

U. S. SOUND TRUCKS GIVE COLOGNE NEWS

Tour Streets to Dispense First Non - Nazi Information — Issue Curfew Order

By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE UNITED STATES FIRST ARMY, in Cologne, March 13—American sound trucks toured the streets of wrecked Cologne today giving the haggard, numb populace its first non-Nazi spot news in years, then adding instructions as to their activities under their new American Military Government.

They may not enter or leave the city. They may not go near the river front, just across the Rhine from the German lines. They may not drive cars. They may not leave their homes between 6 P. M. and 7 A. M. A court and newly established jail—momentarily empty—are ready for violators.

The people also were ordered to turn in their firearms and a deadline was announced for tonight for German soldiers hiding out among the estimated 100,000 people within the city limits to give themselves up or face treatment as spies.

The people were told their old food ration cards would continue in use for the time being. Jews who had no ration cards were told where to apply for them. It now is

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estimated that several hundred of Cologne's normal population of 16,000 Jews may be still in the city.

Told of Air Attacks

Building trades workers were asked in the sound trucks' announcements to apply at a bureau—using instead of the Nazi word "Arbeitsamt" the pre-Nazi term "Arbeitsvermittlung—for work on American quarters.

A repetition of the British Broadcasting Corporation's morning program to Europe told the people of the latest developments in the Rhine bridgehead, of the Allied air attacks on Adolf Hitler's territory and of the situation on the Eastern Front. No newspapers are being printed yet in Cologne, but the Twelfth Army Group's "Mitteilung," a single sheet weekly newspaper, is being distributed. A daily in reduced size came out until just before the German troops left and a good-sized newspaper printing plant, which was underground, survived the bombing holocaust.

American authorities still have no precise idea of how many people there are in the city out of the pre-war 750,000. Rations were drawn by 92,000 persons the week before the Americans captured the city, which seems to be the minimum, but estimates as high as 130,000 are circulating.

A camp for displaced persons has been established on the edge of the city and now has some 500 residents.

[Most of these are liberated foreign workers and represent nine nationalities, including Russian, French, Polish, Belgian and Italian, The Associated Press reported.

[Among American soldiers on duty at the camp, The Associated Press said, are Lieut. R. H. Neel of North Tonawanda, N. Y.; Pfc. Anthony C. Rodi of 138 George Street, Brooklyn; Pfc. Irving Maness of 97 East Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, and Pvt. William A. Wald of Pompton Lakes, N. J.]

High Proportion of Nazis

Although Cologne is believed to have had an unusually high pro-

portion of membership in the Nazi party, only a handful of important Nazis has yet been rounded up, according to the best available information. A good many of the Nazi addresses which the Army had when it entered the city turned out, because of bombings, to be just wrecked buildings.

So far "screening," to which the whole population is supposed eventually to be submitted, has been confined largely to potential employes of the military government. These go through three sieves. After writing out their personal histories they are questioned by our counter-intelligence corps and any Nazi party members are culled out. Then they are examined by a special agency to ascertain their capabilities as Army employes. Finally those who survive these tests are examined by another agency on their "political reliability"—whether they still are imbued with Nazi dogma or are susceptible to political re-education.

Thirty men have been signed on as civilian police to prevent looting, help enforce the curfew and escort work parties that up to now have consisted of nineteen men engaged in burying the dead and seventy-five in helping to clear out buildings for the Army's use. Others are being installed as clerical help in the Military Government's court.