

Water, Coal, Oil
Russians
Increase
Output
Of Power

(In two previous articles, the Associated Press bureau chief in Moscow has described the great system of transportation arteries which Russia plans as the framework for an industrial system, challenging that of America. Here he outlines the resources and plans for development by which from coal, oil and water, the Soviets expect to power their program.)

By EDDY GILMORE
MOSCOW.—(P)—To make full use of all their new and proposed means of transportation, Russians must devote major attention to the production of power—electricity, coal and oil.

Foremost, perhaps, on the list is the reconstruction at Zaporozhye on the Dnieper. There the huge Dnieper dam and power station was destroyed during the war. The work has been going on since the Germans were pushed out of the region early in 1944 and the hydroelectric station will produce its first power this year. In the words of Ivan Kandalov, chief engineer at the location, restoration and new building is under way on all sections.

In 1941 it flew over the dam and circled twice. It was a mess. Thousands of tons of concrete and steel were blown all over the landscape. The place looked like a flooded graveyard with sullen water moving slowly between the tombstones.

BUTTESSES REBUILT.—Already, the dam's buttresses have been rebuilt. The road across the top is finished and by this Spring enough actual concrete will have been poured to commence impounding the waters.

The new dam will have a greater capacity than ever, although previously it was the biggest hydroelectric dam in Europe.

New construction in this region will also include bridges built at Zaporozhye below the dam to relieve the burden of traffic across its top and another at Dnepropetrovsk close by. This, too, will be devoted to automobile and truck traffic, generally local.

Russians expect that by 1950 their electric power potential generally will be doubled. More stations are to be built to bring this about. Completely new stations are to go up in the Moscow region, Leningrad, Gorky and several places in the Urals as yet unnamed.

The Soviets have a hard battle to achieve this doubling and to overcome the many obstacles, a big program of education among the workers who man these stations must be carried out. Engineer A. A. Pavlenko, writing in a newspaper on Feb. 20, 1945, severely criticized the low use of hydroelectric power in the country's general use of electricity. In 1940, he said, it was about 10 per cent of its potential, while the United States was realizing 33 per cent and Canada 28 per cent and France 54 per cent.

"A surplus of workers does not help," he said, "but sometimes the workers work at the power stations. Among other things, we have many electric stations with one and one-half to three times more service personnel for fixed kilowatt of power than the best stations in America."

AMERICA IS STANDARD.—"America! America! America!" one gets this time and again here as a measure of comparison. As a goal, it is not only a goal, but a goal which is being reached.

Persons abroad who looked cynical at the Red Army's possibilities at the beginning of the war, now are not so sure. The same mistake when reading these plans of the Russian people in construction.

The same driving force which hurled the German war machine from the USSR and battered it into the sea is behind the spirit of these victories in industry.

How much for electricity. What about coal?

To achieve the goal set by Stalin, the USSR has already undergone the rearmament of its coal industry, dividing it into western and eastern sections, with hard-driving eastern sections, with hard-driving eastern sections, with hard-driving eastern sections.

Formerly the coal industry was under the interior department, but it is now under its own commissariat.

Stalin's goal of an annual output of 100,000,000 tons a year.

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Hal Boyle

By HAL BOYLE
CAIRO.—(P)—Egypt is the world capital of the "go getter" street salesman.

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SOVIETS HEAD FOR SIBERIA
Withdrawing Russians Head For Siberia



KOREANS CROWD MUKDEN RAILWAY STATION.—This crippled bay waits with other Koreans in front of the Mukden railway station for a chance to board the overcrowded trains out of the devastated city. Years of war have depleted the rolling stock of the country, so passengers crowd into every corner and even ride atop the few trains. (Exclusive photo by Harlow Church, Acme correspondent.)

GE Accord Is Ratified
Charges Hurdled At Mine Owners

NEW YORK.—(P)—The conference of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (U. E. R. M. W.) today ratified a wage agreement reached last night between its 100,000 members and the General Electric Co.

The agreement provides for wage increases of 12.5 cents an hour for 100,000 General Electric employees, who have been on strike 39 days in the company's plants in sixteen states.

The conference board of 60 members said the settlement also would have to be approved by the membership of 60 locals and that it would recommend such action.

A statement issued by the board said the locals would hold meetings within the next few days to act on the agreement, which the board asserted also provided for the determination against strikers, and continuation of our contract pending further negotiations.

Formal ending of the walkout, which began Jan. 15 and which has held up production of a large part of the nation's supply of electrical and home electric appliances, hinged upon ratification of the pact by the union membership.

Union leaders expressed the hope last night that this process would be completed in time to permit resumption of work Monday. But leaders of locals in Bridgeport, Conn., and Bloomfield, N. J., said that picketing of GE plants in these cities would continue until the agreement had been ratified.

The wage increase will not become effective until it has been approved by the National Wage Stabilization Board, according to Albert J. Fitzgerald, GE president, and E. D. Spitzer, company vice president.

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These fellows because they hate to buy tickets—he had climbed into the seat opposite me and began waving a flag of riding cowboy and swaggers sticks in my eyeballs.

He was a husky young Arab about fifteen years old and I e d tell from the way his red tattered cocked over one ear that my pocketbook was in for trouble.

"How much you give," he asked. "Look Abdullah," I told him, "I don't need a riding crop because I don't own a horse. I don't need a swaggers stick because I am not a swaggers. Besides my import-export balance is already unbalanced."

Reds Roll North In Manchuria
May Evacuate Chinese State

By SPENCER MOOSE
CHUNGKING.—(AP)—A report on Sino-Soviet discussions of economic cooperation in Manchuria roused heated shouts of "sit down" at the Kuomintang (National) Party Congress today as withdrawing Russian troops moved toward Siberia.

Chang Kai-Shek, special commissioner for economic affairs to Manchuria, said Chiang Kai-Shek told him last December not to recognize Russian claims to Japanese industrial equipment there as war booty. He said he was instructed further to refuse to discuss Sino-Soviet economic cooperation before withdrawal of Soviet forces.

Chang emphasized that no agreement on economic cooperation had been reached but several times angry shouts interrupted his report.

Russian troops which last week withdrew abruptly from Mukden to Changchun rolled on northward today—ostensibly headed for Siberia—in seven troop trains. Chinese Government dispatches said the remainder of the Red Army's former Mukden garrison would follow soon.

This was the first indication that the Mukden withdrawal might mean evacuation of Manchuria.

Central News Agency reported that Mukden and its suburbs now are under Chinese Government control and that Chinese and order are well maintained. It said that by noon yesterday strong Federal troops controlled Mukden and its suburbs to a radius of six miles.

Chang told the Kuomintang Congress that when he went to Manchuria in November, the Soviet representative told him Russian losses in the war were at least as great as losses of all other United Nations combined and contended that therefore Russia was entitled to booty in Manchuria.

On Jan. 5, Chang continued, Rodion Y. Malinovsky in an informal talk whittled down Soviet demands to a claim for joint Sino-Soviet control of some mines, power plants, and machine tool factories in Manchuria.

He said the Chinese asked the Russians to safeguard Mukden and other cities until Chinese forces could arrive, but that considerable damage was inflicted on Manchurian industry. He did not say.

He reported that destruction included 15 per cent of coal mines, 50 per cent of steel works, 70 per cent of cotton spinning, 50 per cent of textile mills and 25 per cent of food.

U. S. Gets French Note On Franco
WASHINGTON.—(P)—The State Department today said the latest French note on the Spanish situation had arrived in Washington.

It was not immediately made public but Paris reports have indicated that France and the United States and Britain joining the Allied cause against the Axis powers.

Dr. Greer was elected president of the association, and Lt. Col. Charles R. Jones of Lincoln was elected executive vice-president.

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BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—At Christian, discharged sailor nervously looks for the return of his Australian war bride, Betty, who has gone to check baggage. He holds his daughter, Blanche, at-moment, for the first time. The reunion was held in Fenn Station. The group of 47 Australian brides arrived in New York from the West Coast after long trip from Down Under. (Acme Photo.)

Russian Charge
Iran Is Accused Of Land Scheme

MOSCOW.—(AP)—Iran was accused in Izvestia today of trying to seize Russian territories in the early years of the Soviet Union and of harboring politicians who still desired to carry out imperialistic designs against the USSR.

The writer Alexeev, in a lengthy article entitled "The Iranian Question—the Grasping Plans of Iranian Reactionaries," declared some Iranian who entertained plans against Russia in 1919 still exercised no small influence in the direction of Iranian politics.

Izvestia asserted the Iranians in a note in 1919 included a demand for the Soviet Union to hand over almost half of the Caucasus, including the whole of Soviet Azerbaijan, the city of Yerevan, and parts of the Trans-Caucasus, a total of 750,000 square kilometers of Soviet territory (280,000 square miles).

Moreover, the Iranians did nothing to interfere with the moving of a British detachment from Baghdad to Baku or Soviet intervention in Ashkhabad, nor Iranian border, the writer added.

"This ruling elite in Iran—not without instigation from the outside—dreamed of carrying out a series of attacks on Soviet territories and the writer added.

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Force Which Left Tabriz Makes Swing To Westward
Troops Moving Over Iran Soil

TEHRAN.—(AP)—A column of Russian troops which left Tabriz in Azerbaijan was reported today to have swung westward in the direction of the Turkish border.

Khoi is 60 miles south and slightly east of Mt. Ararat. This Turkish landmark stands just below the areas of Kara and Ardahan, which Russia has said should be ceded back to her.

Marshal Ivan Bagramian, Russian expert on tank warfare and campaigner against a Russian withdrawal from Iran, has been in Tabriz two or three weeks, sources disclosed last night. Bagramian made his reputation as commander on the Baltic front in the war with Germany.

The Russian column which left Tabriz at first was reported moving northward toward the Soviet border. At Marand, however, it turned westward toward Khoi, north of Lake Urmia and near the Turkish border.

Tabriz is about 40 miles directly east of the lake.

OTHER FORCES MOVE.—Other Soviet forces were reported yesterday to have moved south of the lake at Miyandub, near the Iraq border.

Moving mostly at night, another column was reported at a Masjed-i-Soleiman, 20 miles south of the lake, and the southern terminus of the railroad leading to Tabriz. A hard-surfaced road also connects Masjed-i-Soleiman with Karaj, 20 miles north of Tabriz. Soviet tanks, fuel trucks and other vehicles were seen yesterday at Karaj.

The Russian garrison at Tabriz, capital of the self-proclaimed autonomous state, was today reliably reported to have been doubled or tripled in the past few weeks.

Foreign military observers said the Russian occupation army in Azerbaijan, estimated at 30,000 men two months ago, was now estimated to be "much greater—probably double."

Residents of Tehran were alarmed by the nearness of Russian armor at Karaj, where correspondents saw four Sherman tanks and scores of other vehicles. Iranian sources said today's heavy freight cars of ammunition moved into that post Tuesday night.

Many of the military families were leaving the capital for their estates in the south. Business, despite a ban on new arrivals, was dull. Hotel dining rooms and night clubs were deserted last night. One hotelier said today's business was down 70 per cent.

American observers at Karaj said trucks arriving at the camp there the past few days bore the same numbers as those seen on the way to the camp last week. At Gorgan in eastern Iran near the Iran-Turkmen border of Soviet Russia.

U. S. Gets Reports Of Red Troop Movements
WASHINGTON.—(P)—The United States Government is continuing to receive reports of extensive Russian troop movements in the Near East.

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