

Russians Improve All Modes Of Travel

(Through the centuries, great nations on the move have looked first to their communications—roads, waterways, then rail and air lines. Remnants of the ancient Roman roads have been looked on as monuments of empire. Here the Associated Press bureau chief in Moscow, who told yesterday of Russia's great railway program, describes other transport developments in that sprawling land.)

By EDDY GILMORE
MOSCOW—The Russians are not concerned with railways only. They want roads, hundreds of them, roads that will not only compare favorably with the best in the world, but surpass them. They want waterways. They want airways.

Russian writers and historians through the ages have deplored the state of their country. The USSR must devote millions of man and machine hours to road building, but here too they are on the way. A decree of the president of the Supreme Soviet on Feb. 18, 1946, announced the creation of a commissariat of road building and road building machinery.

One of the biggest highway projects is the Moscow-Simferopol' speedway, connecting the capital with the Russian Riviera on the Black Sea. This road will total more than 1,000 miles.

The highway, five or six lanes wide, will go through Tula and Orel, scenes of blood fighting in the German war, and to Kursk, famous as the place where a Russian tank broke the back of Hitler's panzer divisions in the summer of 1943.

From Kursk a speedway will be built to the Ukrainian cities of Zaporozh and the Dnieper dam, then across the Nikolai flats and the Crimean steppes.

Another speedway will be built between Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, and Rostov on the Don, on the eastern tip of the Sea of Azov.

This highway will pass through the Donbas coal basin and some of the most fertile soil in the Soviet Union's Ukrainian breadbasket.

The Rostov-Kiev speedway will be built to the Moscow-Leningrad thoroughfare at Kharkov, thus bringing the Ukraine and the Caucasus into the Russian highway network. Leningrad and other great northern population centers.

The fruit treasures of Georgia, Armenia, and the semi-tropical sector on the eastern shores of the Black Sea now are transported by a speedway between Baku and the Caucasus.

The Russians also are planning a big automobile road through Latvia and Lithuania. This will afford the Soviet Union a fine highway paralleling the Baltic.

Work actually has been started on the highway to the South and the new commissariat is said to be expecting to tackle the Northern road this summer.

Another important piece of road construction is the building of a speedway between Moscow and Volodga. One of Russia's biggest automobile tire factories is located in Volodga. This project is scheduled to be finished by November of this year, will link Volodga with Moscow, Volodga is an important junction on the Trans-Siberian and Moscow-Murmansk-Archangel railways.

Immense challenges await the Soviet engineers in the possibilities of water transport. The plan remains to be announced. One new project provides for a 25-mile canal, is described as primarily for irrigation now, but eventually may be pushed through to the Caspian Sea, fulfilling a dream of Peter the Great for a waterway connecting the Baltic Sea with Asia. The present project, which is expected to take two years to build, begins at Baku and ends at the Caspian Sea west through Keit-Uzba into the Caspian.

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Exiled Spaniards Ask Aid From U. S.

MEXICO CITY (U. S.)—The permanent commission of the Spanish Republic Corps (Parliament) in Mexico has sent a request to the Government of eleven nations asking that the Spanish question be brought before the United Nations Security Council when it meets in New York later this month.

Hal Boyle

American Dentist In Egypt Firm Advocate Of The Siesta Custom

By HAL BOYLE
CAIRO—The firm advocate of Egypt's custom of taking a siesta during the hot months in an American dentist who has practiced here for 30 years. He is big, healthy, and full of life. When he is compelled to work, he has endured the climate here he reports.

There is nothing wrong with this climate if you live with it. But you've got to do as the Egyptians themselves do. You've got to take a good afternoon nap.

MR. BOYLE

TRUMAN WITHDRAWS NOMINATION OF PAULEY

Pauley's Action Is Commended

Soviets Tanks Near Tengeran

By JOSEPH GOODWIN
TEHRAN, Iran (AP)—Russian combat troops in full campaign kit were declared by British and other official sources today to have closed within twenty miles of this capital and to be moving southwest across Northern Iran close to the borders of Turkey and oil-rich Iraq.

The reports caused Secretary of State James F. Byrnes to announce in Washington last night the dispatch of another note to Moscow demanding an explanation.

This correspondent flew over Kazerun, 20 miles from Tehran, and counted fourteen Sherman tanks, a score of other vehicles and saw half a dozen Red fighter planes at Kazerun to the north.

Premier Qavam es Saltaneh, just returned from inconclusive negotiations in Moscow over the continued presence of Russian troops in Iran, declared today that no agreements were reached.

Reports reaching this trouble-shot capital told of Russian combat troops entering the towns of Minch, Maragheh and Miyandabad close to the southern end of Lake Urmia near the Turkish and Iraq borders.

Qavam described as "ridiculous" reports circulated during his visit to Moscow that he agreed to six Soviet demands which were reported to have included the incorporation of Azerbaijan into the Soviet Union, granting of oil concessions to Russia and direction of the Iranian Army by Russian officers.

He said he took a "firm stand" against "any such demands" and that he expected the Persian Government to make in his favor.

He said the Russians in turn took a "firm stand" against his demands for immediate evacuation of Iran.

He said negotiations remained in the stage of discussion except for a few proposals he made to the Soviet Government "in writing." He said the proposals have not been answered and that the principal points of discussion were the Russian troop movements toward Tehran and the Iraq frontier.

Russian troops were obligated by international agreement to have withdrawn by March 2. In fact, there were reports of large Red Army reinforcements moving into Iran.

Both Iraq and Iran are rich in oil. The world's fourth largest producer.

Leftist agitation has been evident in Iran and some political opposition.

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Request By Nominees Accepted

Pauley's Action Is Commended

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Truman today withdrew the nomination of Edwin W. Pauley, California oil man, to be Undersecretary of the Navy.

The President acted on Pauley's request. He said Pauley's defense of his "good name" has been "valiant and conclusive."

In a letter, Mr. Truman told Pauley that he "met the challenge" of his nomination "with facts" and added:

"You answered prejudice with a complete and forthright resume of your career and with an amazing patience under continued misrepresentation."

The first announcement of the withdrawal came from Chairman Walsh, Democrat, Massachusetts, of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee after a 30-minute closed session of the group.

At the same time, Walsh handed reporters a statement declaring that the committee "commends" Pauley "for his patriotic action in requesting the President to withdraw his nomination."

The action wound up six weeks of controversy which boiled up at one point in the explosive resignation of Harold L. Ickes as Secretary of Interior. Ickes had made public an exchange of letters between the President and Pauley shortly after the note of withdrawal was sent to Leslie B. Phipps, secretary of the Senate.

But I shall do so not without ironical reflections," the President added, "Your honor, integrity, fidelity to duty and capacity for public service have been completely established."

"All of these considerations and circumstances fully justify the confidence which I have placed in you and which prompted me to call you to the service of the Department of the Navy. So, you stand before me unimpaired after a vicissitude and unwarranted attacks with integrity unscathed, with ability unimpaired, with honor unimpaired."

Neither the President nor Pauley made any reference to Ickes or his testimony during the Senate hearings.

Ickes testified that Pauley had told him that he could raise \$300,000 from oil men for the Democratic campaign. If the Administration abandoned efforts to get Government title to oilfields oil areas.

Ickes referred to this as the "rarest proposition" he had ever heard of. Ickes denied he had suggested it.

In a letter dated today, Pauley said that he had repeatedly stated he would not consider asking a withdrawal until he had an opportunity to answer, Pauley continued.

No honest man quits under fire. That is why I have stood in front of the firing has ceased."

Pauley added: "But no matter, how come."

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Marshals Lectures Judges

Goering Says Hitler Took Power To 'Free Germany'

By DANIEL DE LUCE
NUERNBERG (AP)—Lecturing his Allied judges as if they were schoolboys, Hermann Goering testified today that Adolf Hitler seized power in 1933 "to make Germany free."

The leader among the 22 Nazis on trial for war crimes boastfully emphasized his own importance in snatching control for the Nazi Party and asserted that an army plot against Hitler was barely averted a few hours before the first Hitler Cabinet took its oath 13 years ago.

The former Reichsmarschal, dressed in a baggy, unadorned gray uniform with a red scarf about his neck, charged that the military plot was instigated by Gen. Kurt von Schleicher— slain the following year in the Ernst Roehm blood purge—and Gen. Curt von Hammerstein-Equord, former commander of the German Army, with the help of the Potsdam pact.

The prompt return of Gen. Werner von Blomberg from a dismament conference in Switzerland and his nomination as Minister of War followed the plotters, Goering said.

He started his testimony by telling of his career that started three decades ago in the Richthofen Air Squadron.

In an unblinking review of the history of the Third Reich, Goering said that Adolf Hitler refused to make a private deal with Von Schleicher "because this would not be decent."

Goering declared the Nazis had "come to power legally, by elections normal under existing laws." But he readily admitted he joined with the Fuehrer "in deciding to keep this power under all circumstances—not for the sake of power, but we needed the power to make Germany free."

With a condescending expression, Goering explained "for the benefit of this high tribunal" that the Nazis had increased Germany from political confusion in which "as many as 37 parties contested a single Reichstag election."

Goering said that if the American or British election system "had been in force, we would have had full power according to German law."

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18 1-2 Cent Wage Boost Granted By Management

Ratification Is Assured

DETROIT (AP)—The General Motors strike was settled today on the basis of an 18 1/2 cents an hour wage increase (16 1/2 per cent).

In addition, General Motors agreed to remove "inequities" in wage rates as sought by the CIO United Auto Workers.

The union, in its announcement of the settlement, said this company promise "meets the 19 1/2 cent increase recommended by President Truman."

"In addition," the union said, "there are other economic clauses—increased vacation pay, which alone amounts to approximately \$5,000,000 a year; improved overtime rates; the seven-day continuous operations and equal pay for women—which brings the total average hourly increase to well above 19 1/2 cents."

The announcement of the strike's settlement, made jointly by General Motors' Special Mediator James F. Dewey, and the union, came on the 112th day of the walk-out of GM's 175,000 workers, longest and costliest strike in the automobile industry's history.

Settlement of the strike means an early return to work of 175,000 GM production workers in 32 plants throughout the country. Just when the plants will be reopened was not immediately disclosed. UAW Vice President Walter P. Reuther said the men could start back some time next week. Management did not comment immediately on this statement.

LONG PARLEY
The settlement was achieved after an unbroken series of meetings between union and corporation which lasted seventeen continuous hours after having begun last night.

The union said the peace terms with General Motors surpassed the terms of the CIO recommendation by President Truman and his Fact-Finding Board and "will be a landmark in the history of the automobile industry."

These victories, the union said, "shall have a lasting effect on the spreader by the courageous and determined strike of the General Motors workers."

Union headquarters here, in its announcement, declared it and the top GM negotiating committee "shall heartily recommend" acceptance of the terms to the national GM conference of local delegates to be convened here Friday.

In view of this, ratification was regarded as certain.

General Motors previously had said the strike probably would end in position to place all the 175,000 workers.

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WEATHER

Official Weather Bureau Forecast
Increasing cloudiness and mild later with scattered showers tonight and Thursday.

Temperature at 3:30 today: 75
High and low last 24 hours: 64, 63
Sunrise tomorrow: 6:38

Professor Maxwell's Advance Predictions

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Sweden Against Franco Sanctions

STOCKHOLM (U. S.)—Foreign Minister Osten Unden told Parliament today that the Swedish Government would not participate in any "private sanctions" against Franco Spain, nor could there be any question of a separate Swedish position toward the French.

Unden's statement was made in reply to a question put by a Communist deputy, asking what measures the Swedish Government was taking in support of the anti-Franco movement.

The term "private sanctions" referred to agitation among union dock workers to boycott Spanish shipping.

Replay To Washington

By EDDY GILMORE
MOSCOW—(U. S.)—Attacks on "American business men and politicians" in Korea and the continued presence of United States troops in Egypt were printed today in Soviet newspapers.

In an article in Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, V. Smolensky described Dr. Syngman Rhee as a "traitor" who had imposed exile— as the leader of a group of Korean landowners and industrialists seeking to grab governmental power in Korea and control the enterprises there.

Describing Dr. Rhee and his followers as "old traders in the honor" of freedom of their "people," the article said the members of this group now were "coming out under the mask of struggle for the independence of Korea."

Smolensky said Dr. Rhee had "directed his main effort toward establishing contact with anti-Soviet feeling in American circles and seeks" American support and help.

The article charged further that Dr. Rhee was working secretly behind the backs of the Korean people for the Korean Government, he and his followers were "American business men and politicians who, it said, were rendering financial assistance to the Korean political leader and his followers.

Soviet Papers Rap U. S. Korean Policies, Yank Troops In Egypt

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