and progress". The Party was founded in 1945 under the name of Lower Saxony Land Party to carry on the conservative tradition of the German Hanoverian Party, which itself dates back to the middle of the 19th century. From 1947 onward it spread to the other federal states of West-Germany, where it played a remarkable part in the legislatures of Lower Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, Bremen and Hamburg. When Dr. Adenauer formed his first Coalition Government in 1949, two of the Ministers were DP members. In fact, it was only the participation of the German Party which made it possible for Dr. Adenauer to form his Cabinet at all; and during the first term of office of that Cabinet the DP, though numerically small, came to be a stabilizing factor of special weight in German post-war politics.

The modern form of Conservatism which the German Party represents, though modified and tempered by past experience, is based on recognition of the right of every man to his homeland, of the rule of law, of historical

tradition and living Christian faith. In the light of these convictions the Party holds that, beyond all normal power politics, the two World Wars and their aftermath have shown the utter futility of politics inspired by any form of ideology. This logically leads to the necessity of renouncing all political ideologies and conducting policies exclusively from a factual basis and by step-by-step processes. Since the fundamental principle is individual freedom restrained from becoming anarchistic by ethical bonds, the governing factor of any decision must be the individual and his welfare. A policy guided by this spirit, without being restorative or reactionary, will then bring about the "Conservative Renovation" towards which the DP works in the national as well as international interest. The program laid down in the "Principles of the DP" shows that a number of particular aims and claims, both in the field of foreign and home policy, follow from these principles. In foreign policy the primary aim, motivated by human, historical and economic considerations, is of course the unification of Germany by peaceful means and within a European family of nations. In terms of national policy, this task necessitates a spiritual rebirth of the Nation which can only come about

through insight into the causes and consequences of the hypernationalistic policy as practised by Hitler's Third Reich. That is why the DP, in the particular position which it has held both in Dr. Adenauer's Cabinet and in the Bundestag, has given full support to all efforts designed to bring about the formulation of a common policy of the nations of Europe on a federal basis. (Coal and Steel Community, EDC, European Political Community.) It has also been among the foremost advocates of political stability within Germany in order to create as wide and as strong a basis as possible for the reshaping of Democracy in Germany. Side by side with this long-term process of rebirth, which will involve a whole generation, there is the immediate problem, equally urgent, of the reconstruction of Germany. This is

the field in which the DP has been an instrumental factor in carrying through the economic and social policies of Dr. Adenauer's Cabinet, so that it may rightly claim its full share in the success obtained during the last few years. This policy is continued in the second Bundestag and in Dr. Adenauer's second Cabinet where the DP especially pleads the cause of those groups (the "middle classes") which are socially weak and have not had an adequate share in the fruits of the economic success achieved during the Cabinet's first term of office. In the field of economics, this policy finds its corollary in the claim that agriculture be provided with appropriate living conditions in view of its role as the determining factor of a healthy community.

Coalition Government and Opposition in the Second Legislative Period

By Kurt Becker

On September 6, 1953, Konrad Adenauer and his party, the Christian Democratic Union (Christlich-Demokratische Union—CDU) celebrated their greatest victory, for it was on this day that they won at the elections for the Federal Parliament an absolute majority. True, it was by only one seat, but it was the first time that such a thing had ever happened in Germany. Even Hitler never succeeded in winning an absolute majority in the Reichstag in the days when free elections were still held.

Theoretically Dr. Adenauer, as Federal Chancellor, could have taken office with his party alone, but in actual fact this idea was never even contemplated. He was far more interested in basing his policy, in which foreign policy was all important, on a broad majority in order to gain the confidence of other countries. The election campaign itself was in fact waged in conjunction with the Coalition partners of the first Parliamentary term, that is, with the liberal Free Democrats (Freie Demokratische Partei—FDP) and the conservative German Party (Deutsche

Partei—DP). All three parties felt themselves to be at one in their views on foreign affairs. In place of a rigid national State they aimed at a political, economic and military community of Western European nations based on the principles of freedom and equality. These parties won the elections against the Social Democrats (Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands—SPD), who saw in their policy a serious obstacle to the reunification of Western Germany with the Russian-occupied zone.

In forming his Government in 1953 the Federal Chancellor sought to attain a two-thirds Parliamentary majority, so that he would be in a position when necessary to amend the constitution. This was important, because the constitution, introduced in 1949, made no provision for rearmament. By taking into the Coalition the Refugees' Party (Block der Heimatvertriebenen und Entrechteten—BHE) he acquired the necessary majority. The Social Democrats went into opposition alone.

The Refugees' Party is without precedent in German politics. It consists mainly of refugees and persons expelled from their homes in the Eastern territories of Germany. Unlike the other parties it has no political philosophy, but simply a program of social aid for refugees. Its aim was to act as a sort of political atom bomb in the process of economic recovery, in which, in its own opinion, the dispossessed had too small a share of the advantages.

Initially the new Coalition of four parties under Adenauer was free of serious discord. In spite of differences of opinion on certain domestic matters the bond based on foreign policy held firm. Small internal squabbles were not always to be avoided, especially since the Christian Democrats, with their superior strength, were not always inclined to take into account the wishes of their weaker partners. As time went on these problems of power came more and more to the front. The Free Democrats, for instance, claimed that their loss of strength in the Federal elections was due largely to the fact that their individuality was swamped by Adenauer's party. They felt that loyalty to the Federal Chancellor might lead in time to their obliteration as a separate party. Thomas Dehler, their new leader, consequently sought to stress the individuality of the Free Democrats by giving voice to contrary opinions and criticizing Adenauer and the Christian Democrats. The Refugees' Party representatives also took to issuing ultimatums on domestic matters and, since two of their leaders had accepted ministerial posts, they often found themselves in a conflicting situation. On the one hand the party, as a part of the Federal Government, had to accept their share of the responsibility for the Federal Chancellor's policy, and on the other hand they had, out of consideration for their supporters, constantly to strive to put into effect as many as possible of their social demands; yet to do that they had not sufficient power.

The Coalition Government's first real test occurred in the fall of 1954. The rejection by the French National Assembly on August 30 of that year of the European Defense Community signified for many the end of a practical policy of European co-operation. A few weeks later the Western Powers and the German Federal Republic signed in Paris a new set of Agreements, in which Ger-

many was to join N.A.T.O. and at the same time receive back her sovereignty. Since, however, France made her assent conditional on the Europeanization of the Saar district, a serious crisis arose in the German Coalition Government. The majority of the Free Democrats and of the Refugees' Party were against acceptance and criticized Adenauer severely, seeing in his assent to the Saar Agreement the sacrifice of German territory. In their opinion Adenauer could and should have prevented this occurring. Dissatisfaction with the Saar Agreement did not, however, affect their approval of the entry into N.A.T.O. and the treaty concerning the ending of the occupation of Western Germany—on these matters the four Government parties remained solid behind Adenauer against the opposition of the Social Democrats—but all the same the first cracks in the Coalition were apparent. When the Paris Treaties came into force the crisis in the Coalition continued under the surface. It was by then due less to differences of opinion on fundamental issues than to the question whether or not the preponderance of the Christian Democrats was a threat to the political effectiveness of the smaller partners.

In the ensuing internal party conclaves the Refugees' Party lost its solidarity. The extreme wing, which had been trying in vain to realize its social aims, won the upper hand, and in the summer of 1955 the Federal Parliament group of the party split up. Seven of its members, including the original founders of the party, found themselves more in agreement with the policy of the Federal Chancellor and the Christian Democrats than with the extreme wing of their own party. They left the Refugees' Party and at the beginning of 1956 went over to the Christian Democrats. Since then the remaining members of the Refugees' Party have considered themselves as partners in the Government no longer. The split within the Refugees' Party was due primarily to the fact that the party was not representative of any traditional political outlook. Socialist sympathizers were as much a part of it as Conservatives and Liberals, and the only point of contact was the common experience of refugeeism. So the group fell to pieces, since it lacked the foundation of a shared ideology.

As a result the Chancellor lost his two-thirds majority, but since the vital measures of foreign policy had already been put through he was able to dispense with the two-thirds majority without endangering his further aims. Nothing beyond the question of prestige was now involved.

Like the Refugees' Party, but for quite different reasons, the Free Democrats also underwent a split in the Bundestag. Within the party opinions on the Chancellor's management of his Government varied widely. A small group, to which all the four Free Democrat ministers belonged, was loyal to Adenauer. A much larger group, although on the whole in favor of Adenauer's policy, was dissatisfied with his methods and felt that the party was simply being swept along with the Christian Democrats. They feared that in the perceptibly growing West German inclination towards a two-party system they would be submerged by the CDU: the close identification of the FDP with the CDU might destroy in the eyes of the electorate their *raison d'être* and they might consequently find themselves in the 1957 elections reduced to the status of a fractional party. In addition there were differences of opinion concerning the methods of achieving German reunification. The group led by Dehler, while not questioning the necessity of loyalty to the West, felt the need for a more active foreign policy, being of the opinion that, though it was the concern of the four Great Powers to bring about reunification, the German Government should be always in the forefront with suggestions and should seek in talks with the Russians to fix the price for reunification. The Free Democrats' efforts to retain their right of individual negotiation within the Government and a bitter controversy concerning a new electoral law led finally in February 1956 to a split. Sixteen Free Democrat members of the Bundestag who remained loyal to the Chan-

cellor formed themselves into a separate fraction with the name "Democratic Working Group". The anti-Adenauer group, consisting of 31 members of the Bundestag under the leadership of Thomas Dehler, left the Coalition. As far as the principles of their political program are concerned the two Liberal groups remain identical, but the larger group is now seeking to stress its independence as the third largest political party. That does not exclude the possibility of one day forming a government in conjunction with the Social Democrats, even though the Free Democrats are sharply opposed to Socialism in any form.

This development has thus led to a further reduction of Adenauer's Parliamentary majority. (His supporters consist now of 252 Christian Democrats—including seven former members of the Refugees' Party—16 members of the German Party and 14 of the Democratic Working Group. At the time of writing [March, 1956] the Coalition has 282 seats in the Bundestag while the Opposition has 169—151 Social Democrats and 18 members of the Refugees' Party. The 31 Free Democrats have declared that they belong neither to the Government Coalition nor to the Opposition*). For the future only domestic policy should be affected by the new balance of power, since foreign policy has been virtually at a standstill since the beginning of 1956. And since foreign policy is no longer so much to the fore the basic cause of the two power blocks—one under Adenauer and the other under the Social Democrats leader Ollenhauer—is removed. These two blocks arose because foreign policy allowed only an attitude of for or against. On domestic issues, however, there is room for many shades of opinion, and in consequence it is possible that the tendency toward a two-party system in Western Germany may not continue to develop.

*) The figures given here, when compared with the composition of the Bundestag in the fall of 1953 (see p. 11) contain certain minor adjustments. A member of the Refugees' Party, for example, transferred to the German Party, and there have been other cases of individual transfer within the parties. In addition to the members mentioned above there

are two members of the Center Party (Zentrum) and one Independent. The 22 representatives from Berlin: CDU 6, SPD 11, FDP 3, Democratic Working Group 2, are not included in the figures given above. These delegates may participate in debates but they have no voting rights.

How Firmly Has Democracy Been Established in Germany?

By Karl Dietrich Bracher

Representing five-sixth of all votes, three parties predominate political life in Western Germany and have incorporated the term "democratic" with their own name. This very word expresses a change of the political will and conviction which distinguishes the Federal Republic from the first German Republic. After the endeavors to set up a democratic system in the 19th century had failed, the eminently democratic parties in the Weimar Republic (1918—1933) soon represented only a minority of the German voters. Therefore many difficulties arose in order to form majority governments. They had to rely on unequal coalition partners, and they lasted for short periods only. Weak minority cabinets were even more frequent. In the final stage of the Weimar Republic they even managed to suspend the influence of the parliament by means of a kind of emergency legislation. This development, permitting an ever-growing influence of radical right and left wing parties (such as Communists, German Nationalists, Nationalsocialists), considerably contributed to Hitler's success.

The development and the history of the Federal Republic has taken place under a quite different political situation. Unlike the capitulation of 1918, the surrender of 1945 left but little space for radical movements. Due to the Nazi's clear responsibility for the disaster, there was little chance of repeating the "Stab-in-the-Back" myth. Those Germans who took in hand the political reconstruction did not only definitely counteract any Neo-Nazi trends but promoted true democratic traditions. All this was done in cooperation with the Western Occupation powers. Furthermore, the Soviet policy of splitting Germany plus forming a new totalitarian coordination "Deutsche Demokratische Republik" within the Soviet realm (Soviet Occupation Zone, see map) met with immediate antagonism as seen by the stream of refugees and has, thereby, immunized the German population, to a large extent, against Communist propaganda and misinterpretation of democratic ideas in the totalitarian "People's Republics". Quite a number of anti-democratic organizations, part of which used to work openly and

part of which operated underground, tried to win those elements of the population most likely to yield to any political extremism. Apart from some regional success which was of a mere temporary nature (e. g. in Lower Saxony), this political extremism has remained restricted to the smallest of groups. They have been unable to impede the smooth operation of the parliamentary democracy—much less paralyze parliamentary operations, as in former times under the Weimar Republic.

The Federal Republic, furthermore, has protected herself by setting up a "Bundesverfassungsgericht" (Federal Constitutional Court). This court has banned the neo-Nazi "Socialist Reichs Party" as being aimed at the constitution. At present the court deals with the Communist party and tries to find out whether the latter is directed against the Federal constitution. This court is meant to make it impossible that the arch enemies of a constitutional democracy use the freedom granted by such a state to remove this very freedom: a vulnerability which had become apparent in the undermining and the destruction of the Weimar Republic.

This cannot mean, of course, that juristical media alone can block that political radicalism instigated through irreconcilable Nazi individuals and continuous infiltration of Communist propaganda from the neighboring Soviet Zone. However, the results of the general elections point at a long-lasting stability of the democratic system of parties. On the other hand, one must not overlook the fact that there are still dynamic tensions internally and externally within the Federal Republic.

Beyond all institutional security measures there remains the attitude of the individual citizen toward the principles and the rules of democracy, as a factor of decisive influence for its strength and further development. Particularly in this field a change is undoubtedly to be found. Political science and understanding are taught more energetically and more efficiently than was done heretofore in the fields of political education. The art of discussion, of making compromises, as a basis of democratic behavior, is practiced. The individual citizen

learns to become active by taking part in the administration of the community, by being given the opportunity to form an opinion of his own as well as by getting information. The individual thus learns to handle problems and methods applied in democratic policy. Last but not least, the impetus of a political science, too, serves the purpose of removing political events from the sphere of secrecy and incomprehensibility into the light of the public. This means that the traditional feeling of resignation and feeling of awkward insecurity in political matters will be replaced by true participation in democratic processes, by a strengthening of will and by an actual active participation in political fields. There is no doubt that the favorable economic development has considerably contributed to the strengthening of democracy, even though the heavy social-political mortgage of the Nazi disaster will have to be paid off for a long time still. There is, for instance, the problem of refugees. In this connection, concerned observers refer to that old demand for security at the price of freedom, with the help of which Hitler managed to win the non-politically minded masses in the big economic crisis in 1930/32. The Nazi experiment, however, remains a painful ex-

perience. The German resistance against Hitler has been widely approved by many circles of the population as a noble example of democratic revolt and constitutional thinking. Therefore no doubt remains with respect to the bonds joining the democratic West and the reality of the Communist alternative is a constant and brutal threat.

Insight, understanding and belief in democracy will undoubtedly increase under the realistic viewpoint of a publicly conducted policy checked by democratic opposition. However, due to the warning example given by the Weimar Republic, this result may only be obtained through far greater efforts and care than a mere institutional safe-guarding. Only this understanding can prevent an economic crisis from becoming a crisis of political mistrust and thence a crisis of democracy itself. Democracy is no new root in German soil. After painful and long by-paths in the 19th century plus the failure of the Weimar experiment, a new attitude toward the state can now recommence and carry on the old democratic tradition of Germany. A tradition which wanted to achieve its realization during the revolution of 1848!

German Democracy and the Armed Forces

By Fritz Erler

Despite differences of opinion between the government parties and the Social Democrat opposition about the wisdom of rearmament all democratic forces in the Federal Republic agree that armed Forces must find their proper place in the structure of a democratic state. But one has to make sure that they serve the state and do not dominate it. Therefore the Bundestag has for months been trying to establish the four principles of: the supremacy of the civil authority, parliamentary control, the safeguarding of human and civic rights and a careful choice of personalities.

In 1954 the possibility of universal conscription for men was included in the constitution (the SPD voting against it). In March 1956 the Bundestag almost unanimously

passed some further amendments to the constitution which are to protect the democratic state and its citizens against the abuse of military power. They are as follows: a) A Parliamentary Defense Commissioner will (following the Swedish example) watch over the preservation of the basic rights in the Forces and will act as an auxiliary organ of parliamentary control. He will have access to all military institutions, documents and persons and can be approached direct by every soldier without going through official channels. He can start proceedings in law courts or disciplinary courts and make proposals to the law-giver and to the Minister of Defense. His report to Parliament is to be published regularly. He is responsible not to the government but only to Parliament. He

may see everything and hear everything, but must not give any orders. b) The Defense Committee of the Bundestag becomes an organ of the constitution. Even after a dissolution of Parliament it can continue to function until there are new elections. So the parliamentary control is never interrupted. The committee is also given the rights of a committee of investigation. It can hear witnesses and experts and demand to see documents. A quarter of the members of this committee can demand certain investigations.

c) The national budget law will every year lay down the numerical strength of the Forces and the outlines of their distribution as well as details of financial provision for them.

d) There is no general limitation placed on the basic rights of citizens for all soldiers—as there was in the Weimar Constitution. The West German Constitution enumerates one by one the relevant basic rights and lays down in how far these basic rights may by law be limited for soldiers.

e) To prevent a misuse of the armed Forces at home for political purposes it has been laid down that the question of an internal emergency can only be decided like a constitutional law, that is by a two-third majority of Bundestag and Bundesrat. This requires cooperation between the great democratic forces of Government and Opposition.

f) The supreme command rests with civilian authorities: in peace-time with the Minister of Defense, in case of defense with the Federal Chancellor. The Bundestag decides whether a case for defense has arisen. Only if there is no time for it to assemble does the Federal President with the countersignature of the Federal Chancellor make the decision. But he should first consult the presidents of Bundestag and Bundesrat.

g) It is also laid down that women may never carry arms, that the alternative service of conscientious objectors must not be longer or harder than the period of service for conscripts, that there must also be a purely civilian alternative service outside the Forces, and finally that no civilian may be brought before a military court in Germany. If military courts should become necessary, the judges will have to fulfil the normal requirements for the position of a judge. The courts themselves will not be

under the authority of the Ministry of Defense but will be within the competence of the Ministry of Justice.

In this way an agreement has been reached between the government parties and the opposition on decisive questions. But the further proposal, by which the Minister of Defense, unlike any other Minister except the Federal Chancellor, would be dependent on the confidence of Parliament, was not accepted.

In addition to these amendments to the Constitution the supremacy of the civil authority is assured by the law laying down the organization of the Forces. There will not only be a civilian minister at the head of the Forces but a ministry that is organized in the same way as other ministries of the civil government. Outside this ministry there will be no special military supreme command. In accordance with the constitution the law on organization makes the Minister of Defense the master of the whole military machine. Therefore the military departments (combined forces, army, navy, air force) are on an equal footing with the civilian departments in the Ministry of Defense. They all are under the authority of the Minister and of his Permanent Under-Secretary or Under-Secretaries. It is also laid down that the Minister and his Under-Secretary must not at the same time be professional soldiers. The Parliamentary Defense Commissioner has to see to it that military service does not degenerate into chicanery. A democracy needs self-confident citizens, and war under modern conditions requires soldiers who can stand up for themselves, and not broken personalities. All laws and regulations are based on the principle that the army must not be a state within the state. For this reason officers must not again become a special caste. They must not be isolated from the rest of society. Therefore soldiers must keep their vote. They can also stand for Parliament, but must then like civil servants give up their profession. They have the right to join associations and are allowed to be active in politics, but they must exercise the same restraint that is expected of civil servants. The army must also provide instruction for the soldier in citizenship, which must however never become propaganda for the ruling party of the day. To prevent this as many private organizations as possible, primarily the people's colleges, should take part in this civic training of the army.

Most of these items are dealt with in the "soldiers' law", which lays down the rights and the duties of the long-service regulars, volunteers and of possible future conscripts. The Federal Government has already passed the conscription bill to the legislative authorities, but it can hardly be expected that the bill will be passed before the fall of 1956. It is planned as a start to form a cadre of long-service regulars and of volunteers by June 30, 1956. Only then can the call-up of conscripts be contemplated. But by then it will have to be decided, after thorough discussion, whether the situation of the world still warrants the raising of a West German army of half a million and especially whether in the atomic age military theory does not prefer a force which is smaller in numbers but more highly qualified technically, more mobile and better armed. In any case the calling up of conscripts must be left to civilian authorities. In this way it is intended that an interference by the military authorities in the civil and economic life of the community shall be prevented. The Personnel Screening Committee created by the Bundestag is to make a careful selection of personnel. A committee has been formed of distinguished personalities in public life who all have the confidence of the government parties and of the opposition. Anyone who is to be given an appointment in the Forces with the military rank of colonel or above has to be approved by this Personnel Screening Committee. So far the committee has refused only a few applicants but has resisted all pressure to change its attitude in these cases. We can be sure that normally only such applicants are put forward as can count on being approved by the committee. In this way we can be assured that the choice of personnel will remain free from party political considerations and that deciding factors will be the personal—and the professional—qualities of the applicant, his character and his reliability vis-a-vis the democratic state. No member of the former army has a legal claim to reenlistment. The new fighting forces are to be a fresh start and not a re-birth of Hitler's Wehrmacht. The maintenance of members of the former army is regulated by other laws.

The problem is also one of simple arithmetic. While there are still roughly 1,300 generals of the Second World War alive, and only 40 are needed for the new Forces, naturally not all the old generals can be taken. A large

proportion of the junior officers and non-commissioned officers of the Second World War are too old for reenlistment in the new Forces. It will be a question of developing a new body of officers and non-commissioned officers from young people who have no former military experience. In this way old military traditions are all the less likely to reappear.

The big task of finding the right place for the armed Forces in a democratic state can only be accomplished if Parliament develops a strong sense of self-confidence in its relations with the armed Forces and with the executive. In Germany, too, democrats must learn to handle power as otherwise power will handle them. This requires experience. No legal arrangements which are made now will be unalterable. Present legislation is the result of years of discussion. The journeys of German parliamentarians to the United States, Great Britain and Sweden have had their influence on many of the present regulations.

The problem of how to fit the armed Forces correctly into the structure of democracy has nothing to do with the question of foreign policy: whether at this moment it is wise to create a West German army within the framework of the Atlantic pact. The problem exists in any case, and would also exist for a reunited Germany, even if it were not a member of the Atlantic pact but, with a different military status within a comprehensive system of security, had to contribute to its own defense. The problem remains as long as mankind does not succeed in abolishing the law of the jungle in the relations between nations as it has done in the relations between individuals. The system of contracts, legal decisions and police should regulate the relations between the peoples of this world. Then there would be only one armed force: the international police. This ideal may appear utopian to many people. In the age of the hydrogen bomb we should realize that we must solve this problem within the next two generations if mankind does not want to exterminate itself.

One of the most important stages of such a development would be a disarmament agreement between the great powers. It will have to be comprehensive and include all essential types of arms and to provide for effective international control. Otherwise the honest and upright participant surrenders to the dishonest partner who may

conclude agreements but will not keep them. Realizing that the road even to this preliminary aim will probably be long, German policy must solve the problem of how

in Germany, too, the armed Forces can so be incorporated in the state that they cannot become an internal political danger.

Extremists of the Right and of the Left — Are they a Danger?

By Eduard Wald

One day in May 1955 the students of the old and venerable University of Göttingen in Lower Saxony stayed away from their lectures. Many professors of the University declared their solidarity with the students. Rector and Senate of the University resigned from their posts in the academic administration. In the evening there was a procession of more than a thousand students through the streets of the old town. Next morning the papers all over Germany and in the neighboring countries carried reports that students and professors of the University of Göttingen had protested against the appointment of Leonhard Schlüter, deputy of the Free Democratic Party, as Minister of Culture for Lower Saxony.

Something unheard of in Germany had happened. Professors and students of a university, a class of men who rarely and then only reluctantly enter the field of political controversy, had by means of a strike and public demonstration made a stand against the impending appointment of a parliamentarian belonging to a respectable party.

What was at stake? Leonhard Schlüter had not been a Nazi. Born in 1919, he had been too young to play an active political part in Hitler's Third Reich from 1933 to 1945. Because of his unstained questionnaire British Military Government thought him good enough for the post of Superintendent of the Criminal Police Bureau. But he did not stay in that job for long. In 1947 he worked for the Public Research Branch of British Military Government—and at the same time he made political speeches for an extreme right wing party. He was dismissed and forbidden to speak in public. In 1950 he emerged again, this time as a publisher and member of the Free Democratic Party, i. e. of a liberal party. This change of heart of the still youthful Schlüter was accepted

as genuine. He had ideas, was a good organizer, and his ambitions soon gained him a place among the leading FDP politicians in Lower Saxony.

When a new Diet was elected in this Land in 1955 the FDP was in a favorable position to tip the scales between the parties. Schlüter saw his chance: the post of Minister of Culture. As the Federal Government has no Minister of Culture this office is one of the most important in the Land Governments, involving great responsibilities. But this was also the view of the professors and students of Göttingen University, and for this reason they protested against Schlüter's appointment. They pointed to the books which had appeared in Schlüter's little known publishing house in Göttingen: writings of former National Socialist scientists and politicians—e. g. Franz von Papen, Hitler's predecessor as chancellor and later his ambassador in Vienna—and they were justified in asking whether a man who held the political views of the publisher of such literature could inspire confidence as Minister of Culture.

The protest of Göttingen University had attracted the attention of other universities, of a number of well-known publicists and of personalities of public life. They made inquiries about this man who was so suddenly to be appointed to such an important position, and they joined in the protest. Ten days after taking over his office Herr Schlüter went on vacation. Public opinion had given its verdict.

At the request of all parties the Diet of Lower Saxony appointed an investigation committee that was to examine whether in appointing the deputy Schlüter proper democratic care had been exercised. After long and thorough deliberations this committee published its findings in a report of ten pages: the appointment of Schlüter

had been a mistake, the objections were justified. Schlüter's publishing house had published books which must be considered to uphold neo-Nazism. Attention had been drawn to these books only through these protests, but those speaking for the parties that had formed the government admitted freely that mistakes had been made, mistakes which would be avoided in future.

We have reported these events at such length because they lead to two important conclusions which should be kept in mind by everyone who wishes to study the danger to German democracy from extreme right and left wing parties:

1. The Schlüter case shows that there is no blind anti-Nazi complex in the Federal Republic. Everyone—unless he has been guilty of criminal offences with political background—is given a fair chance to atone, by helping to build our democracy, for the misdeeds that arose from the political error of 1933—1945.
2. If someone abuses this confidence he must expect that public opinion will sooner or later expose him and that for him—as now for Herr Schlüter—his political career will be at an end.

That is also the reason why the few political groups which in the Federal Republic of today, either openly or surreptitiously, follow Nazi or Fascist aims find no response from the electorate. Since the Socialist Reichs Party was forbidden in 1952 none of these groups has succeeded in gaining any importance. Only the German Reichs Party, which is not represented in the Bundestag, holds six of the 161 seats in the Diet of Lower Saxony. Other groups, like the "Deutsche Gemeinschaft", "Deutscher Block", "Deutscher Aufbau-Verein", occasionally put up candidates but never get more than a fraction of one percent of the votes cast.

There are still some people in the Federal Republic who are too obtuse to see this, but even they have realized that they cannot work for their objectives—mainly material "reparation" for hardships suffered in the post-war period—by parliamentary means. There is for example the "Association of victims of de-nazification" who—without prospect of success—demand compensation for Nazi leaders interned after 1945. In their journal there are often sharp attacks against the Federal Government and against the democratic parties. But as

the two big parties, the CDU and the SPD, are of one mind in rejecting these claims, this association will probably dissolve in time, just like other similar associations.

Of recent years there has been an increase in a certain kind of political literature which is written by various Nazi authors and is directed fairly openly against the democratic constitution of the Federal Republic. These books are very little read, but all the same the press has drawn attention to them and has demanded an investigation by the Federal Constitutional Court. This court is at present examining several of these writings. Independently of this official inquiry there continues the great intellectual post mortem on National Socialism. Numerous public-minded and politically impartial organizations and institutes are trying to explore and to publicize the hidden causes and the events of the "National Socialist Revolution" of 1933 and the happenings in the Third Reich from 1933 to 1945. This epoch which, after 1945, was taboo for many Germans but might as a suppressed complex have re-emerged with disastrous consequences, has today become a period of the past—however sombre and humiliating—which one must try to understand in order to overcome it.

There is also the challenge of Communism, which is even more urgent and direct for the average West German. Most people in Western Germany correspond regularly with relatives in the Soviet-occupied Eastern Zone of Germany, some even with relatives in the areas further east which are under Polish administration.

This explains why Communist influence is smaller in the Federal Republic of Germany than in any other country of Europe, although Germany is one of the countries bordering on the Iron Curtain, and its inhabitants live in immediate proximity to Soviet agrarian and industrial experiments.

Of the refugees—between two hundred and a thousand of them come daily from the east into the Federal Republic—the great majority are young workers. They are in great demand in the Federal Republic and quickly find jobs, where of course they are closely questioned by their West German colleagues about the so-called socialized economy of Eastern Germany. This first-hand information, together with the clear democratic line of the SPD and of the trade unions, has prevented political



Berlin

The famous Brandenburg Gate - Sign-post at left: "You are entering the Democratic Sector" (i. e. the Soviet Sector)



**Soviet Zone
of Occupation**

Leipzig - Sign-post at building: "Unity — Peace; For Peace; Marxism is allpowerful because it is founded on Truth."

radicalism among the working classes of the Federal Republic. There has not been a Communist in the Bundestag since 1953; in the Diets of the Länder there are only a very few Communist deputies; they hold two of 161 seats in Lower Saxony and four of 100 seats in Bremen. The Communists still occupy positions in the works councils of some big industrial plants, where there were groups of workers who, although they voted for Social Democrats in the political parliaments, expected more advantages from Communists at their place of work, for the Communists, as trained and active functionaries, were sometimes more adamant in negotiations than the Social Democrats, who were concerned with wider issues. But lately the Communists have been losing even some of these positions in industry. For example, in the biggest Bremen shipyard, the "AG Weser" there has for the first time since 1918 been not a single Communist in the works council since the beginning of 1956. One reason, among others, for this development is the fact that, although the trade unions admit Communist members, they take action whenever Communist infiltration into important positions constitutes a threat to the union.

Because the Communists have again and again realized the failure of their work in Parliament, in the Diets and in the works councils, they have now shifted their efforts, amply backed with money and well camouflaged, to the middle classes, the remains of the bourgeoisie and the intelligentsia. They are trying, among other things, to

use the nationalism of certain circles for their aim of gaining recognition for the East German state. As a clever camouflage they are organizing all-German meetings of peasants, university graduates, soldiers and artists. Always at the end of these meetings the demand is voiced that the Federal Government should recognize (in line with the Moscow proposals) the East German puppet government of Berlin-Pankow as the legitimate representative of the Soviet occupied areas of Germany. This has been the main target of propaganda of all Communist-inspired organizations for the last few months. Not more than a year ago it was the rearmament of the Federal Republic. At that time all Communist-inspired organizations were strictly pacifist. Today, when the eastern rump state has its "Volksarmee" too, pacifist tendencies are treated there as a crime which is severely punished.

These Communist-inspired organizations, like the neo-Nazis, can only be converted by patient and repeated exposition of the facts. Responsible politicians and publicists are combatting the dangers from radicalism of the left as well as of the right in the daily press and on the radio, in periodicals and in special publications. As far as the parliamentary influence of the various groups is concerned, this work has already been crowned with success. Further efforts are needed for the more difficult task of creating a spiritual link between people and the democratic way of life. Here, as everywhere in the world, indifference is the greatest danger.

Germany in the East-West Conflict

By Michael Freund

1955 did not bring closer to realization the reunification of Germany. One must be an optimist to believe that it is not farther away now than ever before. The Soviet Union, in its official statements one of the most ardent promoters of German unity, was the first state in the world to document the division of Germany by establishing two "German" Embassies. The Federal Republic, till now a "separatist and traitorous" construction, has now been recognized by the Kremlin. The Soviet Union is interested in emphasizing and stressing the existence of

two Germanies and now proclaims that reunification can only be achieved by a treaty and a pact between these two Germanies. As the German prisoners of war were being held as security by the Soviet Union it appeared to the Federal Government that this offer of recognition could not be refused. The Soviet Union now has Ambassadors in both Germanies, in Pankow and in Bonn. However, in history it has to date been quite unusual and rare that a state recognizes two governments of the same nation. The Soviet Union has done so in the case of

Germany. It has recognized Federal Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, formerly branded as No. 1 enemy, in order to deal a fatal blow to a still more dangerous enemy of the Soviet Union: a united Germany based on the principles of freedom.

At the important international conferences and on the occasion of the Federal Chancellor's visit to Moscow, the Soviet Union insisted again on the extraordinary price which it demands for its approval of German reunification: Disbandment of N.A.T.O.; abolition of all military bases of the U.S.A. outside the U.S.A. (thus the breaking up of the worldwide military system of the U.S.A.); the military atomization of Europe. It has quoted the price without any real expectation that the price will or can be paid. It regards the restoration of Germany as a revolutionary and dynamic development which would radiate far into Eastern and Central Europe, especially if such development would appear as a bright triumph of a freedom-loving way of life. The Soviet Union feels the creation of a democratic Germany, based on the principles of freedom, in the heart of Europe would have such deep-reaching and revolutionary effects, that it could not run the risk without securing military hegemony of the Soviet Union. This is the explanation for the price demanded by the Soviets for the restoration of German unity. Under such a new order Europe would look as follows: independent, split-up national armies of European national states, on the one hand, and the highly armed colossus of the Soviet Union, on the other hand. All these national states came out of World War II exhausted and worn out, and can no longer be regarded as great powers in the old meaning of this term. On the other hand, the Soviet Union extends over vast regions of Europe and Asia; it covers an area the size of a continent; its natural riches and natural resources are surpassed only by those of the U.S.A.; and it is the pitiless ruler over huge masses of men organized by it into a huge labor force. At the same time, the Soviet Union is the master over a tremendous zone of influence in Europe—in the intermediary Europe composed of the independent peoples of medium and smaller size which have developed out of the big European powers of bygone days—and in Asia, especially in China. Furthermore, the Soviet Union has countless possibilities to undermine, subvert, and infiltrate the impoverished and discontented colored

people in the world. No serious observer in Germany doubts that the military, political, and economic potential of the U.S.A., under worldwide aspects, is greater than that of the Soviet Union. However, the very closeness of the Soviet colossus very easily brings about optical distortions and enlargements in the eyes of the European nations.

For the creation of such a Europe and such a Germany, as described above, the Soviet Union offers a security pact and a promise to respect the situation so created, and especially not to interfere in the internal affairs of the European nations. However, this Europe will exist in the shadow of the military hegemony of the Soviet Union and will be denied the right of worldwide alliances, thus waiving any claim to an independent foreign policy. One likes to call this the "Finnish settlement" (which has probably been possible for Finland only because other schemes were applied in practice to Europe). Under this conception of a worldwide security pact, any aggression against such a Europe would mean the risk of world war for the Soviet Union. However, as long as American soldiers are stationed along the Iron Curtain, as at present, and a Soviet invasion of Western Germany would be possible only when Soviet soldiers fire at American soldiers, war between the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union would be a mathematical certainty in case of Soviet aggression against Germany.

After the withdrawal of the U.S.A. from Europe, for which Bulganin coined, at the Geneva Conference, the attractive formula: Return to the European situation of 1939, the U.S.A. would have to make a specific decision (in the event of an attack by the Soviet Union) whether or not it wished to accept the terrible consequence of retaliation. There would be left the hope for the Soviet Union and the horrible risk for world peace that, at a moment of crisis and uncertainty, the United States would not make such decision or make it only after a fateful delay. In a Europe as described above the Soviet Union could bring to bear various secret pressures upon the European nations, and would have many diversified possibilities for that kind of indirect aggression which it is difficult to pin down, and against which war can hardly be fought. The danger certainly exists that wide circles would adapt themselves to the military and potential

master of Europe. As has been said, men turn like flowers to the rising sun.

It is not surprising that this European and international situation begins in the long run to have a hypnotic effect on the German nation. The world has noticed with some admiration that the German nation has proved, since 1945, to be immune to all radical trends and international temptations. The world forgets that the German nation has had to fight against tremendous political and mental odds for its internal political and psychological balance. It is not astonishing that political crises have occurred in which the national impatience and the national uncertainty of the German nation played important roles. It is only astonishing that such crises occur so seldom.

To date, the German nation has shown much patience. To date, there have hardly been any indications of real nationalism in Germany. National impatience is, however, only beginning. Moreover, such beginnings cannot remain unnoticed. Hope is gradually fading away in Germany. There is the danger that a mental crisis will now develop because the German nation has fostered too much hope. Furthermore, too many patent settlements of the German issue have been suggested, with the result that the German nation has become accustomed to the idea that reunification lies just around the corner. The international conferences over the German issue, especially the conference of the Big Four at Geneva and the Geneva Foreign Ministers Conference held thereafter, created hopes which ended in grave disappointment. In many instances, they gave the German nation to believe that reunification was almost within its grasp, and that only because of the weakness and ill will of individual statesmen was it not attained. Eventually a nationalism will develop which places the blame for the misfortunes of the nation on certain forces inside and outside the country and then concentrates all its hatred against them.

In fact, disappointed hopes begin to fester in the soul of the German nation. At first, free elections throughout Germany were made a shibboleth which was to force the Soviets to agree to German reunification through the force of a political and moral principle which is as clear as daylight. However, such free elections could have no other outcome but to deprive the Soviet Union of the rule and control over its German zone. Part of the disenchant-

ment in Germany in 1955 stems from the recognition that "Germany" cannot be obtained so "cheap". Indeed, reunification without free elections is unthinkable because Germany can no longer be a nation without freedom. "Germany" in the Soviet Zone does not extend any farther than freedom extends. The coherence of All-Germany continues only through the pitiful remnants of freedom in the Soviet Zone. The Germans no longer have a state. They still are a nation because they desire to be one. An All-German state which does not develop from freedom would give back political unity to the Germans, it is true, by they would cease to be a nation. "Germany" would only be an empty shell, worthless ore. Nevertheless, Germans have ceased to regard free elections as a miraculous political weapon. It is realized that free elections can never materialize when one demands of the Soviets that they accept them, unconditionally and without compensation, as a natural political and moral postulate, regardless of what losses in power position they would suffer by such acceptance. The Germans are beginning to feel that they—and their Western allies!—have taken it too easy.

Illusions and the painful disappointment of the Germans also stem from the fact that the two large political groups in Germany—the government coalition and the opposition—have to date offered simple recipes for fast and painless reunification. For a long time, the Federal Government proclaimed that political and military integration in the West, and the military, political and economic strengthening of the West resulting herefrom, were bound to convince the Soviets in the course of time that there was no future in their German speculation, and that they would eventually be ready to give up, at a relatively low price, their zone, which is of no use to them except as a steppingstone. This has proved to be a misinterpretation of the will for power of the Soviets working over a long term, of their singlemindedness, and of their political doctrinarianism. Neither does it take into consideration the deep involvement of Soviet politics with the German issue. One should not forget that Lenin, newly glorified at Stalin's expense, more than Stalin viewed the German issue and the German revolution as the cardinal points of Bolshevik world politics. However, the Germans have learned now that it is useless to hope that the Soviets will cease to have a say

on the German problem and to "keep", as Bismarck once said, "their spoon in the German soup".

The same simplification of Soviet world politics has also been the basis for the hope and claim of the opposition that it is only necessary for the Federal Republic to give up its military ties with the West in order to make the reunification of Germany possible. The opposition starts with the thesis, which in itself is clear as daylight, that the Soviet Union will never put up voluntarily with a united Germany tied to the West by an alliance of a more or less military nature. Only if the Soviet leaders were to become Saints and if the Soviet state were to cease to be motivated by the demands of power politics, would such a policy be acceptable. The opposition emphasizes the thesis that the security needs of the Soviet Union must also be taken into account. However, a power based on a challenge to the existing social order in the world regards any other power as at threat and feels safe only when it has overwhelming strength and is surrounded by a belt of weak buffer states. Revolutionary systems, such as the Third Reich in Germany and the Soviet state, have made the feeling of being threatened an art. This can be noticed rather clearly in the Soviet statements on the German issue. However, the "big deal"—discontinuation of the Federal Republic's military alliance with the West against the Soviet approval of reunification—has, apparently at least, not yet been tried in earnest. Doubts in the current German foreign policy are thus smoldering in the German soul and the Germans ask themselves whether "everything has really been tried."

In some instances, such doubts are close to despair because the Germans find themselves in a terrible race against time. When those ruling the Soviet Zone are given time—and this is the Germans' greatest fear—Central Germany will be lost to the German nation, internally and spiritually, and an altogether different Germany will develop on the other side of the Iron Curtain. With the coming of a new generation, the memory of the old Germany and of a Germany based on freedom fades out in the Soviet Zone. Over there, the old generation either dies out or emigrates. To date, it is true, the withdrawal of hostile elements from the Soviet Zone has not been favored, but, neither, has it been energetically discouraged. It is calculated that after another decade or two

most of those living in the Soviet Zone will be people who know nothing else but the teachings and commandments of their masters. Those born after 1945 will not have heard of freedom. Moreover, as long as the Communist SED regime continues to exist over there, chances for genuine contacts between people in West and Central Germany are very dim. The so-called "contacts" between representatives of the Soviet Zone—who are only spokesmen of the "zone" licensed by the regime—and representative personalities of West Germany all involve the risk that they will be interpreted as a recognition of the regime in the Soviet Zone. But directing its attention towards Asia, the Soviet Union apparently is preparing to wait for the death of the old Germany in its German zone. The German nation feels that the Soviets have laid the German issue on ice and ask themselves whether a nation can defend its existence as a nation when surrounded by a wall of ice.

No nation on earth would have strength enough to watch passively as it gradually ceases to exist as an entity. The Germans thus find themselves under a hypnotic compulsion that something must be done. "Something must be done" is the constant saying among Germans—even when commonsense says that at this moment nothing can be done or only what Moscow wants or tolerates. There is the danger that the Germans would prefer doing something false to doing nothing. The Germans are now confronted with the task of maintaining their national unity, although they do no longer live in one state, and although this national German state is still far from realization. The same as the Poles and Jews in former times, they are now a nation without a state and must now lead almost a subhistorical, subnational and subpolitical existence. The nation continues to exist only in their hearts. This requires much patience and waiting, and the ability to live an inner life rather than an outer life. The dangers are that they will not take present-day politics seriously and that because they believe their present political condition to be temporary, they will accept too many solutions to political problems as being provisional.

Regarding the German problem the most positive event of 1955 thus was the solemn declaration of the world powers, made at both Geneva Conferences, that there can be no peace as long as the German issue is unsettled.

The Western world, too, has refused to recognize this provisional solution as permanent. The division of Germany reflects the discord in the world—this fact was established in 1955—and this discord cannot simply be patched by a peace pact. This is said not so much in view of the possible rebirth of German nationalism, as in recognition of the fact that the partition of Germany really means the partition of Europe and of the world. The Iron Curtain is an artificial limitation of power spheres in Europe which is in contrast to the spirit of European history. Under the existing system of frontiers, the Soviet Union has gone beyond the limits set for it by nature and history. There cannot be peace as long as the Elbe river is, as Sir Winston Churchill once said, the frontier Asia. This disunion and atomization permits the infiltration of revolutionary movements everywhere in the world, the same as bacteria enter the human body through crevices in the skin. In the heart of Europe there cannot exist a chaotic multitude of small political units advocating controversial conceptions. There can be no peace based on barbed wire which prevents hostile powers from jumping at each other. Only through large political, economic and cultural units will Europe be able to resist the impact of Eastern force and Eastern

ideas. It thus remains a grand creative principle, which the Western powers made absolutely clear in 1955, that a world security treaty makes sense only when there is an order in the world which is worth securing. Peace can only be founded on peace; not on discord. However, divided nations and the continued separation of historically, economically and culturally interrelated regions in the world ensure that discord will continue.

The danger remains that the discord in which the German nation is forced to live by the world situation, will suddenly create grave inner tensions. It seems that the house of the Federal Republic is well furnished but it is built on quicksand. Foreigners in Germany must thus never forget that the unrest and uncertainty they might notice in Germany are nothing specific German but reflect a world situation; a situation which results from the inability of the world after World War II to create a peaceful world, or agree upon a law applicable to all mankind. It is quite good that foreigners staying or living in Germany hear what ought to go around the world like a cry: Something must be done! It is good that at one point in the world the old truth is recognized:

Do or Die!

The So-Called German Democratic Republic (Soviet Zone)

By Wolfgang Weinert

Introduction

The so-called "German Democratic Republic", an area of 41,571 square miles bounded in the east by the rivers Oder and Neisse, in the west by the Lübeck Canal, the river Elbe and the Harz Mountains, in the north by the Baltic Sea and in the south by the uranium-laden Erzgebirge mountains, is usually known as the Soviet Zone of Germany. The reason why this section of Germany bears that name is that the Soviet Russians since May 1945 have completely "bolshevized" the area—politically, economically and culturally—and drawn it firmly into their political sphere of influence.

Only when this task was achieved did the Russians ostensibly withdraw, leaving behind them as trustees a government and an official apparatus whose members have since been proclaiming almost daily that they will "never again allow the achievements of the German Democratic Republic to be wrested out of their hands". Today the Soviet Zone is a sovereign state and a component of the Eastern block of so-called "people's democracies", officially defined by the Warsaw Agreement. Like all the others it is a strictly centralized organization.

Politics

Virtually complete control, from which practically no one is exempt, lies in the hands of the Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands (SED—United Socialist Party of Germany). The word of its leaders is law. The unspoken motto of these men, most of them trained in Moscow, has been from the very beginning of the planned creation of this sectional state, "It must look democratic, but we must have everything in our control". The motto is as valid today as ever before. The democratic façade is provided by a handful of parties with "bourgeois" titles, several public organizations and a parliament called the Volkskammer (People's Chamber). Over the years, however, the bourgeois parties have in various ways, usually through the threatened or real application of brute force, been divested of all influence on political developments. Their leaders have been either bribed, like Otto Nuschke, chairman of the Christlich-Demokratische Union (CDU—Christian Democratic Union) and Hans Loch, chairman of the Liberal-Demokratische Partei (LDP—Liberal Democratic Party), or they were always in secret disciples of Communism, like Lothar Bolz, chairman of the National-Demokratische Partei (NDP—National Democratic Party) and Ernst Goldenbaum, leader of the Bauernpartei (BP—Farmer's Party).

The public organizations were from the very start Communist auxiliaries and they soon laid aside the threadbare cloak of their proclaimed "party independence". The Freie Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund (FDGB—Free German Trade Unions Federation), for instance, is a straightforward state organization which penalizes all strike movements. And in the Volkskammer not one single member has ever voted against a Government measure, however regrettable its outcome for the people, nor indeed has any member ever ventured to criticize the fact that Parliament has never been allowed more than a superficial examination of the state's finances.

A candidate, no matter by which party or organization put forward, can only become a member of Parliament with the approval of the SED, that is, the state party. Parliament is in any case not elected. The 400 seats are in fact distributed by the SED in such a way that they themselves and their camouflaged organizations receive

more than three-quarters of the total number. The present Parliament was constituted according to this preconceived plan and in the ensuing general election the electorate was invited, for the sake of appearances, to approve a single list of all parties.

The President of the Volkskammer is a former Liberal politician named Johannes Dieckmann, whose moral judgment has been warped by financial and other rewards. He recently described the Volkskammer as "the first German Parliament to emerge from free democratic elections and the first to possess a truly democratic mandate for its work". Bare-faced statements of this sort, in which demonstrable facts are turned inside out, are characteristic of all the 16,000 state officials in the Soviet Zone. They are confident that the present political set-up in the Soviet Zone and the advantages they gain from it will not change in the foreseeable future. This set-up includes the strict control of the 14 administration areas, modelled on the Russian system, the emasculation of local government, the abolition of free elections in the Western style, the unassailable predominance of the SED and the very elastic interpretation of the constitution.

The state officials hope and desire that this state of affairs will go on for ever. Today, however, seven years after the foundation of the Soviet Zone republic in 1949, the problems with which the government finds itself faced are of a rather different kind. The period of "purging" in the parties and the state apparatus is past. A second rebellion like that of 17 June 1953—the severest trial with which the Soviet Zone government has so far been confronted and one which brought it to the edge of disaster—is not in the opinion of the highest state officials likely to occur again—though heaven knows there is enough inflammable material still lying about.

Now, after its years of internal terrorization, the Soviet Zone government is concentrating on the task of winning for itself political recognition. It leaves no stone unturned in its effort to enter into discussions with Western Germany on terms of equality. It dreams of two German states, both officially recognized by the Great Powers.

It is endeavoring to enter into diplomatic relations with the so-called neutral countries, particularly with India, Egypt and Finland. With dogged persistence this state, born in the brain of the dead and vanished Stalin and

shielded for a long time by the bayonets of the Red Army, is struggling for world-wide recognition. So far it has managed to exchange ambassadors only with the Soviet Union and the "people's democracies" of the East.

Economics

An effectual aid in this struggle for political recognition is the establishment of trade relations. These are closest with the Scandinavian countries, the countries of the Middle and the Far East and with South America. Already the Soviet Zone has trade relations with 71 countries of the West, 20 of them indeed on the basis of official trade agreements. Over-all trade (imports and exports) of the Soviet Zone is estimated to have amounted to \$ 2.220 million in 1955. The German Federal Republic (incl. West-Berlin) bought for \$ 138.3 million from and sold for \$ 138.6 million worth of goods to the Soviet Zone; i. e. approx. 2.4 percent of its total imports (\$ 5.827 million) and 2.3 percent of its total exports (\$ 6.117 million) in 1955. Just as in the political sphere, foreign trade is controlled centrally. The Ministry of Trade alone determines what shall be imported and what exported. Its chief, Curt Wach, is one of the few economic experts the Soviet Zone has at its disposal.

As a proved Communist of long standing he has the experience, when circumstances demand it, to further political interests by economic means. There is, of course, a limit to such possibilities. The economic potentialities of the Soviet Zone, in spite of their position of priority, are by no means sufficient to cover all demands. It is possible only with the maximum of effort to meet accepted export obligations. This was one of the main reasons why at this year's Leipzig Trade Fair the proposal was made that in foreign trade the Soviet Zone should work hand in hand with Western Germany.

Quite apart from the fact that the realization of this proposal would be dependent on discussions between responsible representatives of both German governments, which would be equivalent to the political recognition for which the Soviet Zone is so busily striving, another purpose is clear to see. The deficient economic potential of the Soviet Zone would be made good by Western Germany, and thus the political ambitions of the Soviet Zone could be furthered by economic means. For in spite

of certain undeniable successes (made possible, of course, only with the help of exceptionally heavy investments) the individual branches of economy are constantly threatened with crises. The gigantic planning system is not always easy to steer straight.

The second Five Years Plan, which has just begun, provides for intensive developments in the lignite and chemical industries. At the present time in fact the Soviet Zone is the world's largest producer of lignite, with a yearly production figure of 200,000,000 tons. Plans for the development of the various branches of industry were already some time ago agreed in conjunction with the other states of the Eastern block. By this means the Soviet Zone officials are now in a position to devote themselves more closely to their efforts to broaden the so-called "Socialist sector".

Here, too, methods have become more refined. The former forceful usurpation of privately-owned organizations is now a thing of the past. The newest ruse is state participation in privately-owned firms, whose productive capacity has been deliberately choked from above. This new form of systematic "socialization" leads via roundabout roads to the denigration of the private owner to the position of salaried manager. Sooner or later he will probably lose even this position, for the Soviet Zone is at the moment in a "stage of transition towards the system of a people's democracy".

All banks, all railways, all foreign trade, some 85 percent of industry and 75 percent of wholesale and retail trade are already state-controlled. On the agricultural front the Russian style of collective farming has in spite of bitter resistance from the farmers made headway. The same thing is happening in small trade. All individual effort is, slowly or rapidly according to the circumstances, being strangled. These despotic state measures go hand in hand with the setting up of new industries, far-reaching "combines", on which hundreds of millions are spent.

The absolute power of the state expresses itself partic-

ularly on the economic side in a vocabulary of superlatives. Orders, medals, cash bonuses and, when all else fails, compulsory measures are used by the Government to force productivity, norms and hourly "targets" up

and up. The plan is everything. It brings forth "heroes of labor", who are really nothing more than pitiful robots. Their prototype is the one-time miner Adolf Hennecke, the "Stachanov" of the Soviet Zone.

Culture

In cultural affairs centralized control, if slightly less drastic, is nevertheless rigorously exercised. Such loosening as now and again occurs soon stands revealed for what it is, a tactical move to appease temporarily the dissatisfaction of writers, composers and artists. Film, radio and press are all subject to language control. Huge sums of money are spent in erecting television masts and new radio stations—most of them built for the purpose of jamming Western transmissions.

The financial aid available to scientific research appears to be quite inexhaustible. A whole string of institutions exists in the Soviet Zone, manned by internationally known scientists and capable in certain respects of comparison with similar institutions in the free world. In certain respects only, be it noted, for research must conform strictly to Soviet ideas. Just how this one-sidedness works can be seen in the single instance that technical journals from the West are, before they are allowed over the border, strictly censored by the state in order to ensure that there is nothing in them that runs counter to Marxist views.

Controller of all cultural activities is the 51-years-old Paul Wandel, a Communist official who taught at the Marx-Engels Institute in Moscow and who during the war was in charge of a school in a remote corner of the Soviet Union whose task it was to train young Communists from almost all European countries for positions of leadership. This exceptionally gifted man steers from the obscurity of the inner S.E.D. secretariat all forms of science and research and adapts them as required to the ever-changing political demand. Schools and universities belong also to his province.

The aim of the state is to raise a new intellectual class—naturally along Marxist lines. Teaching methods adhere rigidly to the Yessipow-Gontsharov principle, which stipulates that from the junior school upwards politics are an essential ingredient of education. Accordingly slave-

ownership, feudalism and capitalism are held up against the history of modern times, characterized by "the introduction of Socialism to one-sixth of the world".

And yet it is amazing to see how little appeal, in relation to the time and money and propaganda expended on it, Marxist teaching makes to the young people of the country. Equally surprising is to what small extent graduation scholars and university students allow themselves to be bribed by promises and the opportunities of advancement which the state puts in their path. In this respect they differ completely from the older scientists and artists, most of whom were educated in conditions of freedom.

The political leaders—at their head the Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl and the true "strong man" of the state Walter Ulbricht (a team rather like that of Bulganin and Khrushchev in Russia)—know very well that the cause of the young people's resistance to their plans lies in the existence of the Church. Eighty percent of the population in the Soviet Zone are Protestant by religion and consequently the Protestant (Evangelical) Church is the butt of all state measures aimed at reducing religious influence. In recent months the struggle has broken out with renewed force.

The Soviet Zone government is working to destroy the still active unity of the Church in the whole of Germany and to create with the help of compliant priests and bishops a church dependent solely on the Soviet Zone state. New ways of realizing that ambition are constantly being sought. The judiciary, which is completely subservient to the state—there being no independent lawyers in the country—fabricates evidence which leads to the arrest, trial and sentence of Church followers as "imperialist agents and spies". The judiciary recently, in clear defiance of the constitution, declared that emigration from the Soviet Zone was a "crime against the state". This was a desperate attempt to stem the flow of refugees

to the West. In the past year alone more than 250,000 people fled from the Soviet Zone to Western Germany. This tremendous wave has reduced by more than a million in the past six years the total population of the

Soviet Zone and of East Berlin, its official capital. The loss of population is more than three times as great as its replacement by new births. Today there are in the Soviet Zone 400 people to each square mile.

Conclusion

These people live in a state whose power depends to the largest extent on denunciation, espionage and rigid control of all aspects of their existence and whose countless prisons are filled with people who "think differently". They live—400 of them to each square mile—in surroundings from which, through premilitary training, political evening classes and other state intrusions into their private lives, every vestige of beauty has been banished.

And yet again and again with characteristic effrontery the government proclaims that its roots are buried deep

in the approval of the people. The Soviet Zone Republic is a state of party officials and policemen, a state which has only recently brought out from the obscurity surrounding them for years its 120,000 trained soldiers and dubbed them "the National Army of the People". This army has the task of ensuring that nobody snatches the "achievements" of the Soviet Zone from the hands of its government. For, as the government says in its barefaced way, "Never before was life in Germany so pleasant"!

West - Berlin — An Island

By Otto Bach M. d. A.

When the Soviets sundered East and West Berlin in 1948, and clamped a blockade on the latter, West Berlin became an island of freedom behind the Iron Curtain. The struggle of West Berlin for its freedom, with its significance as an outpost of the western world, before, during, and after the Soviet siege, was not only watched with sympathy but was actively supported by the United States. Thanks to its own unshakable determination and thanks to German and foreign aid, this brave city has survived its ordeal. In the end the Communist rulers had to resign themselves to the fact that this eastern bulwark of the free world stood unshaken, that it was becoming the refuge of hundreds of thousands of escapees, and that its strength radiated into the zone of oppression. Without the strength of Berlin, the June 17th uprising in East Berlin and in the Soviet zone would hardly have been possible.

Because Moscow did not give up its blockade until May, 1949, Berlin's economic recovery lagged one or two years behind that of West Germany, and four years behind the

general recovery of Western Europe. Moreover, it had a much less favorable start and more obstacles to overcome the most important of which will disappear only when Germany is unified and Berlin liberated from its isolation. In May, 1945, nothing but a shambles was left of the former Reich Capital. Many of its 4.3 million inhabitants had been evacuated. 60 percent of the inner City had been destroyed by air raids and ground fighting, and many industrial plants had been bombed out or transferred to other parts of Germany. The whole of Berlin was at first occupied by Red Army troops. During the first few weeks of this initial occupation reckless dismantling set in, reducing industrial capacity to one-fourth of its former volume. Some important types of industry, such as machine tool production, disappeared entirely. Moreover, with Germany divided into zones of occupation, Berlin was now stripped of its status as a Capital and thus lost the numerous kinds of services which had accounted for 52 percent of its balance of payments. Ministries and agencies of the Reich and Prussia no

longer existed. The operations of the large banks and insurance corporations were at a standstill, as was most commerce, especially department-store trade.

In June 1945, Berlin was divided into four Sectors, the three Western Sectors being occupied by the Western Powers. Berlin as a whole was reduced to a truncated remnant of a once-thriving Capital. Stripped of its purpose and productive capacity, Berlin remained high and dry in the midst of the Soviet zone, crowded with hundreds of thousands of starving unemployed, expellees, war victims, ex-POWs, pensioners, and other destitute and helpless persons. The only links between the Capital and the western part of Germany were a single-track railroad, a highway and some few waterways, all under Soviet control. When the split between the eastern sector and the three western sectors came in 1948, the situation was aggravated even further. The western sectors had 2.2 million inhabitants, the eastern sector 1.2 million. Even today there are no inter-sector busses or trolleys. Telephone lines were cut off. There are no administrative links between the two parts of Berlin.

The unrelenting political pressure, the strangling of communications, and the impediments to economic life were of grave economic and social consequence for Berlin. They have done even more to hold up reconstruction and the improvement of living conditions than similar obstacles in the federal territory.

The major factors which have caused the economic plight of Berlin and the social conditions under which its inhabitants have to live are: the destruction caused by war and occupation (i. e. dismantling), the loss of Berlin's status as a capital, isolation behind the Iron Curtain and loss of hinterland, harmful peculiarities in the monetary and credit system, as well as the crowding of West Berlin with escapees from the Soviet zone who daily continue to come over in large numbers.

This influx of refugees, which reached its peak in the summer of 1952 and the spring of 1953, has been one of the main conditions which have prevented Berlin's reconstruction effort from taking full effect. Out of more than one and one half million escapees who left the Soviet zone of occupation and the Soviet Sector of Berlin during the last seven years, 875,000 had, by the end of 1955, made their way to Berlin. About the middle of 1952, the monthly average of arrivals rose from 5,000 to 15,000,

and after another steep rise in January and February 1953, reached its peak with 49,000 arrivals. Following an appeal for aid from the Berlin Senate to the Federal Government, an ad hoc conference of Minister Presidents of the West German Federal States voted substantial relief measures for Berlin. The International Rescue Committee of New York invited Governing Mayor Ernst Reuter, who was very popular in the U.S.A., to come to the United States for a lecture tour. Professor Reuter accordingly toured the United States, speaking about the misery and distress among the Berlin refugees. The Committee was able to collect funds, totaling \$ 600,000 to help Berlin refugees. After the uprising of June 17th, 1953, the influx into Berlin showed a marked decrease.

During 1954 only a third of the number of refugees of 1953 fled to Berlin, but during 1955 the figure rose again by 50,000 totalling more than 150,000 persons, the main reason for the increased influx being—as the changing composition in age groups proves—the desire of young East-Germans to escape conscription.

At present, 17 percent of all the refugees who have been screened and admitted under a procedure established by federal law remain in Berlin and become public charges. The others are flown out to the Federal Republic. However not only those who have been screened and properly assigned to Berlin remain there, but also those who have been rejected after screening.

During 1949 to 1951, the Berlin refugee load has been slightly reduced by flying refugees out to West Germany. This overcrowding of West Berlin with political refugees was all the more aggravating because the city already had to admit about 150,000 expellees (about seven percent of its total population) and already was encountering considerable difficulties in trying to absorb them economically and socially.

A further heavy burden on Berlin's shoulders is the unfavorable composition of its population by age groups and sexes. The difficulty lies in the relative preponderance of older age groups who have to be supported by the active part of the population. While the average proportion of persons of fifty years and above was 22.8 percent in 1939 (Reich territory) and 24.3 percent in 1950 (federal territory), the corresponding percentage was 28.4 percent in 1939 (Greater Berlin) and rose to

36.2 percent in 1950 (West Berlin). The increased proportion of women also constitutes a disturbing factor. In 1939 the proportion in age groups between 25 and 50 was 106 women to 100 men; the figure today is 147. The disproportion is even greater in West Berlin where the number of women per 100 men has risen from 118 in 1939 to 172 today. This explains the fact that 58 out of 100 unemployed persons in Berlin are women, whereas their proportion in the Federal Republic is less than 35 percent.

In view of the composition of the population and of the political circumstances prevailing today, about 40 percent out of the 2,200,000 inhabitants of West Berlin have to depend wholly or in part on public assistance. Their claims to assistance exist either as acquired titles, as is the case with old age pensioners, beneficiaries of unemployment benefits and relief, public service pensioners, or it is based on special legislation, as with war victims, victims of industrial accidents and occupational diseases or victims of Fascism and Stalinism, or it is based on provisions governing public relief and youth assistance. At present the various social and welfare institutions of Berlin render public assistance to the following categories of beneficiaries: 110,000 unemployed in receipt of unemployment benefit or relief; 110,000 households receive public assistance out of relief or youth assistance funds, either as the sole form of relief or in addition to other forms of relief or to inadequate income; a further great number receive institutionalized relief.

Social insurance institutions pay currently insurance pensions or dependent's pensions to more than 420,000 persons (these may draw larger or smaller pensions from several institutions simultaneously).

About 195,000 persons have been given the status of war victims entitled to pensions, a further 9,000 cases are pending. Nearly 90,000 victims of Fascism claims have been addressed to Berlin or the Federation, about 63,000 of which are from outside Germany.

A great number of persons employed formerly in the public services receive retirement pensions. In addition, there are other social services such as sickness benefit, maternity allowances, death grants to dependents etc.

The total annual social expenditure of West Berlin for 1955, not counting retirement pensions which are an

employer's liability to the State, amounted to DM 1.26 billion. The breakdown is as follows:

Unemployment assistance	DM 165 mill.
Social benefits	DM 148 mill.
Youth-assistance	DM 10 mill.
War victims	DM 136 mill.
Indemnities	DM 138 mill.
Equalization of Burden-Fund	DM 80 mill.
Other assistance	DM 23 mill.
Insurance- and dependents- pensions etc.	DM 499 mill.
Workers' and employees' sickness fund	DM 63 mill.

All this expenditure is not provided for in the Berlin budget. Some of it comes from, for instance, the budgets of Social Insurance institutions, while some is allocated under the federal budget item of "delegated administration". The per capita burden entailed by this unfortunate and unavoidable expenditure is three to four times higher in Berlin than in the Federal Republic. For the active population in employment it amounts to DM 1,300 per head per year. This also explains why the national income figure for Berlin in terms of per capita share is 40 percent below the pre-war ratio.

In spite of all these difficulties, natural or man-made, Berlin's economy has undeniably scored very remarkable gains since the currency reform and the end of the blockade in May, 1949. Supplies of goods from the West have increased nearly eight times reaching DM 433 million in December, 1955. Supplies to West-Germany amount to 270 million per month. Transport is no longer subject to any serious restrictions. Road transport increased from 8,400 hauls per month in 1952 to 12,600 in 1955, with a monthly average of only 4 rejections at the zone frontier—i. e., one rejection for every 3,100 journeys made.

Exports outside Germany increased from DM 10 million during the last quarter of 1949 to 40.5 million during the first quarter of 1951 and to an average of 140 million per quarter in 1955. Since then the value of goods shipped by Berlin's industry, which first topped the 200 million mark in March, 1951, has been constantly growing. It was 339.8 million in March, 1954, and reached an average of about 440 million in 1955. This upward trend, together with federal and foreign funds for labor procurement,

housebuilding, industrial credits etc., has made it possible during the last five years to create more than 220,000 new jobs. But it deserves special emphasis that there are in Berlin, as of the end of 1955, 144,000 persons unemployed, 17,000 working short hours or employed on emergency projects.

Among the grand total of 840,000 employed persons many are not as productively employed as workers in the West, because part of the plant and equipment in Berlin is still obsolete. Yet, the number of unemployed and the opportunity for investment are also a considerable asset to the West in its present state of full-employment. It means, there is still room for further expansion.

Leading personalities in the United States have given special recognition to the necessity of supporting Berlin in its struggle by means of economic aid.

By the end of 1955 (November), the following *investment credits* (book value) had been granted:

ERP-Special Fund (GARIOA, ECA):	
Industry	DM 638.0 mill.
Public enterprises ...	DM 157.3 mill.
Housebuilding	DM 67.6 mill.
Agriculture	DM 3.3 mill.
Expellees and refugees	DM 6.3 mill.
Other borrowers ...	DM 0.7 mill.
	= DM 874.1 mill.
Financing of orders	DM 182.2 mill.
	= DM 1056.3 mill.
Less redemptions ...	DM 224.7 mill.
	DM 831.6 mill.
Equalization of the Burden Fund	DM 62.1 mill.
Other sources (deposits, capital market means):	
Private enterprises and persons	
	DM 208.5 mill.
Public enterprises ...	DM 66.6 mill.
	DM 275.1 mill.
Total:	DM 1168.8 mill.

By far the most prominent among them are American funds (Dec. 1950: 94 percent, Nov. 1955: 71 percent) which have been granted via the ERP Special Fund through Federal machinery.

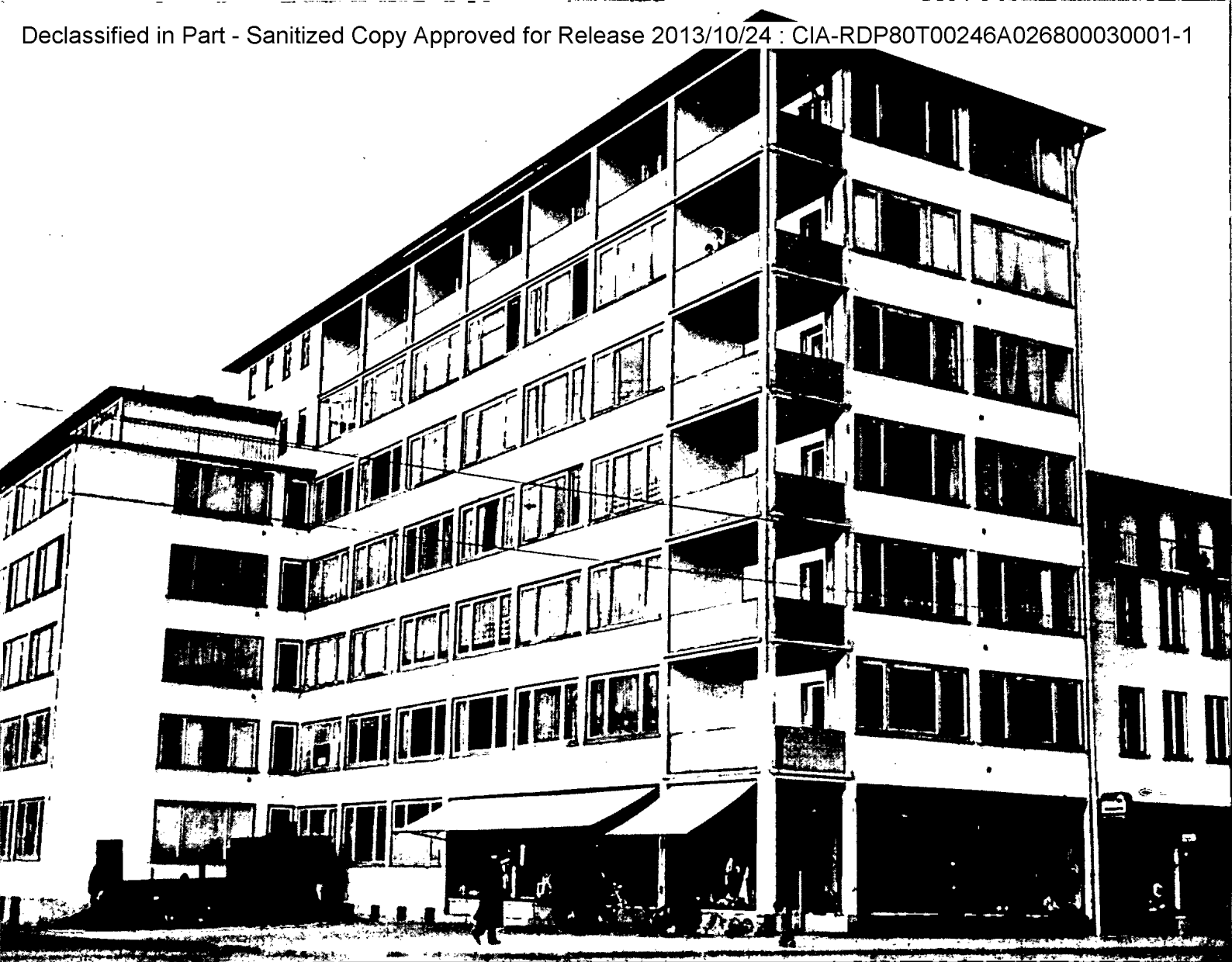
In addition, DM 930 million have been granted since April, 1950, to finance an Emergency Program designed to provide productive jobs for Berliners in long-term unemployment. Of this total, the larger part came from the United States.

The social picture in Berlin today is unsatisfactory, particularly in comparison with the Federal Republic. The reason is that Germany's Capital has been artificially cut off from both the East and the West, and that Berlin has to bear a political encumbrance which must be appreciated in its political implications. The economy of Berlin has immensely improved, though lagging at a distance behind that of the Federal Republic. But it labors under a political burden which one might describe as the overhead cost of the cold war. This being so, the Federal Republic and the Free World must bear their share in this burden; for the people of Berlin are fighting not only for their own existence but at the same time for the unity of Germany and the freedom of the entire western world. Seen from this point of view, every single Mark that is allocated to Berlin is not only assistance to its people but a political investment for freedom. Berlin neither needs nor wants charity; once unemployment has been removed, Berlin will in a large measure be able to do without current subsidies. But apart from the sympathy which the free world today feels for Berlin and its struggle for freedom, the people, the industries and the services of Berlin need work and orders. To give these is the most effective form of assistance until the day when Berlin will be the Capital of re-united, peaceful Germany and will resume its old functions as a political, economic and cultural European Metropolis.

Beyond the Oder-Neisse

Koenigsberg, East Prussia





Hesse

Newly constructed apartment houses in Darmstadt

Germany and France

The Origin of the Antagonism

By Gilbert Ziebura

The history of Franco-German relations contains a good part of the general European tragedy. When the antagonism between the two peoples had reached its climax there was some reason for talking of an "old traditional enmity". But this disastrous phrase, which falsified the facts, arose from a sort of capitulation to history, a yielding to the "force of circumstances", which Europeans are only too ready to adopt, and which quickly leads to fatalism, pessimism and resignation. Old traditional enmity—wasn't that as much as saying that Germans and Frenchmen must always be enemies, that nature and heredity were stronger than the best will in the world because they resulted in an ultimate incompatibility of political and intellectual interests?

Certainly the facts of history are weighty arguments. Nobody can eradicate the past. But it would be fatal in the world of today, which has undergone a revolutionary change, to let ourselves be weighed down by history. It will be necessary to find a middle course: history must be taken as seriously as it deserves—but with a certain detachment and with an inner freedom which is able to overcome the old clichés. For the image of the "old traditional enmity", created by nationalistic political publicists and historians, has itself helped to deepen this enmity, because more was read into history than was actually there.

The antagonism between France and Germany could arise only when the gradual crystallization of national individualities was practically completed. Both peoples had to be filled with the fire of a specific patriotism before consciousness of a permanent antagonism in the political sphere could develop. From then on—and therein lies the tragedy of Europe—this antagonism had to be fought out to the bitter end of European supremacy. In France the crystallization of nationality ended in the French Revolution; in Germany it began with the Wars of Liberation. Franco-German antagonism dates back to this point; what happened up to then was hardly more

than a harmless prelude which, in view of the events that followed, has been accorded more importance than it deserved.

True, medieval records which tell of the crusades mention (in a very few places) a "quasi naturalis invidia", an almost innate antipathy that is said to have existed between French and German knights. But there was no question of actual conflicts, which were all the less likely to arise as long as the French monarchy had to struggle to maintain its authority against the feudal lords. Even when it had consolidated its position, and when one of its kings, Philipp (IV) the Fair, followed a policy of territorial expansion towards the Rhine and at the expense of the Holy Roman Empire, this caused hardly a stir. The idea of setting up a hegemony was as alien to him as to his successors, who strove desperately (Francis I) to ward off encirclement by the House of Hapsburg (Belgium, Austria, Spain). Not even Louis XIV, who is so disliked in Germany, followed a systematically anti-German policy. How could he when east of the Rhine he was confronted by a motley conglomeration of principalities, where every potentate jealously guarded his sovereignty and followed the policy which best served his own ends?

All the same it was Louis XIV who gave rise to something like German patriotism—a wave which however soon dried up in the sand of German particularism. The brutal methods of the French armies, which angered even their hard-boiled contemporaries who were accustomed to the roughness of mercenaries, revealed the complete impotence of the German princes. In 1681 Strasbourg was occupied, in 1689 Heidelberg, Speyer and Worms (and other towns) were destroyed. A group of enraged writers, among them Leibnitz, turned the sharp points of their pens against the French. But their efforts to create a military alliance of German princes against Louis XIV failed completely. Besides, the idealism of these publicists was in striking contrast to the general demoralization of

the German courts, which were either thoroughly corrupted by bribes from the French or, like the Great Elector (Frederick William of Brandenburg), bound by an alliance with Louis XIV.

None the less the activities of these publicists imprinted certain anti-French emotions on the consciousness of the Germans. Although they were buried under the overwhelming influence of French culture in Germany they still survived, without however having any political effect. Meanwhile, during the 17th and 18th centuries, Germany received from her western neighbor the polished forms of higher civilization, especially the philosophy of enlightenment.

The drama of Franco-German antagonism began when the famous Fourteenth of July, 1790, not only completed the unity of the French nation but gave it a specific conception of nationality as well. Since that act of fraternization all Frenchmen have conceived the nation as a freely made contract; it is the voluntary consent of the individual which makes a people into a nation; the nation is a person, if you amputate one of his limbs you damage the whole; if something is to be added the free consent of the new limb is—in theory at least—required. This is a rational conception of nationality based on freedom of will.

In addition the theory of the "natural frontiers", which had been formulated long ago but had remained a theory, was rediscovered. Danton declared it to be the aim of French foreign policy, and the initial enthusiasm of bourgeois circles in the Rhineland for the ideals of the French Revolution seemed to justify this policy. The front of absolute and conservative governments crumbled before the patriotic fervor of the armies of the revolution.

The Height of the Antagonism

The Franco-German conflict was brought to a head by the problem of the Rhine frontier and by the German claim to Alsace-Lorraine. Although then (until 1870) the French intelligentsia was under the influence of German philosophy (idealism), literature (romanticism) and science both nations remained in a state of unrest. At every diplomatic crisis (1840, 1848) the latent passions of the masses broke forth. The Germans accused the French, especially Napoleon III, of planning to annex

land on the left bank of the Rhine; the French watched Bismarck's policy with the greatest suspicion. Between 1866 and the beginning of the 1870 war both sides contributed their share to the worsening of the conflict. Bismarck did nothing to avoid the war, as he could have done by clever diplomacy, for Napoleon's position both at home and abroad was already thoroughly shaken. The annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, to which Bismarck consented against his will and only under pressure from

There was an immediate reaction. The German type of patriotism developed under the pressure of the Napoleonic hegemony and in the struggle against it. From about 1807 the intellectual elite in Germany underwent a revolutionary change from cosmopolitanism to patriotism, impelled almost too impetuously by events. But how should they define the nation? It could not be linked up with the Holy Roman Empire, which had just faded out ingloriously (1806). The only characteristic that was left to define nationality was the common language, the common cultural inheritance: those who speak, think and feel German belong to the unity of the German nation. While for the French the nation was a sharply defined and delimited entity, for the Germans it meant something that was to be created in the long run by making the borders of language and culture into political frontiers. When Ernst Moritz Arndt, Körner, Kleist, Fichte and many other writers developed and proclaimed this form of German patriotism the demand (among others) for the return of Alsace-Lorraine was only its logical result: "the Rhine is Germany's river, not Germany's frontier"; the land is German through its history and its culture. But even then, as in 1870/71, strategic considerations were mixed up with the arguments, and this shows that the idea of a permanent Franco-German antagonism had been accepted.

This young German patriotism contained a strong element of anti-French sentiment which was taken over and greatly strengthened by the subsequent German national and pan-German movements. On the other hand French nationalism developed a sharp anti-German complex which, however, was caused more by the fear of a German threat than by any kind of aggressive intentions.

public opinion, the Emperor and the General Staff, made a reconciliation impossible for a long time to come. This Bismarck knew only too well. The tragic element in this conflict was that both sides believed themselves to be in the right. The Germans, according to their conception of nationality, used the common language and culture as their argument, the French maintained that Alsace-Lorraine had voluntarily declared itself part of the French nation. Their arguments were apparently strengthened by the solemn protest against the annexation made by the deputies from Alsace-Lorraine in the French national assembly in Bordeaux, and by the lasting opposition of the people of Alsace-Lorraine. To the ideological conflict was added a diplomatic conflict: Germany and France joined different alliances, hostile to each other. Imperialism and an arms race increased the suspicions, to that in 1914 both peoples entered the war each believing it was threatened by the other and therefore fighting for a just cause.

War propaganda, devastation, misery and distress added to the mutual hatred in spite of warning voices (Romain Rolland). The peace treaty of Versailles therefore reflected the spirit of traditional European power politics much more than that of the idealist Wilson. Besides, this treaty seemed to perpetuate Franco-German antagonism. Embittered and disappointed the Germans called it a "dictated peace treaty", while the French were primarily thinking of their security, and that meant putting an end to Germany as a great power. The material clauses, especially article 231 of this treaty, poisoned the atmosphere. Although this article stated only Germany's juridical responsibility for the damage done by its armies,

it was—because of its wording and because of the attitude of the Allies—interpreted as a moral condemnation. Franco-German antagonism reached its most dangerous point when the French occupied the Rhineland. By this action France wanted to obtain a pawn which would compel Germany to pay reparations. This measure, which was carried out in a very clumsy manner psychologically as well as politically, provoked a wave of national indignation, which finally led to passive resistance.

But concurrently with the worsening of the situation the will for conciliation also grew. The hour was propitious when in 1924 a left wing government under Edouard Herriot came into power, and with it Aristide Briand, who from then till his death in 1932 shaped French foreign policy. In Germany common sense had also emerged in the person of Stresemann. These two men, in spite of very different beginnings, were at one in their determination to overcome Franco-German antagonism through treaties which were to strengthen collective security (Locarno) and through personal meetings which, through bilateral agreements, were to initiate an era of co-operation.

In spite of some partial successes the undertaking failed because neither in Germany nor in France was public opinion ripe for a generous policy. Continuous deference to conservative and extreme right wing groups, a deeply rooted, mutual distrust, the early death of Stresemann (1929) and the onset of the world-wide economic crisis destroyed one of the most fruitful beginnings of constructive policy. But even this attempt by Briand and Stresemann veiled rather than solved or could solve the fundamental conflict.

The Situation after the Second World War

Even before the Second World War came to an end there were signs that the situation had changed fundamentally. Although the European resistance movements were struggling for the spiritual and political survival of their countries there was not the chauvinism that had characterized the war propaganda of the First World War. The political thinking of the French Résistance in particular provides a staggering example. Its leading writers (Camus, Mauriac, Vercors) all hold that in the struggle with Germany a distinction must be made between the

individual and the system. Many pleaded for co-operation with Germany after the war. The difference from the literature of the First World War is striking: this time there is no propagandist simplification, no attempt to humiliate the adversary by insult, calumny or incitement. Such an attitude is consciously put aside. The writers have themselves given the explanation as they point out that, at a time when we are struggling to maintain the spiritual values of our culture, we must ourselves beware of the temptation to preach hatred,

which would be a reversion to barbarism. Mauriac declared that the adversary would be victorious to the degree that the French succumbed to the danger of despising man.

It is therefore not surprising if it soon became evident that the atmosphere between the two peoples was better after 1945 than after 1918. Apart from the lessening of nationalism, the main reason for this was the general realization that both nations had suffered a decisive loss in power. The fate of Europe is now shaped by extra-European powers. In the changed political constellation of today many of the old reasons for Franco-German antagonism have lost their *raison d'être*. So it seemed that, despite concentration camps and deportations, there was a good chance for a fresh start. Far-sighted men in France, not infrequently themselves victims of German brutalities, tried to seize the opportunity. They started periodicals and founded societies for international co-operation, like the "Comité d'Echange avec l'Allemagne Nouvelle" (founded by Emmanuel Mounier) or the "Bureau International de Liaison et de Documentation" (founded by Jean du Rivau). Many and varied meetings between young Germans and Frenchmen began as early as 1946/47, first in Germany and then after 1949 in France. Personal contacts, efforts at mutual understanding, serious critical examination of the past characterized these meetings, which provided many of the participants with the beginnings of a new conception of the world. These Franco-German contacts were a decisive contribution to the overcoming of misunderstandings and prejudices.

Compared with these private efforts official policy presents a less pleasing picture. Georges Bidault, who personified the first phase of France's policy towards Germany, took a line of extreme caution—perhaps because he was by profession a teacher of history. He had opposed the Munich conference and had been a leader of the Résistance. His distaste for the restoration of centralized German organisms was—with good reason—particularly strong when their authority was to extend to the Ruhr and the Rhineland. France pursued more logically than the other powers the policy of making Germany as federal as possible. A French writer (Joseph Rovin) has accurately described this first stage of France's policy towards Germany: "Official France,

mesmerized by the past, was in the early post-war years more intent on weakening Germany than on living with it." Up till 1947 references can be found in Georges Bidault's notes of a demand for the political and economic separation of the left bank of the Rhine.

Under Robert Schuman France moved away from this negative attitude towards Germany; she was now prepared to live with Germany in a new phase. The heightening of the Cold War really left no alternative; but as the exterior situation was stronger than the inner readiness, Schuman's European dream was only in part realized. The Plevin plan, which was developed into the EDC, did not make German rearmament any the more acceptable to French public opinion for being dressed up in the garb of Europeanization. The fate of the EDC shows clearly how wrong it is to solve Franco-German conflicts through European union, instead of first resolving the conflicts in order to unite Europe. You cannot build a house unless you have firm foundations. Although Franco-German relations are much less dramatic today, there are still many occasions for misunderstanding and mistrust. True, apart from the difficult Saar problem there is no direct Franco-German dispute. But French and Germans tend to differing conceptions in their judgement on, say, communism. The Germans hate it first and foremost as a totalitarian regime, while the French prefer, rightly or wrongly, to see in it a movement of social protest. As co-existence with communists has long been unavoidable in France, the French do not merely accept international co-existence more readily, they call for it even if it means accepting the status quo. In Germany détente and co-existence are looked on with more suspicion, owing to fear of the present division of Germany becoming permanent. So it comes about that Germans blame the French for a lack of interest in re-unification; inversely, complaints are heard in France about the lack of objectivity in German public opinion over the difficult position of the French Union.

Differences today arise from the fact that both peoples base their views on their own particular position, their own difficulties and worries. Despite intensive contacts, despite the changed political situation in the world as a whole, Franco-German relations remain brittle and precarious. Constant attention to them is therefore of

vital importance. Indifference, withdrawal into one's own shell, one's own interests, a passive rather than an active neighborly relationship, no genuine living down of the past—those are the dangers of today. Good beginnings, which have been helped by the decay of European nationalism and in turn speed this decay, give

us ground for hope—especially if the wretched Saar problem could at last be solved. This last chapter in the struggle for power between Germany and France we must unfortunately try to settle with the classic means of inter-state power politics, which are today so out of date.

Elements of the Saar Problem

The industry of the Saar is based on the link between Saar coal and the minette ores of Lorraine, which lie practically on the doorstep of the blast furnaces. But it is not only geographical facts that bind the two sources of raw materials. The Saar foundries have developed a special process for extracting the iron economically from the low-grade ore of Lorraine. On the other hand Saar coal has certain disadvantages, as it is, unlike the high quality coal of the Ruhr, unsuitable for coking. Any attempt to undo this combination within the economy of the Saar is unnatural and must end in economic chaos. The efforts at autarchy made under Göring's guidance between 1935 and 1945 made plain the nonsense of such a separation. Competition between the two areas would spell the ruin of both.

Till 1920 there was neither a Saar Territory as a political entity (the Saar was administratively part of the Rhineland), nor a Saar problem, nor a Saar patriotism. That all arose from the Treaty of Versailles (Arts. 45 to 50). The Saar pits were handed over to the French government as reparation for the pits destroyed in northern France. The Saar Territory, now with fixed boundaries, was put under a League of Nations commission; a plebiscite was to be held in 15 years. This solution was a compromise which satisfied no one but was another burden on Franco-German relations.

From 1920 onward France tried to link the economy of the Saar more and more closely with her own; but up to 1935 the process never went as far as it did after 1945. Despite incorporation into the French customs area the Saar economy of those days had the great advantage (which it still does not enjoy today) of a free exchange of goods in both directions, with France and also with Germany, without customs barriers.

After the franc had become the only legal tender, French capital poured into the Saar Territory, only to be with-

drawn again soon after, as the plebiscite approached. The weakness of the Saar economy with its unstable situation caused by the uncertainty of its political future and by the border position between two national economies was already evident. This meant that there was little large-scale planning and no steady flow of investment capital. The economy of the Saar still suffers from this handicap today, as it has not been able to keep pace with the modernization of the Ruhr.

After 1945 all French parties pleaded for a close economic union between France and the Saar. It was hoped that a weakening of Germany's industrial potential would be a guaranty of France's security. With the use of the economic capacity of the Saar industry France considered her reparations claims on Germany to be settled. So France took the Saar mines under her control and sequestered the foundries.

At the same time France developed a vigorous political activity. The constitution of the Saar was worked out mainly by Francophil personalities. They specifically declared the Saar's independence of Germany and the economic union with France, which both guaranteed the defense of the territory and represented its interests abroad. The validity of French customs and currency laws was extended to the Saar. This economic tie-up was made with the approval of France's American and British allies.

This constitution, which linked the Saar so closely with France, was published on September 25, 1947, and by October 5, 1947, the elections to the first Saar Diet were to be held. This move was sharply criticized in Germany on the grounds that the electorate could not appreciate the importance of the elections. But there is no doubt that in the early post-war years the majority of the population of the Saar supported a pro-French policy. It saved the country from the misfortune of dismantling

and put an end to the period of want. A German patriotism was only aroused by the French method of disposing of opposition elements by deportation, and by the economic recovery of the Federal Republic. With the Diet elections of November 30, 1952, arose the problem of the pro-German parties, which had not been licensed. They appealed to the voters to hand in invalid voting papers; but the success was as yet only modest: non-voters and invalid votes totalled only 31.4 percent—not much more than at any West German state election. Meanwhile a long row of Franco-Saar agreements had strengthened the mutual ties. The finishing touch was provided by the General Convention of May 23, 1953, which closed the phase during which French privileges were being given legal form and opened a new phase of co-operation with the objective of Europeanization. French law was no longer to apply automatically in the Saar; agreements now had to be ratified by the Saar Diet; internal autonomy was increased. None the less a number of points of Franco-Saar disagreement remained. These included differences on the exploiting of the Warndt Field—a high quality coal field that stretches beyond the Lorraine border and is to be mined from the French side as well as from the Saar. There was also uncertainty over the ownership rights in a number of foundries. The attempt to Europeanize the Saar was bound to fail because the referendum on the European Statute was held after the pro-German parties had been approved,

and it developed into a vote for or against the government of Johannes Hoffmann. Europeanization was identified with the permanent maintenance of French predominance—a view that was shared by wide circles in the Federal Republic.

After the rejection of the Statute on October 23, 1955, (67.71 percent against, 32.29 percent for the Statute) there was a dramatic change in the situation. The political and the economic return to Germany appeared to be the logical result; this was demanded forthwith by the new Saar government and hesitantly accepted by the Federal Government. That meant reconciling this demand with the legitimate economic claims of France in the Saar Territory. France argued that she had to retain effective influence on the output of the Saar industry, if only to maintain the economic balance between France and Germany in the Coal and Steel Community. So France wants a gradual change-over in the Saar, while the Federal Republic wishes to hasten the process. Supplementary problems like the Moselle Canal complicate the issue.

These differing points of view can only be reconciled by the will to clear away Franco-German rivalries. That means not only mutual concessions and sacrifices but also the recognition of higher common interests. Otherwise this Franco-German dispute could, in the light of the global struggle between West and East, easily develop anachronistic features.

Germany in Europe

By Ernst Günter Focke

The European Breakdown

It is strangely paradox that, although Europe has contributed towards the development of our technical age, which has led to the conquest of time and space, that yet, on the other hand, this same Europe should have maintained its old-fashioned provincialism. Instead of progress and freedom, the European states have offered their citizens only the hard bread of hostile national pride.

Thus, a few men only, as for instance the Frenchman Briand, the German Stresemann, and the Austrian Coudenhove-Kalergi, came to the conclusion, as a result of the first World War, that unification was an essential guarantee for the future of Europe. Especially in Italy and Germany, injustice, real and imaginary, on the part of their neighbors, led to their refusal to cooperate in

any way, and to that exaggeration of national egoism which was the cause of the total warfare of the second World War, and the total breakdown afterwards. On the ruins of the old world, and face to face with the

Soviet-Union, which already had overrun half Germany together with half Europe, reason prevailed. As the national states are no longer able to fulfil their task, reason demands the unification of Europe.

The Congress of the European Movement at the Hague

During the war, particularly in the "résistance", or resistance movement, against Hitler, the conception of a better, a united continent began to take shape and to mature, and the economic poverty of the European countries and the Russian aggression hastened the realization of the fact that unity was essential. The advocate of this idea was Winston Churchill in his famous speech in Zürich on September 19, 1946, in which he called for "the reconstruction of the European Family", and for the "creation of a kind of United States of Europe, in which France and Germany could join hands".

These ideas were precisely and legally defined at the Hague Conference, which was held by the private European organizations in May 1948. With Churchill in the chair, 800 delegates, leading men in the political, economic and cultural life of Europe, among them 40 Germans, passed fundamental resolution concerning the unification of Europe.

Their most important points are as follows:

1. No attempt to reconstruct Europe on the basis of strictly separate national sovereign states can have any chance of success.
2. To guarantee security, economic independence and social progress, the nations of Europe must create an economic and political Union; to attain this objective, they must renounce certain sovereign rights.
3. A European Council must be created.
4. The European Union or Federation must be open to all the countries of Europe who will undertake to respect Human Rights.
5. A European Court of Justice shall be established equipped with adequate powers, to try cases of crimes against humanity.

The Hague Conference of the European Movement gave great impulse to the following work of unification:

The European Council in Strasbourg

As early as May 5, 1949, the Statute of the European Council was signed, of which, after the German Federal Republic joined in 1950, 14 European States are members. Austria wishes to join. The aims of this international institution are laid down in Article 1 of the Statute: "The aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realizing the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and facilitating their economic and social progress. According to Article 4 of the Statute, only those European states can become members of the European Council who undertake to recognize the principles of the Rule of Law and of Human Rights, and the above-mentioned general aims and objectives. The European Council consists of a Consultative Assembly (Parliament), to which the national Parliaments of the Member States send 132 delegates, and of the Council of Ministers. The Consultative Assembly, which holds its

sessions twice a year in Strasbourg, makes recommendations, which, after approval by the Council of Ministers, is laid before the national Parliaments as a parliamentary bill or draft law. The most remarkable of these is the "European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms", which was passed in September 1953. This Convention is, in contrast to the "Declaration of Human Rights" of the United Nations, legally binding on the signatory powers of the European Council, that is to say, the infringement of Human Rights can be penalized.

The value of the European Council is that it acts as a European "Clearing House", which contributes greatly to the formation of a general opinion among the deputies, where minds and ideas mature, but where, as a result of the difficult international procedure, decisions are seldom made.

The Coal and Steel Community in Luxembourg

For the furtherance of the integration of the basic industries coal and steel, together with the clear demand for the renunciation of the corresponding national sovereign rights, and for their subordination under a new kind of supra-national authority, the European Union for Coal and Steel was founded at the suggestion of the French Foreign Minister, Robert Schuman, on April 18, 1951. France, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland and Germany belong to this Union. That means 160 million people. In particular, the Coal and Steel Community includes the industrial areas of the Ruhr, Belgium, the North of France, Luxembourg, the Saar and Lorraine. At the head of this institution, which ranks according

to international law as a state (an American ambassador is, for instance, accredited there), is the High Authority, which constitutes a kind of European Board of Directors for Coal and Steel. It is controlled by the Common Assembly, composed of 78 parliamentary delegates from the six countries; appeals against its decisions can be heard by a special court; the Institution is connected with the Governments of the Member States through the Council of Ministers; and it is in contact with the producers, the employers as well as the employees, and with the consumers. Great Britain is in close touch with the Coal and Steel Community as an Associated Member, without being subject to its decisions.

The European Defense Community (EDC) Was a Failure

The Coal and Steel Community has been regarded as the first step toward a European Federation, because the national states here must pool a part of their sovereignty, and have not the right to leave the Union whenever they please. There was also good reason to believe that the same six countries would take the second step,

through the European Defense Community of similar structure, and signed by them all. It was intended that Article 38 of this Pact should, by constituting a European Political Union, make the third step possible. These second and third steps were not taken, as the French Parliament opposed the ratification in September 1954.

The West European Union in London

To close the great gap in Western European Defense, as there could be no German military contribution without a corresponding treaty, the "West European Union" was founded, on the initiative of the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Anthony Eden, by the six Continental Powers, and by Great Britain. This Defense Pact is an alteration (and an extension through the accession of Germany) of the Brussels Pact, signed in March 1948. It

was signed in the so-called Paris Treaties on October 23, 1954, and has been ratified in the meantime by all the Parliaments. The West European Union must fulfil the double task of guaranteeing the defense of the West, and of eliminating the preponderance of the military potential of individual states; this means, in particular, the dispelling of the French fears of Germany, which has become a member of NATO through the West European Union.

The European Economic Council in Paris (OEEC)

By means of the Marshall Plan, the USA gave economic aid to Europe, which was impoverished and exhausted by the war. For the purpose of planning and effecting a rational distribution of this aid, already a year before the inauguration of the Council of Europe, that is, in

1948, in Paris, the European countries had founded the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). All the European countries belong to this institution, except Spain; the German Federal Republic has been a Member State since its inception. The USA and

Canada are Associated Members. The value of OEEC lies rather in inquiries and recommendations than in decisions; an instance of this, in particular, is its European Productivity Agency. The European Payments Union, which is also affiliated to OEEC, has introduced a clearing system for foreign trade for the Member States, to make an exchange of goods possible in times of monetary

and quantitative trade restrictions. OEEC has become especially well-known for its endeavors in the cause of the liberalization of inter-state economic relations, that is, it desires to reestablish the free multilateral exchange of goods and capital, as the old free world trade knew it, in place of the bilateral commercial relations.

The Resolutions of Messina

It is now clear that the return to the rules of propriety in economic inter-state relations certainly also removes hindrances in Europe, but will not lead to economic integration if the national economies of the individual states are not adjusted to one another according to a comprehensive plan. This objective is known by the catchword: The creation of a common market. At the beginning of June, 1955, in Messina, the Foreign Ministers of the six countries of the Coal and Steel Community passed resolutions for the establishment of the Common Market, including the common control of atomic energy. Since the Fall of 1955, government experts have been occupied with the task of turning the Messina Resolutions into recommendations, which can be laid before the Member States, in verbally identical form, as draft

laws for ratification. There is universal agreement on the point that these economic measures should pave the way to actual political union. The governments will have to use all their power and influence to overcome, in establishing a Common Market, not only their internal vested interests, but more especially the differences in the individual national economies. In the case of the plan for joint cooperation in the field of Atomic Energy, the six states will be obliged to respect existing treaties with other countries of the Free World. Above all, it will be essential to regard Atomic Energy not so much from the point of view of control, but from that of its development and use to further the increase of peaceful prosperity in Europe.

The Position of the Federal Republic

The abundance of European institutions and experiments above described may seem to the non-European, as well as to the European, to be just as confusing as the territorial disorder of this Continent. But he should take into consideration the fact that traditional grievances can only be eliminated with a great deal of patience, if one desires to maintain the spirit of the Free World, and not to use the methods of Napoleon, Hitler, or Stalin. To attain European Unity, a minimum of a European society or community will be essential. This community can be promoted by European institutions, but, and this became evident when EDC broke down, it is impossible to put institutions in its place. European community is created, for instance, not only in the above-named European institutions, but also in the private organiza-

tions of the European Movement. The German Federal Republic is included in this development. At first, some serious objections were raised, especially by the Social Democratic Party of Germany, who drew attention to the partition of Germany, and declared Western Integration to be incompatible with German Reunification. But, the more the Soviets have made it clear that the price of German Reunification must be the renunciation of Human Freedom, and the more the Germans again feel at home in Europe, to the same extent these objections are being voiced less and less. It has become clear that the idea of European Unity is an effective bulwark against Communist expansion, and that it brings hope to the Europeans behind the Iron Curtain.

Vital and Economic Statistics of Germany in 1939 and 1955

By Ferdinand Grünig

The observer of the German scene, seeing the successful development which the economy of the Federal Republic has taken since the currency reform, is often inclined to overlook the fact that what is publicized under the heading of increased production and standard of living reflects in reality the development in only one part of the German economy. Moreover, the indices calculated by reference to the pre-war period are nearly all based on 1936 as the year of reference, whereas indexing by reference to 1939, the last pre-war year, is not only in many respects much more instructive but actually shows a much smaller rate of progress.

The following survey is based on the population and the productivity of Germany in 1939. In that year, at the time when the War broke out, just under 57 percent of the population and about 59 percent of the economic capacity, measured in terms of net national product, were located in what is now the Federal Republic, the rest being accounted for by what is now the Soviet Zone of occupation, Berlin, East Germany and the Saar.

Population and Economic Production of Germany in 1939

	Population		Economic Production	
	million	percent	billion DM*)	percent
Federal Republic	39.3	56.7	110.0	58.1
Saar	0.9	1.3	2.5	1.3
West Berlin	2.8	4.1	12.0	6.3
East Berlin	1.6	2.3	6.0	3.2
Soviet Zone	15.1	21.8	41.0	21.6
East Germany	9.6	13.8	18.0	9.5
All-German Total	69.3	100.0	189.5	100.0

*) Over-all estimate computed in terms of 1953 West German price indices.

Under normal conditions, i. e. but for the War and its consequences, Germany's population, through the opera-

tion of the normal excess of births over deaths, would, by 1955, i. e. in the course of 16 years, have increased to about 77 million. The national product could have been expected to show an annual increment of two or three percent so that in 1955, at the present-day price indices, it would have reached about 300 billion.

Vital Statistics of Germany between 1939 and 1955

(estimates in million inhabitants)

Population according to 1939 census	69.3
Increment expected to 1955	+ 7.6
Forecast estimate to 1955	76.9
War losses of military personnel	- 3.1*)
War losses of civilian population including losses of east German population through expulsion and victims of political persecution	- 1.7*)
Birth rate deficiencies and general mortality of civilian population (as against forecast estimate)	- 4.5
Total of non-normal losses	- 9.3
Immigration and emigration balance	+ 4.7*)
Mid-1955 population	72.1
including:	
Residual population behind Oder/Neisse line, including non-repatriated prisoners of war	0.8*)
Saar population	1.0
Population in German economic area	70.3

The actual development has been entirely different from the forecasts made. Owing to the war losses, the deficiencies in the birth rate and increased mortality, the population of German has not, as was expected, increased by more than 7 million over the 16 years. On the contrary, it would even have decreased by more than

*) cf. Prof. Dr. Bruno Gleitze on Germany's losses of population through World War II in the "Vierteljahreshefte zur Wirtschaftsforschung", No. 4/53.

2 million but for the necessity of receiving alien expellees, which had a certain compensating effect. 0,8 million former German nationals, resident in the territories east of the Oder/Neisse line, acquired Polish nationality by option and remained behind, or were taken prisoner-of-war and have not yet returned. The Saar area, which was forcibly separated from the German economic area, numbers nearly one million inhabitants.

Taking all in all, the population in the present German economic area is today only slightly higher than it was 16 years ago, namely by one million.

Even more stringent in its consequences than the loss of population in the present economic area itself was the forced evacuation of the territories east of the Oder and Neisse, comprising about one-fourth of Germany's pre-war area. The expelled population, and also alien expellees — a total of 12 million, had to be received into the residual territory of Germany. Nearly the entire private and capital assets of the expellees were lost in the process. At the same time, there was unusually high war and post-war damage in the residual area itself.

When the residual area was broken up into zones of occupation, this brought about new and considerable difficulties. In view of these circumstances, it may well be called an achievement that the economy of the Federal Republic has been able to reach a level of productivity which, in terms of the national product even surpasses the pre-war (1939) level by more than a third. When the respective population figures for these reference periods are taken into consideration, however, it is found that national productivity (i. e. net product per inhabitant) in the Federal Republic in 1955 exceeded that of the last pre-war year by no more than seven percent.

The German economic potential in 1955

	Population		Economic capacity	
	million	percent	billion DM*)	percent
Federal Republic . . .	50.0	71.2	150.0	76.8
Berlin	2.2	3.1	6.5	3.3
Soviet Zone and East Berlin	18.1	25.7	39.0	19.9
Total for German economy	70.3	100.0	195.5	100.0
*) Over-all estimate computed in terms of 1955 West German price indices.				

Unlike the Federal Republic, West Berlin had, by 1955, reached only a very low level of production (namely, 54 percent of the 1939 figure). Apart from the evacuation of inhabitants during the last few war years this is due mostly to the cutting off of West Berlin by the Soviet zone of occupation. The level of production of the Soviet zone of occupation (including East Berlin) is estimated at DM 39 billion, which is about 83 percent of the pre-war (1939) level, and 77 percent in terms of production per inhabitant. However, this estimate is handicapped by the problematic nature of any comparative statement about the prices and qualities of the articles produced. The result can be summed up by stating that the capacity of the German economic area exceeds the capacity of 1939 only by three percent. The lag adds up to as much as 33 percent if the comparison is based not on the capacity as it was 16 years ago, but on what it could have been expected to be in 1955 under normal conditions, i. e. if there had been no war and no consequences therefrom.

What Are the Reasons for the German „Economic Miracle“?

By Wolfgang Hanstein

This coming summer, it will be eight years since the economic policy of the Federal Republic of West Germany commenced adjustment toward the aim of achieving a social and liberalized economy. The results obtained, during this period of eight years, is what the world calls a "German economic miracle".

German economy began to revive and recover soon after the currency stabilization (introducing the Deutsche Mark in June, 1948), at which time American economic assistance commenced, under the Marshall Aid Plan, and commerce was freed from restrictions imposed on it due to the war. Enormous tasks lay ahead and people within and outside Germany thought it would take years of work in order to catch up with international economy. "The miracle" is shown and remains evident in the fact that West German economy succeeded in joining the economy of the free world within such a short period of years. Since 1948, a steady upward trend in economy can be recorded. This trend entails an increase in employment, a vast expansion of production and at the same time a rise in the standard of living. However, West German economy has not, as yet, caught up with world economy and the German standard of living today is still far below that of other European countries.

The immediate post-war years, stretching from 1945 to 1948, have been overcome, though far from forgotten. At that time, production and trade stood at a stand-still, confidence in the currency had fully disintegrated and there was a boom on the black market. What a few years later was called a "miracle" started with a new currency reform, acknowledgement of an economic system based on free competition and, last but not least, American aid for reconstruction. And still, it was no miracle in the real sense of the word—nothing supernatural occurred, only something quite natural. Millions of heads and hands took up work to clear huge piles of rubbish and to remove numerous difficulties, in order to make room for the reconstruction of economy and state. An incredible amount had been destroyed by the war and it appeared

almost beyond the capacity of man to make recovery possible within one generation. In spite of this, more houses were built within a few years than in any other European country and industrial production increased three-fold within six years. A foreign trade deficit of more than \$ 700 million in 1950 had become a foreign trade surplus of approx. \$ 290 million in 1955. The number of employed increases every year (in 1955 by 6 percent). Full employment has practically been reached—with the exception of unemployment in winter—and the expansion of economy has brought the important problem of the assimilation of expellees and refugees fairly to its solution. The "miracle" can be explained: As soon as a free market (i. e. market of free competition) had been opened, production, with American help, was able to find consumers from the moment it started. Great demand was to be met in all fields. In the growing return to a normal economic life, these demands came mainly from those purchasers operating in the production process of trade, agriculture, commerce, transport or other branches of occupation. Although not every buyer of merchandise or professional service was actively employed in economic life, yet the number, engaged in the creation of a national product, increased, one or the other, from year to year. Not only did production increase, but mainly the productivity rose—1955 by 4.5 percent—i. e. the endeavors per individual. These personal efforts increased actual income and the ability to meet greater demands, stimulated further markets. This healthy development which undoubtedly appears quite natural to American visitors, need not to stop and there is no economic reason for any change. If the "economic miracle", represented by the few years' recovery, can be explained by the rather simple fact that every new consumer calls for a new producer and that every new demand calls for a new supply, then the same applies to the "miracle" of the foreign trade of West Germany in having reached such a remarkable standard after only a few years. In this case, too, it may be said: The buyer



The Iron Curtain

The stretch of-No-Man's-Land which runs along the entire length of the frontier between West Germany and the Soviet Zone

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Bavaria

A typical village in the Bavarian mountains

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also wants to sell and vice versa. The increased export is not based on a miracle. It is the result of the economic knowledge that a predominantly industrialized economy cannot be retained from the world market, either as buyer or as seller.

There is no space for discussing the political factors which might influence an economic situation and which, too, might have contributed in bringing forth the German "economic miracle". Six years ago, the Korea Boom was said to have offered enormous chances to the West German economy. Today rearmament gives rise to some hopes but it causes some apprehensions, as well. It would be not only naive but also useless to deny that factors of a non-economic nature exercise their influence; it would not be less wrong to exaggerate such an influence.

Particular mention should be made of the social factor when trying to explain the German "economic miracle". The achievements of economy are the product of working people wheresoever they may be employed. Further, the resolution of the working people to reconstruct the broken-down economy, the firm will of everybody to join in, and, last but not least, the willingness born of dire necessity—is all part of what is considered to be

the "economic miracle", a part which should not be underestimated. This social side of economy cannot be expressed in figures but even the results of economic activity (which can be statistically quoted) depend as well upon the fact of whether or not the people concerned are content and well adjusted to their environment.

The years of the "economic miracle" have been the years of reconstruction; what was done, was done in order to re-model the building and to feel at home in it—the "House" of the Nation, and the "House" of the individual citizen, the flat, the factory, the office, the workshop, the store, the barn and the stable. Not all tensions in the social structure could be smoothed over—it would be presumptuous to say so. Social peace, however, could be maintained and without that peace there would not have been the "economic miracle". The maintenance of social peace has always been one of the most outstanding tasks of every economic policy, based on the freedom of sound competition. Along with American aid, West Germany has succeeded in restoring economy in the Federal Republic. The continuation of this policy will lead to a further growth of the national product—1955 almost 11 percent—and thus increase the individual citizen's share of the nation's prosperity.

Prospects for the West German Economy until 1959

An Attempt at a Prognosis

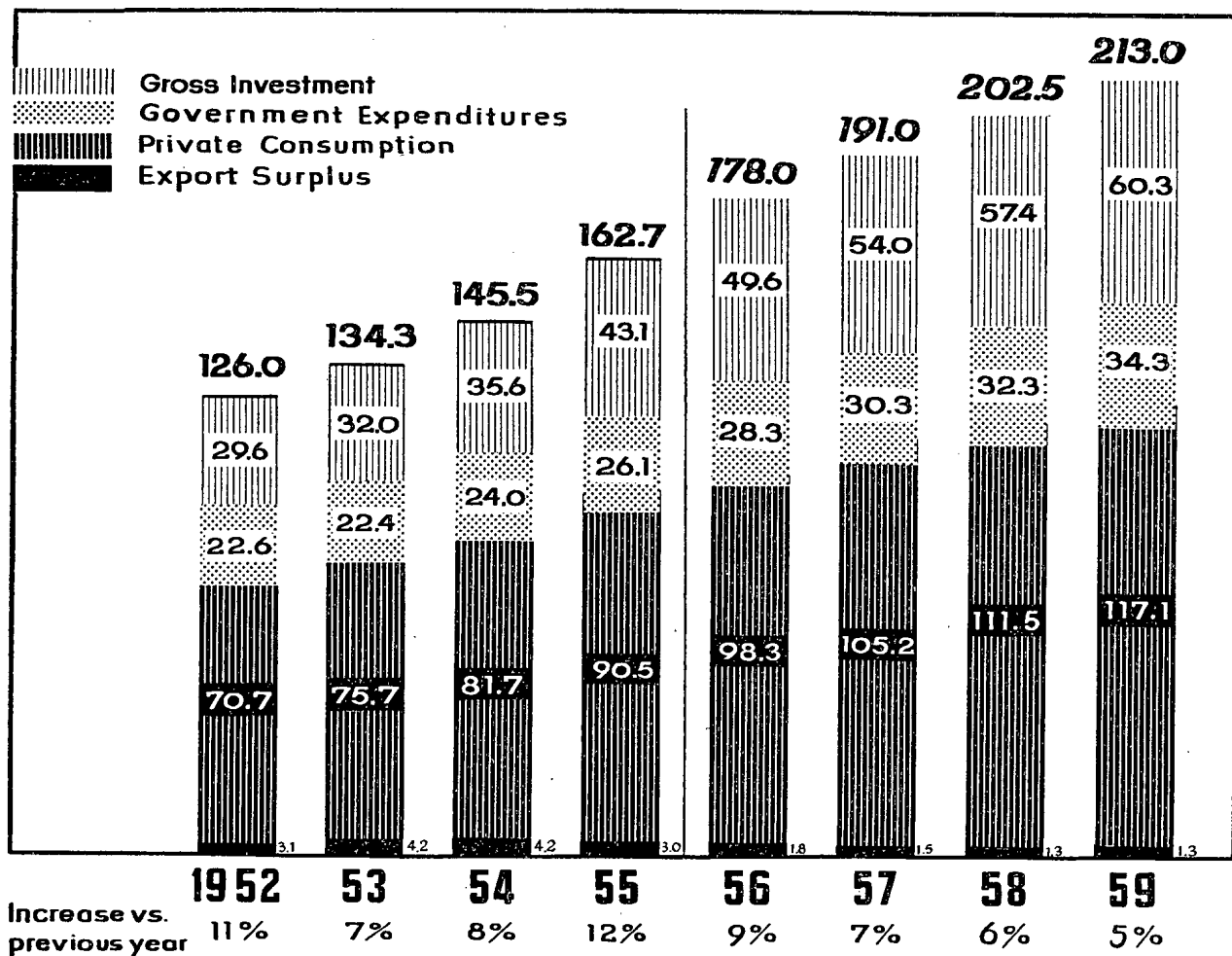
By Heinrich Köhn

In view of the exceptionally favorable development of the West German economy during the last eight years, the question now suggests itself: After the stormy progress in the past must a substantial setback not be expected sooner or later, or can a continuation of the upward trend be expected for the coming years? The active economic forces are reflected to the widest extent in the gross national product. The attempt at making a predic-

tion of economic trends by means of an analysis of the most important components of the gross national product will thus probably lead to more concrete results than the analysis of industrial production alone. In both instances, past years will give us the information on which to base our forecast for the future. This study, of course, is subject to the proviso of leaving out extraordinary influences on the economic development.

A. Gross National Product

Estimates of future investments, state expenditures, private consumption, and foreign earnings are given in the following chart, which also reflects recent developments:



In Billion DM at Current Prices

In our estimates the following considerations were of deciding importance:

I. Investments:

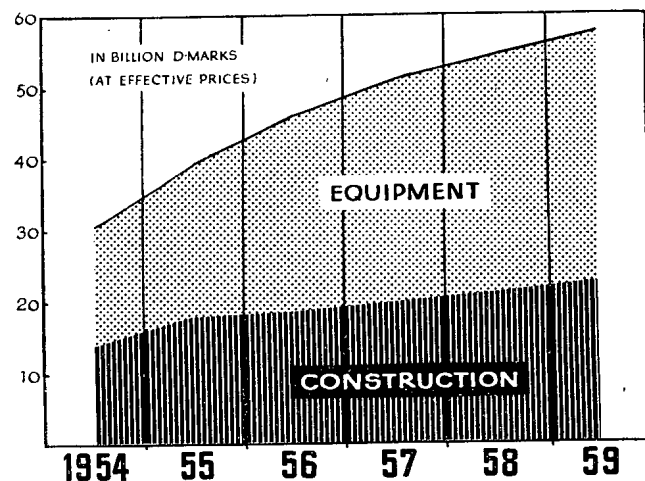
Investments in inventories, the annual increase in which averaged about 5 billion DM during the last years, will be smaller in future because heavy demands resulting from a constant rise in private consumption will leave little scope for expanding the volume of stocks further.

In 1955, the rate of increase in *production facilities* investments amounted to almost 25 percent, about 1½-times that in 1954. Due to the considerable strain on machinery and equipment, expenditures for the renewal of industrial equipment showed an especially heavy increase. While the rate of increase for investments in general was 11.2 percent, the rate of investments in industrial equipment increased by 27.7 percent. This trend was also influenced by the need for rationalization as a result of manpower shortage and free competition. The same need applies for 1956. A growing shortage of manpower and keener competition in the domestic market and abroad, as well as the political and material necessity for alignment with the living standard in the free world, require automation and additional rationalization investments.

In future, it will thus probably be still more difficult than now to distinguish between new investments and replacement investments. We expect that in 1956 and 1957 production facilities investments will show a greater rate of increase than the gross national product, but that in the years thereafter such investments will only show the same rate of increase as the gross national product.

At the same time, the heavy share of equipment, which in 1955 accounted for 57 percent of the production facilities investments, will rise still further during the next few years, whereas building construction investments will increase more slowly with the gradual progress in the saturation of requirements and will thus suffer relative losses to the benefit of equipment. More in detail, we expect the following development in production facilities investments:

GROSS INVESTMENTS IN FIXED ASSETS



For the time being housing construction projects are still predominant among *building construction* investments. In future, all sectors of the economy will profit by the increase in building construction investments, although in view of the grave shortage of dwellings — more than 3,000,000 units are short at present — housing construction will also influence decisively the volume of building construction investments in future years. In 1955, 9.5 billion DM (8.7 billion DM in 1954) was expended for the erection of 550,000 dwelling units. The 1955 building rate may and must still be continued for almost another six years in order to meet the shortage existing at the beginning of 1956. Furthermore, housing construction is faced with the problem of having to meet the normal increase in demand resulting from the natural population increase (marriages, larger families). Additional requirements result from the rising living standard and the correspondingly higher quality demands for housing. This aspect already accounts for part of the increase in investments in 1955 compared with 1954, when the same number of units was built. Moreover, higher costs of material and labor also influenced the increase.

II. State Expenditures:

1) Data

During the last years about 16 percent to 17 percent of the national product was required for state expenditures. Therefore, a share of about 16 percent of the gross national product is also expected to be needed for state expenditures for the next years. Occupation costs, a heavy item in the previous budget, will be replaced by defense appropriations resulting from joining N.A.T.O. and the Brussels Pact. About 9 billion DM has been earmarked annually for the recruitment, equipping, and maintenance of the Federal armed forces (Bundeswehr) in 1956 and the following years.

2) The economic problems of rearmament result from

(a) the demands on the sectors of economy already working at full capacity, such demands stemming from armament contracts and the very maintenance of the soldiers (supplies and pay);

(b) the taking away of young, highly efficient labor from the working process.

The negative consequences connected herewith can be counteracted by an acceleration of measures which the industry is already compelled to take for other reasons. There is no doubt that the impulse for the development of automation and more effective rationalization is invigorated by rearmament. The growing change-over to mass production will cut production cost per unit so that necessary investments will hardly require price increases. From the statements made by the Federal Cabinet (especially by the Minister of Finance) and by the Bank deutscher Länder on financial and monetary policy matters, we can deduce that the expenditures for rearmament will be higher than indicated by the figures mentioned to date. However, it can also be seen at the same time that these authorities try to balance to the widest possible extent any influences which might develop and be detrimental to the economy. Thus, although rearmament requires considerable changes in the economy, there is no doubt that a grave interference with the overall economic development need not be expected.

III. Private Consumption:

Private consumption at 90.5 billion DM in 1955 was higher by 11 percent than 1954, and represented about

55.6 percent of the gross national product. This shows that neither the prewar relation of 60 percent nor the present level of other West European states has been reached. This has not been possible despite the general backlog of unfilled requirements resulting from rationing during and after the war and from wartime destruction. Private consumption from 1950 to 1955 developed as follows (billions of DM):

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Net wages and salaries	33.9	40.7	45.0	50.0	54.2	61.3
Pensions, annuities						
public assistance	+ 11.3	12.8	15.1	17.1	17.8	19.5
Total earnings of employees	45.2	53.5	60.1	67.1	72.0	80.8
Private withdrawals by self-employed persons	+ 14.3	14.4	15.2	14.7	16.9	17.2
Income available to private households	59.5	67.9	75.3	81.8	88.9	98.0
Savings	- 2.3	2.8	4.6	6.1	7.2	7.5
Private consumption	57.2	65.1	70.7	75.7	81.7	90.5

A continuation of the upward trend in the wage level, balanced by a constant increase in productivity, can also be expected. In the wage talks held early in 1956 basic wages were raised by an average of 8 percent (1955: abt. 6 — 7 percent, 1954: abt. 5 percent). Within the trend of a general increase in total earnings, plans for the alignment of social security benefits with the gross national product (annuities to be based on productivity level) will also become effective as a percentage increase of private consumption. Private consumption will in future show the same rate of increase as the gross national product in general.

IV. Foreign Earnings (Balance of goods exchanged and services rendered by the Federal Republic of Germany, incl. West Berlin):

This sector will show an absolute and relative regression. Already in 1955 the balance had dropped from 4.2 to 3 billion DM, i. e. from 2.9 percent to 1.9 percent of the national product. The development of the market required a higher import volume; obligations under the

London German Foreign Debts Agreement added to this trend. The following years, too, will require constantly rising imports resulting from a higher production level,

while exports will probably not develop the same way. The share of foreign earnings in the gross national product will thus probably drop to less than 1 percent.

B. Industrial Production

1. General:

During the five years from 1950 to 1955 West German industrial production increased by well over 80 percent. This corresponds to a cumulative rate of increase of more than 12 percent annually. For reasons which can be seen from the following analysis of the main factors, it must be expected that the annual rate of increase will slowly level. In the belief that for the next five years the cumulative rate of increase will drop from 12 percent to about 8 percent annually, the production index will rise to about 250 by 1960. The decline in the rate of increase will probably permit the following development of production:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Rate of increase in percent . . .	13	16	13	9	6	6
Index (1938 = 100) .	147	170	193	209	221	234

The interrelations between industrial production, labor market trend, and development of prices have been taken into account for these estimates.

1) Development of Prices

A look at the development of the various price indexes, e. g. the living cost index and the index of factory costs of industrial products, furnish the quietening impression that for the last years an absolute stability of the price level can be noticed. In its efforts to maintain price stability, the Federal Ministry of Economics is assisted by the Bank deutscher Länder. The policy adopted by all agencies concerned gives reason to hope that also in future the BdL will meet with the usual means of credit policy any attempts at jeopardizing this stability. Finally, the financial policy of the Federal Government also guarantees that inflationist trends cannot develop.

2) Manpower Potential

Since 1949, the number of wage earners and salaried employees has increased by more than 30 percent. Industry alone shows an increase by 50 percent.

— in millions —	9/30/49	9/30/54	9/30/55
Wage earners and salaried employees	13.6	16.8	17.8
of whom employed by industry	4.4	6.2	6.8
Unemployed	1.3	0.8	0.5

The low quota of unemployed makes it justifiable (apart from seasonal fluctuations) to speak of a state of full employment. Anxiety over the extent to which future economic development will be hindered by the beginning exhaustion of manpower reserves, is thus apparently warranted.

The above table shows that the increase in the number of employees has been several times the decrease in the number of unemployed. In recent years, a specially high number of juveniles leaving school was noticed. With the decline in the exceptionally strong age brackets, this normal way for the replenishment of the manpower reserve will become smaller. The number of juveniles leaving school will probably have dropped to 650,000 by 1959, comparing with 950,000 in 1954. Another factor is the manpower needs of the new German army. On the other hand, it must be remembered that during the last years an annual average of more than 200,000 refugees migrated from the East Zone to West Germany, among whom the share of able-bodied age brackets was particularly high. It is very likely that a continuation of the influx from this source can be expected for the near future. There is also the possibility of making wider use of foreign labor. Undoubtedly, there are also substantial reserves which could be utilized by having certain employees change over

to more productive activities. The existing manpower potential can also be upgraded by specialized training and the application of the principles of scientific manpower management in employment. Efforts will have to be concentrated on an increase in the productivity rating per employee. Since 1951 an increase in productivity by 28 percent has been achieved. From 1954 to 1955 alone the productivity index went up from 118 to 128 (1936 = 100). Further successes in this direction will compensate the production-hindering factors of manpower limitations to such an extent that the trend of industrial production as hinted at above will become possible.

II. Main Industrial Sectors:

1) Capital Goods Industry

The development of industrial production in recent years was characterized by the fact that the capital goods sector constantly produced much more than the other sectors of industry. Despite a wide expansion of production capacities, the backlog of unfilled orders is much higher in almost all instances than the ability to make deliveries. The high demands which all sectors of economy make on the capital goods industry are supplemented by the necessity to produce its own investment requirements.

For the next years, the reasons outlined under "A. I. Investments" above will ensure full employment for the industries belonging to this sector. It should also be mentioned that this industrial sector, including steel construction and technical engineering, increased its 1955 production volume by about 25 percent over 1954. The rate was still steeper in the vehicle sector which also includes automobile production. For years, production in the latter sector alone has shown production increase (e. g. in 1955 by 33 percent) which do not only reflect the backlog of unfilled requirements of German motor traffic compared with the situation abroad, but also the lively interest of foreign countries in German-made automobiles. Despite the rapid development in recent years the density of motorization in West Germany is still far from the level reached in other industrial countries of West Europe (see also the chart Ratio of Motorization in this booklet). It can thus be expected that the sector of the capital goods

industry will also in future favorably be influenced by the upward trend in automobile production.

2) Basic Materials Industry and Industry of Means of Production

In this sector, which in recent years showed about the same rate of increase as industrial production in general, the steel industry, mineral oil processing industry, and chemical industry are of special importance.

From 1948 to 1955, *crude steel production* almost quadrupled. 1955 alone, which yielded 21,300,000 metric tons of crude steel, brought a production increase of 4,000,000 metric tons. In view of the high investment needs of the entire economy, a continuation of the heavy demand can be expected for the next few years. It may be mentioned in this connection that the processing industry has a 6-months backlog of unfilled orders for rolled steel.

The mineral oil processing industry expects a doubling of domestic consumption of mineral oil products during the next 5 to 6 years, after a 2¹/₂-fold increase from 1950 to 1955. The further development of motorization will result in a considerable increase of fuel consumption. Furthermore, fuel oil will also have to be used to a fast growing extent in West Germany to meet energy requirements. Due to such high demands, the mineral oil industry will be compelled to make considerable investments in new refineries, tankers, pipe lines, etc.

The chemical industry has doubled its sales volume since 1950 to about 13.4 billion DM. It is evident from publications released by the large chemical industries that in this sector also large investment projects indicate further progress.

3) Consumers Goods Industry

The production index of the consumers goods industry is slightly trailing behind the overall industrial index. It may be expected, however, that during the current year it will come into line with the general trend of industries due to the rise in total earnings. In this connection it must be pointed out that the rising living standard brings about a change in consumption habits and in many instances thus forces a change of production (compulsion to make investments).

4) *The Food Processing and Stimulants Industry*

Except for the various branches of mining, this is one of the sectors whose development has fallen the most behind the general development of industrial production. This trend can hardly be expected to change with full employment having been attained.

5) *Mining,*

as an industrial sector, includes widely varying elements

in official statistics. Crude oil production reached an index of 570 in 1955 (1938 = 100), whereas coal mining had an index of 96.8 (1938 = 100). The disparity between the increase in coal production and in industrial production has resulted in bottlenecks in energy supplies which, for the time being, have been overcome by larger coal imports and growing utilization of fuel oil. The foreseeable development of energy requirements confronts the mineral oil industry with the task of assuming a constantly increasing share in West German energy supplies.

C. Summary

The data and details given above support the belief that setbacks in business developments will not become effective. First, there is no doubt that the inner dynamic forces of the economy are strong enough in the long run to promote a continuation of the favorable development. Furthermore, knowledge of modern business trend policy justifies the expectation that the nightmare of a reserval of business trends is unfounded.

The following principles may be regarded as the result of the analysis:

1. Productive forces and economic factors are very strained necessitating
 - (a) automation
 - (b) rationalization.The investments caused thereby ensure a steady and favorable development; there will especially result cumulative multiplying effects on the generation and utilization of earnings.
2. Expanding total earnings support the further development of consumers goods industries, changes in the structure of requirements being likely. The alignment

with the Western living standard has not yet been reached and is being attained gradually.

3. Armament efforts demand the utmost utilization of all capacities within the economy. This will make still more imperative rationalization and automation.
4. Foreign trade must foresee larger imports. Such imports and the obligations under the London German Foreign Debts Agreement do not involve problems for the time being because of accumulated foreign currency reserves (plus assets within E.P.U.). In the course of time imports also result in exports which means that a long-term analysis may predict balancing.
5. The price level will show only unimportant fluctuations because the increase in and acceleration of the circulation of money can to the widest extent be balanced by increases in productivity.
6. The economic development until 1959 will not be characterized by a rapidly growing rate of increase. A smooth development gives reason to expect a steady trend.

A German View of Trade with the East

By Ernst Wilhelm von Carnap

Trade with the Eastern Bloc is today still subject to political constraint. It is therefore understandable that the pre-conditions for an exchange of goods between East and West have not been made easier by the failure

of the Geneva Conference in the fall of 1955. On the Eastern side however an extraordinary interest is discernible in the extension of economic contacts with the West. The reasons for this are very simple; the most

important are:

1. The "easing of living conditions", particularly in the Soviet Union, i. e. the raising of the standard of living, which the government promised after Stalin's death, cannot be stopped even if it cannot be compared with the level in the West.
2. Last year the Soviet Union and its satellites started an export offensive to the so-called underdeveloped countries. This export drive, which can become a serious danger to the U.S.A. and Great Britain, is at present well beyond the potential of the Eastern Bloc states.
3. The People's Republic of China makes prodigious demands on Soviet industry for the industrialization of this vast empire and the equipping of its armies.

Any one of these obligations would in existing circumstances occupy the full capacity even of a major industrial country. The Soviet Union has to maintain an even balance between all these undertakings for reasons either of home or foreign policy; so it must try by every means to import the maximum of high-grade industrial goods, in order to pass some of these on to China and the underdeveloped areas and, by keeping the rest, to free more of its own products for the benefit of its friends. The efforts of the Eastern Bloc were aided by the activities of the United Nations' Economic Committee for Europe, which every year brings the countries of East and West together for trade talks in Geneva.

Payment for Western deliveries can in general only be made with agricultural products and raw materials from the Soviet Union and its satellites. This is the problem of trade with the East, for it has again and again been found that the East's ability to deliver is—despite all the five-year plans—limited and irregular.

This is generally well known to German business circles, which used to have a satisfactory two-way exchange of goods with the countries of the present Eastern Bloc. In the thirties some 16 percent of German exports went to these countries, today the figure is between 2 percent and 3 percent.

As part of the general effort to increase foreign trade and thanks to the special efforts of the Soviet Union the exchange of goods has increased. Figures were:

	1953		1954	
	(Mill. \$ U.S.)			
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	c.i.f.	f.o.b.	c.i.f.	f.o.b.
Federal Republic of Germany*	66.5	53.7	85.5	81
Great Britain	206.7	43.3	206.5	67.9
France	40.4	51.1	66.8	74.2
Sweden	59.8	67	70.4	66.5
Italy	46.3	57.9	63.2	56.2
Belgium/Luxemburg	40.1	64.6	49.3	66.2
Holland	53.7	56.8	52.9	84.9

*) Excluding the so-called interzonal trade with the Soviet occupied zone of Germany. (See „The so-called German Democratic Republic“, Economics)

The structural changes in the economy of the countries of the Eastern Bloc, especially since the Second World War, and the consequent turning of German industry to other markets, are the reason why our trade with the Eastern Bloc will in all probability never regain its former level. As stated above, the volume of trade depends primarily on our imports, which have to be considered both from the angle of Eastern ability to supply and our ability to absorb. The highly industrialized Federal Republic is no market for Eastern industrial products and consumer goods.

The following table shows the percentage of German trade with the present Eastern Bloc¹⁾:

	Proportion of Overall	
	Imports	Exports
1913 ²⁾	15.2 percent	11.6 percent
1929 ²⁾	16.3 "	16.0 "
1938 ²⁾	17.9 "	16.7 "
1950 ³⁾	3.5 "	5.1 "
1953 ³⁾	2.6 "	2.5 "
1954 ³⁾	2.6 "	2.0 "
1955 ³⁾	3.0 "	2.4 "

¹⁾ Albania, Bulgaria, China, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, USSR.

²⁾ Figures for the German Reich.

³⁾ Figures for the Federal Republic.

German-American Trade Relations

By Georg L. Schaller

In order to understand fully the present economic situation consideration requires to be given to the development of trade relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States. When analyzing German export and import figures we have to bear in mind that only after the currency reform and the reconstruction of her industry was Germany in a position to resume her export trade, including her exports to the United States. The figures from 1949 onwards indicate the following trends:

Exports to the United States		Imports from the United States	
1949	\$ 46 million	1949	\$ 822 million
1950	\$ 102 million	1950	\$ 413 million
1951	\$ 236 million	1951	\$ 647 million
1952	\$ 249 million	1952	\$ 596 million
1953	\$ 296.4 million	1953	\$ 394 million
1954	\$ 292.6 million	1954	\$ 532 million
1955	\$ 384.1 million	1955	\$ 762 million

The figures clearly show that German imports exceeded German exports by several hundred million dollars during each of the years mentioned with the exception of 1953 when Germany was able to reduce her foreign trade deficit with the United States to \$ 98 million. Judging from the development of the years 1954 and 1955, however, the dollar deficiency in the balance of trade obviously shows a marked upward trend. Serious efforts will in future be required to regain the favorable position reached in 1953.

Although the revival of trade and industry may seem remarkable, Western Germany today is confronted with a number of economic problems resulting from the splitting of Germany, the loss of her former agricultural resources in the East, the refugee and housing problem and the settlement of her foreign debts. Mention should be made here of the fact that the German economic progress in the postwar period is basically the result of the economic assistance given so generously by the United

States. Without the Marshall-Plan-Aid the Western German industries would never have been in a position to make such rapid strides toward recovery, a fact which is highly appreciated by all Germans. In order to sustain the maintenance of her population Western Germany is to a considerable extent dependent on her imports which in the case of agricultural products and raw materials amount to 50%. To balance her payments Germany is therefore compelled to maintain or even raise her present level of exports. Whereas in 1938 Germany's share in international trade amounted to 9.6%, in 1953 only 5.3% could be attained. Only by intensifying our export trade to the dollar countries may we increase our imports from the dollar area. Evidence of this in favor of higher imports from the dollar countries is the relaxation of the regulations imposed on the German list of liberalized commodities and the gradual reduction of the discriminatory measures against the dollar area forced upon European countries owing to the dollar shortage. German foreign trade policy does not advocate restrictive measures and in fact fosters the opening up of new possibilities for increasing imports from the United States.

American exports to Germany comprise mainly such goods as cotton, tobacco, wheat, vegetable and animal oil, citrus fruit, minerals as well as machinery and other finished products. Western Germany on the other hand offers a great variety of products such as high precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks, pottery, earthenware, china and glass, leathers, toys and Christmas decorations, cutlery and hardware, handicraft articles etc., as well as machines of all kinds and motor vehicles.

We support the aim to intensify mutual cooperation in the political and economic field. The Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation concluded between the United States and Western Germany will certainly serve as a sound basis towards that aim. We hope that the Tax Convention with the United States for the avoidance of double taxation will enable American industry to engage itself more freely in Western Germany. Furthermore, unrestricted convertibility of currencies, we trust,

will eventually be achieved, although we fully realize that this problem has to be gradually solved. Finally a few words on the German-American Trade Promotion Office. This non-profit organization with branch offices in Berlin and Munich, as well as in New York and Toronto was established for the purpose of extending trade between the United States, Canada and

Western Germany and its task is to make the North-American buyers familiar with the full possibilities of the German market. US businessmen should avail themselves of the services of the New York branch office, The German-American Trade Promotion Office, Empire State Building, Suite 6900, 350 Fifth Avenue, concerning all matters relating to German-American trade.

West German Farm Problems

By Werner Schüttauf

The trade revival in Western Germany has been a decisive factor in the improvement of the agricultural position. The production of foodstuffs is now 20 percent higher than before the war and, allowing for imports of feeding and fertilizing materials, covers 65 percent of the internal demand, even though the influx of refugees has swelled the population to 30 percent above its 1938 level. Agriculture, with a production value of more than 17 billion DM, is the largest economic group in Western Germany. It sells over 80 percent of its product, worth 14 billion DM, and purchases annually 10 billion DM worth of implements and consumer goods from industry. One-third of all personal income in Western Germany is spent on food and consequently the connection of agriculture with political economy and foreign trade is very close. Growing mechanization is continuously reducing the dependence of agriculture on natural resources while increasing its dependence on the market. Sales proceeds have reached 165 percent of 1935/38 levels, while debts, amounting to 7 billion DM, are only 13 percent higher than prewar. Since 1948 agriculture has invested much and increased its value. Yet in spite of these relatively favorable circumstances, supported

as they are by market controls, the level of incomes is by no means satisfactory. For that reason farmers have been urging the government to raise the selling price of their products or alternatively to lower the cost of their implements. The government is in principle opposed to raising the price of agricultural produce, since this would curtail spending capacity generally and lead to demands for higher wages and prices in industry, and the government is naturally anxious to avoid inflation. Since the price relationship between industry and agriculture is closely integrated, it is also not possible to lower the price of agricultural implements to any significant extent. Scientists have anyway proved that agriculture in Germany is suffering neither from too low prices for its produce nor from too high prices for its implements. The cause of the unsatisfactory income level lies rather in the structural pattern of agriculture. Scientists have therefore made proposals to the government how this could be modified. Consumer interests and trade unions have identified themselves with these proposals and are on their side urging the government to initiate a program of rationalization and increased production.

The Agricultural Law and „Green Report“

Following lengthy debate the government finally in September 1955 got the Agricultural Law through the Bundestag. A provision of this law is that each year ending 15 February a report on the actual state of agriculture must be laid before the Bundestag. The report must be accompanied by the proposed measures of the government to deal with the problems indicated. The first "Green Report", as it is called, was placed before

the Bundestag on February 23, 1956. It confirmed the scientific findings mentioned above and showed that the condition of individual farms varied widely. Due to this fact the efficacy of general subsidies was shown to be limited, and emphasis was placed rather on measures aimed at structural improvement, rationalization and increased production. The report showed that agriculture employs 13 percent of the whole population and 20 per-

cent of the working population, but earns only 10 percent of the national income. The causes of this disparity are as follows: on 34,000,000 acres of cultivable land Western Germany has 2,000,000 farms, giving an average size for each farm of 17 acres. In fact, 60 percent of the existing farms have less than 12 acres and 80 percent of the total less than 24 acres. Only 16,000 farms—that is, about 8 percent—are larger than 120 acres. This shows that agriculture in Western Germany is predominantly in the hands of small and middle farmers and is hardly a rationalized occupation. In many parts of Germany the division into individual farms is intensified by the custom of dividing up the land on a farm between members of the owner's family when he dies. All this effectively precludes the rationalized application of

labor and machines. The large and the middle-sized farming units are considerably more profitable and productive than the small ones. Controversial financial obligations, such as the interest on stock and compensation of the farmer and members of his family engaged in the work, are fully covered in the root and grain units, while the grassland units fare badly. As a result of this unbalanced structural position the manual and mechanical productivity of agriculture generally is only one third of the prevailing level in industry, some of the units earn a satisfactory income through high manual and mechanical productivity and the remainder earning a very small and inadequate income because of low manual and mechanical productivity.

Structural Improvement, Rationalization, Productivity Increase

The government has laid before the Bundestag simultaneously with the first "Green Report", the following proposed measures: (1) consolidation of land; (2) thinning out of congested villages; (3) enlargement of farming units; (4) connection of all villages to the main water and electricity supplies; (5) building of highways; (6) improvement of agricultural advice organizations; (7) lowering of interest rates on loans to agriculture; (8) lowering of prices of manure and driving fuels; (9) financial aid for the provision of co-operatively used machinery. This program requires an annual outlay of 1 billion DM, in which private effort will be supplemented by public funds. Since the scope for rationalization in agriculture is very wide, these measures of structural improvement should help considerably to raise the earning power of a great many farming units without limiting the consumers' buying capacity or adversely affecting trade. The whole program shows that the group of rabid protectionists, which has been trying for some years to push the West German farmers toward political extremism, has not been able to realize its aims. The new agricultural policy in Western Germany should be of great interest to all nations, since after Great Britain Western Germany is the largest importer of foodstuffs, buying abroad yearly more than 7 billion DM

Agrarian Productivity in Various Countries ¹⁾
in corn value

	Workers' productivity (output per person engaged in agriculture)	Productivity of the Land (yield per acre)
	tons	tons
Western Germany	9.50	1.23
Belgium	16.80	1.65
Denmark	25.00	1.80
France	6.10	0.55
Great Britain	30.00	0.77
Italy	3.02	0.49
Holland	13.00	1.62
Norway	6.80	1.07
Austria	6.00	0.60
Sweden	14.20	0.89
Switzerland	6.95	0.52
Finland	6.00	0.85
Spain	6.00	0.64
Turkey	3.45	0.40
14 Western European Countries.	6.80	0.52
USA	32.20	0.32

¹⁾ Own calculation.
Owing to the difficulty of comparing statistics from different countries the above figures give only an approximate basis for comparisons.

worth of food and feeding materials. Western Germany, which comprises 2 percent of the world's population, takes no less than 15 percent of world imports of food. The purpose of all the new measures is to improve trade and to increase purchasing power still further, both in the town and in the country. Thus the new German agricultural policy can have a favorable effect on GATT, on currency convertibility and on integration. Since agricultural wages are steadily rising and mechanical methods of production are on the increase, it is no longer

simply a question of getting as much out of the available area as possible, but also—and above all—of putting the precious stock of available men and machines to the most economical use. With the aid of this policy of productivity Western German agriculture is being turned into an active promoter of trade. Public opinion holds that by means of this agricultural program Western Germany, which is the world's third greatest trading nation, can both preserve and further the cause of international co-operation.

How Germany's Average Family Lives

From "Industrie-Kurier", March 1954

The purchasing power situation as outlined in the following article has in the period up to Spring 1956 improved somewhat. Though it is true that the prices of food and consumer goods have risen in this period, salaries and wages have risen even further, so that the overall net income has increased. Consumers have utilized the increased purchasing power to buy more and better food and consumer goods.

Max and Anna Meier, Germany's John and Jane Doe, would probably be very surprised if someone declared that they were remarkable in any way; they lead a simple, modest life, without sensations or exciting incidents; occasional highlights are marked by household purchases which serve as landmarks in a steady, year-by-year improvement of things in general. Max and Anna very rarely go to a movie, maybe three or four times a year; they hardly ever have guests except for occasional visits by the in-laws on Sunday afternoon or a few friends on the great holidays. These visitors are served cakes and pastry, perhaps even a bottle of cheap wine, and bottled beer in the evening. That is all the tight family budget will allow.

Max and Anna are neither grumbling all the time, nor are they altogether satisfied and happy. They both think that many things could be better, that it would be nice to be able to afford a little more in the way of luxuries, of things and pleasures that cost something. When the

children will be a little older, they say, there will be more of the good things, and life will be easier and freer.

Average Family

Why are we speaking of Max and Anna at all? Because they are typical of the average German couple today, with two children aged two and four, and 360 marks take-home pay a month. They live in a three-room apartment, not very spacious, consisting of a sitting room, a master bedroom, a small nursery and, overlooking the back yard, a kitchen—rather small, but with running water and a good range provided by the landlord. Compared with the first few years of their marriage, however, when they had to live in a nauseating basement hovel in a bombed-out town, they do consider their present living conditions a progress.

Possibilities of Rise

They were married in June, 1948, two days after the currency reform. All they had, like every other German, was 60 marks each, the per capita quota in the new currency, and the expenses for the wedding had to be paid out of that. For Max, getting married was a sacrifice, it meant giving up a well-furnished bachelor room, with a well-stocked bookcase, a regular subscription to the local theatre, and enough spending money to buy an



Baden-Württemberg

A spa in the Black Forest



Lower Saxony

Modern business building
in Hanover

occasional drink without considering it a luxury. He has a job in a wholesale trading firm, a steady job with possibilities of an eventual rise.

Efficient Housewife

The Meiers would certainly not have got where they are now if it had not been for Anna's qualities as a housekeeper. She is an excellent housewife, and her training in sewing and dressmaking helps to save on the children's dressing budget. She knows exactly how much she can spend, and there is never quite enough for everything. Her worries begin on payday, the first of every month. Setting up the family budget is quite a problem and requires careful working out:

50 marks for rental, 9 marks for light, gas, water. In addition, fuel—135 Marks a year for about 23 cwt. of coke and briquettes, 2,80 marks for newspapers, 2 marks for the radio license. Then there is the funeral insurance—6 marks a year. Then Max has to pay 5 marks a month subscription to his trade union and 12 marks a year membership fee to the German Cactus-growers' Association, which helps him carry on his hobby. The window sills are lined with small cactus boxes which Max has made himself. Cactus-growing is his one hobby, and his favorite occupation when he spends evenings at home. Anna does not quite appreciate it and shows little sympathy with his occasional wish to spend ten or twenty marks on a new variety. To her mind, even the membership fee is superfluous.

Fixed Costs — 89 marks

We have seen that Anna has to calculate from a fixed costs basis of 89 marks on the first of every month—payments due monthly and the monthly instalments for annual or quarterly expenses. But what is left over is by no means free spending money. Max is allowed two packages of tobacco a week—20 marks a month.

Instalment Plan

Then there is the instalment plan. It would have been a very long wait if Max and Anna had decided to put off marrying until they had saved the money necessary for setting up their household. As soon as they were married they had to start buying furniture, although

relatives did help out with some articles. They bought a settee with two armchairs and a casual table for 1120 marks, which meant a monthly instalment of 80 marks. Then they bought a sideboard for 400 marks, a kitchen cupboard for 234 marks, and a sewing machine for which they have not yet quite finished paying. In the early days they nearly had to go hungry, for they also had to buy linen, especially bed-linen. Window-curtains for the sitting-room cost 24 marks and a rug about 60 marks. A radio was, of course, one of the next items. This was relatively easy, for in his bachelor days, Max had bought himself a lathe. He gave up his hobby and traded it in for a radio, with an additional payment of 70 marks. Finding this sum was quite a problem, but luckily there was the Christmas bonus and half a month salary once or twice a year for nightshifts. This extra income was used to buy such things as the rug, the window-curtains, and to pay the instalments on the radio.

Careless Buying

Clothes created special difficulties. How could a new pair of shoes be fitted into the budget? Since they were married, Max has not been able to buy himself a new suit, and Anna has been busy changing and rechanging her own things on the sewing-machine—first her mother-in-law's, later her own —, trying to make new things from old ones. There is hardly enough money to buy material for a new pair of pants for the children, for it is either that or butter and milk for the children's diet. Two years ago, Max bought a second-hand overcoat for 80 marks and is still sore at Anna for allowing him to give way to his festive mood last birthday and buy a vacuum cleaner in order to ease the cleaning job for his wife. They will remember this vacuum cleaner for a long time, for it costs 200 marks, with monthly instalments of 11 marks. But then, this was the only time they were off their guard and let themselves be rushed into buying something.

Day-to-Day Expenses

How does our average family eat? They are left with 45 marks a week for food, after allowing 6 or 7 marks a month for soap, washing and cleaning materials, shoe

repairs, hair-dressing and barbering and unforeseen expenses. Of course, 6 marks a day for 4 persons is not very much. Meat is served only on Sundays and special occasions. The family buys a pound of butter a week and 2 pints of milk a day; the parents eat magerine, but take their sandwiches with sausage and cheese and occasionally afford a cup of real coffee. Says Max: "We are simple folks and need very little; we are economical and hardly spend anything on personal needs. Even tramfare would upset our budget." Max goes to work

on a bicycle. But their chances of a better life are not bad. Once they have bought everything that is necessary for their household they think that they may even entertain the idea of buying a little house of their own. That is, if Anna can manage to squeeze 60 or 70 marks or even more out of her monthly budget which would then no longer be used up for instalments but could be invested in a saving scheme to finance their own housebuilding. Moreover, there is every hope that Max's income will increase a little in the course of the years.

Social Reform: Number 1 Topic of German Domestic Policy

By Dietrich Behm

The German system of social security, the oldest in the modern world, is in the throes of radical change. All parties, the Federal Government, the Länder and a great number of experts are working on a reform of the system. The Federal Chancellor Dr. Adenauer has declared this reform to be topic number 1 of German domestic policy. In the eighties of the last century German factory workers were the first to be given, under Bismarck, comprehensive security in case of illness, old age and disablement. This system was progressively developed and extended to include further groups of the population. When it was introduced only about 20 percent of the population benefitted from it, while today it protects 80 percent of the community against all kinds of misfortune.

Soon after Bismarck's social laws a special insurance against accidents was introduced, which covered all illnesses or injuries incurred at work. A little later wage-earners were given their own insurance fund. Finally, after the First World War, an insurance for employees against unemployment was introduced. A general assistance service, which is administered by local authorities, acts wherever the other organizations fail, or where their relief is not adequate.

This system gave a wide measure of protection against social insecurity to the German laborers and wage-earners. The various insurance systems were financed in the first place by contributions from the employers and

from the insured themselves, usually each side paying half. The state also made considerable grants, mainly to the old age and disablement insurance, but did not interfere in its administration. The different branches of the social insurances were administered jointly by employers and employees. Their immunity from state interference was jealously guarded.

All the same the social insurances had a semi-official character, for they were based on laws, their working was controlled by legal regulations and the contributions towards them were collected like taxes.

The Second World War and its end brought such a flood of want that the involved system of social insurance, that had more or less survived Hitlerism, was not enough. Parliament and the Government of the Federal Republic hurriedly set up a number of special services to help first of all the victims of Hitlerism, the war victims and those expelled from former German territories or from territories that had been settled by Germans in Eastern Europe. In this field more than 20 laws and supplementary clauses were passed within a few years. In addition a series of laws increased the payments of the social insurances in keeping with the progress of economic recovery.

In this way the Federal Republic became very quickly—because of the wide-spread distress that needed alleviating—the country where social services absorb the largest

percentage of the social product, at present more than 16 percent.

In 1956, according to official estimates, the social expenditure will amount to (in million dollars)

Invalidity and old age pensions	2155
Pensions paid on account of accidents	219
Sickness insurance	833
Unemployment insurance	357
Children's allowances	107
Assistance	169
War victims	1119
Expellees from the East	400
Total	<u>5359</u>

Compared with this the national income (net social product at factor costs) in 1955 was barely \$ 29 billion. An increase of between 8 and 10 percent is hoped for in 1956.

In spite of this big expenditure the payments which any one pensioner receives are not very large. A recent enquiry by the Federal Bureau of Statistics found that an average old age pension was only about 100 marks, which is less than one dollar a day!

There are two reasons for the small size of pensions despite the unusually high proportion of the national income they absorb: first the fact that in spite of economic recovery the national income is still relatively small, and second the extremely large number of pensioners.

With approximately 50 million inhabitants and a working population of about 23 million there are at present in the Federal Republic the following numbers in receipt of some form of support:

Old age and disablement	3,300,000
Widows	1,800,000
Orphans	1,300,000
Unemployed (on the average)	800,000
Assistance	700,000
War victims	4,300,000

In addition there are those receiving accident benefits, expellees and sick persons receiving support from their sickness insurance.

A number of pensioners receive payments from more than one source (e. g. old age pension and as war victim). Therefore the total of recipients is smaller than the number of payments. It is estimated at 12 million.

Roughly two people at work must support—as well as their own families—one recipient of benefits and his dependents.

Because of this, social contributions in addition to taxes are extremely high. They amount to 20 percent of income (4 percent in the U.S.A., a little less than 3 percent in Great Britain). Of this 20 percent, which is divided equally between employer and employee, 11 percent goes to old age and disablement insurance, 3 percent to unemployment insurance and 6 percent to sickness insurance. Even these high contributions do not cover the cost of these insurances; the state contributes another \$ 810,000,000. The other payments are made from the exchequer or by the employers alone (accident insurance).

The focal point of the social reform at present under discussion is an increase of old age pensions. The reform also aims at tidying up the structure of social security, which has become so involved that without expert advice no one can find his way through it, and in minor cases of illness sick persons are in future to contribute more towards the help given them.

After long debates, in which the Federal Chancellor himself finally took part, a fundamental change in the principle of old age pensions has been agreed.

Up to now—at least in theory—reserve capital for the insured was accumulated in the same way as is customary and laid down for any private insurance company. This principle is to be dropped and the system of accumulating capital is to be given up almost completely. The full amount of the contributions is to be paid out in pensions to the aged and the disabled. The result will be—since contributions rise with wages—that, as long as the proportion of pensioners and wage earners remains constant, pensions can be raised at the same time as wages.

This principle will not be completely realized. Certain reserves are indispensable, since from 1956 to 1980 the proportion of wage earners and old people will progressively alter to the detriment of the wage earners. Therefore reserves are being built up. Besides, an automatic tie-up between pensions and wages is not desirable. It would recall unhappy memories of inflationary "index" pensions. After two inflations, both of which robbed the small saver of his whole savings, the German public is extremely sensitive in such matters.

The Government refers to this new pension as the "productivity pension" (at first "dynamic pension") in order to indicate that the pensioner has a share of any increase in productivity. At the same time he is given protection against inflationary developments for, although the old age pension is based on the total wages for which insurance contributions have been paid, these total wages are, year by year, brought into line with the average wage level of the day.

According to government decisions taken so far a pension after 40 years of insured work is to be 60 percent of the average wage earned—brought into line with the wage level of the day. That corresponds to about 72 percent of net earnings (after taxes and social insurance contributions have been deducted).

In addition, the level of all pensions that are already being paid is to be examined periodically every 3 to 5 years in order to ascertain whether it corresponds to the existing price level and to the general living standard.

Another important aim is to avoid premature disability, which has increased ominously in recent years. More than half (52.8 percent) of all social payments go to persons of between 20 and 60 years of age. The newcomers among persons receiving benefits who are in the age bracket of wage earners are very numerous, they constitute two thirds of all newcomers. Only one third of new recipients get their first benefits at 65, the official age for starting an old age pension.

By intensive treatment of illness together with measures for rehabilitation this increase in premature disablement is to be halted. Up to now the invalid automatically received his pension if he could prove a certain degree of disablement (50 percent). In future all measures that

are admissible in a democratic country will be tried to find him a job in spite of his disability. Only when this has proved impossible will he be granted a pension.

Decisive for this policy is the conviction that living on a pension makes people less contented than earning their living, and that only contented people are immune from the promises of communism. Besides, the extremely tense situation on the labor market in the Federal Republic demands that everything possible be done to procure additional labor for the German economy.

Improved old age pensions and increased effort to reduce disablement are relatively expensive. The annual additional expense is estimated at \$809,000,000. This is to be financed partly by an increase in the Federal grant, partly by the willingness of the social insurances to forgo further large accumulation of capital, and partly by an increase in contributions from 20 to 22 percent of wages. The plans of social reform outlined above, which have been decisively shaped by the Federal Chancellor, in some points even against the wishes of the Minister for Labor, Storch, have been approved by all parties. Even the opposition welcomes this move, but wants to obtain still bigger old age pensions.

There are two further problems which are to be examined by two ministers specially appointed by the Federal Government for this task: equalization of family burdens and improvement of the lot of the middle class employees. In the Federal Cabinet the ministers Wuermeling and Schaefer are exclusively occupied with these problems. They are preparing the government program for the new legislative period which begins in 1957.

Adenauer expects that he will head that government too. He intends to continue with the social reform, which is to remain the topic number one in the years to come.

How Far Have the Refugees Been Integrated into the West German Economy?

By Werner Middelman

The second world war and its aftermath uprooted more than 18 million Germans. About 10 million had always been German citizens and constituted the total population of the German provinces of East- and West-Prussia, Pomerania, Upper and Lower Silesia and the Eastern

part of Brandenburg, which by the Potsdam Agreement were put under Polish and Northern East-Prussia under Russian administration. About 8 million were foreign citizens of German descent living in Czechoslovakia, Russia, Poland, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Hungary and

other Eastern European states. These German families living in Central and Eastern Europe for many, many centuries were expelled in 1945. Their ancestors had brought law and Christianity, skill and craftsmanship to that part of Europe.

Several millions died, not being able to stand the hardships of expulsion, or were deported, whereas about 12 million were driven into the Russian, American, British and French zones of Germany since 1945.

As from January 1, 1956, there have been received in the Federal Republic of Germany

more than 8,800,000 German expellees—people who had never been asked if they wanted to stay in their homelands or not;

more than 2,600,000 German refugees—German citizens who had their former homes in the Soviet zone of occupation and in East Berlin. Their number is increasing every day. They are the victims of the cold war;

more than 200,000 homeless foreigners who are under the mandate of the U.N. High Commissioner for refugees and, theoretically, able to return to their home areas but asked for asylum in Western Germany. They include the "Hard Core" cases of I.R.O. activities.

Neither U.N.R.R.A. nor I.R.O. were ever authorized to deal with, to protect, or to give material assistance to any German expellee and German refugee.

The Federal Republic covers an area of 100,000 square miles (= state of Oregon) and had in 1939 a population of 39 million people. Owing to the influx of expellees and refugees her population numbers today 50 million people. Every fifth citizen of the Federal Republic is an expellee or a refugee. The flow of Germans fleeing the Soviet Zone, crossing the Iron Curtain or passing through West Berlin, cannot be stopped. Asylum has to be granted. For 10 years now, the average monthly influx follows closely the increase and decrease of political tensions between the East and the Free World. In 1955 more than 253,000 new refugees have passed the screening procedure in Berlin, Giessen and Uelzen and been accepted in the Federal Republic.

The arrival of more than 11 million expellees and refugees has certainly given an impetus to the economic development of the Federal Republic but constitutes a much larger financial, economic and social burden.

Emigration can be of only minor importance to the Federal Republic, which for the first time in history has become a major immigration country. It has at present an average of 500 people per square mile compared with 50 people per square mile in the United States. The war losses have strongly reduced the number of men between 25 and 45 years of age. Those are the age-groups the immigration countries are looking for. No country wants to share the surplus of elderly people, with which the Federal Republic is overloaded. However, the Federal Republic is helping those people who of their own free will wish to emigrate.

Economic integration therefore remains the only solution. This has been the goal of all German efforts since 1945. The German people have spent more than 30 billion marks (7 billion dollars) for the maintenance, emigration and economic integration of their new citizens, while contributing another 2.5 billion marks (600 million dollars) to U.N.R.R.A. and I.R.O. activities.

How far have the expellees and refugees been integrated into the West German economy?

All German expellees and refugees hold German citizenship and enjoy full legal equality with the resident German population. The homeless foreigners, as a consequence of the "Law on the legal status of homeless foreigners" of April 25, 1951—more liberal than the international convention on refugees—are in a position of practical equality, political rights excluded.

In order to re-individualize this enormous mass of people deprived of their economic, cultural and social background and private resources, Germany had to make efforts in every way. The sleeping capital invested in the skill of these people had to be awakened. Housing had to be provided, jobs to be opened and conditions to be created which would enable people to help themselves. The welfare recipient had to be changed into a tax paying citizen. Since these masses of people included workers as well as craftsmen, members of the professions as well as former employers, old and sick as well as young and healthy, the special interests and qualifications of each individual had to be met.

When they arrived in 1945, Germany was in a political and economic chaos. West Germany was faced with three concurrent problems:

- a) to reconstruct housing and working places destroyed by war;
- b) to close the serious gaps in the economy caused by splitting Germany into East and West, West Germany never having been an economic unit;
- c) to increase housing and employment above pre-war levels to absorb an increase in population of more than 20 percent.

Until 1948 when the currency reform established a new basis for a sound economic development, mainly emergency measures had to be taken and public assistance to be granted.

The economic integration called for heavy capital investments in a rather short period of time. New financial resources had to be found. Therefore a "Law on the Equalization of Burdens" was enacted by Parliament. This law is based on the principle that the losses on property caused by the war were unequally distributed, i. e. one house having been destroyed, the other one left undamaged. In overcoming all interest groups intentions, all property—real estate, bank accounts, mortgages, values and savings—were charged up to 50 percent of its assessed value, this charge bearing interest. It has to be amortized by equal annuities until 1979, these payments to be made to a special fund outside of the normal budget and not to be deducted before income tax is paid. Out of this fund capital is made available for the construction of housing, the creation of new farms, to establish industries and artisans shops and finally, starting with 1957, to compensate the individual expellee for property losses. It means that the majority of the local residents levied charges upon themselves to the benefit of a minority who had become destitute, on behalf of all Germans who lost the war together. The yearly revenue of the equalization of burdens fund amounts to approx. eight hundred million dollars.

Furthermore, financial help is given in form of credits and guarantees charged to the federal and states budgets. To administer all these financial helps, a special "Bank for Expellees and Refugees" was set up in 1950. By the end of last year it had extended more than 4 billion marks (1 billion dollars) in credits. Since the individual expellee or refugee is usually unable to provide securities, the inherent risks of such credits are shared by the local bank

advancing the credits, the government of the state, in which the recipient resides, and by the Federal Government.

Large resettlement programs, achieving a better distribution of the refugee population among the various German states, brought the expellees and refugees to better employment opportunities or industries to places where these people live. Certain tax exemptions were granted to the new citizens; examinations passed in Eastern European universities were admitted as equal to examinations passed in Western Germany. Acquired rights in the field of social security were recognized. Of all new housing built since the war ended, about 40 percent were allocated to expellees and refugees. Owing to the economic expansion, by far the majority of expellees and refugees are now employed, very often, however, not in the trade, for which they have been skilled. All those unable to work, the old, the sick and the invalid, are cared for and supported by public assistance.

Today there are still 410,000 expellees and refugees living in about 3,000 camps, including 165,000 refugees from the Soviet Zone, who arrived in 1955. Notwithstanding the last years' construction boom there is still extraordinary housing shortage, since—even in new buildings—there are hundreds of thousands of refugee families living in only one room.

By the extraordinary efforts of the individual expellee or refugee, aided by government action and charitable help, about 128,000 expellees or refugees have started in handicrafts, industries or commerce on their own. Their capital basis is still extremely poor and needs strengthening.

About 70,000 farmers families have found a new basis in agriculture, the majority for part-time farming only. Most expellees and refugees working in free professions have gained a new start; former officials are working in the West German administration. There is generally a marked social and financial degrading. While 35 percent of all expellees were formerly independent workers, they are today reduced to 7 percent. The number of wage earners increased correspondingly. The middle class has been dissolved.

Carefully judging the results obtained, one can say that about 40 percent of the total number of expellees and refugees have been integrated; another 50 percent are

employed and not idle, are working but not in the trades they have been skilled for, are somewhat inadequately housed but still have no home. In short they will be on

their way to integration. The rest of 10 percent is not at all integrated and still hopeless; they are being supported and waiting for their chance.

The German Trade Unions

By Ludwig Rosenberg

Before 1933 the German Trade Union movement was split up into three large groups. There were the "free" (socialist), the Christian and the liberal unions which had grown up with different historical origins and which existed parallel to one another. They had been organized during that period of the Bismarck-era, when the "Iron Chancellor" was fighting against the rise of socialism (Law against socialists) and the Catholic Church (struggle between the State and the Church). From the first World War onward (1914—1918) the antagonism between the individual organizations decreased remarkably, their co-operation in all practical questions became more and more close and only the fact of their extremely close connections with individual political parties prevented a fusion of these organizations. The idea of such fusion was, however, already deemed desirable even at that time.

The development during the last years before Hitler came to power made apparent the disadvantages of this schism in the trade unions, and the corresponding weakness of the labor movement as a whole. This was realized too late, however, and the unions became the victims of Nazi terrorism.

During the dark years of persecution, concentration camps, and emigration, trade unionists of all creeds came together and deliberated on how to organize the new German trade union organization which was eventually to replace the Nazi-Labor-Organization (DAF).

The experience of the past had taught all these functionaries that the era of large numbers of sectarian trade unions with their corresponding multitude of political trends had disappeared for ever. They pleaded for a strong and unified organization covering all workers irrespective of their political or religious beliefs in order to achieve common aims by common action. They clearly

recognized that ideological schism within the trade union movement must be discontinued lest the new organization be condemned to new weakness from the start.

The principle of the non-party and non-denominational trade union movement was manifested and generally accepted, and the independence of the trade union's policy was thereby guaranteed. In accordance with these considerations the German trade unions were reorganized in 1945. Trade unionists of all political beliefs worked together for the common aim. At present, the German Federation of Trade Unions with its more than six million members within the German Federal Republic includes within its ranks manual and clerical workers and civil servants in short, all those who acknowledge trade union ideals and trade union aims. Among those who were unionists prior to 1933 are to be found representatives of all the groups which existed at that time. This new conception of trade unionism in Germany has caused sensation here and even more abroad. There are a number of politicians in our country who deeply regret the loss of their trade union auxiliary forces. On the international level there are certain labor organizations which regret the loss of their German counterparts. Both groups endeavor to create the old form of trade union organization for reasons which are generally far distant from those of genuine trade unionism.

These attempts have been repeated in rather regular intervals since the creation of the new German trade union movement but have failed because of the united disapproval of all such plans on the part of the active and organized trade unionists.

A united trade union movement comprising among its members people of all creeds and ideologies can, of course, not be attached to one or the other political party.

It must be kept free of party politics. However, this attitude does not imply political impotence. Organizations which aim at the changing and betterment of social and economic conditions of large groups of people have to interest themselves in political questions, and it would be senseless to ask them to be "unpolitical" in the literal sense of the word. They are, therefore, active in dealing with all political parties of the Federal Parliament in all those matters which directly or indirectly concern the interests of the working people. And they have been successful in enlisting the support of parliamentary groups irrespective of their political and ideological differences. The new German trade union movement differs, however, in many other respects from the traditional set-up and aims of the former German trade unions. Being in a position to build from the ground up, it chose the organizational principle of so-called industrial trade unions as opposed to the old-established one of crafts unions. Convinced that modern industry demands an organization of all people working in one industry in one and the same union, they abandoned the idea of organizing workers in countless small craft unions covering many industries at the same time. 16 industrial unions form the Confederation of Trade Unions and all workers, whether manual or white-collar workers of one industry, are represented in one of those 16 industrial organizations. This method proved more suitable to modern industrial conditions and actually has given more strength to each of the individual groups of workers.

One of the successes of the German trade union movement has been widely discussed outside of Germany: The law establishing the right of workers and their representatives to be active partners in industry. What the German trade unions call "Industrial Democracy" is a comprehensive plan to achieve the integration of the working people in industry; to change its position from object to subject and to give the workers a direct say in the industrial sphere on which his economic existence and his social security depends. The details of this law and the whole conception as such has been widely discussed in the world press—it is impossible in this short article to try fully to deal with them.

However, it might be essential to explain the reasons and the aims of "Industrial Democracy" as the German

trade unions see them. The trade unions, being representatives of the masses of the working people, have as their traditional task the betterment of the working and living conditions of the workers in order to enable them to take a full and active part in the life of the nation. Their demands cannot be regarded as completely isolated from the rest of the population; their aims must not endanger the security of industry as such and the welfare of the nation as a whole. These responsibilities must be considered in all plans and actions of modern trade unions. If this is true, they have to accept responsibilities which they can only fulfil if respective rights are granted to them. If they have a responsibility for economy as a whole they must also have a say in running this economy. Responsibility and rights are indivisible. Therefore, the trade unions ask for active partnership and the right of co-determination in all those industrial enterprises which by their importance for the entire population have an unquestioned influence on the whole of economic life of the country. They believe that in that way both the enterprise itself and the people as a whole must profit, because the interests of those whose very livelihood depends on the wellbeing of the firm are at least as strong as that of the share-holders.

There is another aspect to this question and this applies especially to Western German heavy industry. We have had the sad experience that parts of this industry became a state within the state; that they played dangerously with politics (viz: Thyssen's book: I Paid Hitler), and actually supported anti-democratic forces. This unfortunate experience has not been forgotten and Industrial Democracy is a means to prevent such misuse of economic power. These then are, in general, the reasons and the aims of Industrial Democracy as the German trade union movement conceives them. There are many ways in which one can try to realize them and co-determination is but one of many plans. It is true that these ideas have been and still are strongly disapproved of by some groups of the German people. It is only understandable that such opposition against such revolutionary proposals will be strong and sometimes violent. However, the majority of Parliament supported the idea as such, and, even if all laws passed on this subject do not fully comply with the

hopes and wishes of trade unions, a great step forward in the right direction has been accomplished. The aim of the German Trade Union movement is to rebuild Germany after the most somber period of her history to be a nation where democracy is not just a form of administration but a way of life—where the rights of the individual are secure and where true individual freedom and respect for democratic institutions prevail.

This aim cannot be achieved if we do not succeed in making the workers feel that they are part of this state; that German industry is their industry; that this society is one in which they have their unquestioned and honored place and that with their work they contribute to their own progress, to the welfare of the entire people and to the freedom and peace of the world as a whole.

Arts and Literature in West Germany

Some Highlights of 1955 / by Paul Hühnerfeld

Foreword

It is more difficult to make a survey of the cultural events of a year than to give an account of the political occurrences or of the economic changes which have taken place during the same period of time. Culture cannot be measured in terms of general surveys or schedules, or of accounts or lists of festivals, or of awards of prizes to poets, musicians or painters. If one wishes to describe the cultural situation of the German Federal Republic in 1955, one must reckon with two especial difficulties, besides those of a general nature already mentioned. Strange to say, the unfortunate political conditions of Central Europe affect the economic and political life of the Germans less than their cultural life. In spite of so much activity, so many successes, in spite of some great composers and authors we can now again mention, the fact cannot be concealed that our cultural life is often adversely affected by the curtain which has been drawn through the middle of our country. Furthermore, the economic recuperation of Germany began with the creation of the Federal Republic in 1949, which upward trend has not yet reached its peak. The thoughts and endeavors of most Germans are concentrated on this recovery, for which they are working, and in which they therefore desire to participate. As a result of this, we are faced with the paradoxical fact that a better cultural atmosphere existed in the years between 1945 and 1948, when hunger and distress were widespread, than is the

case today. In those days, people were interested in new plays and books; existentialism and new music, abstract art and modern literature were discussed on an empty stomach. Conversations like these have nowadays almost entirely ceased to take place. Attempts are often made to keep them up by artificial means, by arranging discussions, in which poets or men of learning are confronted with interested laymen. The results are usually a sequence of several monologues, but not real conversations. The only exceptions are the "Wednesday talks", arranged by the station bookseller in Cologne, Gerhard Ludwig. Every Wednesday at 3.30 p.m. in the third-class waitingroom of Cologne main station, this active and agile man introduces, as the basis of a discussion, some man of letters or the arts to the citizens of Cologne, to travellers, and to the critics of the daily Press. The skilful choice of the subjects for discussion, Gerhard Ludwig's guidance of the talks on a psychological basis, and, last but not least, the general cultural and intellectual atmosphere of the city of Cologne, which is better than that of other cities, these are the causes which have here led to success. This is, however, an isolated case of success, so that, for a moment, one might be inclined to say that there is no cultural life in Germany, if a number of cultural achievements did not belie this impression and prove the contrary to be the case.

Literature

The greatest event in German literary life in 1955 was not a happy one: the death of Thomas Mann. Thomas Mann died on August 12 in a Zürich hospital, at the age of eighty. Shortly before, in Stuttgart, on the occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Schiller's death, he had delivered a great speech on the poet, and thereby showed a seemingly unimpaired intellectual vitality. His last great work "Bekenntnisse des Hochstaplers Felix Krull" (The confessions of the adventurer Felix Krull) was indeed published in the autumn of 1954, but as it only became a bestseller in the course of the year 1955, it must be mentioned here. In this novel, the old writer, who, however, in his power of expression and in the strength of his vitality was not ageing, once more summons up all his poetical and literary talents. The adventures of young Krull showed the flourishing and sound liberal Europe of 1914, which was, however, already beleaguered by dangers; they showed a world which seems to us nowadays more or less like a fairy-tale or like an adventure.

The literary virtues and talents of Thomas Mann are unfortunately hardly to be found again among other authors of German literature in 1955. A little of his sad irony and of his analytical character-description seems to be reflected in the new novel by Walter Jens "Der Mann, der nicht alt werden sollte" (The man who did not grow old). Jens is a tutor of ancient languages at the University of Tuebingen, a man in the mid-thirties, who has already achieved literary success as an author in Germany and France with three other novels. In this, his latest, the story of a professor who is rejuvenated by the diary of a scholar who has died, he proves that he will probably carry on the tradition of great German prose, which began with Goethe and the romantic period, and was taken up and continued by Thomas Mann and Hermann Hesse.

Hermann Hesse—as his name has been mentioned, it will be as well to speak of this now—received the Peace Prize of the German Booksellers in 1955. This is a prize which is awarded every year at the opening of the Literature Fair in Frankfurt. The prize is of some importance and carries a certain amount of weight among the great number—over a hundred—of German literature prizes;

this is a result of the federalistic structure of the German Federal Republic, where, particularly in cultural matters, every city and town, large and small, wishes to have a say in the matter. Hesse presented his readers in this year with a volume of prose written in his old age entitled "Beschwörungen" (Invocations). It contains narratives, thoughts and short essays, among them an account of Tessin. This is the landscape which Hermann Hesse loved most throughout his life. It is this attachment, together with the literary talents, improving from decade to decade, of the author of "Narziss und Goldmund" (Narcissus and Goldmund), and of "Steppenwolf" (The Wolf of the Steppes), which resulted in a prose work which is inimitable in its subtlety, in its differentiation of feeling, and in the deliberate simplicity and economy of its phraseology.

The younger German authors in the year 1955 have, however, not followed these great examples. It must, of course, be remarked that the years are now over in which American authors (Hemingway, Faulkner, Steinbeck and Saroyan) and French literature (Sartre, Camus, Bernanos) were simply imitated without the achievement of the standard of the originals. An authentic and individual German art of novel-writing certainly has again developed in the best authors. They have, however, taken their models preferably from the French and American, rather than from their own earlier literature. Hans Erich Nossack, for instance, who, in the autumn of 1955 published his best book up to now, the love-story entitled "Spaetestens im November" (In November at the latest), obviously owes much to modern French literature. This is intended, in this connection, not as a criticism, but rather as a compliment. For Nossack, in his latest book, has been able to introduce the elements of the French novel into his German style, that is to say, the sparing use of diction, the avoidance of sentimentality, and the sharp pointedness which requires the concentrated attention of the reader. Thus, in a sublime way, a precise book has taken shape, has been created, in which, in a most matter-of-fact manner, (Nossack is a business-man in Hamburg) the story is told of an unhappy marriage and of a great love, which ends in the death of both lovers. The books of the Rhineland novelist, Heinrich Böll, show

at least as much talent, but not the same maturity. Böll is a Catholic and, as he may be described as a "Left-wing Catholic", he also has links with France, which are, in his case, a connection with the Catholic literature of Paris. His last publication was a story entitled "Das Brot der frühen Jahre" (The Bread of the Early Years).

There are, furthermore, a dozen other books of the year 1955, which are, at least, remarkable. Perhaps the following books should also be mentioned: Josef Martin Bauer's "Soweit die Füße tragen" (As far as our feet will carry us, the novel of a prisoner of war from the Soviet Union), Felix Hartlaub's "War Diary", (the clear-sighted notes of a young historian, who has been missing since the fighting in Berlin in May 1945) and of the elder novelists, Max Brod's "Armer Cicero" (Poor Cicero), a biography, Max Tau's "Denn über uns ist der Himmel" (For above us is the sky), a novel, and Werner Bergengruen's "Die Flamme im Säulenholz" (The Flame in the wooden Pillar), a story. Of the foreign novelists, William Faulkner must be mentioned. His great novel "A Fable", (The German title is "Eine Legende") has

become not only a literary success, but also—for the first time—a success with the general public in Germany. The real bestsellers on the German market in this year were, however, again the non-fiction books. In this genre, German literature has recovered most rapidly from its isolation, which lasted for 12 years, and has already achieved world success with Ceram's "Götter, Gräber und Gelehrte" (Gods, Tombs, and Men of Learning), an archaeological novel, or the story of Archaeology, Paul Hermann's "Sieben vorbei und Acht verweht" (Seven gone, and eight blown away), and Herbert Wendt's "Ich suchte Adam" (I sought Adam), a pre-historic novel. Another one now seems to be taking shape, and also becoming a bestseller: Werner Keller's "... und die Bibel hat doch recht" (... and the Bible is right after all), a comprehensive account of the scientific confirmation of the Bible narrative. Three months after its publication in Germany, over 140,000 copies had been sold. Translation rights have been granted in more than twenty countries.

The Theater

The position of the German theater in the year 1955 was marked by circumstances of an entirely non-literary nature. To characterize these circumstances, it is necessary to recollect briefly the traditional structure of the German theater life. The structure of the German theater is essentially different from that of England or America. It was formed during the courtly time at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries. First the princes and rulers, then the citizens of the free cities, and finally, as the legal and legitimate successors of both, the State, the "Land", or the City, founded and took over theaters as cultural institutions of the state or city in which they were situated. Thus, the idea arose and took root in Germany of the state and city theaters, which were financially provided for in the budget of their city; but the city authorities did not influence their repertoires or production programs. This solid structure, which had the advantage of a regular, permanent ensemble, (there were some actors who spent their whole life on the stage of a city theater, where they began by taking the "young

hero" rôles and, as they grew older, then played character parts) broke up and dissolved, especially in the year 1955, so that a fundamental change of direction and outlook will probably take place in the German theater during the next few years.

The reasons for this dissolution of such an ancient and really well-tried institution are to be found particularly in the increasing Americanization of the German theater, and of the German actors. No German actor is inclined, in these days of radio, television and pictures, to vegetate and get rusty in the rôle of the elderly lover on a small provincial stage. Formerly, the hierarchy of the stage led from the small provincial theater, by way of the middle-sized theaters, to the great state theaters in Munich or Berlin; but nowadays an actor can only make a really successful public career by the aid of radio and pictures. As a result, the really talented actor and stage-manager is no longer able to confine himself to one and the same theater for any length of time, because he then would not be in a position to fulfil his other obligations. In the

case of stars who have become famous, as, for instance, Käthe Dorsch or Werner Krauss, it has even become a fact that theater-managers stage a certain play on their account, because the stars have studied a part in this play, and refuse to learn a second part for the theater in the same year. These facts are possibly a matter of course for the English and American theatergoers, but for Germany they are revolutionary. Continuous crises in the whole of the German-speaking region in connection with the theater-managers, (Karl Böhm at the Vienna State Opera, Günther Rennert at the Hamburg State Opera, and Karl-Heinz Stroux at the Düsseldorf theater, to mention only a few), prove that even outstanding theater personalities are not easily being able to adjust themselves to these structural changes.

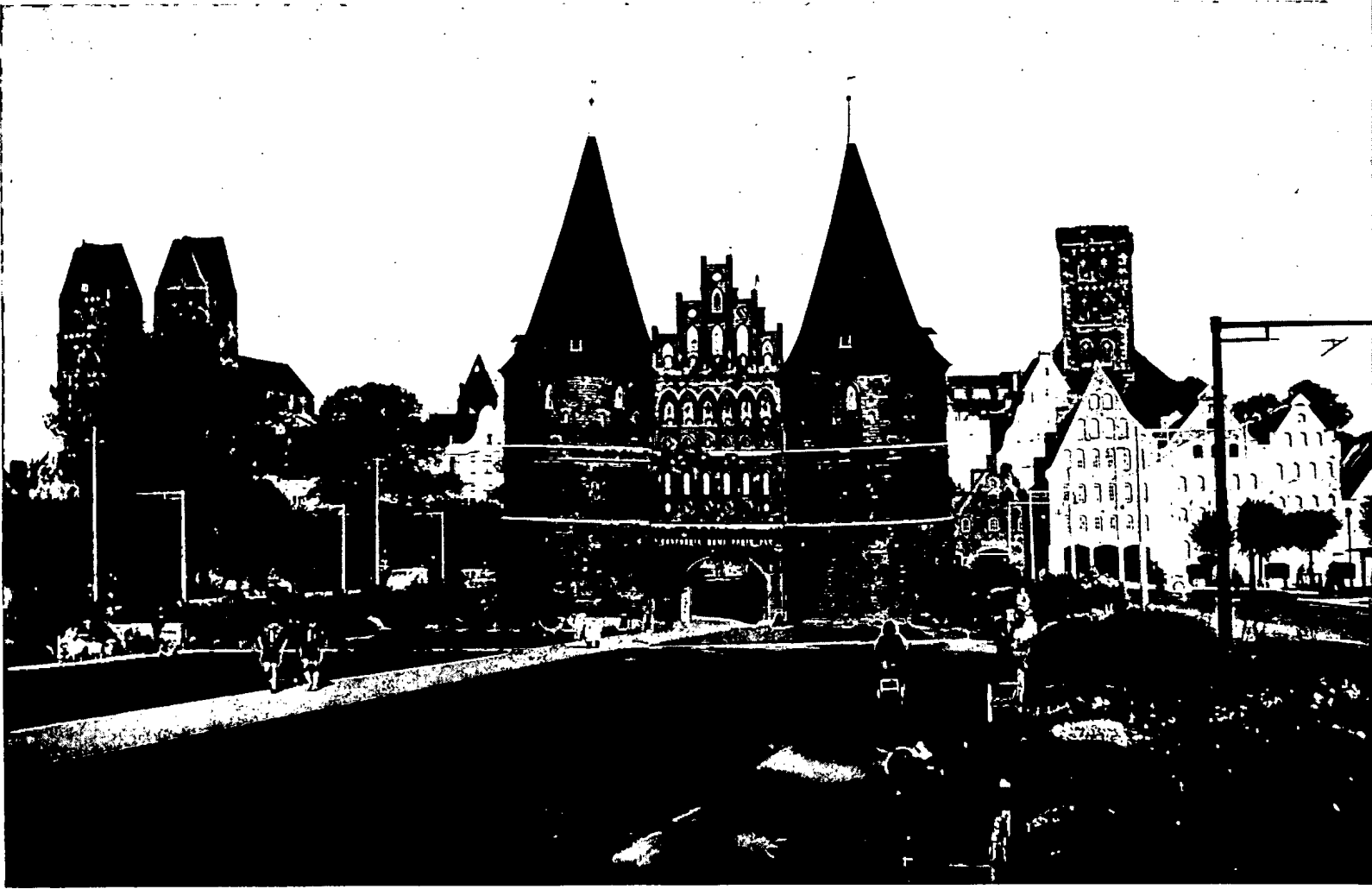
The German theaters themselves still produce—apart from the German classics—many foreign plays. Contrary to the prosewriters, the novelists, the German dramatists have not yet been able to adapt themselves to world literature again, and, to make matters worse, the only German dramatist with a world-wide reputation, Bert Brecht, is an ardent Communist, and belongs to the artistic élite of the Soviet Occupation Zone of Germany. How very much the German drama lags behind that of the others became obvious during the last few months in a new play by Carl Zuckmayer, whom serious German critics still regard as the most talented dramatist. Zuckmayer, who achieved world success after the war with his play "Des Teufels General" (The Devil's General), has now presented his new play "Das kalte Licht" (The Cold Light) in Hamburg to the public. But even Gustaf Gründgens who is probably now Germany's best theater-manager and stage-director, was unable to make a success of this play full of improbable theories about a young German atomic physicist, who betrays atomic secrets to the Soviet Union. Theories are really not Zuckmayer's strong point. He is a great stage-reporter, showing exceptional talent, bordering on genius in his best plays; but he gets hopelessly lost in pseudo-philosophic theorizing when he does not let his characters act, but rather, as in this case, lets them hold conversations on their philosophy of life.

One of the dramatists who made a name for himself only after the second world war was Ulrich Becher. Becher, now about 45, who emigrated during the Third

Reich to America, is full of the experiences and adventures of this emigration period, which he is trying to turn into drama. His best play, "Feuerwasser" (Firewater), was first produced two years ago, was performed last year in several German theaters, and was a success. The action of the play takes place in the German district of New York in 1944. A great number of excentric types appear on the scene; the chief hero is the bar-mixer Charlie, a man who has retained a fundamentally good character, in spite of all the bitter years. In Becher's play, effective scurrility is to be found, but also several delicate and tender scenes, but, on the whole, the dialogue is too meandering, and lacking in conciseness, the ideas run wild, and the action drags on. But still, a lot of solid material substance is to be found here which, if the author were to learn to practice some self-discipline, would probably be sufficient for a really great drama. Max Frisch, a dramatist of Swiss nationality, is just the opposite; he should, however, with good reason be mentioned in this essay, as he has achieved his successes and his fame almost entirely before German audiences and in German theaters. His play which was most often performed last year was his comedy "Don Juan oder die Liebe zur Geometrie" (Don Juan, or the love of Geometry), a play which is almost of literary value and written by a brilliant and amusing personality. Frisch's language is controlled and intellectual, and his plays are full of brilliant points, but they do not really come to life, and thus are not great drama.

The series of successes, the long runs on the German stage in the year 1955 went to three American authors: John Patrick, with his "The Teahouse of the August Moon", which was played in the theater season of 1954 to 1955 exactly 1821 times, followed by Herman Wouk's "The Caine Mutiny", with 620 performances, and Arthur Miller's "The Crucible", with 473 performances. The French dramatists, who, with Giraudoux, Anouilh, and Sartre, dominated the German stage in the first years after the second world war, have fallen back in comparison, while the English dramatists, especially T. S. Eliot and Christopher Fry have maintained their position.

In the musical theater, in operas and operettas, the accents and characteristic points are differently distributed; but this will be discussed in the next section.



Schleswig-Holstein

The Hanse City of Lübeck, Holsten Gate



**The Free Hanse City
of Bremen**

Woodcarvings in the Guelden-
kammer of the City Hall

Music

In music, German cultural life stood to lose most in 1933. But, surprisingly enough, it is just in this sector that it has most rapidly reestablished contact with the world at large. This may possibly be due to the fact that the contact was never entirely lost, and that the art of music—although many great composers, among them Paul Hindemith, were obliged to emigrate—on the whole, can elude the grip of a dictatorship longer than the other arts. Thus German music in the year 1955, in contrast to German literature and the German theater, held a position of international distinction, although its successes were, on the whole, undoubtedly less due to a new reputation than to its traditions, which are still intact.

The high level in the field of music is already apparent in the opera. Nowhere in Europe is the quality of artistic thoroughness and reliability of almost every German provincial theater rivalled, or surpassed, except in Italy. The average German citizen values the opera far more highly than the play, and every middle-sized German town is interested in possessing a good symphony orchestra.

Nevertheless, it is surprising that particularly in the field of opera, no new ventures in the introduction of new works have been hazarded. In the theater season 1954 to 1955 there were only 12 new operas, none of which were successful. The classical, but sentimental operas of Puccini and Verdi still clearly dominated the opera repertoire; Verdi achieved 938 performances, and then comes Puccini with 732. The first German-speaking composer, Mozart, follows with 713 opera performances.

The Festival of Bayreuth continues to be a highlight of traditional German musical life. What many Germans after the war no longer thought possible has, to a great extent been realized, i.e., a renaissance of Bayreuth. At the Festival in 1955, almost half the audience was composed of foreigners, mainly Americans. The German critic, Johannes Jacobi, rightly comments on this as follows: "One of the imponderables of this festival is

certainly the following paradox: On the stage, there is German romantic nationalism, in the text, or libretto, the word "German" is taken to mean "true, genuine", but foreigners are sitting in the stalls, who otherwise are not inclined to be much interested in "Deutschland, Deutschland, über alles!". This renaissance is largely due to the Wagner family, especially to Wieland and Wolfgang. They have maintained, and even increased the attraction of these festivals by their interesting interpretations of the operas.

The world of music has sustained a great loss in the death of Wilhelm Furtwängler on November 30, 1954, similar to that in the field of literature through the death of Thomas Mann. But, although no literary successor can be found for the great writer, there are, in the field of music, half a dozen musical interpreters among the German orchestra-conductors who will one day be able to take the place of the master. Among these, there are not only old and established conductors, such as Erich Kleiber, Karl Schurich or Hans Knappertsbusch, but also younger conductors like Herbert von Karajan, Heinrich Hollreiser, and the conductor Wolfgang Sawallisch in Aix-la-Chapelle, who has lately come to the fore.

A matter of decisive importance in the German musical situation is, however, the question whether modern music is being encouraged, and whether the German composers can keep pace with those of other countries. A good opportunity to test this was provided by the Festival of the International Society for the Furtherance of New Music held in Baden-Baden in 1955. At this festival, in particular, Werner Egk achieved success with his "Chanson et Romance" for the French Soprano Pierrette Alarie, although some critics considered the piece to be too self-assured and certain of success, and lacking in depth as a composition. Nevertheless, it is clear that Germany has, particularly in Egk, a distinguished composer, followed by a large number of others of remarkable ability. Of these, only the most outstanding need be mentioned here, that is, Hans Werner Henze, Wolfgang Fortner and Walter Abendroth.

Painting

In Germany under the Hitler régime, painting, compared with music, suffered most of the two. Almost all the famous artists were labelled "degenerate". Expressionism, which had existed in Germany before the first world war, was practically eradicated in the German-speaking region. Realism, inclined to monumentalism as well as to bad style, took its place; this not only deprived German painting of its reputation and value, but also spoilt the good taste of many German citizens for decades. German painting has not yet, even today, recovered from this blow; and this is the case, in spite of the fact that modern art is still today one of the few themes of discussion among groups of people in Germany outside the narrow limits of the circles of experts. The Art historian Sedlmayer in Munich has published a work on modern art, in which he denies modern art even the definition "art", and accuses it of having lost its contact to the average human being; this he expresses in finely turned phrases, based on much factual knowledge, but he is not quite free from bias. This opinion is typical of that of the average German citizen, who is much interested in painting, but still has not yet made any real contact with modern painting, although he has been trying very hard, and with great tenacity, for years to do so.

So it happens that the award of prizes to abstract painters—as, for instance, the award of the Hamburg Licht-

wark prize to Ernst Wilhelm Nay—again and again gives rise to protests, some of which are ironical, others of an uncontrolled emotional nature. Nay, who was a friend of Liebermann, is doubtless one of the most important modern painters in Germany. Nay has changed more and more from the naturalistic method of painting to the abstract, and has used it exclusively during the last ten years, apart from a short interval during the war, when his pictures in France were characterized by a certain romantic playfulness. It seems as though Nay does not paint, but that he is dissecting, as though he were taking the world to pieces, and laying it out in its single abstract elements.

The highlight of the year 1955 was doubtless the exhibition "documenta—50 years of European Art" in Kassel. The material collected here proved to be a passionate vindication of modern art. It began at the end of impressionism, and reached its peak in the French and German expressionism of before the first world war. The exhibition proved that German painting took a leading part in this great epoch of European art. This is true of Max Liebermann and of Franz Marc, as well as of Otto Dix and Oskar Kokoschka, who has just published his Memoirs. The "documenta" exhibition was visited by about 130,000 people.

Pictures

The position of the German film-industry today is lamentable, although it occupied a leading place in Europe until 1933, and has contributed more producers and actors to the American movie production than any other country. After a really hopeful start during the first years after the war, the film production, as a result of the destruction of the great concerns—especially of the Ufa and the Bavaria—has saved itself by a series of mediocre productions, which in no way can claim international approbation. Whenever German pictures have been shown at the festival of Lugano, Cannes, or Venice, either they have passed unnoticed, or they were even a disgrace to the company which produced them.

This must be said quite openly, because the German film industry, which is almost totally lacking in vitality, costs the West German taxpayer hundreds of thousands, which fact has led again and again to heated discussions in Parliament and among the general public. Among the great number of pictures produced last year—in all 110—only two give rise to the hope that the state of latent superficiality and paltriness may change. One of these films is Eric Pommer's "Kinder, Mütter und ein General" (Children, Mothers, and a General), the other is Helmut Käutner's „Die letzte Brücke“ (The last bridge). Both of these films handle the problem of humanity in

wartime in a good, clean way, and without pathos. Especially Käutner's film was a success. It tells the story of a German woman doctor during the partisan fighting in Yugoslavia, and how she puts the love of one's neighbor and practical helpfulness above the warlike ideals of the two parties. Käutner, after making several bad films, has here returned to his own style, which is the typical style of the German film; it employs a photographic technique which concentrates entirely on the face

of the actor, avoids garishness, and prefers to obtain its effects by means of reflection and of the play of light and shade; in its blending and cutting technique, it is gentle, and without harshness. The script is the great crux of the German films; if it was, in this case, not poetical, at least it was respectable, so that the good filming technique could disguise its mediocrity. Next year we shall see whether these two films were an exception or a new beginning.

Calendar of Events 1956

Every year, the German Tourist Association (see page 88) issues a "Calendar of Events", as well as a special calendar of winter sports. These publications are issued free of charge on request. Fairs, exhibitions, national and folk festivals, anniversaries, religious events, sporting events, conferences and congresses, horticultural exhibitions,

musical performances, serenades in old castles, open air theater performances, etc., are listed completely in the Calendar of Events of the German Tourist Association. The Calendar of Events is so extensive that, for reasons of space, we can mention here only some particularly important events in the fields of theater, music and arts.

Some Highlights of 1956

Date	Event	Place
Arts Exhibitions		
May 1—June 8	Exhibition of the Society of Artists	Düsseldorf
May to October	Exhibition: "Celts, Romans and Teutons in the Mainz Area"	Mainz
May to December	Exhibition of collections of former Berlin museums	Wiesbaden
June 1—October 14	"Haus der Kunst": Great Exhibition of Arts 1956	Munich
June 22—July 8	Great Exhibition of Arts	Berlin
June 25—August 15	Franke Gallery: Gerhard Marcks, sculptures	Munich
June to October	Exhibition: "The Augsburg Rococo—Arts and Culture in the native town of Mozart's father at the Schaezler-Palais"	Augsburg
July 8—September 9	German landscapes by Munich painters	Wiesbaden
Middle of October	New Darmstadt Secession: "Künstler am Bau"	Darmstadt
Theater and Music		
May 1—27	International May Festival 1956 (operas, ballets, plays, concerts), guest performances of the Belgrade State Theater and of the operas of Rome, Stockholm, Vienna, West-Berlin and the Kurfürstendamm-Theater, Berlin	Wiesbaden

May 5—13	Mozart Music Festival, chamber music	Castle Elmau/Bavaria
May to June	Festivals at the Rococo-Theater (operas, ballets, dance, chamber music)	Schwetzingen/Baden
End of May— beginning of August	Serenade-concerts in the courtyard of the Castle	Heidelberg
April—June 3	Franconian Festival at the Margraves' Opera House (Bavarian Opera, Munich): Mozart (operas, ballets, concerts)	Bayreuth
June 2—5	110th Lower-Rhine Music Festival	Düsseldorf
June 9—23	Mozart-Festival (Chamber-Music Orchestra of the Bavarian Radio)	Würzburg
June 16—24	International Week of Organ-Recitals	Nuremberg
June 22—July 3	6th International Film Festivals Berlin 1956	Berlin
June 24—July 20	7th International Music Festival	Constance/ Lake Constance
June 29—July 15	German Mozart-Festival of the Mozart-Society (operas, serenades, chamber-music, symphonies and sacred music)	Ludwigsburg
June 30—August 12	Festivals at the Götzenburg: "Götz von Berlichingen" by Goethe (Wedn., Fri., Sat., Sun. 8 p. m.)	Jagsthausen
June to July	Ruhr-Festivals (plays, operas, concerts, arts exhibitions)	Recklinghausen
July 24—August 25	Richard Wagner-Festival, 80th Anniversary; under the direction of Wieland and Wolfgang Wagner, July 24, August 2, 5, 7, 11, 18, 25: "The Mastersingers"; July 25, August 1, 4, 9, 12, 20, 24: "The Flying Dutchman"; July 26, August 8, 19, 23: "Parzival"; July 27—31 and August 13—17: "The Ring of the Nibelungs"	Bayreuth
July 25—August 1	Bach-Week (cantatas, sonatas, suites), Thomaner-Choir, Leipzig; Bach-Choir of Munich, numerous soloists; conductors: Werner Egk, Karl Richter	Ansbach
July 28—August 12	Italian Opera-Festivals (operas by Verdi, "Othello", "Macbeth", "The Troubadour")	Augsburg
August 2—5	14th Festival of the German Choral Society (Friedrich-Silcher-Celebration, concerts, folk-songs; August 5: Festive procession of the participants)	Stuttgart
August 10—Sept. 9	Opera Festivals 1956 (11 Mozart operas, e. g. "The Magic Flute", "Figaro", "Idomeneo", "Cosi fan tutte")	Munich
Middle of August	German-Dutch Cultural Week	Bentheim
August 29—Sept. 3	2nd all-German Music Festival	Coburg
August	International Week of Cultural Films	Bad Münster am Stein
Sept. 15—October 2	Berlin Festivals 1956 (operas, plays, ballets, concerts)	Berlin
December 30/31	Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra: 9th Symphony by Beethoven	Berlin

The German Federal States

Bavaria

Bavaria, in the south, is the largest state of the German Federal Republic and has—with its history of nearly 1500 years—the oldest tradition.

Up to the end of the first world war Bavaria was a kingdom within the Reich and the former Crown Prince Rupprecht of Wittelsbach, who died last year, was held in high esteem by the population. Today legislative power is again held by the state parliament, as it has from 1918 to 1933, when the Nazis took over. State Premier Ministers are in charge of the administration of the state, which accounts for more than a third of the Federal Republic.

Bavaria has approximately nine million inhabitants, of whom 6.6 millions are Catholics. These Bavarians, Franconians and Swabians are a sturdy race, conservative and deeply rooted in their country. This strong bond with their native country sometimes results in unjustified reproach of being too markedly independent and self-willed. This self-assertiveness is, however, lightened by such a good measure of humor that countless tourists who come to this most-visited state of the Federal Republic return time and again. Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Sonthofen, Berchtesgaden, Reichenhall, Kissingen, Toelz and Wiessee are internationally known names and these are only some of the many. Between the mountains, along the lakes and in the forests there lie the towns and villages which hospitably welcome the stranger, without however losing their individuality because of the tourist trade.

Bavaria is, moreover, not only a country of mountains, the Alps and their beauty, but also of old and proud cities. Nor are these content to rest on their traditions, but, on the contrary, they respond to new ideas and developments, without, however, losing a sense of proportion. This attitude has its roots in the sense of tradition of the „Free Reichs Cities“ which for centuries were subject to nobody but the Emperor himself.

The capital of Bavaria is Munich, on both sides of the Isar, the 800-year-old city with the “golden heart”. Its great charm lies in its harmonious union of serious in-

tellectual life and cheerful serenity, of natural beauty and manifold architectural achievements.

Nuremberg, second largest city of Bavaria, has survived 28 heavy aerial bombings but in its older parts still retains its historic aspect with its castle, the ancient ring of city walls and the churches of St. Lorenz and St. Sebaldus. The names of Albrecht Durer, Veit Stoss and Peter Vischer have made Nuremberg known in the history of arts. In latter years Nuremberg was in the news, when an international court of justice finally liquidated the National Socialist regime, which had held its annual monster rallies at Nuremberg. Today industry and trade as well as handicrafts are dominant features of the city.

Bamberg contains some of the most valuable specimens of 13th century sculpture in its famous four-spired cathedral; Bayreuth, former residence of the Margraves, has gained international renown for its Richard Wagner Festivals; Wuerzburg, the old city of bishops, is gradually building up its war-damaged areas; Regensburg, with its many churches and old towers, is safeguarding its traditions in the midst of modern industry; Augsburg is the birthplace of Holbein, master of German Renaissance painting, and the seat of the former world trading houses of the Fuggers and Welsers, who were bankers to the Popes and the Hapsburg Emperors. Coburg, Hof, Kulmbach, Rothenburg, Erlangen, Passau, Landsberg, to name only a few, have all done their part in establishing and maintaining culture, trade and industry as well as all the other aspects of Bavaria.

Nearly a third of Bavaria is covered by forests. Forestry and agriculture are the economic backbone of the state. At the foot of the Alps wheat, barley, sugar-beet and oleaginous plants are grown. Amongst the wines those of Wuerzburg, the so-called Bocksbeutel, are well known. Hops, of course, are especially well tended for according to a 1516 regulation only hops, malt, yeast and water must be used for the famous Bavarian beer.

Industrial development is continuously growing in Bavaria and is gradually giving the state a different economic

structure. Lying on the frontier towards the East, Bavaria has given homes to hundreds of thousands of refugees from the industrial areas of Czechoslovakia and Silesia. Together with the refugees from East Prussia some two million persons driven from their homes have come to Bavaria. New places of work had to be created for them. As a result the former traditional production of glass, ceramics, porcelain and paper was augmented by large industrial developments in the machinery and vehicle

production sectors, as well as in the electrotechnical and optical spheres.

Bavaria is formed by its landscape and its people, by its towns and the work of its citizens. It is not the mountains, not the many lakes, the proud cities, the agricultural areas or the forests—each taken alone—which are the unique feature of Bavaria, but rather the combination of all these manifold aspects into one harmonious composition.

Lower Saxony

Lower Saxony is the state of the vast North German plains. It comprises the whole area between the rivers Elbe in the east and Ems in the west, between the North Sea and the Harz mountains in the south. In the west it borders on the Netherlands, in the east on the Soviet occupied zone, the Iron Curtain of which runs right through the mountainous region of the Harz.

Though the Lower Saxons are a very old German race, the country owes its existence as a state only to an order of the British Military Government, which in 1946 joined the former Prussian province of Hanover with the states of Braunschweig, Oldenburg and Schaumburg-Lippe. The result was a state of 6.7 million inhabitants on an area the size of Switzerland.

Lower Saxony has all prerequisites for a well functioning economy. Next to agriculture, which is sustained by a healthy and traditionally independent peasantry, there has arisen a sound flourishing industry, centred mainly in the areas of Hanover, Brunswick, Osnabrueck and Hildesheim. Divided from its natural complementary areas in Central Germany through the Iron Curtain, Lower Saxony has created through a well-balanced combination of large, medium and small-size establishments an industrial centre of its own, which up to now has proved itself able to surmount all crises. Further there are natural resources, which have been exploited only to a small degree: in the east soft coal fields, at Salzgitter iron ore and in the Ems area in the west the probably biggest German oil reserves.

As Lower Saxony is much younger as a governmental administrative unit than the various areas united in it, there has yet been little chance for the development of

generally applicable characteristics such as other states of the German Federal Republic have acquired through naturally grown tradition.

Hanover, capital of the state, bears the same name as the former Guelph kingdom, which became a Prussian province in 1866. The 440,000 inhabitants of this 700-year-old city have no time to mourn the lost goods of a wealthy past. 7,500,000 cubic metres of rubble and a small percentage of undamaged houses were the result of the lost war. Today the big factories—such as Hanomag with its tractor production and Continental with its huge output of tyres and other rubber goods, to mention only two—are active again and are providing work for the steadily growing population of domestic inhabitants and refugees. Hanover is the seat of the German Industrial and Export Fair and has built up a vast area of exhibition grounds and halls.

Also badly destroyed, but also driven by the same energy to build up again, is the second-largest city of Lower Saxony; Brunswick, the city of Henry the Lion, medieval champion of eastern colonisation.

Below the good agricultural earth of the Brunswick, area there lie its subterranean treasures: ore, copper, zinc, lead, potassium, silver and even gold. Outside the gates of Brunswick, which contains the Buessing truck and motor works, the producers of the famous Steinway pianos and an optical and photographic industry, there is situated the Salzgitter area. Since 1937 lowgrade iron ore, which had long been through unproductive, has been melted down in the "Reichs Works". Of the 65,000 person working here during the war, only a few thousand remained busy after the war and these in order to destroy

and dismantle. But today the remaining and partly newly-built blast-furnaces are again melting down the ore, the volume of which is estimated at two billion tons. The new steel works of 250,000 tons annual capacity, which was inaugurated in June, 1953, is a proof of the energy and will of the 100,000 inhabitants of this city, which really consists of a small town and 27 villages and which lies only 18 kilometers from the Iron Curtain.

The "Volkswagen" city of Wolfsburg is a similar city created out of the needs of manufacturing for the benefit of a single industrial undertaking. Here, on the southern fringe of the Lueneburg Heath, every two minutes a new motorcar comes off the production line.

In the north and northwest of Lower Saxony lies the former Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. Its peasant population shows a strong and stubborn Friesian strain. With the pride and tenacity of old peasantry they planted not only the good agricultural area, but also cultivated the desolate stretches of the many moors. While beauty queens are elected at the well-known seaside resorts on

the East-Friesian islands, the Friesian farmers give prizes to their world-famous cattle, though the latter achieve honors somewhat less easily. The Oldenburg horse is just as well-known as the Hanover strain and the rearing horse in Lower Saxony's coat of arms has a good tradition. Science has its main home in Lower Saxony at Goettingen University with its Nobel Prize winners Professor Hahn, Professor Heisenberg and Professor Windaus.

To create out of variety of this state and its population a compact and balanced economic unit still poses quite a few problems—also of a political kind—for the state government. Leading among these is the establishment of homes and work for the hundreds of thousands of refugees and expellees from the east. Next to its northern neighbor Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony is the largest refugee area of the Federal Republic. Across the 540 kilometers of its frontier with the Soviet zone comes still a daily influx of persons fleeing from behind the Iron Curtain.

Baden-Wuerttemberg

The third-largest state of the German Federal Republic hasn't yet a name. Baden-Wuerttemberg is only a provisional term for the South-West state which owes its existence to the plebiscite of December 9, 1951. It had taken three years before this plebiscite could bring to a final solution the divergent interests of politics, economy, culture and historical reminiscences of the three states of Baden, Wuerttemberg-Baden and Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern.

The youngest federal state is a little larger than the Netherlands and with 6.4 million inhabitants has about the same population as Austria.

Allied occupation policy is partly responsible for this fusion of three states. When the armies of the United States and France entered southern Germany in 1945, they built up the administrative organization of their occupation zones not so much on the basis of the existing German domestic conditions of a political, economic and cultural nature, but rather according to the necessities of a military administration. As a result the two states of Baden and Wuerttemberg and the Prussian province of Hohenzollern were each split up. Baden and

Wuerttemberg had been created 150 years ago at the order of Napoleon.

It is not to be expected that the tensions and tendencies which had formed in the 1,000-year-old history of this south-western territory would disappear right away through the fusion and creation of a new state. The new state has, however, created new prerequisites for a social and economic development. The concentration of its capacities will enable the setting up of a healthier balance of the various economic sectors. Moreover the population hopes for a decrease in governmental expenditures now that there is only one state government, one parliament and one administration where there were three of each previously.

Measured by the size of its industrial economy—industry and handicrafts employ approximately 1.5 million persons—Baden-Wuerttemberg takes second place in the German Federal Republic behind North-Rhine-Westphalia. Of its population about 20 percent live on agriculture and forestry, 40 percent are dependent on industrial production and 16 percent live on trade and communications. The state's volume of exports, con-

sisting mainly of finished goods, is well above the average of the Federal Republic.

With sturdy vitality and energy the inhabitants of Baden and Wuerttemberg had developed their economy. Making use of the Ruhr coal and the water-ways of the Rhine, over-populated Baden became an industrial area. Modern hydraulic power works gave eminent importance to electricity, coal, lime and the chemical industry. The Rhine with its ports Mannheim and Karlsruhe forms the economic backbone of the state.

Wuerttemberg kept its slightly provincial character longer, eventually losing it, however, to a rising big industry. Here Stuttgart, the present capital of the new state, is the center of economic development.

The new state is one of the largest and most varied tourist areas of the Federal Republic. The old university town of Heidelberg with the Neckar valley, the Hohenlohe area and the Swabian Forest, the Black Forest, the Allgau, Lake Constance, the famous spas of Baden-Baden, Mergentheim and Wildbad are some of the main attractions for tourists seeking relaxation.

Who travels through Baden-Wuerttemberg will easily

recognize its inhabitants' varied outlook on life. The nature of the soil, the general living conditions and the denominational attitudes have resulted through the course of time in diverse human types. On the one side the inclination towards an almost eccentric exactitude of hard work, on the other side, a more emotionally based longing for the wide world. In this country the poets Schiller, Hoelderlin, Hermann Hesse and the philosopher Hegel were born. Great rational intellects are documented in the names Bosch, Zeppelin, Daimler, Magirus. Nobody will be surprised either to find at Karlsruhe, seat of the two highest federal courts, the Federal Constitutional Court and the Federal Court, still something of the atmosphere of a residence of the Grand-Duchy of Baden, or to find at Freiburg, the university town with the famous old cathedral, some traces still of its having belonged to the old Austria up to the beginning of the 19th century.

Biggest city of the state is the capital Stuttgart with about half a million inhabitants, followed by Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Heidelberg, Freiburg and Ulm, which in spite of heavy war damage and losses now partly have more inhabitants than before the war.

North-Rhine-Westphalia

North-Rhine-Westphalia is the country of the "Black Pits" and the "Red Earth". Its heart is the Ruhr area, center of the Rhenish-Westphalian industrial area, one of the biggest of the world, certainly the largest compact industrial concentration in Europe. Between the rivers Ruhr, Rhine, Emscher and Lippe are located 23 percent of the proven and 32 percent of the estimated European coal reserves. With an annual production of 100 million tons, these 40 billion tons will last for another 400 years. Lying at the point of intersection between Berlin, Copenhagen, London, Amsterdam, Brussels, Paris and Zurich, this area, with the 800 kilometers-long Rhine waterway and the Dortmund-Ems Canal, has the most favorable line of communications for import and export in the north to purchasers and suppliers from overseas, in the south to the Mediteranean and the Near East.

The state was formed in 1946 in its present administrative organization by the British Military Government by

joining the former Prussian provinces of Westphalia and Rhineland and the state of Lippe.

As to area North-Rhine-Westphalia, with 34,000 square kilometers, is the fourth-largest of the German federal states. As regards population it is the largest with 13.7 million inhabitants, of whom some ten millions live in 16 big cities. This crowding together of people—resulting in one of the greatest densities in Europe—shows up in the extraordinary intensity of work in the state's big industry: mines, iron and steel mills, chemical works, power generating works, the textile industry of Crefeld, Moenchen-Gladbach, Wuppertal and Aachen, oil and grain mills, tobacco, leather and paper production, the metal works of Solingen, the biggest cotton processing works of the European continent at Bocholt, Rheine and Gronau. All these are only examples out of the long list of Rhenisch-Westphalian economic power. Yet so industrial an area nestles in the fertile plains of the

Lower Rhine and the Muenster area with its rich farmland and plentiful livestock.

Capital of the state is Duesseldorf with a little over half a million inhabitants, who are seeing to it that the city, after 243 aerial bombardments resulting in ten million cubic meters of rubble, is gradually building up again its strength and its internationally acclaimed elegance. Duesseldorf is not only the seat of the state government and of big firms like Persil, Thompson, Reisholz, Hansa-Eisen, Stahl and Roehrenwerke, Mannesmann, Losenhausenwerk Auto-Union and many others, but it also makes every effort to present itself as the intellectual and cultural center of the state. For centuries Duesseldorf has been a city of the arts.

Cologne, also with over 650,000 inhabitants, is the corner-stone of the Rhine-Ruhr area and the trade metropolis of the whole western territory, as it had been already as a Roman foundation under the name of Colonia Aggripina. Kloeckner-Humboldt-Deutz, Vulkan, Felten, Vereinigte Glanzstoffe, "Glockengasse 4711", Stollwerck have their headquarters here. And then, of course, Cologne Cathedral, one of the landmarks for the whole of Germany and one of the main attractions for Rhine tourists.

Duesseldorf has its Koenigsallee, Cologne has its cathedral, but Essen has "Krupp", praised and maligned, but in any case turned topsy-turvy during and after the war. 30 percent of the Krupp works were destroyed during the war, another 40 percent were dismantled after the war. Formerly some 60,000 persons found work here, now there are 40,000. In spite of this, however, the 1100-year-old town undaunted started on the reconstruction of its other establishments: the Rhenisch-Westphalian Power Works, the Ruhrgas A-G, the Presswerke, the numerous mining concerns, the big trading establishments and all others. Today Essen, which accounts for 11

percent of all coal mined in the Ruhr area, has again over 600,000 inhabitants.

The turn-table of the Ruhr area is Duisburg, biggest European river port. Port and industry dominate the character of this city. From the Ruhr area comes the coal, on the Rhine the ore. Together they served to make world-known the names of Thyssen, Mannesmann, Kupferhuetten, Kloeckner, DEMAG.

One of the smaller though not less important towns is Bonn, provisional capital of the German Federal Republic until Berlin can once again take this title. Bonn has no industry and the old university town had to learn to adapt its tempo to the stepped-up activity of politics. The state of North-Rhine-Westphalia with its industrial area is, however, not only Germany's heart of steel. It also includes the wide area of Westphalia with the fertile fields of the "Red Earth", with the melancholy moors, wooded mountains, proud farms, moated castles and old towns deep in tradition. At Muenster peace was signed in 1648 after the Thirty Years' War. Soest dreams of great days of power lost and the splendour of the Hanseatic times. Detmold has kept the character of the small, noble residence of its former sovereign. In the mountains of the Teutoburg Forest stands the huge monument of Herman the Cheruscan, who in the year 9 destroyed the Roman legions of Varus and prevented Rom from spreading its influence to the eastern provinces.

The land of "black diamonds" demands the whole strength and sacrificing work of its inhabitants. But it has also given them the gift of humor, to the Rhinelanders the quick apt wit, to the Westphalians the contemplative sense of humor; both meet at carnival time, when everybody forgets ordinary cares for hours and days in a brimming-over zest for life.

Hesse

It is surely no coincidence that the Hessian city of Frankfurt-on-Main has produced two such eminent men: Goethe and Rothschild. Entirely different in type and character, they were still both sons of one region which since ancient times has been transit area and connecting link between north and south, center between East and

West. Through Hesse there run the big traffic arteries of railways and highways connecting the North Sea with the Alps and the Rhine with the wide spaces of the east; the latter at any rate until 1945 since which time the Iron Curtain has divided Germany and Europe into two parts.

This geographic situation of the state has determined its economic structure too, and its centers of settlement. Hesse is relatively poor as regards mineral wealth. In addition to some lignite and small ore deposits there is in the main potassium, of which Hesse, however, accounts for nearly 50 percent of the whole West German output. The main industrial areas are situated between the rivers Rhine and Main with the cities of Frankfort, Offenbach, Hanau and Darmstadt and in the north of the state with Cassel. Industry in the main is the processing of finished goods, with chemical products at Frankfort-Hoechst and Darmstadt, with vehicles, iron and metal goods, and machine building in Frankfort, Cassel, Giessen and Darmstadt, the precious metals processing industry in the goldsmiths' town of Hanau, and at Offenbach the leather goods industry which owes its industrial fame to French refugees of long ago.

Hesse is, with 40 percent of its area, the most wooded territory in the German Federal Republic, even now when war and the post-war era with their wasteful exploitation have led to complete deforestation of large areas. Less than 50 percent of the state is agriculturally utilized, but as if to make up for this the land includes the magnificent "granary" of the Wetterau, fairly bursting with fertility, and whole forests of fruit trees. It includes also the Bergstrasse (Mountain Road) along the western fringe of the Odenwald between Heidelberg and Darmstadt. This ancient military and trade road has given its name to a whole region. While in the north cold winter is still reigning, here, among old towers, castles and neat villages, millions of blossoms of the fruit trees along the slopes of the mountains are in full glorious bloom.

Whoever travels through Hesse should have time on his hands. It is not a country of sensations or of quickly admired superlatives, but a region full of living romanticism, whose treasure is opened only to a relaxed gaze. Between the beech forests of the Taunus mountains lie the famous spas of Homburg and Nauheim. Here also are still remainders of the walls and moats of the Limes, built long ago by the Romans as frontier between occupied and free Germania. Along the river Lahn lies Wetzlar with the big Leitz optical works, lies Limburg with its seven-spired granite cathedral. Here also lies Marburg, one of the most beautiful mountain-towns,

with its 400-year-old university nestling between its narrow and steep lanes. Here, in the transept of the Elisabeth Church, lie the coffins of the Prussian kings Wilhelm I and Frederik the Great and of Fieldmarshal von Hindenburg, who found a final resting place in Hesse after an adventurous journey from destroyed Potsdam and Tannenberg, seats of their greatness and fame.

Between defiant castles, witnesses of century-old feuds, the Hessian peasants still till the soil today in their old historic costume. From Bad Wildungen one reaches Germany's biggest dam, the Eder valley dam, which not only generates power by day and night, but also keeps the rivers Weser and Fulda navigable. Cassel, the town of the great railway and locomotive works, with its lignite deposits, has been badly hit by the war, though part of the destroyed areas have been built up again. Most beautiful point at Cassel is Castle Wilhelmshoehe with its terraces to a height of 500 meters and with its cascades tumbling down a 250 meter stairway. Napoleon III stayed here a while after capitulating with his army at Sedan in 1870.

The whole region is charming, friendly and sunny, except for the Vogelsberg and the Rhoen mountains, where constant winds and storms are trying to drive away the few people living amid the high moors, but actually succeed only in making the 950-meter-high Wasserkuppe the center of gliding sport.

In Fulda, the old bishopric along the river of the same name, there rest in the cathedral the bones of St. Bonifatius, who brought Christianity to the ancient Germans. At his grave every year the Catholic bishops gather to discuss the problems of the Catholic church in Germany. Darmstadt, former grand-ducal residence, has been badly hit by war damage but reconstruction is going on actively and work is humming in the world-known chemical works of Merk and Roehm, the machine works of Schenk, the Modag motor works, the various large printing establishments and administrative centers. Darmstadt has, however, also always been a center of art and artists. Modern music and modern theater have found homes here. Writers, painters and architects here find joint interests. Wiesbaden on the Rhine is the capital of the federal state of Hesse. Politics and prosaic bureau-

cracy have, however, not succeeded in expelling the world-famous spa's traditional elegance with its gambling casino and its champagne cellarages (about 50 percent of Germany's champagne is produced in Wiesbaden). Biggest city of the state is Frankfort-on-Main, also most famous and most steeped in tradition. It was for centuries the city where the coronation of the German Em-

perors took place. It has remained the old city of trade fairs with its banks, commerce and trade. Of the 4.3 million inhabitants of Hesse, 600,000 live in Frankfort and are working to realize—in spite of heavy destruction during the war—a statement by Frankfort's most illustrious son Wolfgang Goethe: "It is fitting for Frankfort to excel in all ways and to be active in all directions."

Rhineland-Palatinate

As most of the states of the Federal Republic, Rhineland-Palatinate was formed in its present boundaries after World War II. In 1946 the Left-Rhine regions of Hesse, Bavaria and parts of the Prussian Rhine Province were joined together as an administrative unit by order of the French Military Government. It comprises the area west of the Rhine up to the French border and reaches in its north-south extension from the Rhenish Slate-Mountains to the northern spur of the French Vosges Mountains. Half as big as Switzerland in area, the number of its inhabitants corresponds approximately to that of Norway.

The Palatinate has always been a border-region and has often experienced the change from light to shadow of history. But its population has not lost its sense of humor. Perhaps the wine helped a bit. The richness of the vineyards on the slopes of the mountains and the history of its towns steeped in tradition formed the face of this country. Speyer, Ludwigshafen, Worms, Mayence, Coblenz and Remagen lie on the banks of the Rhine. Among all these towns Speyer has the deepest roots in Germany's history. Its main street, witness of so much solemn medieval power and pomp, leads to the Imperial Cathedral, the corner-stone of which was laid by Konrad II in 1030. In its crypt repose nine Emperors, rulers of the Occident, amongst them Henry III, IV, V, Albrecht of Austria and Rudolf of Hapsburg. To the north of Speyer is situated the youngest town of the state: Ludwigshafen. A hundred years ago it counted only 90 inhabitants. Its first citizen was an innkeeper. Nowadays it has a population of over 100,000 and is the home-town of the Badische Anilin and Soda-Works. In the latter's laboratories nitrogen was first extracted from air and from there healing pharmaceuticals are sent to all countries of the earth.

In the ancient city of Worms, Martin Luther at the Reichstag in 1521 in the presence of the Emperor broke with the Catholic church. Mayence (Mainz) is the seat of the state government. The "golden" Mayence is the birthplace of the "black art" since Johannes Gutenberg invented printing by type there. His first printed book opened vistas of furthering and spreading science and literature. In Coblenz, at the confluence of Moselle and Rhine, lies the "Deutsche Eck", site of the equestrian statue of Emperor Wilhelm I for 50 years until American guns blew down rider and horse. Today on the remaining base of the monument the flag of the Federal Republic flies as permanent reminder regarding the re-unification of split-up Germany. The last phase of the second world war took its course across the Rhine bridge at Remagen. West of the river plain and nearly parallel to the Rhine runs the celebrated "Weinstrasse" (Wine Route), which is actually not a road at all but a stretch of vineyards. With a length of 70 kilometers and a width of three kilometers this "road" of cheerfulness runs along legendary castles to Neustadt on the Haardt, the "Pearl of the Palatinate", where every year the German "Queen of Wine" is crowned and where a good part of the annual 100 million litres (1 liter = 1.76 pints) of Palatine wine flows into the cellars. Here wine determines even the building of houses. The most important part is the wine cellar; the rest of the house has to conform to it. North of Neustadt the wine-grown slopes of Bad Duerkheim start, running via Gruenstadt up to Worms.

On the western side of the Weinstrasse lies Pirmasens, site of 20 percent of German shoe production, and Kaiserslautern with its sewing-machine works and its iron and textile mills, also home-town of the German champion football team.

Crossing still further to the west the river Nahe, which flows into the Rhine at Bingen and has the town of precious stones Idar-Oberstein and the spas Bad Muenster and Bad Kreuznach on its banks, one gets across the Hunsrueck mountains with the monument of the "German Michel" to the river Moselle. According to an inscription of a house in Treves (Trier), the oldest town of the Occident is located here. A thousand years before Rome there was already a settlement here. The Roman time for Treves began with Caesar in 57 B. C. Augustus gave the city its name: Augusta Treverorum. The Porta Nigra, the Basilica, the Imperial Thermal Baths and the Amphitheater for 30,000 spectators today still bear witness to the huge size of the Imperial residence, from which Constantin, Valentin and Gratian reigned over the Imperium Romanum as Roman Emperors. Architectural monuments and ruins still tell of this lost glory; what has remained is the world-wide faith of Christianity. The bishops' town of Treves contains the seamless robe of Christ, the holy coat and a nail from the cross of Mount Calvary, also the grave of St. Matthias, the only Apostle buried on this side of the Alps. Along the winding Moselle, on which the raftsmen float

down their timber, lie the gems of the winelovers; Bernkastel, Zeltingen, Traben-Trarbach, Zell—who does not know of the "Black Cat"?—, Bullay, Piesport, Kochem and the beautiful castle of Eltz. There are vineyards also along the Ahr, but this is red wine, of which it is said that it equals that of Burgundy.

North-west of the Moselle lie the highlands of the Eifel. Across the concrete blocks of the West Wall (Siegfried Line), over hills and through valleys raged the war, which in the Hurtgen Forest erected a ghostly monument to itself of crosses and craters. Along the Laach Lake there is the famous Benedictine monastery of Maria Laach, where monks are active as artists and scientists of high rank.

To the east of Rhineland-Palatinate the Lahn flows into the Rhine, on the banks of which the witch Loreley makes lovelorn boatmen wreck their ships on the rocks and perish themselves. North of the Lahn lies the Imperial spa of Ems, from where the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 originated with the famous Ems Dispatch, and the old fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, which looks far afield in all directions across Rhine, Moselle and Lahn on to this blessed country of vineyards.

Schleswig-Holstein

Schleswig-Holstein is the northern-most state of the German Federal Republic. Flanked on the west by the North Sea and on the east by the Baltic, it borders in the north on Denmark. Border regions are often areas of dispute and in Schleswig-Holstein too differences between German ways and Danish claims have not been settled finally. Germans and Danes are, however, in the same boat and the government of Schleswig-Holstein has other big worries as well. It must provide work and food for 2.4 million inhabitants. This is not easy in a state which had a population of only 1.6 millions before the war and whose economic basis is agriculture. It sends to the other states of the Federal Republic grain, potatoes, vegetables and also meat from its livestock industry. The war came to an end in Schleswig-Holstein, leaving many former prisoners-of-war in the state and in addition over a million persons driven from their homes in eastern Germany. Several hundred thousand of them have now been settled in industrialized regions of West-Germany. The state with the whole energy of its tenacious

and hard-working population fights tooth and nail against the appellation of "poor-house of the Federal Republic". Every effort is being made to master the many problems. The improvement of old and setting of new industries is being pursued with great energy. Along the coasts big dockyards are active in Kiel, Luebeck and Flensburg. Many million marks were spent since the war for perfecting the sea ports, where next to shipping a considerable fishing and fish-processing industry is active. The 43 shipping firms of the state again own a considerable fleet, not counting coastal craft. As a traffic artery of international importance the North Sea—Baltic Canal cuts through the state from Brunsbuettelkoog to Kiel and is the canal through which most ships in the world pass. In addition to the industries having some connection with shipping there are the cement works at Itzehoe, the exporting meat canneries at Elmshorn, the textile and clothing industry, the biggest European net works, the stocking manufacturers at Wedel, Kiel and Reinfeld with the well known Perlon products.

In the vicinity of the town of Heide oil fields were recently discovered which produce today some nine to ten thousand tons of oil per month and which have increased the known German mineral oil reserves to 50 million tons. In the meantime the struggle to reclaim new land along the western coast, which had been interrupted by war, has been restarted. Since the reclamation operations were started 25 years ago with the building of the Hindenburg Dam connecting the mainland with the island of Sylt, the growing number of new farms and settlements prove the success of this tough and costly struggle with the sea.

Schleswig-Holstein is a vacation country. Tourist traffic is an important economic factor. In the east a chain of seaside resorts runs from Luebeck along the Baltic, among them Travemuende with its gambling casino. In the west there are the North Sea islands of Sylt, Foehr and Amrum, known long the world over as holiday resorts. In the center of the state the so-called "Switzerland of Holstein" with its lakes and pleasant little towns offers relaxation and recreation. Many guests from Scandinavia come here. Since this great natural park of quiet scenic beauty was discovered in the last century by poets and painters, the harmony of the contemplative beauty of the wide stretches of landscape and the reserved way of living in the thatched houses has remained unchanged. The towns fit into this picture. In Eutin, the town of roses, the composer Carl Maria von Weber was born in 1876. Here Heinrich Voss taught, whose first German translation of Homer has been held in high esteem by German grammar-school boys not only as poetical re-creation of the songs of the great poet of the antique but also as a very convenient crib. Luebeck's glory as old city of the Hanse and precious cultural

monument of the Middle Ages has remained in spite of heavy war destruction. The St. Mary Church is being rebuilt and also the Cathedral. The splendid city-hall is still standing and also the double-turreted Holsten Gate in the midst of old witnesses of a long and proud history. Mention must be made of the well known Luebeck marzipan, which was made here first in the 15th century from sugar, rose-oil and almonds when the city because of exigencies of war had no more flour for bread.

On the east coast lies Kiel, capital of the state. Here the North Sea—Baltic Canal runs into the Baltic. The "Kiel Week" has been for over 50 years a traditional event of international yachting. The lost importance as naval port is being compensated as the city builds up new civilian industries. On the banks of the Schlei lies the oldest North German town Schleswig. Formerly a junction point of freight traffic from Flanders to Russia and from the Rhine to Scandinavia, today it is a quiet beautiful town guarding as its most precious possession in the 900-year-old cathedral the 16 meter high carved wooden altar of Hans Brueggemann, who according to legend was blinded by the monks so that he should never again create such a work of art.

Flensburg is the most northern German city, right on the Danish border. Nestling in the wide landscape of fields and meadows, dykes and forests it is a symbol of the country and its people, who as Friesians and Dithmarschers have defended and kept through a 1000-year-old history their proud slogan of "Rather dead than slave". Biggest town of North Friesland is Husum, the "grey town on the sea". From here one gazes across the North Sea to the big and small islands and to the scenes of perpetual struggle with the sea for new fertile fields needed for the growing population.

Hamburg

Hamburg is not only the biggest city of the German Federal Republic, but also has been since olden times a separate state which kept its republican style of constitution even at the time of the German Empire. The coat of arms of the city is at the same time symbol of the task it set itself: "Gateway to the world."

Without the harbor—to which Emperor Barbarossa gave the right of free shipping in 1189—Hamburg would be a city on the Elbe like many others. Its heartbeat still

regulates today, eleven years after the war, life in the old and proud Hanse city. There remain wounds enough. Even though the elegance and the restless activity of the city scarcely seem to allow any memories of the days and nights of bombing, reality is evident in the rubble areas of whole city sections levelled to the ground, in destroyed mills and wharves and in the Iron Curtain running only 40 kilometer east of Hamburg. Over three million bombs of all kinds and calibres killed 55,000

civilians in Hamburg, destroyed nearly 300,000 of the existing 560,000 homes, rendered nearly 90 percent of the harbor installations useless, decreased the merchant fleet to 2.5 percent of its pre-war volume, made industry lose 25 percent of its capacity and 40,000 of its places of employment. Post-war developments with dismantling, reparations and compulsory production restrictions increased the city's plight. But in its long history Hamburg has experienced much distress by war, fire and epidemics and has surmounted them. Up to now the city has always grown in spite of everything.

Today 1.8 million people live in Hamburg. Its merchant vessels, without coastal shipping, have a total tonnage of approximately 1,620,000 gross register tons. Of the 200 dockyards in the Federal Republic, 77 are located in Hamburg. Since the prohibition of shipbuilding was lifted in 1949, they are working again. 27,300 workers have delivered approximately 270,000 gross register tons last year; i. e. about 30.8 percent of total German wharf output. At present the Hamburg dockyards, amongst them such well known names as Deutsche Werft, Howaldtwerke and Stuelcken & Sohn, have a back-log of orders, half of them for foreign account. In 1955, the Deutsche Werft building sixteen ships totalling 188,430 gross register tons was again at the top of the ship-building firms of the world. The old ship-building firm of Blohm & Voss, largely destroyed and dismantled and shut down by Allied order, has taken its place among shipbuilders again.

Hamburg has the largest number of industrial workers and the greatest industrial turnover among all German industrial cities. The industry is largely influenced by the Port. Hamburg is the biggest oil port in the Federal Republic, produces 20 percent of German margarine output, 25 percent of cigarette manufacture and employs 10,000 persons in the rubber processing industry. In addition there are jute processing, machinery and motor construction, chemicals, foodstuffs, stimulants and spices, textile and electro-technical industries.

In spite of this, however, the port with a 24 million ton transshipment volume in 1955 has only now reached the pre-war figures while all other North Sea ports have far surpassed them. This is mainly due to the fact that Hamburg's former position as the junction point for traffic from north to south and east to west by rail,

shipping, inland waterways and airways has been destroyed through the division of Europe. The Iron Curtain restricts Hamburg's great possibilities as place of transit and cuts it off from its natural hinterland in the east and south-east of Germany and Europe, which had a share of approximately 50 percent of Hamburg's pre-war goods traffic.

But "all things will turn out all right" says the Hamburger, and does not let anybody take away from him the small and big joys of life after work has been done. He knows what he owes to Hamburg's reputation as metropolis and regards the millions of visitors to this city-state as his guests.

Attractions are provided by the renowned "Hamburg cooking" in well-managed restaurants and hotels, the elegant city center with modern business streets, the parks and the lovely Alster lake, the world-famous Hagenbeck animal park now in existence for nearly a hundred years, the promenade stretching for miles along the Elbe from Hamburg to Blankenese. Just as well known to some visitors as the Jungfernstieg and the Moenckeberg Street, show-windows of Hamburg, is the chain of real and fake "pearls of nightlife" from the Steindamm to St. Pauli with its Reeperbahn. Here amusement is provided for every taste and every size of wallet, from exclusive nightclub to sailor's den, from Bavarian beer restaurant to Chinese cellar-kitchen. Friends of the more serious Muses will find relaxation in representative and avant-gardist theaters, in the opera, the Hall of Music, in interesting museums and galleries of modern arts.

Hamburg's tradition is embedded in the cosmopolitan character of its trade, which it kept going in all parts of the world for hundreds of years, seldom by force, usually by negotiations and diplomacy. Added to this is faith in inherited forms which are always imbued with new life. Since the year 1376 when the Council of the city invited applications for the post of a "municipal secretary able to read, write and count" (at an annual salary of 7,200 Pfennig), much water has flown down the Elbe and the worries of the city fathers have increased with the centuries. The city hall has been rebuilt, its offices clustered around the assembly room but not over it for according to old tradition only God can be above the Senate of the "Free and Hanse City of Hamburg".

Bremen

Bremen is the smallest federal state of the German Federal Republic. It consists of two cities, Bremen and Bremerhaven. The city of Bremen itself takes tenth place among West German cities as regards population. But the inhabitants of Bremen are very proud of their independence and believe that through it they can do justice to their tasks and interests today just as well as during the past 12 centuries. Looking at their achievements since the end of the war one must agree with this opinion.

Bremen suffered 173 aerial bombardments with approximately a million explosive and incendiary bombs. Nearly 50 percent of valuable dwellings were destroyed. The business center of the city was demolished, the harbor made practically useless. Bremen shipping which before the war accounted for a third of the German merchant fleet was reduced to three percent. What was left of the wharves and dockyards was largely dismantled by the Allies after the war.

But even this extent of destruction could not break Bremen's spirit of enterprise. Today Bremen once again is among the leading North Sea Ports and has harbor installations at its disposal which are as practical and modern as any in the world. The population figure of approximately 640,000 for the whole city-state is 76,700 higher than before the war. Among them are 81,800 expellees and refugees from the East and 39,000 immigrated people from the Soviet zone of occupation and from Berlin.

Trade, shipping and dockyards are the element of life for Bremen's inhabitants. Through the course of history they have fought for them ceaselessly against nature and man. In doing so they developed their reserved style of living, language, customs, government and character which is sometimes very aloof but always very steady and dependable.

The inhabitants of Bremen have always been willing to make sacrifices for their city. Also after the last war available funds (about 250 million marks until the end of 1955) first went towards building up again harbor facilities and dockyards. On the basis of the production index Bremen's industry in 1955 exceeded the pre-war production level (1936) by about 50 percent, but was

still lagging somewhat behind general development in the Federal Republic. Exports rose to 17.0 percent in 1955. As regards shipbuilding Bremen 1955 is up again to 165 percent of the pre-war level (1938). Transshipment of sea-borne goods with 12.0 million tons in 1955 was 33 percent up against the year 1938. Of this, however, transshipment of goods for the American occupation forces must be deducted (0.8 million tons), as well as import coal (1 million tons), so that commercial transshipment actually amounted to 113 percent of the 1938 figure.

First place among import sectors typical for Bremen is taken by cotton, again the most important import just as in pre-war times. The Cotton Exchange in existence for 80 years characterizes a cotton market of international standing. Moreover Bremen is the most important German trading place for wool and tobacco, while wood, grain, cork and copper are also traded at the top of the list here. From the multitude of industrial production vehicle construction, shipbuilding and the food-stuffs industry stand out by far. Furthermore engine-building and the textile industry as well as the electrical engineering industry are showing activity. In pre-war times the wharves employed approximately 21,000 workers. Now there are 17,000. Some Bremen names which have become known in the world: Atlas-Werke, Spinnbau, Borgward, Goliath, Lloyd, Vulkan Dockyards (Vege sack), AG Weser in Bremen (with Werk Seebeck in Bremerhaven), Mende, Bremer Wollkammerei, Brinkmann, Norddeutscher Lloyd, as well as the various big fishery concerns.

The city area of Bremen is characterized by widely spread residential areas which show preference to one-family houses in their own gardens. Just as the city has opened up towards the sea and has withdrawn within its boundaries on the land-side, the "Bremen family" has retained an exclusiveness which can be characterized by the saying "My home is my castle". Big gardens and parks along the banks of the Weser complete the picture of a proud city which has its center in modern business streets, in the market-square with its beautiful Renaissance city-hall and the Cathedral. Near the Rats-

keller (subterranean restaurant under the city-hall) which prides itself on offering within its historic vaulted halls the longest winelist in Germany, stands the stone monu-

ment of the Roland who, as symbol of municipal jurisdiction, has stood watch for 550 years over the "Free Hanse City of Bremen".

Useful Hints on Germany

Any assistance you might wish in preparing a trip to Germany will be gladly given you by the

German Central Tourist Association

which has branch offices in the following cities in the United States:

NEW YORK	German Tourist Information Office, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 36
CHICAGO	German Tourist Information Office, 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago 3
SAN FRANCISCO	German Tourist Information Office, 323 Geary Street, San Francisco 2.

These offices will advise you on travel, hotels, planning your tour, etc. They also publish a variety of pamphlets which give detailed information on various subjects, such as: "Calendar of Events", "Hotel Guide", "German Cathedrals," "Boating," etc. The German Central Tourist Association has offices in most of the German towns (Informations-Büros, Deutsche Zentrale für Fremdenverkehr).

Passport

U.S. citizens do not need entry visas for travel in Germany.

Customs

You are allowed to bring with you any objects intended for your personal use, including 400 cigarettes.

Currency

You may bring to Germany any amount of U.S. Dollars or any other currency, travelers checks and letters of

credit. You are also allowed to have any amount of German marks with you. If you are not going to spend all your German marks in Germany but wish to take back part of them, you will be requested to fill out a currency declaration upon entering Germany.

Exchange of Money

The German monetary unit is the Deutsche Mark. 1 Deutsche Mark = 100 Pfennig. There are coins of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 50 Pfennig and silver coins of 1, 2 and 5 Deutsche Mark. There are bills of 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Deutsche Mark. A few bills of 1 and 2 Deutsche Mark may still be found. For rates of exchange see last page.

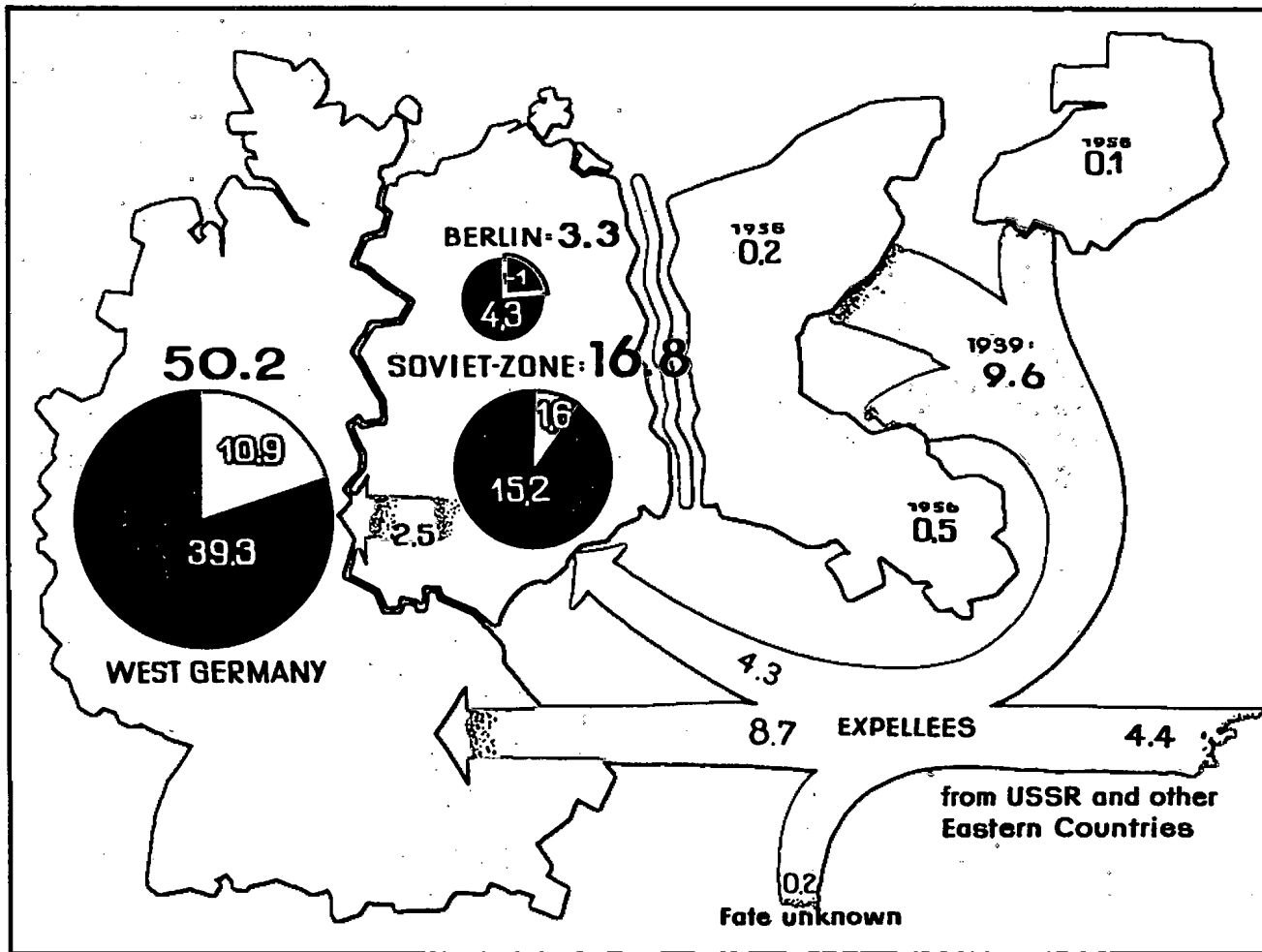
Dollar bills or travelers checks are exchanged for Deutsche Mark at the official exchange offices to be found at border exchange stations, American Express, Cook's, the main stations and the major banks and hotels. Fashionable shops in the large cities will also accept your travelers checks.

Hotels

If you come to Germany in the season (about May 1st to end of September) it is advisable to make hotel reservations in advance. If you have failed to make advance reservations, you will find at the stations a *Zimmer-nachweis* (room booking agency) which keeps a file on all hotels and boarding houses and can advise you according to your wishes. The concierge, or, in German the *Portier*, is the man to turn to for almost anything. He speaks English, he will mail your letters, he will take phone calls when you are out. He tells you which trains, buses, boats or planes to take. He will get you tickets for them, as well as for theaters, cinemas, shows, etc. He will rent you a private car. He will recommend you the places to eat best, the gayest night-

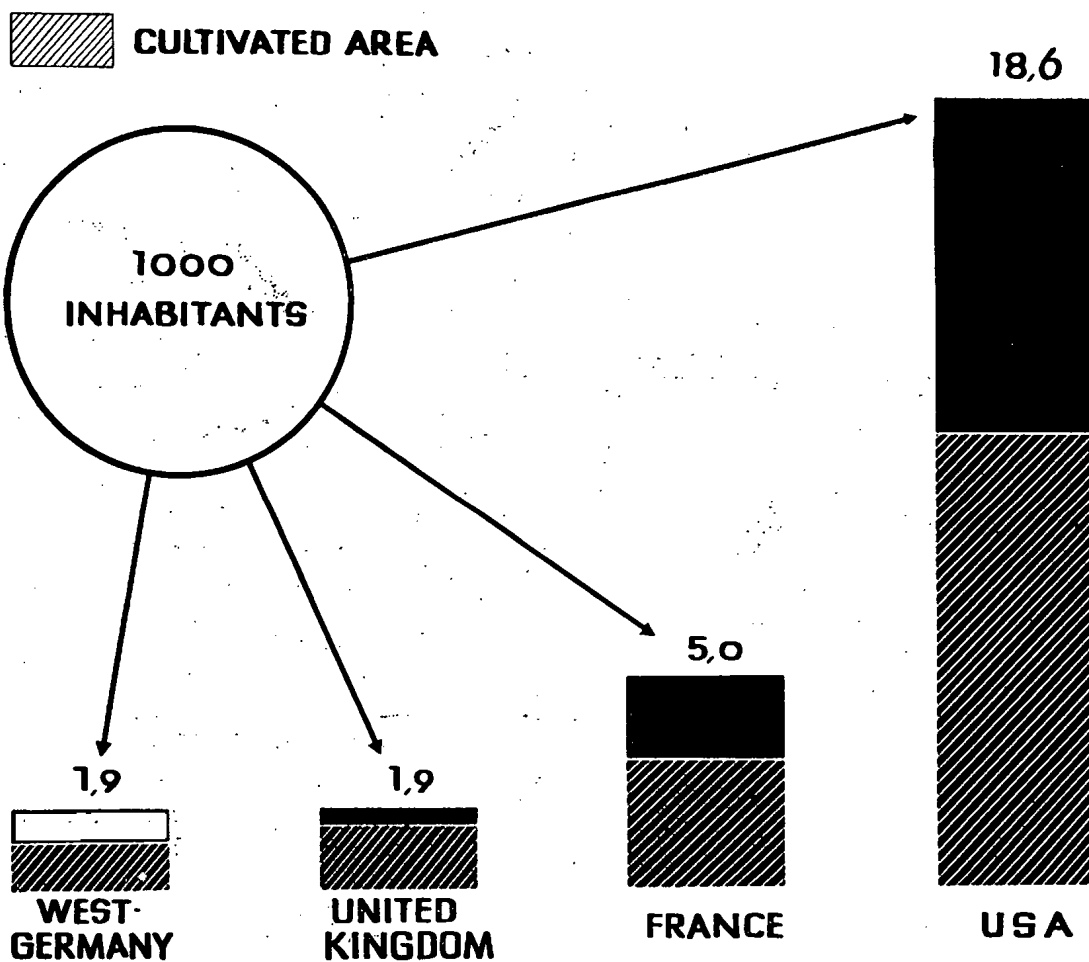
GERMANY PREWAR AND TODAY

POPULATION IN MILLIONS - ● = 1939 ◐ = INCREASE SINCE 1939



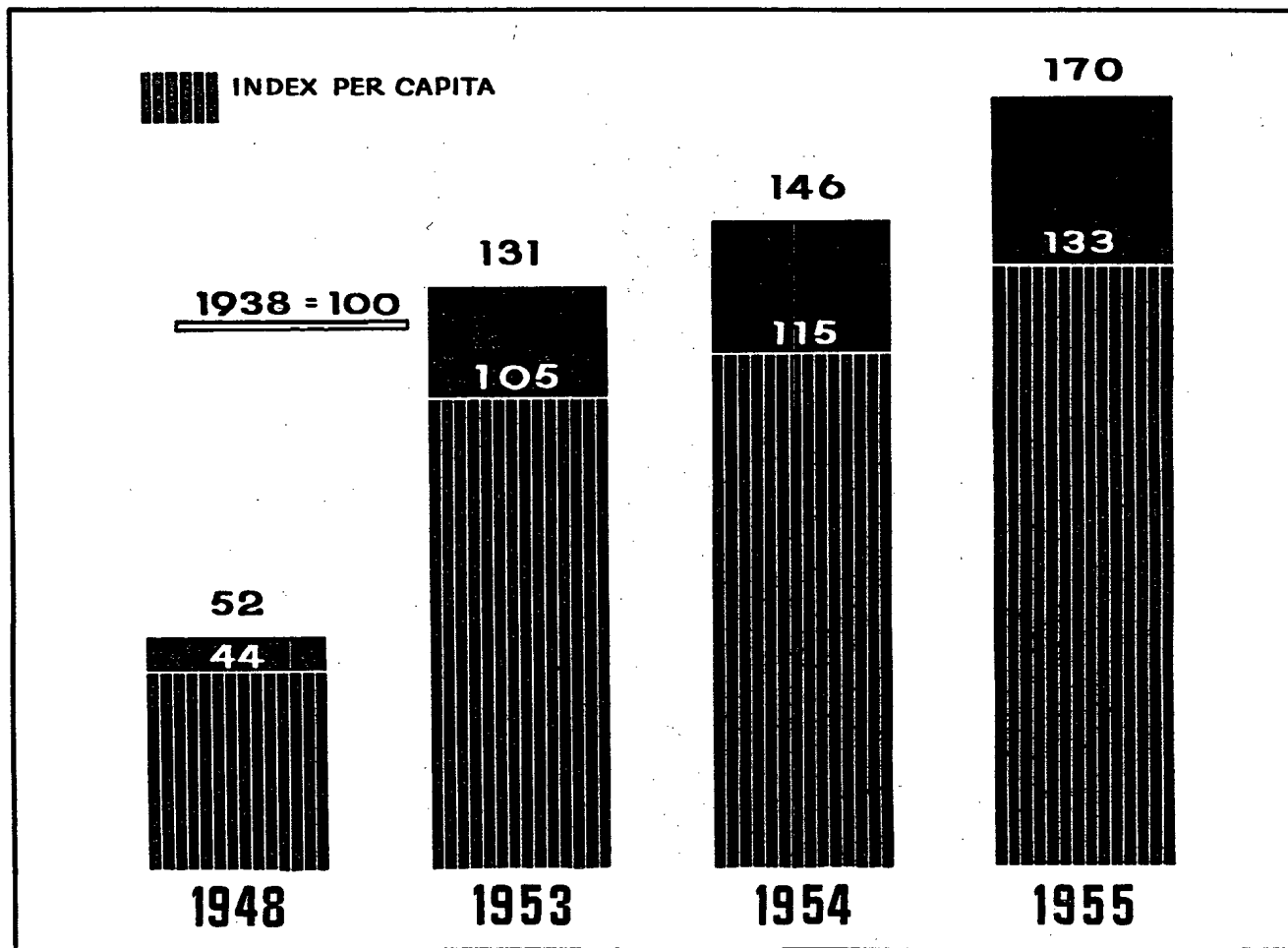
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1955

AREA FOR 1000 INHABITANTS - IN SQ.MILES



INDUSTRY PRODUCTION

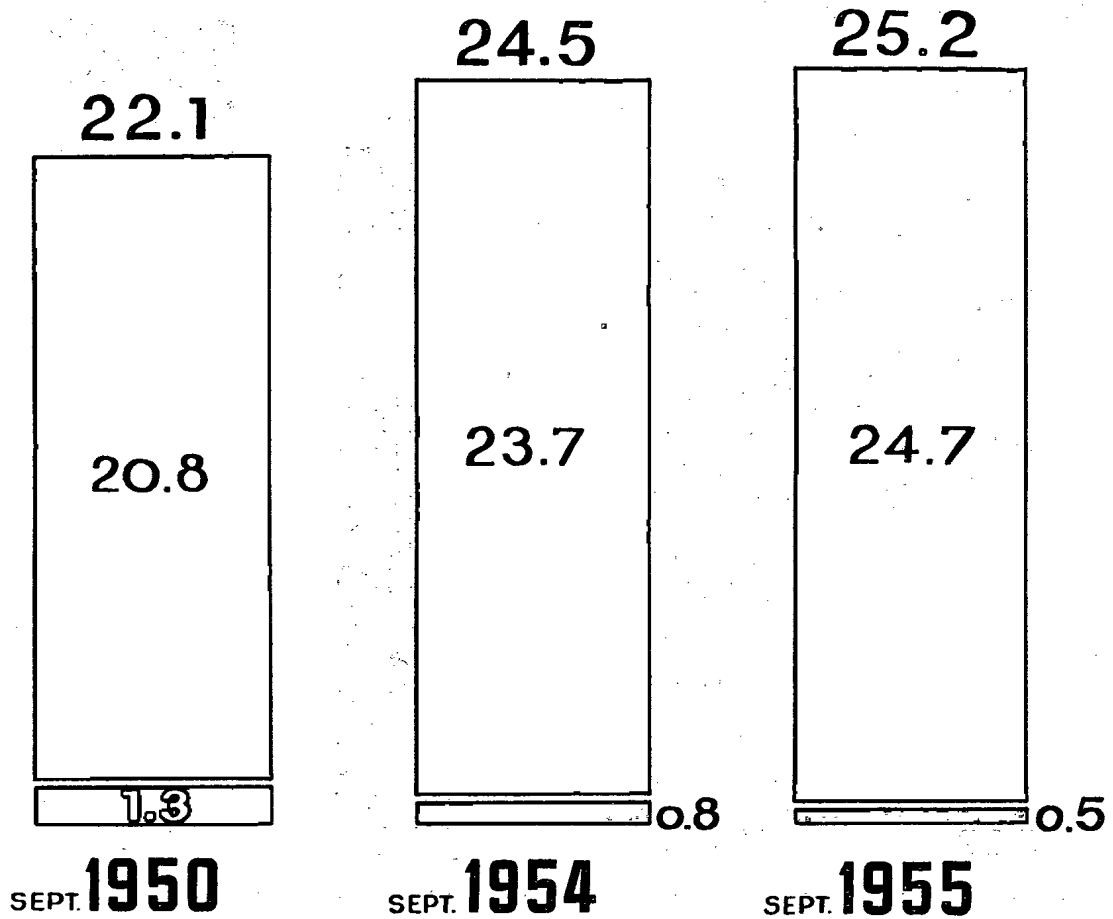
INDEX NUMBERS (MINING - MANUFACTURING - CONSTRUCTION)



LABOR FORCE

IN MILLIONS

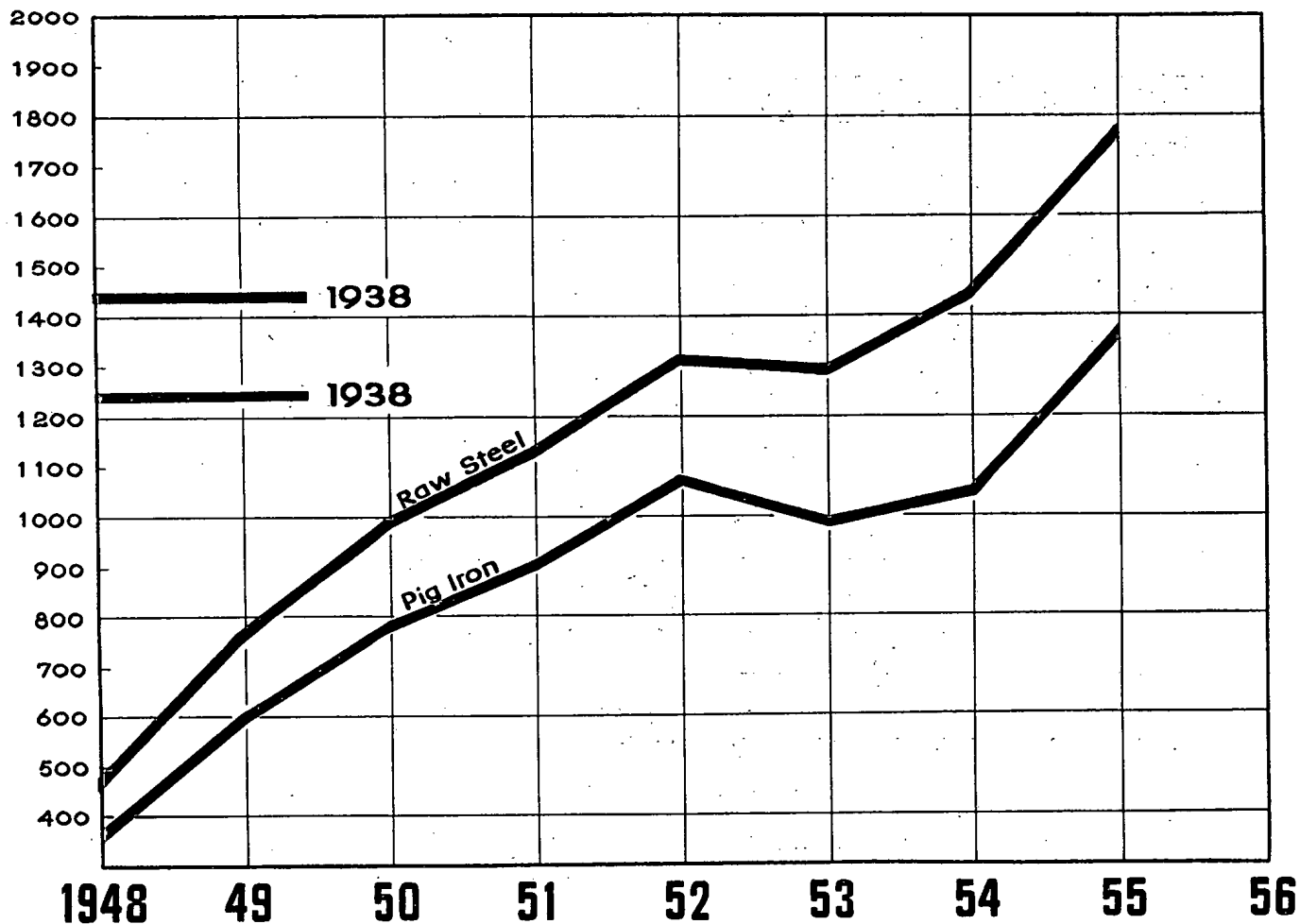
UNEMPLOYED



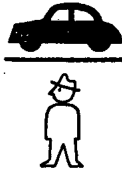
PIG IRON AND RAW STEEL

PRODUCTION - MONTHLY AVERAGE

IN 1000 t



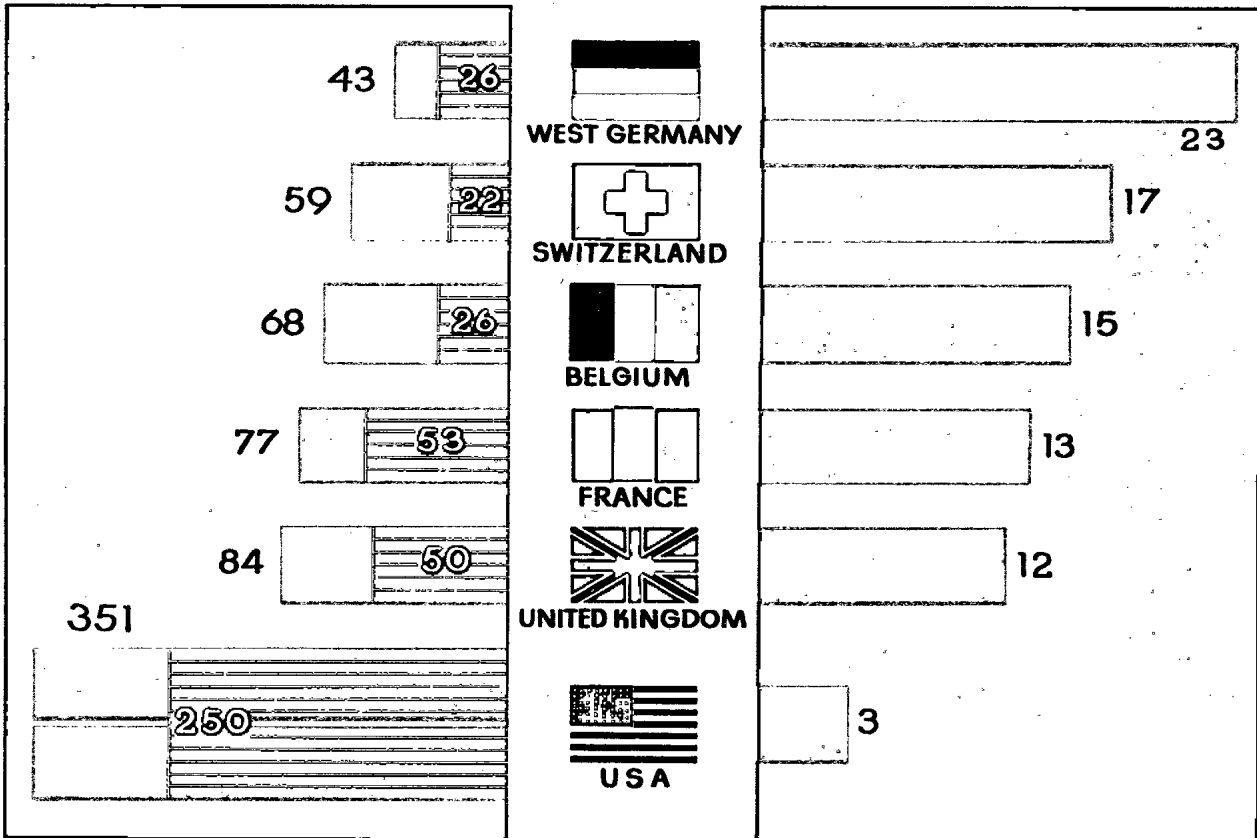
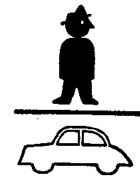
RATIO OF MOTORIZATION 1955



MOTOR VEHICLES *
per
1000 Inhabitants

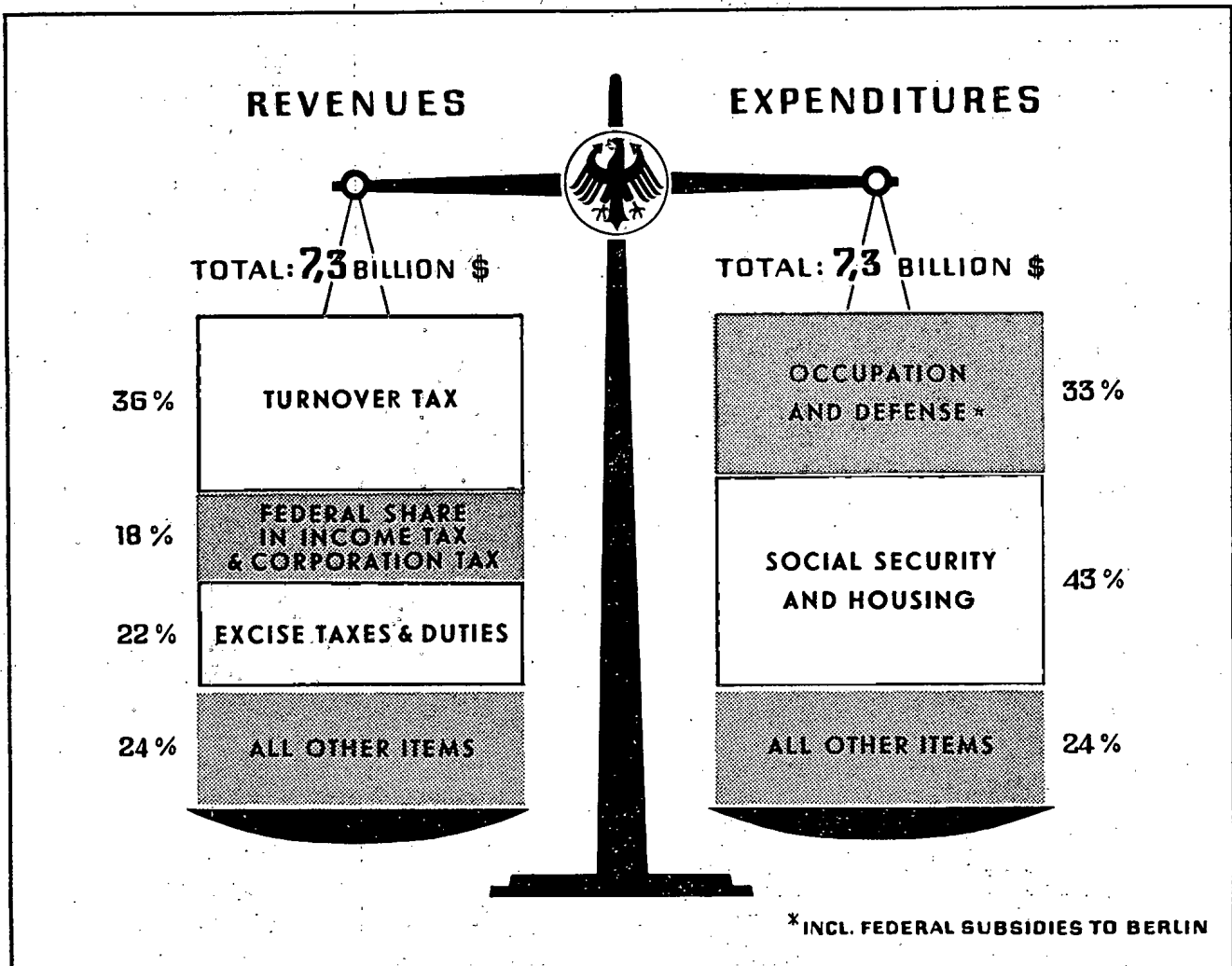
= 1938

INHABITANTS
per
Motor Vehicles *



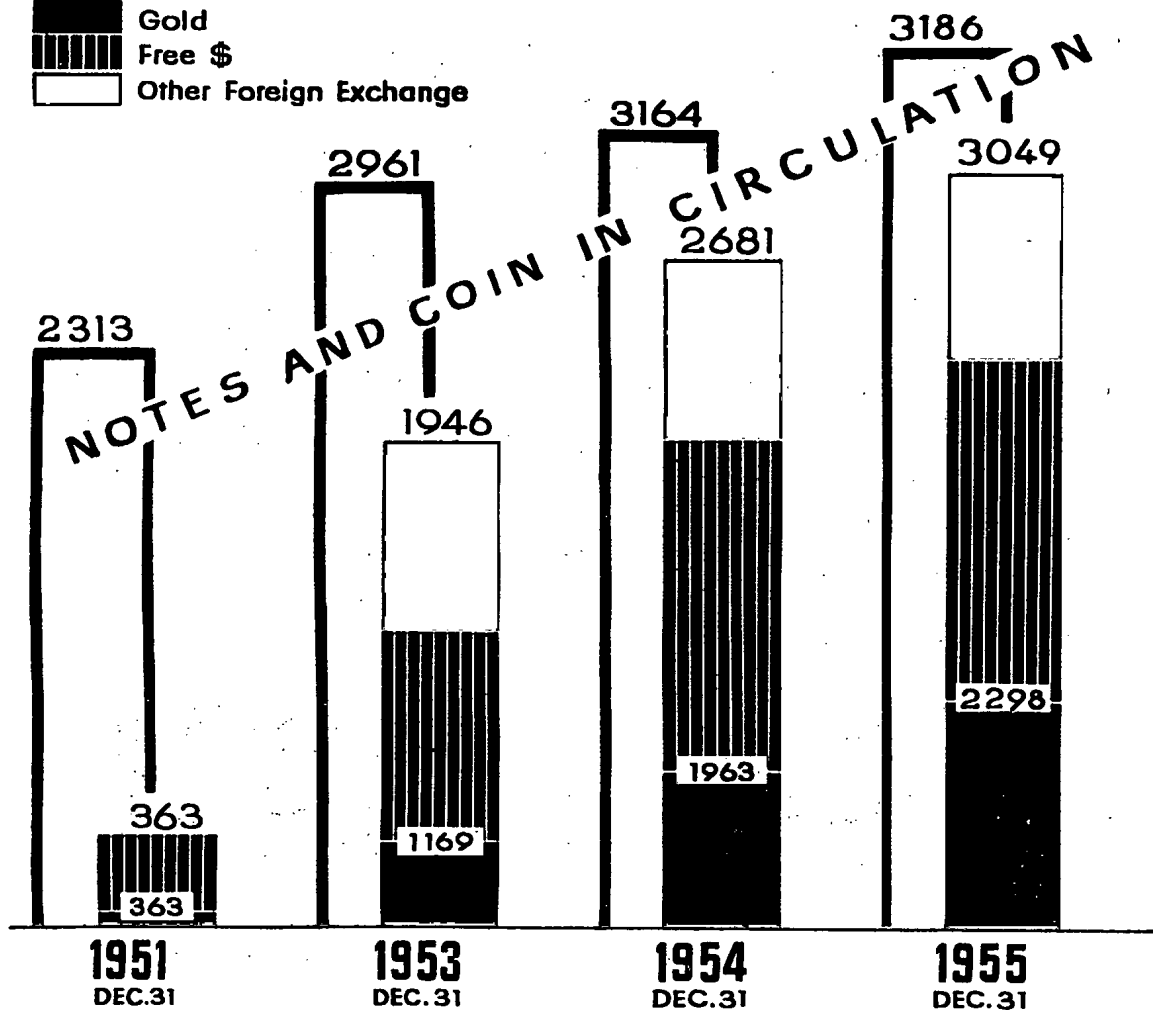
* Trucks - Buses - Passenger Cars

FEDERAL BUDGET 1955/56



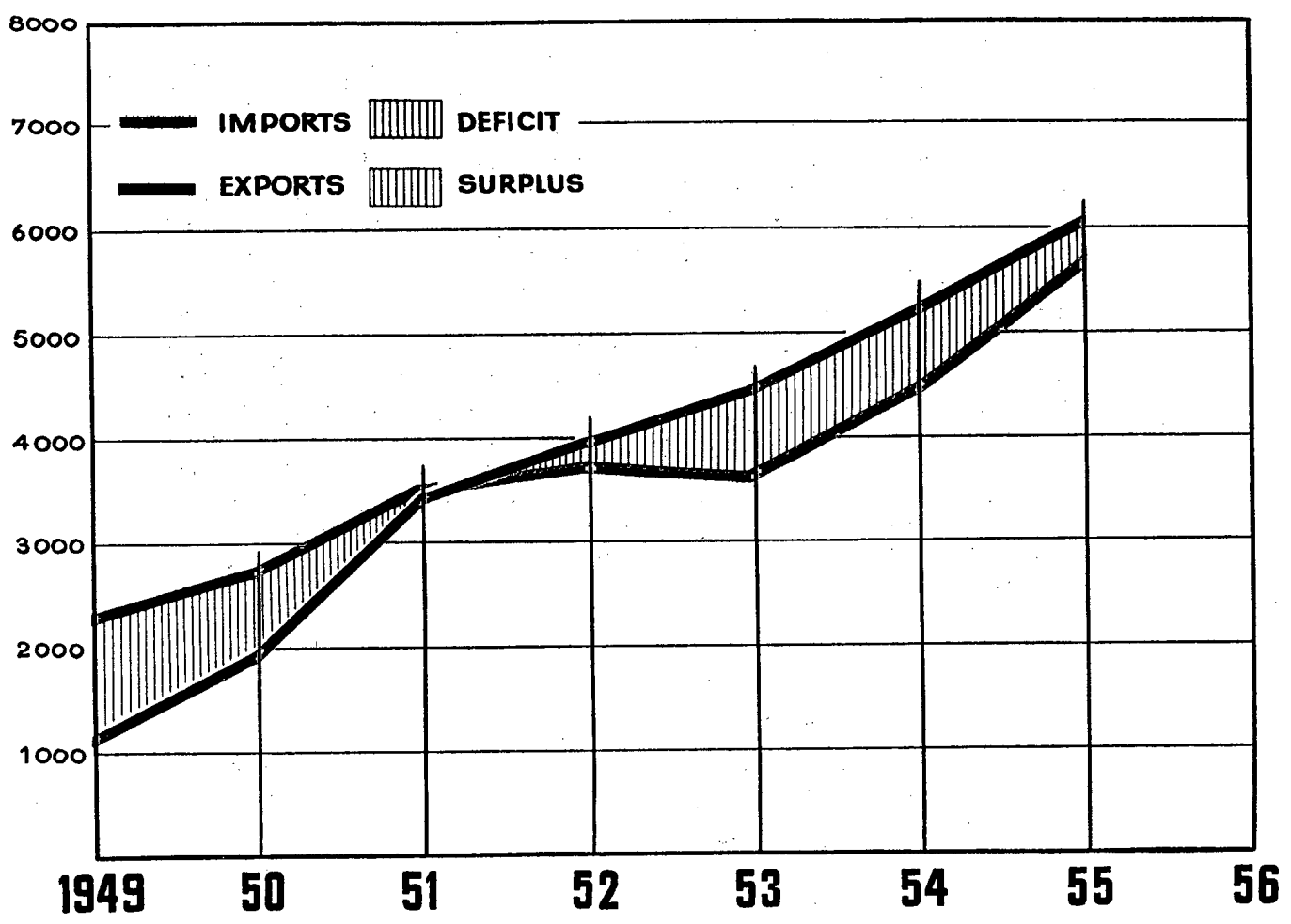
COVERAGE OF THE DM

IN MILLION \$



TRADE BALANCE

IN MILLION \$



The West German Energy Requirements 1950 to 1975

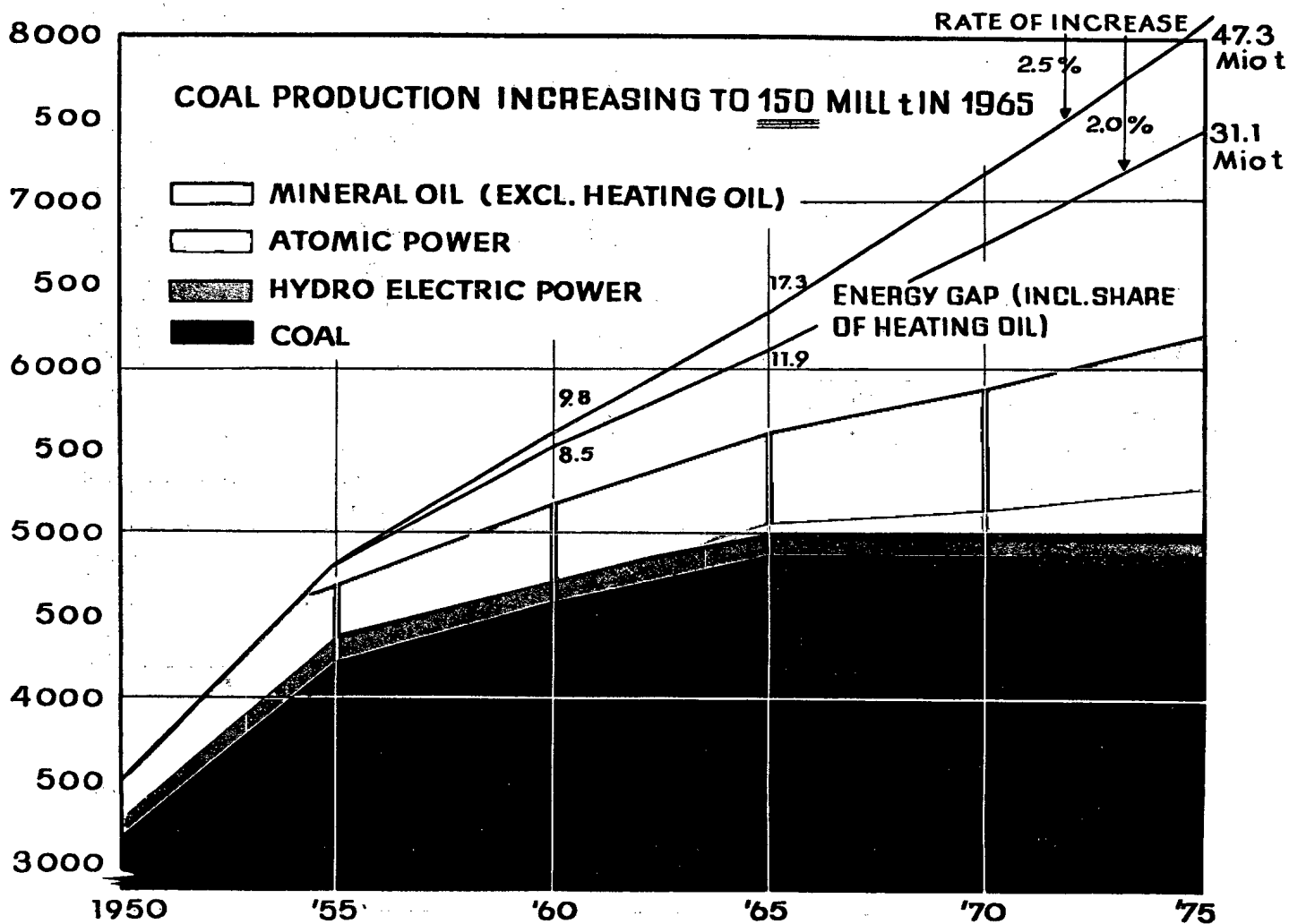
In all countries of Western Europe the demand for heat, power, and light grows faster than the coal production of the old continent. In view of this fact the mineral oil industry is confronted with the task to meet a rapidly increasing share in future energy requirements.

The chart on the right illustrates the West German energy situation*). In line with the anticipated rise of industrial production the increase of the requirements in primary energy was assumed to amount to 4.5 percent in 1956, to 3 percent in 1957, and uniformly to 2 or 2.5 percent, respectively, for the following years. The computations are further based on the fact that the mining industry expects to be able to increase the hard coal production to 150 million tons (1955: 130.7 million tons) by 1965 and to hold it on this level also in the future. Moreover, an export surplus of only 7 million tons hard coal was anticipated for 1956 and all the following years. Although the hard coal (and also lignite) production was assumed to go up there remains a rapidly growing gap in energy supplies which neither hydraulic power nor the atomic power generation which is now in its initial stage of development will be able to fill to any considerable extent. As far as mineral oil is concerned our chart shows (on a crude oil basis) especially the fast increasing requirements in all mineral oil products, not including fuel oil. Accordingly, the share of fuel oil in 1965 will amount to 11.9 and 17.3 million tons, respectively.

*)	1 kilo	hard coal coke	
		coal briquettes	28,000 B.T.U.
	1 cubic meter	city and/or coal gas	17,200 B.T.U.
	1 kilo	lignite coke	
		lignite briquettes	19,200 B.T.U.
	1 kilo	raw lignite	8,000 B.T.U.
	1 kilo	pitch coal	26,000 B.T.U.

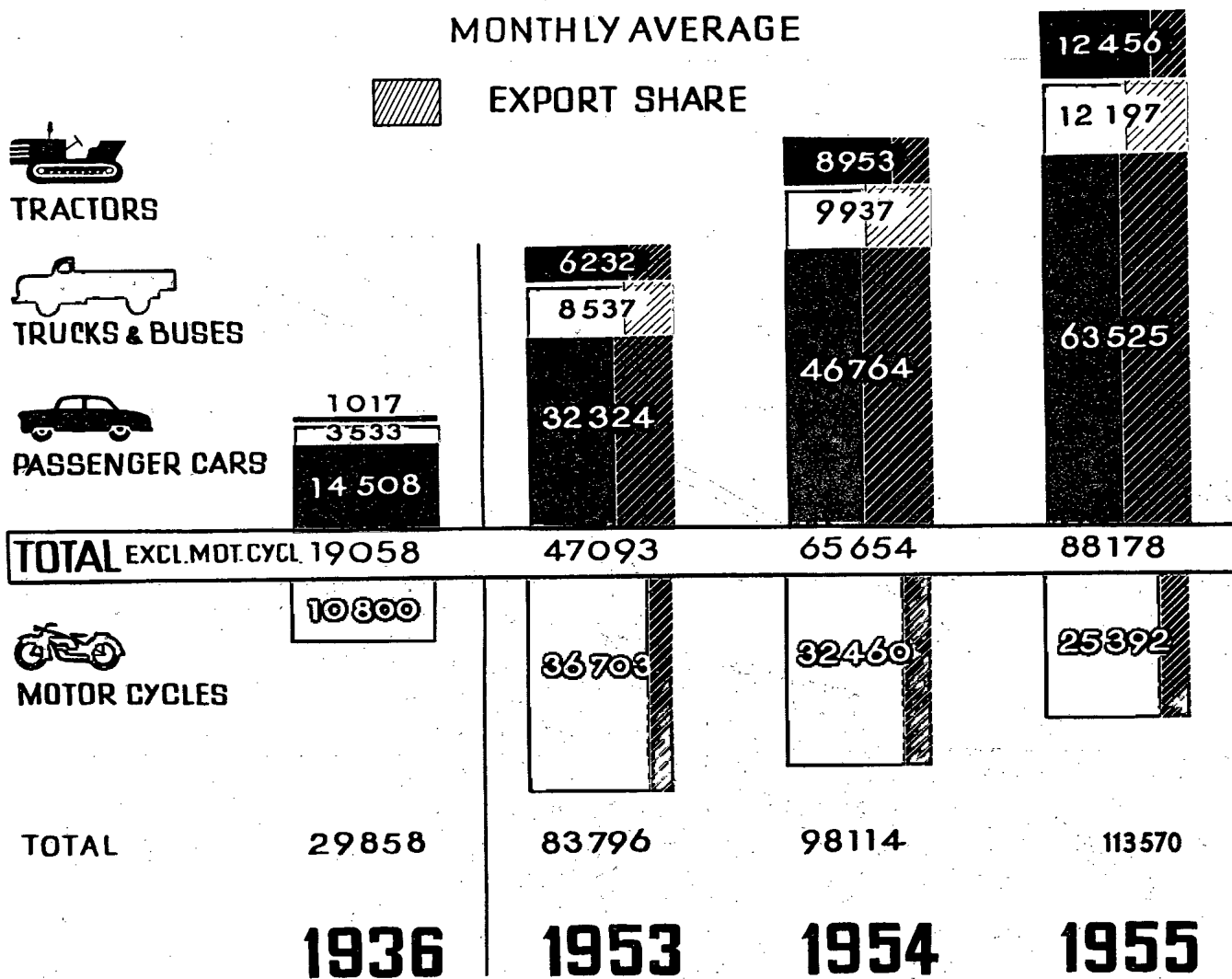
TOTAL ENERGY REQUIREMENTS - 1950-1975

IN 1000 BILL. BTU



MOTOR VEHICLE PRODUCTION

MONTHLY AVERAGE



spots, the stores in which to buy your camera or watch. He will exchange your money after hours. He will also make reservations for you in the next town as he knows all the Portiers there. Even in desperate situations a good Portier can almost always find a way—if he is tipped according to the difficulty of the task.

Tipping

Since a 10 percent or 15 percent service charge is included in your hotel bill, you are not expected to tip anybody, except the Portier. The same applies to waiters in restaurants as the bill at restaurants includes a 10 percent service charge. If you appreciate the service, you can make the waiter happy with an additional 5 percent. In post-war Germany taxi drivers no longer expect a tip from German customers; they may expect one from an American as the Americans are accustomed to tip generously in their own country and may be expected to continue the habit when traveling in Europe. A tip of 30 to 50 Pfennig, according to the fare, will satisfy the driver completely.

Postal Service

As in most European countries, the Federal Post Office operates telephone and telegraph services. Here are a few rates:

Telegrams can be filed from hotel or post office; rates inside Germany are 15 Pfennig per word; if you send a LT or night letter, it is sent by wire to the destination

but then carried out with the mail (minimum of one mark, each additional word 5 Pfennig). Postcards are: local 8 Pfennig, inland 10 Pfennig, foreign 20 Pfennig. Letters: local 10 Pfennig, inland 20 Pfennig, foreign countries 40 Pfennig. Air mail takes an additional 5 Pfennig locally per 20 gram, 15 Pfennig to other European countries, 20 Pfennig (per 5 gram) to the U.S. and Canada. India, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand have higher rates, depending on distance.

Shopping

Prices are moderate according to American standards. The better brands of German cigarettes are almost as good as the American ones. The German "Drogerie" is not the same as an American drugstore. A Drogerie will sell only toilet articles and similar things and medicine which can be had without prescriptions. An "Apotheke" (pharmacy) sells medicine with and without prescriptions.

Rates of Exchange

0,10 Deutsche Mark (10 Pfennig)	= approx.	2 cts.
0,50 " " (50 ")	= "	12 cts.
1,00 " "	= "	25 cts.
5,00 " "	= "	\$ 1.20
10,00 " "	= "	\$ 2.40
20,00 " "	= "	\$ 4.75
50,00 " "	= "	\$12.00
100,00 " "	= "	\$24.00

Area and Population of West-Germany

	Area in thousand square kilometers	Inhabitants in million	Inhabitants per square kilometer
German Federal Republic (1951) . . .	245.3	48.1	196.0
Great Britain (1951)	244.0	50.6	207.0
France (1951)	551.0	42.3	77.0
USA (1950)	7,827.7	153.5	19.6

The area of the German Federal Republic = 3 percent of that of the USA
 The population of the German Federal Republic = 31 percent of that of the USA (one square mile = 2.59 square kilometers)

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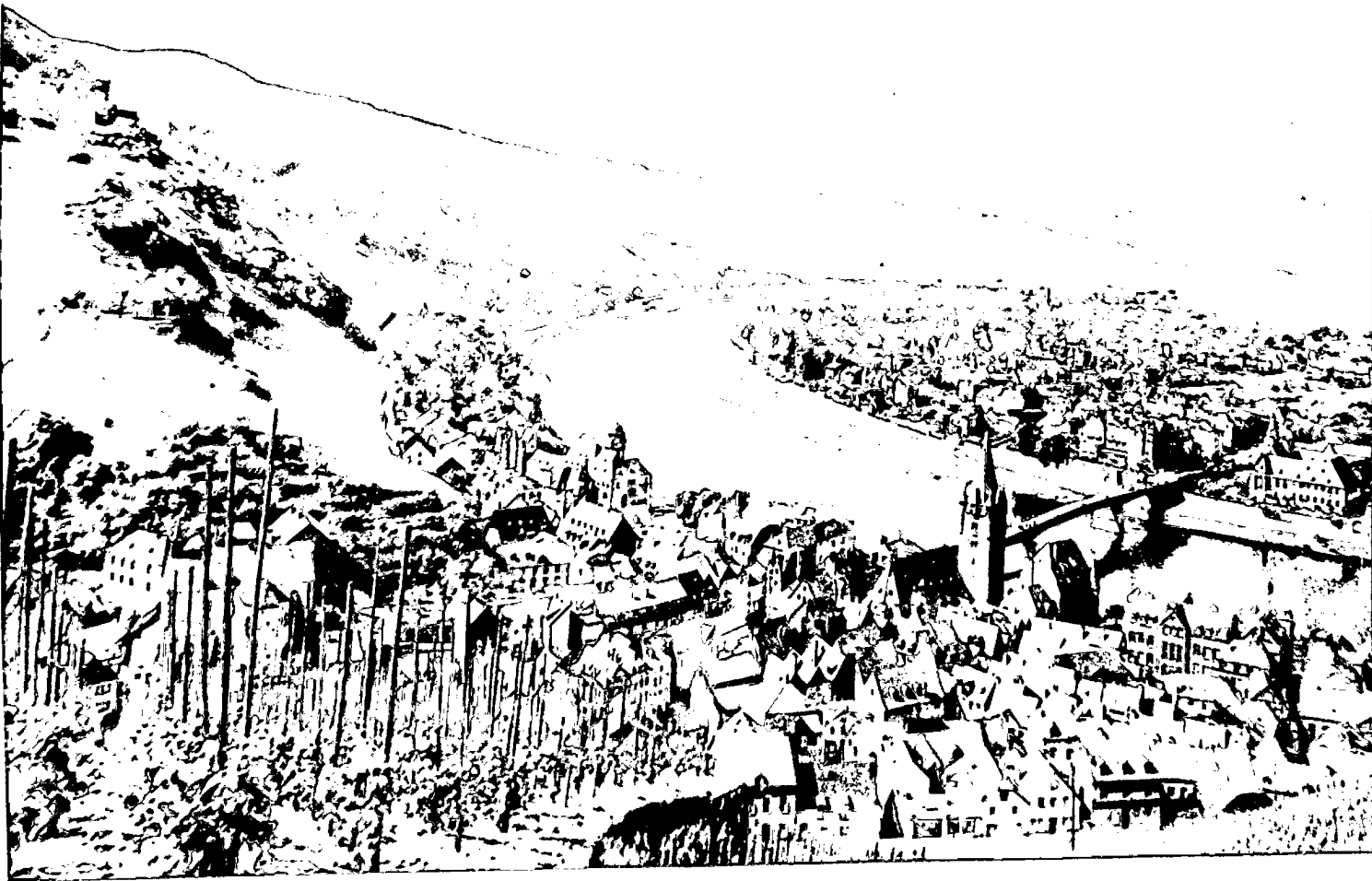
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Rhineland-Palatinate

Bernkastel-Kues on the Moselle
Town of the world-famous wine "Bernkasteler Doktor"