

Gateway to Germany



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The Heart of Europe

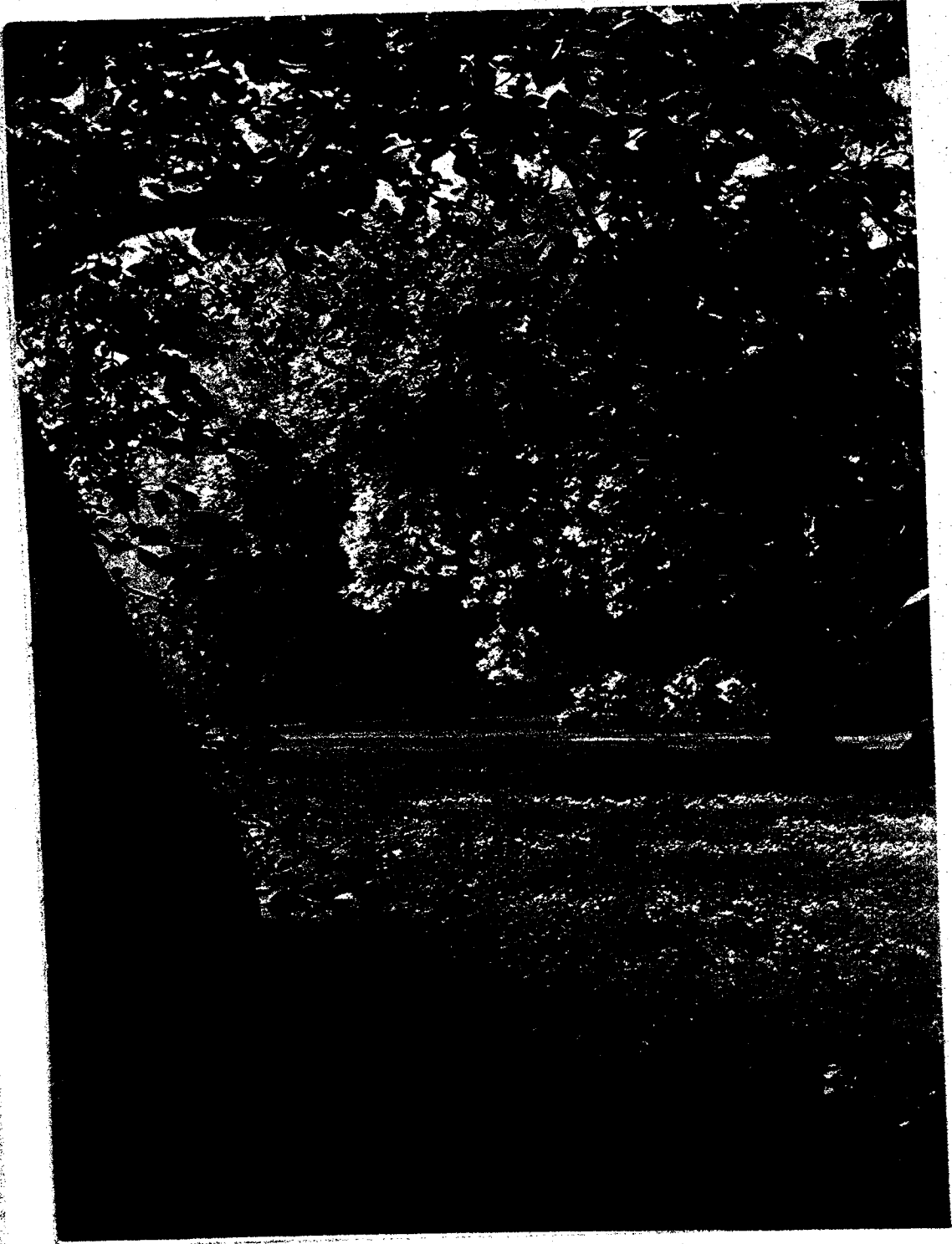
If Germany is in your itinerary this year, then perhaps you feel like the little boy in the fairy tale who couldn't decide which one of those magic wishes to choose. Do you long for the old and romantic, say the ruins of a robber baron's castle or the stately interior of a cathedral built centuries ago? Maybe you're the sporting type of American who'd like to spend most of those precious days swimming or rowing under sunny skies on alpine lakes? If you're musically inclined then you've certainly hit on the right country - because even to those who don't pretend to be musicians, the very name "Germany" is reminiscent of some of the greatest names and places of the lyric world. But - we've forgotten someone, when vacation time rolls around, he whose constitution tells him that he has been taking his job just a little too seriously is apt to want specialized relaxation. For this individual, Germany is likewise a good bet. Here is a country which, since days of old, has specialized in almost every kind of mineral bath and which is, of course, famous for its elegant spas.

When visiting a foreign country for the first time, one is often perplexed as to which is more important - cities or the countryside. Equally difficult to decide is whether to take one's own car or to select the more passive travel combination, namely, steamer plus train. This year, more than ever, the many offices abroad promoting Germany's possibilities as a vacation land are doing their best to answer every question involved in such a journey. They are in possession of a vast amount of information for the lovers of art, nature, sport, and last but not least for the over-worked person seeking physical rest. For every special wish they offer thick pamphlets or, if preferable, simple folders. These services are the tools the modern wanderer needs when setting out to see new people, places and things. They can tell him further, in detail, where he can get the best and the most for his money, about native festivals and local attractions and the whereabouts of a comfortable night's lodging. They can furnish minute details about the nature of his hosts, their climate and environment.

But among those who come to Germany with special interests in mind, there are many who want something more concrete than mere visual impressions, we mean those who, reflecting on this country's history and geographical location, want to know more about her economic and political position as it stands today. We address ourselves to this segment of the travelling public and, to begin with, we ask the question "Germany, just what's become of you in the fateful years since 1945?"

include
see following





PARK ON THE
ISLAND OF MAINAU...

AND Y
ACROS



AND THE VIEW
ACROSS LAKE CONSTANCE

In

1945

the Allied Powers occupied Germany and an entire nation - men, women and children - became "prisoners of war". For a time Germany seemed physically and morally crushed - the largest armies ever known had clashed on her soil. Untold numbers of factories, homes, churches and transportation facilities had been leveled to the earth.

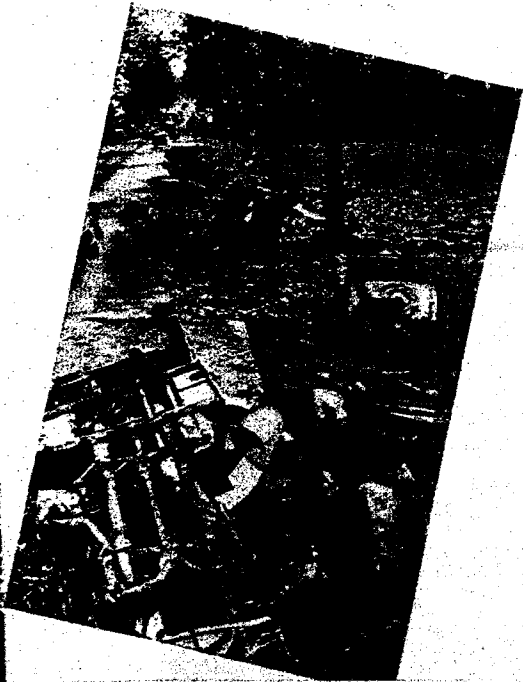
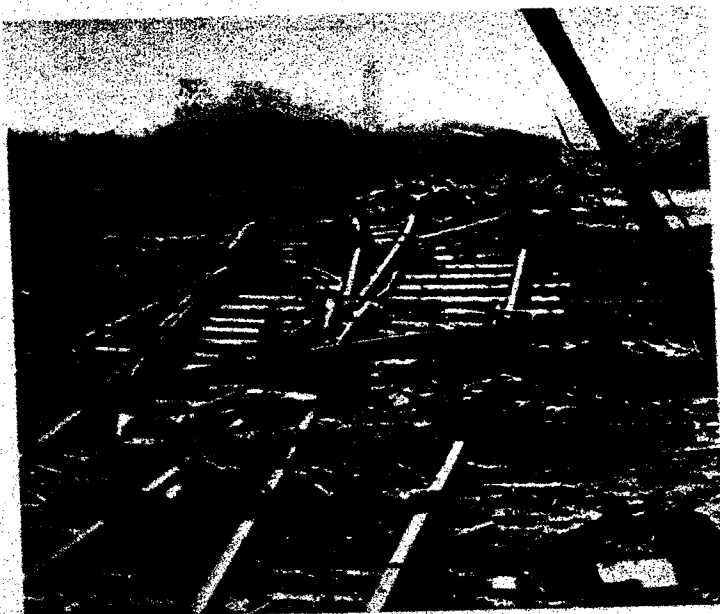
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Three million soldiers had died on the front, 2.9 million were still missing, five million had been wounded, 3.5 million were prisoners of war, and 2.5 million women, children and aged had perished in air-raids. Confusion was the order of the day - the authorities had vanished. Public administrators and police-officers had been eliminated, the food supply had failed, diseases spread like wild-fire, undisciplined gangs roamed throughout the countryside pillaging. Soldiers returning home were greeted by unemployment, empty shelves, and hunger. The stores had no wares - there was absolutely nothing to buy. Germany hadn't experienced such misery since the Thirty-Years' War.



The horizon was cluttered with wreckage; railroads had been blasted to bits and along the highways lay the remnants of an obliterated army



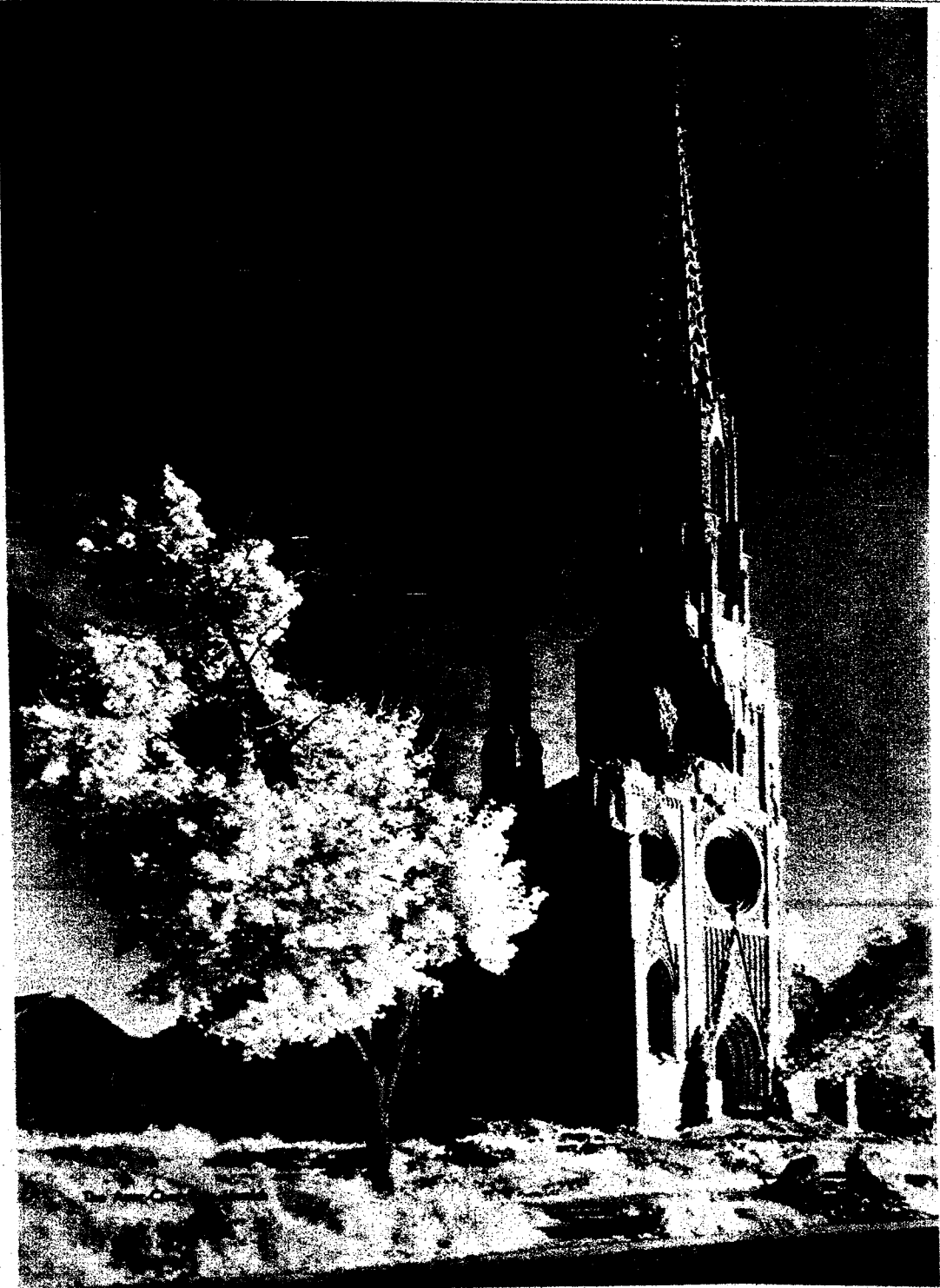


The Trail of German Misery

Out of the eastern provinces of Germany and adjoining countries a ghost-train of 14 millions of refugees shuffled towards the west - afoot, on bicycles, on horseback, and in wagons. They had been driven out of East Prussia and the countries bordering Germany where they and their ancestors had lived for hundreds of years. In the course of this mass migration during the winter of 1945 about two million froze to death on icy roads. Three million were isolated in the Russian zone of Germany. The rest found misery, hunger, and bleak ruins awaiting them - and a despairing population.

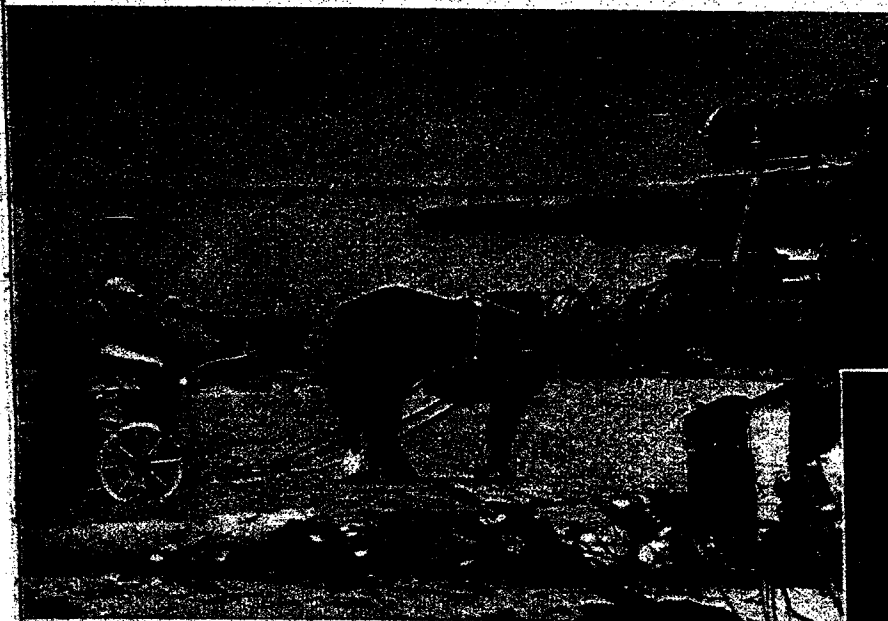
For a time it seemed as though this country's will to live had been broken, her culture and historical countenance blotted out. A mighty ship had foundered, the crew had salvaged nothing. The German people had become a nation of castaways and the fatherland an island of despair.





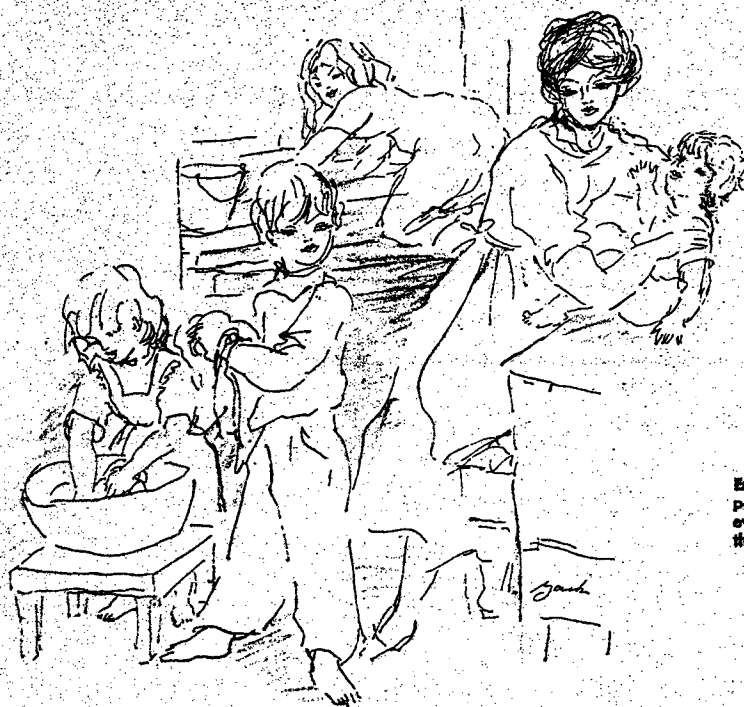
THE WILL TO LIVE OVERCOMES CHAOS

But despite all this, the German people did not give up. One of their strongest traits, an almost fanatic reverence for toil, is probably what saved them. Millions of hungry Robinson Crusoes went about their tasks clothed in rags and performing the most difficult, back-breaking work without proper tools. They had lost everything - except the property rights to the rubble which had once comprised their homes and shops. And at their sides stood "Man Friday" - in the person of the tireless, over-worked German woman.



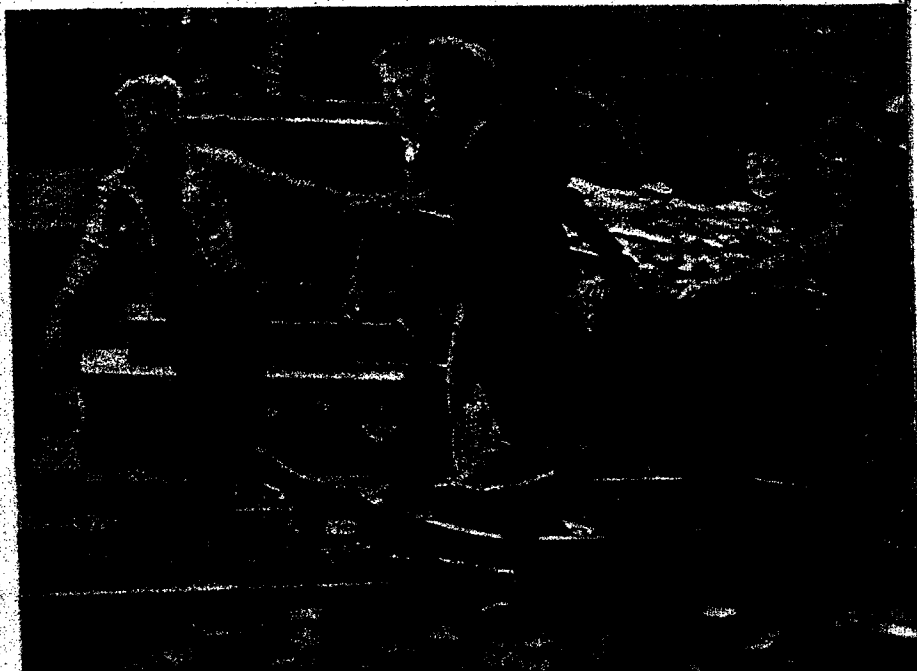
The fighting had hardly ceased, and abandoned armor still blocked the way; but the plowing of fields had already begun





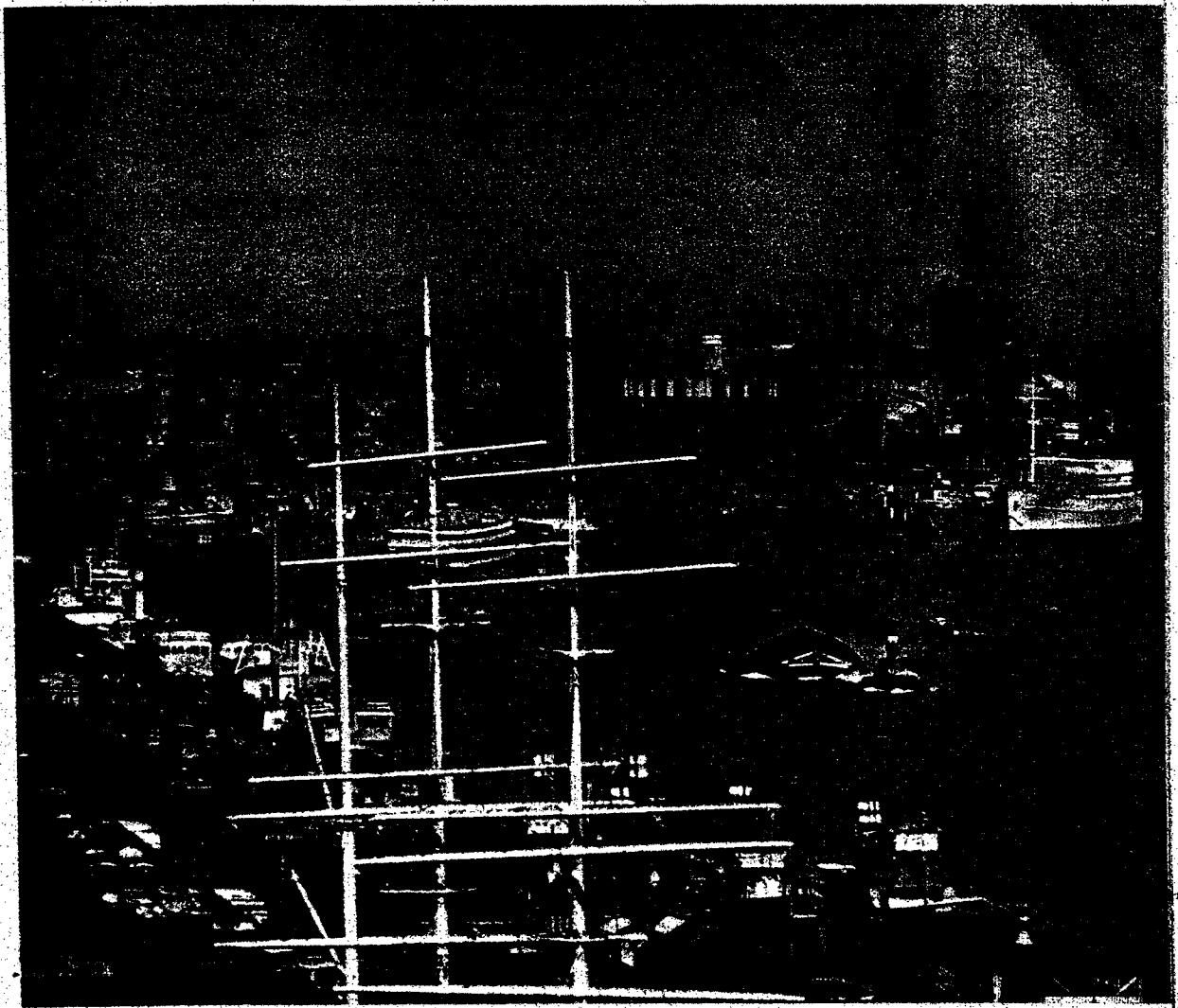
Emergency community-centers sprouted up in temporary sheds. Here people helped one another; even the children sensed this need for cooperation, the older children taking care of the younger ones

German wives and mothers whose men were still missing helped to clear away debris; they knew no rest, for after the day's work, household chores awaited them.





He who comes to Germany today will see a nation whose people seem only to live for the sake of working. Every-where he goes he will find resurrected cities which, only six years ago, were a monotonous pattern of soot and charred ruins.

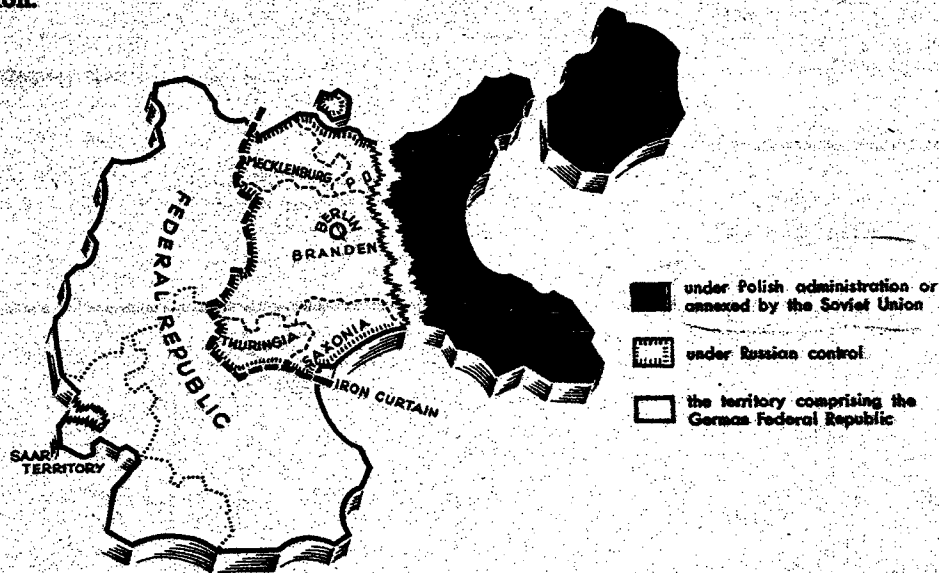


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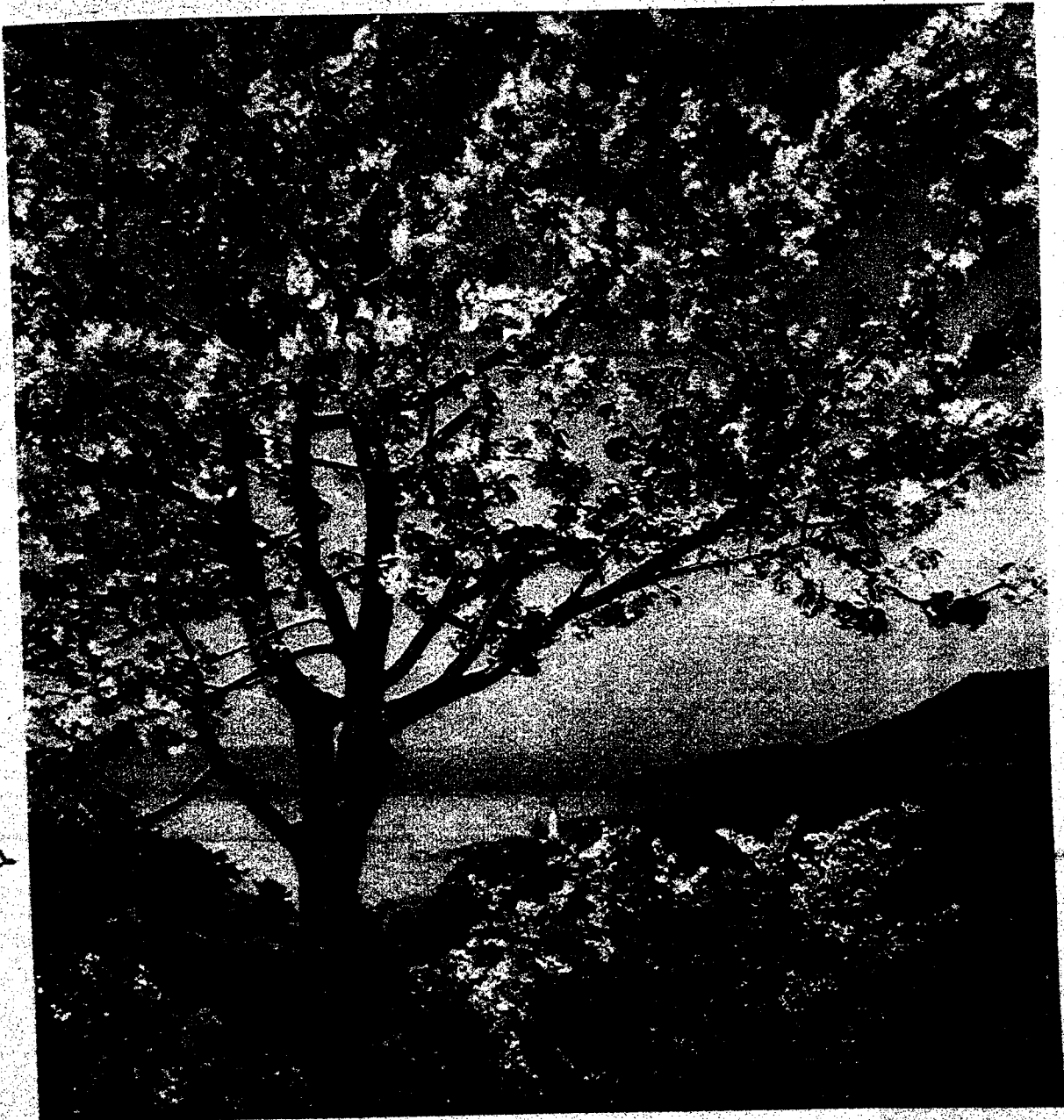
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HOW IS GERMANY GOVERNED?

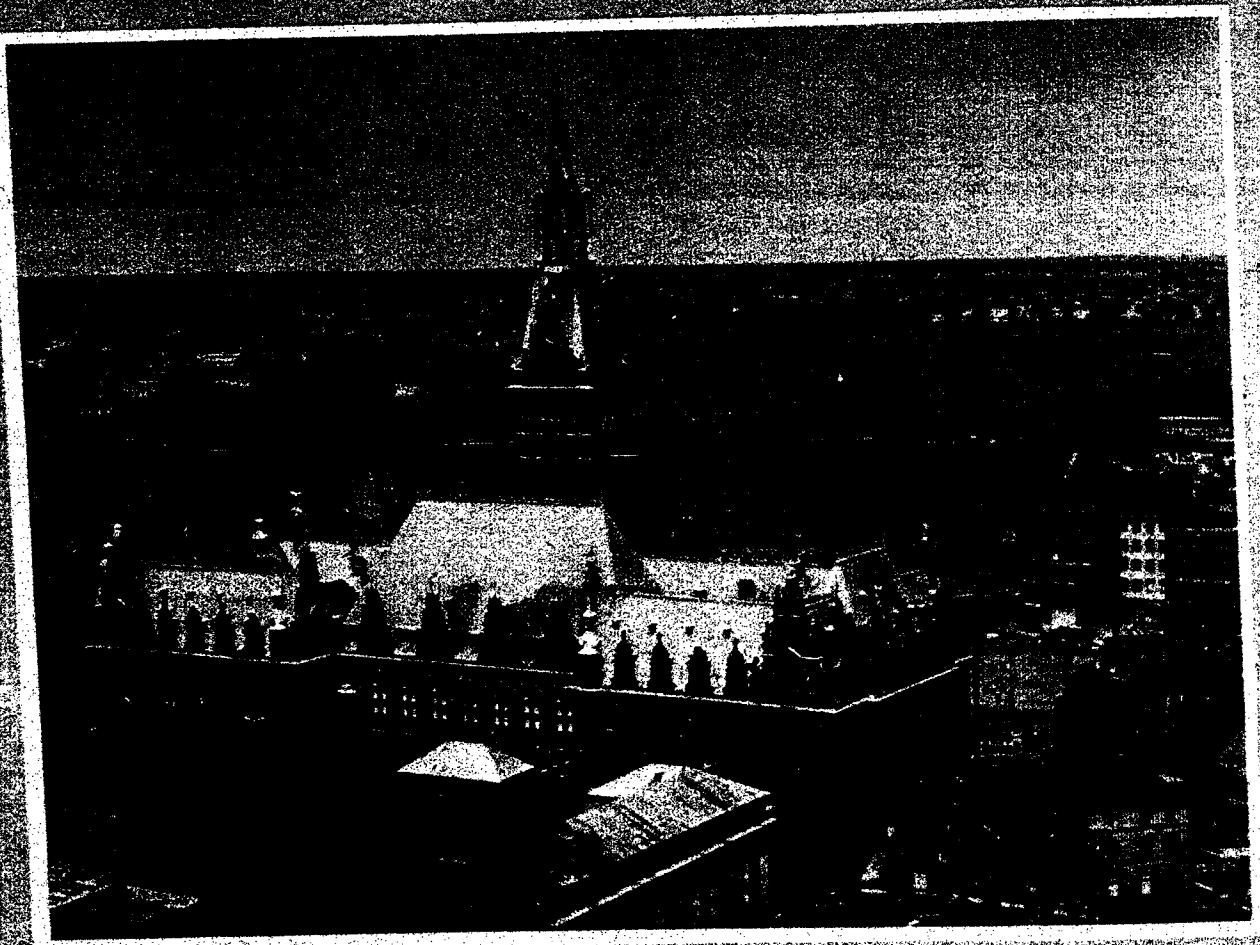
Before delving into the study of German affairs one must have studied this country's political structure. The knowledge of Germany's present political set-up will shed a light upon what at first glance seems incomprehensible. Germany's present borders are of a temporary nature. Her present structure is a consequence of her defeat. Thus the last paragraph of the emergency constitution of the German Federal Republic states that this document becomes invalid on the day on which a permanent constitution is ratified by the German people in a free, unbiased general election.



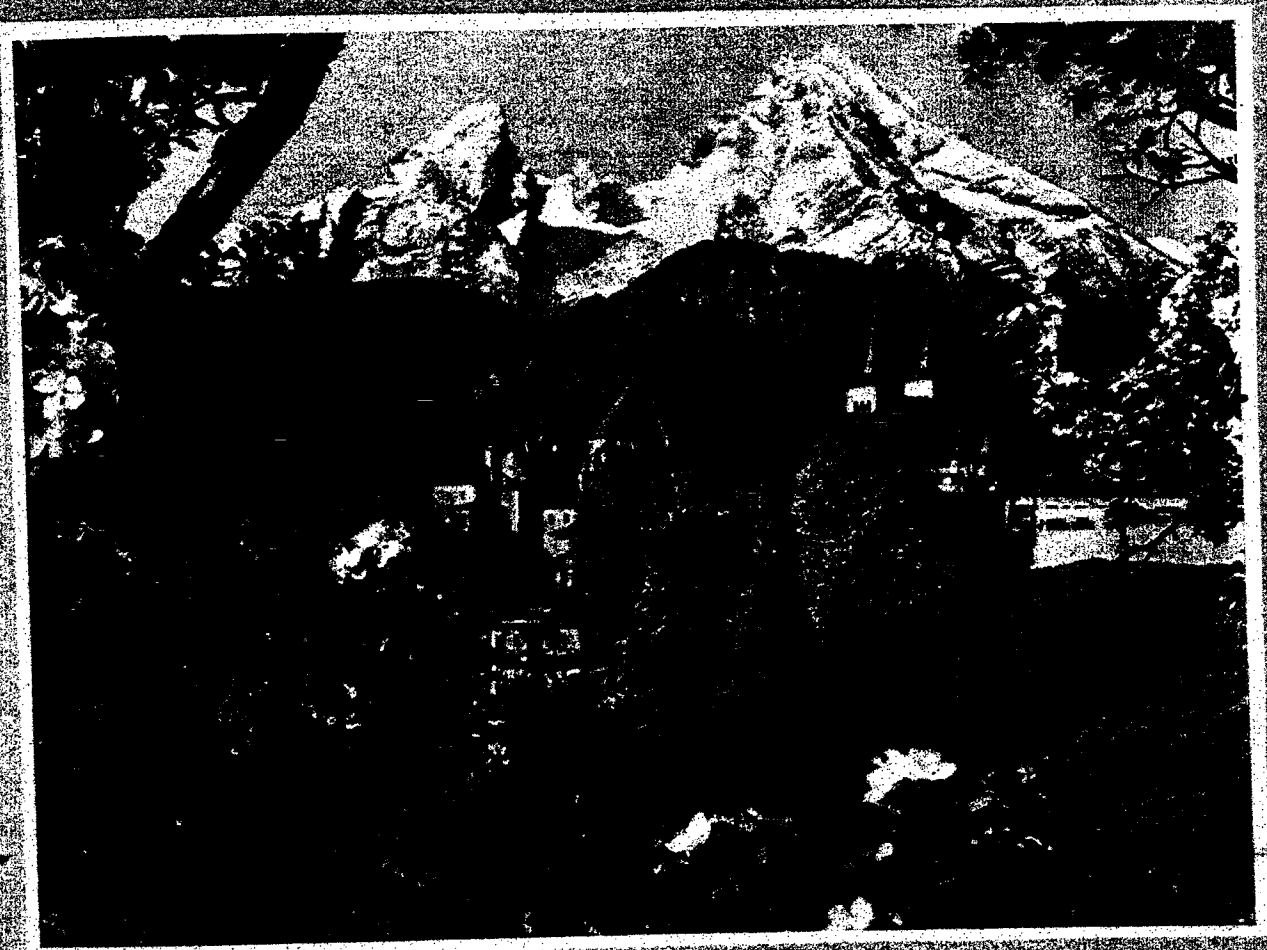
With the end of World War II, the area east of the Oder and Neisse rivers was put under Polish administration, Königsberg, the coronation city of the Prussian kings, and the surrounding territory were annexed by the Soviet Union. In the West, the Saarland was economically separated from Germany and placed under an administration independent of that of the rest of Germany. The remaining territory was divided into four zones of occupation. Russia took over control of central Germany. The British forces assumed control of northern Germany, which is important for its harbors as well as of the industrial area of the Ruhr. The French occupied southwestern Germany from Lake Constance to Coblenz on the Rhine. The American forces assumed responsibility for southern Germany from Frankfurt to Berchtesgaden. The Hanseatic Harbor-City of Bremen was declared to be an enclave under American jurisdiction for the sake of convenience. In fact, with the territory under Polish administration, there were five foreign administrations in Germany after 1945, and as many armies of occupation, plus contingents of Dutch, Belgian, Norwegian, and Danish troops.



THE BODENSEE (LAKE CONSTANCE) IS ONE OF THE MOST INVITING AREAS OF SOUTHERN GERMANY. AT MEERSBURG, SITUATED ON THE NORTHWEST SHORE, IS THE WELL-PRESERVED HOME OF ANNETTE VON DROSTE HULSHOFF, A WELL-LOVED POETESS, AUTHORESS AND BALLAD-WRITER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.



THE HISTORIC CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS — LARGEST CITY IN THE REPUBLIC. THE ST. PAUL DISTRICT, FORMERLY A SECTON OF MONTMARE, IS WELL WORTH VISITING. THE TWO NEIGHBORING CITIES OF SEASIDE AND BESSON ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT GERMAN-BOHEMIAN TOWNS.



BERCHTSGADEN. THE SNOW-COVERED PEAKS IN THE BACKGROUND ARE PROBABLY JUST BEARS TO YOU — BUT A SNY (THE BAVARIAN ONE-WHEELER WITH COAXING) TELL YOU THAT THEY ARE THE "MATHIAS" FAMILY — THE LARGE ONE ON THE RIGHT SIDE IS THE "PAPA" THE ONE ON THE LEFT THE "MAMA" AND THE SMALLER NOTCHES IN THE MIDDLE THE "SONS" CHILDREN.

EACH OF THE FOUR ZONES OF GERMANY HAS HAD A DIFFERENT DEVELOPMENT

Since Poland evicted many thousands of Germans living in the territory entrusted to her for administration, the four zones of the newly-formed Germany, especially western Germany, were forced to accept these people. This, of course, was a heavy blow for a shattered, already over-burdened economy. In these circumstances the Oder-Neihse line became a well known expression in the political phraseology of our days and symbolized the greatest forceable migration in history.



Twelve million Germans were
driven from their homeland

Contrast

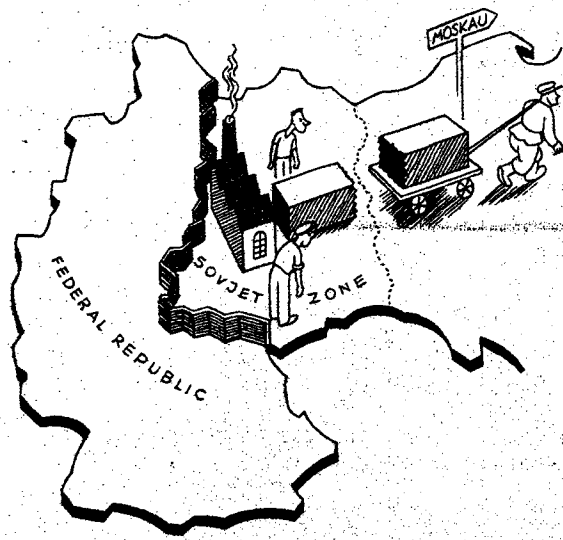
Incidentally, the Sudeten Germans who had once more come under the rule of the Czechs suffered the same fate. Thus more than 12 million Germans in Central and Eastern Europe lost their homes. Of these 9 millions streamed into Western Germany as refugees.

Over nine million refugees have streamed into western Germany from neighboring countries and from the Russian Zone. The Soviet Union has set up a communist regime in the area it occupies, liquidating entirely the previous social order. Property owners have been relieved of their deeds and with the already propertyless, subjected to a totalitarian machine. The entire industrial potential has been placed at the disposal of the Red Army, the key industries have been made the property of the Soviet Union. The result has been the pauperization of 18 million Germans who have been sentenced to live under this ruthless regime. Their living standard is approaching the level of that of hordes of Chinese and Mongolian nationals who have, in the last few years, been "invited" by the Russians to do slave labor in the coal and uranium mines located in East-Prussia, Pomerania and Silesia.

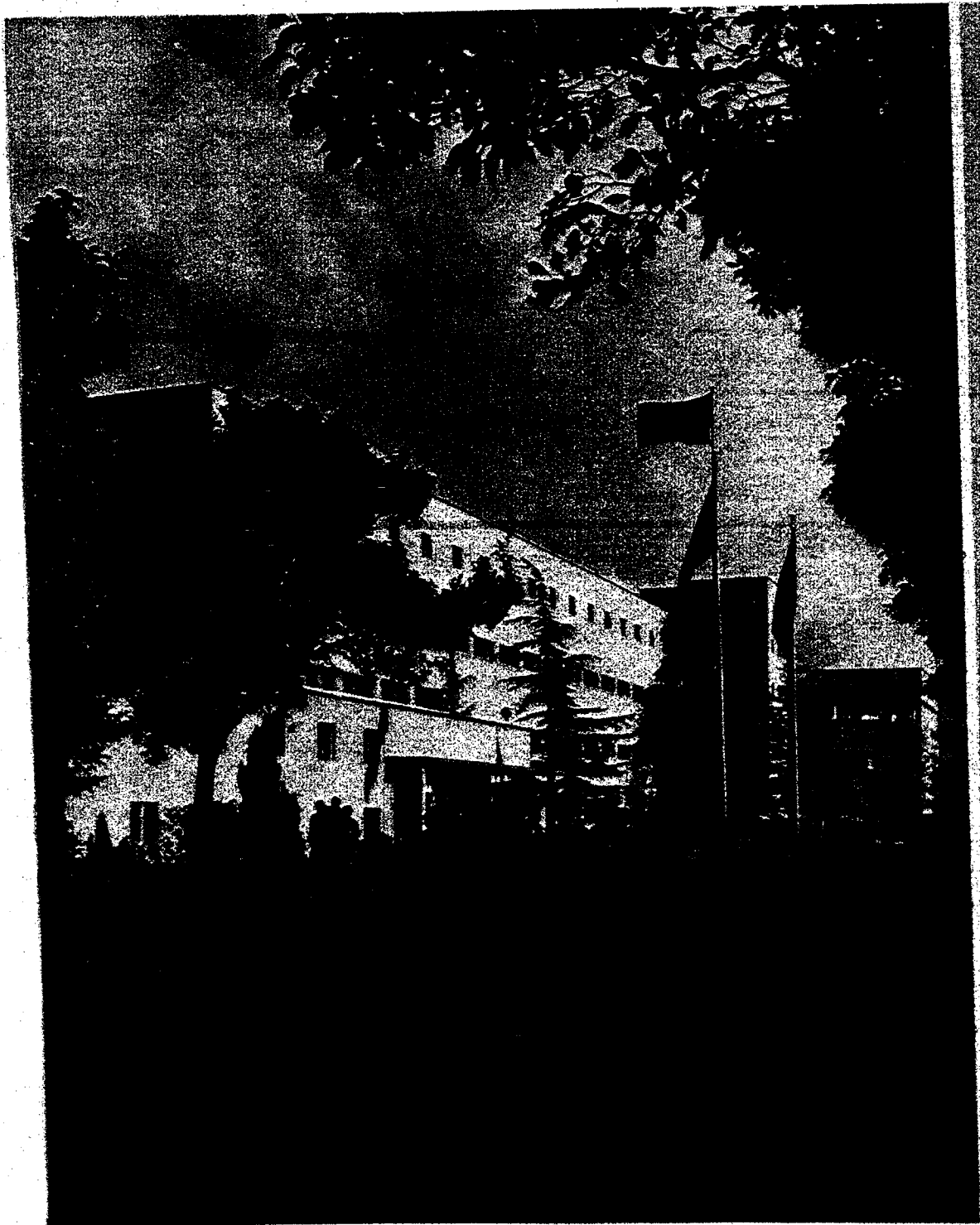
The West-German rehabilitation program suffered many setbacks in its early days due to the conflicting political policies of the three western allies. But with the passing of time the western powers and especially the Americans came to realize that a complete political "facelifting" and Germany's eventual cooperation in a union composed of the free nations of the world is indeed not only feasible but highly desirable. After the three governments, the United States, France, and Great Britain, had agreed on a common program for Germany, which program fosters her economic reconstruction, Great Britain and the United States effected a union of their two adjacent zones. With the fusion of the French zone, the economic and geographical basis for a united political program was established, the German Federal Republic was a natural outcome of this cooperation.



A picture illustrating the fate of thousands of refugees. In an old military supply depot in the Bavarian town of Weilheim, 80 families were crowded into inadequate quarters — but their innate love for cleanliness and order created a faint resemblance of home in this maze of crowded nooks and corners.



CENTRAL GERMANY became the Soviet zone of OCCUPATION. The Russians have, in the course of the last 5 years, removed goods valued at 25 billion German Marks from current production.



THE UNIVERSITY
OF CALIFORNIA
LIBRARY

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC WAS FOUNDED ON THE 23d OF MAY, 1949

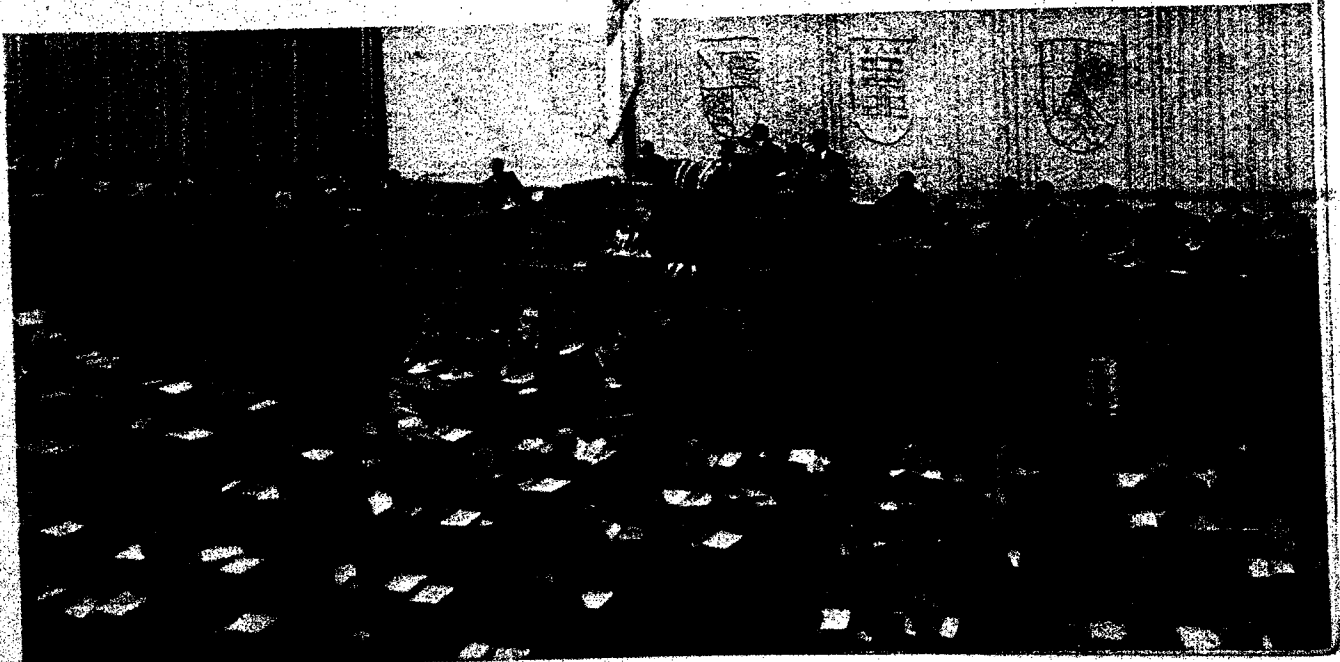
THE PARLIAMENT

The creation of the German Federal Republic was begun with the adoption of a temporary constitution on the 23d of May, 1949. Therein the three western zones of occupation were politically and economically united.

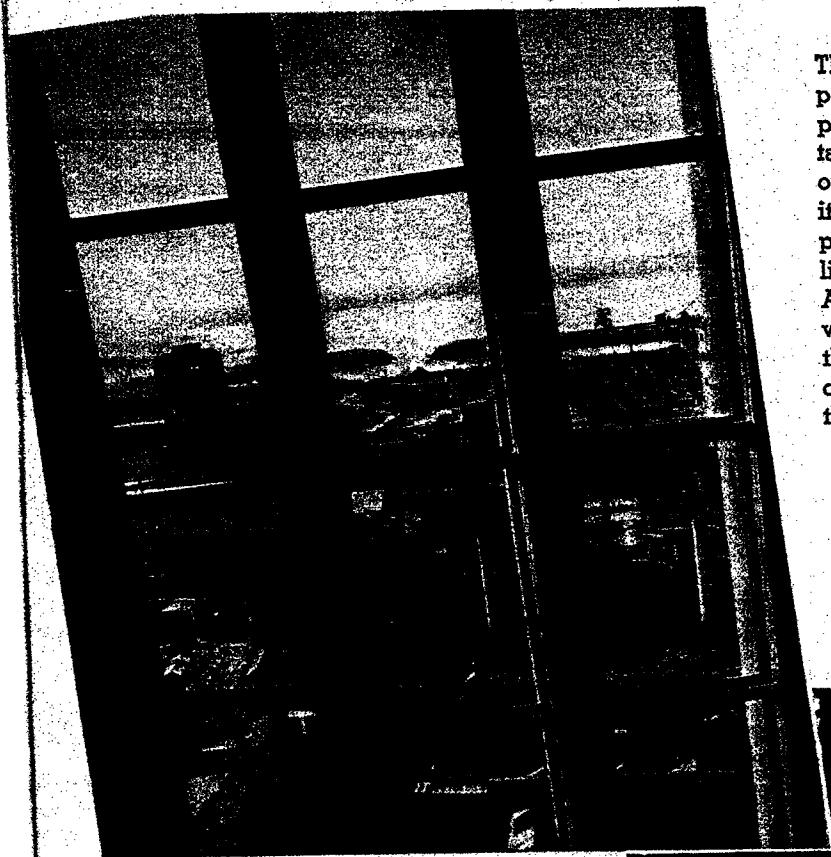
The newly-formed parliament endeavors, of course, to reflect the interests of those Germans living under Soviet rule when legislating on matters affecting the German people as a whole. The 146 Articles of the constitution — which because of its provisional character is called the basic law — correspond structurally to those of the constitutions of other freedom-loving nations. An exception is Article Nr. 24, which provides for the eventual surrender of the Republic's sovereignty to an international union, thus the German lawmakers attempted to express their hopes for the creation of a European family of nations, of which Germany would be an integral part.

The elections of delegates to the Houses of Representatives (Landtage) of the different federal states or Länder have been politically very significant. From election to election the ballots cast by communist voters fell to a low of less than five percent of the total ballots cast, even in the "coalbin", as the Germans call the important Ruhr district, communist leaders lost out among the workers. Despite sly communist promises and enticements, the working men and other citizens of western Germany have kept level heads and in the course of doing so, they have laid the foundations for a free democratic government in Germany. Not one city in all western Germany has a communist mayor. Communism has lost more influence in western Germany than in any other western European nation.

The Parliament Convenes — at the Speaker's Platform is the first Chancellor of the Republic, Dr. Konrad Adenauer



At Wars End German Industry was in Ruins



This is what was left of the Borsig plant in Berlin

The first economic plan made by the Occupation Forces for Germany was drafted at a period about the middle of the war. It contained features which proved at the end of the war to be impracticable, because it deprived a large part of the German population of an opportunity to earn a living.

Allied military commanders in Germany were among the first to send out warnings that such a policy would increase the chaotic conditions and thereby endanger the security of their own troops.



Dismantled machinery awaiting shipment to recipient countries



And this is what was left of Krupp's vast shops in Essen

The first few years of occupation were marked, however, by numerous political measures traceable to the atmosphere of the war and the world's distrust of the Nazi era. These measures persisted until the inauguration of the Marshall Plan and were characterized by dismantling, destruction of cartels, seizure of patents, licenses and trade-marks; sequestering of German property abroad, compulsory export of important raw materials at fixed, unfavorable prices, limitations on production in some industries and total prohibition of production in others, such as ship-building, hydrogenation and synthetic rubber plants, prohibition of overseas shipping and of whale fishing, limitations on foreign trade, compulsory publication of production and trade secrets, and the levying of reparations in capital goods and from current production.

These measures reduced what was left of German industrial potential in 1945 by a fifth. Two examples will make this clear:

In 1938 a quarter of the working population of Essen was employed in the Krupp works, in 1950 only seven percent were so employed. The liquidation of the Krupp works was decreed, although in 1938 only 25% of the company's output was devoted to armaments and this percentage never climbed above 50 at any time during the war.

The world-famous Zeiss works in Jena in the Soviet Zone were completely expropriated, dismantled and shipped to the Soviet Union. Most of the technical staff - some 273 researchers and engineers - was also deported to the Soviet Union; only 80 succeeded with American help in reaching western Germany. They set to work at once in a refugee camp near Heidenheim to build their plant.

were deported from

all research engineers

THE CURRENCY REFORM AND THE MARSHALL PLAN EFFECTED THE RESURRECTION OF THE GERMAN ECONOMY



The two factors which facilitated the resurgence of the German economy were the Currency Reform undertaken in June, 1948, and the inclusion of Germany in the reconstruction program financed by the Marshall Plan.

In contrast to the GARIOA AID (Government and Reconstruction in Occupied Areas) which supplied Germany generously with imported food stuffs, medicines, textiles, the Marshall Plan was conceived as a means of putting Europe back on its feet industrially.

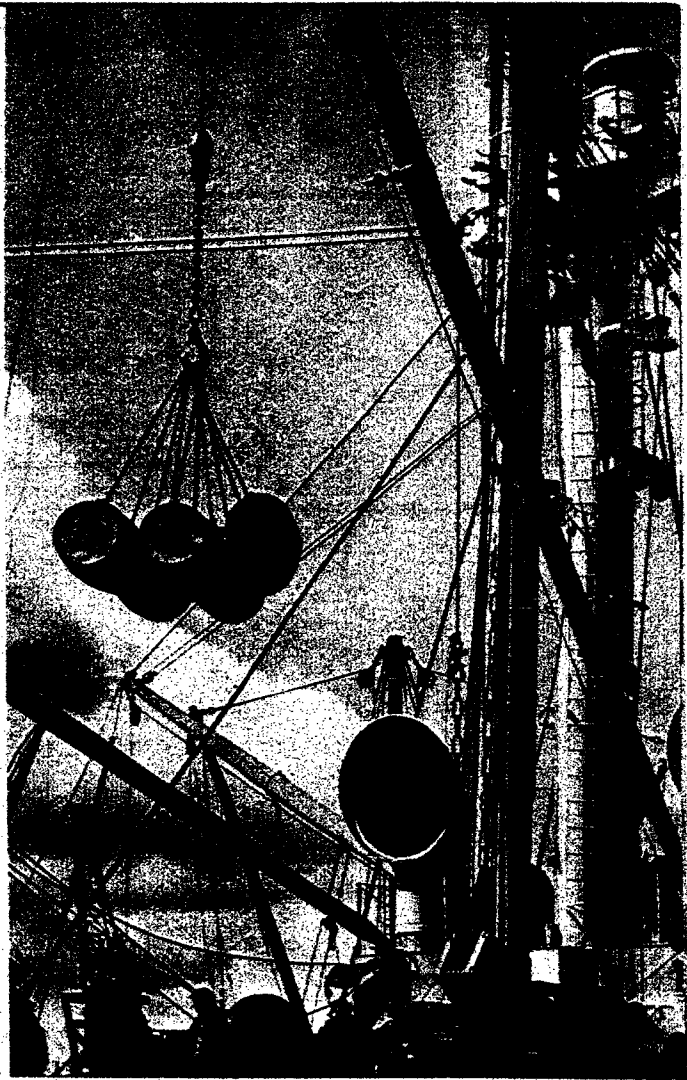


The Ruhr — heart of Germany's industrial life — is once again at work.



These two factors, the Marshall Plan and the Currency Reform, restored faith in German currency at a time characterized by lack of faith in everything.

The Currency Reform, which devaluated the Reichsmark 10:1, brought with it at the same time many hardships which were not equally shared by all classes of the population. But within a few weeks the new, stable currency had proved to be such a good medium of exchange that the cabinet was gradually able to abandon the economic controls applied during the war years. Only with the help of the Marshall Plan could the tremendous need for foreign consumer goods and raw materials be satisfied. The present rate of export could never have been realized without Marshall Plan aid. The aim of this Plan was to restore the faith of the European peoples in the economic future of Europe — and in no other land has this been realized more convincingly than in the new German Republic.



The unloading of Marshall Plan Goods — a welcome sight in harbors which had almost forgotten the sounds of trade

The tremendous need for foreign consumer goods and raw materials could be satisfied only by the help of the Marshall Plan.

LIFE HAS AGAIN BECOME WORTH LIVING IN GERMANY

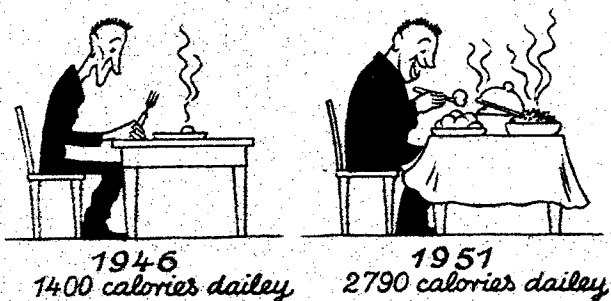
The first step in the rehabilitation of the German economy was the building up of this country's labor potential. The worker is a fundamental building block for the investor, if the worker is well-housed and well-nourished, the investment can yield a fair return.

But despite the abolition of rationing, the living standard still lags behind that of prewar days. Although the consumption of food stuffs is 94% of that of prewar times, only 85% of the amount of essential food stuffs, such as animal proteins consumed before the war, can be afforded by the working man. The average person eats less well today.

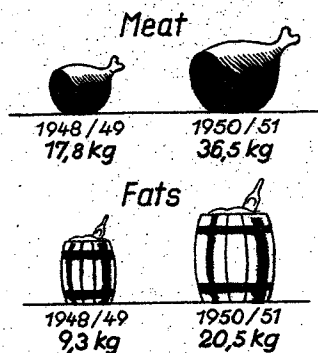
Western Germany produces 12 kilograms of textiles per head but a lagging wage scale has made it difficult for the masses to take advantage of this production. Nevertheless, the output per head has reached the level of the year 1936.

Yet, deficit in the consumption of (iron)

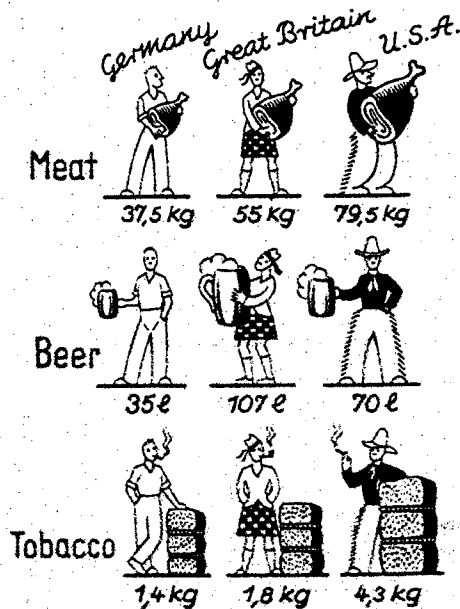
The Nr. of calories increases



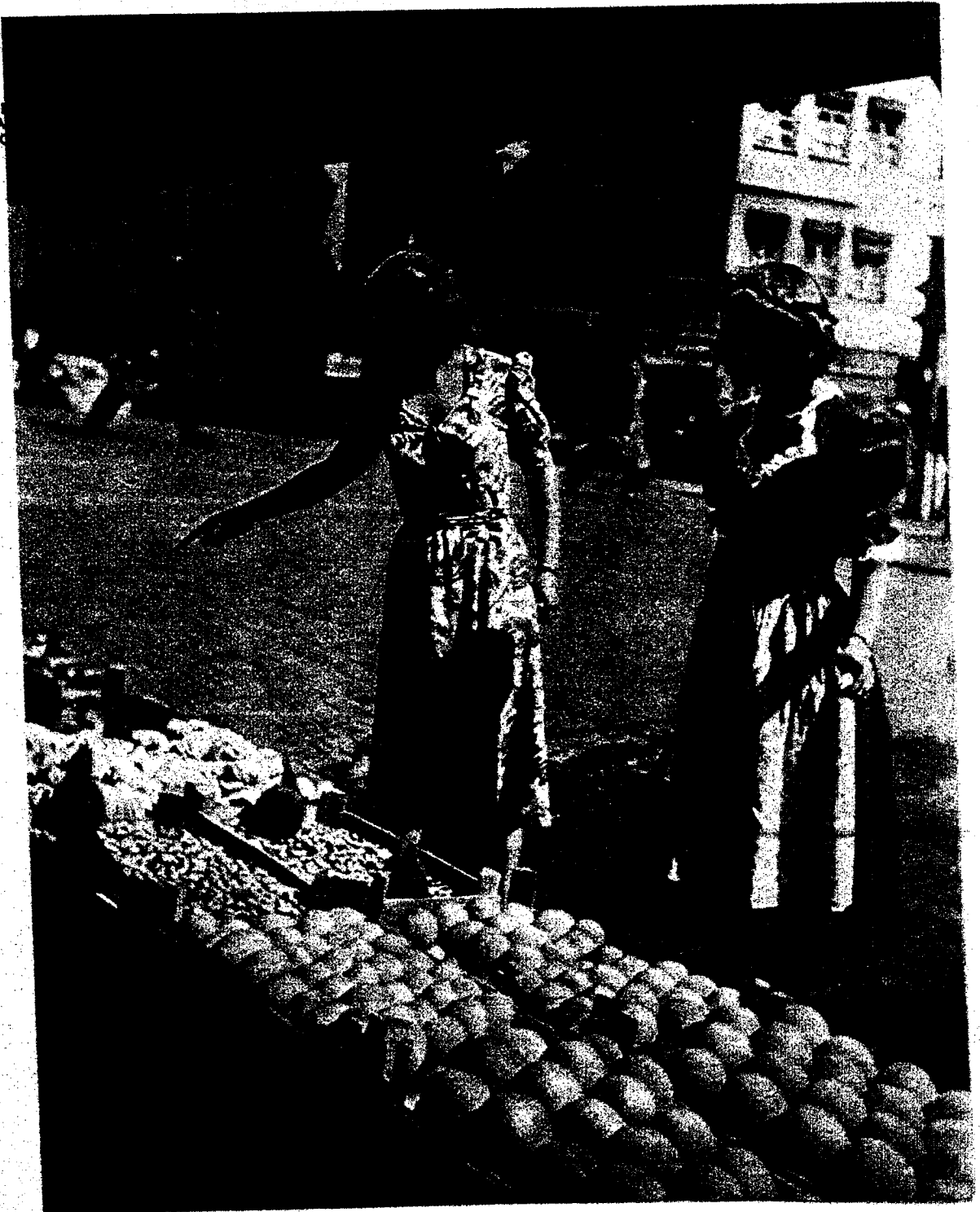
Increase of Food-Consumption per Capita



Yearly Consumption per Capita



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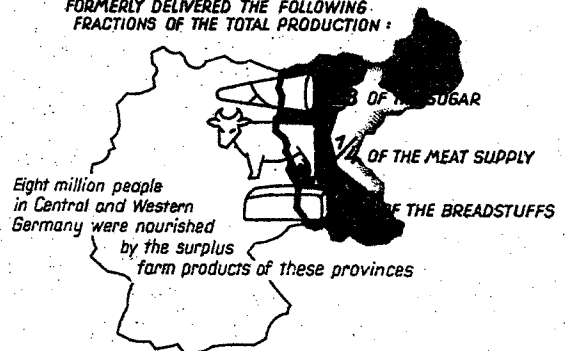


With Plow and Harrow

The separation of the eastern part of the country from the motherland and the total socialization of the Russian Zone has forced the economy of the western part to undergo radical changes. The part of Germany now living under communist rule was formerly the principal source of the food supply. Eastern Germany supplied not only grain and potatoes, but also meat, eggs, vegetables, and fruits. The area east of the Oder-Neisse rivers which is today administrated by Poland fed 16% of the total population. Next to Denmark and Holland this area was the scene of the most intensified farming activity in Europe. Western Germany today produces only 60% of the food supply for its 50 million people, this figure represents an increase of 11 million over the former population. Thus it is necessary to import 1.3 billion dollars worth of foodstuffs, and this amounts to 41% of the total imports. The modernization of agricultural methods was of extreme importance. With the assistance of the Marshall Plan it was possible to place 355 million DM at the disposal of farm-loan institutions. In addition to this, Counterpart funds facilitated the importing of fertilizers and farm machinery. Another important function financed by the same plan was the re-charting of farmland.

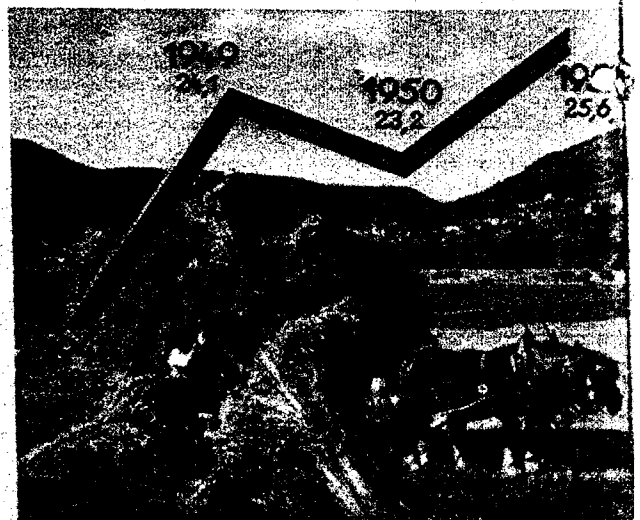
Along with these aids came new chemicals and methods for protecting crops. With special funds supplied by the Marshall Plan a technical service (ACO) was founded, it is the duty of this agency to collect information about the newest technical advances in the field of agriculture and to use this information in training courses and for the counseling of farmers. The construction of model farms is also supported by these funds. By virtue of this assistance, the harvest is increasing each year. In 1950, the average production figures for the area of the Republic for the period 1936-1939 were exceeded. A good example of this ever-increasing development is furnished by a graph illustrating the per-hectare production of grain since the beginning of the Marshall Plan.

THE DETACHED REGIONS
LYING EAST OF THE ODER-NEISSE RIVER
FORMERLY DELIVERED THE FOLLOWING
FRACTIONS OF THE TOTAL PRODUCTION :



Grain harvest in the Republic

Hectar Proceeds in Double-Zentners (220 U. S. pounds)

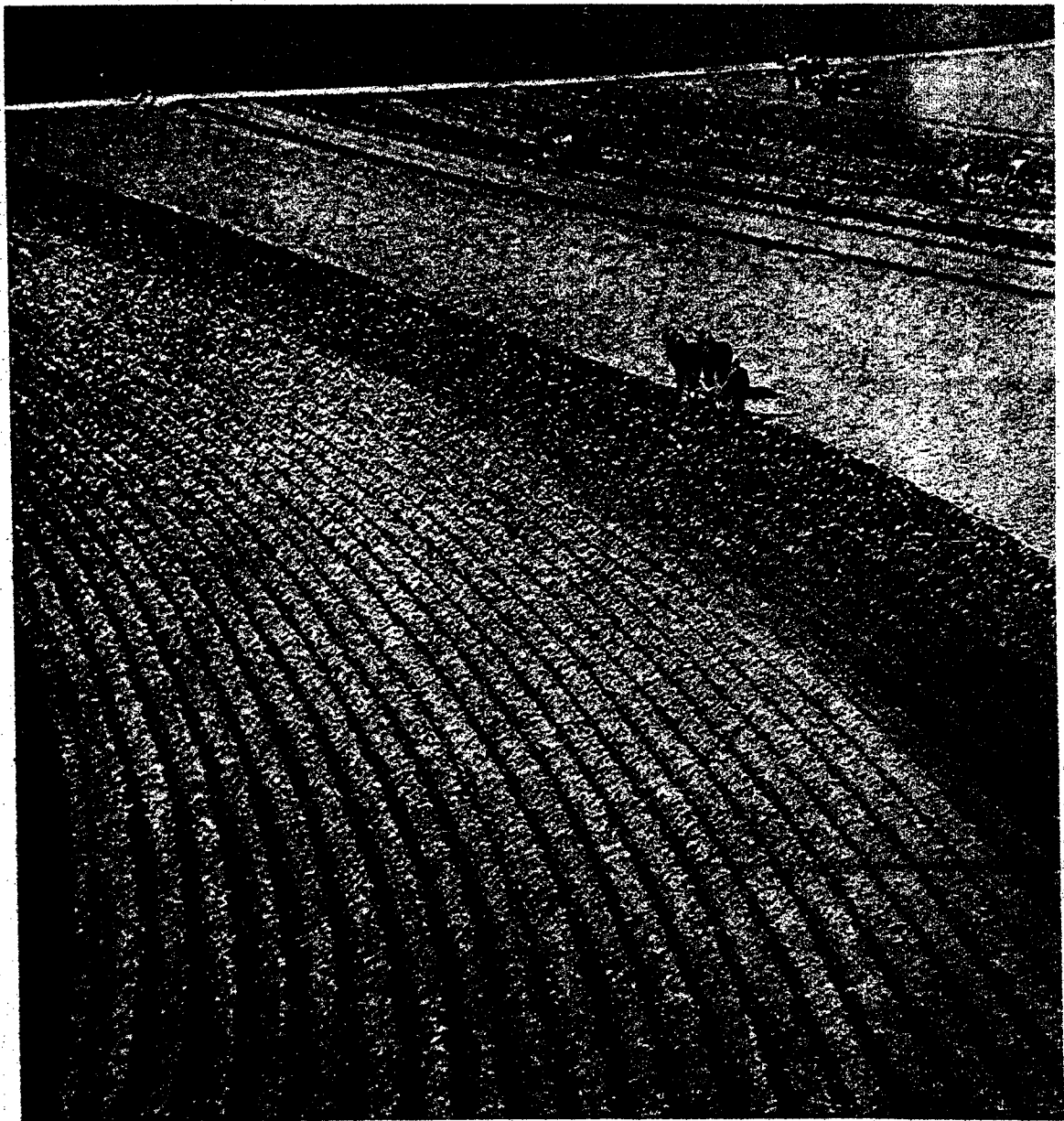


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A Symbol of Peaceful Reconstruction. In Germany there is hardly a piece of uncultivated useable land. The burden of the already densely occupied area has been intensified by the addition of millions of refugees, making the cultivation of every arable piece of land mandatory.

Handwritten notes:
The
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BY HAND AND BY MACHINE

The clearing away of ruins is naturally a prerequisite to the re-construction of bombed-out residential sections. It is estimated that the clearing away of debris will be completed in about ten years but several cities have already achieved a remarkable degree of progress. In Munich, Mannheim, Mainz and Stuttgart, 50% of the rubble has been disposed of, Brunswick has cleared away 60% of its ruins. The most progressive city in this respect is Kiel. There, 82% of the debris has been removed.

The total amount of rubble cleared away has been estimated at 400-500 million cubic meters. This figure becomes more vivid if one visualizes a wall of rubble 150 feet wide, 60 feet high and 500 miles long, the distance from Munich to Hamburg - that is, from the foot of the Alps to the shores of the North Sea.

Recklinghausen, an industrial city in the Ruhr area, has worked out a novel plan for financing debris-clearance. Workers engaged in clearance activities are paid in terms of city-owned acreage instead of with cash. The unit of payment is one "Landpoint" and each worker is paid a daily wage in "points" instead of money. Thus a disagreeable task became a means for encouraging the resettling of families, particularly of the younger generation which had been uprooted in the trying times after the war's end. Many other cities have wrestled with the problem of financing the expensive hauling away of rubble, seeking to incorporate this unavoidable, funds-consuming activity with some useful, profitable form of building. A good solution was found in the city of Augsburg where the city fathers hit upon the idea of constructing a mound of rubble on the outskirts of the town which could later be transformed into a stadium. In the course of a few years a stadium was built literally stone by stone, step by step. The construction of such a sports arena would have been prohibitively expensive, but due to ingenuity on the part of the City Council, "something" evolved from "nothing". Augsburg, an extremely sports-minded town, soon had one of the best stadiums in Europe.

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Handwritten notes:
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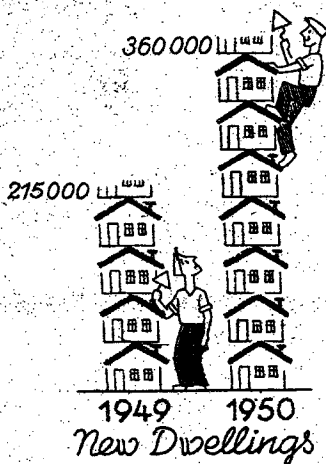
Everyone pitched in — the clearance of debris was a responsibility which no one shunned. The streets became quays and trains were employed in the removal of rubble.



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Modern technology helped clear away ruins made by modern destruction. Here a steam-shovel removes rubble in Munich in 1947. In the background one can see silhouetted the famous towers of the Frauenkirche whose exterior has been reconstructed. This cathedral is the symbol of Munich — a well-loved landmark which can be seen for miles around the city

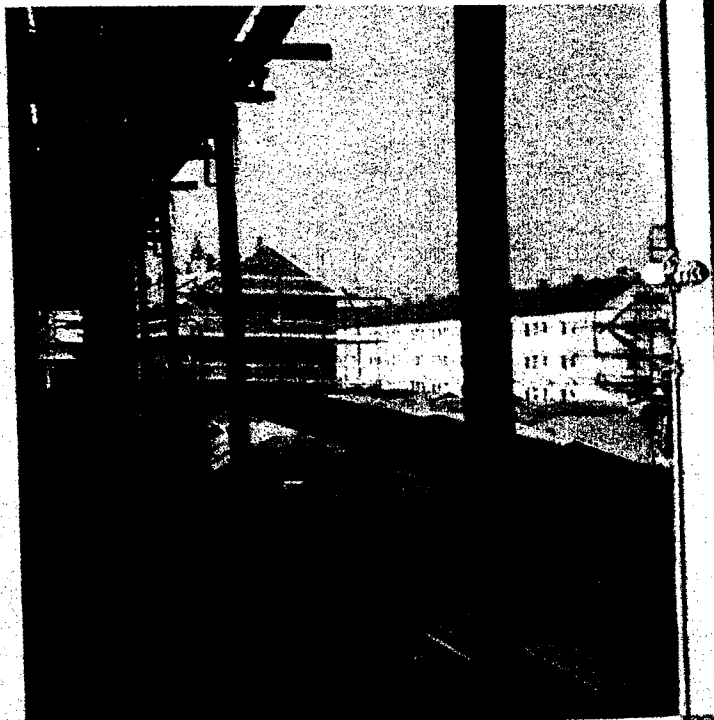


THE GREAT TASK

THE BUILDING OF HOMES IS THE MOST IMPORTANT FACET OF THE RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

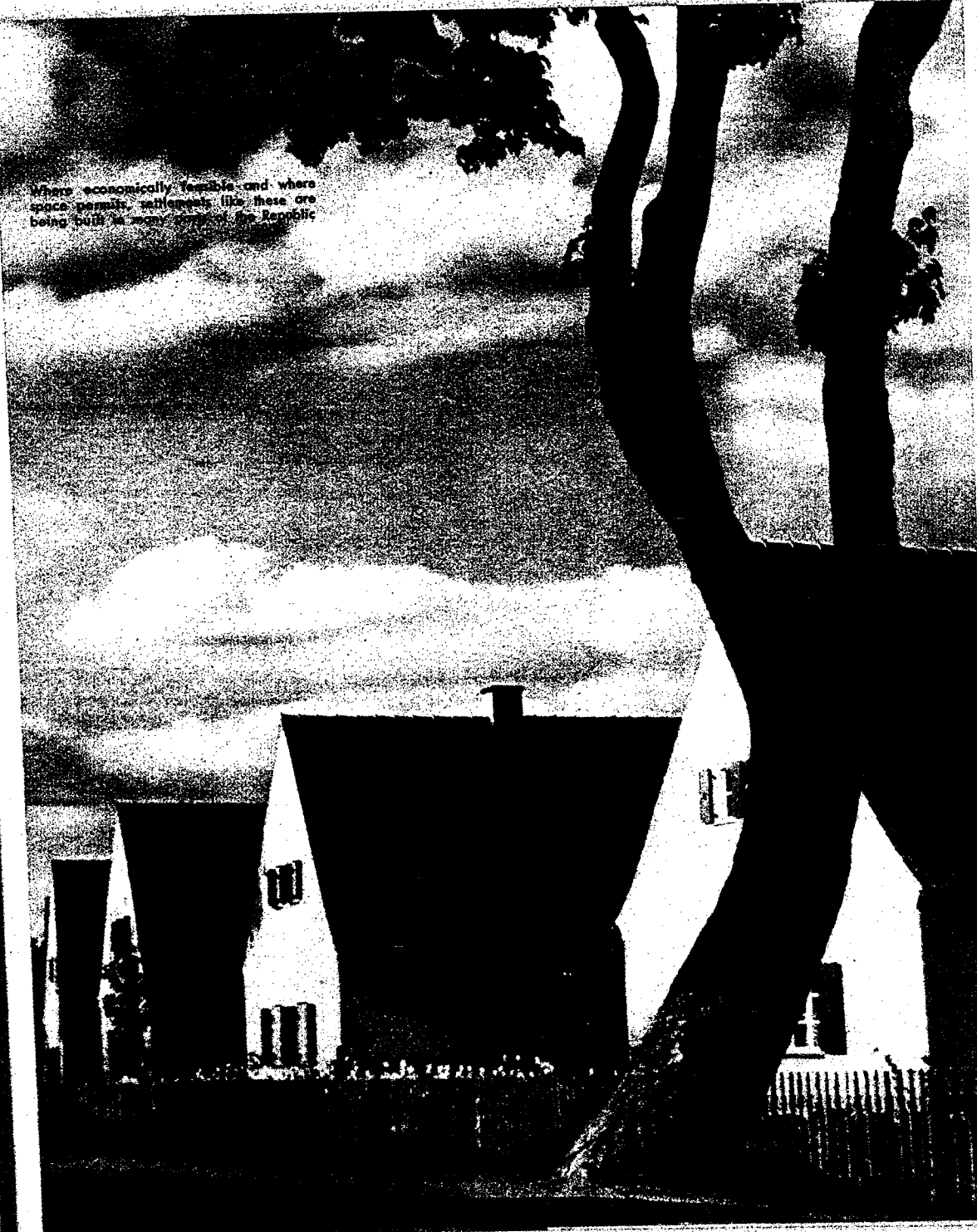
The Republic's most urgent task was the restoration of normal conditions. If the average worker is to maintain the old high standard in terms of output per man, then he must at least be decently clothed and sufficiently nourished. There remains also the tremendous problem of creating housing facilities for the workers. Full satisfaction of housing demands cannot be expected in less than 10 years' time, what with the burden of refugees who have streamed into western Germany, the normal increase in population, and the normal losses due to fire and natural disasters. At present there is a shortage of six million homes. The population of western Germany has increased 21% since the war's end. Western Germany is today one of the most densely populated countries in Europe, with 194 persons to the square kilometer.

In the first post-war years, one million dwellings were rebuilt or newly constructed and this figure was bettered by 60 percent in 1950. Since the Fall of 1949, 450 million DM have been appropriated for the purpose of erecting homes for 100 000 refugees and other workers who had insufficient quarters. Further means were appropriated from Counter part funds in order to reduce the cost of building in general. The result, a 20% reduction in this field, benefited the building program in general and assisted the Ministry for Housing in its long-range plan to provide the homeless with a solid roof over their heads. Most of these new housing projects belong to the "austerity" type of construction and cannot be compared with projects in other parts of western Europe and America.



This is today again a common scene — here new dwellings are being built with ECA funds

Where economically feasible and where space permits, settlements like these are being built in some corners of the Republic.

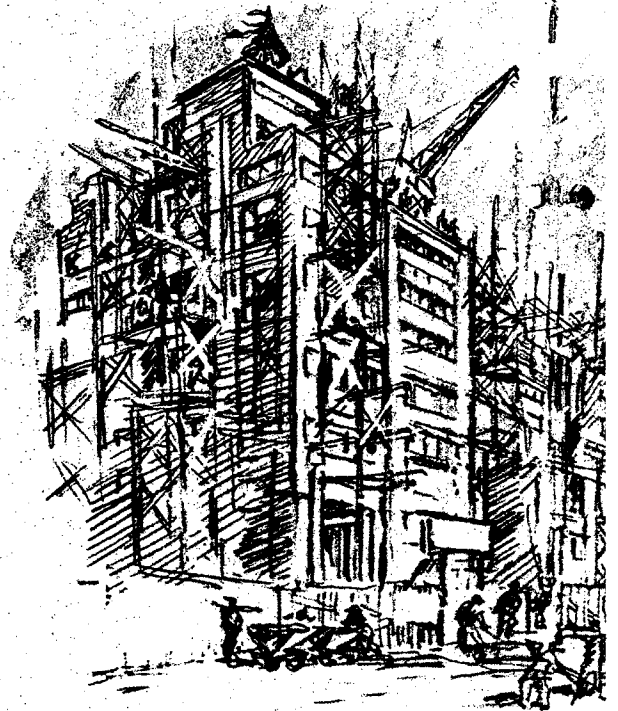
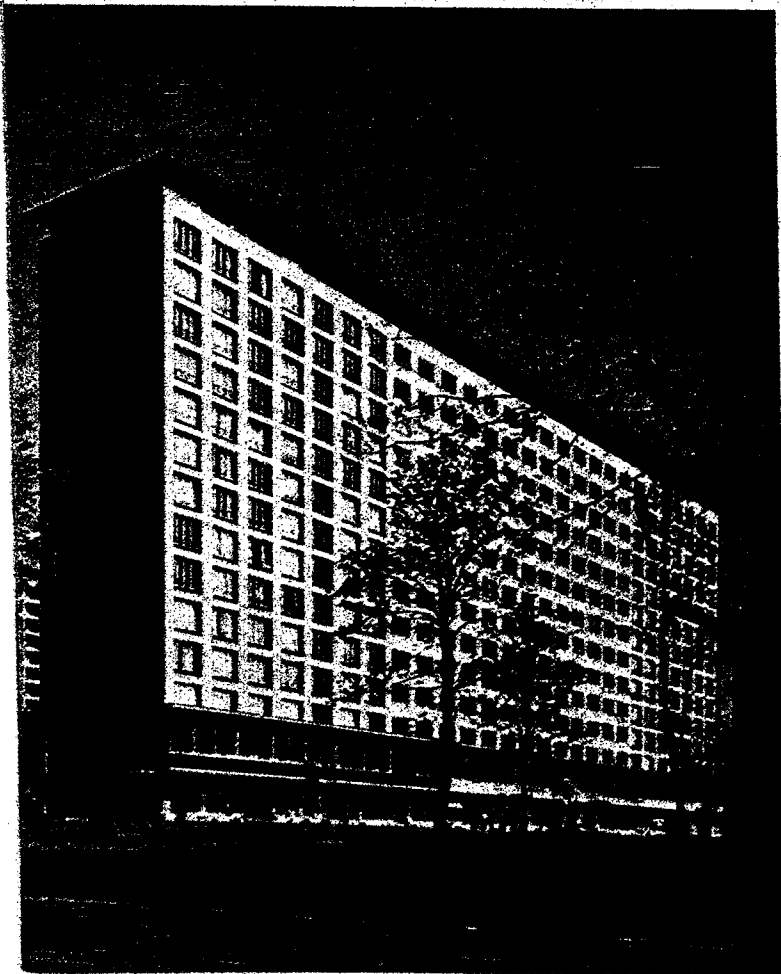


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Reconstruction Restores the Appearance

In place of ruins modern apartment houses arise and

The newly erected „Grindel“ apartments in Hamburg



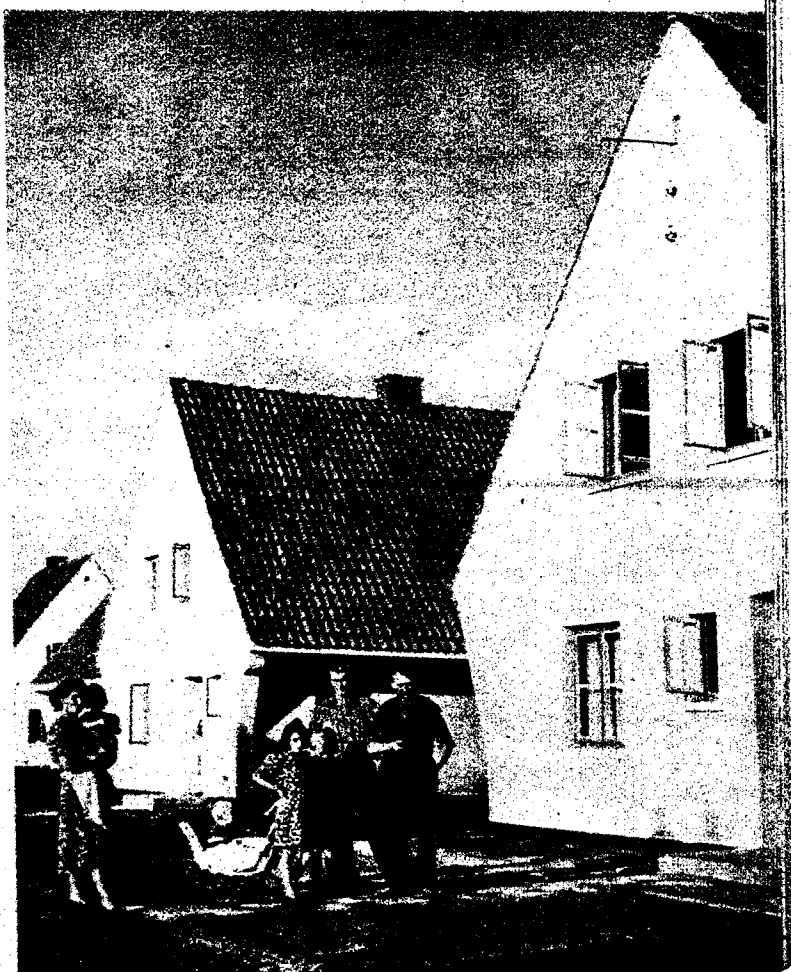
The construction of 400 000 dwellings in 1951 is a European record, made possible by the close cooperation of all competent authorities responsible for housing in the Federal Republic. The assistance given by the Marshall Plan was of decisive importance. If one reckons on an average of 4 persons per housing unit, then almost 1.5 million people notably expellees and refugees and bombed out persons - have found homes of their own. Most of the housing

Appearance of the Teeming Cities

rise and new settlements spring up around the towns



Miners homes in the Ruhr district of the type „rehabilitation“. These are small dwellings which can be combined in order to create larger homes when the greatest shortage in houses is over

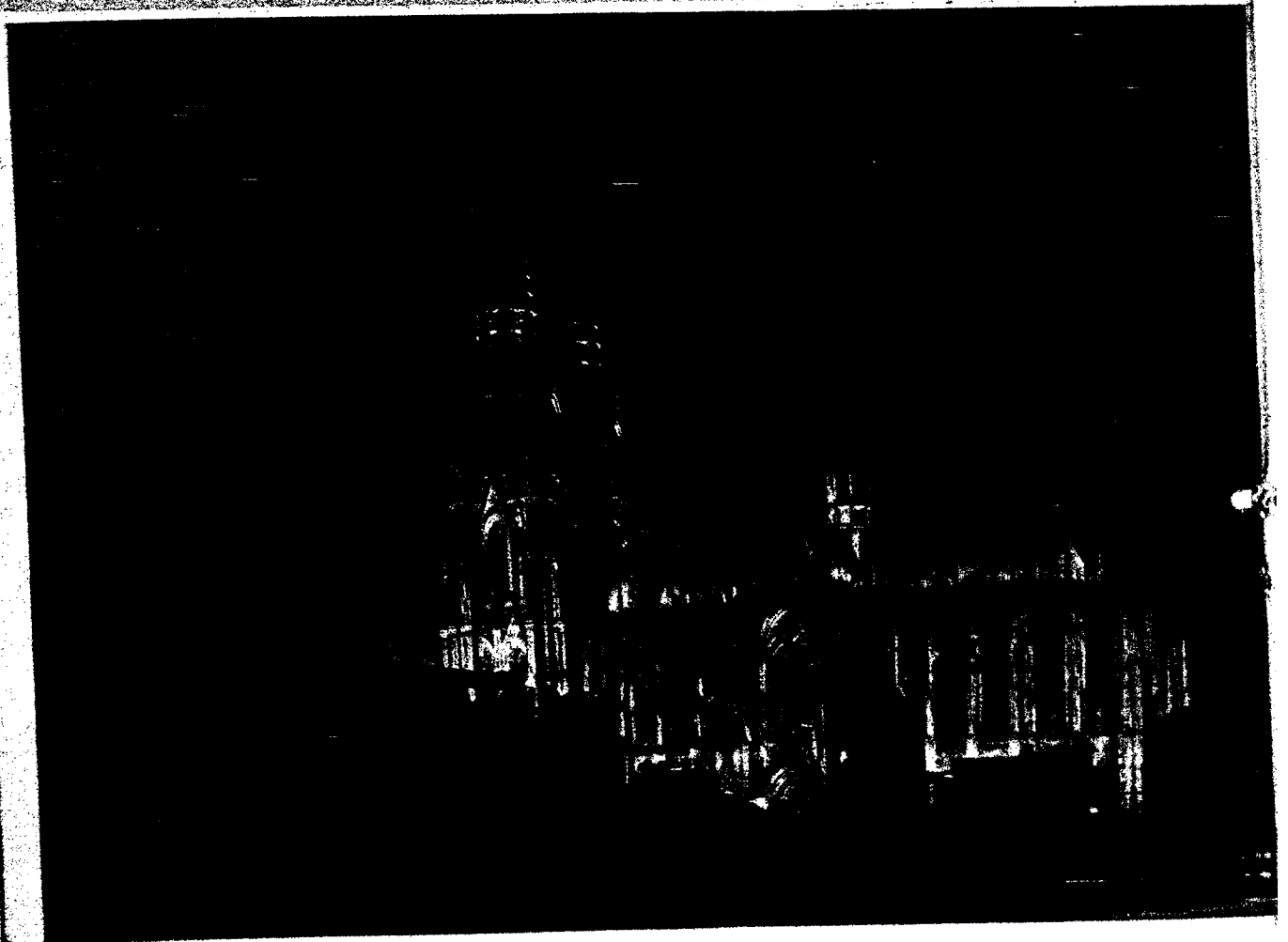


units which were built in 1951 consisted of 2-3 rooms and a kitchen. Miners' housing was given particular assistance. The immediate requirements of the coal mining industry amounted to about 92 000 housing units. The financing of these has already been assured, so that in 1952 about half of the required miners' homes can be built. Nearly 150 million Deutschmarks were provided for this purpose out of Counterpart funds.

THE SALVAGING OF CULTURAL MONUMENTS

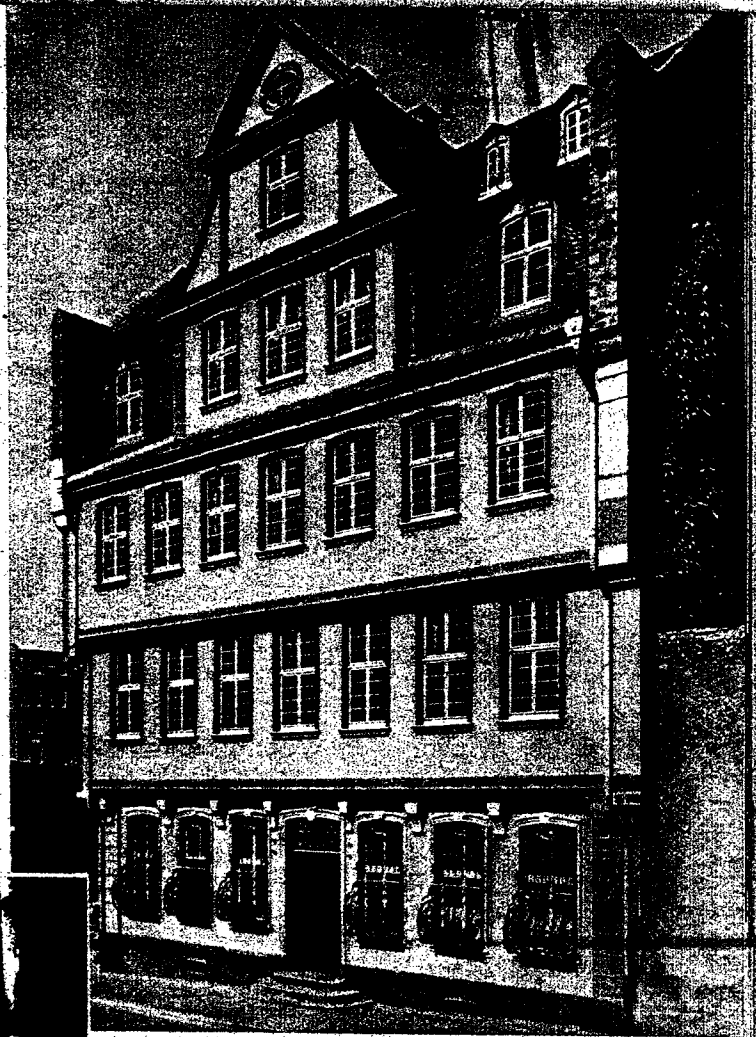
Among the countless edifices which war obliterated were many monuments reflecting Germany's heritage and cultural background. Many of them are lost for all time, but many of those standing today, such as the birthplace of Beethoven in Bonn, owe their preservation to courageous individuals who risked their lives extinguishing fires caused by incendiary bombs and to quick-thinking committees who took temporary measures to prevent the complete decay of half-destroyed edifices just after the war. Many communities did tremendously well, considering the handicaps obtaining in this hectic period. Munich is one of the cities which lost many culturally important

The supreme example of German Gothic in Cologne Cathedral, here in lofty spire above the surrounding ruins.



buildings and whose performance along this line is noteworthy. With the aid of large donations of lumber made by the owners of forest-tracts the temporary patching of the charred roof of the Frauenkirche could be undertaken shortly after the war was over. In the meantime the Residence Theater, and many fine buildings dating back to the classic period have been rebuilt, giving the city a part of its "face" again.

In Würzburg, famed for its southern-German Roccoco architecture, emergency steps were begun at once to safeguard the "Residence" from further deterioration. Nuremberg immediately went to work at rebuilding its famous castle, and Stuttgart, at the reconstruction of its well-loved palace. The house in Frankfurt in which Goethe grew up has risen, Phoenix-like, from a pile of ashes. Cologne's inspiring cathedral and the churches of Lübeck and Bremen, typical for gothic structures built of brick, have also been saved. Further striking examples of urban reconstruction in Germany are to be found at places like Hannover, Kassel, Braunschweig, Bremen, Hildesheim, Freiburg, Paderborn.

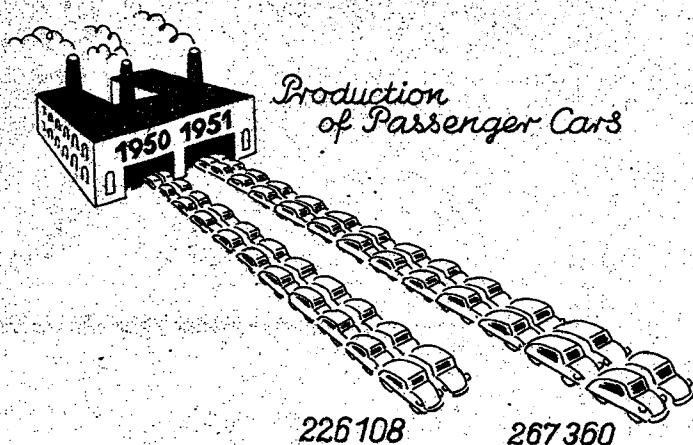


The new „Goethe-House“ in Frankfurt, in which Goethe's personal belongings are again on display to the public.



The original „Goethe-House“

The sharply increased output in the motor industry is significant, although only one person in 67 owns an automobile.



INDUSTRY BEGINS ANEW

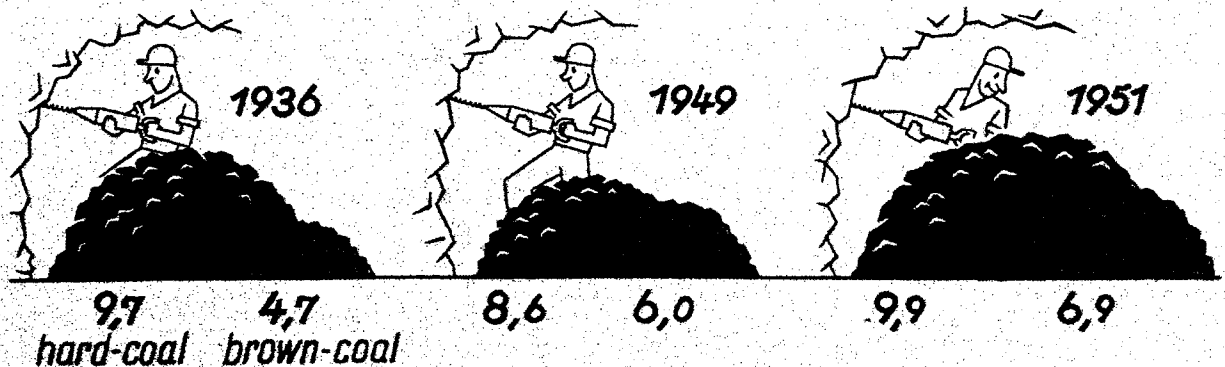
After the two chief problems of lack of capital and lack of goods had been tackled through the combination of native ingenuity and Marshall Plan assistance, German industry began to recover.

In November, 1950, the production index for western Germany was a third higher than that for the same period in 1936.

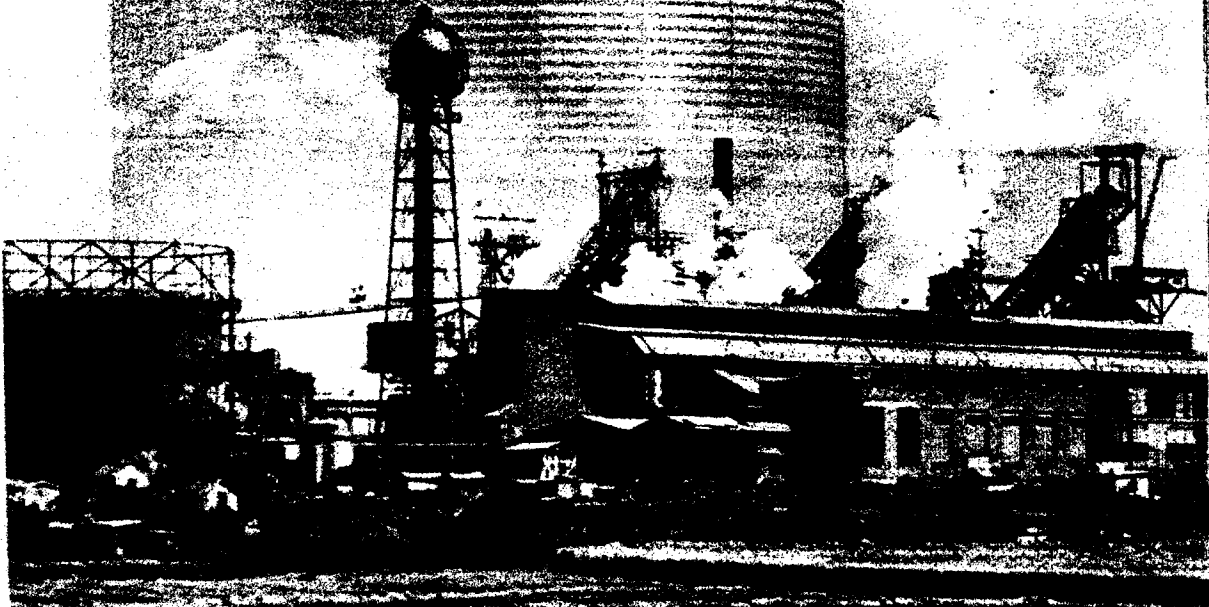
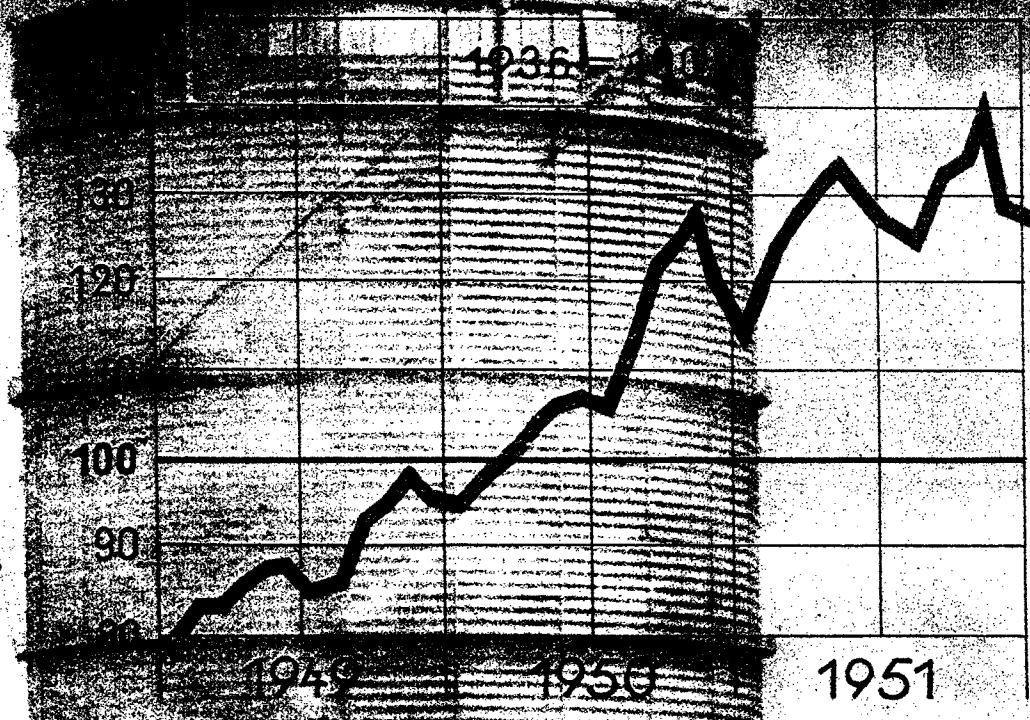
The volume of production in the capital goods industries climbed 64.9% between September, 1949, and December, 1950, resulting in a figure high above that of all other branches of industry. But unfortunately the production of coal lagged behind, climbing only 18.6%. Among the various reasons for this lag are the neglected care of the pits in the war years, relatively antiquated methods and the advanced age of the average coal miner. Nevertheless, it was possible to raise the yearly production from 87 million tons in 1948 to 110 million tons in 1950. Noteworthy is the sharply increased output in the motor industry, though still only one person in 67 owns an automobile.

Coal Output in the German Federal Republic

MONTHLY AVERAGE IN MILLIONS OF TONS

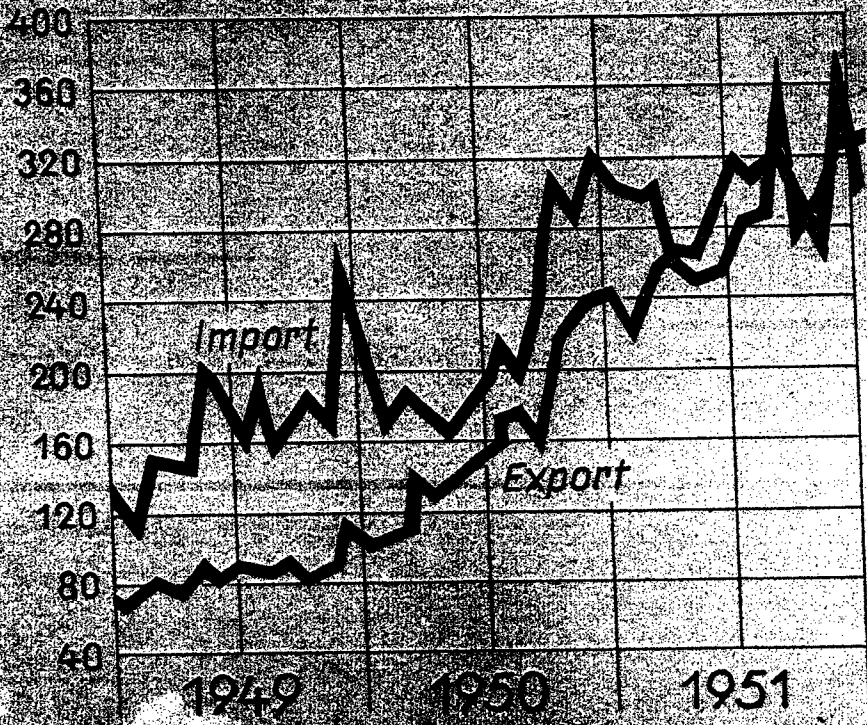


The Increase in Industrial Production



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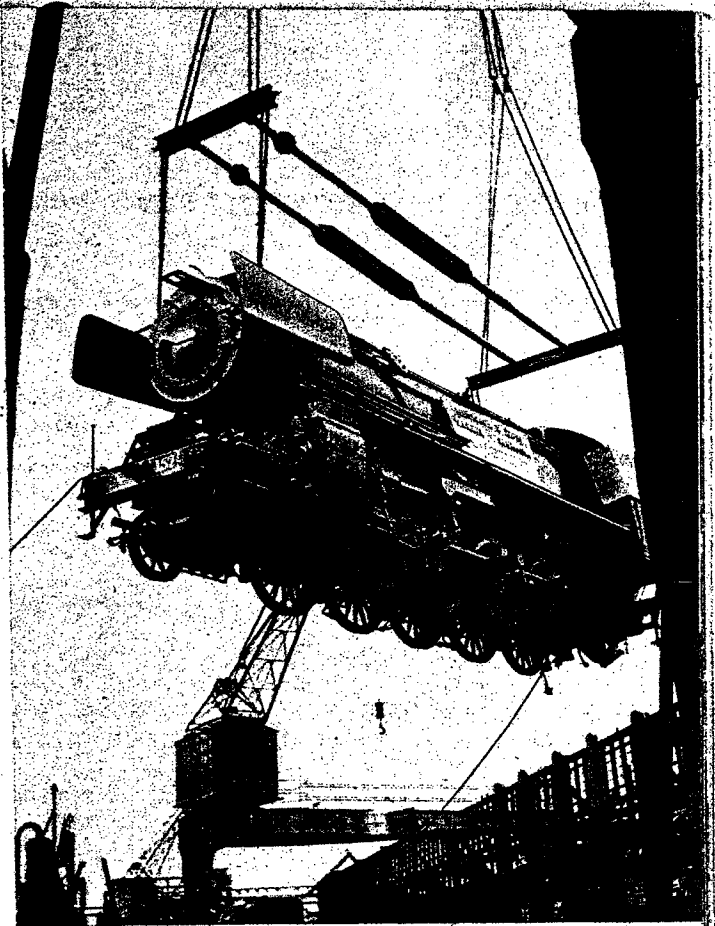
IMPORT AND EXPORT IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS



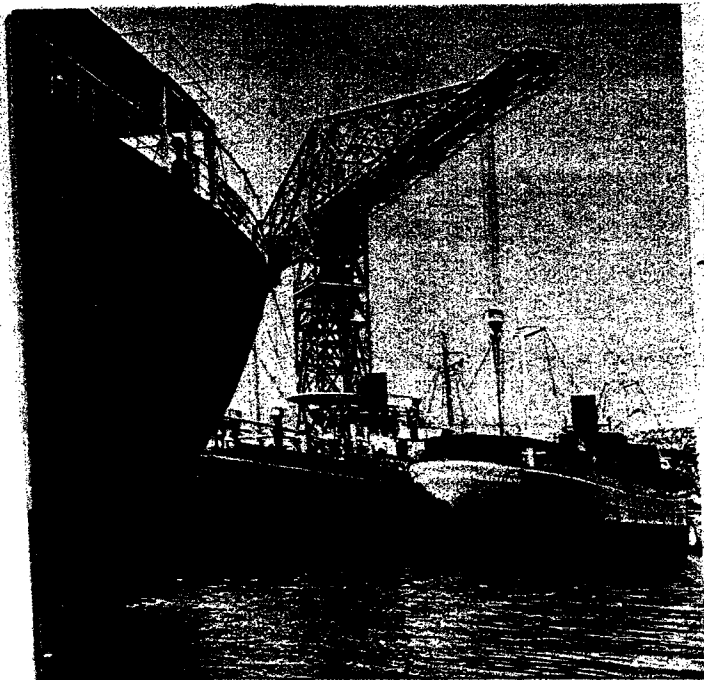
GERMANY MUST EXPORT TO LIVE

German industry once more seeks to gain a firm place in the world-market, because, today more than ever, western Germany is dependent on export, principally because of the loss of large areas of agrarian land and the burden of an unnatural population increase of nine million people. Due to a relaxation of the controls originally placed on export trade by the occupation authorities and to the Marshall Plan, which foresaw Germany's cooperation with the other Marshall Plan countries in expanding trade-relations, Germany's export figures boomed until she had reached her utmost capacity. Trade agreements were

signed with 15 countries. In Torquay, England, a trade agreement was signed in whose drafting not only the Marshall Plan countries took part, but a total of 21 nations. The foreign exchange crisis which suddenly curtailed export freedom in the fall of 1950 failed to depress the favorable outlook for trade activities. The average monthly volume of exports in 1948 of 220 million DM per month had increased to 1.2 billion DM in 1951. For instance at the Toy Fair in Nuremberg in 1951, the toy industry displayed 70 000 newly catalogued articles, and in a single year the export volume was tripled. Over two million cameras were produced in 1950, thus doubling the production of the preceding year, one third of this amount was exported.

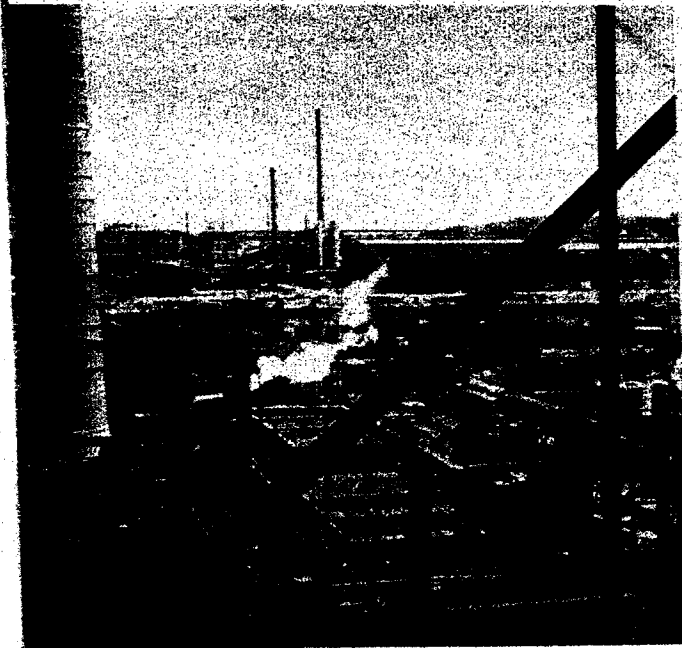


Locomotives being loaded for export to South America



Two of the new steamers for coast-wise shipping, each having a capacity of 1500 GRT. They are now being built in series in Hamburg

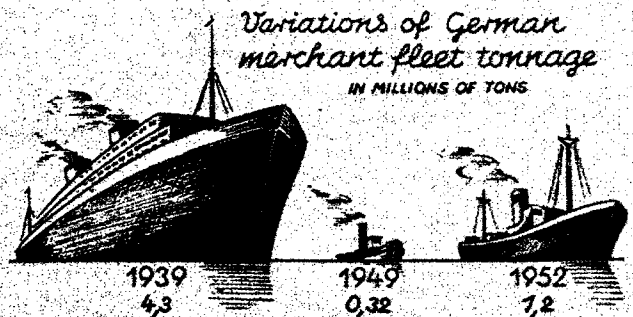
A power plant, situated in Schleswig-Holstein which is being extended by means of funds granted by ECA

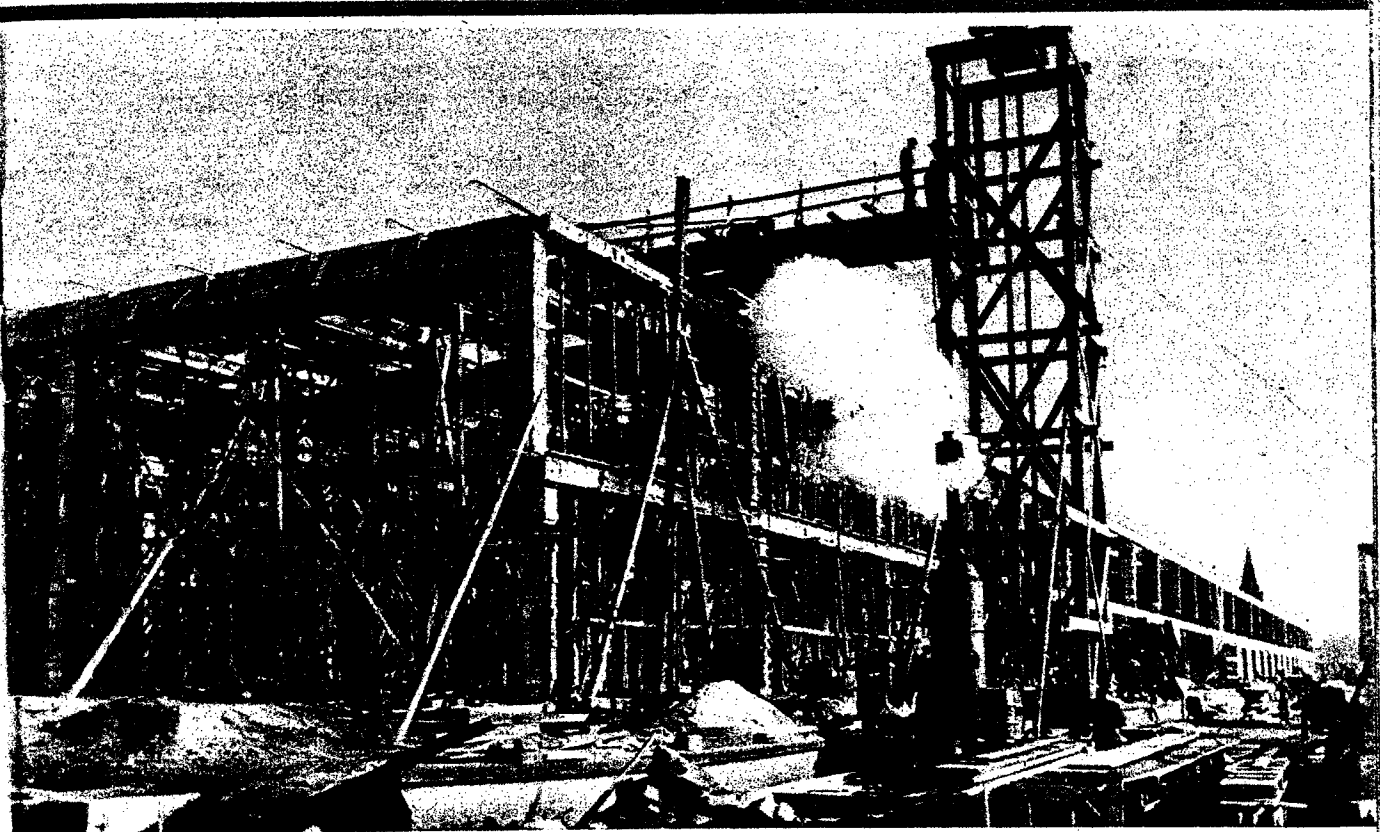


The development of a substantial merchant fleet is of cardinal importance in the German export industry.

Of cardinal importance to the German export industry is the development of a substantial merchant fleet

Although the clearing of this country's harbors was begun immediately after the end of hostilities, - shipwrecks were raised from channel-bottoms, docks were repaired, cranes were hoisted into position again, warehouses were rebuilt, waterways were re-charted and re-routed, - the ship-building activity was severely hampered by occupation restrictions until April, 1951. The merchant fleet, which at one time amounted to 4.3 million tons, had shrunk to 0.2 million tons in 1949. However, through purchases abroad and the production of ships at home, the volume had been brought up to 1,197,000 GRT. by March, 1952. In addition, German steamship lines had been founded.





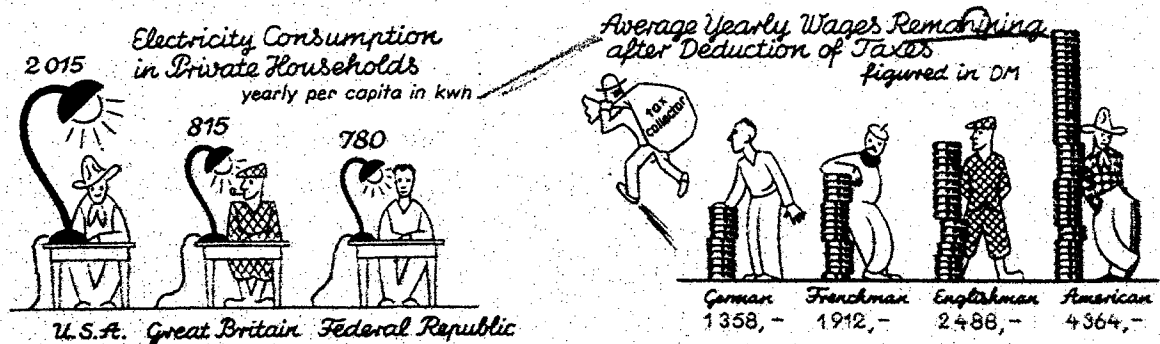
A new warehouse rises above the ruins of the old one

The faith the originators of the Garioa and Marshall Plans had in the vitality of the German nation has proven to have been justified. By the end of 1951, the Federal Republic had received aid to the amount of 7.5 billion DM, while between 1948 and 1950, investments rose in western Germany by 42 billion DM. Thus it is clear that the theme of the Marshall Plan, "Help for those who help themselves" rather than "temporary charity" has been dramatically realized in this country.

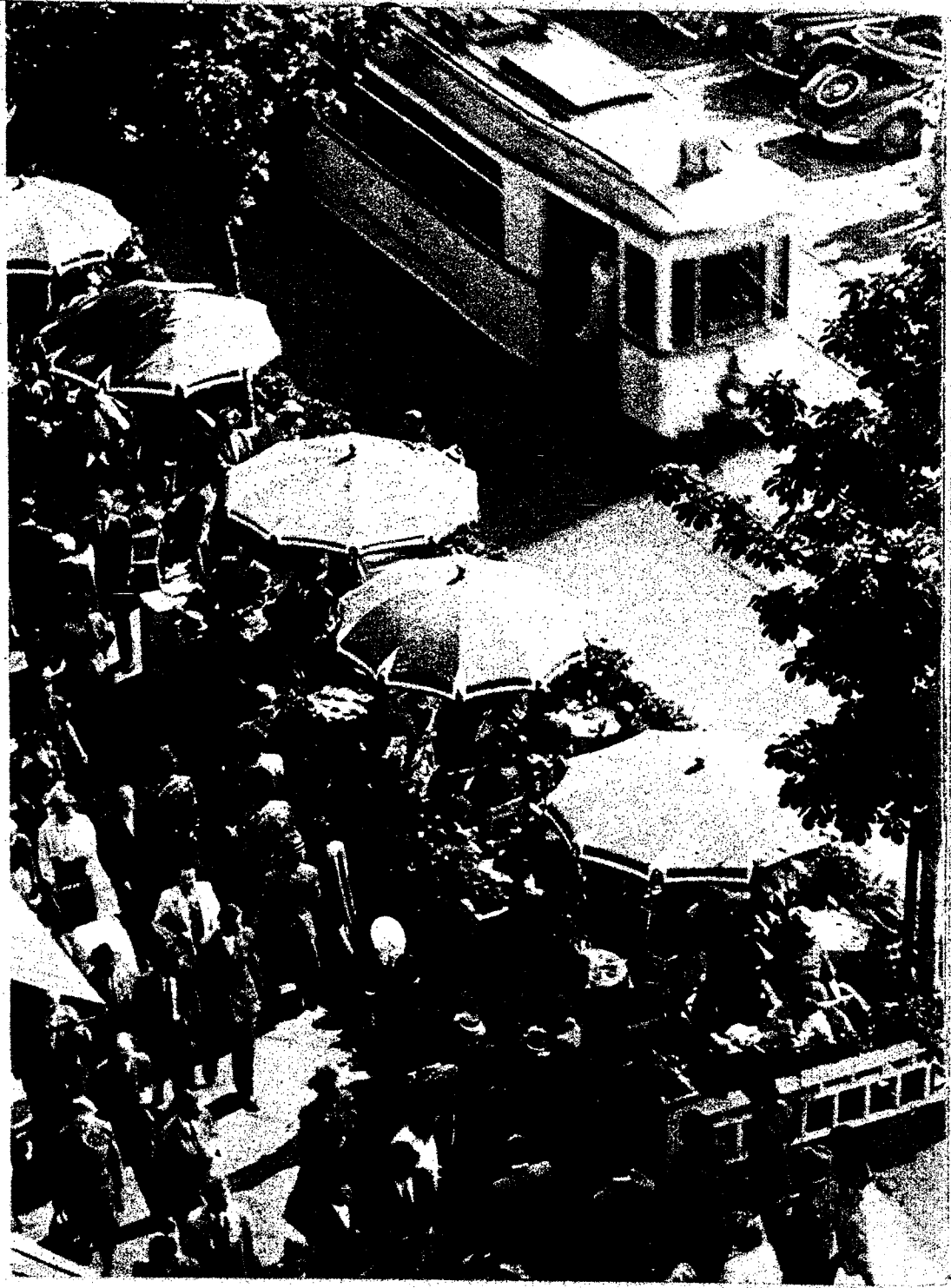
AND NOW JUST A WORD ABOUT THAT ALL-IMPORTANT „STANDARD OF LIVING“

There is hardly a person who does not know that Americans enjoy the highest standard of living in the world. The American coming to Germany will be anxious to know just how well the average German lives, for he knows that a hungry, ill-clad nation is anything but politically stable. Further, he knows that Germany lies at the cross-roads of Europe - if Germany is able to ward off communist influences, then the rest of Europe has a fighting chance. The traveller in this country will be astounded at the degree of recovery in a country laid low seven years ago by war, from the window of his train compartment he will catch glimpses of neat, picturesque villages, seemingly unruffled by war, on the streets of the larger towns and cities, the number of well-dressed people and attractive displays in store windows make reports about the bad conditions in post-war Germany seem exaggerated.

This impression is, however, in part due to a facade, - the abundance of luxury articles on the market is not a reliable index of the welfare of the people, nor do the seemingly many well-dressed persons represent the lot of the common man. This facade fools many visitors to Germany who return home with the impression that "all is well". The cost of living has, however, in general, risen 56% over that of pre-war times and in some categories 100-200%. But civil service salaries and wages have been increased by 20% only. The middle classes have been hit so hard that most cannot begin to think of educating their children as they themselves were educated. Real incomes for most nations of western Europe were considerably higher in 1950 than in 1937 - but in Germany they were still considerably lower. This is particularly important when one takes into consideration the fact that approximately half of the country's population lost their homes and household belongings through the war. It is utterly impossible for most Germans to put aside any savings whatsoever. As a matter of fact, most families are dependent upon the supplementary earnings of the mother. Among married women up to the age of 40, every second woman is a wage earner. The consumption of luxury articles remains within very limited bounds. The import of these so-called "non-essentials" - rum, cognac, liqueurs, champagne, lobsters, caviar, oysters, and cosmetics - amounted to only 1.1 million DM in the period from January until August, 1950. The importation of these articles took place, in accordance with existing trade agreements, only against the export of German-produced luxury articles. Finally, high taxes depress the German living standard more heavily than any other factor.



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**THINGS ARE
LOOKING A
LOT BETTER**

On the „Koe“ —
the Koenigsallee in
Düsseldorf — one
has the feeling that
Germany is „up
and coming“. —
Located in the Ruhr
area, Düsseldorf is
noted for its
exceptionally smart
fashions

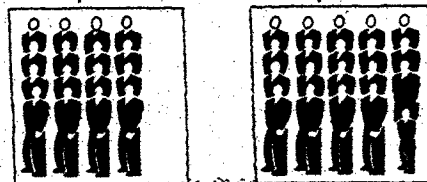
THE BATTLE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT

The war period and the post-war era naturally presented Germany with many social problems. In February, 1950, unemployment reached a new record of two million. However, in June, 1951, it sank to 1.3 million. The number of employed was then 14.7 million, or 2.5 million more than were employed in the same area in 1938. All possible steps were taken to remedy the situation, such as the institution of Federal relief projects, and the organizing of a special program to place the jobless most efficiently, emphasis was placed on job-guidance for 300 000 young people who were out of work. To distribute refugees more evenly throughout the Republic, a program of re-settling was undertaken. The primary goal is the lessening of the burden carried by the Land of Schleswig-Holstein, where the population was doubled in the last few months of the war due to the flight of refugees from eastern Germany. In this area, 1.5 million refugees are still quartered

in sub-standard structures. With the help of new legislation, an attempt was made to re-settle these people in farm-areas, allowing them to "get on their feet" again. Refugees were re-settled on 15 000 farms where sufficient personnel was lacking. For the purpose of building model farm communities, the Marshall Plan allotted 14.5 million DM which sum was supplemented by a German government grant of 180 million DM.



*The Incorporation
of 94 Million Refugees*
IN THE GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC HAS RAISED
THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS PER SQ. KILOMETER FROM
160 persons to 194 persons



THE GERMAN SPECIALIZED WORKER IS KNOWN AND RESPECTED THE WORLD OVER. But the training of young people in the skills of the older generation has been a difficult and costly undertaking

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An urgent task is the training of the young generation for the demanding business of coal-mining. It has proven possible to direct many jobless workers from relief-work to the coal fields

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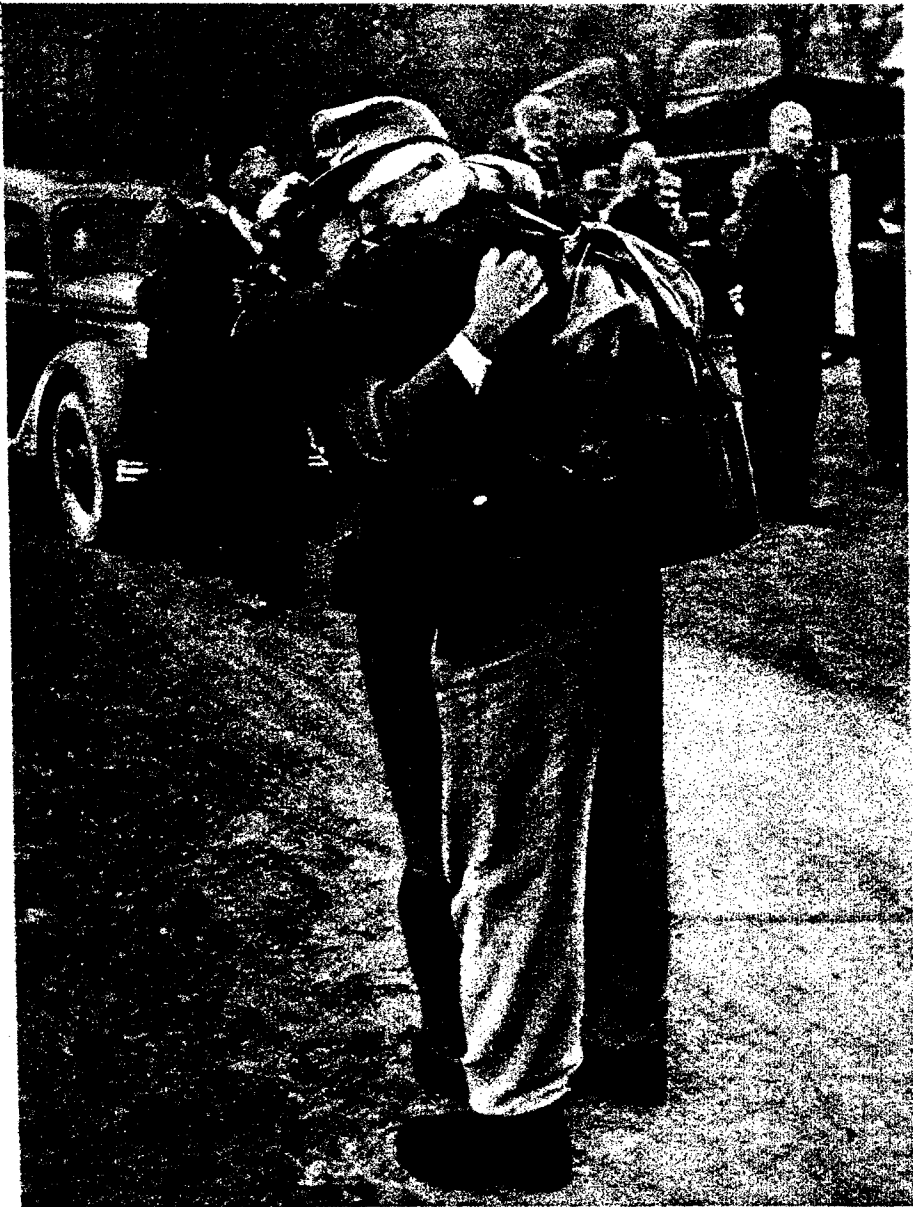
Thousands of refugees long to go back home again. Many of them have organized social clubs; at their festivals they wear the traditional folk-costumes of their native provinces



The Republic is grateful to many refugees who have founded new branches of industry. The picture above depicts expert glass grinders work, who have migrated from the Sudetenland and Silesia

Many Refugees start from Scratch and make Good

Not all aspects of the refugee problem are so grim. Over 36 000 refugees have established firms which employ skilled handworkers and 180 000 refugees have found employment in 5 000 new industries. Of all the hosts of refugees, the story of the glass-blowers who fled from the city of Gablonz in Bohemia is probably the most spectacular. Hundreds of these specialized artisans migrated to the picturesque town of Kaufbeuren in the Allgäuer Alps. They were immediately successful in finding employment because this type of trained personell was lacking and because the world-famous synthetic jewelry from Gablonz had long been missed by an appreciative world-market. The section of land to which they had been assigned for settling was re-christened "New-Gablonz" in honor of their former home. The business people of Kaufbeuren, whose chief industry had been beerbrewing, sensed at once that an opportunity was in the making. In five years' time the atmosphere of this dreamy, picturesque town, famous for its medieval buildings, has been completely altered. Today Kaufbeuren lives largely from the glass and jewelry industry founded by these newcomers. In the course of one year they have earned back the entire original investment, supplied by the "Refugees' Bank" out of Counter part funds.



Tragic is the lot of the prisoner of war, only now returning home seven years after the end of hostilities. Thousands are still being held by the Soviet government

*mostly a federal problem
of transport*



TRAVEL TODAY

THE RAILROADS REVIVE

The reuniting of Germany with the rest of the world, from which it had so long been isolated was a severe problem for the federal and the Lander governments. Travel facilities in Germany were seriously impaired immediately after the war. There was not one heavy-duty bridge over the Rhine. The only such structures left were bridges over the Elbe River in Hamburg. Tracks, autobahns, highways and water routes were damaged. Railroad stations were piles of debris and most of the many locomotives, coaches, and freight cars owned by the Federal Railroad had been reduced to scrap. River and sea-ports were in unusable condition.

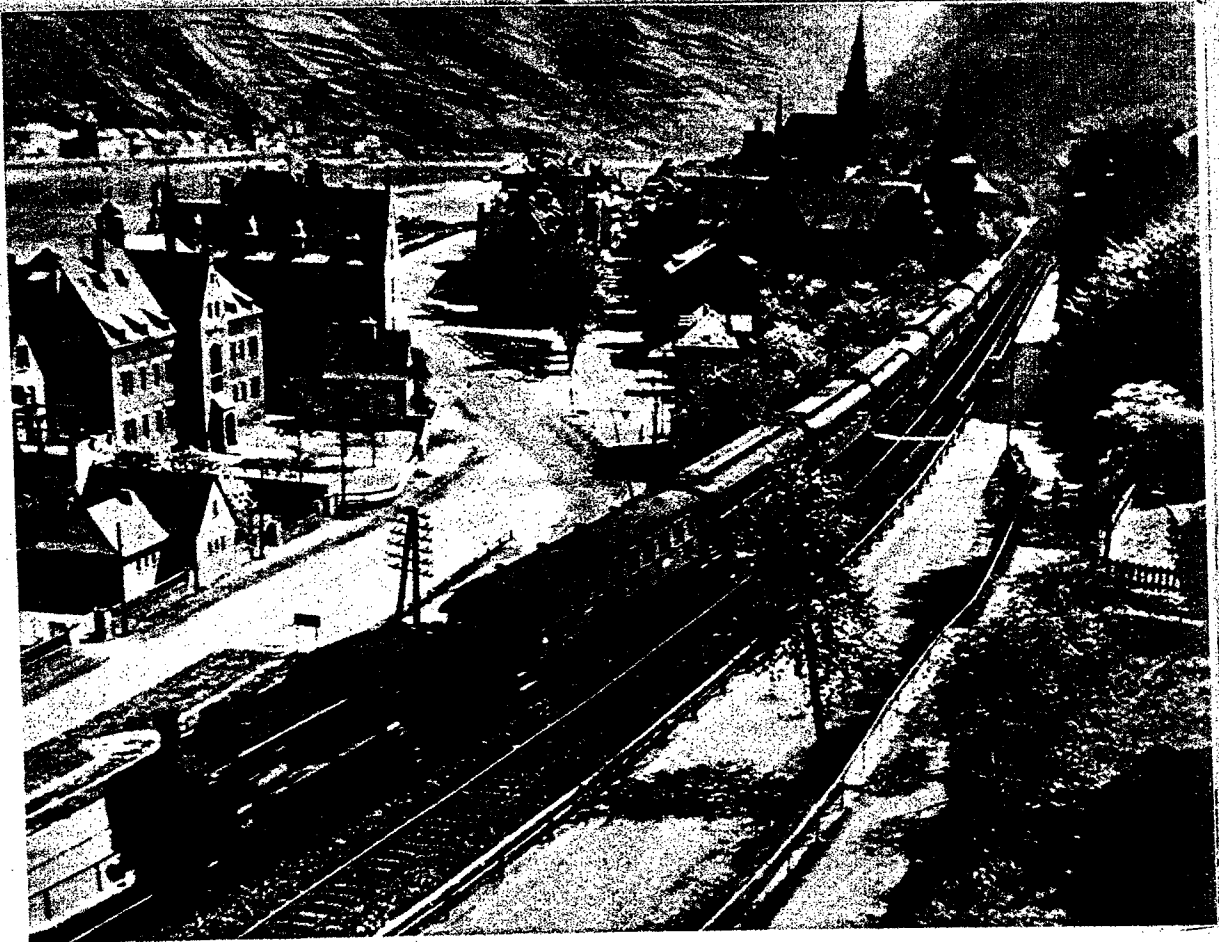
When one travels in the comfortable German railroad trains, leisurely buying refreshments or magazines at stations along the way, one can hardly picture the conditions prevalent in 1945.

AND YESTERDAY



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Swift, modern trains once more whisk the traveller through charming towns and pleasant country

By the end of 1950 transportation facilities were so well re-established that Germany was ready to meet any demands made on the system. Of 1,603 shattered bridges on the Autobahn and other highways 1,417 had been restored to service again. The Federal Railroad now has 7,850 locomotives, 243,457 freight cars, and 22,970 coaches at its disposal. The railroad company again employs a half-million people as before the war. All express trains are equipped with dining cars. Trains connecting distant points and those traveling to foreign countries are equipped with sleeping cars or have coaches furnished with adjustable reclining seats. Several express trains have a radio-lounge car and are equipped with wireless telephone service and writing compartments. Berlin is connected with all western German cities by express train, airplane and bus.



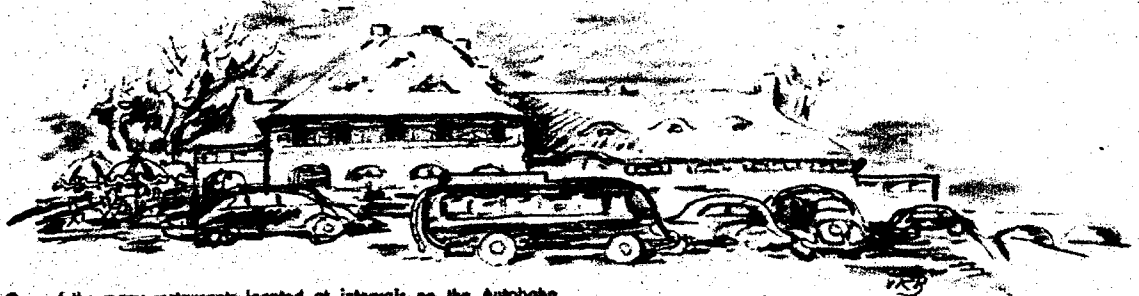
The Technical Fair in Hannover

AUTOBAHNS AND FAIRS

A network of 2,110 kilometers of Autobahn connects all parts of the Republic. In addition there are 21,800 kilometers of federal highways. A bus service which has come into being. The founding of a German airline service is scheduled for the near future. In the meantime, all the large international airlines maintain schedules between airfields of western Germany and Berlin. Outfitted in this manner, Germany has made great progress in the re-establishment of travel connections with foreign countries. To give the foreigner an idea of the capacity of German economy, technical fairs and exhibitions were resumed almost immediately after the war.

A great attraction for foreign guests are the Industry Fair in Hannover, the Spring and Autumn Fairs in Frankfurt, the Berlin Industrial Exhibition, the Automobile Shows in Frankfurt and Berlin, and the Fair at Cologne as well as many others.

Abroad, the newly organized consulates issue a visa for Germany in the matter of a few hours, travellers coming to Germany are detained only a minimum of time by border formalities. Foreign business-men who had occasion to travel in Germany have been excellent boosters for the Republic; the word spread rapidly that there one can again travel easily, dine well and find comfortable lodgings.



One of the many restaurants located at intervals on the Autobahn





Germany's wine producing provinces stretch from Lake Constance to the Rhineland near Bonn

No other part of Germany compares
with the Rhineland in importance
as a goal for travellers and as a
connecting link between European
nations.

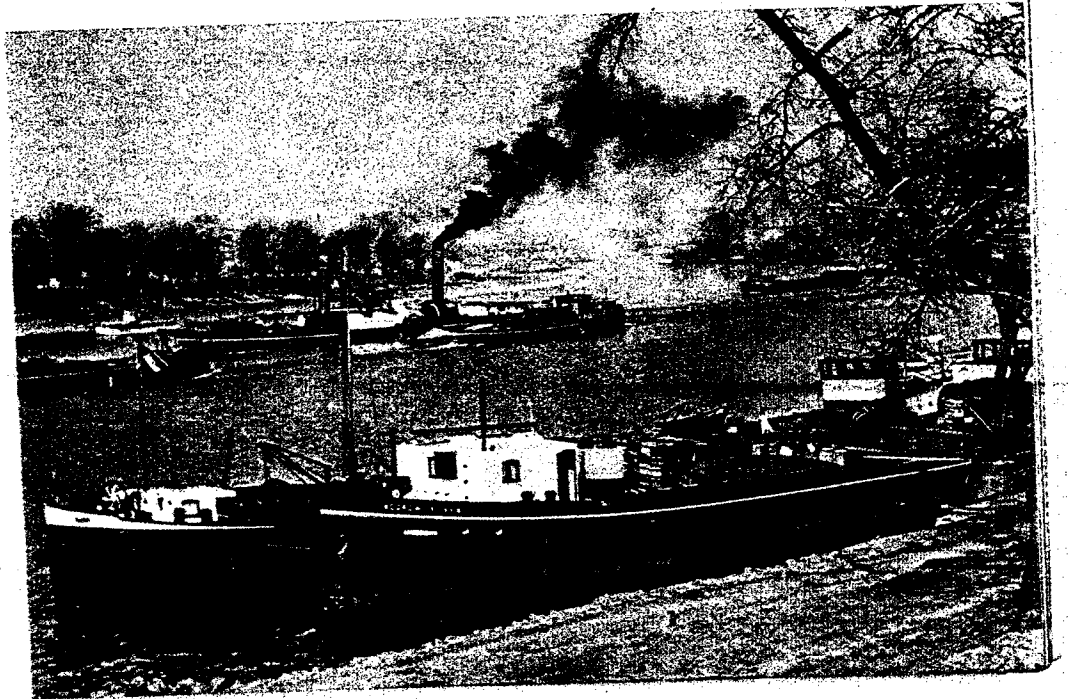
THE RHINE

In no other part of Germany is her importance as a goal for travellers and as a connecting link between other European nations so apparent as in the Rhine-land. The waters of the Rhine once again carry hundreds of ships. Barges, tugboats, power boats and steamers travel up and down the river, transporting coal, pig-iron, pit props - and happy crowds on excursions. And in narrow passages carved out of the sides of mountains, which reach almost to the banks of the mighty river, travel international express trains: the "Skandinavian", the "Rheingold": the "Rhein Arrow". They connect the Far North and the Netherlands with the Alps, and they carry passengers from London to Vienna. Along the same tracks, fast freight trains hustle by carrying Dutch garden-products to Switzerland, Belgian machinery to the harbors of the Adriatic, or perhaps Sicilian oranges to Brussels and Amsterdam. On the highways following the course of the Rhine one sees in the summertime automobiles filled with the vacation-bound and thousands of young people on bicycles, weighted down with knapsacks and pup-tents.



Typical of the Rhine are its many romantic little wine-restaurants, filled with gay „Rhinelanders“

Prof. Zuercher says: the people of the Rhine



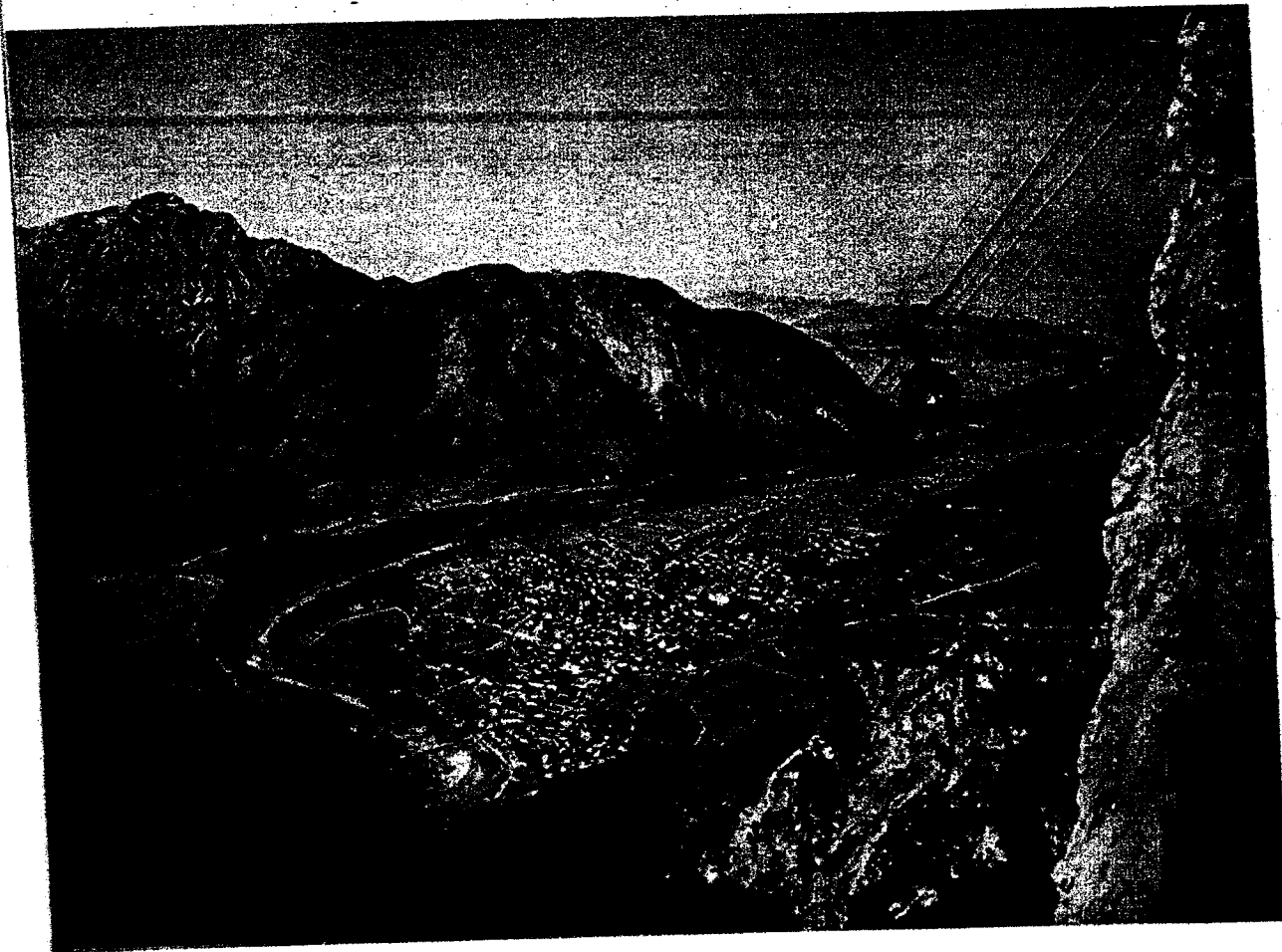
On the Rhine one sees the flags of many merchant countries mingling with the German colors. The German inland shipping lines now have a capacity of over 3 million tons

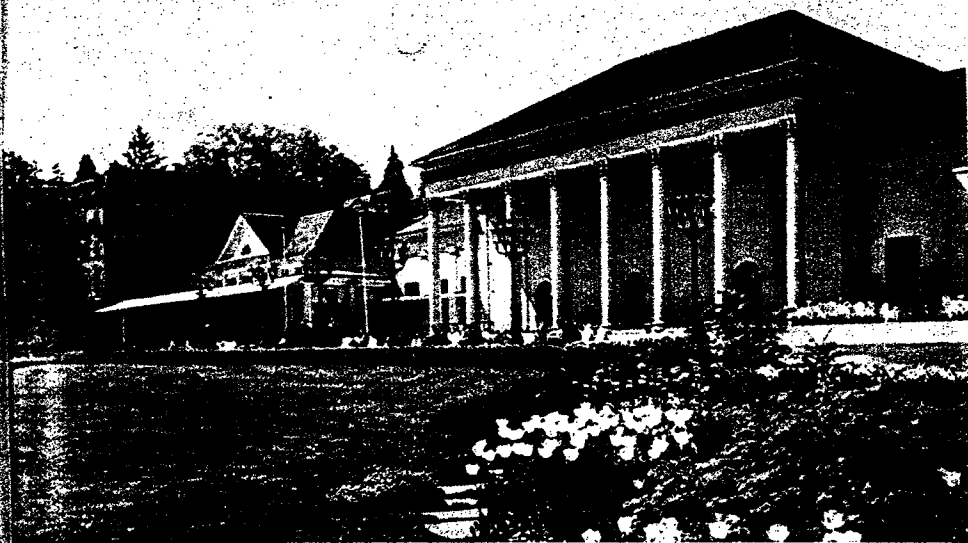
Line
TRAVEL IN GERMANY IS A PLEASURE

By the end of 1951 75% of the former hotel capacity had been restored. The Occupation Forces have released sufficient formerly requisitioned hotel space so that facilities are now available to meet any unexpected demand for quarters.

In 1950 one million foreign travellers visited Germany - in 1951, 1.5 million. America was in first place with 469 000 visitors and in 1952, a large increase is expected.

A view of Bad Reichenhall and the funicular leading to the Predigtstuhl





Baden-Baden, one of the best-known German spas — view of the casino

The facilities offered by the German health resorts have long since regained their high pre-war standards. There one can place himself under the care of the foremost physicians, among them many specialists of renown, assisted by well-trained personnel. Festivals of all kinds, concerts, horse-races, tennis matches, soccer games and many other diversions offer amusement for guests.

Resorts like Oberammergau and Bayreuth, Pyrmont and Wiesbaden, to mention only a few, are now again in first-class operating condition. Besides these, the well-known North and Baltic Sea resorts are also operating again.

Holiday outings can be spent pleasantly by lakes or rivers, sailing on modern passenger steamers or reaching comfortably the tops of the highest mountains by funicular to view deep, peaceful valleys.



You have your choice — there is an abundance of modern hotels

Germany - a Vast Holiday Camp

The German people

Germany is once more the scene of international youth-camps, Boy-Scout "camporees" and student conventions. In 1951 about 80000 foreign guests were quartered in youth hostels. There are about 600 youth hostels in existence, making this country a pleasant, interesting goal for young visitors. With the advent of better economic conditions, German nationals will also be able to travel abroad more extensively. For the summer of 1952, an allowance of 12 million dollars has been granted for private travel expenses in the OEEC countries.

Under the auspices of the Technical Assistance Program of the Marshall Plan specialists in all walks of life and students travelled last year to America, France and Great Britain to observe and learn new methods important in their respective fields of endeavor. The majority of them returned full of enthusiasm for what they had seen and pleasantly surprised by the hospitality of these former "enemy nations".



European youth has a rendezvous with young guests from overseas in Germany this year



Here visitors from Scandinavia have arrived at a youth camp and feel right at home in the friendly atmosphere

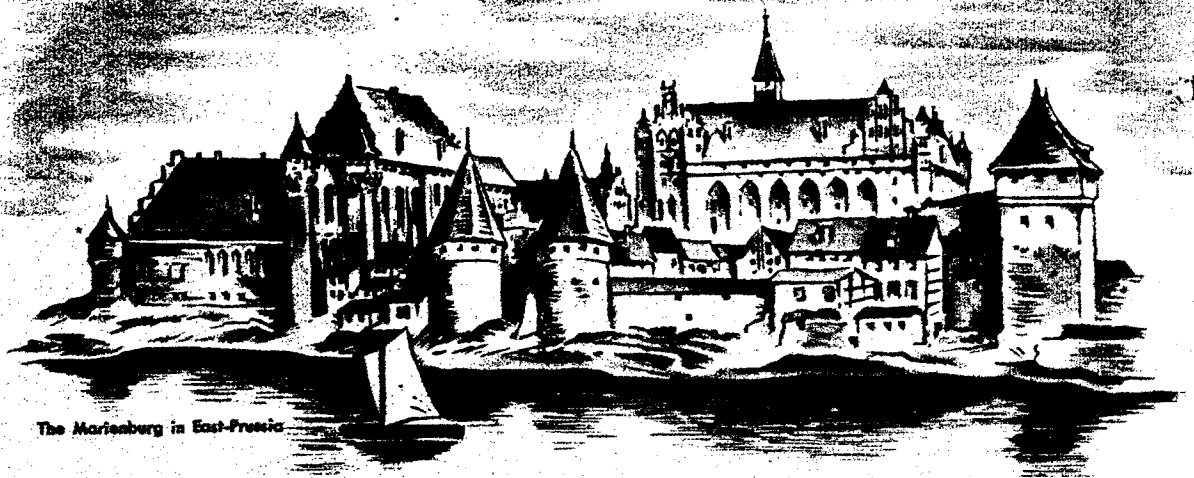
GERMANY DOES NOT END AT THE IRON CURTAIN

If you visit us this summer, you will not see all of Germany. It is unfortunate that a border patrolled by armed Russian guards prevents one from seeing the eastern part of the country with its charming nooks and corners, its monumental architecture. The baroque churches and palaces of Silesia are every bit as fine as their inspiring counterparts in Bavaria.

The sky line of Dresden with its Court-Church and surrounding walls was inspiringly beautiful before the disaster of February 1945. Potsdam, the city of the Prussiankings, adorned by many an architectural treasure of historic importance was honored by the presence of the great Voltaire. The Marienburg in East Prussia and the Free City of Danzig embody the richness of German architecture.



The crane-gate in Danzig

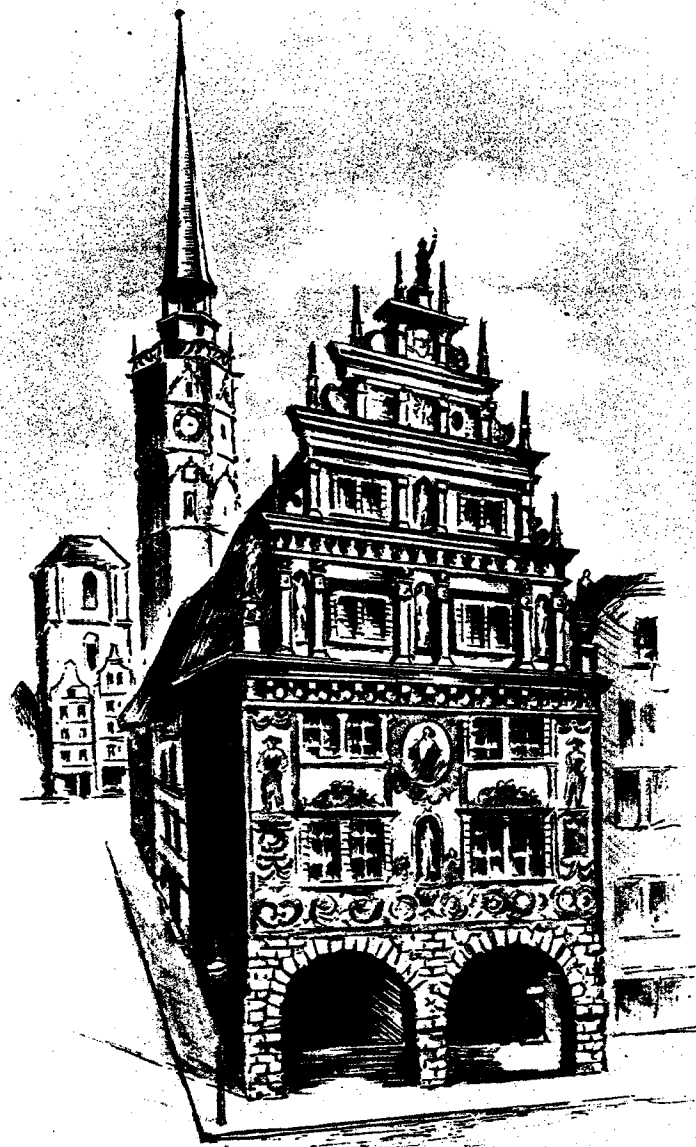


The Marienburg in East-Prussia

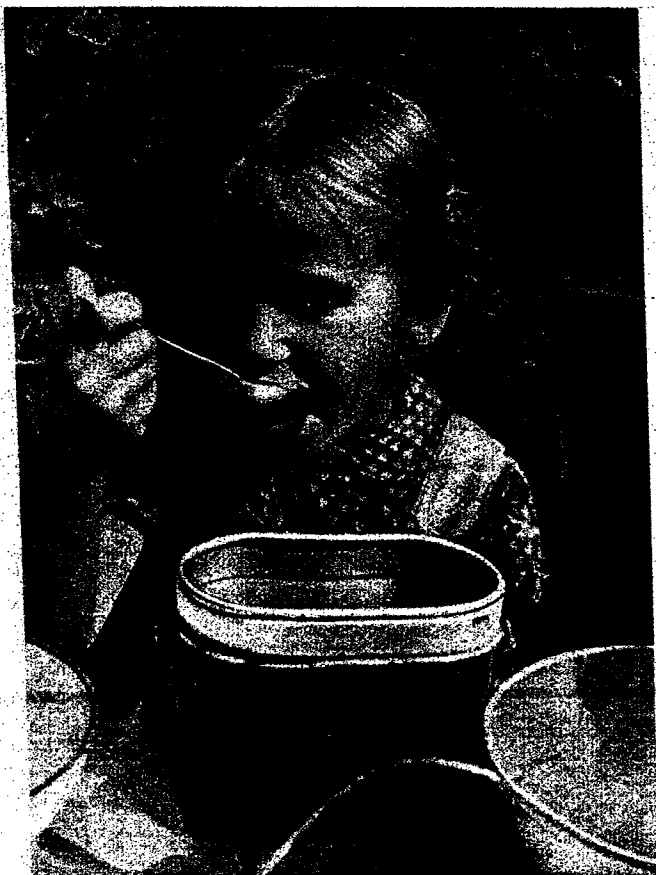
In Mecklenburg and Pomerania the universities of Rostock and Greifswald made unforgettable contributions to western culture. Königsberg was the home of the philosopher Kant, and the people of Weimar will always be proud of the fact that Goethe was long a guest of court there.

The industrial endeavors of central and eastern Germany were in every way as great as those of western Germany. Saxony was a center of the textile industry and the home of many important chemical works. Here, too, Prof. Junkers designed and built the first really dependable transport plane, while farther east, in Silesia, some of Europe's largest steel plants were located.

But the heart of Germany was Berlin, this city was at one and the same time the nation's capital and a cultural center. It was Germany's metropolis, comparable in area and population to London, Paris and New York. The most American city in Europe said more than one visitor from the United States between the two wars.



The building housing the public scales in Neisse with its beautiful renaissance gables. In the background rises the impressive late-gothic tower of the city hall



This little tot eating from a discarded mess kit was the symbol of Berlin during the Russian blockade. At the cost of millions of dollars the population was saved from slow starvation

One cannot quite imagine just how Europe would look today, had the Turks succeeded in the siege of Vienna. Just how Europe would have fared, had the Russians gained absolute control of Berlin, is anybody's guess. But he who wants to study the ebb and flow of today's political sea need only come to Berlin. In less than five years' time, Berlin was twice the stage of world-shaking events.

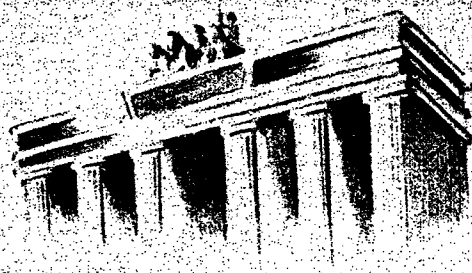
In 1945 this city was the scene of the last fateful battle of World War II - the Russians had fought their way from the bombarded walls of Moscow to meet the western powers in the last struggle against the German armies. Here the violence and brutality the suffering and death reached its climax.

Four years later the American people proved that right combined with "know-how" is stronger than might. The elements of evil were conquered by a nation which values peace above its pocketbook. At a staggering

The Miracle



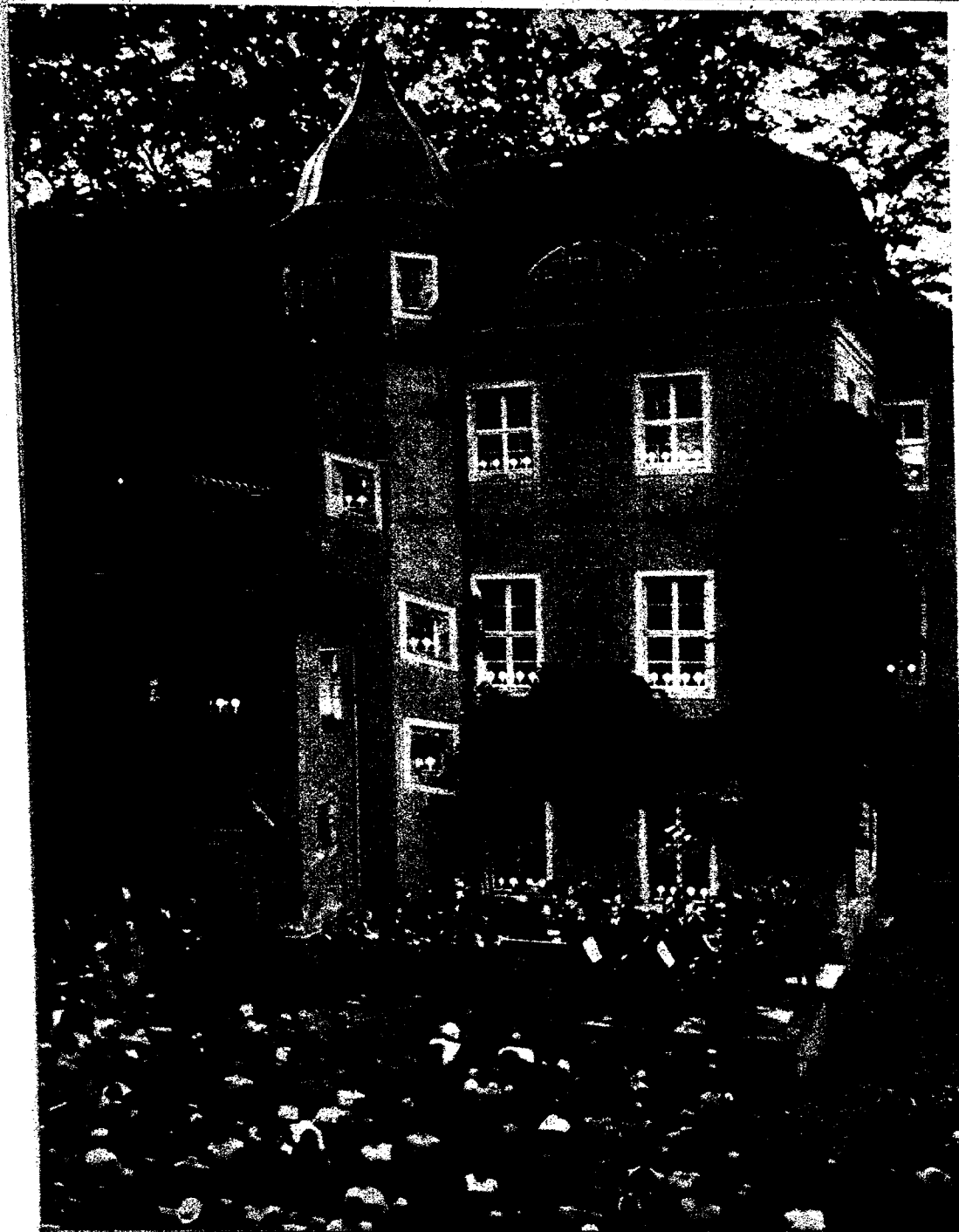
of the Air-Lift



expense, thousands of flights were made from western Germany to the isolated western zone of Berlin. On the 1st of July, 1948, the first load of coal was flown in, and only three weeks later the ten-thousandth airplane had landed in Berlin. After the blockade was lifted on the 12th of May, 1949, astounding figures were published: In the space of 300 days, 233,381 flights had been made and 1.7 million tons of freight had been transported by air. And all the while these flights had been witnessed by millions of Germans who lived on the route of flight - in the western zones, in the Soviet zone, in West-Berlin and in East-Berlin. So exactly were they carried out, at intervals of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minutes, that one could have checked the accuracy of a timepiece against the roar of the motors. On the average, 750 planes filled with cargo crossed the heavens daily.

Care packages for Berlin. Immediately after the blockade was lifted, a column of hundreds of trucks entered Berlin with food-parcels from friends in the West.





Free Berlin is a center of art and other cultural mediums despite the ever-present obstacles in this divided city. Here, in the courtyard of the old "Hunting-Mansion" of Grunewald visitors experience an evening of unforgettable music, played by the Berlin Philharmonic

BERLIN, THE CITY BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

Both the administration of the Republic and the western powers realize, along with the people of Berlin, that the city's constant economic deficit is due to political reasons and that it can be solved only by political changes.

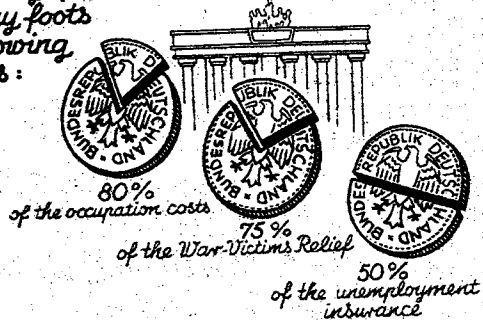
Through Marshall Plan help, it has been possible to reduce the number of jobless - 15% of the entire population - to keep alive 340 000 old-age pensioners, to raise the index of production, to increase the volume of goods sent to western Germany, and to set up relief-work projects for the salvation of 50 000 citizens of Berlin.

During the period from October 1949 to March 1951 1,700 million DM were invested in western Germany, in the same period 414 million DM flowed into the industry of West-Berlin from ECA and GARIOA funds. But he who strolls through the Soviet sector of Berlin is astonished at the tragic state of this part of the city. In the first quarter of 1950, twice as many infants died in their first year as in West-Berlin. In the other parts of Soviet-occupied Germany conditions are far worse.



The pulsing main artery of West-Berlin: the Kurfürstendamm. A current German hit-tune is entitled: „I'm so homesick for the Kurfürstendamm". To Berliners living in western Germany it has a sad twist.

*For the city of Berlin, Western
Germany foots
the following
bills:*



The maintenance of a free, healthy West-Berlin requires great sacrifices. Every resident of western Germany must pay a special income-tax for the relief of Berlin. Also, every letter posted in western Germany must carry a special stamp worth 2 Dpf (Deutsche Pfennige), the proceeds of which go to the support of West-Berlin.

BERLIN

Bastion of Freedom

The famous "Air Lift" which three years ago kept hungry, worried Berliners from starving behind the local iron curtain, had more than just a material significance. It meant so much more in the hearts of a desperate people than just food, fuel, and loads of building material. This generous and vital service, which lasted an entire year and cost the lives of several pilots, not to mention the tremendous expenditure, turned into a bridge of brotherhood between the defeated, disheartened German people and the victorious west.

✓ Despite the seeming hopelessness of the situation, things have improved tremendously, for, in addition to material help, which is undeniably important, the moral "Lift" has improved things greatly and life is again worth living. But the spirit of the old Berlin and the spirit of Berlin of today are the same. Although the political turn of things has split a nation into uneven factions, uprooted families and turned good friends against one another, Berlin still has that old will to exist, spurred on by the hope inherent in a city surrounded by the antithesis of freedom. With sad hearts ~~and longing~~, thousands of Berliners, now contributing to the success of western Germany, long to be home again in their beloved metropolis.

The citizens of Berlin have acted in the name of the entire German nation - they have demonstrated that this country can still rely upon its rich heritage of civilization in time of need. Following the example of Berlin, the German people are determined to carry on the newly established co-operation with other free nations of the world. They are determined to fulfill the wish engraved on the Freedom Bell which hangs in the city hall of West-Berlin: "THAT THIS WORLD UNDER GOD SHALL SEE A NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM."

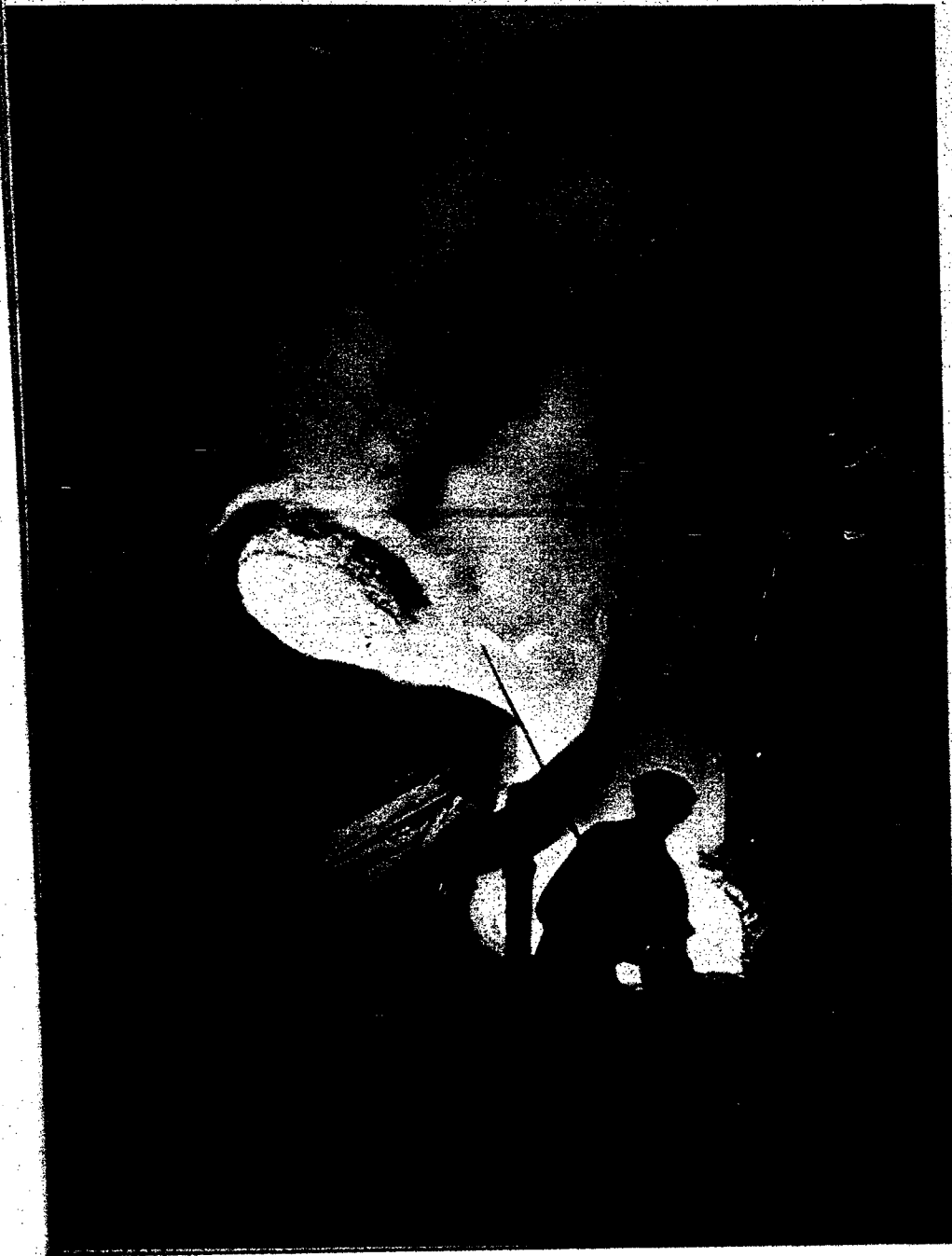


Here are pictured Berliners witnessing the first sounds of the Freedom Bell. This huge bell still rings out over the city, once a day, symbolizing that Berlin does not stand alone



WORK AND PROGRESS...

WHICH BRING HAPPINESS
AND PROSPERITY TO ALL
MEN: THAT IS THE GOAL OF
THE GERMANS



A foundry in the Ruhr Area

PEACE AND LIBERTY...

FOR GERMANY AND THE
WORLD. THAT IS THE SINCER-
EST WISH OF EVERY GERMAN



A Black Forest farm girl

The Heart of Europe

He who looks up western Germany on his tour of Europe this summer will discover and experience many things which are too profound or too complicated to be touched upon in this simple booklet. After seeing the German people in their own milieu and being exposed to a fraction of their culture, the visitor will naturally have many more questions which could be answered only in the course of a prolonged visit.

with assurance
He who wants really to know us should attempt, somehow or other, to remain culturally and politically in touch with us ~~in the future~~, and it can now safely be said that we shall attempt to do the same. It should be kept in mind that nations can change their attitudes just as well as individuals. Germany lies in the geographical center of Europe and is a land lacking natural frontiers. Unfortunately this fact was not given much consideration in the past. Today the Iron Curtain cuts right through the heart of Germany. It is therefore not sufficient to give the 48 million Germans in the Federal Republic the conviction that they once more belong to the free world. The call of freedom must go beyond the Iron Curtain and carry an assurance to the millions behind this "Curtain" that they have not and will not be forgotten.

been
Every foreigner coming to Germany, be it for the sake of pleasure or business, helps strengthen the bond between this country and the outer world.

GERMANY WELCOMES YOU - THE DOOR IS OPEN!

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BALTIC SEA



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