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Negro College Head Urges Unity Against Nazi Terror

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, President of Howard University, told a mass meeting sponsored by Ministers' Interdenominational Alliance here that the Negro people must join in a democratic front if they are to ward off the ruthless persecution that Jews are undergoing in Germany today.

"No minority can protect itself from the fate which has befallen the Jewish minority in Germany today by attempting to achieve self protection alone," Johnson said. "There must be complete democratization based on reverence for human intelligence, culture and freedom in order to raise every human being as such to the highest possible power."

The Jewish minority in the United States feels the deepest revulsion for the Nazi's treatment of the Jews, who comprise only very small part of German population, Johnson asserted. He said the Negroes, perhaps more than any other group, can sympathize with Germany's Jews because colored people here have been subjected to suppression and intimidation.

He said the Jewish people have all the qualities that Booker T. Washington said Negroes must have in order to overcome persecution.

REVULSED BY NAZI TERROR

"It is precisely this type that is being persecuted by a people which prided itself for its culture," he said.

Johnson said the Nazi's ruthless attacks on the Jews were part of a well-organized plan of the government, based on Hitler's fanatical race theories, and warned that Catholics, Protestants and other groups showing any opposition to

30,000 March In Protest at Fascist Threat

Demonstrations Flare Through Colonies of France

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is not one of us who would not be ready to give his life for French Corsica."

Thousands of the Corsicans, led by the Mayor of Bastia, swore to "live and die French" after a huge parade and mass demonstration in the Place Favalelli.

They swore to maintain all ties with France and "be ready for any formal resistance and repulse with indignation all demands concerning Corsica."

They asked that the Paris government give them "all assurances on the subject" in a message to Premier Edouard Daladier.

After taking the oath to "live and die French" the crowd stood motionless in a minute of silence.

Most of the arrests in Tunis were the result of fist fighting and for defiance of the police ban on the scheduled march to the Italian consulate.

The Corsican anti-Mussolini demonstrations extended to such far-away parts of the French empire as Casablanca and to Strasbourg on the German frontier.

TUNIS COUNCIL ACTS

Corsican colonists make up a large part of the population of Tunis and they organized the demonstrations after being informed of the mass protests in Corsica.

The Tunis grand council, in an official communication to the government in Paris, gave assurances of "unalterable attachment and absolute loyalty," adding that Tunis was ready to do its part in the recent Czechoslovak crisis and still stands ready to act in event the need arises.

Demonstrations without serious disorders were reported to have been staged in Casablanca, Mazagan and Rabat.

Demonstrators in Casablanca shouted approval of a resolution registering "the tranquil indifference of Frenchmen of Corsican origin in the presence of such fantastic Italian demands."

From Paris it was reported that the Corsican war veterans' association had voted an order of the day saying that "Corsica never was Italian but was simply Corsican before it became French" and that the veterans never would be faithful to any flag except that of France.

The Tunisian press served sharp warnings on Italy.

The native newspaper Nanda warned that "France is not as vulnerable as was the empire of the Negus," referring to the Italian seizure of Ethiopia.

The French language newspaper Tunisie Francaise suggested that the best way to show Italy how Tunis feels about her French protectorate is to permit unofficial demonstrations without any police restraint.