Deltas transfer funds to Advance

DELTAS SAVE AT ADVANCE — Members of Baltimore Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta shown opening another account at Advance Federal Savings and Loan Association. From left, Ms. Claudia Dennis, Vice President Branch Operations and Dr. W. O. Bryson Jr., Advance president, receive deposit from Dr. Charlene Cooper Boston, Ms. Hazel Parks, and Mrs. Sara Smalley and a member of the sorority's national finance committee.

"With Reagonomics, it is imperative that we help ourselves and others, since our money invested in Advance Federal Savings and Loan Association will be returned to the black community through mortgage loans to build or build homes, churches and business properties."

This was the statement issued by members of Baltimore Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, a public service sorority, now in its 69th year.

The observation came on Tuesday afternoon when officers of the sorority gathered at Advance Federal Savings and Loan Association to transfer their checking accounts.

They noted that their decision to move funds to Advance Federal was approved by the membership "in order to promote economic development in the black community."

Members challenged other sororities and fraternal groups to follow their example. Savings at Advance Federal, as well as the checking accounts which pay interest, will benefit the neighborhoods in which we live, the sorority statement said.

The transfer of Delta funds to Advance was made at Advance Federal's new Walbrook drive - in branch, 3411 Clifton Ave., in the Walbrook Plaza Shopping Center.

Ms. Claudia Dennis, Vice President, Branch Operations, and Advance president, Dr. W. O. Bryson Jr., congratulated the Delta women for their foresight.

They emphasized that Advance offers the latest in all of the savings plans available at other federal savings and loan firms, and noted that individual members of the sorority have been longtime savers at Advance. Among them is Dr. Beryl W. Williams, a member of the association's board of directors.

The Delta representatives present for the Tuesday deposit were: Dr. Charlene—Cooper Boston, President; Ms. Hazel Parks, First Vice President; and Mrs. Sara Smalley, chair of the Budget and Finance Committee who also serves on the sorority's National Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY SALE

Save 45% to 70% Juniors' skirts, many styles and colors **Sale 14.99** Orig. * $28 to $50. Juniors' (641)

Save 40% to 70% Women's famous maker fall and winter shoes **Sale 8.99 to 15.99** Orig. * $26 to $65. Women's Fashion Shoes (048,256,354,781,791,255,353,355,656)

Save 25% Men's Haggar Magic Stretch™ slacks **Sale 17.99** Reg. $24. Men's Slacks (120)

Save $205 Magnavox 19" diag. meas. remote control color TV **Final cost 469.99** Reg. $675, sale 499.99, less $30 manufacturer's rebate. Televisions (181)

Save 50% Misses' Nomelle sweaters, cowl and boat neck styles **Sale 9.99** Orig. * $18. Boulevard Sportswear (174)

Save 25% to 35% Misses' sleepwear from Barad and Val Mode **Sale 10.99 to 22.99** Reg. $17 to $32. Intimate Apparel (050)

Save 35% to 60% Men's winter-weight sportshirts **Sale 9.99** Orig. * $16 to $25. Men's Sportshirts (334)

Save 60% to 70% Open stock Johnson Bros. Ironstone, 3 patterns **Sale .56¢ to $17** Orig. * 2.25 to 42.50. In stock only, no special orders. China (067)

Save 33% Misses' Londontown Outerwear Unlimited **Sale 43.91 to 89.99** Orig. * $86 to $145. Women's Outerwear (731)

Save 30% to 45% Children's, infants' winter playwear **Sale 4.49 to 41.99** Orig. * 7.50 to $60. Children's (152,154,158, 052,031,040,072)

Save 20% Budget Store young men's denim jeans **Sale 9.99** Reg. 13.99. Budget Store Young Men's (523)

Save 65% No-iron percale sheets, famous maker prints **Sale 2 for $7 twin** If perf. * $10, flat or fitted. Domestics (005)

Save 70% Misses' wool/poly blend suits in solids, tweeds **Sale 29.99** Orig. * $110. Boulevard Dresses (752)

Save 50% All Fine Jewelry 14kt gold earrings **Sale 12.99 to 59.99** Reg. $26 to $120. Fine Jewelry (826,827)

Save $100 Baker's rack, 35x18x69", rattan with 3 glass shelves **Sale 289.99** Orig. * $390. Furniture (227)

Save 50% Plump down-filled standard bed pillows **Sale 39.99** Reg. $80. Domestics (205)

Save 20% to 25% Imported vinyl handbags, 5 styles, 5 colors **Sale 15.99 to 24.99** Reg. $22 to $33. Handbags (307)

Save $50 to $85 Men's winter and year-around suits **Sale 99.99** Orig. * $150 to $185. Men's Clothing (020,021), not at Northwood and Salisbury

Special Famous maker mismatched bedding sets **$98** Twin 2-pc. set, gentle firm. 4 sizes, 4 firmnesses starting at $98 for twin set to $350 for super firm king set. Bedding (060)

Save 50% Rayon-acetate antique satin draperies, 48x63" **Sale $16** Reg. $32. Draperies (105)

Save 20% Women's Aris® Isotoner gloves, acrylic lining **Sale 17.99** Reg. $23. Women's Gloves (645)

Save 50% Men's heavyweight wool and thermal socks **Sale 1.99 to 2.49** Reg. $4 and $5. Men's Furnishings (023)

Save $700 Imported rattan 5-pc. dining group **Sale 799.99** Orig. * $1500. Furniture (323)

Save 60% Mr. Coffee 2-to-10 cup coffeemaker **Final cost 19.99** Reg. 49.95, sale 29.99, plus $10 manufacturer's rebate. Small Electrics (127)

HECHT'S

BUY NOW, BE BILLED IN MAY 1982

During this sale, you may request deferred billing in our furniture, bedding, television, stereo, radio, carpet and fur departments for your purchases on your Hecht's charge account. This means that you won't be billed for these purchases until your May 1982 statement, with NO FINANCE CHARGE on these purchases during the deferred billing period.

*Intermediate markdowns have been taken on original prices. Irregularities will not affect fit or wear. All styles, colors and sizes not in all stores. Television screens are measured diagonally. For warranty information phone 737-7500 in Washington or (800)424-9205 toll free in Baltimore. All items in limited quantities and subject to prior sale. Sorry, no phone, C.O.D. or mail orders. Use your Hecht's charge.

Blacks in the Military

Piankhy, Eighth century B.C.

The dynasty that history books allow blacks was the twenty-fifth that was founded by Piankhy.

For over 180 years, Egypt had been demanding tribute from Nubia in the form of gold and warriors for her own army. As sovereign of his country for twenty - five years, he grew of having his nation's wealth bled by King Osorkon of Egypt and decided to rebel.

He set out upon the Nile with equipment that stretched for miles. With his finest warriors, he captured all of the towns along the mighty river until he reached Hermopolis. This well - fortified city fell before Piankhy's onslaught and a tribute of precious gems, cloth and other gifts were offered in an attempt to slay further destruction.

However, he ignored the gifts until the pleadings of the Hermopolis women to the women in Piankhy's camp reached his ears. He then consented to listen to Namlot, the ruler of Hermopolis and was convinced to accept the diadem that crowned Piankhy King of Hermopolis.

Directing that all enemy shipping be barricaded, captured and arranged side by side, Piankhy then used these ships as a foot bridge for the assault. The Memphians were so surprised by this brilliant plan that the city easily fell to Piankhy and his troops.

The news of this masterful stroke of military genius preceded him further north so that little resistance was met along the route to Heliopolis. Upon entering this holest city of Egypt (about 725 B.C.) where the temple of their god Amen - Ra was, Pharaoh Osorkon III and his priests surrendered peacefully upon the steps of the temple.

Piankhy founded the twenty - fifth or "Ethiopian" dynasty of Pharoahs. (The appellation "Ethiopian" is given by historians as a synonym for black). Succeeding members of his family including a brother and son remained as rulers for over one hundred years.

Piankhy, founder of the 25th Egyptian Dynasty

The introduction

Before language became more than just sound, anthropologists contend that man, whose birthplace was in Africa, was basically solitary and nomadic in nature; taking from the land when his needs so indicated. This dependence upon nature for his sustenance probably consumed much of his energies and left little time for anything else.

As his reasoning powers grew, so too did his awareness of nature's bounties in specific geographical areas, and he began to control nature rather than being controlled by her forces. A desire for some semblance of permanence was then developed, and early man united with others into clans or tribes to overcome a hostile environment.

These elemental governmental forms evolved into larger, more complex units by benign or aggressive coercion; through the latter was born the military.

AFRICA AND ASIA

For so long, the history of Africa, with Egypt the exception, depicted its inhabitants as unsophisticated, savage, hostile, and lacking in culture. The writers of the legend were generally European, and their desire for the acquisition of the copious quantities of minerals (gold, salt, precious gems and the like) gave rise to the propaganda.

The reality is that much of Africa had had flourishing civilizations for centuries before Europe was experimenting with rudimentary governments. John Henrik Clarke, the noted black historian states, "When Europe became known to history for the first time, Africa was already old and in decline."

As stated earlier, Egypt escaped the denigration to which the more southerly areas were subjected. This was due to the wide currency that Grecian and Roman traders had with northern Africa. Even so, current history books attribute only one dynasty as being black.

Here again is more erroneous information, for most of the dynasties were black. Sir E. A. Wallis Budge contends that the earliest settlers of Egypt came from the south, generally in the area of Somalia and Uganda. An examination of many of the carvings and sculptures from Egypt will reveal figures with distinct black features.

Mosesh, King of Basutoland (1790 - 1894)

Fleeing the onslaught of Shaka and his devastating army, Mosesh led his tribe onto a plateau in the Drakingberg Mountains in South Africa. There he established the Basuto nation.

Other refugees fleeing Shaka swelled the population in this isolated, well - fortified area. Here, they easily defended the land against the encroaching Boers (Dutch) who were being pushed out of Cape Colony by the British. Even though the Europeans had superior gun power, Mosesh and his superb horsemen constantly raided the Boers for cattle to increase the Basuto's own herds.

Any attempt to invade Basutoland proved fruitless, for from their mountain fortress the Basutos proved to be invincible.

Mosesh, however, recognized that whenever the Europeans decided to unite against heim he would be at a distince advantage. He then signed a peace treaty with the British (rather than the Dutch!), and requested missionaries from many European countries to teach his people. This was designed to acquire "friends in high places," for Mosesh was well aware that Europeans were not too well disposed towards pagans.

When Basutoland was attacked by British - Boer forces, Mosesh was ready. General Cathcart, the British governor of Cape Colony was the leader of an army of well trained white regulars who advanced upon Basutoland with little or no understanding of the craftness that Mosesh possessed.

The pastoral scene that greeted the European forces lulled them into a dangerous senxe of relaxation. Cathcart ordered that the cattle he found grazing upon the pleateau (with old women tending them) be rounded up by a third of his force, while another he sent to seal the pass to prevent the Basutos from fleeing.

As soon as the cattle were being moved down the mountain, Mosesh sent a force of his calvary swooping down the mountain, causing the cattle to stampede. The Europeans fled the disorganize animals in a most unmilitary like manner.

The flight of the Europeans strengthened Mosesh's position as king among his own and the neighboring Africans who joined with him in subsequent battles against the Europeans.

In addition, his ability to deal diplomatically with the heads of government in Europe gained him a lasting place in the history of Africa. Lauded by friend and foe alike, this illiterate king of Basutoland was a pragmatist of the highest order. His only desire was to secure the territory he ruled for his own people.

Young King Moshesh

Chaka, King of the Zulu's (1786 - 1828)

Born the son of the Zulu King Senzangak na, he early acquired the attitudes and posture of one destined to rule. Over six feet tall and well coordinated, Shaka excelled in physical contests. His burning ambition to become the catalyst for black unity and rule in Southern Africa created excesses that have been well documented; excesses that the noted black historian Chancellor Williams claimed Shaka felt his council should have stopped.

Nevertheless, Shaka must be counted among the farsighted black leaders who tried to resist the European incursions and subsequent domination of their lands.

In order to do so, Shaka recognized that he had to unify the various tribes and areas into one. He began by building a superior army, drafting youths into service at thirteen. For four years of rigorous training they remained in special camps until assigned to a regiment.

In the interest of national supremacy, Zulu warriors were expected to be fearless in battle, and only the victorious survived. Celeibacy was demanded (most particularly the members of the elite corps called Fasimba) until a suitable mate was chosen for the warrior.

Even in marriage strict rules of behavior were enforced; divorce and adultery were punishable by death.

In a few short years, what had begun as a small village state Shaka enlarged and unified into an area bigger than France. It was at no small price in human life that these gains were won, for the King of the Zulus would entertain no resistance without weraking terrible havoc. In so doing, he gained the enmity of many and was assassinated by a half - brother.

During his rule his nation became from the the spoils of wat and, as planned, none of the European powers attempted to seize the lands that he controlled. In addition, the name Zulu has become synonomous with fearlesness and victory.

Chaka, King of the Zulus

Clitus, Fourth century B.C.

History books have glamorized the exploits of Alexander the Great of Macedonia (Greece) who captured the world as it was then known.

One must search diligently to find that he chose not to engage in battle with Queen Candace, Empress of Ethiopia, whose skill in military strategy was legendary. Alexander thus decided that it was better to end his conquests in Egypt in 332 B.C. rather than to risk defeat at the hands (or weapons) of a woman, and a black one at that!

These same history books also neglect to mention that his commander of the cavalry was Clitus, his black foster brother, the son of Alexander's childhood nurse. Clitus Niger had been a general in the army of Alexander's father, Philip, King of Macedonia, and he continued to serve under Alexander when the latter succeeded to the throne.

So courageous and distinguished a soldier was Clitus during the campaign eastward through Asia that Alexander crowned him King of Bactria (roughly in the area now known as Afghanistan).

Clitus took his mother's admonition to take care of Alexander very seriously, and, unless it was deemed military necessary, he rarely left Alexander's side. This vigilance enabled him to save his foster brother's life.

During the battle of Arbela in what is now Iraq, the Greek army was opposed by a massive army of men led by King Darius of Persia. Although Alexander's tatically superior forces soundly defeated the Persians, at one point he was attacked by a group of Persians and his life was endangered. Clitus went to his aid and killed a general whose battle-ax was about to descend upon Alexander.

The respect and love that the two men had for each other was very deep, but Clitus was quite troubled by Alexander's apparent adoption of the more luxurant life style of the East. During a banquet, Clitus voiced his concern. Outraged and resenting the familiarity before the foreign guests, Alexander seized a nearby weapon and killed Clitus.

Remorseful, he then attempted suicide but was thwarted by a guard. Alexander is said to have died of alcoholism in 323 B.C.

Cetewayo, King of the Zulu's (died 1884)

Nephew of Shaka, an earlier Zulu king, Cetewayo continued to maintain the rigidly disciplined army that his uncle had begun. the forces that had prompted Shaka still presented themselves to Cetewayo; i.e., the encroaching Boer and British settlers upon Zulu land.

Both the Boers and the British attempted to use the Zulus against the other, but Cetewayo wanted neither on his lands. Because Britain had the more formally trained military with sophisticated weaponry, they felt secure that they could eliminate any foe.

Several demands were forwarded to Cetewayo by the British: British subjects must be allowed to settle on Zulu lands; Zulu warriors must be allowed to marry and the draft eliminated. All were refused by the Zulu king. This arrogance on the part of the Europeans was to cause then to suffer some humiliating defeats and spend 100 million million dollars before it was over.

They met in a bloody battle with 12,000 British trained and armed troops (led by Col. Durnfold) pitted against 10,000 Zulus armed with assegai — a short spear which the Zulu used as a bayonet.

Chanting their war song, they charged the British; wave upon of Zulus determined to fight until victory or death was achieved was achieved. At the end of the battle, all of the British had been slaughtered and their weapons and ammunition confiscated by Cetewayo's men. 35 Zulus had lost their lives in this encounter.

Three more battles were won by Cetewayo and his men. The English desperately sought help from England. 15,000 well equipped troops were dispatched from Great Britain. Among the reinforcements was Napoleon's nephew who volunteered for service.

The forces met at Ulundi in August, 1879. This time Getewayo was forced to retreat when one - fifth of his forces were killed. A few days later Prince Napoleon was mortally wounded when his group met in an encounter with a regiment of Zulus. Cetewayo was captured several days later and imprisoned for three years. The war was over.

During the king's imprisonment, his country was torn by inter-tribal conflicts and anarchy ruled. An appeal to Queen Victoria from Cape Golony and the Zulus effected his release, but only a small portion of his original kingdom was returned to him. He died in 1884.