

Weather Forecast

Showers and warmer tonight. Tomorrow partly cloudy and warmer. Temperatures today—Highest, 51, at 1:30 p.m.; lowest, 47, at 12:01 a.m. Yesterday—Highest, 51, at 12:01 a.m.; lowest, 46, at 11 p.m.

Late New York Markets, Page A-13.

The Evening Star

WITH SUNDAY MORNING EDITION

Guide for Readers

Table with 2 columns: Page, Page. Rows include Amusements (B-8), Comics (B-14-15), Editorials (A-6), etc.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1944—THIRTY PAGES. ***

Washington and Suburbs THREE CENTS. FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

2,000 U. S. Planes Blast Munich And Friedrichshafen While 1,000 Others Hit Bucharest and Ploesti

Units From Britain And Italy Join In Two-Way Blow

By the Associated Press. LONDON, April 24.—In a two-way blow, an American sky force approaching 2,000 heavy bombers and fighters from Britain smashed German plane plants today, while an armada of about 1,000 more struck from Italy at Bucharest and Ploesti, Romania.

In perhaps the heaviest concentrated attack in the war, British-based heavy bombers struck plane plants and other factories at Friedrichshafen and airdromes near Munich as a formation of perhaps 500 Liberators and Fortresses and as many protecting fighters roared over Italy and attacked Balkan objectives.

Crewmen said they had "considerable success" in their attack on the main rail yards at Bucharest in good weather. The attack on rail yards at the hill center of Ploesti, highly important to Hitler's machine, was made by big formations of Fortresses.

Yugoslav Plant Attacked. Other Fortresses bombed the Belgrade-Ikarus aircraft factory in Yugoslavia. Early reports said a number of enemy interceptors were destroyed by the Italy-based bombers and their escorts.

The resounding two-way offensive was carried out on the 10th straight day of American heavy bomber operations. The assault on German objectives was carried out in good weather which, while aiding bombardiers to lay their explosives on the targets, gave the Germans a better chance to challenge these latest blows in the history making campaign to drive the German Air Force from the sky.

The German radio said the American bombers and fighters were engaged by Nazi defenders even before they crossed the border and fierce battles were fought over Southern Germany. Early official American reports did not mention today's losses in the greatest aerial offensive of all time.

Strong Fighter Escort. The Berlin broadcast said Italy-based bombers had penetrated Romania and declared they were met by German and Romanian planes over Serbia and Romania.

"Very strong forces" of American Mustangs, Lightnings and Thunderbolts of the 8th and 9th Air Forces, as well as RAF Mustangs, guarded the heavy bombers from Britain, an American announcement said. As the campaign by heavy bombers swung into its second straight day, Marauder mediums of the 9th United States Air Force struck twice across the Channel at targets in France and Belgium.

Planes Shuttle Over Channel. Other planes of various types shuttled across the Channel in the morning and afternoon attacking anti-invasion installations. These raids followed RAF night smashes in Belgium and Western Germany.

The Vichy radio said Lille, railroad center in Northern France, was being evacuated. The railroad yards have been hit frequently and hard of late and the city's airfields were among targets of American fighter-bombers yesterday.

A-20 light bombers, which recently joined the Marauder forces, took part in several of the record-breaking American Expeditionary Air Force operations.

An Air Ministry communiqué said British heavy bombers had pounded an important signal equipment depot at Vilvorde, six miles east of Brussels, during the night while speedy plywood Mosquitos lashed at the German industrial center of Mannheim.

Six planes were listed as missing from the overnight operations, which also included mine-laying in enemy waters. Mosquitoes Strike Quick Blow. It was the eighth time since the first of the month that the British heavy bombers had been over the Continent at night. The raids apparently were not carried out in the force, however, of the recent smashing 1,000-plane assaults.

The Vilvorde depot lies between the Brussels-Malines railroad and the River Seine about six miles northeast of Brussels. The German Air Force had stored a large amount of signal equipment there for its squadrons in Belgium and Northern France.

Mannheim, target for six major RAF attacks as well as several American daylight raids, was hit three times in April by Mosquitos. On the night of April 23, Mosquitos dropped 15 4,000-pounders and many other bombs on the town in a 10-minute attack.

Last night's blow was one of the swiftest ever struck by the fast, all-wooden bombers. It took only three minutes to execute the raid, give the defenses a chance, said one pilot.

10,000 Tons of Bombs Dropped. Allied aerial explosives, hurled both from Britain and Italy, burst far and wide over Germany and occupied territory in a week end of steady raids executed by thousands of bombers and fighters of all types. Well over 10,000 tons of bombs were dropped on German aircraft, railroad and armament centers during the period from Saturday afternoon through yesterday, capping a week of record-breaking raids. In the week-end period:

Some 2,000 American heavy bombers and fighters attacked the German rail center at Hamm at dusk Saturday, causing severe damage to trackage and rolling stock and several crashes, Swiss officials said today.

Gliders Land Troops and Mules Behind Japs on Burma Railway

Guerrillas Infiltrate by Air to Cut Foe's Supply Lines to Important Myitkyina Base

By the Associated Press. AIR-BORNE INVASION of Burma planned at Roosevelt-Churchill Quebec conference. Page A-2.

By the Associated Press. SOUTHEAST ASIA HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, April 24.—A complete unit of glider-borne guerrilla fighters, employing fantastic new Allied tactics of infiltration by air, has firmly established a defense box squarely across a north-south railroad deep behind the enemy lines in Burma, it was disclosed today.

Allied headquarters, announcing the latest stroke to cut Japanese supply lines to Myitkyina, chief enemy base in North Burma, and to their invasion thrust in India, said substantial Allied forces had been flown in to reinforce Chindits already ready operating over a front more than 100 miles wide 200 miles inside Burma.

Meanwhile the communique indicated that old-style Japanese infiltration tactics through the jungle were being met by a decided check in the invasion of India. The announcement said the Kohima-Dimapur road had been cleared and relief of the Kohima garrison completed, thereby dissipating the enemy threat to the Bengal-Assam railway, which feeds American air forces in China.

Mules and Supplies Landed. Lean, jungle-trained Scots, Irish and British were flown with their pack mules and supplies by American air commando force gliders on the latest invasion deep inside Burma, said a dispatch from the American glider base.

Latest reports on Japanese movements in North Central Burma indicated the Japanese still were confused by the new landings and had

'Free Germany' Move Reported Recruiting Refugees in U. S.

New York Manifesto Calls for Democracy, Territorial Integrity

By HELEN LOMBARD. Efforts to form a "Free Germany" committee among German nationals in the United States are being made by a group in New York City, it was learned today.

The New York nucleus which is sponsoring the movement includes some highly diversified elements. Among the signers of a letter announcing formation of a "circle" and inviting recruits are Prof. Paul Tillich, editor of the magazine Protestant; Dr. Felix Boehm, editor of the German-American, which follows the official Moscow line on all questions pertaining to Germany, and Paul Hagen, author of "Will Germany Crack?"

Mr. Hagen, according to a notice on the cover of his book, "works closely with Shortwave Research, Inc.," which received Government financial support and was under fire in Congress recently for the role it played in obtaining the entrance of what were termed "undesirable aliens" into the United States.

No Military Signatures Yet. Ministers, professors, politicians, poets and several well known "leftists" give a multi-colored aspect to the new committee. There are as yet no military figures among the signatories of the letter sent out to German refugees asking them to join the group.

Rumors are current in German refugee circles that a number of German senior officers who are prisoners in this country may be released. But the War Department denies any knowledge of such a plan. A manifesto issued by the New York committee declares it favors a German democracy. It places the blame for the war on the land owners, the captains of industry, the officeholders, the magistrates, and the teachers of Germany, all of whom it says must be eliminated without hindrance from the outside world. After this purge, the manifesto says, Germany should be left territorially and economically intact so that it can collaborate in a new European order.

Mann Remains Afloat. The famous German liberal writer, Thomas Mann, it was learned, was approached by the New York committee and asked to accept its chairmanship. He consulted a high-ranking State Department official, saying he would not accept the invitation unless he was asked to do so by the policy-making branch of the Government. The State Department pointed out to Mr. Mann (See REFUGEE, Page A-9.)

15 American Bombers Down in Switzerland

By the Associated Press. BERN, Switzerland, April 24.—Thirteen American bombers landed today at Dubendorf, Switzerland, and another at Geneva, one at Altenrhein, near the German frontier, and several crashed, Swiss officials said today.

New MacArthur Landings Cut Off 140,000 Japs

Hollandia, Aitape Within Air Range Of Philippines

By the Associated Press. MACARTHUR'S ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS IN NEW GUINEA, April 24.—Under cover of a tremendous naval and air blasting, thousands of American troops established beachheads at Hollandia and Aitape on the strategic north coast of New Guinea Saturday and today 60,000 more isolated Japanese faced annihilation.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who witnessed the gigantic operation, termed it Bataan in reverse.

Gen. MacArthur's communique today said 60,000 Japanese troops stretching from New Guinea to the Solomon Islands are thus "neutralized and strategically impotent." These Japanese are all that remain of a force of 250,000 established in these islands for the invasion of Australia, he declared, adding: "Time and combat will be required to accomplish the annihilation, but their ultimate fate is now certain. "Their situation reverses Bataan."

Caught Off Base by Feints. The 60,000 Japanese are caught between Hollandia and Madang. The other 80,000 are on New Britain, New Ireland and Bougainville.

The Japanese, caught far off base by feints in the direction of Wewak and Madang to the southeast, offered little opposition to the powerful American forces which poured ashore on both sides of Hollandia and at Aitape, 150 miles southeast.

Immediately the Americans drove toward the airdromes at both bases with tractors and bulldozers to make serviceable the landing airstrips which are a little over 1,000 miles from the Philippines—within bomber range.

Gen. MacArthur, intent on returning to the Philippines, from which the Americans withdrew a little more than two years ago, watched the Hollandia landings from a bombarding cruiser and went ashore with the second wave of troops, which established a beachhead at Tanahmerah Bay west of Hollandia at dawn.

Base at Wewak Bypassed. After greeting field commanders and many of the men, he proceeded to the Aitape area and watched from a destroyer as the first assault team made shore, later to seize Aitape's air strips. Gen. MacArthur went to the beach again and expressed his satisfaction to the commanding general for a job well done.

The Aitape landings were preceded by the seizure of Tumlleo and other islands offshore. This brought Allied forces within striking range—a tactic reminiscent of the capture of the first Marshall Islands.

The landings, which in the case of Hollandia in Dutch New Guinea meant the first capture of Netherlands territory in the war, bypassed the Japanese base of Wewak and its four airfields and the other enemy air bases of Bogia, Alexishafen and Madang along the northeast New Guinea coast.

The campaign swept the New Guinea front 100 miles up the coast from the Madang sector, bypassing the pre-invasion shelling, lending support for the first time to a MacArthur landing operation.

The German high command "expects a general offensive which will demand superhuman efforts by German soldiers."

Weather was not regarded as a primary cause of the lull. The mud dried up many days ago in the southern sectors. The central and northern sectors are still boggy, but the Red Army's strongest thrusts, including the swift crossing of the Southern Bug, Dnestr and Prut were made despite the stickiest mud of spring.

Military spokesmen said a halt to the offensive was normal along the exceptionally important advance lines reached by the Russians. The turn of the season also required the re-equipment of troops, conversion of transport from horses to machines and tactical changes from individual strong points to more continuous trenchlines.

German Attacks Localized. The Russians said yesterday that local German counterattacks south of Stanislawow (in Old Poland) and southwest of Narva on the Estonian front had subsided after infantry forces, with relatively small tank support, failed to make any significant gains.

The German high command said German and Hungarian troops "threw the Soviets back further" between the Carpathian Mountains and the Upper Dniestr and that attacks southwest of Narva made good progress despite stiff resistance.

The Axis Crimean garrison, crowded behind its fortifications at Sevastopol, is offering no offensive threat to the Red Army. Having slim chances of escaping through the Black Sea fleet and the airforce blockade, the Germans and Romanians apparently were being left to expire slowly at a minimum cost to the Russians.



Court Refuses to Call New Venire to Try 30 in Sediton Case

Selection of Talesmen Expected to Begin at Afternoon Session

By CARTER BROOKE JONES. Chief Justice Edward C. Eicher, presiding at the mass sediton trial in District Court, today denied repeated defense motions to disqualify from the case all jurors on duty in the courthouse and draw a new venire.

Justice Eicher confined the elimination of talesmen to those who were present in court. Thursday when Chief Prosecutor O. John Rogge commented on two previous indictments not at issue in this trial. These jurors were excused when court was convened, but there was a long delay in sending for new jurors while attorneys for the 22 defendants argued that no member of the venire serving in any court last week could be considered unprejudiced.

Henry H. Klein and other defense attorneys urged that all Government workers be excused from serving on the sediton jury.

"This is a political persecution," said Mr. Klein, "not an ordinary trial."

Federal Workers on List. Defense Attorney Harry A. Grant contended no Government employe possibly could be impartial, since the 30 defendants were charged with conspiring to overthrow the Government.

The first list of the new jurors available, drawn from a civil court, was half filled with names of Federal workers.

Justice Eicher said he would deny the request "for the present."

Chase Koehne, representing 30 defendants, protested against alleged attempts to prejudice the jury community. He cited a newspaper story and a radio report regarding Mrs. Lois De Lafayette Washburn, a defendant.

The broadcast yesterday, the attorney said, falsely accused Mrs. Washburn of "snubbing her nose at justice."

Mrs. Washburn was photographed last week in such a pose, but afterward denied in open court that she intended any disrespect to the court.

"The court," Justice Eicher commented, "cannot believe Mr. Koehne is very serious in his efforts to persuade the court it should have any control over the press and radio."

Laughlin Motion Denied. Mr. Koehne said that, on the other hand, he was "exceedingly serious."

The court's ruling regarding the jury stood. Justice Eicher explained another motion to halt the trial.

James J. Laughlin, attorney for Edward James Smythe and Robert Noble, asked that the trial be stayed while he asked the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari to compel the Court of Appeals to stop the trial and hear his charge that the defendants had been deprived of their constitutional rights since the case was called in the District Court.

Supreme Court Holds Newsboys Are Under NLRA

The Supreme Court held today that newspaper boys making street sales are covered by the National Labor Relations Act and are entitled consequently to bargain collectively under the act.

The court split, 8 to 1, on the issue, with Justice Rutledge reading the majority opinion and Justice Roberts dissenting.

The case came from Los Angeles where four newspapers challenged an order of the National Labor Relations Board requiring them to bargain with their street salesmen. The Ninth United States Circuit Court of Appeals set aside the board's order and the board appealed.

Supreme Court Upsets McNabb Application To 'Society Burglar'

Holds Appeals Tribunal Improperly Reversed Mitchell Case Here

The Supreme Court held today that the Court of Appeals had improperly reversed the conviction of James P. Mitchell, Washington's "society burglar," who was found guilty on two housebreaking charges in District Court, acting on the basis of confessions which the Appeals Court held were improperly admitted into evidence.

The Government had used the case as a test of the so-called McNabb rule laid down by the Supreme Court invalidating confessions where the defendants had been held over long without arraignment.

The Appeals Court, acting on the basis of that rule said that Mitchell's being held eight days without arraignment invalidated his confession which reputedly cleared up 30 housebreaking cases here.

The Government contended on the contrary that Mitchell had confessed immediately after arrest and that his lengthy detention before arraignment had no bearing on the confession he had made.

Says Foundation Was Lacking. The eight-to-one decision today rendered by Justice Mitchell held that the McNabb rule was "totally lacking" in the local case.

The court admitted that Mitchell's long detention was "illegal," but it said:

"Under the circumstances of this case, the trial courts were quite right in admitting for the jury's judgment the testimony relating to Mitchell's oral confessions as well as the proper recovered as a result of his consent to a search of his home."

The court recalled that in the McNabb decision, which also was written by Justice Frankfurter, it had said, "we mere fact that a confession is made while in the custody of the police does not render it inadmissible."

Black Only Notes Dissent. Justice Black simply noted his dissent without filing a written opinion. Justice Reed was the only dissenter. (See MITCHELL, Page A-3.)

British Report Fourth Warship Lost Off Anzio

By the Associated Press. ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, April 24.—The British destroyer Laforey, whose loss was announced by the Admiralty on April 15, was sunk off the Anzio beachhead, headquarters said today.

7 Major Revisions In OPA Setup Urged By Smith Committee

House Investigators Split On Controversial Issues In Redraft of Act

By the Associated Press. Seven major changes in the Nation's price control and stabilization program were advocated today by the Smith committee of the House—OPA's severest critic in Congress.

A rewritten price control act containing the recommendations was filed by the group assigned to investigate whether Government agencies exceed their authority. The committee is headed by Representative Smith, Democrat, of Virginia.

A minority report concurred in some of the proposals, but differed sharply in others.

Planks in Majority Plan. The majority plan suggested: 1.—Writing the President's hold-the-line freeze of wages and prices as of September 15, 1942, into the price control law.

2.—A curb on the powers of the War Labor Board.

3.—Abolition of the treble damages OPA can impose on a price violator and substituting a maximum \$50,000 penalty.

4.—Abolition of OPA's authority to order sanctions without court review.

5.—Required publication of executive orders, regulations and directives in the Federal Register.

6.—Relaxation of certain rent controls.

7.—Broader court review powers over both OPA and WLB orders.

The majority report was signed by Representatives Smith, Peterson, Democrat, of Georgia; Hartley, Republican, of New Jersey; and Hoffmann, Republican, of Michigan. Representative Jennings, Democrat, of Tennessee agreed with its findings about writing of "an open mind" into the price control act.

Split on WLB Curbs. Sharpest disagreement by the minority of Representatives Vucich of California and Delaney of New York, Democrats, was in the proposed WLB prohibitions. The majority recommended that:

1.—WLB should be prohibited from ordering any person to sign a contract with terms and conditions to which he has not agreed; and from issuing back-pay orders for such a long period that a firm might go insolvent; from demanding that labor disputes be submitted to arbitration. Said the minority: "These restrictions would prevent the board from being what it must be—a wartime substitute for strikes and lockouts."

There was disparity of views on the rental plan. The majority said OPA should not have to require a one-third down payment when a sale is made, and local rent administrators should be permitted to relax the rules for individual "hardship" cases where a property owner is not breaking even on the deal.

"We are fearful," said the minority, "that provisions for general increases in rents might well have the general result of unstabilizing the economic situation . . . all along the line."

WFA Freezes Corn Sales in Midwest Area

Government Will Buy Output to Meet War Plant Needs

By MALCOLM LAMBORNE, Jr. The War Food Administration, acting to guarantee supplies to processing plants making corn products essential to the war effort, announced today that sales, except to the Government, of corn from farms and grain elevators in 125 counties in Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and Indiana would be frozen for a 60-day period beginning at midnight tonight.

Under the program, reportedly urged by both the War Department and the War Production Board, the Commodity Credit Corp. will be the sole purchaser during the period, or for a lesser period if adequate supplies for essential processors are delivered.

80 Million Bushels Sought. It has been estimated that at least 80,000,000 bushels are needed to meet the needs of war industries facing shutdowns because of a lack of sufficient supplies of the grain.

County and community Agricultural Adjustment Administration agents will begin an immediate farm-to-farm survey to determine the amount of corn available for CCC purchase and to arrange for shipping and transportation to local elevators, WFA said.

At the same time, Economic Stabilization Director Vinson, Price Administrator Bowles and War Food Administrator Jones announced there would be no increase in the ceiling price of the 1943 corn crop. The present ceiling is \$1.16 a bushel at Chicago.

Early Steps Inadequate. The action came a month after WFA had directed grain elevator operators in the 125 counties to set aside 35 per cent of their stocks for war purposes. A week later the quota was increased to 60 per cent, as WFA officials admitted the results of the first order had been "disappointing."

Sole exception to the freeze order are feeders who present evidence of immediate need of corn for livestock. In such cases farmers may apply to county AAA committees for authorization to purchase and transport a limited supply, WFA said.

"To avoid the necessity of farmers interrupting their spring work, WFA will provide shelling services at the farm and transportation to the local elevator through contracts with operators of portable shells," the announcement said. These services will be supplied at no additional cost to the farmer, and in addition will be paid the local elevator ceiling price.

Streamlined Tax Bill Received by House

Debate on Measure Due To Begin on May 3

By the Associated Press. Chairman Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee introduced formally in the House today the committee-approved bill to simplify and streamline the Nation's tax laws for 50,000,000 income taxpayers.

Speaker Rayburn said House debate would begin on Wednesday, May 3, adding: "We hope to dispose of it as quickly as possible so the Senate can get to work on it."

Speedy House passage was indicated, as the measure was given strong bipartisan support. Representative Knutson, Republican, of Minnesota, a leader, said: "There shouldn't be a vote against it," and Representative Cooper, Democrat, of Tennessee, the committee's ranking Democrat, described it as "the greatest program for the convenience of the taxpayer that has ever been offered."

Chairman George of the Senate Finance Committee said he believed the House could dispose of the legislation in 10 days after the House sends it over.

The streamliner would remove the requirement for some 30,000,000 taxpayers making under \$5,000 to compute any more income tax returns, by adjusting the withholding levy upward to take from their wages and salaries the exact tax liability.

Ponape and Four Atolls In Marshalls Bombed

By the Associated Press. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, April 24.—Ponape, island guardian of Japan's big base at Truk in the Eastern Caroline Islands, was pounded by Mitchell medium bombers Friday, the Navy announced yesterday, and trapped Japanese on four Marshall Island atolls were showered with 60 tons of explosives.

No American planes were reported lost and anti-aircraft fire over Ponape was moderate.

Admiral King Tells Of Combat Operations

Admiral Ernest J. King's first report on the progress of the war contains an interesting chapter on "Combat Operations." Beginning today, The Star will publish in installments his report on the most important battles with the Japanese. The first installment will be found on Page B-1.