

May 18, 1953

Memorandum from General Vasilii Chuikov, Pavel Yudin, and Ivan Il'ichev to Georgii Malenkov Critically Assessing the Situation in the GDR

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Summary:

The Soviet Control Commission in Germany reports statistics and a detailed assessment to Malenkov, analyzing the migration of the East German population to West Germany. It also includes proposals for implementing measures to prevent further departure from the GDR.

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SECRET

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Soviet Control Commission in Germany

18 May 1953

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In the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

to Comrade G.M. Malenkov

In accordance with instructions from the CPSU CC, the Soviet Control Commission in Germany presents this report on the reasons for the departure of the population from the German Democratic Republic to West Germany, and also on proposals to end these departures.

In its note to the CPSU CC of 15 March 1953, the Soviet Control Commission in Germany delivered a detailed analysis of the economic and political situation of the German Democratic Republic.

Despite the general economic improvements and political strengthening of the GDR, the departure of the population from the GDR to West Germany is growing, as is confirmed by the data furnished below:

□□□

□□□□

1951

1952

4 mo. of 1953 □□□

□□□□

1. In all, number who left the GDR

160,560

165,571

120,531 □□□

□□□□

Left illegally

99,797

136,065

120,109 □□□

□□□□

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60,763

29,506

422 □□□

□□□□

2. Arrived in the GDR from West Germany

27,372

24,012
3,589 □□ □□

By their social composition, those who have left the GDR fall into the following categories:

□□□
□□□□

1951
1952
4 mo. of 1953 □□□

□□□□

Workers

27,173
35,300
17,784 □□□

□□□□

White-collar workers

12,098
22,022
13,156 □□□

□□□□

Peasants

1,250
4,022
7,555 □□□

□□□□

Intelligentsia

2,062
3,044
2,498 □□□

□□□□

Students

No data

1,064
814 □□□

□□□□

Other categories and family members

57,214
70,613
78,302 □□ □□

Detailed data on social and age composition are contained in Appendix No. 1.

Of this number, 320 persons exited across maritime and zonal borders during the [first] four months of 1953; the rest left through Berlin.

The increase in the number of persons moving from the GDR to West Germany can be explained by an intensification of the class struggle in the city and the countryside, and also by the fact that in the practical work of implementing major

economic and political measures, administration often is substituted for political mass work, and certain ministries [and] local party and state organs commit gross errors and excesses in regard to different strata of the population.

After the Second Conference of the SED [in 1952], the government of the GDR and the SED CC took a number of important decisions aimed at limiting capitalist elements in industry and trade, as well as the kulak class in the countryside.

The most important measures on limiting capitalist elements in the city are:

- limiting the supply of raw materials, electric power, and fuel to private industrial enterprises, and goods to private commerce, as well as ending the sale of new industrial equipment, freight vehicles, vessels, and transport and fishing fleets to private enterprises;
- liquidating the majority of large private wholesale firms by administrative procedure under the pretext that they were violating the laws of the GDR;
- implementing special measures to combat speculation and [cutting off] links between private entrepreneurs and firms in West Berlin and West Germany, as well as forcibly closing the branches of West German and West Berlin firms in the democratic sector of Berlin and the GDR;
- canceling some tax advantages earlier granted to large private industrial enterprises on the basis of laws enacted before 1945, as well as intensifying the recovery of [tax] arrears;
- transferring the owners of enterprises employing more than five workers, rather than the existing [cut-off point of] 10 workers, from the category of artisans to the category of industrial enterprises, which has led to a significant increase in the tax burden on this group and to their exclusion from membership in the artisan guilds.

The most important measures to limit capitalist elements in the countryside are:

- raising the norms on compulsory supplies of meat as compared to 1952 and sharply increasing measures on forcible collections of all arrears, going as far as criminal indictments and the confiscation of property;
- kulak farms are the last to be given access to MTS vehicles, and tariffs on them are raised to the level of actual cost of the service [uroven' sebestoimosti], which is twice what is paid by farms of under 20 hectares;
- supplying mineral fertilizers to kulak farms only after the needs of agricultural cooperatives and the working peasantry have been met in full, which in practice has led to a sharp reduction in the supply of phosphorous fertilizer to these farms;
- ending grants of long-term credits to kulaks and limiting grants of short-term credits;
- farms having 20 or more acres of land and two or more full-time workers are not accepted as members of agricultural production cooperatives.

In 1953, the compulsory use through MTSs of kulak farms' tractors and agricultural machines (after they had finished their work in the fields) on other peasant farms, which has deprived large farms of the opportunity to lease their tractors and agricultural machines on terms that are profitable for them.

Excluding kulaks from the governing board[s] of peasant mutual-aid committees and agriculture trade cooperatives, where they had significant economic and political influence.

The Politburo of the SED CC passed a resolution on accepting land from kulak farmers who wish to give it to the state, while leaving 6-7 hectares at their [i.e. the farmers'] disposal, if these peasants so desire. This resolution, announced by Ulbricht at a congress of peasants at the beginning of February this year, was taken as an indication of increased pressure on the kulak class.

All of this led a portion of the peasantry, chiefly large [peasants], to begin to give up their land. On 1 April 1953, 442,8 thousand ha., or 7.3% of the entire arable

agricultural area of all peasant farms, including 393,0 thousand ha. from farms having over 20 ha. land, or 26% of the agricultural area of these sorts of farms, were abandoned and vacant.

It should be noted that the measures to limit capitalist elements in the city and the countryside in many cases are implemented without sufficient political and economic preparation, as a result of which some party and governmental measures have found insufficient support among a significant portion of the populace.

II.

With the general rise in the standard of living of the populace, a disjunction between the growth of the populace's money income and the growth of commodity circulation developed toward the beginning of 1953. The fund of wages paid out in the first quarter of 1953 was 17.3% greater than that of the first quarter of the previous year; the volume of commodity circulation over this period rose by only 10% at comparable prices, while commodity circulation in the first quarter of 1953 compared with the fourth quarter of 1952 shrank and consisted of 6.030 million marks against 7.361 million marks in the fourth quarter of 1952.

The under-fulfillment of the production plan for consumer goods in the absence of corresponding reserves and the non-fulfillment of the export-import plan, led to an acute shortage of goods in the commercial network. In this way, the elevated requirements of the population were not wholly satisfied.

Data about the fulfillment of the plan by industry in the first quarter is shown in Appendix No.2.

The autumn and winter of 1952-1953, which were difficult for the GDR, and the weak organization of harvest work led to a significant drop in the harvest of sugar beets, oil crops, potatoes and vegetables. Besides this, the unsatisfactory fulfillment of the plan for stockpiles and purchases of agricultural goods in 1952 led to difficulties in the supply of food to the populace.

This made it necessary to halt commercial sales of fats and sugar in the first quarter of 1953, to substitute partially rationed fats and sugar with other goods, to abolish ration cards for private-capitalist elements and persons of free professions (this affected about 500,000 people), to abolish some additional ration cards for the intelligentsia, and also to raise the prices for meat given out through ration cards by 10-15%, and for commercially sold confectioneries by 12-50%.

With the cancellation of ration cards for footwear and for knitted goods, the fixed price level [uroven' edinykh tsen] was left close to the previously effective commercial prices. Prices were raised on a significant portion of imported consumer goods.

In the course of the entire winter period, interruptions in the supply of coal and electricity to the populace in the republic occurred, as a result of which many schools, residential buildings, and socio-cultural [kul'turno-bytovye] establishments often went unheated.

III.

Recently the government of the GDR made a series of decisions on strengthening punitive policies in the struggle against the theft of people's property, on criminal sanctions for evading state agricultural quotas and taxes, on limiting the activity of private wholesale firms, and on purging certain regions of dubious elements of questionable class. These decisions are basically correct. However, during the implementation of these decisions manifold excesses are being committed, as is expressed in the intensification of different sorts of repressive measures in relation to the populace. As a result of [these actions] the number of arrests of citizens and convicted persons significantly increased: if in the first half-year of 1952, 11,346 arrests were carried out, [and] in the second half-year 17,471, then during just the first quarter of 1953, 14,348 arrests were carried out.

Detailed data are provided in Appendices No. 3, 4, and 5.

By the directive adopted by the GEC on 23 September 1948, "On punishments for violations of economic order," which is currently in effect, the police are given the right broadly to carry out arrests and searches on the grounds of only suspicion of economic crimes. On the basis of this directive, in 1952, 16,482 proceedings were instituted and 4,185 persons were arrested. In 1953, in only the first quarter, 5,094 proceedings were instituted and 2,548 persons were arrested.

There are many cases of incorrect arrests, unlawful and groundless searches in apartments and offices, [and] violations of the established arrest and custody procedure.

On 1 April 1953, there were 54,876 persons in the jails of the GDR; of these, up to 13,141 had not yet had their cases reviewed by the courts.

IV.

Within the SED CC and in local party organs, there is an underestimation of the political significance of the populace's departure from the GDR to West Germany. This underestimation has manifested itself, in particular, in the directives of the SED CC. Thus, in letters from 6 January and 30 April of this year, no political evaluation was made of the issue and no measures are planned which would help bring about a fundamental change in the situation. In CC directives, the departure of party members from the GDR is not characterized as a party crime. Meanwhile, 2,718 members and candidates of the SED, and of these, 175 functionaries, were counted among those who left the GDR during the [first] four months of 1953. In addition, over that period, 2,610 members of the Union of Youth [FDJ] left.

Party organs exert almost no influence over the mass democratic organs--labor unions, the Union of Youth, and the Women's League--in inducing them to carry out work to prevent the departure of the population from the GDR.

The press and radio of the GDR weakly expose the slanderous propaganda emanating from West Germany about the refugees, weakly publicize the measures taken by the government of the GDR to accommodate refugees who have returned to the Republic, by giving them work [and] living quarters, and guaranteeing other rights to them, [and they] rarely organize statements by persons who have returned from West Germany. Newspapers, as a rule, remain silent about the facts of the migration of residents of West Germany to the GDR, and do not use their statements for propaganda purposes.

Party and governmental organs commit serious distortions in the implementation of the SED's policy with regard to the intelligentsia.

In the second half of 1952, the SED CC and the GDR government undertook a series of economic and political measures aimed at drawing the intelligentsia into active participation in cultural and economic construction. From 1 July 1952, the pay for engineering-technical and scientific workers was significantly increased, and for the most outstanding scientific and technical personnel, high personal salaries of up to 15,000 marks a month were established.

Despite this, the role of the intelligentsia in building the Republic and the necessity of involving the old intelligentsia is still underestimated within the party and the country. In a significant portion of enterprises, a sectarian relationship to the intelligentsia has still not been overcome. The intelligentsia is not drawn into active participation in the productive and social life of the enterprise.

There are serious drawbacks in the way ideological work with the intelligentsia is handled. In a crude and clumsy manner, demands are made for the reconstruction of all scientific work on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. Due to this, scholars of the old school consider that, insofar as they are not Marxists, they have no prospects in the GDR.

Little attention is paid by the SED to organizing scientific discussions, to the free exchange of opinions, [and] the discussion of different problems in advanced science and practice, in the intelligentsia's milieu.

To date, the linking and exchange of scientific activity between scientists of the GDR

and scientists of the Soviet Union and social democratic countries is still insufficiently developed.

A feeling of anxiety for their personal safety is evident among broad circles of the intelligentsia and most of all among the technical intelligentsia. The instances of groundless accusations of sabotage constitute the reason for this sort of mood. The absence of the necessary explanatory work on this issue creates favorable conditions for the activity of enemies and the broad dissemination of all sorts of slanders.

V.

West German and Anglo-American authorities are carrying out economic and political diversions aimed at disrupting the five-year plan and at discrediting the policy of the GDR government before the populace. They have worked out a system of measures to entice engineering-technical, scientific and highly-qualified workers from the enterprises and establishments of the GDR.

In West Berlin, a high exchange rate of the Western mark in relation to the Eastern mark is being artificially maintained, making it profitable for the West Berlin population to buy food in the GDR. On the other hand, the acute shortage of high-quality consumer goods in the GDR and their presence in West Berlin attracts a large mass of the residents of the GDR into the Western sector[s] of Berlin. Providing West Berlin with a high level of supply of every imaginable good and lower prices for goods compared to the rest of West Germany has the aim of creating the impression among the population that a high standard of living in West Germany exists in comparison with the GDR.

One of the methods of enemy activity is to dispatch special recruiters to the GDR who entice qualified workers, engineers and technicians, and teachers of secondary and higher schools, to the West.

The West German authorities, the Americans, English, and French, systematically conduct propaganda on the radio in favor of the GDR population's departure for the West, send large quantities of provocative letters, and give provocative telephone warnings of allegedly imminent arrests of GDR citizens.

VI.

The church, especially of late, is displaying an active role in enemy propaganda against the GDR. The leaders of the Protestant and Catholic Churches located in West Germany have taken the path of open struggle against the GDR; in sermons and in multiple letters, the clergy calls upon the populace to flee to the West.

The SED CC is committing some mistakes in its relations with the church.

On 27 January 1953, the SED CC made a decision on exposing the anti-democratic activity of the church youth organization "Junge Gemeinde." It was proposed not to begin to expose the reactionary activity of "Junge Gemeinde" through broad propaganda work among the populace, but through the organization of trials. In connection with this instruction, the organs of the MfS [Stasi] carried out the arrests of some clergymen and members of "Junge Gemeinde" in February and March. Due to the inadequacy and unconvincing character of the material, however, the trials have not yet been held. Then the SED CC gave an order to begin unmasking "Junge Gemeinde" in the youth press. During the implementation of these instructions, the accusation was made across the board that all of the members of "Junge Gemeinde" were members of the terrorist West German youth organization (BDJ). As a result of this the campaign to expose the reactionary activity of "Junge Gemeinde" has currently exacerbated relations between the church and the state.

At one of the meetings with the first secretaries of the SED district committees, W. Ulbricht gave the order that open meetings were to be held in all institutions of higher learning and 12-grade schools of the League of FDJ to expose the "Junge Gemeinde," in the course of which the expulsion of the leaders and most active members of "Junge Gemeinde" from schools and educational institutions was to be demanded. In certain schools the number of those expelled reaches 20-30 persons, and in each

institution of higher education, the number of expelled students ranges from 5 to 20 persons; this in particular, has led to the fact that in March and April of this year alone, 250 people from 39 12-grade schools have fled to the West.

VII.

In the interest of halting the departure of the population to West Germany, it seems expedient to recommend the implementation of the following measures to the leadership of the GDR:

On economic issues:

1. To take measures toward the unconditional fulfillment of the industrial production plan for 1953, which is decisive for the fulfillment of the five-year plan. To liquidate the lag which took place from the beginning of the year and especially to devote attention to assuring the fulfillment of the plan for machine-building [industry], the introduction of electric power, and the development of [the] metallurgy [industry].

2. Over the course of a month, to work out measures to increase the 1953 consumer goods production plan and the development of commodity circulation.

For this purpose, the government of the GDR must take additional measures to import necessary raw materials: cotton--15-20,000 tons, wool--3,000 tons, heavy leather-2,500 tons. To increase imports of food stuffs (fats, fruits, and others) and some high-quality manufactured consumer goods. For this purpose, to assign additional output of high-quality production for export, in particular to capitalist countries, having found the necessary raw materials locally, using the free [industrial] capacities at hand, especially in precision mechanics and optics.

The GDR Ministry of Foreign Trade makes insufficient use of the possibilities of trade with capitalist countries. It is desirable to render necessary aid to the GDR Ministry of Foreign Trade through the trade representatives of the USSR and the people's democracies in capitalist countries.

3. To oblige local organs of power to improve the leadership of local industry significantly. To oblige the GDR Gosplan [State Planning Commission] to re-examine within a month the 1953 production plans for local industry with a view to expanding them significantly.

4. In noting the underestimation of the role of manufacture in supplying the population with consumer goods, it is necessary to take governmental measures in support of crafts production. It is expedient, in keeping with the realization of artisans' cooperatives, to organize supplies of raw materials for them on a contractual basis on the condition that they hand over their completed products to the state commercial network; to work out measures to offer artisans tax and credit advantages, and also to equip artisans' cooperatives and individual enterprises with industrial equipment.

5. Considering that one of the reasons for the departure of peasants from the GDR to West Germany is the high norms for quotas of agricultural deliveries to the state, to reduce by 5-10% the differentiated norms in effect in 1953 for compulsory supplies of grain crops and meat by peasant farms.

6. To cancel ration cards for meat, fats and sugar from the autumn of 1953, thereby completing the elimination of the rationing system in the GDR, keeping in mind that the per-capita consumption norms that have been attained furnish the possibility of a transition to free commerce.

7. To work out a three-year plan on mechanizing agriculture, developing the MTS network, and equipping it with tractors and agricultural machinery in order to have the possibility of fulfilling the needs for mechanized cultivation of the land not only of agricultural cooperatives, but also of individual peasant farms.

8. To halt the practice of using tractors and agricultural machines from private cultivators through the MTS for work on other farms.

9. To work out a three-year plan to develop animal husbandry and to create a fodder

base, assuming the need for future improvements in supplies to the populace from their own resources.

10. To work out a production plan for fertilizer in quantities that will meet in full the needs of agriculture, including large private farms.

11. To concentrate the attention of state and party organs on the organizational-economic strengthening of the agricultural production cooperatives which have been created in order to ensure, even this year, a harvest in the cooperatives that is larger than that of the best individual agricultural farms, and an income for cooperative members [that] exceeds the incomes of individual peasant farms.

12. In carrying out measures on limiting private-capitalist elements, to differentiate between attitudes toward large and small retailers and other small entrepreneurs (proprietors of small restaurants, hairdressers, bakers, and so on) with regard to taxes, credits, issuing food ration cards, supplying goods to merchants; and to use private commerce in the capacity of a commodity distribution network to serve the population.

13. Considering the populace's great demand for construction materials, [as well as] agricultural and gardening equipment, to organize a broad trade in them, both in the city and the countryside, having ensured a portion of additional funds for cement, saw-timber, tiles and machine-manufactured articles; to increase the production of agricultural and gardening equipment.

On administrative issues:

1. In the near future, to carry out a broad amnesty both with regard to persons convicted in the first period for Nazi crimes, and, in particular, persons convicted in the most recent period, with the exception of persons convicted for espionage, terrorist acts, diversions, premeditated murder and for large thefts of the people's property. 15-17,000 persons could be freed from prisons by the amnesty.

2. To take measures quickly toward the introduction of strict order and the observance of lawfulness in procedures for arresting and detaining citizens.

3. To organize expediently social courts [obshchestvennye sudy] in enterprises, in institutions, and at people's estates [narodnye imeniia] to examine minor economic and administrative violations.

4. To re-examine the current criminal code to remove those articles of criminal law which permit their application to even the most inconsequential violations.

5. To cancel all criminal-legal orders containing the directives and circulars of separate ministries. Henceforward, to establish a procedure by which criminal-legal sanctions can be stipulated only in laws of the People's Chamber, and in exceptional cases, in a decree by the government of the GDR.

6. To consider it crucial to carry out a reorganization of the communities [obshchiny] in the direction of enlarging and strengthening local authorities.

7. To carry out, in 1953, an exchange of passports for the entire population of the GDR and, first and foremost, for the population of the democratic sector of Berlin and its surrounding districts.

8. To re-examine the GDR government's decree of 5 March 1953 on mass criminal indictments for the non-fulfillment of supply quotas [postavki] [to the state] and taxes.

9. In view of the fact that the migration of the population from the GDR to the West is taking place through Berlin, to consider it expedient to require GDR citizens to have passes [spravki] and business travel papers [komandirovochnye udostovereniia] from local institutions or organs of power upon entry into Berlin.

On political questions:

1. To end the political underestimation of the significance of the issue surrounding

the departure of GDR citizens to West Germany that currently exists in party and state organs and among party workers. To oblige party organs and primary party organizations to analyze with care and to study all cases of departure and to take effective measures to ascertain the reasons influencing the population's migration to West Germany.

To view the departure of members of the SED as a betrayal of the party. To investigate according to party procedure each case of departure by members of the SED to the West and to discuss [these cases] at general meetings of the party organizations and regional committees of the SED.

2. To commit the party and the mass democratic organizations of the GDR to conduct systematic explanatory work among the GDR populace against leaving for West Germany, exposing with concrete examples the slanderous fabrications, [and] the essence and methods of the subversive work which is being carried out by West German agents.

3. To take concrete measures to strengthen counter-propaganda, organizing it in such ways that the press and radio of the GDR systematically expose the mendacious Western propaganda on the issue of refugees from the GDR. To set aside the necessary resources for this.

4. In the interests of an effective struggle against the reactionary broadcasts of "RIAS," to ensure the completion in 1953 of the construction of powerful radio stations in Magdeburg, Schwerin, and Dresden. To build 15 medium-wave low-power radio stations with up to 5 kilowatts of power and 10 short wave stations each with up to 2-3 kilowatts of power. To manufacture and deploy 400-600 "Gebor" radio sets.

5. In the interests of strengthening counter-propaganda, to organize through the KPD the systematic collection of information about the refugees' difficult conditions and the poor material and legal conditions of different strata of the West German populace.

6. In order to expose the reactionary propaganda of the church, to explain in a detailed and systematic way through the press and in oral propaganda that the government of the GDR unswervingly observes freedom of conscience, of religion, and of religious observance, as provided for in the GDR constitution. To explain that the actions of the authorities are directed only against those church officials and leaders of "Junge Gemeinde" who conduct hostile subversive work against the democratic tradition of the GDR.

7. To take measures to correct the excesses which have been committed with regard to students expelled from school and from institutions of higher learning for belonging to the "Junge Gemeinde."

8. For the SED CC to examine in particular the issue of improving work among the intelligentsia and to correct the mistakes that have been committed.

9. To take measures to improve scientific and cultural links between scholars in the GDR and in the Soviet Union and the people's democracies, as well as to supply the GDR intelligentsia with foreign scientific and technical literature.

V. Chuikov

P. Yudin

I. Il'ichev

18 May 1953.

Appendix No. 1

INFORMATION

on the social and age composition and party affiliation of those who left the GDR for

West Germany

1. By social composition: □□□

□□□□

Second half of 1952

Four months of 1953 □□□

□□□□

1. Workers

17,279

17,784 □□□

□□□□

2. White-collar workers

14,178

13,156 □□□

□□□□

3. Kulaks

1,124

4,085 □□□

□□□□

4. Medium peasants

546

1,364 □□□

□□□□

5. Small peasants

1,077

1,140 □□□

□□□□

6. Scientific workers

20

58 □□□

□□□□

7. Workers in the arts

-

216 □□□

□□□□

8. Engineering-technical workers

344

870 □□□

□□□□

9. Doctors

167

334 □□□

□□□□

10. Lawyers

no data

120 □□□

□□□□

11. Teachers and instructors in secondary and higher institutions of learning

588

900 □□□

□□□□

12. Students

659

814 □□□

□□□□

13. Church Employees

71

69 □□□

□□□□

14. Artisans

no data

1,897 □□□

□□□□

15. Owners of a commercial enterprise

no data

2,937 □□□

□□□□

16. Owners of a private enterprise

no data

1,730 □□□

□□□□

17. Pensioners

no data

4,286 □□□

□□□□

18. Persons without definite occupation

no data

13,115 □□□

□□□□

19. Housewives

no data

24,350 □□ □□

2. By age □□□

□□□□

Second half-year of 1952

Four months of 1953 □□□

□□□□

Children up to 15

17606

29814 □□□

□□□□

[Persons] from 15 to 18

5486

7234 □□□

□□□□

from 18 to 25

13153

14871 □□□

□□□□

from 25 to 40

18110

26725 □□□

□□□□

from 40 to 50

11748

18788 □□□

□□□□

from 50 to 60

7866

15045 □□□

□□□□

over 60

3736

7632 □□ □□

3. By party affiliation: (only over 4 months of 1953) □□□

□□□□

Members and candidates of the SED

2,713

of them, functionaries

175 □□□

□□□□

Members of the LDP

865

of them, functionaries

5 □□□

□□□□

Members of the CDU

935

of them, functionaries

69 □□□

□□□□

Members of the NDP

375

of them, functionaries

30 □□□

□□□□

Members of the DKP

521

of them, functionaries

30 □□□

□□□□

Members of the SSNM

2,610

of them, functionaries

30 00 00

4. By place of work (only over 4 months of 1953).

000

0000

1. From state institutions and communal enterprises

5608 000

0000

2. From people's enterprises

7847 000

0000

3. From enterprises under wardship

586 000

0000

4. From large private enterprises

3027 000

0000

5. From small private enterprises

9757 000

0000

6. From "SAO" enterprises

882 000

0000

7. From MTS [machine-tractor stations]

212 000

0000

8. From agricultural food cooperatives

191 000

0000

9. Individual peasants

3855 000

0000

10. From peasant mutual-aid enterprises, commercial organizations and konzumy

2414 000

0000

11. From party, union and mass organizations

266 00 00

Of the refugees: 000

0000

1. Leaders of enterprises

375 000

0000

2. Division heads

219 00 00

[Appendix No. II not included in original]

Appendix No. 3

INFORMATION

on persons convicted for 1951-1953

by punishment

□□□

□□□□

Punishment

1951 1st half

2nd half

1952 1st half

2nd half

1953 1st quarter □□□

□□□□

Death penalty

10

7

6

8

3 □□□

□□□□

Life imprisonment

13

12

22

32

16 □□□

□□□□

Convict prison [katorzhnaia tur 'ma] for over 10 years

74

88

64

159

115 □□□

□□□□

from 5 to 10 years

472

781

1054

1136

912 □□□

□□□□

up to 5 years

2543

3362

3578

4597

5150 □□□

□□□□

Imprisonment for 3 to 5 years

250

287

383

329

183 □□□

□□□□

Imprisonment for 1 to 3 years

3785

4448

5026

4561

2170 □□□

□□□□

Imprisonment for up to 1 year

16216

13926

13778

17345

7031 □□□

□□□□

Short-term arrest

392

408

559

403

201 □□□

□□□□

Monetary fine

17812

14786

11101

13819

6245 □□□

□□□□

Educational measures for adolescents

2179

2152

2577

2665

1281 □□□

□□□□

Other sanctions

55

49

12

21
2 □□□
□□□□
Total convicted
43801
40306
38160
45075
23309 □□ □□

Appendix No. 4

INFORMATION
on arrested persons under investigation
from 1952-1953 by types of crime

□□□
□□□□
Types of crimes
First half of 1952
Second half of 1952
First quarter of 1953 □□□
□□□□

Proceedings instituted
Persons arrested
Proceedings instituted
Persons arrested
Proceedings instituted
Persons arrested □□□

□□□□
1. Anti-democratic crimes
1197
1428
2624
3295
1752
2219 □□□

□□□□
2. Espionage (Included in 1. above)
180
339
510
989
226
385 □□□

□□□□
3. Possession of weapons

393

247

233

195

205

199 □□□

□□□□

4. Opposition to authorities

496

273

679

339

300

188 □□□

□□□□

5. SVAG Decree No. 160 (sabotage and diversions)

155

105

209

213

170

293 □□□

□□□□

6. Law on preserving internal-German trade

1818

1757

1433

1084

804

703 □□□

□□□□

7. Unlawful import and export of goods, as defined by 1948 decree of the NEK

1004

130

370

64

56

17 □□□

□□□□

8. Non-fulfillment of state deliveries

238

38

584

130

750

336 □□□

□□□□

9. Crimes against the people's property

4053

688
2554
953
5344
3988 □□□
□□□□
10. Murder and maiming
2074
333
2957
353
1915
256 □□□
□□□□
11. Crimes against morality
2440
936
2594
1105
795
520 □□□
□□□□
12. Theft of private property
35765
2404
28402
1899
4804
844 □□□
□□□□
13. Violation of borders
-
-
5688
2842
2150
1275 □□□
□□□□
13. Others
21852
3007
26328
4999
10838
3510 □□□
□□□□
Total:
71485
11346

74655
17471
29883
14348 □□ □□

Appendix No. 5

INFORMATION

on arrested persons by their most recent
arrest from 1949-1953

□□□

□□□□

Arrests over the second half of 1949

11,425 persons □□□

□□□□

Arrests over the first half of 1950

12,911 persons □□□

□□□□

Arrests over the second half of 1950

13,860 persons □□□

□□□□

Arrests over the first half of 1951

13,587 persons □□□

□□□□

Arrests over the second half of 1951

14,689 persons □□□

□□□□

Arrests over the first half of 1952

11,346 persons □□□

□□□□

Arrests over the second half of 1952

17,471 persons □□□

□□□□

Arrests over the first quarter of 1953

14,348 persons □□ □□