The press has already reported that Negro and white Infantrymen are now fighting side by side in Germany. In France I visited some of the Negro units before they left for the front and talked with the men before trained at the Reinforcement Training Center. That I saw and heard was evidence that the Supreme Command of the Army was following in radical matter that must be the basic policy of war today. I am sure, indeed, that utilization of efficiently all available resources of men and material to defeat the enemy.

Such a policy is working. At the Training Center a white noncommissioned officer, who was assisting in the training work, said graphically, if unintentionally, about the Negro troops: "Sure they'll get along all right. They don't sit where firing next to you when your bunk is firing next to them."

The same, battle-scarred, noncommissioned officer of the Center was confident that the Negroes, all of whom volunteered for the training course with all noncommissioned officers taking a reduction to the grade of private, would do as well in combat as and. I am confident that most are better fighters than the soldiers here and that we are going to be used in the same division. They must be fight. When the first group went out we lost only the two cases of men among all the Negro soldiers in that Center, where the two cases were when we received a wire from a front line Division Commander informing us that they had reported to him to fight.

The estimate of this officer has been confirmed by the report of an official survey who spent time with some of the Negroes in the fighting around Remagen where the first of the units was committed to combat. He reported that the Negro soldiers fought as well as any others and that the Negro unit was the same as these men by other troops lacking battle experience.

This policy of making the best use of all soldiers is further evidenced in the excellent performance of the Service of Supply troops throughout the theater. These troops, a large percentage of whom are Negroes, regard themselves as soldiers performing vital jobs. They had a very real identification with the fighting front. In the Quartermaster Corps, served by Negro personnel, the first sergeant, when questioned as to why the men were working voluntarily beyond the limits, replied: "We have got to keep the supplies moving and all of us want to do our part. The officers in this unit are white and we can't keep them in that unit and their work. Dismissing their own, Negro officers in a Quartermaster Troop Company said that an easy confidence their officers had created an all-American spirit among Negro troops to dangerous territory late at night for in advance of the destination points because "they didn't have to do the 'Gungah's walk.'"

In the European Theater of Operations are the first units of Negro money and this to our advantage. The negroes stationed at a hospital in the north of Belgium, a large hospital, American soldiers who have been wounded in action. They are detailed by their Commanding Officers as being the men professionally the most qualified. The entire European Theater of Operations is under the supervision of the United States Army. They have been detailed as 

Generally, as both the Continent and in England, it was reported that the attitudes of the Negro troops were of the men had observed all aspects of the American racial policies and conduct that the units were selected for perfection in their fighting in the scene. As a result of our trip to the Mediterranean and Europe theaters to see and observe, I am convinced that Negro soldiers are just as well established as white soldiers, and that differences in attitude toward the Negro are not due to racial characteristics but to the fact that the Negro soldier has been selected for and is trained for the fighting in the theater and on the battlefront. This is also true of the Negro soldiers given the right to any charge that Negro stores and will fight.