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1947

Germany (Territory under Allied occupation, 1945- U.S. Zone)
Office of Military Government. Civil Administration Division.

Population changes, 1947, U. S. Zone, Germany.

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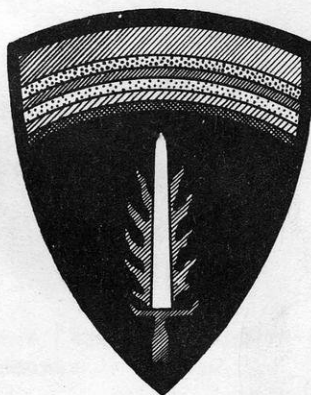


University of Wisconsin

Germany (Territory under allied occupation, 1945) US Zone
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT, FOR GERMANY, (US)
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION DIV.

POPULATION CHANGES 1947

U. S. Z O N E G E R M A N Y



PREPARED BY
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

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SUMMARY

1. During 1947, the population of the U.S. Zone increased 2.0 percent or 350,000,---from 17.38 million to 17.73 million.

a. This increase was relatively low, as compared with 1946, since the transfer of millions of expellees into the U.S. Zone was halted at the beginning of 1947, but relatively high as compared to pre-war increase rates which ranged from 0.5 - 1.0 percent per annum.

b. In contrast to the situation in pre-war years when population increase was almost exclusively the result of an excess of births over deaths, two-thirds of the population increase in 1947 was the result of net migration.

2. Although completely reliable migration statistics are not available, immigration into the U.S. Zone during 1947 is estimated at 442,200. Excluding returned PWs, interzonal immigration formed by far the largest part of the total.

a. Immigrants included 216,000 returned PWs, mostly between the ages of 20 and 40; 70,600 refugees from other zones and Berlin arriving legally; and an estimated 128,400 others whose zone of origin is impossible to determine.

b. The number of those who crossed the border illegally and are now living in the U.S. Zone without ration cards is unknown and these people are not included in the figures of this study.

c. The most important factors contributing to interzonal migration into the U.S. Zone are believed to be the natural attempt of families to reunite and the existing differences in the political and economic conditions between the Soviet Zone and Berlin and the Western Zones.

3. Emigration out of the U.S. Zone during 1947 was estimated at 203,200. Interzonal emigration accounted for 68,000, (including 27,400 released prisoners of war), and DPs repatriated and resettled in foreign countries for 125,200. An additional 10,000, conservatively estimated, left the U.S. Zone as uncontrolled emigration.

a. In 1947, 58,634 DPs were repatriated and 66,547 were resettled. Among those repatriated, Poles were the most numerous.

b. Practical work on the resettlement program, restricted to UNDPs, is still in the initial stage. The only noteworthy program realized in 1947 was the resettlement of 27,550 DPs in Belgium. In addition, 13,128 DPs emigrated to the United States.

c. The pressure of overpopulation and the psychological effects of the political situation in Germany have created a strong interest in emigration among the German population.

4. Although migration statistics are still lacking, the volume of internal migration within the zone was known to be far above normal.

a. Migration from rural areas to the cities and from Bavaria to the two adjacent Laender of the U.S. Zone was chiefly due to changes in the food conditions rendering life in the country less attractive and to changes in the labor market situation increasing the employment possibilities in the cities.

b. Both the extent of refugee migration into the U.S. Zone and the degree of their assimilation into the German economy are reflected in employment figures in Bavaria where employment of refugees increased by 27 percent from March to December 1947 while that of normal residents rose only 4 percent.

INTRODUCTION

In normal times, current intercensal population estimates for a territory like the U. S. Zone of Germany can be prepared rather easily and with a relatively small margin of error on the basis of vital statistics and a knowledge of migration. Under present conditions in Germany, however, the simple but fundamental question of how many people are living within the U.S. Zone can be answered only by estimates involving a number of problems and a relatively high margin of error. Vital statistics are as reliable as they were formerly; on the other hand, reliable migration statistics covering the postwar period are still unavailable. The urgent requirement for population data to meet the needs of the cumulating economic, social, and political problems in the U.S. Zone of Germany has made it imperative that demographic investigation be pursued in spite of the numerous gaps existing in the sources of information. In many areas it has been necessary to employ new approaches and unusual techniques in the development of significant data.^{1/}

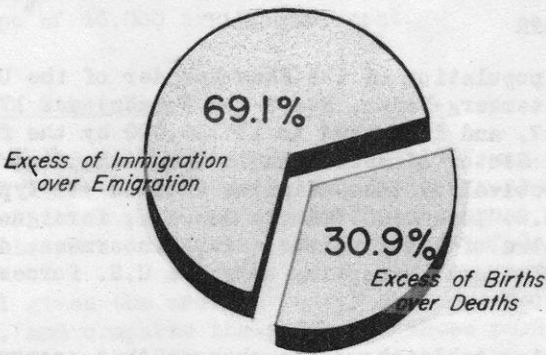
The only source of current population estimates available under present conditions in Germany is the ration card count, the principal basis for the figures of this report. It must be kept in mind that the ration card count, derived from ration card distribution is not a primary source of population statistics. The ration card count is the basis for food allocations and for estimates of future demand. During the last two years, German statistical agencies of the U.S. Zone have persistently attempted to adapt ration card count to the requirements of population statistics, and some progress has been made in this field; nevertheless, the ration card figures furnish only a head count and are not as reliable as population statistics normally are. No breakdown by sex and age groups, necessary for thorough demographic investigation, is available.

^{1/} Special credit is due Dr. Wilhelm Bauer of the Civil Administration Division for his contributions in basic research and original analysis.

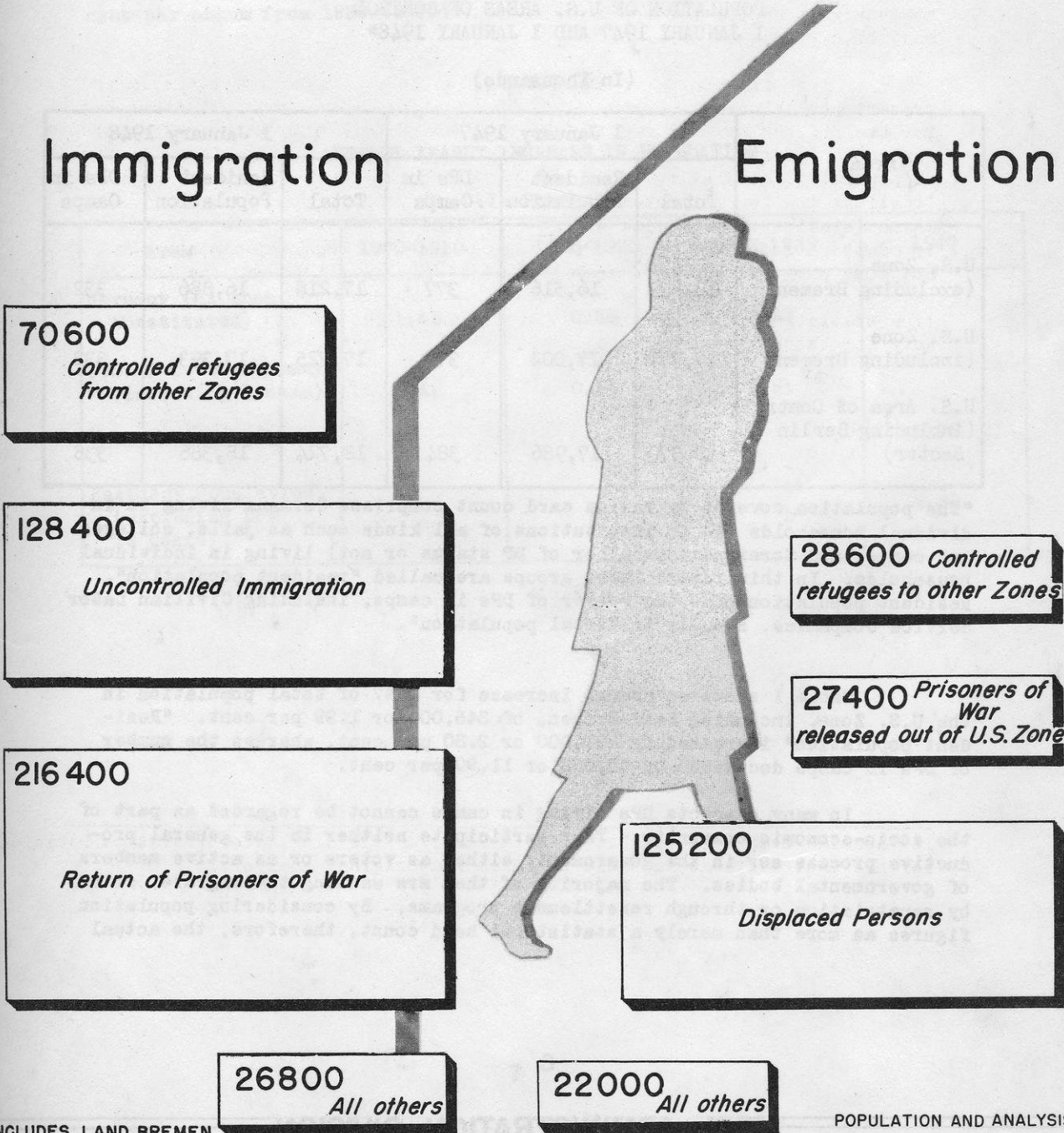
U.S. Zone

ANALYSIS OF INCREASE

1947



THE LARGE EXCESS OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION IS ACCOUNTED FOR AS FOLLOWS:



SECTION I

Growth of Population in 1947

A. Estimated Increase

The total population of the four Laender of the U.S. Zone of Germany (Bavaria, Wuerttemberg-Baden, Hesse and Bremen) was 17,379,000 on the first of January 1947, and increased to 17,725,000 by the first of January 1948. When the U.S. Sector of Berlin is included the figures are 18,371,000 and 18,724,000 respectively. These figures include all types of population present within the U.S. Zone of Germany: Germans, foreigners living in the German economy, inmates of institutions, civil internees, displaced persons (DP's) in camps, and others, excepting only the U.S. forces and Military Government personnel.

The following table shows the changes that occurred between 1 January 1947 and 1 January 1948. For a breakdown by Laender, see Appendix "A".

TABLE I

POPULATION OF U.S. AREAS OF CONTROL
1 JANUARY 1947 AND 1 JANUARY 1948*

(In Thousands)

Area	1 January 1947			1 January 1948		
	Total	Resident Population	DPs in Camps	Total	Resident Population	DPs in Camps
U.S. Zone (excluding Bremen)	16,893	16,516	377	17,218	16,886	332
U.S. Zone (including Bremen)	17,379	17,002	377	17,725	17,393	332
U.S. Area of Control (including Berlin Sector)	18,370	17,986	384	18,724	18,386	338

*The population covered by ration card count comprises Germans living in individual households and in institutions of all kinds such as jails, colleges and camps, and foreigners (whether of DP status or not) living in individual households. In this report these groups are called "resident population". Resident population plus the number of DPs in camps, including Civilian Labor Service Companies, results in "total population".

Table I shows an annual increase for 1947 of total population in the U.S. Zone, including Land Bremen, of 346,000 or 1.99 per cent. "Resident population" increased by 391,000 or 2.30 per cent, whereas the number of DPs in camps decreased by 45,000 or 11.90 per cent.

In many respects DPs living in camps cannot be regarded as part of the socio-economic community. They participate neither in the general productive process nor in the government, either as voters or as active members of governmental bodies. The majority of them are waiting to emigrate, either by repatriation or through resettlement programs. By considering population figures as more than merely a statistical head count, therefore, the actual

POPULATION CHANGES 1947

rate of increase in 1947 was 2.3 per cent. Including the U.S. Sector of Berlin, the total increase in population was 354,000 or 1.9 per cent; an increase in "resident population" of 400,000 or 2.2 per cent; and a decrease in the number of DPs in camps of 46,000 or 12.1 per cent.

B. Comparison with Other Years

Though the increase of population in 1947 was relatively small compared with that of 1946, the 1947 rate was still far above "normal", that is, far above the level which would be expected under usual demographic conditions for a densely populated area such as the U.S. Zone of Germany.

Table II gives the average yearly increase for selected periods from 1900 through 1939, and compares the rates for those periods with the 1947 rate. In the period 1925 through 1933, population within the territory of the U.S. Zone increased by 0.54 per cent per annum, and in the period 1933 through 1939 by 0.91 per cent. Thus, in 1947 the rate of increase of 2.30 per cent was many times higher than before the war. In comparison, the population of the United States increased by 1.47 per cent per annum from 1920 to 1930, and by 0.70 per cent per annum from 1930 to 1940.

TABLE II

AVERAGE YEARLY INCREASE IN POPULATION

(In Percent)

Area	1900-1910	1925-1933	1933-1939	1947
Germany (as then constituted)	1.43	0.55	0.82	
U.S. Zone of Germany (including Bremen)	N.A.	0.54	0.91	
Total Population				1.99
Resident Population (excluding DPs in Camps)				2.30

SECTION II

Major Factors Affecting Growth of Population

A. For the Year 1947

In 1947 within the U.S. Zone of Germany not only the rate of population increase, but also the causes or sources of the increase were far from "normal". In "normal" times the population of highly-industrialized and densely-populated European countries increases almost exclusively through an excess of births over deaths; migration, either immigration or emigration, is only a minor factor in population growth.

Within the U.S. Zone, including Land Bremen, more than two-thirds of the increase for 1947 was due to migration. The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 107,000. The net balance of immigration over emigration was 239,000. If there had been no immigration, population would have increased 0.62 percent. As population actually increased 1.99 percent, net immigration alone resulted in an increase of 1.37 percent. See Table III and Appendix "B" for data by Laender.

TABLE III

ANALYSIS OF POPULATION INCREASE FOR 1947
BY MAJOR FACTORS

Area	Total Increase		Excess of Births Over Deaths		Excess Immigration Over Emigration.	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
U.S. Zone (excluding Bremen)	325,000	1.92	104,000	0.62	221,000	1.30
U.S. Zone (including Bremen)	346,000	1.99	107,000	0.62	239,000	1.37
U.S. Area of Control (including Berlin Sector)	353,000	1.92	97,000	0.52	256,000	1.40

B. Comparison of 1947 with Other Periods

The unusual relationship in 1947 between natural causes and migration as factors in population increase is shown clearly by a comparison with figures of prewar times (Table IV). In the period of depression between 1925 and 1933 in the whole of Germany as well as in the territory of the U.S. Zone, the number of people leaving the country was greater than the number entering, and therefore the yearly increase was less than the excess of births over deaths. During this period in the U.S. Zone, for instance, there was an average annual excess of births over deaths of 82,600. But the total population increased by only 71,200, because of the loss through emigration.

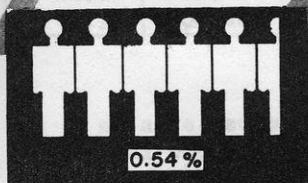
In the period 1933 through 1939 there was an average yearly excess of immigration over emigration of 29,300. But even at that time the net gain by migration affected the rate of increase in only a minor way. The decisive factor in population increase was still the excess of births over deaths, averaging at that time 96,200 annually.

COMPARATIVE POPULATION INCREASES

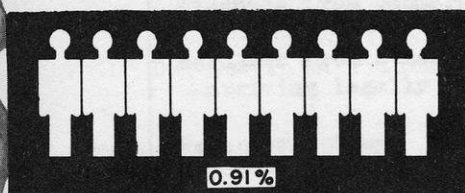
AVERAGE YEARLY PERCENT INCREASE IN POPULATION

U. S. ZONE

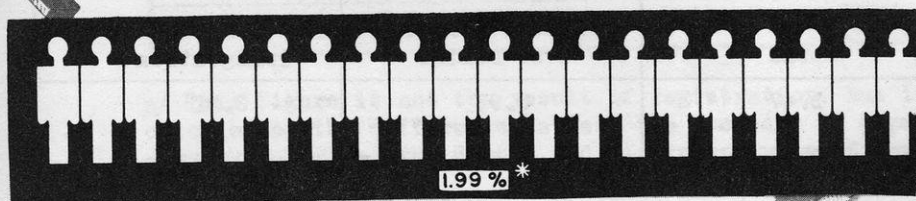
1925 - 1933



1933 - 1939

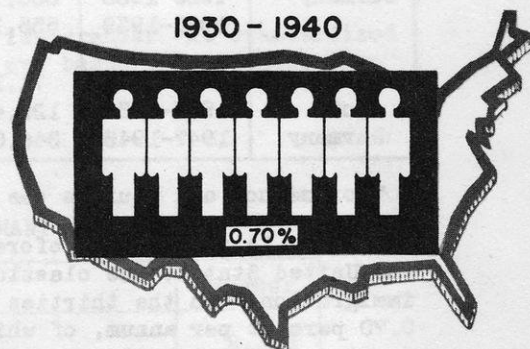


1947



UNITED STATES

1930 - 1940



* EXCLUDING DP's IN CAMPS
POPULATION INCREASE WAS
2.30 %

INCLUDES LAND BREMEN
EXCLUDES U.S. SECTOR BERLIN

POPULATION AND ANALYSIS
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POPULATION CHANGES 1947

TABLE IV

COMPARISON OF INCREASES AND DECREASES IN POPULATION*
BY PERIODS AND BY MAJOR FACTORS

Area	Period	Total Average Annual Increase		Average Annual Excess Births over Deaths		Average Annual Excess Immigration over Emigration	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Germany	1925-1933	350,980	0.55	380,247	0.60	-29,267	-0.05
	1933-1939	555,171	0.82	470,342	0.70	84,829	0.12
U.S. Zone of Germany	1925-1933	71,195	0.54	82,611	0.63	-11,416	-0.09
	1933-1939	125,472	0.91	96,179	0.70	29,294	0.21
	1947-1948	346,000	1.99	107,000	0.62	239,000	1.37

*For method and sources see Appendix "C".

In the decade before the war the same development occurred even in the United States, the classic example of a country which formerly grew through immigration. In the thirties the population of the United States increased by 0.70 percent per annum, of which only 0.06 percent was due to excess of immigration over emigration. See Table V.

TABLE V

AVERAGE YEARLY INCREASE IN POPULATION
IN THE UNITED STATES*

(In Percent)

Period	Total	Excess Births over Deaths	Net Immigration
1920-1930	1.47	0.96	0.51
1930-1940	0.70	0.64	0.06

*For method and sources see Appendix "C".

SECTION III

Growth through Immigration

A. Character of 1947 Immigration

In 1946 there was a tremendous flow of immigrants into the U.S. Zone of Germany, consisting mostly of expellees. Very early in 1947 compulsory post-war migration virtually ended. Despite this fact, total immigration into the U. S. Zone in 1947 reached a total of 440,000. This immigration differed from that of 1946 both in character and structure and in its demographic, social and economic effects.

Table VI shows immigration by kinds of immigrants. As standardized migration statistics are still lacking, the data are based on estimates from various sources.

TABLE VI

IMMIGRATION INTO U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY IN 1947

Type	Number
Expellees in organized shipments	2,300
Germans from foreign countries	8,200
Evacuees from Denmark	12,100
Refugees from other zones and Berlin arriving legally	70,600
Prisoners of war	216,400
Civil internees	400
UNDPs from Belgium	3,800
Unknown ^{a/}	128,400
Total	442,200

^{a/} This figure is not the result of registration, but is derived by calculating the difference between the increase of population less excess of births over deaths and all known types of immigration and emigration. Thus, it is influenced by any inaccuracies in the statistics available for this analysis. For further discussion of this figure, see the text.

B. Immigration from Foreign Countries

The number of expellees arriving in organized shipments in 1947 was only 2,300, entering principally from Czechoslovakia.

Another 8,200 Germans immigrating from foreign countries must be considered a part of the transfer of German minorities into Germany, the majority of them coming from Austria, and some of them from countries overseas.

In the last months of the war when the eastern front moved westward, many women and children previously evacuated to the eastern part of Germany were shipped to Denmark. Since the end of the war Denmark has been endeavoring to return this population. Inter-Allied arrangements have been made for their return to Germany and for their distribution among the zones. Through such an arrangement 12,100 persons were transferred into the U.S. Zone in the course of 1947.

The influx of German civilian population from outside the German boundaries, therefore, was only 22,600. Since total immigration into the U.S. Zone in 1947 is calculated at 442,000, more than 95 percent of all immigrants came from other sources.

C. Interzonal Immigration

Among these other sources, the most important consists of immigration from the other zones and Berlin. Controlled interzonal immigration of refugees in 1947 amounted to 70,600, of which number 83.2 percent came from the Soviet Zone. See Table VII.

TABLE VII
CONTROLLED INTERZONAL REFUGEE IMMIGRATION INTO THE
U.S. ZONE IN 1947

Source	Number	Percent
British Zone	562	0.8
Soviet zone	58,753	83.2
French Zone	11,293	16.0
Total	70,608	100.0

Controlled movement of refugees, however, comprised only a small part of interzonal immigration. Uncontrolled immigration, that is, immigration of persons whose basis of entry is not known, totaled 128,400 in 1947. To obtain a clear picture of the problem and an appraisal of this total, some explanation is necessary.

The figure of 128,400 is the difference between the increase of population less excess of births over deaths, and all types of immigration and emigration for which figures have been reported. Any inaccuracies in the statistics used in this analysis, therefore, influence the size of what is termed "uncontrolled" immigration. Emigration statistics, for instance, are incomplete as no figures are available either on the emigration of Germans to foreign countries or on the uncontrolled emigration from the U.S. Zone to other zones, e.g., the British Zone. As will be shown later, an estimated figure of 10,000 is assumed in the emigration table for all such types of emigration. However, the net balance of all immigration and emigration figures is fixed by the ration card count increase less excess of births over deaths. One must keep in mind that for these reasons the above figure on uncontrolled immigration is not completely reliable. However, it can be stated with certainty that the figure of 128,400 is the net balance of all unknown immigration and emigration movements.

Theoretically, the figure for uncontrolled immigration includes interzonal immigration as well as immigration from foreign countries. Uncontrolled immigration from foreign countries, however, was unquestionably very small, so that almost all of the 128,400 uncontrolled immigrants can be assumed to have come from other zones and Berlin.

As the estimate of uncontrolled immigration is based on ration card count (and all other known types of immigration and emigration) the figure of 128,400 includes only those individuals who crossed the border uncontrolled and are now receiving ration cards, that is, are now living legally within the U.S. Zone. Individuals who crossed the border illegally and who are now living in the U.S. Zone without ration cards and without police registration are not included in the estimate. It is hazardous even to guess the number of these cases.

The volume of interzonal migration in 1947 indicates that the unrest which prevailed during and after the war has continued up to the present. While interzonal migration is partly the natural consequence of compulsory migration during the past years, it is also partially due to differences in living conditions among the zones. For this reason it cannot be expected that this migration will cease now or in the immediate future.

One of the most important factors contributing to interzonal migration was the natural attempt of families to reunite. Many families were separated by evacuation during the war and by population transfers during the postwar period. The wish to reunite probably explains to a large extent the entrance of 70,600 refugees into the U.S. Zone by controlled migration from other zones and Berlin. However, this can hardly explain the total volume of interzonal influx. The conclusion to be drawn is that apart from these movements there was a considerable interzonal immigration into the U.S. Zone, due to the more attractive political and economic conditions prevailing there. It is impossible to ascertain statistically from which zones these immigrants came. According to the reports of many eye-witnesses and the observations of the border police, a large part of them are refugees legally or illegally crossing the border between the Soviet Zone and the U.S. Zone. For instance, in December 1947, from a total of 10,770 border travel violations in Bavaria, 6,697 or 62.2 percent were Germans attempting to enter the U.S. zone from the Soviet Zone. The reasons given for their coming are varied; some because of opposition to the existing political system, while others state they are afraid of registration for compulsory labor within the Soviet Zone.

D. Return of Prisoners of War

Apart from interzonal immigration, the most important element in total immigration into the U.S. Zone was the return of German prisoners of war. Through official channels, 216,400 PWs were released into the U.S. Zone in 1947. This comprises approximately half the total immigration.

It must be emphasized that the return of German PWs represents immigration only in a technical or statistical sense. Sociologically, it is not immigration at all and has quite different effects if compared with other types of immigration. PWs are men mostly in the age group 20 to 40; they effectively increase the labor force as the lack of young physically-fit workers is one of the weaknesses in the present labor market situation.

In June and July 1947, German agencies carried out an official registration of PWs and missing soldiers in Bavaria, Wuerttemberg-Baden and Hesse.

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The count was based on registration forms which were filled out by dependents. The registration revealed that a total of 390,000 prisoners of war known to be alive had not yet returned to the U.S. Zone.

The following tables derived from these figures provide much needed information concerning the demographic and professional structure of the PW group. On the assumption that the characteristics of unreturned PWs are the same as those received in 1947, the social and economic effects of past and future movements of PWs into the U.S. Zone may be evaluated. As indicated in Table VIII, 79 percent of the prisoners of war are between 20 and 39 years of age.

TABLE VIII

PRISONERS OF WAR, REGISTERED IN THE U.S. ZONE
BY AGE GROUPS, JUNE AND JULY 1947

Age Groups in Years	Number	Percent
Under 20	17,745	4.5
20 to 29	160,968	41.3
30 to 39	147,225	37.8
40 to 49	60,830	15.6
50 and over	3,111	0.8
Total	389,879*	100.0

*Including 1,262 female prisoners of war

A breakdown of prisoners of war by occupational classification is given in Table IX. It indicates that in many of the occupations listed there still is a labor shortage; in agriculture, building and construction trades, metals, and woodworking.

TABLE IX

PRISONERS OF WAR, REGISTERED IN THE U.S. ZONE
BY OCCUPATIONS, JUNE AND JULY 1947

Occupational Classification	Number	Percent
Agriculture	78,131	20.0
Construction and related trades	31,493	8.1
Metal and related trades	57,340	14.7
Woodworking and related trades	20,018	5.1
Textiles	11,123	2.9
Processing of food, tobacco products and beverages	22,477	5.8
Other industrial occupations and handicraft	41,260	10.6
Trade and transportation	46,559	11.9
Administrative occupations	19,488	5.0
Private services	13,640	3.5
Without definite occupation or unreported	33,761	8.7
Pupils and students	14,589	3.7
Total	389,879	100.0

The effect on the labor market to be anticipated from the return of PWs can be evaluated by examining their numbers in relation to the present male labor supply. An estimate can be arrived at as to how far employment, and thus economic activity, can be increased by the release of PWs.

Table X compares the number of PWs with the number of gainfully employed persons as of midyear 1947. Comparison was necessarily restricted to a few selected occupations or groups of occupations. The figures indicate that the return of PWs will increase the labor supply to an appreciable degree in many occupations faced with labor shortage. For instance, male labor supply in construction will be increased by 12.0 percent, in agriculture by 7.9 percent, and in metal and related trades by 8.7 percent. It is also anticipated that economic activity will be influenced more favorably than is indicated by this head count, as the majority of the PWs are in the most efficient age groups.

TABLE X

COMPARISON OF GAINFULLY EMPLOYED MALES WITH UNRETURNED PRISONERS
OF WAR REGISTERED IN THE U.S. ZONE JUNE AND JULY 1947
BY OCCUPATION

Occupations	Gainfully Employed Males (30 June 1947) ^{a/}	Prisoners of War	Prisoners of War as percent of column 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All occupations	4,236,363	375,290 ^{b/}	8.9
Selected occupations:			
Agriculture	994,392	78,131	7.9
Construction and related trades	261,490	31,493	12.0
Metal and related trades	656,503	57,340	8.7
Woodworking and related trades	201,663	20,018	9.9
Textiles	157,485	11,123	7.1
Processing of food, tobacco products and beverages	156,999	22,477	14.3
Trade, transportation and administrative occupations	940,980	66,047	7.0

^{a/} German Labor Office statistics

^{b/} Less students

The full favorable effect on the labor market brought about by the return of PWs actually occurs only in the case of prisoners released by the Western powers. The Soviet Union obviously follows a policy of selection in this respect, first releasing old and physically unfit PWs from which the labor market derives little benefit, in no way comparable to the immediate benefit derived from the return of PWs from other countries. A relatively high percentage of PWs from Russia, some of whom must be hospitalized, are incapable of work, and the number of fit young men is relatively small. (It is possible, however, that with the stepped up program of returning PWs held by the Soviet Union a larger percentage of physically fit persons will be returned.)

Table XI shows the distribution of prisoners of war released to the U.S. Zone in 1947 by countries or zone of entry. However, the figures give a false impression with respect to the last six months of 1947 and the beginning of 1948. Of the 1947 total, the U.S. Army released 85,000, all within the first six months. Since the summer of 1947, the majority of prisoners of war were returned through the Soviet Zone.

TABLE XI
PRISONERS OF WAR RELEASED TO U.S. ZONE IN 1947
BY SOURCE

Source	Number	Percent
U.S. Army	85,670	39.6
Through Soviet Zone	59,380	27.4
Through French Zone	56,724	26.2
Through British Zone	12,710	5.9
Through other countries ^{a/}	1,915	0.9
Total	216,399	100.0

^{a/} Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Italy

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In August and December 1947, a German nutrition team conducted a nutritional examination of former German soldiers who had returned from the Soviet Union through the Hersfeld PW Returnee Camp. The average body weights and the percent deviation from the reference standard weight, including a comparison with workers in Land Hesse, are shown in Table XII.

TABLE XII
COMPARISON OF BODY WEIGHTS OF PWS RETURNED FROM THE SOVIET
UNION WITH HEAVY WORKERS IN HESSE

	Age 20-39 years			Age 40-59 years		
	Returned Prisoners of War		Heavy Workers in Hesse	Returned Prisoners of War		Heavy Workers in Hesse
	Aug. 47	Dec. 47	Nov. 47	Aug. 47	Dec. 47	Nov. 47
Average observed Weight in Pounds	126.5	126.3	134.2	129.1	124.3	133.1
Reference Standard Weight	141.9	142.6	142.3	146.7	144.5	145.6
Pounds below Standard Weight	15.4	16.3	8.1	17.6	20.2	12.5
Percent below Standard Weight	10.9	11.4	5.7	12.0	14.0	8.6

From the report of the clinical and laboratory findings indicating the poor state of health of the returnees from the Soviet Union, the following sentence is quoted: "The most distinguishing single feature noted in all the men was their complete apathy."^{1/}

At the end of 1947, the estimated number of PWS to be returned to the U.S. Zone but not yet released was 280,000. According to a decision of the Moscow Council of Foreign Ministers in April 1947, all German prisoners of war will be released by the end of 1948. Therefore, an increase of 280,000 in the male labor force can be expected in the U.S. Zone during 1948. The 418,329 missing soldiers are not included in these calculations. It is impossible to tell how many of them are still alive or how many will return to increase the population and labor force in the future.

Compared with interzonal immigration and the return of PWS, the size of other types of immigration is unimportant. For instance, during 1947, 3,800 United Nations displaced persons who were resettled in Belgium returned to the U.S. Zone.

^{1/} For further details, see Nutrition Summary Report, U.S. Zone, December 1947, Internal Affairs and Communications Division, Public Health Branch.

SECTION IV

Emigration

The number of persons who emigrated from the U.S. Zone during 1947 is calculated at 203,000.^{1/}

Due to the specific demographic conditions of postwar Germany, population movements which do not represent emigration in the usual sociological sense must be included in the term "emigration". They represent emigration merely in a technical sense, and are itemized only to maintain the statistical balance of immigration and emigration.

A. Categories of Emigration

Examination of the different categories of emigration will show that among the total number of persons who left the territory of the U.S. Zone in 1947, the proportion of emigrants in the customary sense was small. As far as the German population is concerned, there was no alleviation of the pressure of overpopulation by emigration.

TABLE XIII

EMIGRATION FROM THE U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY IN 1947

Categories of Emigration	Number
Controlled emigration of refugees to other Zones	28,600
Organized Return of Evacuees to Berlin	2,100
Prisoners of War released from the U.S. Zone	27,400
German Civil Internees released to British and French Zone	9,900
Repatriation and Resettlement of DPs	125,200
Other	10,000
Total	203,200

^{1/} The same qualifications mentioned above with respect to immigration apply to the data on emigration. The figure is based on estimates and compilations of material derived from various sources.

B. Interzonal Emigration

In 1947, through official refugee channels, 28,600 persons left the U.S. Zone for other zones.

In special train shipments organized by Military Government, 2,100 children and mothers formerly evacuated from Berlin were returned.

During 1947 all prisoners of war held by the U.S. Army were released. Those who were held in camps in the U.S. Zone or in other European countries were released through special camps within the U.S. Zone. All of those returning to their normal residence outside the U.S. Zone (27,400) formed part of the interzonal emigration.

German civil internees normally resident in the British or French Zone who were formerly held in camps by the U.S. Army (9,900) have been released to German authorities of their zones of residence.

The total reported interzonal emigration in 1947 was 68,000, less than half of which consisted of civilian population emigrating to other zones and Berlin, and more than half of which consisted of prisoners of war released over zonal boundaries.

No doubt interzonal emigration of individuals from the U.S. Zone occurred but there are no actual figures available during 1947. The conservatively estimated figure of 10,000 in Table XIII includes foreign emigration as well as interzonal. Traffic across the U.S.-British zonal boundary is unrestricted, but the interzonal traffic into and out of the French Zone is controlled, although in a rather liberal way. Statistics, therefore, reflect only a part of the interzonal migration. Nevertheless, it can be assumed that no tremendous interzonal migration occurred, as the system of residence permits in effect through the U.S. Zone prevents mass migration. A few permits are issued to persons in certain occupation categories and in other special cases, but due to the shortage of housing and the difficulties in food allocation, exceptions to the established policy are very few.

C. Emigration to Foreign Countries

The overwhelming majority of all emigrants to foreign countries were DPs leaving Germany as a result of repatriation and resettlement programs. At present, emigration to foreign countries is almost entirely restricted to the DP program and is not an important problem of German population.

In DP emigration, as could be expected, there was a strong shift from repatriation to resettlement in the course of the last two years, repatriation having almost ended. See Table XIV.

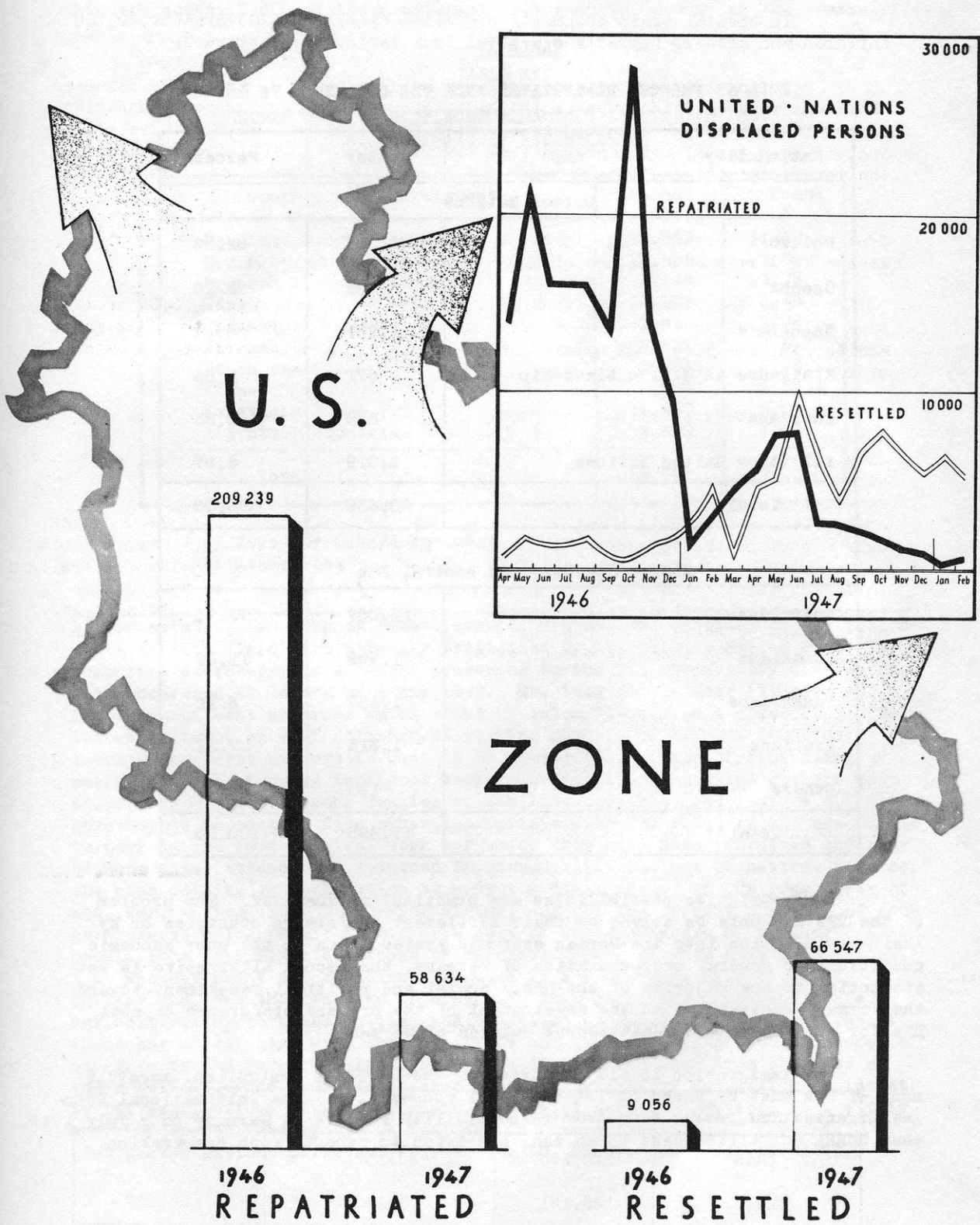
TABLE XIV

DISPLACED PERSONS REPATRIATED AND RESETTLED FROM THE U.S. ZONE

Totals for 1946 and 1947

Calendar year	Total	Repatriated	Resettled
1946	218,295	209,239	9,056
1947	125,181	58,634	66,547

REPATRIATION AND RESETTLEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS



INCLUDES U.S. SECTOR BERLIN
AND LAND BREMEN

POPULATION CHANGES 1947

Of the 58,634 DPs repatriated in 1947, more than 50 percent were Poles. They totaled 33,338 or 82.03 percent, of the 40,639 repatriated United Nations DPs. There were 17,995 enemy, ex-enemy and neutral DPs repatriated, of whom 13,087 or 72.73 percent, were Austrians. See Table XV.

TABLE XV

DISPLACED PERSONS REPATRIATED FROM THE U.S. ZONE IN 1947 BY NATIONALITY

Nationality	Number	Percent
United Nations		
Polish	33,338	82.03
Czechs	2,095	5.16
Yugoslavs	1,887	4.64
Claimants to U.S. citizenship	671	1.65
Russians	629	1.55
All other United Nations	2,019	4.97
Total	40,639	100.00
Enemy, Ex-enemy and neutral DPs		
Austrians	13,087	72.73
Rumanians	1,996	11.09
Hungarians	1,467	8.15
Italians	1,315	7.31
Others	130	0.72
Total	17,995	100.00

Repatriation possibilities are practically exhausted. The problem of the DPs can only be solved by their settlement in foreign countries or by their assimilation into the German economic system. Due to the poor economic condition and general overpopulation of Germany, the second alternative is not attractive to the majority of the DPs. Social and political resentment toward the Germans contributes to the development of the present preference of most DPs for emigration and resettlement outside of Germany.

As immigration in all countries of the world is controlled, resettlement of DPs must be based on international cooperation. The International Refugee Organization, which took over responsibility for DPs in Germany on 1 July 1947, when UNRRA activities came to an end, has tried to promote such cooperation.

International discussions of a general scheme for DP resettlement are continuing. Practical work on the problem, however, is only in the initial stage.^{1/} As can be seen from Table XIV, the number of UNDPs resettled outside of Germany increased from 9,000 in 1946 to 67,000 in 1947. The only noteworthy program realized in 1947 was resettlement of 27,550 DPs in Belgium. As previously noted, 3,800 of these emigrants returned to Germany in the course of 1947.

TABLE XVI

**UNITED NATIONS DISPLACED PERSONS RESETTLED IN 1947
BY COUNTRIES OF RESETTLEMENT**

Country of Resettlement	Number	Percent
Belgium	27,550	41.40
U.S.A.	13,128	19.73
France ^{a/}	9,148	13.75
Canada	3,629	5.45
England	2,488	3.74
Holland	2,337	3.51
South America ^{b/}	1,981	2.98
France	1,904	2.86
Venezuela	1,490	2.24
All other countries	2,892	4.34
Total	66,547	100.00

^{a/} Jews for Onward Movement

^{b/} Mennonites

^{1/} The existing IRO work on resettlement of DPs and the attitude of the governments in this field were strongly criticized by Mr. William Hallam Tuck, IRO Executive Secretary, in a report presented to the IRO preparatory Commission, which convened at Geneva on 4 May 1948. Mr. Tuck criticized: (1) present labor recruitment programs which treat DP labor "solely as a commodity"; (2) the recruitment only of able-bodied working members of refugee families, leaving dependent members to wait in DP camps; (3) failure of recruiting nations to call forward dependent members of families recruited workers or to provide housing to make reunion of families possible; (4) failure of governments to seek to find other appropriate work for refugees who are unable to perform the hard physical work for which they have been recruited and many of whom have instead been returned to Germany; (5) failure of nations to accept the plan calling on each nation to accept a "fair share" of DPs regardless of age, sex, nationality, or working status; and (6) the present policies of some governments which permit former prisoners of war or members of conquered alien populations to immigrate instead of refugees, "most of whom have been allies."

Another point of criticism discussed at a conference held at Gwatt, Switzerland, was the "embargo of brains." Most receiving countries prefer agricultural workers and skilled and unskilled manual laborers. As a result, thousands of refugees with special skills and training are denied a chance to emigrate by the very qualifications which distinguish them from the mass of their fellows.--The Conference asked the IRO Preparatory Commission to insist, in its negotiations with governments concerning mass immigration, that a fair share of specialists should be included in future resettlement programs. (See United Nations Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 10, Section one, May 15, 1948.)

General restrictions make emigration of Germans almost an impossibility at the present time. Actually, however, some emigration under special conditions does occur.

The pressure of overpopulation and the psychological effects of the present political situation in Germany have produced a very strong interest in emigration among the German population. In the spring of 1947, ICD Opinion Surveys interviewed as many former German PWs as possible who had been given a course in democracy at Port Getty, USA, during the war for the purpose of democratizing their present attitudes and opinions. A ratio of four out of ten hoped to emigrate; another two would consider such a step if the economic or political situation in Germany became hopeless.^{1/}

Emigration would alleviate the demographic situation of Germany, but at the same time the selection unavoidably connected with emigration would have an unfavorable effect on the labor market by further decreasing the short supply of young male labor now at a minimum in Germany. In many fields, shortage of young male labor is one of the most important factors restricting economic revival. German agencies within the U.S. Zone are trying to bring emigration under the control of the German labor offices in order to adapt emigration to the requirements of the German labor market and to protect German emigrants and prospective emigrants from exploitation.

Despite the general restriction on emigration, a special agreement between the French Government and the U.S. State Department was arranged for the emigration of labor from the U.S. Zone to France. According to this agreement, 20,000 persons would emigrate to France as free workers. French emigration offices were allowed to operate within the U.S. Zone in cooperation with the German labor offices, but at the end of 1947 this operation had not yet begun.

Present economic conditions in many countries of the world are favorable to emigration from Central Europe. This is true of such European countries as France and Sweden, now faced with the effect on the labor market of the sharp decline in the birth rates which occurred in the Twenties and the Thirties. There is also a shortage of labor in some newly-industrialized countries overseas. Immigration stopped during the war and in many of these, Canada, South American countries, Australia and South Africa, industries expanded because of the war. Normally, a part of the increasing demand for industrial labor is satisfied by the surplus farming population but the stream of labor from agriculture to industry in these countries is apparently diminishing.^{2/}

^{1/} See "The Cream of the Crop", Two Years Later, Report No. 93, 11 February 1948, ICD Opinion Surveys.

^{2/} The high level of farm prices in relation to industrial prices prevailing since the war reduced or even eliminated the difference in the standard of living between agricultural and industrial populations which normally is the decisive reason for such a movement.

SECTION V

Internal Migration

Unrest in Germany, the result of war migration and compulsory refugee influx, is reflected not only in tremendous migration over zonal boundaries as described in the preceding chapters, but also in internal migration within the zone, the volume of which is far above normal. As migration statistics are still lacking, it is impossible to show the number of internal migrants, but the existence and direction of this migration can be inferred from other sources.

A. Migration Between Stadt and Landkreis

Increase rates calculated separately by Stadt and Landkreis show that in 1947, within the U.S. Zone, population of Landkreis increased by only 1.53 percent, while the population of Stadtkreise increased by 4.20 percent. The increase in the thirteen major cities was even higher at the rate of 4.65 percent.^{1/}

TABLE XVII
INCREASE OF
POPULATION OF THE U.S. ZONE BY STADT AND LANDKREISE*
January 1947-January 1948

Area	5 January 1947	4 January 1948	Increase	
			Number	Percent
Stadtkreise	4,876,867	5,081,680	204,813	4.20
13 Major Cities	(3,511,882)	(3,675,035)	(163,153)	4.65
Other Cities	(1,364,985)	(1,406,645)	(41,660)	3.05
Landkreise	12,123,672	12,309,109	185,437	1.53
Grand Total ^{a/}	17,000,539	17,390,789	390,250	2.30

* U.S. Zone, including Land Bremen

^{a/}Totals of this table differ slightly from totals of Table I as figures in this table are not interpolated as of 1 January, and figures of Hesse by Kreise cannot be corrected in the same manner as in Table I.

The rate of excess of births over deaths was at least as high in the Landkreis as in the Stadtkreise, probably higher, since the birth rate of rural districts normally exceeds that of urban districts. There is no reason to assume that in the Stadtkreise the proportion of prisoners of war, returned, was higher than in the Landkreis. Furthermore, it is probable that a greater part of the interzonal immigrants went to the rural districts instead of to the cities. Therefore, the fact that in 1947 the population of the Stadtkreise increased nearly three times as fast as the population of the Landkreis must be regarded as indicative of a strong internal migration from the Landkreis to the Stadtkreise or from the rural districts, the villages and small cities, to the urban districts and the major cities.^{2/} One of the most

^{1/} A table showing population figures and increase rates of major cities and cities with a population ranging from 50,000 to 100,000 appears in Appendix "D". Appendix "E" presents increase by individual Kreise.

^{2/} While there are no statistics to indicate the size of this internal migration, on the basis of the assumption that the increase rate of both Stadt and Landkreis is the same, i.e., that of the total 2.3 percent, the net balance of migration from Landkreis to Stadtkreise was about 100,000 in favor of the Stadtkreise.

striking factors in the demographic situation between 1939 and 1946 was the marked change in population distribution among the various types of communities as a result of war and postwar migration. During the war, housing facilities of all major cities were greatly reduced. Many thousands of women and children were evacuated from the large urban areas and, as in the case of the many refugees after the war, were sent to small cities and rural communities.^{1/} Through this compulsory migration, the long-term movement of population toward the cities as a result of industrialization, was reversed.

The extent of this long-term movement is illustrated in the following table, which shows the proportion of population change in Stadtkreise and Landkreise within the area of the U.S. Zone resulting from natural increase (excess of births over deaths) and migration respectively.

TABLE XVIII

POPULATION INCREASE IN AREA OF U.S. ZONE
BY STADT AND LANDKREISE 1925 THROUGH 1939

Period	Total		Stadtkreise		Landkreise	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1925-1933						
Total Av. Yrly Change	71,195	0.54	33,011	0.69	38,184	0.46
From Natural Increase	82,620	0.63	18,283	0.39	64,328	0.71
From Migration	-11,416	-0.09	14,728	0.30	-26,144	-0.31
1933-1939						
Total Av. Yrly Change	127,017	0.91	58,412	1.09	68,605	0.80
From Natural Increase	96,413	0.70	21,676	0.42	74,737	0.87
From Migration	30,604	0.21	36,736	0.67	- 6,132	-0.07

In both intercensal periods, 1925 through 1933, and 1933 through 1939, the Landkreise lost population by migration. Population of the rural districts increased only insofar as the excess of births over deaths counterbalanced the losses by emigration. On the other hand, more than half the increase of population in the Stadtkreise in 1933 through 1939 was due to immigration. While this movement was completely reversed between 1939 and 1946, it assumed its prewar direction in 1947. Internal migration had reverted to its prewar trend, as a result of (1) changes in the labor market situation and of (2) changes in the food situation.

^{1/} For the extent of this shift and the problems arising therefrom see "The Population of the U.S. Zone of Germany", Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.), Part 2, Chapter II, p. 7.

TABLE XIX

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT IN 1947*
(U.S. Zone, Including Land Bremen)

Occupations	Number of Persons Gainfully Employed		Increase or Decrease	
	31 Dec. 1946	31 Dec. 1947	Number	Percent
All Occupations	4,363,626	4,726,638	+ 363,012	+ 8.32
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	573,043	531,942	- 41,101	- 7.17
All other Occupations	3,790,583	4,194,696	+404,115	+10.66

*Calculated from figures published by Manpower Division, Statistical Reports No. 10 and 15.

The decrease of employment in rural occupations in 1947 of 41,000 or 7.17 percent (Table XIX) applies only to persons gainfully employed. Farm labor in the U.S. Zone consists for the most part of independent farmers and their family helpers, so that the decrease in the number of wage and salary earners in agriculture indicates that there was a decrease in total farm labor, but does not show the actual size of this decrease.

The diminishing differences in the food situation between rural and urban districts also contributed to the acceleration of migration from rural areas to the city. The food situation for a rural person raising his own foodstuffs is still much better than for the average urban resident living on a ration card. The situation of all those living in rural areas who did not raise their own foodstuffs had deteriorated to about the same level as in the cities. Formerly there was a limited free supply of vegetables, fruit and potatoes available there and black market prices were much lower than in the cities. In the course of the last two years, most of these advantages disappeared or were greatly reduced because, through the influx of expellees, the number of consumers in rural districts increased, and also the additional food supply decreased as a consequence of the unusual drought in 1947.

Finally, migration to the cities increased because of the movement of refugees. Most of them, even those with industrial and urban occupations, had been compelled originally to live in the country or in small cities and to work in some rural occupations to make a living. They later tried to get back to their old occupations largely located in the cities.^{1/} At any rate, the stimuli creating the trend of migration from the country to the city, namely, changes in the labor market and diminishing advantages of living in the country, were stronger than the deterrents represented by the system of residence permits still in effect, and the bad housing conditions in the cities.

The shortage of building material, labor and capital, greatly limited building activity in the cities. Even taking into account the fact that a large

^{1/} This movement was to be expected. See "The Population of the U.S. Zone of Germany", November 1947, Part 2, p.9. "The important question is whether the present distribution of population (i.e. distribution by size of communities as reflected in the figures at the date of the census - October 1946) is temporary or permanent. When restrictions on movement are lifted, or at least modified, a great number of the immigrant population now compelled to live in the country may migrate to the cities."

part of building repair is not shown in official statistics, housing supply could not keep pace with increase of population. On the contrary, immigration caused further deterioration in general housing conditions, but this fact did not check the influx of population. In some cases, for instance in Munich, the population of the adjoining Landkreise increased by the same or a higher rate than the population of the city, whereas in all other Landkreise, more remote from the urban center, the rate of increase was comparatively low, as indicated in the following table.

TABLE XX

INCREASE OF POPULATION IN MUNICH AND ADJOINING LANDKREISE*
1947

Area	Percent Increase
Munich, City	3.4
Landkreis, Munich	5.2
" Starnberg	6.9
" Weilheim	4.3
" Fuerstenfeldbruck	3.0
All other Landkreise of Upper-Bavaria	0.8

*Landkreise Dachau and Freising cannot be shown in this table as population figures of these are influenced by changes in the number of inmates of camps in the vicinity.

B. Intrazonal Movements

As a result of the same factors which in 1947 brought about a return of population movement from the country to the cities, a simultaneous stream of migration took place from Bavaria to Wuerttemberg-Baden and Hesse.

As in the case of migration from the country to the cities, the existence of this intrazonal migration is apparent only in the differences in the rates of increase of the three Laender. In 1947, total population increased: in Bavaria by 1.2 percent, in Wuerttemberg-Baden by 2.9 percent, and in Hesse, by 2.6 percent.^{1/}

In Bavaria, the total increase rate exceeded the natural increase rate of population, indicating that even there, there was a net immigration.

^{1/} See Appendix "A".

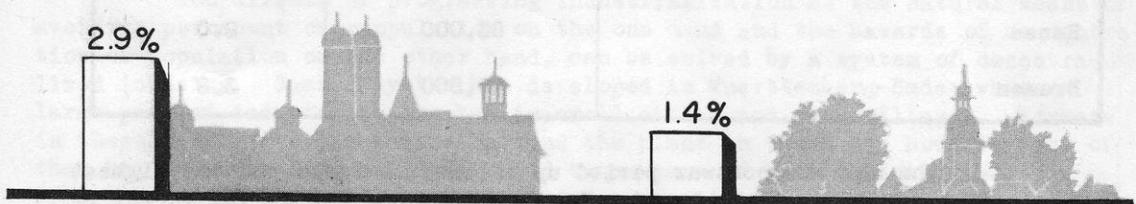
U.S. Zone STADTKREISE AND LANDKREISE

Percentage Increase in Population

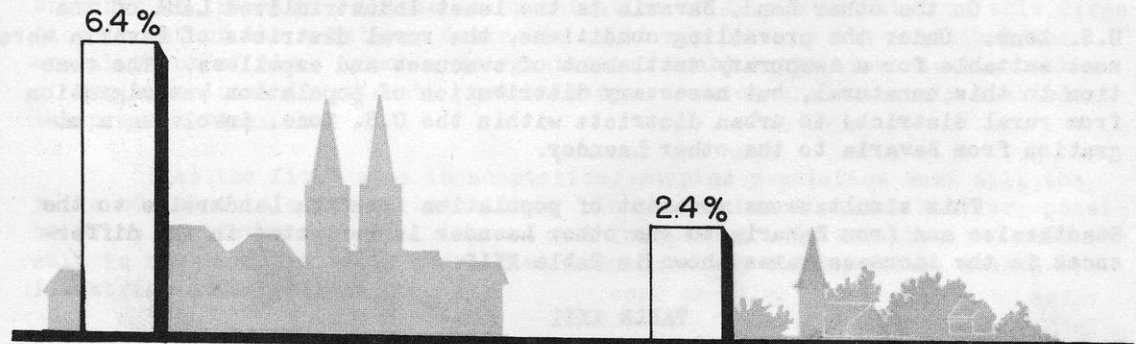
1947

STADTKREISE

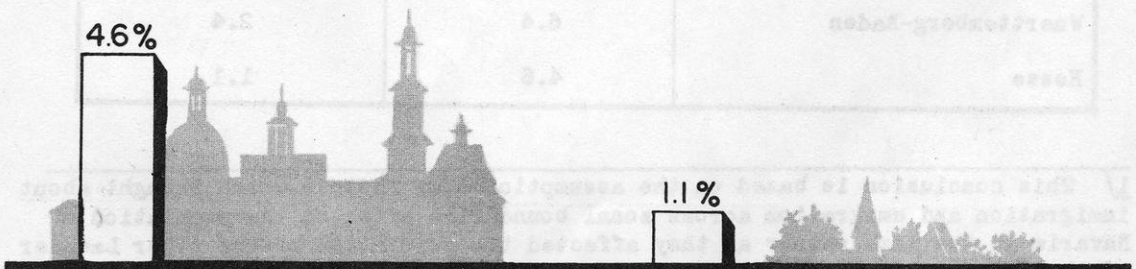
LANDKREISE



BAVARIA



WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN



HESSE

POPULATION CHANGES 1947

The net balance, however, of immigration over emigration across zonal boundaries in Bavaria was greatly reduced by emigration to the other Laender of the Zone, or more exactly defined, by a net balance of emigration over immigration in intra-zonal migration.^{1/} See Table XXI.

TABLE XXI
POPULATION INCREASE THROUGH NET IMMIGRATION
BY LAND FOR 1947

Land	Number	Percent
Bavaria	53,000	0.6
Wuerttemberg-Baden	85,000	2.3
Hesse	83,000	2.0
Bremen	18,500	3.8

In the war and postwar period up to 1946, Bavaria had the highest increase of population of the Laender in the U.S. Zone due to the influx of evacuees and expellees. The pressure of overpopulation, therefore, was strongest in Bavaria where the population, native as well as immigrant, had to suffer its unavoidable consequences.

On the other hand, Bavaria is the least industrialized Land of the U.S. Zone. Under the prevailing conditions, the rural districts of Bavaria were most suitable for a temporary settlement of evacuees and expellees. The reaction to this unnatural, but necessary distribution of population was migration from rural districts to urban districts within the U.S. Zone, involving a migration from Bavaria to the other Laender.

This simultaneous movement of population from the Landkreise to the Stadtkreise and from Bavaria to the other Laender is reflected in the differences in the increase rates shown in Table XXII.

TABLE XXII
POPULATION INCREASE OF THE THREE LAENDER IN
PERCENT BY STADT AND LANDKREISE

Land	Stadtkreise	Landkreise
Bavaria	2.9	1.4
Wuerttemberg-Baden	6.4	2.4
Hesse	4.6	1.1

^{1/} This conclusion is based on the assumption that factors which brought about immigration and emigration across zonal boundaries affected the population of Bavaria in the same manner as they affected the population of the other Laender of the Zone. There is no reason to doubt that such was the case.

The increase rates of the three Laender vary according to the differences in their economic structure. The most highly industrialized Land is Wuerttemberg-Baden, where the rate of population increase in Stadtkreise as well as Landkreise was higher than in the two other Laender, the industrialized areas being the most attractive goals of migration.

In general, there are two aspects of the movement from the rural to the urban districts; first, this movement is a favorable indication of the adaptation of the new postwar demographic situation to the economic conditions of Germany. The only possible way to solve the problem of overpopulation in Germany, other than by emigration, is by increasing industrialization. Under the present circumstances, migration of the surplus population to the industrialized areas is the first step in this process. On the other hand, increasing concentration of population in the industrial districts has some unfavorable social and political consequences.

The dilemma of progressing industrialization as the natural means of avoiding permanent overpopulation on the one hand and the hazards of concentration of population on the other hand, can be solved by a system of decentralized industry. Such a system has developed in Wuerttemberg-Baden where a large part of industry is located in small cities and even villages. Workers in these industries are settled around the plant in their own houses, many of them having several acres of farmland taken care of by the family members. From the social point of view this mixed system is the most favorable for a stable individualistic society, as it provides the possibility for social assimilation of all individuals on the basis of private property.

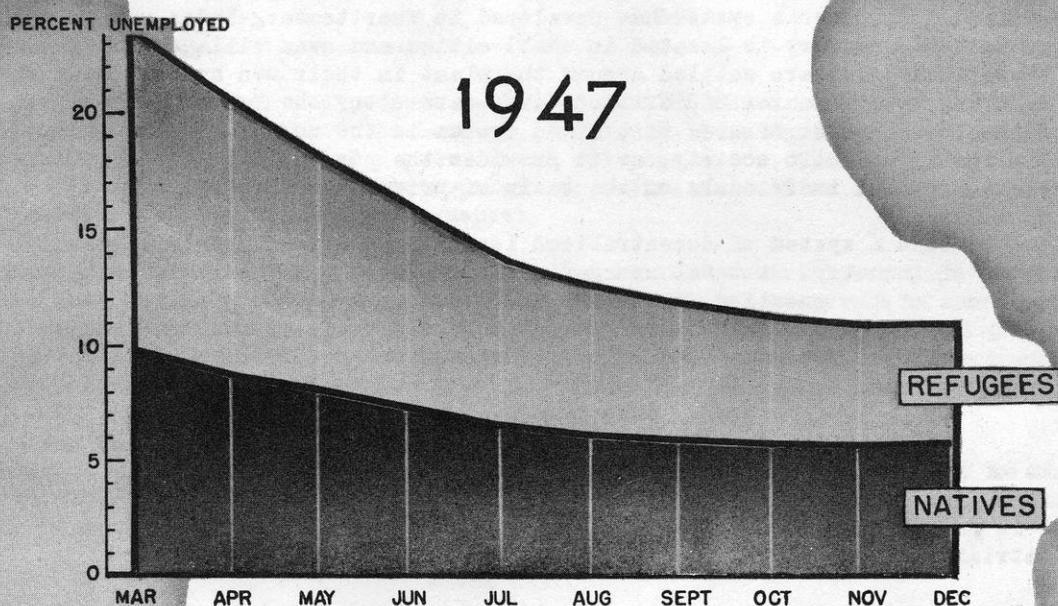
Such a system of decentralized location is not adaptable to all branches of industry. A total reorganization of German industry in this direction is out of the question, desirable as it may be from the political and social point of view. Such a reorganization would imply tremendous amounts of new industrial investment, possibilities of which are extremely limited at the present time.

As the first step in adaptation, surplus population must fill the ranks of labor in existing industries. In the course of time, however, possibilities for investment will improve and increasing industrialization will result in new investments in industrial plants, which might well be geared to industrial decentralization.

BAVARIA

UNEMPLOYMENT

REFUGEES AND NATIVES



SECTION VI

Assimilation of Refugees

A. The Problem

At the beginning of 1947 the influx of refugees ended. The Military Governments of the U.S. and U.K. Zones stopped organized population transfers into their zones because of the deterioration of the housing and food situation caused by the spontaneous influx in 1946.

Refugee assimilation began largely in 1947. In view of the number of immigrants and the poor economic situation in the U.S. Zone any developments in assimilation may be regarded as progress. What has been achieved is due in part to the perseverance and self-help of the expellees, and in part to the activity of the German refugee agencies which were forced to compromise between what should and what could be done.

In the course of 1945 all three Laender of the Zone issued emergency regulations to solve the pressing legal and administrative problems arising from the immigration of expellees. In order to provide uniform regulations for refugees throughout the U.S. Zone, the Refugee Committee of the Laenderrat prepared a Refugee Law (Fluechtlingengesetz) which was promulgated in February 1947. The general purpose of the law which deals with naturalization, social assistance, housing and related fields, was to assist assimilation and to avoid discrimination against expellees. Administrative techniques were established by implementing ordinances. Since practically all areas of social, political and economic life are affected by assimilation of expellees, many amendments in various existing laws and regulations must still be made to make assimilation possible.^{1/}

In all three Laender special agencies (Fluechtlingsverwaltungen) are handling refugee and expellee problems, with partial participation by the refugees and expellees themselves. The basic need is to give them such a part in the economic system as to make them producers as well as consumers. Economic assimilation is the prerequisite of social, political and cultural assimilation.

B. Employment

The problem of providing productive employment varies among social groups. The activity of independent producers such as handicraft workers and

^{1/} As an example, denazification may be cited. Unintentionally, existing denazification regulations involve discrimination against expellees. According to these regulations, workers in handicraft shops with less than ten employees are allowed to continue work during the process of denazification. New licenses, however, are issued only after denazification. As all refugee handicraft workers must get new licenses, they are actually discriminated against in comparison with native handicraft workers of the same degree of political incrimination.

shopkeepers depends mostly on the issuance of new licenses for these occupations, obstructed in many instances by existing German regulations. Moreover, fear of new competition tends to limit the number of licenses issued. To eliminate these difficulties, Bavaria is passing an ordinance compelling all Kreise to issue licenses to expellees and normal residents on a pro-rated basis according to population. Similar difficulties exist in the assimilation of professional persons, such as physicians and lawyers. Admissions to these professions are based on a "numerus clausus" system and difficulties arise from the fact that the examinations of foreign countries are not always valid within Germany. The most difficult problem is the settlement of independent farmers. Although expellees have special priority in the land reform procedure, there is little chance for the majority of the immigrant farmers to be settled on their own farms within Germany, the number of farms which can be newly established by the land reform being very small. Many of the expellee farmers must either change their occupations, with consequent social resentment as a result of decreased income and lower social position, or wait for an opportunity to emigrate. Insofar as it is possible to judge, the assimilation of wage and salary earners has made the greatest progress, as these groups consist of those of highest adaptability. Among these, manual workers have made more progress toward assimilation than clerical workers.

In the earlier discussion of internal migration, the movement from the country to the city was partly attributed to the economic assimilation of refugees. This contention is directly supported by data on employment of wage and salary earners in Bavaria, as shown in the following table of labor market statistics on refugees and natives.

TABLE XXIII

EMPLOYMENT IN BAVARIA
REFUGEE AND NATIVE WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS
March-December 1947

Month (1947)	Total	As Percent of Base Period*	Refugees	As Percent of Base Period*	Natives ^{1/}	As Percent of Base Period*
March	2,180,614	100.00	417,080	100.00	1,763,534	100.00
April	2,209,685	101.33	433,696	103.98	1,775,989	100.71
May	2,239,546	102.70	454,630	109.00	1,784,916	101.21
June	2,267,491	103.98	471,558	113.06	1,795,933	101.84
July	2,282,896	104.69	485,385	116.38	1,797,511	101.93
Aug.	2,299,126	105.43	492,662	118.12	1,806,464	102.43
Sept.	2,325,169	106.63	509,103	122.06	1,816,066	102.98
Oct.	2,340,183	107.32	516,521	123.84	1,823,662	103.41
Nov.	2,350,624	107.80	521,957	125.15	1,828,667	103.69
Dec.	2,368,421	108.61	529,465	126.95	1,838,956	104.28

* March taken as 100.

^{1/}Including resident foreigners

The conclusions which can be drawn from this table are that from March 1947 to the end of the year the percent increase of employed refugees was more than six times as great as the percent increase of employed natives, and that sixty percent of the total increase of 188,000 in employed wage and salary earners in Bavaria were composed of newly employed refugees.

The present labor market situation favors a rapid increase in the employment of refugees. Because of the monetary situation and the low level of wages and salaries, demand for labor is inflated in comparison with the volume of production, and for the same reasons labor supply is restricted. Many individuals are not inclined to work because of low earnings in occupations which are legal and normal. They prefer to live on their savings, black market operations, or any other kind of gainful activity outside the restrictions of official wage and salary rates. The native population is better able to live in this way than refugees, who have practically no savings either of money or property. Furthermore, the majority of refugees live in the country where opportunities for earning a living outside the regular labor market are not as favorable as in the cities. Under present conditions, therefore, necessity to work under legal labor conditions is more pressing on the refugees than on the natives.

This condition results in an indirect economic penalty against refugees which is difficult to avoid. Insofar as it is based on the difference in money savings, the situation will last until the enactment of a monetary reform. In most cases it will last even longer as refugees lost almost all their personal property, whereas only completely bombed-out families, comprising a minority of the native population, had similar losses.

With the increase of employment, the number of unemployed refugees decreased. In Bavaria the number of unemployed at the end of December 1947 was 64,047 as compared with 126,466 at the end of March 1947. In spite of this decrease, the rate of unemployment among the labor force is still relatively high, and much higher among refugees than among natives, as is shown below:

TABLE XXIV

BAVARIA PERCENTAGE RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT*
REFUGEES AND NATIVES

Month (1947)	Refugees	Natives ^{1/}
March	23.3	9.9
April	20.5	8.8
May	18.0	8.1
June	16.0	7.3
July	13.8	6.4
August	12.6	6.0
September	11.7	5.8
October	11.3	5.6
November	10.9	5.4
December	10.8	5.6

* For figures from which the rates are calculated see Appendix "E".

^{1/} Including resident foreigners.

This high unemployment rate among refugees seems to be a contradiction of the fact that they are under a greater necessity to work than the native population. In a normal labor market, the greater need for work results in a lower rate of unemployment as the worker under pressure must accept any job offered to him, even one involving poor wages and working conditions.

Unemployment figures, however, based on labor office registration show only the number of persons actually seeking work. They do not include the number of workers outside the labor market. The higher unemployment rate of refugees, therefore, compared with that of the natives reflects the fact that the number of persons who are actually seeking work but who cannot find it, is proportionately twice as high among the refugees as among the natives. Professional and regional maladjustment of labor demand and supply with respect to the refugees is also a factor in this situation.

The greater need for work on the part of refugees is indicated by the fact that the proportion of refugees among the labor force in Bavaria (i.e. wage and salary earners employed and seeking work) is higher than the proportion of refugees among the population. The former was 21.7 percent in March and 23.4 percent in December 1947, while the latter was approximately 19.5 percent.^{1/} As age and sex distribution of the expellees is about the same as that of the native population,^{2/} it may be concluded that a larger proportion of persons among the expellees are working (or seeking work) as wage and salary earners than among the native population. Furthermore, from March through December 1947, the refugee labor force increased by 9 percent, whereas the native labor force remained unchanged.^{3/}

As a result both of the necessity to work and of the unfavorable supply-demand relation in the refugee labor market, relatively high numbers of refugee wage and salary earners are forced to work in occupations other than those they have learned or in which they would normally be employed. In December 1947, the rate of those so employed was 18.3 percent of the total number of refugees employed. The rate is especially high among the salary earners, in some categories as high as 39 percent.^{4/} This indicates that the assimilation of salary earners involves special economic and social problems.

Since March 1947 there has been no marked change with respect to the number of refugees either total or salaried, working outside their normal professions. In professional adjustment, therefore, no progress has been achieved.

C. Removal of Discriminations

In short, finding homes, even temporary ones, for the refugees was the first step in assimilation and was the most important problem of 1946 in this field. The second step was finding employment for them, so as to include them in the economic structure as producers and consumers. This is now under way as far as the employment of wage and salary earners is concerned. The third and last step will be to remove all discrimination, including indirect economic discrimination. Regional and professional adjustment of refugees to the labor market is important but not the sole prerequisite to this end.

This last phase of assimilation which implies other problems such as money compensation for losses, regulation of lost pensions and social insurance claims, is just beginning. Progress is dependent on the improvement of general economic conditions within the U.S. Zone.

1/ According to the census figures of 29 October 1946, the rate was 19.1 percent. According to an estimate prepared by the Bavarian State Secretary for Refugees as of 1 April 1947, the rate was 19.8 percent.

2/ See "The Population of the U.S. Zone of Germany", part 2, chapter IV.

3/ For figures see Appendix "F".

4/ For figures and rates broken down by professions, see Appendix "G".

POPULATION CHANGES 1947

APPENDIX "A"

POPULATION OF U.S. AREAS OF CONTROL

1 January 1947 and 1 January 1948

	Bavaria	Wuerttemberg- Baden	Hesse	Land Bremen	Berlin U. S. Sector
1 January 1947 Present Population ^{1/} DPs in Camps ^{2/}	8,877,000 244,000	3,614,000 72,000	4,025,000 ^{3/} 61,000	486,000	984,000 7,600
Total Population	9,121,000	3,686,000	4,086,000	486,000	991,600
1 January 1948 Present Population ^{1/} DPs in Camps ^{2/}	9,018,000 216,000	3,736,000 56,000	4,132,000 60,000	507,000 ^{4/}	993,000 ^{5/} 5,900
Total Population	9,234,000	3,792,000	4,192,000	507,000	998,900
Changes in 1947 Present Population ^{1/} Percent DPs in Camps Percent	+ 141,000 + 1.6 - 28,000 - 11.5	+ 122,000 + 3.4 - 16,000 - 22.2	+ 107,000 + 2.7 - 1,000 - 1.6	+ 21,000 + 4.3	+ 9,000 + 0.9 - 1,700 - 22.4
Total Population Percent	113,000 + 1.2	106,000 + 2.9	106,000 + 2.6	21,000 + 4.3	7,300 + 0.7

^{1/} Including Civil Internees and DPs in camps.

^{2/} According to the report from the Land Statistical Offices

^{3/} Estimated according to the improved method of ration card count adopted during 1947

^{4/} 15 December 1947

^{5/} December 1947

APPENDIX "B"

ANALYSIS OF POPULATION CHANGES WITHIN THE
U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY IN 1947

	Bavaria	Wuerttemberg- Baden	Hesse	Land Bremen	Berlin U.S. Sector
Increase of Total Population	+ 113,000	+ 106,000	+ 106,000	+ 21,000	+7,300
Natural Increase By Excess of Births over Deaths	+ 60,000	+ 21,000	+ 23,000	+ 2,500	-9,800
Net Immigration (Excess of Immigration over Emigration)	+ 53,000	+ 85,000	+ 83,000	+ 18,500	+17,100
Percentage Distri- bution					
Natural Increase	53.1	19.8	21.7	11.9	-134.2
Net Immigration	46.9	80.2	78.3	88.1	234.2
Total Increase	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Increase Rates (%)					
Total Increase	+ 1.2	+ 2.9	+ 2.6	+ 4.3	+ 0.7
Natural Increase	+ 0.6	+ 0.6	+ 0.6	+ 0.5	- 1.0
Increase by Net Immigration	+ 0.6	+ 2.3	+ 2.0	+ 3.8	+ 1.7

APPENDIX "C"

METHODS AND SOURCES OF THE
ANALYSIS OF POPULATION INCREASE SINCE 1920
(Table IV and V)

The average yearly increase rates are calculated by the usual method:

$$E = B \cdot \left(1 + \frac{p}{100}\right)^n$$

E = Population at the end of period

B = Population at the beginning of the period

n = Number of years

p = The average yearly rate of increase in percent.

Figures for Germany and the U.S. Zone including Land Bremen are taken for the period 1925 through 1933. from Statistik des Deutschen Reiches, vol. 451,1; for the period 1933 through 1939 from the same source, vol. 552,1. In the 1933-1939 figures of total Germany the Saar district is included.

Due to many changes of the internal boundaries, the figures of both periods prepared for the territory of the U.S. Zone of Germany do not apply to exactly the same area. But the differences are small and do not affect the rate of increase.

The calculation of rates for the United States is based on population figures published in the Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1946, p4; birth and death rates are published in the same source, p.70.

POPULATION CHANGES 1947

APPENDIX "D"

INCREASE OF POPULATION OF 13 MAJOR CITIES AND 9 CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 99,999 INHABITANTS OF THE U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY (January 1947 through January 1948)

Cities	Present Population ^{1/}		Increase	
	5 Jan. 1947	4 Jan. 1948	Number	Percent
13 Major Cities				
Munich	751,392	776,591	+25,199	+3.4
Frankfurt	431,223	455,403	+24,180	+5.6
Stuttgart	414,077	452,841	+38,764	+9.4
Bremen and Wesermuende ^{2/}	486,041	506,762	+20,721	+4.3
Nuremberg	319,519	328,911	+ 9,392	+2.9
Mannheim	214,866	225,488	+10,622	+4.9
Wiesbaden	194,570	201,044	+ 6,474	+3.3
Karlsruhe	173,824	183,306	+ 9,482	+5.5
Augsburg	164,469	171,788	+ 7,319	+4.5
Kassel	131,545	140,201	+ 8,656	+6.6
Regensburg	116,579	115,462	- 1,117	-1.0
Heidelberg	113,777	117,238	+ 3,461	+3.0
Total	3,511,882	3,675,035	+163,153	+4.6
9 Cities With 50,000 to 99,999 Inhabitants				
Fuerth	95,944	97,869	+ 1,925	+2.0
Darmstadt	77,414	81,218	+ 3,804	+4.9
Offenbach	77,209	79,552	+ 2,343	+3.0
Bamberg	73,875	74,732	+ 857	+1.2
Ulm	62,205	63,951	+ 1,746	+2.8
Wuerzburg	57,454	62,337	+ 4,883	+8.5
Bayreuth	55,661	56,306	+ 645	+1.2
Hof	54,294	57,907	+ 3,613	+6.7
Heilbronn	53,283	56,049	+ 2,766	+5.2
Total	607,339	629,921	+22,582	+3.7

^{1/} i.e. Total population less DPs in camps. Note that the development of some cities (for instance Regensburg, Nuremberg) is influenced by fluctuations in the number of inmates in camps located in these cities.

^{2/} Figures as of 15 December 1946 and 1947.

POPULATION CHANGES 1947

APPENDIX "E"

POPULATION OF THE U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY AT THE BEGINNING OF 1947 AND 1948

(Ration Card Population*)

	5 January 1947	4 January 1948	Changes	
			Number	Percent
Bavaria				
Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern	2,361,753	2,412,653	50,900	2.2
Stadtkreise:				
Freising	24,608	25,254	646	2.6
Ingolstadt	36,338	37,240	902	2.5
Muenchen	751,392	776,591	25,199	3.4
Rosenheim	28,949	29,600	651	2.2
Total of Stadtkreise	841,287	868,685	27,398	3.3
Landkreise:				
Aichach	43,667	44,470	803	1.8
Altoetting	71,915	73,406	1,491	2.1
Bad Aibling	45,621	46,124	503	1.1
Bad Toelz	39,299	40,766	1,467	3.7
Berchtesgaden	54,845	55,630	785	1.4
Dachau, Freising, Garmisch-Partenkirchen ^{a/}	185,023	172,897	-12,126	-6.6
Ebersberg	50,918	52,224	1,306	2.6
Erding	64,631	65,778	1,147	1.8
Fuerstenfeldbruck	64,014	65,946	1,932	3.0
Ingolstadt	43,157	43,869	712	1.6
Landsberg a. Lech	57,866	59,803	1,937	3.3
Laufen	57,597	59,226	1,629	2.8
Miesbach	77,495	78,282	787	1.0
Muehldorf	61,201	63,477	2,276	3.7
Muenchen	76,001	79,980	3,979	5.2
Pfaffenhofen	54,619	55,381	762	1.4
Rosenheim	82,537	84,901	2,364	2.9
Schongau	36,708	37,930	1,222	3.3
Schrobenhausen	34,208	34,464	256	0.7
Starnberg	60,831	65,049	4,218	6.9
Traunstein	97,755	99,377	1,622	1.7
Wasserburg a. Inn	55,471	56,412	941	1.7
Weilheim	66,585	69,427	2,842	4.3
Wolfratshausen	38,502	39,149	647	1.7
Total of Landkreise	1,520,466	1,543,968	23,502	1.5

*Excluding DPs in camps

a/ Population in German Labor and Internee camps as of 5 January 1947 cannot be broken down by Kreise. Figures of Landkreise Dachau, Freising and Garmisch-Partenkirchen are given in one total.

POPULATION CHANGES 1947

POPULATION OF THE U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY AT THE BEGINNING OF 1947 AND 1948 (continued) (Ration Card Population*)

	5 January 1947	4 January 1948	Changes	
			Number	Percent
Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern and Oberpfalz	1,983,686	2,007,096	23,410	1.2
<u>Niederbayern</u>	1,092,875	1,105,699	12,824	1.2
Stadtkreise:				
Landshut	44,967	45,550	583	1.3
Passau	35,120	34,967	-153	-0.4
Straubing	35,246	35,993	747	2.1
Total of Stadtkreise	115,333	116,510	1,177	1.0
Landkreise:				
Bogen	43,114	42,959	-155	-0.4
Deggendorf	75,955	76,228	273	0.4
Dingolfing	35,372	36,260	888	2.5
Eggenfelden	59,274	60,425	1,151	1.9
Grafenau	30,306	30,366	60	0.2
Griesbach	47,747	48,718	971	2.0
Kelheim	50,778	51,931	1,153	2.3
Koetzing	39,146	39,085	-61	-0.2
Landau a.d. Isar	37,615	37,997	382	1.0
Landshut	40,654	41,181	527	1.3
Mainburg	25,450	26,279	829	3.3
Mallersdorf	36,563	36,734	171	0.5
Passau	66,128	66,337	209	0.3
Pfarrkirchen	60,686	62,369	1,683	2.8
Regen	47,004	48,036	1,032	2.2
Rottenburg	29,015	29,338	323	1.1
Straubing	34,747	34,969	222	0.6
Viechtach	35,160	35,407	247	0.7
Vilsbiburg	46,813	47,511	698	1.5
Vilshofen	64,628	64,973	345	0.5
Wegscheid	25,576	26,040	464	1.8
Wolfstein	45,811	46,046	235	0.5
Total of Landkreise	977,542	989,189	11,647	1.2
<u>Oberpfalz</u>	890,811	901,397	10,586	1.2
Stadtkreise:				
Amberg	36,963	37,737	774	2.1
Regensburg ^{a/}	116,579	115,462	-1,117	-1.0
Weiden	36,522	36,627	105	0.3
Total of Stadtkreise	190,064	189,826	- 238	-0.1

*See footnote p. 41

^{a/} Population figures are influenced by changes of the number of inmates in German Labor and Internee camps.

POPULATION CHANGES 1947

POPULATION OF THE U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY AT THE BEGINNING OF 1947 AND 1948
(continued)
(Ration Card Population*)

	5 January 1947	4 January 1948	Changes	
			Number	Percent
<u>Oberpfalz</u>				
Landkreise:				
Amberg	45,476	45,920	444	1.0
Beilngries	20,580	20,786	206	1.0
Burglengenfeld	52,979	53,971	992	1.9
Cham	43,336	43,381	45	0.1
Eschenbach	35,201	35,449	248	0.7
Kemnath	23,307	23,525	218	0.9
Nabburg	28,909	29,475	566	2.0
Neumarkt	47,363	48,006	643	1.4
Neunburg vorm Wald	19,437	19,687	250	1.3
Neustadt a.d. Waldn.	49,760	50,990	1,230	2.5
Oberviechtach	17,118	17,426	308	1.8
Parsberg	40,547	41,330	783	1.9
Regensburg	80,723	83,451	2,728	3.4
Riedenburg	21,998	21,979	- 19	-0.1
Roding	33,667	33,839	172	0.5
Sulzbach-Rosenberg	33,024	33,101	77	0.2
Tirschenreuth	58,332	59,820	1,488	2.6
Vohenstrauß	28,596	28,801	205	0.7
Waldmünchen	20,394	20,634	240	1.2
Total of Landkreise	700,747	711,571	10,824	1.5
Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken and Mittelfranken	2,304,218	2,347,159	42,941	1.9
<u>Oberfranken</u>	1,080,774	1,099,692	18,918	1.8
Stadtkreise:				
Bamberg	73,875	74,732	857	1.2
Bayreuth	55,661	56,306	645	1.2
Coburg	43,994	44,906	912	2.1
Hof	54,294	57,907	3,613	6.7
Kulmbach	21,880	22,979	1,099	5.0
Neustadt b. Coburg	12,172	12,569	397	3.3
Selb	17,433	17,753	320	1.8
Total of Stadtkreise	279,309	287,152	7,843	2.8

* See footnote p. 41

POPULATION CHANGES 1947

POPULATION OF THE U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY AT THE BEGINNING OF 1947 AND 1948
(continued)
(Ration Card Population*)

	5 January 1947	4 January 1948	Changes	
			Number	Percent
<u>Oberfranken</u>				
Landkreise:				
Bamberg	76,064	78,306	2,242	2.9
Bayreuth	48,236	49,645	1,409	2.9
Coburg	61,796	62,348	552	0.9
Ebermannstadt	31,792	31,826	34	0.1
Forchheim	59,386	60,819	1,433	2.4
Hoechstadt a.d. Aich	44,038	44,293	255	0.6
Hof	33,355	33,945	590	1.8
Kronach	77,702	78,685	983	1.3
Kulmbach	38,442	39,004	562	1.5
Lichtenfels	56,292	56,408	116	0.2
Muenchberg	43,424	44,147	723	1.7
Naila	38,906	38,861	- 45	-0.1
Pegnitz	39,073	39,485	412	1.1
Rehau	27,138	27,620	482	1.8
Stadtsteinach	22,709	22,885	176	0.8
Staffelstein	27,781	28,448	667	2.4
Wunsiedel	75,331	75,815	484	0.6
Total of Landkreise:	801,465	812,540	11,075	1.4
<u>Mittelfranken</u>	1,223,444	1,247,467	24,023	2.0
Stadtkreise:				
Ansbach	31,972	33,151	1,179	3.7
Erlangen	46,787	47,338	551	1.2
Fuerth	95,944	97,869	1,925	2.0
Nuernberg ^{a/}	319,519	328,911	9,392	2.9
Total of Stadtkreise:	494,222	507,269	13,047	2.6
Landkreise:				
Ansbach	54,568	55,696	1,128	2.1
Dinkelsbuehl	40,461	40,886	425	1.1
Eichstaett	44,964	45,034	70	0.2
Erlangen	23,288	23,806	518	2.2
Feuchtwangen	39,899	40,482	583	1.5
Fuerth	50,086	50,616	530	1.1
Gunzenhausen	46,269	47,229	960	2.1
Hersbruck	36,471	36,504	33	0.1
Hilpoltstein	34,121	34,666	545	1.6
Lauf	42,000	42,755	755	1.8
Neustadt a.d. Aich	43,644	44,468	824	1.9
Nuernberg	40,966	41,392	426	1.0
Rothenburg o.d.T.	37,486	37,295	-191	- 0.5
Scheinfeld	26,773	27,267	494	1.8
Schwabach	70,670	71,452	782	1.1
Uffenheim	46,154	47,062	908	2.0
Weissenburg	51,402	53,588	2,186	4.3
Total of Landkreise	729,222	740,198	10,976	1.5

* See footnote p.41

^{a/} See footnote ^{a/}p.42

POPULATION CHANGES 1947

POPULATION OF THE U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY AT THE BEGINNING OF 1947 AND 1948
(continued)
(Ration Card Population*)

	5 January 1947	4 January 1948	Changes	
			Number	Percent
Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken	998,438	1,015,445	17,007	1.7
Stadtkreise:				
Aschaffenburg	37,858	40,467	2,609	6.9
Schweinfurt	37,842	39,789	1,947	5.1
Wuerzburg	57,454	62,337	4,883	8.5
Total of Stadtkreise	133,154	142,593	9,439	7.1
Landkreise:				
Alzenau	40,602	41,026	424	1.0
Aschaffenburg	55,678	56,135	457	0.8
Bad Kissingen	57,421	58,199	778	1.4
Bad Neustadt a.d.S.	32,048	32,719	671	2.1
Brueckenau	20,622	21,252	630	3.1
Ebern	26,993	27,758	765	2.8
Gemuenden	22,022	21,974	-48	- 0.2
Gerolshofen	44,995	45,738	743	1.7
Hammelburg ^{a/}	32,141	29,515	-2,626	-8.2
Hassfurt	43,677	44,560	883	2.0
Hofheim	22,782	22,763	-19	- 0.1
Karlstadt	41,103	41,623	520	1.3
Kitzingen	56,767	58,460	1,693	3.0
Koenigshofen i. Grabfeld	21,487	21,478	- 9	- 0.0
Lohr	33,785	34,177	392	1.2
Marktheidenfeld	43,157	41,426	-1,731	-4.0
Mellrichstadt	24,174	24,673	499	2.1
Miltenberg	35,700	35,934	234	0.7
Obernburg	47,701	48,604	903	1.9
Ochsenfurt	40,882	41,495	613	1.5
Schweinfurt	55,380	55,945	565	1.0
Wuerzburg	66,167	67,398	1,231	1.9
Total of Landkreise	865,284	872,852	7,568	0.9
Regierungsbezirk Schwaben	1,212,735	1,237,404	24,669	2.0
Stadtkreise:				
Augsburg	164,469	171,788	7,319	4.5
Kempten	37,290	37,751	461	1.2
Total of Stadtkreise	201,759	209,539	7,780	3.9

* See footnote p. 41

^{a/} See footnote ^{a/} p. 42

POPULATION CHANGES 1947

POPULATION OF THE U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY AT THE BEGINNING OF 1947 AND 1948 (continued) (Ration Card Population*)

	5 January 1947	4 January 1948	Changes	
			Number	Percent
Landkreise:				
Augsburg ^{a/}	77,372	78,470	1,098	1.4
Dillingen a.d. Donau	65,404	65,377	-27	-0.0
Donauwoerth	59,253	59,069	-184	-0.3
Friedberg	34,742	35,190	448	1.3
Fuessen	36,170	37,273	1,103	3.0
Guenzburg	59,897	60,345	448	0.7
Illertissen	39,186	39,514	328	0.8
Kaufbauren	56,126	58,372	2,246	4.0
Kempten	52,351	54,025	1,674	3.2
Krumbach	39,122	39,715	593	1.5
Markt Oberdorf	40,365	41,168	803	2.0
Memmingen	76,081	77,449	1,368	1.8
Mindelheim	57,779	58,467	688	1.2
Neuhurg a.d. Donau	60,022	60,732	710	1.2
Neu-Ulm	54,268	55,862	1,594	2.9
Noerdlingen	57,051	57,496	445	0.8
Schwabmuennen	39,700	41,145	1,445	3.6
Sonthofen	69,170	70,848	1,678	2.4
Wertingen	36,917	37,348	431	1.2
Total of Landkreise	1,010,976	1,027,865	16,889	1.7

*See footnote p. 41

^{a/} See footnote ^{a/} p. 42

POPULATION CHANGES 1947

POPULATION OF THE U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY AT THE BEGINNING OF 1947 AND 1948
(continued)
(Ration Card Population*)

	5 January 1947	4 January 1948	Changes	
			Number	Percent
Hesse				
Regierungsbezirk Darmstadt	1,263,332	1,282,709	19,377	1.5
Stadtkreise:				
Darmstadt	77,414	81,218	3,804	4.9
Giessen	41,773	42,856	1,083	2.6
Offenbach	77,209	79,552	2,343	3.0
Total of Stadtkreise	196,396	203,626	7,230	3.7
Landkreise:				
Alsfeld	63,437	63,818	381	0.6
Bergstrasse	163,351	165,270	1,919	1.2
Buedingen	88,377	88,521	144	0.2
Darmstadt-Land	80,428	81,620	1,192	1.5
Dieburg	85,739	86,828	1,089	1.3
Erbach	66,768	67,572	804	1.2
Friedberg	134,556	136,022	1,466	1.1
Giessen-Land	102,141	103,362	1,221	1.2
Gross-Gerau	112,434	114,538	2,104	1.9
Lauterbach	49,077	49,414	337	0.7
Offenbach-Land	120,628	122,118	1,490	1.2
Total of Landkreise	1,066,936	1,079,083	12,147	1.1
Regierungsbezirk Kassel	1,219,605	1,239,260	19,655	1.6
Stadtkreise:				
Fulda	38,574	39,604	1,030	2.7
Kassel	131,545	140,201	8,656	6.6
Marburg	39,162	39,620	458	1.2
Total of Stadtkreise	209,281	219,425	10,144	4.8
Landkreise:				
Eschwege	72,598	73,216	618	0.9
Frankenberg	53,347	53,481	134	0.3
Fritzlar-Homburg	89,014	89,473	459	0.5
Fulda	96,269	96,150	- 119	-0.1
Hersfeld	69,559	70,572	1,013	1.5
Hofgeismar	66,554	66,619	65	0.1
Huenfeld	37,831	38,112	281	0.7
Kassel	67,785	69,421	1,636	2.4
Marburg	94,597	95,809	1,212	1.3
Melsungen	52,675	52,920	245	0.5
Rotenburg	61,416	61,914	498	0.8
Waldeck	90,708	92,506	1,798	2.0
Witzenhausen	55,026	55,760	734	1.3
Wolfhagen	42,117	42,238	121	0.3
Ziegenhain	60,828	61,644	816	1.3
Total of Landkreise	1,010,324	1,019,835	9,511	0.9

* See footnote p. 41

POPULATION CHANGES 1947

POPULATION OF THE U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY AT THE BEGINNING OF 1947 AND 1948
(continued)
(Ration Card Population*)

	5 January 1947	4 January 1948	Changes	
			Number	Percent
Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden	1,562,927	1,605,297	42,370	2.7
Stadtkreise:				
Frankfurt	431,223	455,403	24,180	5.6
Hanau	23,958	24,917	959	4.0
Wiesbaden	194,570	201,044	6,474	3.3
Total of Stadtkreise	649,751	681,364	31,613	4.9
Landkreise:				
Biedenkopf	57,619	57,242	- 377	-0.7
Dillkreis	84,539	86,244	1,705	2.0
Gelnhausen	78,545	78,902	357	0.5
Hanau-Land	77,164	78,675	1,511	2.0
Limburg	79,907	81,211	1,304	1.6
Main-Taunuskreis	94,335	95,959	1,624	1.7
Oberlahnkreis	59,983	60,205	222	0.4
Obertaunuskreis	77,057	78,085	1,028	1.3
Rheingaukreis	54,676	56,546	1,870	3.4
Schluechtern	46,788	46,696	- 92	-0.2
Untertaunuskreis	53,756	53,558	- 198	-0.4
Usingen	27,245	27,337	92	0.3
Wetzlar	121,562	123,273	1,711	1.4
Total of Landkreise	913,176	923,933	10,757	1.2

* See footnote p.41

POPULATION CHANGES 1947

POPULATION OF THE U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY AT THE BEGINNING OF 1947 AND 1948
(continued)

(Ration Card Population*)

	5 January 1947	4 January 1948	Changes	
			Number	Percent
Wuerttemberg-Baden				
Landesbezirk Wuerttemberg	2,225,106	2,317,529	92,423	4.2
Stadtkreise:				
Stuttgart	414,077	452,841	38,764	9.4
Heilbronn	53,283	56,049	2,766	5.2
Ulm	62,205	63,951	1,746	2.8
Total of Stadtkreise	529,565	572,841	43,276	8.2
Landkreise:				
Aalen	119,693	123,161	3,468	2.9
Backnang	71,994	74,519	2,525	3.5
Boeblingen	85,898	88,705	2,807	3.3
Crailsheim	59,678	61,780	2,102	3.5
Esslingen	135,925	138,580	2,655	2.0
Goeppingen	157,555	162,635	5,080	3.2
Heidenheim	83,568	86,774	3,206	3.8
Heilbronn	132,955	136,682	3,727	2.8
Kuenzelsau	30,886	30,957	71	0.2
Leonberg	59,241	61,157	1,916	3.2
Ludwigsburg	174,323	178,216	3,893	2.2
Mergentheim	40,947	42,830	1,883	4.6
Nuertingen	101,362	103,574	2,212	2.2
Oehringen	40,826	42,249	1,423	3.5
Schwaeb. Gmuend	84,998	87,082	2,084	2.5
Schwaeb. Hall	53,982	55,719	1,737	3.2
Ulm	70,668	73,626	2,958	4.2
Vaihingen	60,841	62,115	1,274	2.1
Waiblingen	130,201	134,327	4,126	3.2
Total of Landkreise	1,695,541	1,744,688	49,147	2.9
Landesbezirk Baden	1,382,698	1,419,475	36,777	2.7
Stadtkreise:				
Karlsruhe	173,824	183,306	9,482	5.5
Heidelberg	113,777	117,238	3,461	3.0
Mannheim	214,866	225,488	10,622	4.9
Pforzheim	48,238	50,056	1,818	3.8
Total of Stadtkreise	550,705	576,088	25,383	4.6

* See footnote p.41

POPULATION CHANGES 1947

POPULATION OF THE U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY AT THE BEGINNING OF 1947 AND 1948
(continued)

(Ration Card Population*)

	5 January 1947	4 January 1948	Changes	
			Number	Percent
Landkreise:				
Bruchsal	98,789	100,686	1,897	1.9
Buchen	68,616	68,624	8	0.0
Heidelberg	121,654	123,673	2,019	1.7
Karlsruhe	135,073	136,539	1,466	1.1
Mannheim	127,147	130,340	3,193	2.5
Mosbach	61,461	62,230	769	1.3
Pforzheim	54,302	55,066	764	1.4
Sinsheim	84,513	85,047	534	0.6
Tauberbischofsheim	80,438	81,182	744	0.9
Total of Landkreise	831,993	843,387	11,394	1.4

* See footnote p.41

APPENDIX "F"

BAVARIA

LABOR FORCE (WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS)
NATIVES AND REFUGEES

END OF MONTH 1947	TOTAL	REFUGEES	NATIVES ^{1/}
March	2,501,355	543,546	1,957,809
April	2,493,652	545,837	1,947,815
May	2,496,040	554,395	1,941,645
June	2,498,976	561,679	1,937,297
July	2,482,831	563,266	1,919,565
August	2,486,384	563,899	1,922,485
September	2,505,024	576,664	1,928,360
October	2,513,840	582,643	1,931,197
November	2,519,126	586,003	1,933,123
December	2,536,150	593,512	1,942,638

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BAVARIA
NATIVES AND REFUGEES

March	320,741	126,466	194,275
April	283,967	112,141	171,826
May	256,494	99,765	156,729
June	231,485	90,121	141,364
July	199,935	77,881	122,054
August	187,258	71,237	116,021
September	179,855	67,561	112,294
October	173,657	66,122	107,535
November	168,502	64,046	104,456
December	167,729	64,047	103,682

^{1/} Incl. foreigners

POPULATION CHANGES 1947

APPENDIX "G"

NUMBER OF EMPLOYED REFUGEES (WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS) WORKING OUTSIDE OF THEIR OWN PROFESSION IN BAVARIA March and December 1947

	As of 31 March 1947			As of 31 December 1947		
	Employed Refugee Wage and Salary Earners	Not in Own Profession		Employed Refugee Wage and Salary Earners	Not in Own Profession	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Agriculture	102,352	7,738	7.6	112,387	8,331	7.4
Forestry, Hunting, etc.	5,313	1,075	20.2	6,981	1,003	14.4
Miners & Related Trades	1,689	567	33.6	2,323	790	34.0
Quarrying, Stone, Pottery, Glassware	6,767	1,461	21.6	9,616	2,046	21.3
Metals & Related Trades	38,835	9,469	24.4	50,446	12,815	25.4
Musical Instruments & Toys	1,031	335	32.5	1,787	366	20.5
Chemistry	979	245	25.0	1,288	289	22.4
Rubber & Related Trades	154	48	31.2	237	57	24.1
Textiles	9,620	2,447	25.4	17,648	3,408	19.3
Paper Manufacture	1,240	433	34.9	1,649	533	32.3
Leather & Related Trades	2,083	717	34.4	2,953	998	33.8
Woodworking & Related Trades	13,928	2,257	16.2	19,213	3,097	16.1
Food Processing & Tobacco	11,314	5,919	52.3	15,943	8,442	53.0
Clothing, Incl. Shoes	18,535	2,841	15.3	23,251	3,977	17.1
Barbers, Hairdressers	3,827	1,078	28.2	4,945	1,444	29.2
Construction & Related Trades	19,771	2,771	14.0	27,487	3,567	13.0
Graphic Trades	1,879	680	36.2	2,279	883	38.7
Cleaning, Dyeing, Laundry, etc.	1,025	277	27.0	1,215	356	29.3
Theater & Cinema	12	5	41.7	6	1	16.7
Catering, Hotels & Restaurants	9,521	1,727	18.1	11,074	2,360	21.3
Transportation, Waterways, Posts, Telegraph	17,311	4,318	24.9	23,262	5,352	23.0
Domestic Servants	30,684	3,193	10.4	37,951	3,825	10.1
Helpers (Common Labor)	42,705	1,552	3.6	56,015	-	-
Machinists & Stokers	1,763	606	34.4	2,159	836	38.7
Commercial & Admin. Occupations	48,559	20,216	41.6	63,214	23,836	37.7
Engineers & Technic.	7,056	2,431	34.5	8,657	3,340	38.6
Other Salaried & Prof. Occupations	15,626	3,817	24.4	20,334	5,139	25.3
Non-Permanent Occupation	3,501	-	-	5,145	-	-
Total	417,080	78,223	18.8	529,465	97,091	18.3

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