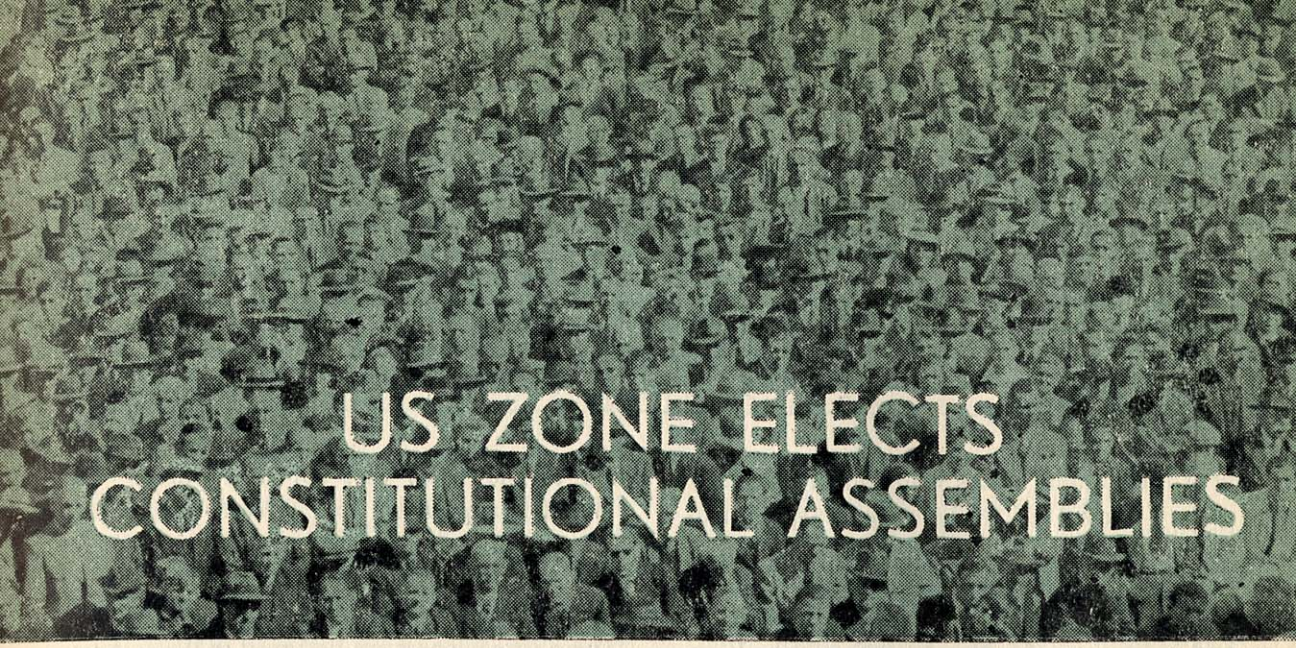

US ZONE ELECTS CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLIES

Fourteen months after V-E Day, continental Europe is in the throes of constitution making, constitutional problems and constituonal crises. From Poland on the east to Greece and Italy on the south to France on the west, the same questions are being asked, the same problems wrestled with. Germany is no exception. Here the difficulties are no less acute, the forces operating no less deep-seated.

Throughout the past six months, a schedule of elections has been in operation in the US Zone, and steady progress has been made in restoring representative councils and self-government in Gemeinden, Landkreise and Stadtkreise. Local foundations have thus been laid for the establishment of Land governments on a democratic basis.

TASK OF CONVENTIONS

On Sunday, 30 June, constitutional assemblies or constitutional conventions (verfassunggebende Versammlungen) were elected in the Länder of the US Zone — Bavaria, Greater Hesse and Württemberg-Baden. The task of these constituent bodies will be to graft new Land constitutions which, after MG approval, will be submitted to the voters for ratification. In these constitutional conventions, the Germans will be faced with constitutional issues very similar to those confronting the other European constitution-makers of 1946.

In the elections of 30 June, 5,554,407 registered German citizens voted in the first election to be held at Land level and the first which called the entire electorate to the polls. As shown in Table 1 (page 6) almost the same number of people participated in the Land constitutional assembly elections as in the combined Landkreis elections (April) and Stadtkreis elections (May). However, it should be noted that some 400,000 more persons were registered in this election than in the two previous ones which accounts for the percentages shown in Table 2 (page 7).

INCREASE EXPLAINED

The increase in registration is primarily due to the fact that, since the April and May elections, many refugees and expellees have been able to satisfy the minimum residence requirements (six months in Greater Hesse, one year in Bavaria and Württemberg-Baden). Within another year, the electorate will be greatly enlarged by the addition of refugees and expellees.

Suffrage qualifications were basically the same as in the three previous elections under which Nazis were excluded from voting, ex-

Table 1: US Zone Elections

	Number of registered voters		Number of actual voters	
	April—May	30 June	April—May	30 June
Bavaria	3,639,876	3,884,158	2,819,585	2,786,999
Greater Hesse	2,060,682	2,174,759	1,579,775	1,558,927
Württemberg-Baden	1,723,526	1,771,337	1,163,952	1,208,481
U. S. Zone	7,424,084	7,830,254	5,563,312	5,554,407

cept for nominal Nazis who joined the party after 1 May 1937. The only change introduced for the 30 June elections was that persons who have been exonerated under the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism of 5 March 1946, or who have been classified as "followers" under that law and have paid their fines, were allowed to vote. Actually, the proportion of persons eliminated from voting for Nazi affiliations in the 30 June elections did not vary from the norm of the past — 5% to 7%. Bavaria disqualified 6.6% of the voters, Greater Hesse 6.4%, and Württemberg-Baden 5.5.%

GREATER LOCAL INTEREST

From table 2 it is clear that the best results are to be found in those elections wherein the greatest local interest lies, the Gemeinde and the Stadtkreis. The Landkreis seems more remote, as does an assembly which, on the Land level, is about to draw up a new constitution. Furthermore, there was a church holiday on Saturday which made it possible for a summer weekend to be spent out of town. In Stuttgart a polling booth was opened at the railroad station at 4 AM to catch early-bird travelers who were provided with "Stimmscheine." It was not unsuccessful. In some circles it has also been pointed out that the holding of four elections in so relatively short a time has wearied the population and emptied the party treasuries.

These elections were conducted according to proportional representation whereby each party received a number of seats proportionate to the votes cast for that party. In Württemberg-Baden and Greater Hesse the law provides that parties which fail to poll five percent of the votes cast should receive no seats in the constitutional assembly. These provisions were designed to discourage splinter parties. It so happened that there was only one instance of this, the Socialist Workers' Party which ran candidates locally in Offenbach, Greater Hesse. The party polled some 8,000 votes out of a total of more than a million and a half. It thus failed to qualify under the five percent rule and therefore is not represented in the assembly.

In Bavaria, the 180 members were apportioned among the five Regierungsbezirke. A total of 333 candidates were put forward by the five main parties on the Land level. Each Regierungsbezirk was divided into Stimmkreise corresponding to the number of seats to be filled. Each party was allowed to nominate only one candidate for each Stimmkreis, but a vote for that candidate was also a vote for his party.

MANNER QUOTA DETERMINED

The quota to be elected was determined in the following manner. The total number of valid ballots in the Regierungsbezirk was divided by the number of seats plus one. Thus, for example, in Niederbayern-Oberpfalz, which was allotted 47 Stimmkreise, the total number of valid ballots was divided by 48. The quota thus derived was then divided into the number of votes which each party got throughout the Regierungsbezirk, thus giving the number of seats which the party won.

Table 2: Comparative Percentage of Registered Voters Voting

	Gemeinde Elections Jan. 1946	Landkreis Elections Apr. 1946	Stadtkreis Elections May 1946	Combined Stadt- und Landkreis	Constitutional Assembly Elections June 1946
Bavaria	87.0	72.4	87.7	77.4	71.8
Greater Hesse	85.3	75.7	79.0	76.6	71.1
Württemberg-Baden	85.0	61.5	79.1	67.5	68.2
Total US Zone	86.0	71.6	83.0	74.9	70.9

If the party won more seats in a Regierungsbezirk than it had put up candidates, these unfilled seats went to candidates of the same party in other Regierungsbezirke who were not elected by the vote in their own. The converse is bound also to be true. Thus Table 3 shows how the 180 seats in Bavaria were apportioned. It is to be noted that in no instance does the total number of seats actually won correspond to the number of Stimmkreise. The law permitted the same candidate to be nominated in several Stimmkreise. What counted was the total number of votes which the candidate got in all the Stimmkreise in which he was a candidate.

PROCEDURE IN OTHER LÄNDER

The method of election in the other two Länder was also proportional representation but with differences in detail. Greater Hesse provided for 64 delegates elected from 64 districts or constituencies plus 26 delegates elected from the Land as a whole. A total of 364 candidates had been nominated by the four Land parties, plus the Socialist Workers' Party in Offenbach. The 64 seats were apportioned among the three Regierungsbezirke of Greater Hesse (Darmstadt, Kassel, Wiesbaden) in accordance with the total vote cast in each Regierungsbezirk. Thus Wiesbaden received 27 seats, Kassel 18 and Darmstadt 19, a total of 64. The other 26, were allotted in proportion to the total vote received by each party throughout the Land.

Württemberg-Baden chose 85 members from 26 constituencies plus 15 elected from the Land as a whole. Unlike Bavaria and Greater Hesse, where the voter voted only for one candidate in each constituency, the Württemberg-Baden constituencies were mul-

Table 3: Bavaria — Seats Won by Parties in Each Regierungsbezirk

Regierungsbezirk	CSU	SPD	KPD	WAP*	FDP	Stimmkreis	Total Seats Won
Oberbayern	22	12	2	3	1	39	40
Ober- u. Mittelfranken	22	18	3	2	3	47	48
Niederbayern-Oberpfalz	32	11	1	1	0	47	45
Mainfranken	18	5	1	0	0	25	24
Schwaben	15	5	1	2	0	22	23
Total Land Bavaria	109	51	8	8	4	180	180

* Wirtschaftliche Aufbau Partei or Economic Reconstruction Party, which nominated candidates in Bavaria only.

Table 4: Popular Vote by Parties

	CDU/CSU*	SPD	KPD	LDP/DVP/FDP**
Bavaria LK & SK Elections	1,679,629	780,676	135,266	43,556
Land Constitutional Assembly Elections	1,554,183	785,706	145,216	70,572
In the Land Constitutional Assembly election in Bavaria, the Economic Reconstruction Party polled 135,128 votes				
Greater Hesse LK & SK Elections	553,338	647,226	140,438	109,699
Land Constitutional Assembly Elections	550,342	655,090	144,272	120,346
The Socialist Workers' Party (Sozialistische Arbeiter Partei) received a total of 8,323 votes				
Württemberg-Baden LK & SK Elections	459,240	326,810	93,608	141,661
Land Constitutional Assembly Elections	474,878	374,739	116,521	195,440
US Zone LK & SK Elections	2,692,207	1,754,712	369,312	294,916
Land Constitutional Assembly Elections	2,579,403	1,815,535	406,009	386,358

* CDU in Württemberg-Baden and Greater Hesse
CSU in Bavaria

** Liberal Democratic Party in Greater Hesse
Free Democratic Party in Bavaria
Deutsche Volks-Partei (German People's Party) in Württemberg-Baden

tiple, electing 4, 8 or 12 delegates depending on population. There was a total number of 775 candidates, all put forth by the 4 main parties. The quota was determined by dividing the total vote for the entire Land by 85. Each party received a number of district seats corresponding to the total vote of the party divided by the quota. Where a party nominated 8 candidates, in a particular district, for instance, and was entitled to 4 seats, the first 4 candidates of that party were the ones elexted. The same method applied in apportioning the 15 seats on a Land-wide basis, except that the number of seats already won on a district basis was subtracted from the number which the party was entitled to on a Land basis.

LITTLE BASIS FOR COMPARISON

The tabulation of results by parties is shown in Table 4 (populär vote) and Table 5 (percentages). Since each separate Land has its own constitutional assembly, there is little reason to examine the Zone-wide figures, although these are given as a factor in comparison. For instance, it is of small moment to point out that the Christian Democratic Union (called the Christian Social Union in Bavaria) won 184 seats out of a total of 370 in the US Zone. What is of significance is that this party won 109 out of 180 seats in Bavaria, a clear majority, so that they will have the

(Continued on page 27)

Production of Porcelain, Pottery, Tile and Earthenware Necessary for Reconstruction Of German Homes, Factories and Buildings Stands at Five Per Cent of Pre-War Level

The German ceramic industry, essential in the reconstruction of German homes, factories and buildings and important to the revival of German export trade, was operating at about five percent of capacity in the US Zone one year after the end of the war.

Not more than six percent of the total production capacity in the Zone had been lost by war damages, but the lack of coal, shortage of transportation and impossibility of importing raw materials because of international and interzonal trade barriers have blocked an appreciable restoration of the German ceramic industry.

The former German production of dishes, figurines and similar porcelains centered in the area now comprising the US Zone, principally Bavaria. The producers located in the Zone accounted for 66 percent of the household porcelain and 56 percent of the decorative porcelain. Those in the present Soviet Zone accounted for most of the remainder in these two groups.

TECHNICAL PORCELAIN

The US Zone's territory of pre-war Germany also had a sizable proportion of the production of technical porcelain, abrasives and sanitary ware, and lesser portions of the output of household and decorative earthenware, dental porcelain, pottery, floor and wall tile and glazed building tile.

After the beginning of the war the requirements of the Army and the increased number of "foreign workers" entering Germany led to a greater demand for household ware, and as the war progressed these requirements were increased to repair war damages. Many articles which had formerly been made of metal were replaced by porcelain or earthenware; porcelain piping was made for household use, and even steam radiators of porcelain were placed on the market.

STANDARDIZATION ENFORCED

In order to meet wartime requirements, a rigid system of rationalization and standardization was enforced. The manufacture of luxury ware was discontinued in August 1942, and factories producing this type of ware reconverted to the manufacture of utility ware or technical porcelain, principally electrical insulators. Some plants commenced production of abrasives or refractories as shortages of these products became critical. The production of technical porcelain was expanded to 140 percent of 1939 output to meet war needs and many new developments were reported in the manufacture of porcelain and steatite insulators. The abrasives industry, spurred by the war effort, increased production rates to attain a peak output in 1944 that represented 125 percent of the total production of this industry in 1939.

DISTRIBUTION OF CERAMIC PLANTS IN THE US ZONE

Production Group	Bavaria	Wuerttem-burg-Baden	Greater Hesse
Household and decorative porcelain	59	1	3
Dental porcelain	1	3	4
Household and decorative earthenware	10	4	5
Pottery	4	3	6
Technical porcelain	30	1	3
Sanitary ware	1	1	1
Floor and wall tile*	—	1	2
Stove and glazed building tile	9	2	1
Abrasives	15	14	19

*Two floor and wall tile plants located in Bremen Enclave.

INTRODUCED AT MEISSEN

The manufacture of houshold and decorative porcelain, or more commonly, the "china industry" in the US Zone, is located almost entirely in Bavaria, and this industry is by far the most important producer of ceramic ware in the Zone. Porcelain was first produced in Europe by Bottger at Meissen in Saxony in 1709 and introduced elsewhere in Germany by migrating craftsmen from Meissen.

Northwestern Bavaria became an early center for porcelain manufacture because of the plentiful supply of fuel wood and the proximity of Bohemian Kaolin. The industry developed along the Bohemian border, and most of the raw materials and many of the workmen were imported from Bohemia. The prevalence of Bohemian craftsmen in the Bavarian china industry continued up until World War I, when they were largely replaced by Germans.

Brown coal from Bohemian mines located just across the border offered a convenient fuel source and the Bavarian china industry became so heavily dependent on Bohemia, which later became a part of Czechoslovakia, for coal and kaolin, that at present plants are at a standstill for lack of these materials, since Czechoslovakian government has placed all exports to Germany on a strict cash-in-dollars basis.

LARGEST CHINA CENTER

The Bavarian china district became the largest china ware manufacturing center in Germany, supplying nearly two-thirds of the total German output. The normal kiln capacity of the industry in Bavaria is about 20,000 cubic meters, and the annual capacity is estimated to be 55,000 metric tons. The coal shortage has held the production of the industry to only three percent of capacity, according to April reports. The industry requires about 5 to 7 tons of coal per ton of finished ware. Two-thirds of the coal requirements are made up of brown coal, formerly obtained from Czechoslovakia, and the remainder, hard coal from Saxony or the

Ruhr. In Bavarian practice, the ware is finished at Seger Cone (1410° C) which accounts for the high ratio of coal to finished ware.

The total output of the industry, since the beginning of industrial activity on a limited scale last fall, has gone to meet military needs and minimum civilian requirements, which are far in excess of actual output. All of the production has been obtained with old stocks of raw materials, the majority of which are from foreign sources, or from suppliers located outside the US Zone. In addition to receipts of about 80 percent of the kaolin requirements from Czechoslovakia, flint and feldspar were imported in considerable quantities form Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Kaolin was also obtained from Saxony, which is in the Soviet Zone.

REVIVAL SET FOR EXPORT

There have been practically no imports to replenish these rapidly depleting stocks because Germany lacks currency acceptable to foreign suppliers, not because of the interzonal barriers which restrict free trade. Most of the post-war production has been utility ware and some hotel china, the latter for military requirements. When conditions permit, it is planned to reactivate the production of luxury ware for export in accordance with quadripartite agreements, which allow the ceramics industry to develop to the fullest extent of German resources. Thus, the industry can contribute to the export program to which Germany is committed to pay for her imports.

The earthenware-industry is one of the oldest in Germany, dating back to the 15th century. Stoneware and fine earthenware has been produced in Hesse, Württemberg, and Bavaria for several hundred years and the manufacture of earthenware food containers has been continous from earliest times. In contrast to prevailing conditions in the United States, where general earthenware products are widely used, in Germany the use of porcelain articles predominates. Two types of earthenware are manufactured in Germany, namely, hard and soft; they are distinguished by the fact that the flux used in the former is feldspar, and in the latter, chalk.

A considerable quantity of fine earthenware and utility crockery was produced from the 19 plants located in the US Zone. Flower pots, chemical stoneware, earthenware food containers, and crockery make up most of the production reported for April, which showed that the industry was operating at about 26 percent of capacity. Since most of the potteries and earthenware manufacturers use local clays, the chief concern of the industry is to obtain sufficient coal, which is estimated to be 3 to 4 tons per ton of finished ware.

The Zone's technical porcelain industry is concentrated in Bavaria, which formerly produced about a quarter of the total German output of all such ware. The main products manufactured are electrical porcelain insulators and other electro-technical items. A large proportion of the electro-technical items are manufactured from steatite, a talc-like mineral, of which excellent deposits are located at Gopfersgrun in Bavaria. Serious shortages of Czechoslovakian and Saxonian kaolins and flint and feldspar from Scandinavia are developing, since no replacements have been obtained for stocks used in post-war production.

COAL SHORTAGE MAJOR PROBLEM

The coal shortage has been the major problem, since the industry uses from 4 to 6 tons per ton of finished ware. Due to the critical requirements for electrical insulators throughout Germany, some coal allocations have, however, been made available to the industry to ease the position. Most of the present output of the technical porcelain industry, which reported to be operating at 15 percent of capacity in April, is electric insulators for the repair of high and low tension power lines.

There are only three plants manufacturing sanitary ware in the US Zone, and their full

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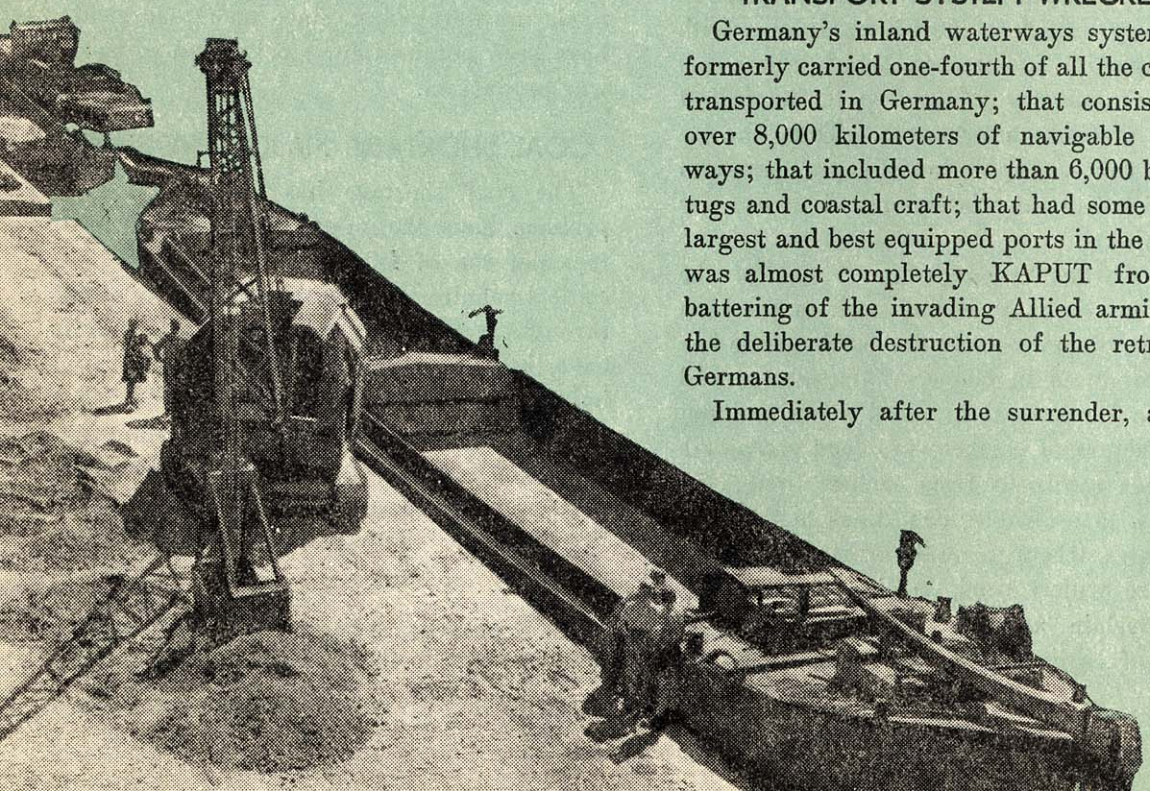
GERMANY'S INLAND WATERWAYS

Activity Returns to Extensive Transportation System Badly Damaged in Closing Days of War

The ruthless and wanton destruction inflicted by the retreating German forces on their own bridges, barges and facilities of Germany's inland waterways is slowly but steadily being repaired to revitalize an important part of the country's internal communications system.

As waterways are considered to have less war potential than other means of transportation in Germany, MG seeks to encourage the Germans to assume greater administrative responsibility for their water transportation facilities, to rehabitate them to serve essential carrier requirements.



The picture was a gloomy one on V-E Day for the German people and for occupational authorities coming in to help the Germans to build a democratic way of life. The German forces, in their mad retreat before the Allied armies, had destroyed nearly all the bridges across the rivers and canals and left their wreckage blocking the channels. Barges and tugs were wrecked at docks, along river banks and in midstream. The locks and dams in the canal systems were in a shambles: cranes and port equipment that had survived Allied bombing were wrecked; harbors were littered with derelict hulks.

TRANSPORT SYSTEM WRECKED

Germany's inland waterways system that formerly carried one-fourth of all the cargoes transported in Germany; that consisted of over 8,000 kilometers of navigable waterways; that included more than 6,000 barges, tugs and coastal craft; that had some of the largest and best equipped ports in the world, was almost completely KAPUT from the battering of the invading Allied armies and the deliberate destruction of the retreating Germans.

Immediately after the surrender, and in

many areas before the cessation of hostilities, the Allied armies tackled the problem. Military engineers spanned the waterways with temporary bridges to reopen major highway and rail routes. Floating pontoon bridges with removable sections to permit passage of craft were flung across the navigable rivers and canals. Under the direction of the Engineer officers, German wrecking crews with cranes and salvage equipment started cutting away the wreckage and hoisting huge sections of damaged bridges out of the river beds so as to permit through-navigation. At the same time Germans under the direction of transportation units, port companies, marine repair and harbor craft companies went to work on the port facilities, tugs and barges. Damaged piers were repaired and wrecked cranes were disassembled and cannibalized to make one serviceable unit out of parts of several damaged ones. Sunken craft were raised, hulls were patched and engines were repaired.

PROGRESS BY US ARMY

During the summer and fall of 1945 progress was achieved by the US Army Engineers and Transportation Corps troops in their work to restore the waterway system in the US Zone of Occupation. On 7 August 1945, the first barge was able to come up the River Rhine from Wesseling to Mannheim. On 21 October 1945, the first Liberty ship was berthed at Bremen to discharge Army supplies. On 15 September 1945, the Danube was open to navigation throughout the entire US occupied portion of Germany. Barge delivery of coal from the Ruhr mines to the U. S. Zone rose sharply from approximately 5,000 tons in August to approximately 95,000 tons in December 1945.

On 1 February 1946, a major change in occupation policy was initiated with the transfer of responsibility for operation and maintenance of waterways in the US Zone to German civilian engineering, barging and towing agencies and companies under the supervision and policy control of MG. This significant move increased the duties, responsibilities and authority of denazified German officials, permitting a greater degree of self, government and administration. In February this policy was expanded to include Weser River ports in the U. S. Enclave at Bremen.

OMGUS RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of the Transport Division, OMGUS, with respect to the German water transport system, are now confined to formulation of policy, and making certain that such policies are carried out by the Germans. However, the scope of the water transportation problem and its effect upon practically every phase of economic activity in Germany and even in Europe as a whole is so far-reaching, that water transport policy makers find their duties almost unlimited by geographical, political, or industrial boundaries. The responsibilities of Col. D. R. Neff and his Water Transport staff range from internationalization of Rhine and Danube waterways to establishment of marine courts at Bremen; from restitution of craft seized by the Nazis to selection of fuels for efficient operation of tugs; from conferences on a diplomatic level to allocation of steel for repairs to vessels.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

Concerning the success of the water transport phase of Military Government in Germany, physical accomplishments to date speak for themselves. All of the primary waterways in the US Zone which were formerly navigable are cleared of wreckage and obstructions. Approximately 1,300 barges and 250 tugs are repaired and available for transportation of cargo for the US Zone. More than 12,000 tons of such cargo per day are moving by water transportation. The facilities of Weser River ocean ports are sufficient to handle up to 20,000 tons of cargo daily. Inland water and coastal shipping has been successfully implemented to permit interzonal movements. Barges loaded in Bremen can proceed all the way to Rhine ports such as Mannheim on inland waterways, a distance of 655 kilometers, in 10 days.

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AMERICAN FOOD FOR KASSEL'S CHILDREN

"We like pea soup with big chunks of meat in it and the white bread best," said ten year-old Gerd, as he wiped out the soup bowl with the last remaining bit of bread. "We are pretty well filled up after one of these American dinners. Mother is glad," he added.

Gerd is one of 6,000 Kassel children who are eating American dinners at least twice a week in the first school mass-feeding program in the US Zone. American voluntary contributions provide the food through the Council of Relief Agencies Licensed to Operate in Germany (CRALOG), and three local private German welfare agencies cooperate to administer the program under MG supervision.

In its first week the operation, known in Kassel as the "American Labor of Love," fed over 16,000 400-calory meals to children

between the age of three and ten. From the second week on pupils up to 14 were included. The children are selected from families which do not get heavy workers' rations, keep chickens, own grocery stories, or otherwise receive above-average food allotments. Menus vary daily, and consist of either hot cereal and milk or a thick, nourishing soup, Bread or rolls are also distributed in the schools.

Approximately 4,500 children between the ages of six and ten, a German welfare official revealed, received two meals, 1,000 pupils up to six years were fed once each school day, and 500 kindergarten tots from Kassel suburbs ate an additional 1,000 portions by the week's end.

Hospitalized Kassel children also share in the program. In the first week's operation about 250 patients, the oldest of whom was 16, ate at least one of the American feedings daily.

MALNUTRITION PREVALENT

The point to which German nutrition has fallen was cited by the head doctor in Kassel's 85-patient children's hospital. "All small children here," she said, "are sick from malnutrition. The food they get from their parents, though sometimes sufficient in quantity, was of such poor quality that the children broke out with skin diseases and developed severe digestive disorders."

According to the Chief Physician at Kassel's Central Hospital, many operations for stomach and intestinal ulcers can no longer be attempted when the patient lives on German rations alone. "The quality of these American relief supplies," he said, "is an important factor in insuring the recovery of our young convalescents."

EXPELLEE CHILDREN

Closely associated with the school and hospital feeding programs is the relief of expellee children. "About one-fifth of the children fed by the school relief are newly-arrived expellees as are over one-ninth of those in city hospitals," said a German welfare official. "In addition," she revealed, "we maintain a home for orphaned expellee children where from 25 to 30 children are fed each day."

A charge to cover costs of transporting food from the kitchens to schools has been fixed at the rate of five German cents to one US cent at official exchange rates per meal. Despite the low cost, a member of the Kassel Central Committee disclosed, more than half of the children cannot afford to pay anything. In such cases, the meals are distributed free of charge.

INLAND WATERWAYS *(Continued from page 13)*

In the realm of intergovernmental relations, equally significant progress has been made. The Rhine River has been reestablished as an internationalized waterway and satisfactory agreements have been made with other riparian nations concerning its free use. Restitution of large numbers of craft seized by the Nazis has already been effected. Institution and reactivation of international waterways traffic and engineering commissions has been supported and membership within such groups has been accepted. For the present, negotiations with adjoining countries must continue with completion of restitution of craft, elimination of international boundary line restrictions for German craft, and open navigation throughout the entire length of the Danube as major goals.

Plans for the future include further emphasis upon assumption of responsibility by Germans for administration of their own water transport system. The aim of MG officials will be to insure that water transport facilities are rehabilitated to the extent necessary to support occupation and civilian economy requirements and that such facilities are used to the maximum practicable extent to the subordination of rail and road traffic. This aim is predicated on the established principle that waterways offer less war potential than other forms of transportation available to Germany.

MG has been faced with multiple problems of agricultural production, price control and distribution in its attempts to see that the 17,000,000 inhabitants of the US Zone are fed. By programs which look toward keeping prices within reach of the average consumer, distributing available food equitably, securing adequate supplies for farmers, transporting food from farms to areas in which it is consumed, maximizing indigenous agriculture, and by importing food from the United States, the US Zone has been able to maintain a ration scale of 1,330 calories per day for the normal consumer in cities of 20,000 and over and one of 1,185 calories in areas with a population of less than 20,000.

(Left) a German woman making her purchases in a Heidelberg store.
Signal Corps Photo

FEEDING 17,000,000 GERMANS

(Left) Germans waiting in line to get their allotted food ration; (right) a German mother and her children eating their evening meal of boiled potatoes and soft cheese; (below) a housewife dipping goat milk from a can, which is the only container available for carrying this scarce liquid.

Signal Corps Photos