

# THE CRISIS

FEBRUARY, 1919

## THE WAR

**T**HE A. and T. College of Greensboro, N. C., has demobilized its S. A. T. C. Unit of 815 Negro soldiers. President Dudley has been informed by telegraph from the Committee on Education and Special Training to proceed with the organization of the Reserve Army Training Corps.

**C** The total casualties of the Ninety-second, colored, Division has been estimated at 1,478. Among the killed were 6 officers. One officer and 31 enlisted men died from wounds received in action; 40 enlisted men died from diseases; 28 enlisted men are listed as "missing"; 16 officers and 543 enlisted men were wounded; 39 officers and 661 enlisted men were gassed. The Division's number of gassed is usually large. A reason is, perhaps, that the colored soldiers in the front-line trenches of this division were unusually daring in making raids into the enemy's territory.

**¶** The following additional reports have come to us of the recognition France has given Negro soldiers and regiments with the American Expeditionary Force: 370th, Illinois, Infantry was twice cited for valiant conduct, 25 members were recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross and 100 were decorated; the entire 367th, "Buffalo," Infantry was cited for bravery and each member awarded the *Croix de Guerre*: 124 members of the 371st and 372d Infantries were decorated, four of whom received the War Cross; the *Medaille Militaire* was awarded to Sergeant Depew Preyor, Corporal Clifton Morrison, Privates Clarence Van Allen and Kenneth Lewis, the second of whom was killed at his post by hand grenades.

**¶** Figures just made available show that for the month of September there were handled at the American base-ports in France 767,648 tons, or a daily average of 25,588 tons, an increase of nearly ten per cent over August. When it is considered that colored stevedores handled by far the largest percentage of this tonnage, some

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idea can be formed of the very valuable service these colored men are rendering the government.

☐ In a Peace Parade in Atlanta, Ga., white Southerners joined in cheers with the colored people when a Negro Captain, James H. Scott, passed at the head of his S. A. T. C. Battalion. The daily papers, however, made absolutely no mention of the colored participants, although beside the S. A. T. C. Battalion there were more than a dozen organizations, represented by nearly three thousand Negroes.

☐ Mrs. Mary Church Terrell has been appointed an assistant in the Personnel Department of the War Camp Community Service Headquarters at 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

☐ Hill 304, which the French so valiantly held, was later as valiantly held by the colored soldiers from the United States, who fought with all the heroism and endurance that the best traditions of the army has recorded.

☐ A white soldier with the American Expeditionary Force has written to his mother: "A French officer said the other day that of all the troops he had ever seen in the line, barring none—British, French, Canadians, Australians—the finest he had seen were the drafted Afro-Americans; they are wonderful in the open warfare."

☐ Carl Jackson, a Negro of Long Beach, Cal., has been cited for bravery. He was a member of an American scouting party when he encountered three Germans. One of the Boches brought him down with a bullet in his right leg. However, when the Germans least expected, he raised up and with three shots from his revolver wounded the three Boches and took them as prisoners.

☐ French cooks in the employ of the American Red Cross in France are learning from a Georgia Negro, Thomas Kane, how to make pies, etc., for the American Expeditionary Force.