

(HISTORY, from page 2)

is shown cheek to cheek with a black woman with: 'The Jew as usual prepares the way for decay.' It is indignant that a Negro woman should be called a 'French woman,' and declares that France would do well to learn from the United States where Negroes are kept 'in their place' and are lynched when they try to get out of it.

"It continues: 'A certain French tabloid paper lately started a crusade against Germany and her inner political relations based upon clumsily forged material. The aim was to stimulate hatred and the war spirit against Germany. But our today's pictures taken in Paris show that France is endangered from quite a different side. The French press, in its own interests would do better to study German methods for race-preserving and profit by it.

"The French Army Chief, Gen. Weygand, wanted to import 5000 Negroes from Africa to France, hoping thereby to stop further decrease in the French birthrate, which makes it difficult for France to get enough recruits for her army. But Marshal Lyautey, Governor General of Morocco, opposed this project declaring that the Negroes would give in to alcohol and Communism, and that France should bring the Negroes only when needed as in the last war. Lyautey--the lone voice in the desert--is no doubt well acquainted with the manners and character of the 'niggers.' In the summer of 1916 black heads suddenly rose before us from the trenches and we had to stand for it in 1921 when France sent colored troops into the Rhineland and the Ruhr--black foremen for white people. Whoever looks about France now is grieved to see how all the blood barriers between white and black are falling.

"France is the first civilized country to have a Negro Cabinet Minister. Negro lawyers, who are French citizens, defend white people in the courts. The famous Sorbonne has a Negro professor. Colored students, who are trying to get some knowledge in their black 'nigger' heads abound in the Latin Quarter. Along the Boulevard St. Michel may be seen these black students looking as if they had stepped out of a London tailor's. They go about in expensive limousines. A few days ago they may have been in loin cloths in their native land. Now they are strutting like the conquerors of Paris--and I hesitate to say it--white women and girls are turning to look at them with longing eyes.

"THE DANGER IS MUCH greater than is imagined. But France shuts her eyes to it. She pretends not to see these bastards in the streets of Paris, the Rue Pigalle, Rue Fontaine and the quarters of the Arabs and Kabyles around the Place d'Italie. You never know who are fathers of these bastards, a Frenchman, a Negro, or an Arab. In Montmartre you'll find a number of white dance halls--each of which wants to be as Negro-like as possible--and carrying the tax stamp of the City of Paris. Negroes looking like gorillas are dancing with white women who are clinging lovingly to them. Thus what is the worst crime against race is made into a business.

"In America a distinct line is drawn between white and black. America would gladly send all her Negroes back to Africa. She attempted that with Liberia. Is this race question no problem for France? Or has France already solved it in the most dangerous, most shameful way? This should wake up the white race here and elsewhere to the consequences. This race-question is more important than that of national differences. It is the sacred right of Germany to deal with the race question in its own country. We have not only France with its 40,000,000 people facing us but a powerful country from the Mediterranean to the Congo inhabited by 100,000,000 French people of the white and black race.

"IN SPITE OF THE frothings of this writer, the sole difference one can see between the conduct of the French with the Negroes and that of the Germans with them in the matter of race-mixing is that France has the greater number of Negroes, and therefore more miscegenation.

"La Depeche Coloniale, white Paris daily, said as regards the law making it illegal for Germans to marry Negroes and Jews:

"The German people, as everyone knows, consider themselves as God's own people. In their eyes, men of color are not human beings and, as such, merit no consideration. They have never been able to understand why our black sharpshooters should be treated as men. The cruelties of a Peters or a Jesko von Prittkamer in South-East Africa, or the Cameroons, without

speaking of the methodical extermination of the Herreros, have forever fixed the opinion of the world on the attitude of the Germans towards black people.

"Before the war a Negro was not permitted in the German ranks... Besides the noise that the German press has made about the so-called 'Black Shame' is well-known. Indeed, one also knows only too well the keen curiosity of the German women in everything that concerns Negroes, and we recall very clearly what we personally saw of the suggestive scenes between these German women and Negroes in Berlin, Leipzig, Hamburg and other cities.

"Recently even black boys seem to be enjoying special favor in certain high Prussian quarters, as one may see by reading the advertisements. Here for instance, is one that was just published:

"Handsome young Negro wanted as page in a Chateau des Masures belonging to a count. Good salary.' But whilst these handsome young Negroes are being sought to serve in the homes of German countesses, the German Parliament is occupying itself with a law that is truly monstrous--a project that emanates from the National Socialists of Hitler and the Nationalists of Hugenberg.

"This idea of race superiority still thrives in Germany, and it was indeed a fortunate day for the black race when the treaty of Versailles took its members out of the clutches of these dangerous beings.

"AN EARLIER Reichstag had refused to pass a similar bill. In 1912, when the Nazis of that day tried to make it illegal for Germans in the African colonies to marry Negroes, they were defeated by a vote of 203 to 133.

"I have done very little research on the intimate side of the life of the Negro favorites in the German kingdoms, but I was reliably told that there were several scandals in high life, including cases of homosexuality. One German princess, whose descendants are counted among the greatest of the great, socially, was distinctly Negroid while her parents showed not the slightest evidences of Negro strain.

DENMARK

"Johann Dietz in his 'Autobiography' (1655-1738) tells of an instance of intermarriage in Denmark. He says, 'I was greatly amazed when we came at night to a great noble's house, where we found a coal-black, finely-dressed woman and three tawny-yellow children. Everything was magnificent. I should never have dreamed that this was the wife of my Master Gansberger... He had married this lady, his wife, at the King's Court, she being of Moorish origin.'

SWEDEN

"The present royal family of Sweden is descended from Jean Baptiste Bernadotte, who came from the south of France, and was of Moorish ancestry, and was swarthy and had woolly hair. Sir D. P. Barton says, 'Jean Baptiste Bernadotte, son of a lawyer of Pau, with a dash of Moorish blood in his Gascon veins.'

"AS REGARDS THE preceding Swedish dynasty there was a great scandal, incidentally involving miscegenation. The one most immediately concerned was Gustavus IV, Adolphus, the king.

"Gustavus IV was said to have been illegitimate. What gave strongest credence to the story was that its most active propagandist was his own grandmother, Louise Ulric of Prussia, sister of Frederic the Great. This Queen-dowager declared that her son, Gustavus III, had committed a fraud in saying that he was a father.

"Gustavus III, like his cousins, the Great Frederick, and Henry of Prussia, was impotent. General Suremain, who held a confidential post in the palace of Gustavus III, and was tutor to Gustavus IV, is among those who confirm the story of the King's sexual inability.

"Gustavus III had been married for eleven years and had not yet consummated his marriage, making the Queen very unhappy. In this she was like her contemporary, Marie Antoinette, whose husband Louis XVI of France neglected her for seven years until her brother, Joseph II, Emperor of Austria, interfered.

"THE MINISTERS OF Gustavus III were demanding an heir; declaring that the stability of the kingdom depended on it. At last after a stormy session of the Cabinet the king promised them one.

"Gustavus was a great man. Nature had liberally endowed him with gifts. He was an able general; one of the greatest monarchs of his time; one of the leading poets in his realm, and highly developed artistically. But in procreative

ability he was nil. How then to keep his promise?

"There seemed but one way. To get a proxy. "Gustavus III, it is said, thought of his most intimate friend (with an accent on the 'intimate,' it is alleged), Major Adolph Frederick Munck, thirty, of Finnish-Swedish ancestry, and with a Negro strain inherited from his maternal grandmother. This African descent was visible in his frizzly hair, dark skin, full lips, and the length between nose and lips.

"The evening after he had given his promise to his ministers Gustavus III, it is said, requested Munck's aid. Munck, already in love with the Queen, readily agreed. Conducting him to the Queen, 'he told the confused and blushing woman, of his dilemma, exposed to her the service he had demanded of his friend, and came out shutting the door after him and leaving them there.'

"When the king's mother learnt that Queen Sophia was with child she at once suspected a trick. She saw the throne passing from the Vasa dynasty to one not of that house, with her second son, the Duke of Sudermann, heir apparent to the throne, excluded. She agitated openly and exposed her son's inability.

"COUNT MUNCK emphatically denied the charge. He swore that the prospective heir was the king's son; that he, himself, had led the king, six nights in succession into the Queen's bedroom, once picking him up bodily and locking him in, and that finally the king had performed his conjugal duties. It seems, however, that little credence was given to his story. General Suremain, who, as was said, knew the royal family very intimately, clearly intimates that he believes that the child was not the king's.

"Years later Munck retracted his statement. After the death of Gustavus III in 1792, he became virtual ruler of Sweden, but his rival, the Duke of Sudermann, succeeded in having him exiled. Later he threatened to tell all unless a pension was granted him.

"Petiet, quoting from documents in the French National Archives, on instructions that had been sent at that time to the French Government, says: 'Everybody in Sweden is convinced that Gustavus IV is the son of Baron de Munck, former favorite of Gustavus III, and this belief goes back to the time when the queen was in chile with him, everybody considering the king as incapable of having children.' A footnote to the above reads: 'In 1796 Baron de Munck then an exile in Italy imperatively demanded pension declaring that he held in his possession documents on which the wearing of the crown by Gustavus IV depended. This letter has contributed not a little towards confirming the belief that he was the father of the young king.' Finally Munck declared that he was, and told the story openly.

"BUT WHAT DID MORE than anything else to give credit to the story is that Gustavus IV, (in contrast to his mother, and Gustavus III, who were quite Nordic in appearance), had the dark skin, full lips, and prognathous features of Munck. His Negroid features were so evident that he was called 'The Moor.'

"Another fact that aroused suspicion was that soon after the alleged fraud, Munck rose rapidly from one high post to the next until he was second only to the King. From a major he became Court Chamberlain; the governor of Stockholm; governor of the provinces of Upsala and Svartsjo; governor of the royal chateau of Drottingholm, and Haga; president of the Chamber of Control and Grand Master of Ceremonies; Chevalier of the Order of Seraphims, and Field Marshal.

"Because he was generally believed to be illegitimate, the young king's life was a most wretched one. On March 29, 1809, at the age of thirty-one he abdicated due largely to political difficulties. He had hoped to save the throne for his son, but because of the belief regarding his ancestry, supported, it is said, by his mother's confession, Parliament declared the throne forfeited to him and his family forever."

THIS WEEK IN NEGRO HISTORY

AN "NPI" FEATURE

- JULY 1, 1896 Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" died.
- JULY 1, 1955 Walter White, executive secretary of N.A.A.C.P. died.
- JULY 2, 1964 President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Civil Rights bill.