

Allied Planes Blast Chinese Positions

SEOUL, Friday, Sept. 12 (AP)—Allied war planes and big guns blasted Chinese positions near Capitol Hill Thursday night to ease the pressure on weary South Korean troops who smashed two savage counterattacks.

U.S. Fifth Air Force B-26 night bombers—using radar-aiming gear—pounded Communist artillery and mortar

Tax Evasion Is Charged Ex-Official

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—The former No. 2 man of the federal Internal Revenue Bureau was indicted today on charges of evading his own income taxes.

He is Daniel A. Bolich, 52, a veteran of 29 years on the public payroll.

If convicted, he faces a maximum penalty of 25 years in prison plus a \$50,000 fine. The indictment lodges five separate counts against him.

Quit in November

Bolich was an unwilling and silent witness earlier this year before a congressional subcommittee inquiring into tax scandals. The committee claimed information that Bolich "received considerable sums of money under . . . suspicious circumstances."

Bolich quit last November in the midst of the House Ways and Means subcommittee inquiry. He gave his health as his reason. He then was assistant revenue commissioner, second-ranking official of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

A special federal grand jury in Brooklyn accused him of cheating his own bureau out of \$7444 in personal income taxes.

Jury Makes Charge

The indictment said he reported a total income from 1946 through 1950 of \$54,771 and paid only \$6883 in taxes on it.

Actually, the grand jury charged, Bolich made \$83,314 during those years and should have paid \$14,328 in taxes.

Last April, Bolich refused to answer questions of the House subcommittee as to how he could afford to buy \$30 shirts and spend twice his government salary.

Episcopal Group Vetoes Women's Meeting Votes

BOSTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—After lively debate, the Protestant Episcopal House of Deputies—one of the church's two legislative bodies—today defeated a proposal to allow women to vote in the general convention.

Red Official Orders End Of Blockade

BERLIN, Sept. 11 (AP)—Soviet Gen. Vassily Chuikov called off today a blockade against movement of U.S. military police patrols over a strip of Soviet zone highway between West Berlin and an American checkpoint on its outskirts.

The chief of the Soviet Control Commission, to whom U.S. High Commissioner Walter J. Donnelly protested yesterday, notified American authorities officially that the three-day-old restrictions had been lifted by his order.

Chuikov said the patrols henceforth would be free to cross the strip—as they had been doing freely since 1945 until Russian tommy gunners put a stop to it unexpectedly Monday night.

Detachments of American MPs, along with British soldiers and West Berlin police, serve eight-hour duty tours around the clock on the autobahn in suburban Dreilinden to check the papers of Allied motorists making the 100-mile drive across the Soviet zone to West Germany.

Their shortest course from the U.S. sector is by way of a mile and a half stretch of the four-lane autobahn. Denied use of that, they drove to work by a longer, narrow detour through the U.S. sector. Some British MPs also were forced to make the detour.

Soviet sentries halted the morning shift today. But they stood aside at noon and again tonight to let MP jeeps pass without challenge.

Wildcat Strikes Idle 8000 Men

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 11 (AP)—Off again-on again wildcat strikes in the Southwestern Pennsylvania coal fields idled 8000 miners in ten pits today.

Three operations were closed by roving pickets after seven mines were forced to close previously. Both commercial and mines owned by steel companies are affected.

Two pits of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp., which reopened yesterday were closed as well as one commercial pit in the same Greene-Washington County area.

positions in the Korean Central Front sector while the Republic of Korea ROK soldiers dug in deeper on the scarred slopes.

Allied artillery opened up, too, in a huge barrage answering a Chinese bombardment earlier Thursday in which the Reds poured 30 shells a minute at the ROK positions on Capitol Hill.

300 Reds Killed

The U.S. Eighth Army communique reported 200 dead Chinese were counted on the muddy slopes after the Reds were hurled back in bitter, close-quarter infantry fighting Wednesday night and early Thursday.

The communique said another 300 Reds were estimated killed—raising estimated Communist casualties in the Capitol Hill fighting to at least 2700.

In graphic but brief detail, the communique gave this account of the Chinese assaults:

Fighting Hand-to-Hand

"An enemy company attacked newly-recaptured Capitol Hill, west of the Pukkan River, at 12:30 a.m., climbing up the north slopes of the hill. A Chinese platoon came up from the west at 1:40 a.m., but by 2:15 it was raining and the Chinese were withdrawing.

"At 3:45 the enemy attacked again, and came screaming at the positions. Shortly they were locked in hand-to-hand combat with ROK Capitol Division troops on the hill.

"At 4:35 a.m. the position was reported surrounded with hand-to-hand combat continuing. Fighting continued until dawn when the ROK troops came out of their foxholes to bayonet the Chinese down to the bottom of the slope."

Military Spending Accounts Disputed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Defense Department officials expressed puzzlement but Robert C. Turner, a new member of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, stuck by his guns today on a statement that military expenditures have virtually reached their peak.

A Pentagon spokesman said he could recall no defense officials making such an estimate. He told a reporter it seems possible Turner may have been confused by statements that military production would be set back by the steel strike.

HST Says Ike Wants Isolationist Congress

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—President Truman said today that Dwight D. Eisenhower is proposing an election of a Republican "isolationist Congress"—and he said that won't bring peace.

Truman also said he thinks Eisenhower is wrong in believing the desire for a change in government is uppermost in people's minds. What is uppermost Truman said, is a desire for peace.

The President's weekly press conference started off with an attack on what Truman called the "one-party press" of this country, a subject he has referred to frequently.

Attacks Press

Truman said newspapers editorially support the Republican party because they "have become big business, and big business traditionally has been Republican."

"I suggest that Americans bear this in mind," Truman said, "and add a dash of salt to every Republican helping of news, especially in those many papers and magazines which do not give a fair balance of news between the two major parties."

A reporter said that during his flying trip here yesterday Eisenhower had said that the people are more interested in a change than in peace. What did the President know about this?

Permitted Direct Quote

Truman said he doesn't think that is true. He said he thinks the great thing every country in the world is interested in is peace. He said that that is what we have been aiming at for seven long years and he still hopes we can get it. We won't necessarily get the sort of a change, the President said, that the Republicans are talking about.

He was asked if the words "isolationist Congress" could be quoted directly. Normally reporters can't use direct quotes on his answers to questions. Truman answered, yes, "isolationist Congress."

As for the press, Truman began his news conference by reading from a prepared statement. The text of this later was made available by the White House.

Spaak Elected Schuman Plan Assembly Head

STRASBOURG, France, Sept. 11 (AP) Paul Henri Spaak, Belgian Socialist champion of European unity, won the presidency of the Schuman Plan Assembly over a West German Christian Democrat, 38-30, today in a vote that reflected both national and political views.

The loser was Heinrich von Brentano, a leader in the government party of West Germany's chancellor and foreign minister, Konrad Adenauer.

Francois de Menthon of France upset predictions in the lower house of the six-nation European steel and coal community and assured Spaak's victory when he withdrew from what had been a three-man contest rather than split the votes of the French-speaking delegates.

Although the ballots were secret, it was learned that the eight-man German Socialist delegation helped put Spaak, a fellow Socialist, in the chair rather than a representative of Adenauer's governmental party.

The assembly made conciliatory gesture to the Germans in limiting Spaak's tenure until next May, rather than letting it run to May, 1954. This gives the Germans a chance to capture the post next year.

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