TWO YEARS AGO, Bavaria, like the rest of Germany was literally dragging her feet. A virtually worthless currency gave little impetus to the masses’ struggle for survival. Despair and chaos were everywhere. The political, economic and social reconstruction of Bavaria was forced to take a back seat to more pressing needs. People were hungry. Housing was in a deplorable state. The people were shabbily dressed.

The Reichsmark then was worth only 1/5th to 1/100th its face value. Production lagged and goods were hoarded because manufacturers and shopkeepers were unwilling to sell worthwhile goods for worthless money. There was only one pair of shoes for every four men. Many industries were stymied from want of necessary raw materials, such as coal, and essential imports like cotton, wool and hides.

The tendency to withhold available goods was stepped up in the wake of rumors of pending currency reform.

Newspaper headlines two years ago mirrored the uncertainty of Bavarian life. These were some of the typical headlines: “Fearful Munich—Serious Food and Heating Materials Shortages;” “Farmers Deliver Only Half Their Potato Crops;” “Indescribable Refugee Misery;” and “Bread and Fat Rations Reduced.”

WITH THE ADVENT of currency reform and the European Recovery Program, life in Bavaria became less grim. The new money could buy life’s necessities. Fresh hope and courage came to a tired and discouraged people. Shop windows were filled with almost forgotten wares. The urge to make an honest living was revived.

And as Bavarians ate better, dressed better, were able to visit barbershops more regularly, they had a chance to turn their attention from a mere struggle for individual survival to probe into and seek to better their community life, to give greater attention to civic affairs, to express opinions and take action on school reform, to look around for qualified men and women to represent them in their council halls.

In other words, these last two years have seen a revival in free thinking and democratic action in getting the things Bavarians and Bavaria require in their quest for a decent way of life.

I would like to review briefly the task we set out to accomplish two years ago.

IN THE FALL of 1947, Bavaria’s economy had recovered only slightly from the chaotic conditions existent at the end of the war. Internal trade was stagnant. All branches of industry were in dire need of additional labor. Average production per worker was only about 40 percent of normal. Absenteeism was as high as 30 percent. Food supplies were critical—the normal consumer receiving a ration of only 1,350 calories per day of low quality food. Today, the picture has changed somewhat.

Production estimates for last month (September) are 99.2 percent of the 1936 index. We look forward to becoming the first state in Bizone to reach 100 percent. Most normal civilian and industrial needs now can be supplied from present production and imports. Export shipments have tripled since 1947.

Grain production has increased 60 percent, potatoes 25 percent, milk 10 percent, and the hog population 68 percent. Land reform has been stimulated. Democratization and self-expression among farm people have

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**Germans Given Five Musts to Remember**

*Your present form of government has been increased from you certain acknowledged responsibilities. In fairness to yourselves and your country you cannot bypass these.*

*You must be ever on the alert against violation of your constitutional rights.*

*You must maintain a lively interest through the media of press, radio and other means in what your government is actually doing.*

*You must remember that you, as voters, retain the basic foundation of your government’s power and that in the last analysis its very power to act is only by your will.*

*Above all, you must labor continually in the vineyards to win other converts to this most important cause.*

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*See Personnel Notes on page 52.
been promoted. A brighter economic outlook.

But a still further increase in industrial production and foreign trade is necessary if we are to provide a self-sustaining economy and fulfill the needs of a growing population. Further increases in agricultural production also are imperative. We can help accomplish this through continued dissemination of information regarding problems that now prevail and their remedies, and through the development of self-expression among the people.

In our field operations, strong emphasis has been placed upon the development of good citizenship among the German people in general and more responsible governing by those in public office. The groundwork has been laid for continued healthy participation by the citizenry in the affairs of government. The various phases of the reorientation program have been developed from an almost negative report in 1947 to the point of reaching well over 500,000 Bavarians a month.

CONTINUED EFFORT, however, still is required before we may say that we have established principles of democracy in Bavaria. Before we can say that we have a sufficiently alert and interested citizenry, before we can say that civil servants and public office holders have come to appreciate their role as servants, rather than master, of the people, we will have to continue to advise, to persuade, to teach both by word and example.

Bavaria, the birthplace and a center of Nazism, was in a shambles in the legal field at war's end. Almost 95 percent of personnel connected with administration of justice were Nazi party members. Legislation had to be overhauled. By 1947 efforts toward rehabilitation had progressed considerably. While legislation prepared by the state legislature has shown improvement in late drafts over those originally submitted, indeterminateness in legislative enactments has been a weakness of the German legislative process.

Denial of due process of law, unlawful arrests of persons and unreasonable searches and seizure of property occur frequently. From time to time racial, political and religious discriminations are brought to our attention.

EDUCATION AND Cultural Relations (Division) has had many challenging problems within the last two years. Among the most important of these has been an intensive program to continue the denazification and democratization of schools and to promote school reform. In order to achieve this latter, experimental centers have been established to try out Bavarian educational reforms.

In addition, three education service centers have been opened in Bavaria to aim at the redirection of Bavarian education. Other projects which have done a great deal to help renovate obsolete educational methods include community education which takes up almost every form of adult educational activity, group activities for women, adult evening schools and forums and discussions designed primarily for youth, including a school established at Starnberg to train youth leaders.

In concluding this particular program, it is interesting to note that several thousand Bavarians have been sponsored for travel abroad during the past two years and approximately 2,000 European and American specialists were sponsored for entry into Bavaria for cultural purposes.

IN THE FIELD of Information services we have sought, and have succeeded, in part, to bring home to Bavarians the democratic advantages of information media geared to the needs of a people and nation. We continue to carry out this program relentlessly via the press, publications, radio and film. We are encouraged by the results today.

For example, since licensing controls were dropped last August, about 125 new newspapers, plus sub-editions, have appeared in Bavaria. However, the democratically-minded editors and publishers have established a solid core of independent and democratic news and views that so far has been able to withstand the competition of the fly-by-night newspapers that have anything but the democratic Bavarians at heart.

Civil Administration Branch's manifold functions also were pursued with vigor these last two years. The denazification program in Bavaria has been virtually completed. A positive program of reorientation in government was pushed. Political activity was encouraged. Positive steps were taken to insure truly democratic elections. The legislature's election law of 1949 established for the first time in Bavaria the principle of single constituency representation and introduced the majority system in selecting these candidates.

Military Government worked close with German public health officials in a common offensive against disease. Today the German death rate can be compared favorably with rates in the United States.

Here workable programs have been devised in dealing with such problems as public relief, youth, refugees, returning prisoners of war, expellees. Both positive and negative results have been obtained.

IN THE FIELD of labor, we have had our difficulties. True, employment is relatively high, but so too is unemployment. However, with food more abundant, consumer goods readily available, and a sound currency, the situation presents no alarming aspects for the foreseeable future. Trade union membership has grown from 630,000 in 1947 to more than 800,000 today.

At the same time, employer groups have become better organized and more active. That job is not finished. And it will not be finished until the task we set out to accomplish at war's end has been completed, until the grim specters of unemployment, homeless people, bulging shops and little money to buy have disappeared.

True, we have seen a moral, political and economic reawakening. And Bavarian newspapers reflect progress that has been made with such head lines as "Highest Postwar Butter Production!" "Mushroom Growth of New Apartments!" and "Old-fashioned Octoberfest, Record Crowds, 14 Percent Beer." However, some headlines still reflect trying times. A recent one read, "Overflowing shopwindows—Little Money."

Bavarians have proven astute students in fashioning their endeavors.

(Continued on page 31)