OFFICE OF SECURITY & LIAISON
FOR LANDKREIS MEMMINGEN G-295
APO 170

MWT/vC
1 July 46

SUBJECT: Military Government Annual Report

TO : Commanding Officer, Company "C", 3rd MG Regiment RB Schwaben, APO 170, US Army

## PUBLIC SAFETY

1. The Organising of Public Safety Section.

On the 6 July 1945 this Detachment, whose original designation was H2H3 replaced the former detachment in the Landkreis Memmingen.

The Public Safety Section was composed of the following officers and enlisted men:

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| 1st Lt | Norris M. Houser | Public Safety Officer |
| 2nd Lt | Edouard C Paré | Ass't Public Safety O. |
| S/Sgt | Kendrick Barnes | Investigator, criminal section, |
| S/Sgt | Julius Schwartz | Investigator, interpreter Special Branch. |

The Public Safety Office was moved from the building of the Kreissparkasse, where the former detachment had the office, to the Amtsgericht building, so that this section could be in the same building with the rest of the detachment.

During the month of July 1945 S/Sgt Barnes and Pfc Schwartz posted each and every Gemeinde with the published laws and ordinances and at the same time, as the posting, the local Bürgermeisters were informed that they should notify all the town's population to the effect, that the laws and ordinances were posted at the said places and they should be read by everyone residing in the Gemeinde.

In the month of August 1945 the Public Safety Section received the July 7th Directive on de-nazification and it was decided at this time to split up the section into two

parts, one as police, files, and criminal section under 1st Lt Houser and the other as Special Branch section under 2nd Lt Paré.

In August 1945 US Army personnel in public safety section composed of Lt. Houser, S/Sgt Barnes and a new arrival S/Sgt Werner who was assigned to the criminal investigation. The Army personnel remained this way until S/Sgt Barnes was redeployed and no replacement was received. Lt. Houser received his promotion to Captain on 9 November 1945 and left the detachment on 15 January 1946 to go to his new assignment as Assistant Public Safety Officer for the Regierungsbezirk Schwaben.

S/Sgt Werner was promoted to Tech/Sgt in the month of December and a short time after went to the United States for a ninety-days Temporary Duty. Pfc John Cavender was assigned to the Public Safety Branch in the month of December 1945 and worked with this section until May 1946 and then the detachment was decreased to only [illegible] men. Then he took over courier duties of the detachment. Lt. Paré took over the assignment of Public Safety Officer when Captain Houser left the detachment, combining the two functions Special Branch & Public Safety. After May 1946 Lt. Paré was the only Army personnel assigned to the Public Safety and Special Branch Sections.

The personnel problem of the public safety section was not a very difficult one in as far as finding suitable people to fill the jobs. In July 1945 we employed two German investigators and two German secretaries, who handled all the work until some time in August 1945 when we found that we had to employ a file clerk to work in the criminal section. The criminal section had to prepare all the cases for court which at this time was a big task, because the German Courts were not opened. The personnel remained at this strength until some time in January 46 when the employees were decreased because the German courts were handling more and more of the criminal cases. There remained only the displaced persons' cases and some cases of offenses against Military Government Laws and Ordinances that were appearing before the Military Government Court. At the present time the public safety section has only one secretary and one criminal investigator.

2. Civilian Police Departments.

Upon taking over from the former detachment the Burgermeister and Landrat were contacted and told that they were to inform the Police Departments chiefs and Fire Department chief to submit the Police Situation Reports (MG/PS/G/2a/A) and Fire Situation Report (MG/PS/G/19/B) as soon as possible. Upon submittal of these reports the public safety section made a complete study of the police and fire departments in the Landkreis.

The City Police Force was employing 76 men in July 1945 which was far too great a number for a town with a population of approximately 13000 inhabitants. Therefore the chief of police was ordered to reduce the police to 36 men. The Rural Police, however, was found to be quite the opposite as far as personnel was concerned. They only had 16 men in July, in a Landkreis which had a population of approximately 40 000. Therefore Rural police was ordered to increase the personnel. Before the end of the month July 45 Rural Police counted 24 men. Until the month of May 1946 the City Police Forth was reduced to 26 men working personnel for a population of 20 426 inhabitants in the city. At the end of the month of May Rural Police counted 29 men for a Landkreis with 47 000 inhabitants.

In July 1945 the Polish Displaced Persons were looting and causing a great deal of unrest in the Landkreis. A conference was held with the Burgermeister, Landrat, chief of City Police and Rural Police to discuss this problem. After the discussion Lt. Houser decided that the problem could only be resolved by arming the German Police. The German police were issued K 98 German Carbines. These weapons were obtained when Ordinance No. 10, "Delivery of Fire Arms, Ammunition and Weapons" was published in July by this detachment.

After the inspection and studying of the City Police force it was decided that a basic police course would have to be started. The course covered the following subjects: Criminal investigation, Crime prevention, German Law, Traffic accidents, investigations and accident prevention. The same course was needed in the Rural Police but the Rural Police were under the supervision of the Regierungsbezirk, so we referred the subject to the Regierungsbezirk Public Safety Of-

ficer and the training of the Rural Police was taken care of by them. These courses continuously are held in the city police department on the new issued laws and ordinances, and open discussions are being held, so that every policeman can represent his opinion about a special occurence, and the best solution for a problem be found.

The German policemen realized that more and more responsibility had been placed on them. At first the police were rather reluctant to assume full authority and responsibility as they did not know how far Military Government would back them and they were also afraid that the Polish Displaced Persons might take revenge. After the German police had several brushes with the Displaced Persons they came to the conclusion that Military Government would back them to the limit. Due to this fact the morale of the policemen improved greatly and as a result started to function as a real police organization. A good example of this is shown by investigations instigated by the Chief of police and as result several persons were arrested for blackmarket activities, possession of US Army goods, illegal forwarding of mail and violation of German Laws.

The Polish Displaced Persons remained about the same in the Landkreis until around the 6 Oct.1945 when they moved out of the area. The problem was a very difficult one to handle for the German police because they could not go into the Displaced Person Center and arrest them. The German police had to have an American Soldier to arrest anyone inside the camp. The Both Division tried arming the Camp policemen but this proved disastrous because the Displaced Person's police would defend a Displaced Person whom the German police would be arresting outside or near the camp. The arms were again taken from the Displaced Persons police force and the American Soldiers carried out the police duties for them. This was found to be the only solution to the problem.

During the early part of September the City police force was revetted again by Special Branch and it was found that some members were in the mandatory removal category. These men were all removed immediately except the Chief of police Brandt. He was dismissed on the 1st October 1946 as soon as a good replacement could be found. The man selected was Lutz V. Moeselin who was a member of the police force

and seemed very capable for the job. The selection proved to be a very good one in time to come.

City police were issued uniforms under the new chief in October. Before this time they had been wearing civilian clothes with a military government armband. This certainly helped the morale and made them feel more like doing their duty. The Rural Police were not issued uniforms until 21 April 1946 and these uniforms were obtained by the local Landrat. Both police forces now are in uniforms and can be easily recognized as policemen which was the greatest fault in having them in civilian clothes.

A special traffic campaign was started in the month of October, as most people did not obey the street and traffic regulations, especially out on the country roads where it was of great importance because of the high traffic of American military vehicles. This campaign began by the Rural and City police enforcing the traffic laws for the drivers of vehicles on the road. A large number of offenders were apprehended and charged. At the end of December 1945 the vehicular traffic on the roads showed a great improvement. The only offenders that were noticed now more were the farmers and their wagons which usually wandered into the middle of the road instead of staying on the right side.

In January 1946 the city police renewed all traffic signs, such as "stop", "no parking", "one way", and the like and started to enforce these regulations. At first it was very difficult to do because the American drivers did not operate the signs, but later the local troops noticed them and obeyed them and so served as an example to the German population and helped to control the situation.

In the later part of January the campaign for road safety was started in the schools by lectures and talks to the children by members of the police traffic guards, and also in the movies, by illustrated articles. The children are not the largest offenders now, it seems to be the older people.

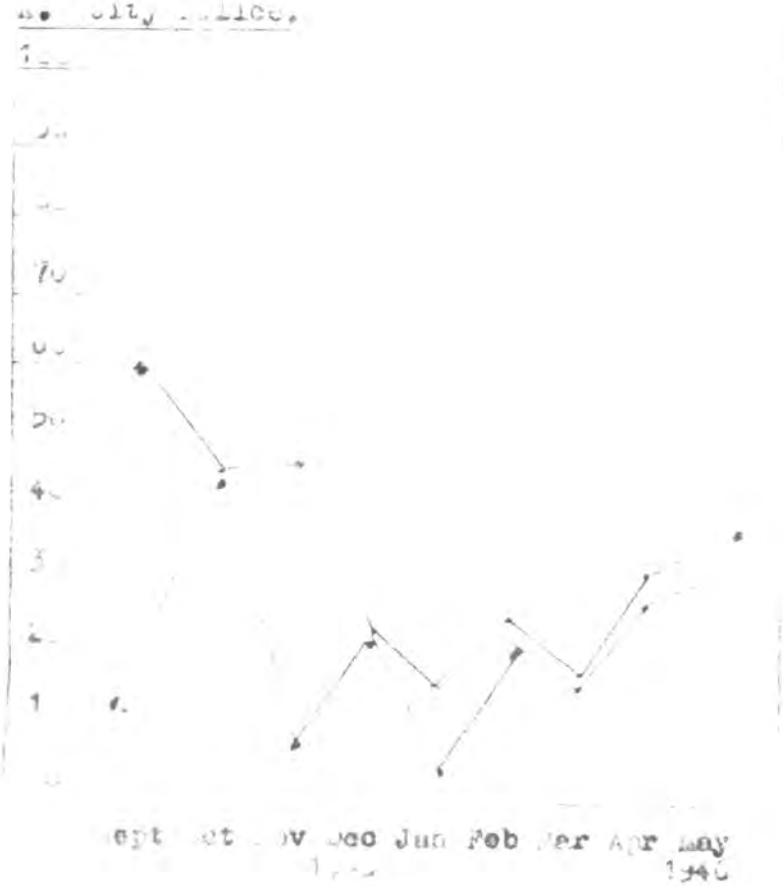
The safety campaign has improved the traffic conditions in the city very much, but the people are still not conscious of road traffic. This is caused by the lack of

of large vehicular traffic on the roads during the war. The campaign has been continued since the start and the police chiefs are planning to keep strict enforcement of the road regulations until everyone is traffic conscious.

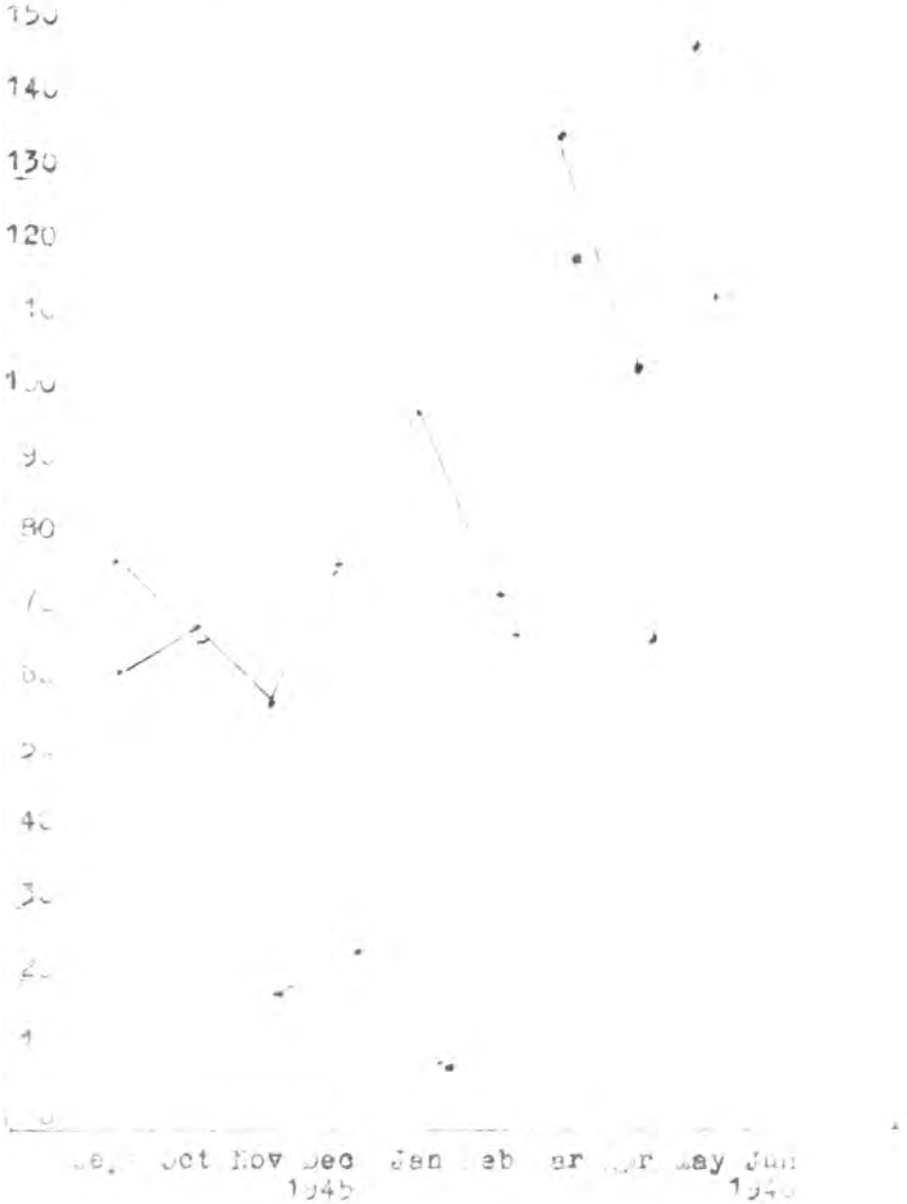
In the month of November 1945 a new police problem came into existence in the form of expellees from Silesia, Austria and Czechoslovakia. These people come to the area without any of their former possessions and have to be provided with all the essentials of life. This problem is believed to be the cause of the steady increase in crime shown in the drawings.

At this time we would like to draw your attention to the drawings A and B. Drawing A shows the crimes reported per month and crimes cleared per month in the city of Monair. Drawing B shows the crimes reported per month and the crimes cleared per month in the rural area of the Manchuria. Crimes occured are drawn with black ink, crimes cleared with red ink.

a. City Police.



B. Rural Police.




Fire Brigade.

Last year the [illegible] which counts [illegible] villages had approximately 2[illegible] men voluntary fire fighting personnel at its disposal. The equipment for the voluntary fire brigade such as self-propelled pumps, trailor-pumps, straight ladders, extension ladders, first aid and rescue equipment, fire extinguishers, and smoke masks was found to be adequate and in good condition. Until the month of June the personnel increased to 25[illegible] men. Due to the fact that the younger men returned [illegible] in the course of this year, the

older men who during the time of war had to serve in emergency cases, could be replaced. This makes a constant training necessary. At least once a month a practical training is carried out in the city and vicinity of Memmingen. In march special lectures were held by the Chief of the Voluntary Fire Brigade Nagel in the various places of the Landkreis. Fire fighting personnel, uniformed, attends public meetings of all kinds in order to be at disposal at any time.

One problem that arose last year, concerning the wearing of uniforms, which at that time was prohibited, is solved now.

The alarm system works well and in the short time of three minutes the first crew is ready to go out with the fire-engines. Since June 1945 until now three arsons, five negligent arsons, one fire of unknown cause and one fire caused by electricity occured.

## Border Police.

Beginning in the month of January 1946 a new police organization was being organized, now known as "Bavarian Border Police". According to letter, Hqs Regierungsbezirk Schwaben, subject: Border Police, Bavarian border police was established by the land and went to the zone boundary to get organized. Until the beginning of March, thirty-three officials had been employed in this Landkreis, the border police posts has been set up in co-operation with the tactical troops, telephone connections were built, the policemen were issued carbines and police identification papers. Besides that they got a daily training including lectures and practical training. On 1 March 1946 border police went on the French-American zone boundary together with the tactical troops. One month of actual work proved that their work was noticed by the population on both sides of the zone boundary. Identification papers and travel passes were checked closely, cargoes had to undergo a strict examination and the greater percentage of the population had to be turned down because of improper papers. Several inspections carried out by the Public Safety Officer and officers of the tactical units proved that the new organized border police promised to be of great importance in controlling the exchange of goods across the border, control of illegal crossings, assistance in the combatting of black-market

and apprehension of wanted persons. The main thing still is to refuse travellers with improper passes. In the month of May for instance 1037 persons entered the American Zone, 1145 persons left the zone and 3131 persons were rejected to cross the French-American Zone baundary.

## SPECIAL BRANCH

Pfc Julius Schwartz established the Special Branch in the Amtsgerichts building upon taking over from the former detachment. At his time Special Branch employed a file clerk, one interpreter and two investigators.

The month of July 1945 was spent reviewing the Fragebogens that were vetted by the former detachment, a total of approximately 2000. A filing system was established to comply with the change in regulations which were received during the month of July 1945.

In the month of August we received the July 7th Directive which upset the function of Special Branch to a large extent. All the previously vetted Fragebogens had to be revetted in accordance with the directive. The filing system was modified so that the compliance with the new directive would be more easily accomplished. By the end of the month Special Branch was again running smoothly and very much pleased with the July 7th Directive. The new directive established something definite in the policy of Special Branch and seemed to set up a more uniform organization.

The office employees were increased [illegible] the large amount of [illegible] that were in our back-log. The office was now staffed by one officer, one enlisted man, and nine civilians who did the [illegible] and translation work.

An investigation branch was set up by Pfc Julius Schwartz for which we hired two more investigators making a total of four investigators in all. All Fragebogens that were in the "Employment Discretionary" category had to be investigated to determine whether they were an adverse recommendation or a no adverse recommendation.

Contact was established with Counter Intelligence Corps which was working in this area in July 1945. The functions of the two branches, Counter Intelligence Corps and

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Contact was established with Counter Intelligence Corps which was working in this area in July 1945. The functions of the two branches, Counter Intelligence Corps and

Special Branch were so complementary that a system was worked out whereby they did all the interrogation and arresting of persons falling in automatic arrest category. If in our work we found a man in the automatic arrest category we would immediately turn the individual over to CIC and they would do the rest. This saved a lot of time for both organizations and we were working toward the same end, de-nazification of the German people.

[illegible] required special effort and attention during all these past months. All functions of Military Government became more and more conscious of the de-nazification policy [illegible] Directive. Efficiency naturally had to be sacrificed to accomplish the ends of denazification. The courts and schools probably felt the de-nazification policy harder than any of the other Governmental Agencies.

In the month of August a Directive to Special Branch [illegible] was issued and a large number of Fragebogens were [illegible] in Special Branch to comply with the Directive. This Directive was issued in an effort to carry out the complete de-nazification of the German people.

On the 2[illegible] Nov 1945, the Landrat established the Review Board for [illegible] which was also a step further in the de-nazification of the German people. [illegible], however, [illegible] as effective [illegible] been [illegible] of the lack of enforcing the measures that were [illegible] found [illegible] a [illegible]. However, this law did help to [illegible].

One of the problems for Special Branch was the de-nazification of expellees and [illegible]. This problem, that was caused, was one of investigation. We, upon investigation, could not arrive at any positive conclusion because we did not have any way of getting information on their political past. Therefore we set up a policy whereby anyone that we could not get information on and was in the doubtful category was put in the adverse recommendation category until they could prove to us that we were wrong. In this way we put the burden of proof on the individual.

By January 1946, the larger majority of the important personalities and ring leaders of the Nazi-party were arrested or removed. However, Special Branch continued to evaluate all Fragebogens on German Governmental Agencies, business and others in miscellaneous positions which were forwarded to us by the functional offices.

The Detachment has been continuously searching the area for [illegible] records and files. Our labors were in vain until the [illegible] March 1946 when we [illegible] what we believed to be the entire [illegible] records. [illegible] we could really work and check our Fragebogens, we had a big majority of the party records. A record [illegible] established to file and record the data taken from the records. Record cards are made out on approximately [illegible] people residing in this [illegible] to date.

The German authorities published the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism on 5 March 1946. This law was published so that they could comply with the Control Council Directive No.24. The law did not come into effect until 1 June 1946. Special Branch had a big duty to perform for the law, in screening and investigating all the members of the Boards of Decisions. This law will be very effective and will get the best available assistance from our Special Branch which will continue normal operation until told not to by higher headquarters. Although the [illegible] have not held any trial, as yet, in this [illegible], we believe that they have the making of a good organization [illegible] are waiting to hear the results of their first trial.

The number of Fragebogens processed by this Detachment is 7381 to date, 13 2/3% were found in the "Non-employment Mandatory" [illegible], [illegible] the "Employment [illegible] - [illegible]", 26% were found in the "Employment [illegible] - No Adverse Recommendation" 55% were found in the "No Evidence of Nazi Activity" category, 1/3% were found in the "Evidence of Anti-Nazi-Activity" category.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Det. H2H3 was located at the town of Schmalkalden in Thuringia until the 4th of July and opened up their new

offices at the Amtsgerichts building in Memmingen on the 6th July 1945. Captain Reed, Pvt Dalton and a civilian employee, Oskar Köhler, were in charge of the above function. Capt. Reed left for Augsburg on 10 Oct 1945 and Pvt Dalton left for the States on 4 Nov 1945.

Dr. Breher of Memmingen was appointed as Public Health Doctor on June 25th, 1945, but there was a vacancy of the head veterinary surgeons. After inquiry we found that the doctor Walter Hohenstein who held this position was arrested on June 21st, 1945 and we appointed Dr. Wanner [illegible], after taking this matter up with the Landrat.

[illegible] were [illegible] the 8th July of all [illegible] found to be over-[illegible] drugs.

The Elsbethen-Schule-Hospital, [illegible], was designated for the treatment of venereal diseases in Kreis Memmingen.

The 80th Division Artillery Surgeon Major Stickler, reported all cases to this office, where the disease has been contracted from civilians. All women, who were infected with the disease, were immediately isolated and treated in the V.D. wards. Through the Landrat, all hospital officials and all doctors were notified to inform the Public Health Office of all [illegible] cases which were to be sent to the above mentioned hospital for treatment should their particular case require hospitalization. We set aside 3 wards, a total of 30 beds for this [illegible]. Dr. Joseph Sedlack, Memmingen, was in charge of the hospital and his assistant was Dr. Helmuth [illegible]

On the 15th of July a Mrs. [illegible] of Memmingen called at this office and claimed that she was attacked by a [illegible] on June [illegible], 1945. She was a German citizen, married and has one child, age 8 years. That she is pregnant had been certified by Dr. Breher, Public Health Doctor, and she requested an abortion. Request was sent to Public Health Section, Augsburg, which refused as the interpretation of the German law by the Regierungspräsident

is that interruption of pregnancy was to be carried out for therapeutic and not social reasons.

An inspection tour was arranged to examine the sources of water supply and a few health hazards were found.

We immediately held a conference with Dr. Breher, Public Health Official, that the shell craters being used to pump sewage waste from destroyed sewage pipes shall be covered by Arm chloretic, which shall be renewed weekly.

We gave orders to the Kreisarzt in the month of August that all VD cases must be confined until pronounced cured. Clarification was received from Regierungsbezirk team to the effect that each Kreis must provide for their own VD cases. A decision on this matter was necessary since security troops had been bringing patients from other Kreis into Memmingen for treatment. The security troops were also informed of the proper procedure.

A conference was held with Dr. Breher, Kreisarzt and Dr. Sedlack, in charge of the VD hospital on the 1st of August regarding disposition of surplus medical supplies from the PW hospital and arrangements were made that supplies should be distributed as needed.

On 9 August 1945 a conference with an officer from Public Health Office of the Augsburg detachment was held. The procedure for obtaining medical supplies was discussed, and reports on the Preliminary Hospital Survey, Preliminary Sanitation Survey, and roster of Gesundheitsamt were given to the officer. Druggist Wiedenmayer, formerly appointed official procurer of medical supplies for this Kreis, was told the proper procedure for obtaining medical supplies. Civilian channels shall be used and all supplies shall be obtained by contacting the firm of Eduard Happach in Augsburg.

On the 20 August we received a moderate quantity of essential medical supplies through Major Stickler, 36th Div. Asst. Surgeon. These supplies were used for DP's and German civilians. The supplies were turned over to Dr. Breher, Kreisarzt. UNRRA 155 delivered one drum, one wooden box and one carton of DDT powder (lbs. 186) for the civilian use which was turned over to the Kreisarzt.

On 27 August 1945 the TB hospital for DP's at Lautrach reported the urgent need of 5000.0 burning spirit; 5000.0 embittered alcohol; 5000.0 pure alcohol and the M.G. Detachment in Munich was requested by letter to release the mentioned supplies.

On 28 August 1945 Dr. Sedlack, doctor in charge of the VD hospital, reported that two female patients left the hospital without permission. Representatives from our detachment visited the hospital and talked with the two offenders, who were warned that any repetition of such an act would be punished by severe disciplinary measures.

In the month of September the general state of health was as satisfactory as could be expected under the present caloric food ration. There were still a few health hazards. An examination of all Kindergarten children was being conducted. Tuberculin tests of all children were also being made.

Tests of water samples indicated water to be chemically pure. Bacteriological tests could not be made because of absence of water boxes.

A number of cases of whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever, tuberculosis and the apparently inevitable social diseases did arise.

There were signs of weakness in the civilian population as a whole and the coming winter coupled with lack of adequate heat did result in a sharp increase in sickness.

The city and public hospital, also well as six drugstores obtained a supply of Gelonida-Antineuralgica tablets and anusol through the firm Goedecke from the stock at Grönenbach. In addition a supply of gauze, plasters, salves, alcohol, and Formalin were distributed to the eight druggists of the City and Landkreis Memmingen.

An inspection was made of the sewerage system which is operating satisfactorily and presents no health hazard. The Memminger Aach, a small stream, flowing through the town was being diverted into different channels, as it was done every year at that time in order to properly clean the river bed.

Dr. Sedlack was called in for a conference and make

a report on the sudden increase in the gonorrhea cases which numbered 17 in one week. He stated that most of the venereal cases are the result of infections caused by returning German soldiers who contracted the disease while on the front.

In the village of Bummlers three cases which appeared upon first diagnosis to be simple diarrhoea, later showed symptoms of typhoid fever. These patients were promptly placed in the Legau hospital. Stool and urine examinations proved negative. As a security measure, all inhabitants of Bummlers were given typhoid immunization injections.

In the month of October there was an increase in the number of colds and influenza type diseases due to the extremely wet weather, poor housing and the shortage of fuel. However, no marked increase in the numoer of infectious diseases has been evidenced.

The procurement of coal for the hospitals was the most pressing problem of Public Health at this time. Requisition for coal was made through the Landrat's office to the German Economic Office in Memmingen. No coal had, as yet, been delivered for distribution to the hospitals.

Registration of all nurses, midwives, laboratory technicians and other Public Health employees was effected during the month under the supervision of a Public Health Officer from U.S. Detachment E-206, Augsburg.

The program of diphtheria immunization was proceeding according to schedule.

In the month of November Local Public Health institutions and agencies were put under the direct supervision of the office of Military Government for Regierungsbezirk Schwaben, and therefore submitted all reports directly to that headquarters.

There was no marked increase in the number of infectious diseases reported previously, although new cases of diphtheria were reported each week. A total of 67 new diphtheria cases were reported since 3 August 45. 29 cases were reported in August, 27 cases in September and 29 in November.

The shortage of X-ray developer and fixing salts is very acute although small quantities of these items were obtained.

The examinations of the children in the Kindergartens were completed. A considerable number of children were found to be underweight, but there were only three cases of specific weakness. These were attributed to malnutrition. The examination of children for tuberculosis is still in progress. Some difficulty was being encountered due to a shortage of the drugs needed in making the tests, i.e. tuberculine, ectebrine, more etc.

We removed the head physician Dr. Tilo Streit of the TB Sanatorium at Lautrach on the 8 November and Dr. Bengel, who was approved by Special Branch of Augsburg took over on the 1 February 1946 and Dr. Streit had permission from Public Health Section Augsburg to stay until then.

In the month of December Insulin is one of the drugs which is most urgently needed, as only 30% of the Insulin necessary for each patient is on hand at present time. Newly hospitalized diabetic patients as well as the diabetic children in the Children's Hospital at Grbenchen could not be treated as no Insulin could be obtained.

German public health reported great progress in the treating of German civilians with Gonorrhea. A big factor in the success of the achievement is that they are now using penicillin. The first shipment of Penicillin received by this office was on 3 December 1945. Between the dates of 3 December 1945 and the end of December they treated approximately 89 German civilians with this new drug. Acute Gonorrhea has been checked and slightly reduced with the aid of this drug.

We informed the General of Memmingen on 18 December 45 that Dr. Joseph Ringeisen of Arkheim had been appointed Kreis Veterinarian of Landkreis Memmingen as per orders we received from higher headquarters and that the former Dr. Alois Wanner of Lubenhausen was appointed Kreis-Veterinarian of Landkreis Illertissen.

In the month of Januar 1946 the General health condition of the population remained uncharged. There has been no marked increase in the number of infectious diseases except Gonorrhea. The drug supply and the supply of medical equipment were still considerably low and the following letter was sent to all hospitals and drug stores:

"Requisition for Medical Supplies necessary for German public health purposes and to prevent undue pain and suffering among the German civilian population, which cannot be obtained through normal German sources of supply, will originate with the local German Kreis Public Health Official (Amtsarzt) and be processed through German civilian governmental channels to the office of the Department of Public Health, Bavarian Minister of the Interior.

In the month of February there has been an increase in the number of colds and influenza-like diseases due to the extremely wet weather, poor housing conditions, and fuel shortage.

The shortage of soap and wash powder was also very acute.

[illegible] of Penicillin, to be used only for the treatment of civilians with infectious Gonorrhoe were issued to the [illegible] Hospital in Memmingen this month.

[illegible] it had become increasingly difficult [illegible] diagnosis in many cases because of the lack of X-ray equipment. The stocks of X-ray film, developing fluid, fixing salts, etc. are now depleted.

In the month of April the general health condition in the Landkreis remains unchanged except that there were an alarming number ( [illegible] ) of new Gonorrhea cases in the week from April 12th to 19th. This was attributed to the fact that the patients could ~~not~~ be treated on an ambulatory basis by their own doctors. To keep a closer check the Kreisarzt was directed to inform all doctors that the patients receiving penicillin treatments on an ambulatory basis must have a smear and Wassermann taken by the physician in charge of the Infection Disease Hospital (Penicillin treatment station) prior to Penicillin treatment, also that the prescribed control smears after completion of the Penicillin treatment must be done at the Infection Disease Hospital. 50 units of Penicillin were issued to the Infection Disease Hospital for Gonorrhea treatment.

The head doctor of the municipal hospital of Memmingen was released from his position on 21 April 1946.

We had numerous requests for reinstatement of Dr. Zett, Memmingen, who was removed by the German de-nazification health board and our Special Branch made a new investigation which results were sent to Capt Julius Katz, Deputy Public Health Section Augsburg and Capt. Julius Katz had no objection of issuing a temporary revocable license for private practice.

Dr. Ernst Schenk, Director of the slaughter house, was removed from his position on the 25th of April, but was allowed to have his own practice. Dr. Josef Sos was appointed as Director of the slaughter house by Dr. [illegible], Kreis Veterinarian.

Dr. Med Ziesche, Grohenbach, former head of the children clinic was removed from his position as assistant doctor as we heard that he was still running the hospital. He was allowed to open up his own practice or work at a laboratory in another hospital.

[illegible] against smallpox has successfully been [illegible] the month of May. Infant mortality [illegible] but were reduced generally [illegible]. The gonorrhea cases have dropped to a [illegible] low to an average of 6 patients a week.

The remaining units of penicillin were turned over to the German Public Health Doctor Frener by Capt. Katz, Public Health Officer, Augsburg, after checking over our records which were found to be correct.

Records of street weighing carried out by the [illegible] themselves showed a sharp decline in the weights of both sexes and undernourishment.

In the month of June the former P.W. hospital "Bismarkschule" was dissolved and the remaining patients of 188 were transferred to different Landkreise.

The organization Fritzsch, Munich, who had charge of all P.W. Hospitals and Camps distributed the inventory to needy hospitals and all of the medical supplies were shipped [illegible].

The Oberbürgermeister of Memmingen submitted several Fragebogen of doctors who applied for the position as head doctor [illegible] for the City hospital to take the place of the removed Dr. [illegible], but our Public Health Branch did not approve any of them and the City hospital is without surgeon. There is a slight increase in diphtheria cases, especially adults. After the patients are hospitalized in the Infektionskrankenhaus, their living quarters are desinfected and if possible, the family members are given preventive injections. The fact that there are fewer children cases is due to the preventive measures taken during the last year with Alum Diphtheria prophylaxe. Vitamin D (Vigantol) for babies is urgently needed and Vitamin C (Cedion sugar) for small children is also lacking.

## PUBLIC WELFARE

2nd Lt. James was assigned to Det. [illegible] on 4 July 45 and took over Public Welfare on the 6 July 1945, assisted by [illegible].

[illegible] showed that 6 welfare institutions [illegible] in the [illegible] of Memmingen. The normal capacity [illegible] inmates 196. Refugees presented [illegible] due to evacuate them as [illegible]. [illegible] total number of refugees was 9500.

[illegible] welfare [illegible] called for a conference [illegible] 1945 and we compiled the following reports:

Est. population [illegible] 32.722
No. of cases receiv. relief [illegible], No. of individuals rec. rel. 7300,
Cash [illegible] 26[illegible] RM.
Value of commodities issued to relief cases: none
Total relief cost for month 26[illegible]

### BUDGET SCALE (maximum in RM per month)

Head of family [illegible].- RM Married couple 62.- RM
Members in household over 16 years of age 22.- RM
Members in household under 16 years of age 15.- RM
Unattached single persons [illegible].- RM.

### INSTITUTIONAL CARE (non medical)

No. of institutions 6, No. of individuals receiving care 196
Cash expenditures 3.31[illegible].- RM. Value of commodities consumed: 0.

Total cost of care for a month 3.314.- RM.

The number of cases receiving relief amounted to 3844 in the month of August.

200 refugees arrived from Austria and Czechoslovakia which increased the housing problem.

There were received in the month of September 1945 39 new applications for relief and 100 discharges, the latter due to the fact that many refugees returned to their former places of residence.

The Bavarian Red Cross was reorganized in the month of September, 7 new members were appointed and vetted.

Since the beginning of m.G. public welfare has assisted only those people who are destitute and have no other means from which to live. All Nazi welfare agencies have been dissolved. The number of unemployed is large. At the end of October 45 there were 2300 people on relief or 4% of the total population. This number is increasing considerably due to the fact that large numbers of refugees from Austria and Czechoslovakia are continually being evacuated into this Kreis.

The new Red Cross, Charitas Verband, Inner Mission, Labor Welfare, and similar organizations are organized and are already working in the welfare field.

At the end of December 1945, 3207 people from Lend-Lease countries were on relief.

[illegible] Bavarian Red Cross, which is an honorary position, is [illegible] Dr. [illegible]. All reports [illegible] that she is doing very [illegible].

Two large community kitchens were installed to take care of 600 expellees and needy and hot meals are served at noon and [illegible]ning at 80 Pfg. a meal.

45 disabled war veterans are cared for in Buxheim which is also under the jurisdiction of Bavarian Red Cross.

An exchange store has been opened in Memmingen for the last 4 months, where people can trade their superfluous items for whatever they need and the opening of this store can be called a success.

## EDUCATION

After numerous consultations with Berger Sisters, [illegible]ats, and Protestant Dean and teachers, on 17 July 194[illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] was designated as Schulrat for Landkreis [illegible]. A registration of all teachers in this Landkreis was carried out and the filling out of Fragebogens directed. After [illegible] of all teachers registered it seemed that the [illegible] had to be delayed for several months as the [illegible] more than [illegible] of teachers was ordered. The [illegible] of [illegible]-nazification policy shows the following statistics:

| Type of school | Number of teachers | No. of teachers approved No. | % | No. of teachers dismissed No. | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elementary sch. | 17[illegible] | 77 | [illegible] | 1[illegible]1 | 60 |
| Vocational sch. | 11 | 2 | 1[illegible] | 9 | 90 |
| High school for boys | 27 | 4 | 1[illegible] | 23 | 84 |
| High school for girls | [illegible] | 3 | [illegible] | 7 | 67 |
| [illegible] | 7 | 7 | 1[illegible] | - | - |
| Agricultural sch. boys | 3 | - | - | 3 | 1[illegible] |

[illegible] in [illegible] reparation of schools for opening [illegible]. The [illegible] of the elementary schools within [illegible] ordered [illegible] a schedule [illegible] classes [illegible] to be formed, how many teachers were needed.

Personal visits were made by the [illegible] officer [illegible] communities and school [illegible]. There are 57 school communities in this Landkreis with [illegible] school buildings. Some school houses had to be repaired, the schools at [illegible] evacuated of [illegible] troops and in one other community where this was not possible, other rooms, suitable for school purposes, had to be secured. In August 45 the impoundment of all school books was directed. The Schulrat formed a committee of political reliable teachers who screened some of these books for temporary use in the schools.

A hospital was moved out of the building of the Boy's High School Memmingen and the building released for use as elementary school. Soon the preparations were completed but there was still a great lack on teachers. This problem found a temporary solution. Besides 58 elementary and high school teachers, 57 substitute teachers were employed, among these 28 without any professional training. During the first months many teachers were instructing two classes - each class with 35 - 40 children [illegible] to take care for the pupils of two schools [illegible] a heavy burden for all teachers, but the [illegible] tary schools in the Landkreis could [illegible] 1 [illegible] 1945.

Another problem was the lack of any teaching material and school books. From the first delivery of school books from Augsburg two children received only one book, but later other deliveries followed and this problem solved satisfactory.

Arrangements for securing of heating material were made already in autumn to enable the teachers to instruct during the winter. This was possible only in very few towns of Bavaria.

Since 1 October 1945 instructions were given regularly. In few cases short interruptions, caused by illness of the teacher concerned were reported.

On 1 February 1946 the agricultural [illegible] schools were opened, so that from [illegible] the entire elementary school system is operating in this Landkreis.

[illegible] difficulty [illegible] that year was the [illegible] more than 5[illegible] of the substitute teachers employed were without any professional training [illegible] instruction [illegible] the first time in their life. But only through [illegible] teacher candidates last year was it possible to reopen all elementary schools. Great efforts were made by the school office to train these candidates in pedagogics and methods of instruction. The Schulrat attended their lectures, called them to group meetings and conferences.

Applications for a confessional school were received from two school communities.

A permanent increase of school classes was noted, caused by children of refugees and expellees.

At the same time when preparations were made for opening of the elementary schools, the opening of kindergardens was considered by this office. These preparations did not cause too much trouble as the kindergarden teachers were mostly non-party-members. The kindergardens itself as well as their equipment were with few exceptions in good condition. Today 24 kindergardens are existing in the Kreis and 48 trained kindergarden teachers and assistents are taking care of 1700 children. The establishment of kindergardens for the time of harvest is now considered and favoured by the school office.

When the elementary schools were operating, efforts were made for opening of the High Schools for Girls and Boys. Prof. Abröll was appointed as director of the Boy High School and Miss Ruth Boesenecker as principal of the High School for Girls. Also here a registration of all High School pupils was carried out. Great difficulties arose in securing necessary rooms for the classes of both schools. Two school buildings in Memmingen were occupied by hospitals and the elementary school opened in the building of the Boy High School. Another school building occupied by American troops. After many conferences it could be arranged that the ground and first floor of this building was released to the schools. On 18 Dec 45 the Girl High School was opened with all 6 forms (ca 225 pupils) and the Boy High school only with the lowest four forms (ca 300 pupils). The lack of teachers was critical and the rooms available insufficient. After employment of a teacher for chemistry and physics from another Landkreis it was possible to open the Boys High School with all 8 forms (1 March 46) As no additional rooms could be secured each class has only instructions every second day.

Despite the fact that the Girls Middle School at Klosterwald had completed their preparations very soon and had a good and sufficient teaching staff available, the approval for opening of this school was delayed. On 24 Jan 46 this school xx could be opened and is being conducted exclusively by nuns.

Efforts had to be made to clear the building of the agricultural school Boos (cheese production) from American troops and to secure beds, counterpanes, covers, blankets and pillows for the boarding house attached to this school.

Equipment of school was in good condition and on 1 Nov 45 the first course of study began with 55 pupils. Several times supply of coal had to be arranged during the winter.

The vocational school at Memmingen with ca 1200 pupils could not be opened so far, as there were no teachers and no rooms available. The question of school rooms found a solution last week, when a hospital was moved out of a school building. The school rooms can be used on 1 Aug 46. As soon as teachers for the vocational school are found, the school will be opened and the entire school system of Landkreis Memmingen will be operating.

## YOUTH ACTIVITY

Already 1st July this office received many applications for organising of sport clubs. As there were no directives at hand concerning youth activities, no permission was granted.

In the end of August this office authorized the forming of sport clubs and the sport activities began immediately. The Football Club Memmingen operated at first and managed to play some matches between teams of various communities of the Landkreis, later between the teams Memmingen-[illegible].

After the [illegible] elections on 27 Jan 46 the City Memmingen formed a Stadtreferat for Sport and Kultur, the man in charge was Mr. Otto Strobel, town councillor. A close co-operation between this office and the Stadtreferat began. All applications were transferred to Mr. Strobel and after careful consideration he returned them with a recommendation. Chairman, cashier and secretary of each organization had to submit Fragebogens and after vetting of those, this office authorized the following clubs:

Football Club Memmingen
Football Club FC Rot Legau
Turn- und Sportverein Trunkelsberg
Turn- und Sportverein Memmingen
Turn- und Sportverein Gronenbach

Turn- und Sportverein Ottobeuren
Radfahrverein Memmingen
Kegelclub Memmingen
Alpenverein, Branch Memmingen.

At the same time the organizing of entertainment and music clubs was requested. The procedure of these applications was the same as with the sportclubs and authorisation received,

Trachtenverein Memmingen
Trachten- und Heimatverein Ottobeuren
Trachten- und Heimatverein Dronenbach
Gesangverein Woringen
Zitherverein Memmingen
Liederkranz Memmingen.

In May a Youth Committee for Landkreis Memmingen was formed. Members for this committee were proposed by the Landrat, and Dr. Mayer, legal employee of the Landgericht, was elected as chairman. The submitting of new applications for all clubs and organizations was ordered and no directive given to all chairmen. At the time being the Committee is receiving and considering the new applications. Two soccer balls were already given to the Committee for distribution to the clubs.

In April permission was requested by the Bürgermeister of City Memmingen to hold a children festival. Since many decades this festival takes place and is the big day for all children of this City. Authorization was given and the school office began with necessary preparations. A request for toys, books, textile articles etc. addressed to all citizens, resulted in such a number of gifts, that the school was able to present to all 1200 children of the elementary school a small gift. Also the children themselves gathered gifts and ration coupons for bread and meat, therefore they received on the children festival a sausage and two cracknels. All classes trained plays, dances, and songs for being performed on this day. The festival was supposed to be held on 12 June and all arrangements were completed by this date. But as the weather was too rainy it had to be postponed till the 16 June. In the morning, 6 a.m., the City band played awaking all citizens, at 8 o' clock a divine service in the Catholic and Protestant Church

was held for the pupils of the elementary school and afterwards a singing took place on the Marktplatz. In the afternoon a march was conducted thru the whole town of all [illegible] teachers and a pupilsband. The march [illegible] festival place and [illegible] folks-dances, [illegible] took place. [illegible] for the entertainment [illegible] gathered [illegible] children.

## RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

Only a short time after the occupation of this Landkreis took place the Catholic [illegible] developed great activities. [illegible] communities [illegible] for religious meetings of Catholic boys and girls, for forming of Catholic Youth organisations and for permission to make excursions. [illegible] teacher for religion in the elementary school [illegible] requested permission to conduct pilgrimages with the youth of this parish. As [illegible] is a famous place for pilgrimages, they were [illegible]. In August [illegible] for authorisation to [illegible] lectures in the church of [illegible]. These lectures were intended to be [illegible] main thoughts of the reverend [illegible] approval as pure [illegible] theme. [illegible]

[illegible] was [illegible] under [illegible] approval of this office.

All clergymen active within the Landkreis [illegible] of [illegible] approval [illegible] not [illegible]. [illegible] ministers were not approved because of their party-membership.

Last year the Protestant Dean asked for authorization of the Protestant Trombone Choir. It is existing of 13 members and destined to play at festive services, assemblies of the congregation and on other festive occasions. As it was a custom for centuries that on the morning of a church festival the trombone choir is playing from the tower of St. Martins' Church, this was authorized.

Personal visits were made of churches, and monasteries. With exception of one Protestant Church, nothing was damaged or destroyed by war events. The Protestant Church Unser Frauen at Memmingen is located near the railway-station and was damaged during air raids. Assistance was given in getting material needed for repairs. Last year the church was completely repaired and is now being used.

Both the Catholic and Protestant Church requested a religious newspaper. They were informed about directives concerning religious publications and the Catholic Priests agreed. A Catholic Church Announcement (Kirchenanzeiger) is being printed in the communities at Legau, Steinbach, Memmingen, Lautrach and Ottobeuren.

Following denominations are existing in our Landkreis:

Roman Catholics
Greek Orthodox
Jehovah Witness
Seven Day Adventists
Anthroposophical Society
New Apostolical
Evangelical Church
Old Catholic
Independent [illegible]

[illegible] (I.[illegible])

Capt. George [illegible] was in charge of Education from [illegible] until his release on [illegible] Dec 45. He was assisted by Sgt. Huber, who was released on 15 Dec 45, when the function was turned over to a civilian employee.

POST:

On 13 June 45 Mr. Albert Groll was appointed Acting Postamtmann of the postal district Memmingen by Military Government Det G1E2 as replacement for Mr. Stetter, who had been dismissed being an old party-member. Mr. Groll encountered a lot of difficulties in re-establishing the postal system, which at the end of the war broke down completely, but with energy he settled everything to the satisfaction of this Detachment.

Through the numerous dismissals - Mr. Groll was removed too in the middle of October 45 - the operations of the post were handicapped very much. In the course of De.nazification 53 Reichspost employees and officials have been dismissed. As replacement for Mr. Groll, Mr. Otto [illegible] was appointed Postamtmann temporarily. There is still a great want for adequate personnel to cope with the steadily increasing mail and financial service.

One of the first tasks of the Reichspost was to collect all impounded mail still held in the post offices, railway-mailcars, mail boxes etc. and to deliver it to Augsburg for transmittal to Civil Censorship Division Munich. In compliance with instructions of this Detachment about 10 sacks of impounded mail were forwarded to Augsburg on 20 July 45 by the post office.

Then the Reichspost was notified that all postage stamps bearing any Nazi pictures, symbols, or slogans, or any war-glorifying designs, or other objectionable Nazi militaristic feature, were declared invalid. In consequence the post office had to collect and retain all stamps of this kind. Through publication the population was obliged to deliver all prohibited stamps for redemption to the post office against receipt. The total of invalid stamps collected and forwarded to Augsburg was about RM 625.000.--. Redemption of the stamps delivered in by individuals at the time was effected during June 1946 against presentation of receipt. The new Military Government stamps were received in November 1945, and [illegible] stamps in December 1945. The supply of stamps [illegible] insufficient and causes a lot of work, since letters have to be delivered up at the counter, if no stamps are available.

The first postal service for ordinary civilian use, an intracity service, was inaugurated on 14 July 1945. It was limited to postcards and open letters not to exceed 20 gr. The mail was censored by this Detachment before delivery.

To facilitate business operations an intercity business mail service by means of helicopter couriers was authorized in July for official business mail from administration and local governmental agencies and essential business firms having the approval of Military Government.

Prior to resumption of intercity mail service for civilian use, numerous instances of mail courier violations were reported. Individuals contemplating a trip to any point within Germany, have been advertising the fact and soliciting people to send mail with them. In many instances people were sentenced for violation of Military Government Law No. 76. Then violations of postal regulations were reported by people using the railroad for transporting packages. Arrangements were made at the time with local MTO to prevent this by frequent inspections.

These violations were stopped to a large extent, when

a. effective 3 September 1945 intercity and intracity mail for ordinary civilian use within the confines of the Third U.S. Army area, and

b. effective 13 October 1945 ordinary and registered letters up to 1000 gr. in weight and ordinary and registered postcards were authorized in the whole U.S. zone of occupation in Germany.

There was a further improvement in the postal traffic in October 1945, when mail service to all parts of Germany (as per boundaries valid 31 Dec 1937) occupied by French, British, and Russian forces was inaugurated. Admitted were ordinary and registered letters, ordinary and registered postcards, as well as mixed packets up to 500 gr. This extension of postal service has caused a considerable increase in the volume of mail handled through the local post office, because people had anxiously awaited this extension of service in order that they might contact relations living in other parts of Germany.

Although effective 1 March 1946 the postal mailing rates were increased 100%, the mail and parcel traffic is still increasing.

On 1 April 1946 the mail service to all foreign countries with the exception of Japan and Spain, was resumed. The mailing rates were raised

from 25 to 75 pfennig for letters, and
from 15 to 40 pfennig for post-cards.

Only ordinary letters up to 20 grammes and postcards are admitted at present.

The volume of letters and parcels handled by the local post office during the months December 1945 to May 1946 is as follows:

| | letters | parcels |
|---|---|---|
| December 45 | abt. 690.000 | abt. 6.000 |
| January 46 | " 580.700 | " 10.050 |
| February 46 | " 350.000 | " 6.570 |
| March 46 | " 707.300 | " 7.200 |
| April 46 | " 710.200 | " 7.150 |
| May 46 | " 715.400 | " 8.250 |

The financial service of the Reichspost is utilized extensively too. Since inauguration of the postal-savings-service in August 1945, the following sums were handled by the local post office:

paid in RM 749.700.-- abt.
withdrawn " 1.190.000.-- abt.

Money-order-service, Postanweise etc.:

paid in RM [illegible],--
paid out " [illegible],--.

The financial activities of the post are all, are subject to the same regulations as the other financial institutions.

Telegraphs:

On 20 April 1946, six days before the American troops occupied Memmingen, the telephone and telegraph building had been damaged by bombs during an airraid, and the whole telegraph and telephone system was completely destroyed. Mr. Hitzler and Mr. Wiedenmann in charge of this

office at that time, were confronted with a difficult problem, which, however, with the help of Military Government could be solved. Lack of material and transportation immensely handicapped the progress of the repair work on damaged cables and lines in the Stadt- and Landkreis Memmingen. Another serious problem was the critical shortage of qualified technical personnel caused through application of the de-nazification programme. Quite a number of experienced telephone personnel, among them also Mr. Hitzler, had to be dismissed. However, with the consent of Military Government Augsburg, some of them could be reemployed as laborers.

The first telephone connections which were installed, were for Military Government and American Troops (during June 1945).

Then middle of July 1945 intracity telephone service was authorized for the following named civilian activities essential to Military Government operation:

a. Government officials
b. Hospitals
c. Police Department
d. Fire Department
e. Public utilities
f. Post offices
g. Transportation systems
h. Doctors
i. Drugstores
j. [illegible]

[illegible] civilians cleared [illegible] Military Government [illegible] connection [illegible] were allowed [illegible] use [illegible] service.

[illegible] service was improved [illegible] exchange Memmingen could be opened [illegible] service and Long-Distance service [illegible] essential users only) on 1 Sept 1945. This intercity service embraced all persons previously [illegible] intracity service and also those Bürgermeisters in the Landkreis with direct connection to the Memmingen exchange. The re-opening of the 9 subsidiary exchanges within the Landkreis had been delayed because of lack of personnel and damaged lines to and from the respective exchanges. All telephone [illegible] had to

fill out special application forms for approval by Military Government, [illegible] Reichspost.

On 19 September [illegible] instructions were given to the Reichspost to [illegible] local telephone service, priorities [illegible] as follows:

a. military,
b. essential civilian users,
c. [illegible] subscribers.

Since the Memmingen exchange was in good operating condition this could be [illegible] at once. The Reichspost was made responsible to see to it, that no active Nazis or war-criminals were admitted.

With the opening of the two telephone exchanges [illegible]enbach and Erkheim beginning of October, all exchanges within the Landkreis Memmingen were in operation again. There are 10 exchanges in all in the Landkreis.

The total of connections installed in Stadt- and Landkreis Memmingen up to now is 815.

Total number of subscribers in Memmingen: 445.

Total number of subscribers in Stadt- and Landkreis Memmingen: . . . . . . . . . . . 556.

[illegible] the exchange at Memmingen has been improved. It [illegible] capacity [illegible] connections, of which [illegible] in operation.

[illegible]

[illegible] equipment etc. [illegible] inaugurated in Memmingen [illegible] of Military Government [illegible] were transmitted by telephone to and from [illegible] of interzonal telephone service for German civilians within U.S., British, French and Russian zone in February 1946, the telegraph service is increasing steadily, as is shown by the following figures:

| Month: | | No. of telegrammes handled by local telegr. office (incoming, outgoing, transit) |
|---|---|---|
| December 45 | about | 73[illegible] |
| January 46 | " | 1.[illegible] |
| February 46 | " | [illegible].050 |
| March 46 | " | [illegible].180 |
| April 46 | " | 5.960 |
| May 46 | " | 6.700 |
| June 46 | " | 7.800 |

Total number of telegrammes handled since inauguration of this service: about 34.[illegible].

On 1 April 1946 the telephone as well as the telegraph fees were increased 50%.

## GERMAN COURTS

In July Lt. Swanin was appointed as Legal Officer and immediately began preparations for the reopening of the German Courts. As the Landgericht is located at Memmingen, the Legal Officer was in charge of the reopening of 9 Amtsgerichte and 1 Landgericht. Dr. Rudolf Bachler was proposed [illegible] Landgericht and many conferences were [illegible] with the opening. All court [illegible] Landgericht [illegible] Memmingen (these [illegible] Memmingen, Buchloe, Günzburg, [illegible]) were ordered to register and to [illegible]. A list of proposed judges and court officials for the Landgerichtsbezirk was submitted by the president. [illegible] list was prepared [illegible] him after careful [illegible] 165 persons proposed only 32 [illegible] table. Great difficulties had to be mastered [illegible] personnel, acceptable to military government and suitable for the position concerned were found. A part of the officials were party-members, another part still in [illegible] camps or were falling under the automatical arrest category (Paygroup A2 c 2) and interned. [illegible] were numerous consultations concerning personnel, suitable buildings, sufficiency [illegible] office supply, damage and loss of records, preparation [illegible] business, adequacy of staffs and type of business to come before the courts. Necessary repairs of the Landgericht Memmingen, Amts-

gericht Günzburg and Neu-Ulm had to be carried out. Due to the fact that some court buildings occupied by troops were cleared during August, the courts could be opened on 1 Sept 45.

During the month of August the Legal Officer was informed that the proposed president of the Landgericht was disapproved but that the director Rudolf Thier and the Chief prosecutor could be employed. The director Rudolf Thier was therefore appointed as president of the Landgericht (17 Aug 45). With a short ceremony the courts were opened on 1 Sept and judges and prosecutors began their activities. 11 judges and 2 prosecutors were sworn in.

The lack of personnel made it imperative that only the most important cases be handled and the Amtsgericht Weissenhorn and Illertissen had a judge only twice a week. In the Landgericht Memmingen the criminal chamber was opened operating at the same time as juvenile chamber. The Amtsgerichte were handling crimes, guardianship and probate of will cases. By the complete lack of lawyers the court [illegible] considerably hindered in the beginning. On 14 Dec 45 twelve lawyers were sworn in and are now active [illegible]. The approval of lawyers made it possible to open the civil chamber of the Landgericht [illegible] of several [illegible] cases only divorces were handled.

The number of [illegible] personnel [illegible] the Staatsanwaltschaft changed insignificant since the opening. A number of officials returned from PW camps were reinstated but several others, temporarily approved were ordered dismissed. At this time, [illegible] judges are employed, but no judge could be assigned for full work to the Amtsgericht Weissenhorn, Illertissen, and [illegible]. Following statistic shows the number of court personnel employed on 1 Apr 45 and the number of employees employed now.

| Location of Court | No. of personnel employed on 1.4.45 | No. of personnel employed now |
|---|---|---|
| Landgericht Memmingen | 23 | 11 |
| Amtsgericht [illegible] | 10 | 2 |
| Amtsgericht Günzburg with branch Burgau | 21 | 11 |

| [illegible] | [illegible] employed on April 194[illegible] | No. of personnel employed now |
|---|---|---|
| Amtsgericht Illertissen | 11 | 5 |
| Amtsgericht [illegible] | 1[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Amtsgericht Memmingen | [illegible]1 | 14 |
| Amtsgericht Mindelheim | 1[illegible] | 4 |
| Amtsgericht Neu-Ulm | 11 | [illegible] |
| Amtsgericht Türkheim | 8 | 5 |
| Amtsgericht Weissenhorn | 6 | 2 |

In May the offices of Land register and estate-books were opened, with the exception of Amtsgerichte Illertissen, Memmingen, Mindelheim and the branch bureau of Amtsgericht [illegible]nzburg, as there [illegible] trained offi[illegible] at [illegible].

[illegible] promulgation of Bavarian law No. 5 which [illegible] effective on 22 Dec 194[illegible], a great [illegible] of the violations of Military Government Ord No 1, Art II were transferred from [illegible] court to the German courts for trial. In [illegible] German violators were only involved. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] almost exclusively [illegible] German [illegible].

Very urgently needed [illegible] number of lawyers [illegible] Memmingen, particularly for City [illegible] number of approved [illegible]. In the entire [illegible] gerichtsbezirk [illegible] can manage the most urgent business only. [illegible] particularly [illegible] after reopening of the [illegible] register and estate-books.

Visits were made by the Legal Officer to all nine Amtsgerichte and [illegible] were [illegible] with the local judges [illegible] problems and with the local Detachments in connection with problems presented by the opening of the courts. The local Military Government Detachments were

informed that they would be [illegible] for all matters [illegible] to the court and [illegible] Military Government [illegible] had [illegible] court [illegible].

[illegible] Chief Mayor, Andreas [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] Military Government Det. [illegible] is located in the [illegible] building at Memmingen. Since the beginning of the occupation the session hall of the [illegible] has been used [illegible] Summary Court Room. Major [illegible] was the first Summary Court Officer here [illegible] his first session at Memmingen on [illegible] 45 with 104 curfew cases.

[illegible] in as Legal [illegible] on [illegible] July 1945 with [illegible] prosecutor. [illegible] in October [illegible] November [illegible]. During [illegible] 135 cases were tried. [illegible] possession of weapons [illegible] American [illegible].

[illegible]

Preparations [illegible] done by a German civilian [illegible].

During the time from May 1945 [illegible] a total of [illegible] cases, with 572 persons involved [illegible].

52 cases were dismissed

2 referred to Higher Court
(, Fragebogen falsifications, 1 weapon and [illegible] turned [illegible] higher Court to Summary Court for trial)

1 case was referred to French authorities

[illegible] persons were sentenced to a fine from RM 5.-- [illegible]

[illegible] .-

[illegible] .115.--

[illegible]

[illegible]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | --- | [illegible] case |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | --- | [illegible] cases |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | --- | [illegible] cases |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | --- | 2 cases |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | --- | [illegible] cases |
| " " " | 22 | --- | 309 cases |
| " " " | 25 | --- | 1 case |
| " " " | 26 | --- | 2 cases |
| " " " | 31 | --- | 21 cases |
| " " " | 32 | --- | 2 cases |
| " " " | 33 | --- | 18 cases |
| " " " | [illegible] | --- | [illegible] cases |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | --- | 1 case |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | --- | 1 case |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | --- | 4 cases |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | --- | 5 cases |
| [illegible] III | | --- | 1 case |
| [illegible] | | --- | 2 cases |
| [illegible] | | --- | 14 cases |
| [illegible] | | --- | [illegible] |

[illegible]
(Press and Publication)

[illegible] newsvendors, book sellers, musicians, printers, and for operating of lending libraries. After vetting of the Fragebogen [illegible] was given to:

15 book stores
2 newsvendors
[illegible] private lending libraries
5 printing fi[illegible]
3 music shops, for sale of music sh[illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] of the denazification policy, the [illegible]:

[illegible]

4 [illegible]

1 advertisement agency

2 music shops

2 printing offices.

[illegible] inspections were made in various factories [illegible] Control Officer [illegible] office. Books were [illegible] and those with militarist or national socialist character or tendencies ordered to be removed. It [illegible] and kept [illegible].

Libraries of the following [illegible] were inspected:

[illegible] (2 Catholic and [illegible] protestant) libraries

4 [illegible] libraries

[illegible] school libraries

[illegible] traders and [illegible].

[illegible] for [illegible]. This office received applications [illegible].

[illegible] personnel [illegible].

| Name | No of employees 19[illegible] | No of employees 1[illegible] | No of empl. 1946 |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | – | 5 |
| Druckerei [illegible] | [illegible] | 4 | 5 |
| Druckerei Müller | [illegible] | 2 | 4 |
| Druckerei & Verlagsgesellschaft | 60 with [illegible] of newspaper | 25 | 58 without publishing a newspaper |

The printing plants [illegible] Catholic Hymn books, [illegible] for a licensed publisher in [illegible]-[illegible], [illegible], the Gazette and Amtsblatt, a Church Announcement (Kirchenanzeiger), forms and programs.

The Economical Reconstruction Party intends to [illegible] to printing of its entire party literature for Land Bavaria at the Druckerei und Verlagsgenossenschaft Memmingen.

Two of these printing plants, were taken under Property Control and a custodian appointed.

The newsvendors are endeavoured to secure a great supply on newspapers and periodicals, 72 newspapers of all kinds are distributed in Memmingen. From this number 1 from the British, 13 are coming from the Russian zone, [illegible] from the French, all others were licensed in the American zone.

## FILM THEATRE AND MUSIC

There are three movie theatres in the Landkreis Memmingen. [illegible] located in Memmingen, one in Ottobeuren. [illegible] in July [illegible] to make them available [illegible] population. One of the theatres [illegible] "Schauburg", was taken over by the troops [illegible] to prepare the opening of the [illegible] theatre "Union" for [illegible]. After all preparations were made, the special service officer of the tactical toops required the "Union" for use of the troops, and the "Schauburg" was released. Inspecting the "Schauburg" so many repairs were needed that considerable difficulties arose in securing the material. Arrangements were made for securing certain roofing material from other Landkreises. While carrying out the repairs, the theatre was taken under Property Control (15.10.4[illegible]) [illegible] was appointed as custodian. Out of applications for management of the theatre a former concentration camp inmate was selected, he received the Urkunde der Registrierung and on 24 October 45 the "Schauburg" was opened with the American movie "What Money Can Buy".

The movie theatre at Ottobeuren was inspected and found in good condition. After special Branch Clearance of the theatre owner, Georg Braun, Ottobeuren, this movie theatre could be opened in the end of October with the movie: Abe Lincoln in Illinois". The attendance was good. Some

Some criticism is directed towards the type of movies shown. People hope to see more German films. The only German film, till now seen at Memmingen was "Operette".

On 22 August 1945 all German films, in possession of movie theatres or in private hands, had to be turned over to the Bürgermeisters and were impounded. The Bürgermeisters were ordered to keep the reels under lock and key, and to furnish a complete inventory, which was sent to Augsburg.

On 22 October the Bürgermeister of Memmingen was authorised to release 10 reels to DISCC Munich. The titles of films released were as follows:

1. Die grosse Liebe
2. Das sündige Dorf
3. Eine Nacht im Paradies
4. Die gelbe Nachtigall
5. Gabriele Dambrona
6. Sarasette
7. Münchhausen
8. Unser Fräulein Doktor
9. Orientexpress
10. Die falsche Braut.

All other films are still kept at the Bürgermeister offices.

There was a general desire for entertainment of all kinds. Many conferences were held during the month of July 45 with Dr. Ernst Schmidt, a musician, who wanted to arrange concerts in the abbey of the Benedictine Monastery at Ottobeuren. After vetting of all musicians permission was given and 3 concerts were performed in the Emperor Hall of the Abbey and 2 organ recitals in the Ottobeurer Church. All these concerts were very well attended, so arrangements were made for continuing of these concerts in summer 1946.

Last year the Information Control Officer authorised 6 concerts and 4 variete shows in the Stadttheatre Memmingen. All these performances were overcrowded. Great efforts were made for a regular opening of the Stadttheatre and numerous conferences held with the Bürgermeister, intendant Erich Schmidt and the inspector of administration. Already in

September people could book themselves for a season ticket valid for 10 plays. Only two season tickets were intended but there were so many applicants that it had to be extended to 7 season tickets. During September and October last year, preparations were made, personnel and actors hired, a play schedule set up. A great problem was the complete lack of a theatre library. After issuance of a license to intendant Erich Schmidt from DISCC Munich, the premiere took place with the performance of "Der Tor und der Tod" and "Der Kammersänger", which were forbidden during the last years of the Nazi regime. It was interesting to note the expressed desire for plays and music forbidden during the NS regime. The intendant met this desire in excellent manner in performing many of these plays. He also made efforts to acquaint his audience with foreign authors, therefore "Charles Aunt" from Brandon Thomas and "Leuchtfeuer" from Robert Ardrey were performed.

A total of 183 performances took place during the period from 10 Nov 45 to June 1946. These performances are divided in:

81 performed by the ensemble of the Stadttheatre,
43 guest plays,
11 fairy-tales,
36 variete shows,
4 recitations,
8 UNRRA performances.

Very appreciated were the guest plays from Augsburg and Munich. The Augsburger Operettenbühne brought 2 operetts and Munich performed the "Kreidekreis" and "Iphigenie" from Goethe at Memmingen. All 500 seats and 150 standing places were sold out.

Discussions were held with UNRRA authorities and the intendant with the result that the theatre is placed at disposal of UNRRA two nights a month. DPs have there performances of their own with their own actors. The manager of these evenings is Mr. Macaretwitsch, a Russian, who is living at Memmingen.

Most of the variete shows were produced under the license of an Augsburger producer and very well attended.

35 concerts of different types, piano concerts, string concerts, opera orchesters etc. were held in the Stadttheatre. Also in this field people preferred music they could not hear during the last years. In contrast to last year, it is now noted that people are inclined towards entertainment music rather than "good music". Attendance of last concerts was generally poor.

On 19 May the Ottobeuren summer concerts 1946 started in the Emperor Hall of the Abbey of Benedictine Monastery, the second concert was conducted on 16 June. 6 concerts are intended to be held during the summer season.

2 band masters of dance orchesters received the Urkunde der Registrierung from Information Control, and 3 times a week dances are being conducted for the German civilians. As there is a remarkable desire for dances in the various communities of this Landkreis a weekly average of 15-20 dances were authorized by this office. At the present time dances in the communities will only be authorized after written statement of the Bürgermeistor concerned, that there are no objections to it and they will not delay the harvesting of the crops.

## FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Captain William S. Reed, AC, was the Officer in charge of Food and Agriculture and was assisted by T/4 Heist, Pvt James O'Reilly and Oskar Koehler, civilian employee. They took over the offices of the relieved Detachment H1E2 on the 6th July 1945 in the Amtsgericht building at Memmingen. Mr. Dodel, head of the ErnÄhrungsamt A, was called in for a conference and he gave us the following report: "Sufficient food supplies are available with a slight surplus existing in some types of food. A shortage of labor handicaps production of some items. Lack of salt in feed rations results in lowered milk production. Harvests are proceeding satisfactorily, although handicapped by shortage of horses. Flour mills are operating at maximum except two damaged in the war." We asked Mr. Dodel to appoint a Kreisbauernführer or equivalent, and revise the Kreisbauernschaft. Pvt. James O'Reilly and Mr. Oskar Koehler received orders to

make a complete survey of the Landkreis and turn in a complete report at an early date. The following report was given to Capt. Reed a week later:

In the southern part of the Kreis, south of the city Memmingen, the soil is of a sandy clay type on a gravel basis, except in the communities of Benningen, Lachen, and Hawangen. In the northern part of the Kreis the soil runs from light to medium clay.

In the south, due to the soil, meadows are prevailing. West and east from the city of Memmingen the land is equally divided between pasture and agriculture. In the northern part of the Kreis, agricultural use of the land prevails in the same proportion as pasture use prevails in the south.

The climate varies from moist to very moist in the southern part to moist in the northern part. The average rainfall in the south is 1000 mm (39.4 inches) to 900 mm (35,4 inches). The average temperature in the southern area is less than 7° C and in the northern area from 7°C to 7.5°C.

The number and size of farms is as follows:

| Size of Farm | Number | Area |
|---|---|---|
| 0 to 2 ha | 369 | 326 |
| 2 to 5 ha | 679 | 2.542 |
| 5 to 10 ha | 1.359 | 9.809 |
| 10 to 20 ha | 1.022 | 14.523 |
| 20 to 50 ha | 450 | 12,132 |
| 50 to 100 ha | 14 | 843 |
| Total | 3.893 | 40.175 |

The average size of the farms is 10,3 ha.

Use of total area of the Kreis is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| cultivated farms | 10,612 ha |
| meadows and pasture | 28,447 ha |
| gardens | 530 ha |
| orchards | 190 ha |
| forests | 15.952 ha |
| other | 4.447 ha |
| Total | 60.178 ha |

Cultivation of the arable land is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| rye | 795 ha |
| Wheat | 2,540 ha |
| barley | 1,592 ha |
| oats | 1,638 ha |
| potatoes | 1,368 ha |
| beans | 109 ha |
| turnips | 710 ha |
| rape | 127 ha |
| flax | 91 ha |
| clover | 1,377 ha |
| other | 305 ha |

Animals in the Kreis:

Cattle

| | |
|---|---|
| calves under 3 mos | 2,634 |
| 3 mos to 1 year, male | 354 |
| " " female | 5,368 |
| breeding bulls, 1 to 2 years | 458 |
| cattle, male | 267 |
| cattle, female | 6,511 |
| breeding bulls and oxen, 2 years and over | 696 |
| draught oxen | 1,740 |
| Fattening bulls, oxen, and cattle | 234 |
| young cows and heifers | 3,063 |
| milk cows | 32,188 |
| milk and draught cows | 4,023 |
| fattening cows | 1,163 |
| Total | 58,699 |

Pigs

| | |
|---|---|
| breeding swine | 953 |
| breeding boars | 54 |
| young pigs, under 8 weeks | 1,556 |
| " " , 8 weeks to 6 mos | 5,918 |
| pigs 6 mos and older | 4,662 |
| Total | 13,143 |

| Miscellaneous | |
|---|---|
| sheep | 2,766 |
| goats | 597 |
| poultry | 66,287 |
| geese and ducks | 9,812 |
| turkeys and dwarf hens | 600 |
| bees | 6,652 |
| rabbits | 9,363 |

## Harvest 1945

| Grains | area cultivated | yield per ha | total yield |
|---|---|---|---|
| summer and winter rye | 834 ha | 18 dz | 15,084 dz |
| winter and summer wheat | 2,536 | 17 | 43,112 |
| winter and summer barley | 1,509 | 15 | 24,144 |
| oats | 1,537 | 14 | 21,518 |

Rye:

Rye fields indicated plump grains on the spike, but not a dense stand. The grain was well developed. For a short period wheat was somewhat affected by rust. This will have but little effect on the harvest. Wheat is thin but the grain is well developed and perfectly ripe. The flour quality will exceed the average of the past years.

Barley was suffering from a three weeks dry period and the spike has remained light.

Oats are well developed. The harvest will be below average.

A striking observation is the fact that all grains have short straw. This is in consequence of the need for fertilizer which influences the straw as well as the grains.

Grain requirements for this Kreis are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Normal consumers (under six and from 6 to 18 and camp residents) | 45,000 | 26,000 dz |
| hard workers | | 600 dz |
| self suppliers (1.5 dz each) | 20,000 | 30,000 dz |
| seed grain (3400 ha at 1.7 dz per ha) | | 5,780 dz |
| Total grain requirements | | 62,380 dz |

To guarantee the supply about 4,000 dz of grain must be imported. The supply period is from 2o Sept 45 to 20 Sept 46.

Each delivery of oats was made according to the demanded amount. As there will be no more oats supplied to the Army, oats will be utilised for the production of cereals for children and eventually for coffee substitute.

Potatoes

The cultivated area is 1,266 ha and estimating a yield of 140 dz per ha, the expected harvest is 177,240 dz.

Notwithstanding the dry period the potatoes are quite fresh. Some damage may be evidenced in the late varities. The early and medium early potatoes have not suffered from lack of moisture.

The distribution of potatoes is as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 45,000 normal consumers at 1.5 dz | | 67,500 dz |
| 20,000 self suppliers at 2,5 dz | | 50,000 dz |
| seed potatoes at 23 dz per ha | | 29,000 dz |
| 10% feeding potatoes | app | 30,000 dz |
| | | 176,500 dz |

The production will be equal to the need.

The supply period is from 1 September, 1945 to 20 July, 1946.

Cattle

The following deliveries may be expected:

| | |
|---|---|
| 10,000 cattle at 450 kg each (alive) | 22,500 dz.meat |
| 25,000 calves at 60 kg each (alive) | 7,500 dz meat |
| 2,000 pigs at 12o kg each (alive) | 1,920 dz meat |
| Total meat | 32,000 dz |
| needed for this area | 26,500 dz |
| surplus for other areas | 5,500 dz |

This quantity can be delivered without special enforcement regulations. However, it is expected that the Munich office will demand a higher delivery of cattle. Production is being maintained at as high a level as possible.

## Dairy and Flour Mill Production in Landkreis

There are 106 establishments producing or collecting milk in the Landkreis. There are 3441 milk producers. The total daily production of the Landkreis is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Milk | 197,638 kg |
| Butter | 7,146 kg |
| Cheese | 12,979 kg. |

Figures from the past year show that on 3553 farms 36,106 cows were kept. The average milk production per cow was 8,2 kg of milk daily, with a butterfat content of 3,69%. An average of 6,4 kg of milk per cow was given up by the farmer.

There were four flour mills with a daily capacity of 78 tons grain until the 20 April, 1945 when two mills were destroyed in an air raid. They are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dreikönigsmill | 35 ton daily |
| Frauen Mill | 15 ton daily |

Both of these mills are being rebuilt. The owner of the Dreikönigsmill is buying a large Silo in the city, and intends to reestablish production with a daily production of 70 ton.

The main importers of flour from this Kreis is the area directly south, which consists mainly of pasture land. For the Landkreis Memmingen 11,000 dz of flour were required for the period from 20 May, 1945 to 17 September, 1945. To the areas of Kempten, Lindau, and Sonthofen 16,000 dz of flour were sent.

For the dairies of the Kreis to maintain production the following items are needed:

7500 to 8500 kg of coal daily
950 to 1140 kg of salt daily
260 kg of rennet daily
240 boxes of 25 kg each packing material
585 boxes of 20 kg cheese packing material
400 to 500 kg nails monthly
350 scrub brushes monthly
2400 to 3000 kg cleaning material monthly.

In addition to the above items are needed oil for the machinery, rubber boots, oil cloth aprons, cheese cloths, engine parts and other material.

knives, chemicals, and vinegar are needed for the meat processing plants.

Approximately 200 tractors from the light Grünland tractor to the heavier 25 horse power Lanz-Bulldog are needed. 15 clover scraping machines are needed. They are manufactured by the firm of Hueber, Leutkirch. These machines are very badly needed. Dung pipes and pumps are needed. Also needed are 150 grass mowers, 150 hay teddars, 25 hay chopping machines manufactured by Speicher-Göppingen or Fendel and Böhm, Lauingen; 40 automatic hay forks manufactured by Heilbach-Heuburg/Kamme and Mengele-Günzburg; and 20 bruising mills manufactured by Hummel-Ehrenstein. The following repair materials are needed for Cormick and Fährmowing machines:

| | Cormick | Fährmowing |
|---|---|---|
| headknives guidance parts app | 200 | 200 |
| wooden power rods | 200 | 150 |
| wooden bindings | 600 | 300 |
| ball bearings | 200 | 200 |
| assorted screws and springs | 400 | 200 |
| special machine boards | 100 | 60 |
| in and outside pieces for beams | 100 | 60 |
| steel and wooden shafts | 60 | 30 |
| complete sets of knives | 200 | 160 |
| blades for mowing knives | 16.000 | 10.000 |
| mowing knives, complete | 800 | 500 |
| beams (fingers) for reaping machines | 3.000 | 1.600 |
| backs of knives | 400 | 300 |
| holders of knives | 1.600 | 600 |
| friction blades | 800 | 400 |
| cleaning blades | 2.400 | 1,000 |
| short rivets for knives | 20,000 | 16,000 |
| long rivets for knives | 12,000 | 10,000 |
| heads for knives | 400 | 300 |
| rewinding parts for swath rakes | | |
| [illegible] springs | 1.200 | 1.600 |
| [illegible] rods | 1.200 | 200 |
| [illegible] springs | 100 | 300 |
| [illegible] bearings | 100 | 160 |
| vertical tread wheels | 40 | 40 |

Spare parts for the following makes of tractors are needed. These makes are: Lanz, Martin, Fendt, Diesel-ross, Kramer, and Duez.

Spare parts for ploughs, such as ground wrists, seks and sheet metal are needed, as well as 400 chaff knives and 800 turnip and beet knives. All kinds of washers and other materials for piston and jung pumps, parts for valves, etc. are needed.

Besides the above, many other materials in the agricultural field are needed. The greatest part of these machines and parts were formerly obtained from what is now French and English controlled territory.

To achieve maximum production in the coming season the following amounts of fertilizer must be obtained:

Nitrogen — 15 kg needed for each ha of cultivated land, total of 501.6 ton needed, in the following proportions
34% Kalkstickstoff
33% Ammoniakstickstoff
33% Salpeterstickstoff

Reinphosphorus — 36 kg needed for each ha of cultivated land equals 1,419 ton total needed as follows:
80% Thomasmehl
20% Superphosphat

Reinkali — 60 kg needed for each ha of cultivated land equals 2,366 ton total needed as follows:
70% Kali (40%)
15% Kali (20%)
15% Hedwichsanite

Reinkalk — 100 kg needed for each ha of cultivated land equals 3,944 ton needed as follows:
60% Alzkald
40% Kohlensaurer Kalk

The monthly allotment of coal for essential users which has already been alloted to this Kreis is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bakeries | 305 ton |
| Dairies | 185 ton |
| Hospitals | 140 ton |
| over | 630 ton |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | over | 630 ton |
| DP camp | | 40 ton |
| Restaurants | | 45 ton |
| Meat processing | | 60 ton |
| Laundires | | 17 ton |
| | Total | 792 |

In the month of June 1945 a total of only 60 ton to of coal was received, and a total of only 35 was received for the month of July 1945; this is less than 1/8 of the minimum essential needs.

Of the 45 ton of salt required monthly for the minimum essential needs of the Kreis only 30% has been received. 20 ton of coarse salt for animals is required monthly. None has been received and as a direct result, a 20% decrease in milk production has occured. Of the 28 ton of sugar required monthly, 3 1/3 have been received.

Many of the above items, especially the machines and machine parts, were formerly obtained from what is now English and French controlled territory. Since the expert blockade and prohibition of barter trades order of 9 July 45, the trade between this area and the above territories has ceased. All surplus production is handled by the Munich office. As a result of the loss of its bargaining power, the Kreis has been unable to acquire anywhere near the aforementioned requirements, and if the present arrangements continue, there is apparently no possibility of meeting requirements in the future. The inevitable result of this will be a serious decrease in the production and processing of food from this area. Since the Kreis is to be given no freedom in the disposing of its surplus products by the Land government, it would seem only reasonable that the Land government would take steps to see that this Kreis is able to procure at least the basic materials necessary to maintain food production, not to mention the requirements of essential industry and public utilities, and minimum needs of the civilian population.

On the 30th July 1945 Mr. Dodal and Mr. Fritz, economical advisers to the Landrat, were given instructions to proceed to their Munich office immediately and present the following case to the civilian official in charge of the

Land: " The conditions in the Kreis resulting from the embargo blockade and prohibition of barter trade order of the Munich office. Shortage of essential items of all varieties formerly imported have appeared, and since the Kreis has lost control over its food surpluses, which is the main export of the area, it is becoming impossible to obtain needed imports."

The Munich office was unable to give them any satisfactory answer.

In the month of August Mr. Dodel, head of the Ernährungsamt A had to be dismissed and we appointed on Aug. 6th Mr. Binder to take his place.

Mr. Binder informed us on the 8th that orders for export of dairy products are being given by the Provincial civilian government and are being picked up without notifying the local food office. The Augsburg Detachment was informed of this action which contacted the Munich detachment and we received the following orders:"No export of dairy products from the Landkreis of Memmingen will be allowed unless the export thereof has first been cleared through Abt A of the Kreisernährungsamt."

Conference held with [illegible], Munich, on the [illegible] 1945 regarding delivery of [illegible] cattle, as ordered by that office, 180 cattle and [illegible] oxen were moved out on 11 August 1945, and 200 cattle on [illegible] Aug 1945. Railroads were used and 20 cars were requested by the Munich office. Cattle were examined by a veterinarian before shipment and certificate of condition accompanied [illegible]. Shipment took place on date mentioned.

Mr. Binder, Abteilung A chief, reported on 22 Aug 45 on the requirements of seeds. Transportation is urgently needed to haul 289,20 dz. winter rye and [illegible] dz winter barley which must be distributed to the farmers by the beginning of September. Arrangements were made with our Transportation Office to furnish fuel and trucks to take care of this request.

Ernährungsamt A reported on the 23 Aug that 2 calves were killed in Benningen by Poles living at that town.

The Public Safety Office was immediately informed of this incident and action was taken by the Public Safety Officer.

On the 31st of August a meeting was held of horse and cattle dealers, attended by approximately 50 representatives, and members of our Detachment. Regulations governing trading and prices were discussed.

During the first weeks of September three persons have been removed from the Abt. A Food Office because of former Nazi affiliations. All removals were mandatory. The Food Office, Munich, has been informed by letter of these removals.

During the first two weeks of September 1945 2594 dz of potatoes arrived in this Kreis and the Dr Camp was supplied with an ample quantity of potatoes and the rest was distributed in the City and Landkreis of Memmingen.

The harvest of medium early potatoes was in full progress during September. The Colorado potato beetle was present in fairly large numbers, but had not caused serious damage. The total loss was estimated at 2%.

Rape cultivation was planned for the various communities. About 171 hectar of rape will be cultivated and a normal average harvest should supply 1,350,000 kg. of oil. To increase yields of oil seed cultivation, three zentners of Nitrogen and 4.5 zentners of Kali-fertilizer for each rape cultivated hectar were distributed. Unfortunately, the necessary phosphate fertilizer is not available. Lime is urgently needed also.

Permission by Military Government has been granted to resume the practice of allowing livestock to be sold only through regularly held markets. This will result in much better control over the sale of cattle and lessen the possibility of black market activities.

Mr. Stephan, head of the Butter and Cheese distribution, main office Kempten, was taken into custody on 13 Sept on fraud and Mr. Schnitzler his assistant, took over. Mr. Stephan's case came up before the German Court the later part of May 1946 and he received a jail sentence of 2 1/2 years.

[illegible] the autumn sowing was considerably affected [illegible] late potatoes [illegible].

Since 22 Aug 4[illegible] [illegible] machines came under the control of Food Office [illegible], the following machines have been distributed [illegible]:

| | |
|---|---|
| 2[illegible] ploughs | 1 cultivator |
| 14 harrows | [illegible] potato sorters |
| [illegible] potato harvesters | [illegible] |
| 2 sowing machines | [illegible] cutters. |
| 1 mower | |

[illegible] by the unsuitable weather [illegible]. [illegible] of last year's harvest of [illegible] executed. Tests of seed [illegible] all varieties of grain were in good [illegible], quality, and germinating ability. [illegible] satisfactory, both in quality [illegible].

[illegible] were issued [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] due to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the various [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]-breeding for the coming year. The delivery of food products by the farmers was also specifically emphasized. All [illegible] [illegible]

An inspection tour of the Fish hatchery Griesthal was made by member of this Detachment in the early part of December. This hatchery was taken under Property Control on June 28th, 1945, and the Landrat Dr. Lauter was appointed as custodian. An expert Mr. Link was hired on the 20th July 1945 and he has been doing a good job.

Fish breeding was satisfactory. Because of the war, a decrease of larger fish has been noted, especially of the edible breeds. We had made efforts right from the beginning to stop restricted fishing since a shortage of fish affects the food supply of the civilian population. Activities in the fish breeding institutions are varied at the present time; the fish are being sorted and the fish beds renewed. By keeping the lakes and ponds clean and by proper feeding, sickness of the fish may be avoided.

Mr. Binder reported on the bread grain stock up to the month of December 1945: Quantity on hand is 11 913,5 ds - 65% of the total allocation of 4600 tons must be delivered, and at the present time 50% of the total is on hand.

The following machines were distributed during the month of January:

5 chaff machines
2 bed ploughs
5 pumps for liquid manure
1 light meadow harrow
3 machines for cutting turnips
2 fodder cutting machines
1 turning-plough
1 dragging plough
1 plough
1 butt-pump
1 elevator
6 machines for assorting potatoes
1 field harrow
1 field wagon tired with rubber
1 trashing machine.

The following cattle were brought to the market during January:

1 553 cattle
152 pigs
1 047 calves.

Mr. Binder of Ernährungsamt A was informed by our Detachment on February 5th, 1946 to dismiss 13 commissioners who were in the mandatory removal category. They all held a honorary position in the village collecting grain etc. and reported monthly to Mr. Binder. Mr. Binder has been trying to find substitutes but without success.

The demand for agricultural workmen, mostly experienced milkers and dairy men has been very great, and quite a few farmers are without help at present.

There is also a severe shortage on agricultural machinery and essential tools and all efforts are being made to get and replace the most needy parts before spring sets in.

10 new commissioners of the 13 dismissed were appointed by Mr. Binder during March and he asked permission to hold several lectures and acquaint them with their jobs.

We also gave permission to Ernährungsamt A to hold weekly milking courses in every village which attendance was very good. (Average 25 people) Mr. Binder is an excellent agricultural man, a good speaker and a wonderful mixer. He is very much liked though he is not a Bavarian.

All efforts are being made to ease the fertilizer situation, which is very grave and we have to expect a poor crop this year unless fertilizers are imported from outside Germany within the near future.

The delivery of agricultural products from the farmers to the control points has been as follows up to 30 April:

| | Debit | | Credit | | in % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| bread grain | 4 600 | to | 4 406 | to | 96 |
| barley | 1 200 | " | 1 141 | " | 95 |
| oats | 100 | " | 472 | " | 67 |
| hay | 1 000 | " | 1 881 | " | 188 |
| straw | 150 | " | 126 | " | 84 |
| potatoes | 20 000 | " | 17 641 | " | 89 |

The Landkreis of Memmingen has been first on the list of filling their quota on all products which should be contributed to the wonderful team work of Mr. Binder of Ernährungsamt A and Mr. Kreh, head man of Ernährungsamt B, who runs one of the most efficient departments and we never encountered any difficulties.

There is a great need of working horses and it has been impossible up to now to secure the 220 horses needed.

Aside from the critical shortage of supplies, such as seed, fertilizer, and repair parts for machinery, the agricultural economy in the Landkreis of Memmingen is returning to a normal operating basis.

The June 1946 inventory showed that there are now 35815 cows in the Landkreis which produce 6.124.368 kg of milk of which the farmers delivered 5.784.845 kg to the control points which is 85,61%. The different control points were checked on their milk deliveries with the following results:

| | Month of April 1945 | 1946 |
|---|---|---|
| Benningen | 104 172 kg | 93 581 kg |
| Egg a.d.Günz | 78 725 " | 81 705 " |
| Eisenburg | 22 706 " | 23 721 " |
| Frechenrieden | 106 349 " | 104 118 " |
| Hawangen | 104 706 " | 114 546 " |
| Kardorf | 60 508 " | 51 086 " |
| Lauben | 79 046 " | 75 604 " |
| Mkt Rettenbach | 63 283 " | 62 804 " |
| Memmingerberg | 68 044 " | 72 144 " |
| Ollarzried | 70 106 " | 64 624 " |
| Schwaighausen | 37 890 " | 37 523 " |
| Trunkelsberg | 6 846 " | 12 067 " |
| Wineden | 30 891 " | 26 423 " |

A total of 473 388 eggs were delivered to the egg gathering point.

The following cattle were delivered to the slaughter house during June 1946:

974 cattle
2 841 calves
64 pigs.

The Feed Office A was able to secure 15 working horses from the upper part in Bavaria which were distributed to the most needed farms.

There is still need of 300 laborers and some farmers refuse to take in a whole family of expellees as they claim that they have only room for one; but Mr. Binder of the Ernährungsamt A was able to find room and work for a 100 expellees arrived during May.

The farmer was called upon to make a voluntary contribution of grain and potatoes in the month of June and the Commissioners reported 2000 ztr of grain and 3439 dz of potatoes. 2439 dz of potatoes were sent to Munich.

A meeting was called of all horse dealers who were informed that no more horses would be rented out, which has been their custom for the last year (currency speculation). The value of each horse will be estimated by experts and sold to the farmers on approval of Mr. Binder, Ernährungsamt A and Dr. Lauter, Landrat of Landkreis Memmingen.

## TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Capt. Reed, Pvt. W. Dalton and Oskar Köhler, civilian employee, were in charge of Trade and Industry in the Landkreis of Schmalkalden until Detachment H 2 H 3 was transferred to Memmingen on the 5th July 1945. They took over the offices of the former Detachment H 1 E 2 in the Amtsgericht building and hired to our staff a secretary. No records were available and we were compelled to make a complete survey of the present economical situation of the Landkreis and filed the following report:

Base of comparison: May and June 1945 as compared to period of January through March 1945.

Pharmacies: Volume of sales 60% of earlier period. No new stocks available.

Bakeries: All bakeries are in operation with normal output. Four new shops have been put in operation. The supply of ingredients is adequate. Shortage of coal is acute.

Construction Firms: These were formerly almost entirely engaged in work for the Reich. Present operation is but 20% of normal, consisting chiefly in repairing air-raid damages of public buildings. Shortages exist in coal and transportation facilities.

Clothing Trade: During May and June sales were permitted only to foreign displaced persons.

Breweries: During May production was 60% of normal. During June production was up to normal.

Butter & Cheese: Supply is adequate. All retail shops are in operation. Wholesale business is but 40% of normal due to decrease in milk deliveries. Many direct sales are made to dairies, displaced persons, and other consumers.

Dressmakers & Tailors: All are in operation, engaged chiefly in providing clothing for displaced persons by order of Military Government.

Iron Dealers: Business 20 - 25% of normal. Acute shortage of goods.

Electricians: All skilled electricians are employed, mainly in repairing damaged lines. There is a shortage of essential materials.

Bicycle Repair Shops: All shops are in operation. The number of skilled workmen is adequate. There is a shortage of tools.

Photographers: Operation at present 30% normal. The work consists chiefly of making photographs for passes. There is a shortage of film, papers and plates.

Barbers: All shops are in operation.

Truck Gardeners: At present, the vegetable supply is but 30% of required amount. Within two or three weeks this shortage will no longer exist.

| | |
|---|---|
| Glassware & Dishes: | The retail shops, at present, are doing but 10% of their former business. No new stocks of stone-goods, dishes, and glass goods are immediately available. During this year only two railroad carloads of these goods have been delivered. |
| Potters: | All are fully occupied in repair work. There is a shortage of essential tools. |
| Wood & Coal Dealers: | Output is 20% of normal. Shortage of coal is acute. Coal distribution for civilian use is frozen. 800 ctr. of coal was obtained from Peissenberg to meet urgent requirements. |
| Confectioners: | Normal business as governed by rationing restrictions. Supply in stores sufficient to last from 6 - 8 weeks. |
| Garages: | All are in operation. Shortages exist both in materials and skilled workmen. Materials for tire and tube repair are most urgently needed. |
| Agricultural Machine Repair Shops: | 15% of normal operation. There are enough skilled workmen available but an inadequate supply of parts. |
| Retail Grocers: | The volume of business is 1.5 times the normal, due to the increased ration for Displaced Persons. |
| House Painters: | The volume of business is 1.5 times the normal. Shortages exist in oil paints, turpentine and brushes. |
| Butchers: | The output is 35% of normal, due to lesser ration. |
| Dairies: | Production normal. Milk supply adequate. |
| Flour Mills: | The Huetlin and Roeck Plants are in full operation. The provision of flour is no question of stores but of transportation. There is no shortage of bread grains. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Oils & Fats: | Supply is adequate, but sufficient transportation facilities are not available. |
| Radio Repair Shops: | All are in operation. Due to plundering during and immediately after tactical phase there is a great shortage of repair parts. |
| Saw Mills: | Operations heavily curtailed. Sufficient numbers of skilled workers unobtainable. Supply of wood from Leutkirch and Tannheim, now occupied by the French, no longer available. |
| Locksmiths: | All in operation. Shortage of materials. |
| Blacksmiths: | All in operation. Shortage of materials. |
| Stationers Shops: | Output 10% of normal. |
| Cabinet Makers: | All are at present employed in repairing damages caused by air-raids. There is a shortage of skilled workmen and essential materials. |
| Shoemakers: | Production but 50% of normal, supplying about one third of the demand. There is a shortage of skilled workmen and materials. |
| Shoe Dealers: | All sales blocked at the present time. |
| Plumbers: | Operation 1.2 times normal. There is a lack of skilled workmen and materials. |
| Saddlers & Upholsterers: | In operation. Material shortage. |
| Watchmakers: | All employed in making repairs. Adequate supply of uriptals and other repair parts is not available. |
| Cattle Dealers: | 33% of normal output. |
| Wagon Repair Shops: | 1.2 times normal operation. Shortages exist in supplies such as nails, iron, glue and mountings. |