

# Navy Not Reducing

(Continued from Page One)

The Navy has worked in cooperation with the Army and present plans agree in principle with those announced by the War Department.

Like the Army, the Secretary said, the Navy is establishing priority for aviation, intends when the time comes to demobilize to give due consideration to the factors of growth of service service outside the continental United States, and to provide for the demobilization of the Army.

He added that when demobilization is possible the Navy will work in closest possible cooperation with the Army in an endeavor to establish uniformity of demobilization and methods.

"Furthermore," he said, "the Navy will have an opportunity to observe in operation a partial demobilization of the Army and will be able to profit by the Army's experience."

Asked about release of overage men, Vice-Admiral Randall, chief of the Navy's Bureau of Personnel, attending a news conference with Forrester said we can't afford to let men go until we get up to strength.

The Navy, it is understood, has a plan under consideration for retirement of over-age officers and men, but conditions of retirement include assurance that the individual leaving the service is relinquishing an assignment which can be permanently abandoned.

# Youngblood Is Awarded Air Medal

15TH AAF IN ITALY - S/Sgt. Fred R. Youngblood, 31, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Franklin Youngblood, Pineville, N. C., has been awarded the Air Medal. It was announced by 15th Air Force Headquarters.

In the words of the citation, Sgt. Youngblood was awarded the Air Medal for meritorious achievement in aerial flight while participating in sustained operational activities against the enemy. An aerial observer and top turret gunner in a B-24, Sgt. Youngblood is stationed in Italy with a 15th AAF B-24 Superfortress group which has been bombing German-held targets in Europe.

Sgt. Youngblood entered the Army Nov. 22, 1942. He attended mechanical school at Keeler Field, Ala., and received gunnery training at Laredo, Texas. Prior to joining the 15th Air Force, he served with the 2nd Air Force in England for a number of months.

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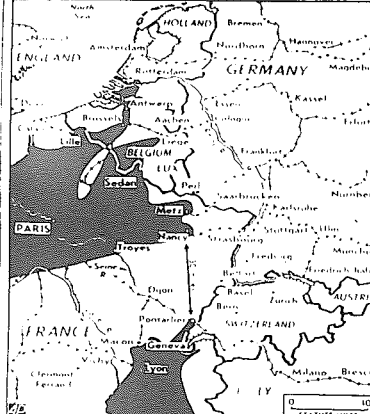
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GERMAN SOIL ENTERED—American patrols were disclosed today to have made an entry into Germany last Sunday but later withdrew to the main U. S. position on the Meuse River. The main forces poured over the German border near Namur in a drive toward Strasbourg. A report said British forces were within sight of Rotterdam, 50 miles north of Antwerp, Belgium in their drive in Holland.

# Yanks Get Set For Attack On Germany

(Continued from Page One)

and other Canadian units were within a mile of the port of Boulogne, field dispatches said.

Pushing army and infantry fighting under Canadian command moved into the outskirts of Omer, 28 miles east of Boulogne. For the moment this was the front line.

By EDWARD D. BALL, STAFF WRITER  
NEAR METZ - (AP) - Lt. Gen. George S. Patton Jr. sent word today that his Third Army was within sight of Metz, a town in the vicinity of Metz, France, and troops reached a point four miles from the city after battling down stubborn resistance.

While the Americans closed in on Metz, they were fighting the Siegfried Line, other forces of the Third Army crossed the Meuse to the south.

The Germans, who had a brief breathing spell because the Third Army realized time to regroup and bring up supplies, were bitterly contesting every yard of ground.

With the bright promise that the U. S. First Army was liberating the fortified Belgian city of Namur at the conference of the Meuse and the Rhine, the Third Army was moving forward from Aachen in Germany.

The announcement concerning the capture of Aachen was the first of a series of reports that the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Forces in Europe was receiving from the Third Army.

Supreme Headquarters confirmed that the British Second Army was driving somewhere in the Netherlands, but did not indicate where or in what depth. It offered no indication of a possible breakthrough that the British were advancing within sight of Rotterdam, the great port 50 miles north of Antwerp.

It also was announced that the U. S. First Army was liberating the fortified Belgian city of Namur at the conference of the Meuse and the Rhine, the Third Army was moving forward from Aachen in Germany.

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# Put To Torch

(Continued from Page One)

They appeared and took possession of all roads leading into the village, blocking them by setting up machine guns.

They then entered the town and ordered all women and children to go into the church, all men into the schoolhouse.

This caused no great alarm. At first it was believed the Germans were merely searching for Maquisards.

Some 600 women and children crowded into the church, a handsome stone Romanesque structure in the shape of a cross of four equal arms.

They were ordered into the schoolhouse to be searched. Other women and children who could not be ordered into the schoolhouse were ordered into the school adjacent to it.

DOORS LOCKED  
The Germans then locked the doors of the church and school and the houses into which the men had been ordered.

At a given command the Germans suddenly opened fire with machine guns, rifles and mortars on all the huddled groups.

Weapons were thrust into the faces of the terrified people of the structures were moved down. Men in the houses were ordered to come out and were sent sprawling across the floors with blood streaming.

The Germans mounted improvised ladders to fire through the windows and the women and children packed there.

The cracking of the shots was accompanied by the terrified screams of women and children, the helpless crying of babies and the wailing of the old.

Then the Germans hurled phosphorus grenades through the windows and the whole village was a huge bonfire with a great pall of black smoke ascending from it.

The SS battalion withdrew to the outskirts of the community, leaving the burning village to the mercy of the flames.

There are bloodstains on the walls and floors of the church, school and houses. All the bodies later were collected and buried in common graves.

The phosphorus grenades generated such heat that the walls and floors of the church and school were scorched.

Some women died hugging children to their breasts. Other women died in their baby carriages, the twisted steel wreckage of which were found in the church.

These details came from the seven survivors who are sane. Their accounts were gathered by Commandant Marchal, chief of the French Forces of the Interior of the Limoges region and supported by photos taken of the bodies before burial.

It did not kill personally the survivors because they were available when a party of correspondents passed through. But talked to farmers living just outside the village and they corroborated the account. They told how they saw the fire and smoke but were unable to approach the village because of the German machine-guns.

"NO REASON"  
One of these farmers, Pierre Millard, whose house is a mile from the town, told twelve relatives why did the Germans do it?

"No reason," he replied. "Maxime said, reports published abroad that the burning was in reprisal for the killing of four German soldiers in the town were incorrect. There were no German soldiers killed there and no Maquis activity in that area, he said.

The Reich Division had just come up from the Pyrenees area and PFF leaders said the order for burning the village was not given by the division's own commander but by a Gestapo general who had been in the region in plain clothes.

Coming a few days after the Normandy landings, the most plausible explanation is that the order was given by the general in a frenzy and reflected the panic state of the Germans at the time. It may have been ordered on the basis of some inaccurate report that Germans had been killed in the area.

# First Lady Gives Stand

(Continued from Page One)

and to me and by those who have deep rooted prejudices against our country and no one has any right to interfere.

"I know the South. My grand-mother came from Georgia and I have lived in Georgia and Florida for periods of time. I am sure we are not far from the truth and a great many others have been very kind and helpful. I have Negro servants who have been with me many years and I count on their loyalty.

TEMPERATURE  
City Office 75 7:30 69  
Airport 77 8:30 69  
10:00 71 8:30 69  
1:00 73 9:30 69  
4:00 75 11:30 69  
7:00 86 11:30 69  
8:00 88 12:30 69  
9:00 89 1:30 69  
2:30 90 2:30 69

Highest yesterday 91; lowest this morning 69; average yesterday 80; excess for month 42; excess for year 229.

PRECIPITATION  
Total for 24 hours ending at 8 A. M. 0.00; total for month 0.18; excess for year 9.12; normal for month 2.29.

TIDES TOMORROW AT CAROLINA BEACH  
High: 12:23 A. M.; 6:37 P. M.  
Low: 6:01 A. M.; 6:37 P. M.

# French Move On Dijon

(Continued from Page One)

der to the upper Italian plains. Three of Italy's greatest industrial cities lie from 42 to 55 miles of the French frontier—Milan, Turin and Genoa.

The German report asserted moreover, that Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, who had been in the Riviera to oppose the French drive into Italy, had estimated placed captives taken from Blackwater's command at 55,000.

Free French And Allies Reported Near Belfort  
AT THE SWISS-FRENCH FRONTIER—S. P. Press from Allied Forces were reported today to be fighting against a German unit at Belfort, 30 miles southwest of the Swiss frontier city of Basel.

Advices from across the border said the city of Belfort, 30 miles from the Swiss frontier, was being shelled by German artillery and the city was being shelled by German artillery.

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# War Dads & Mothers Will Meet Tomorrow

(Continued from Page One)

Around 500 war dads and mothers are expected to attend the meeting of the Charleston Chapter of the American War Dads & Mothers of Commerce tomorrow at 8 P. M.

Refreshments will be served following the informal program and all fathers and mothers who have sons or daughters in the service are invited to attend whether or not they are members of the War Dads organization or not.

The program will be under the direction of Robert E. Smith, chairman of the extension committee, who announced that two of the brief addresses will be made by Mayor Baxter who will speak on "What the War Means to Charleston," and by Mrs. Hugh Lester, president of the local Navy mothers organization, who has four sons and a daughter in the service. There will be community singing and other informal features on the program.

War dads and mothers and extend a cordial invitation to all parents with sons or daughters in the service to attend. We are looking forward to a real good time," Mr. Smith said.

# Bulgars Ask For Armistice

(Continued from Page One)

It appeared, however, from the trend of events that should Bulgaria succeed in making peace with Russia she might find herself at war with Germany.

STILL HEARING  
The Sofia radio said the Bulgarian Council of Ministers was still in session early today, after directing the armistice appeal but whether this meant that further steps toward an armistice were being considered was a matter of conjecture.

This question is not just a Southern question. It is a world question. If we hope to build a world in which we would have peace we are going to have to cooperate with many nations and we are not far from the truth and a great many others have been very kind and helpful. I have Negro servants who have been with me many years and I count on their loyalty.

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# Gigantic Convoy Reaches Britain

(Continued from Page One)

OTTAWA.—The largest convoy ever to sail the great Atlantic recently in Britain, Navy Minister Angus MacDonell said today. It consisted of 150 merchant ships carrying more than a million tons of cargo. The escort was made up of Canadian warships and Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The convoy, which sailed from Halifax, N. S., on Oct. 28, is the largest ever to sail the great Atlantic recently in Britain, Navy Minister Angus MacDonell said today. It consisted of 150 merchant ships carrying more than a million tons of cargo. The escort was made up of Canadian warships and Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The convoy, which sailed from Halifax, N. S., on Oct. 28, is the largest ever to sail the great Atlantic recently in Britain, Navy Minister Angus MacDonell said today. It consisted of 150 merchant ships carrying more than a million tons of cargo. The escort was made up of Canadian warships and Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

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