Mulai Ismael (1647 - 1727)

As Sultan of Morocco, Mulai Ismael commanded an army that soundly defeated the Turks and Berbers of Atlas. He also was head of an army that broke Spain's grip on Africa and sent them reeling back to Europe. So, too, was England forced to leave Tangiers and Fort Charles.

When Morocco was free of foreign intervention, Ismael sent his ships along the western coast of Europe as far north as England. Raiding the countries along the way, he acquired thousands of European slaves; learned men and women as well as common folk.

The many he acquired were held for ransom with the command that it be paid for by the Christian churches. In this way he felt he was revenging the Muslims (Moors) who were enslaved in Europe.

A stern but just ruler, the tenets of his faith were strictly adhered to. Crime in his land was almost unheard of for the criminal paid dearly. He was deeply loved by his poor subjects.

Reigning for fifty - five years, he began to rebuild Morocco into its former glory with 25,000 Christian slaves. Trade was reestablished throughout North Africa and southern Europe. Although he accumulated much wealth in this way, he lived simply for eighty years.

(sometime) allies the Jagas against the Portuguese.

For years, guerilla type warfare was carried out by Nzinga, her strong Amazon army and loyal male warriors until, after repeatedly defeating the Europeans, a piece conference was called in 1622. Ann was appointed her country's emissary.

Upon entering the conference room she and her escorts quickly determined that all whites were seated, but no such provision had been made for her. In a swift movement, the magnificent carpet brought with them was rolled out and an attendant fell to all fours to form a human throne upon which Nzinga sat.

Uncomprisingly, she refused to recognize the Portuguese "right" to rule her country and demanded that they leave the capital of Kabasa. The one area of agreement was that prisoners - of war would be exchanged. Thus was the treaty enacted.

It was quickly nullified when the Portuguese began raids for slaves in the Kongo almost at once.

In 1623, after her brother had died, Nzinga became Queen and relinquished the name of Anna acquired during her conversion to Christianity the year before while at the peace conference. To secure her position of strength and believing firmly in abolition, she declared that the area controlled was a free country, the only such on the entire continent, and thus a haven for any and all slaves who could reach Angola.

In addition, she sent agents into the Portuguese army to infiltrate the ranks and encourage masses of the black soldiers fighting under Portugal to defect to her army bringing their guns and ammunition with them.

Frightened, the Portuguese attacked and forced her to retreat and flee the country. Accepting her flight as a signal of defeat, Portugal appointed a vassal as King Philip I of Ndongo. Nzinga's people refused to accept this for through drum signals they were made aware that she would return when the time was right.

Return she did in 1627 at the head of a stronger army of her dauntless Amazons and well - trained men. Those at home had not abandoned her; instead, they flocked together in a force of black unity that has not been duplicated. The Portuguese could not countenance such a show of Black Power and offered a huge reward for her, dead or alive, with freedom and land to be included.

Queen Nzinga defied the might of Portugal

Freedom under her they already had, but rather than sacrifice her people's lives in an all - out defense of her, she again slipped out of the country and ordered the rumor be spread that she had been killed.

Once again in 1629, she reappeared, this time with the Jaga as her allies. Again the Portuguese were clearly defeated and a new peace treaty was offered. She refused the majority of their demands.

For over three decades she continued warring against the Portuguese and allying herself with the Dutch (who had by now entered the continent to contest the Portuguese for colonies) when it seemed expedient.

Queen Nzinga spent the last decade of life rebuilding her country and a stable economy. It remained a haven for all who were against slavery. Today, Angola continues to fight colonization in the spirit of Nzinga.

Hannibal (247 - 183 B.C.)

Of all of the military geniuses throughout the names of Hannibal of Carthage, Alexander the Great and Napoleon are the most familiar to people today. Napoelon, the last born of three, rated Hannibal the great. So impressed was he by this earlier militarist that he adopted many of Hannibal's strategies.

Even now, two thousand years later, Hannibal's techniques are taught in military schools worldwide.

The son of another great Cartheginian general, Hamilcar Barca, Hannibal, at the age of 26, sustained and strengthened the hold upon Spain that his father had begun. Rome did not like the idea of another military force on the sontinent, so the Second Punic War began.

At that time, Rome had a stronger navy than did Carthage so that she was virtually unapproachable by sea; and to reach Rome by land from Spain, Hannibal would have to go through France and scale the "impregnable" Alps. It was not easy.

At the beginning of his campaigns against Rome he had 70,000 infantry, 20,000 cavalry most of them fierce Numidians who unequaled in horsemanship and swordsmanship, and 40 elephants trained for warfare.

Marching through the unfamiliar terrain of France, he met resistance which he overcame with superior planning. He moved southward until he captured what is now Marseilles from Rome. Here the sea prevented him from completing the relatively short distance to Rome.

Returning northward, he decided to cross the Alphs rather than to return to Spain. Over incredible odds, including hostile tribes and wintry weather which these men from the tropics had never experienced, they crossed the mountains in fifteen days. With less than half of his original force surviving, but with all of his elephants, he marched southward.

Rome was astounded! With its army of over one million men however, it felt confident of victory. The Romans had failed to reckon with Hannibal's ability to correctly assess all factors — terrain, manpower, weather, etc, and devise tactics to defeat the might of his enemy. He overcame them first at Ticino, then in the Battle of Trebia.

As he continued his march southward, winning battle after battle, more Italian Troops joined him until he controlled all Northern Italy. Winter was not too far off, so that Hannibal began to use much of his time and forces to gather stores for the coming season. When Rome received this intelligence, its most able commander, Flamenuis, was dispatched with an enormous army to surprise Hannibal in what they felt to be a state of unreadiness.

The armies met in the Battle of Trasimeno where the greatest defeat that Rome ever suffered took place. Rome lost over 25,000 men; Hannibal but 1500.

The road to Rome was now open. Fabius, the general who succeeded Flamenuis, kept delaying to enjoin Hannibal in battle. These delays satisfied Hannibal, for he sought reinforcements from Carthage which came in wholly inadequate numbers.

Finally, the two armies met in Cannae. Here, with forces less than half of Rome's, Hannibal put into action the now famous pincer strategy that was so successfully copied by Hitler in Belgium. With his center the weakest and his strength on either flank, he drew the Romans into the center and closed in for the massacre. With the loss of 70,000 men, all of Rome except the capital city now belonged to Hannibal.

However, with little artillery to siege a city and no secure route or source of supplies, he decided against attacking the city. He knew how to win battles, but he did not have the substance from Carthage to win the country of Rome.

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 1)

Africa & Asia

The Middle East (Asia Minor) is most noted for its black militarists who spread the word of Islam throughout Africa and Europe.

Some, however, looked further east. For centuries, Ethiopia and the other eastern countries of Africa traded with the countries in Asia and established enslaves there.So toodid refugees from the holy wars emigrate to Asia. Some became mercenaries in the armies of India. In the middle of the 15th century, Barbek Shah was the first Indian ruller to employ blacks in an Asian army. There were at least 8000 soldiers, and his most faithful were rewarded by promotions to high levels in the army and navy.

As early as the 14th century, Ethiopians, who formed the largest ethnic groups in India and became known as Sidis, seized the island of Janjira, known as Bombay. They also settled in Gujurat, the Deccan and Bengal.

Malik Ambar (1548 - 1628)

In 1600, Malik Ambar, a former Ethiopian slave of the Queen, became head of Bombay's army. During a coup in which the queen was killed by rebels, he remained a loyalist and overcame the rebellion. Seven years later, through various military encounters, he ruled an area east of Bombay.

Sharing this section of the Deccan with another, Emperor Jahangir, there were constant military conflicts between the two. Ambar's strategies, along with the loyalty from his Muslim forces, most often found the fortunes of war in favor. This would continue for almost twenty years.

When the British attempted to gain control of the gateway to India, Malik Ambar, as Master of Janjirn, saw through their duplicity and seized a caravan as hostage. At the demand for its return, Ambag countered with the demand that they leave. They left.

During his reign, Malik Ambar was a supreme militarist, consistent statesman, enterprising economist, and just ruler. Tyrannical slavery was abolished and the fractions ethnic groups under his rule remained peaceful.

Queen Ann Nzinga (1580 - 1663)

For centuries the Europeans, content to overcome trading and religion rather than by might, had been gradually penetrating the African continent on the west coast.

By the 15th century, Portugal had made incursions deep into the area of the Kongo, all under the guise of "Christian Enlightenment." Numbers of the kings had been converted, relinquish their African names for Portuguese titles under baptism, and allowed European "aides" in their courts.

All went as planned until during the late 16th and early 17th century the Portuguese became unmasked through their ruthless aggressiveness in slave trading.

It should be noted that slavery had been in existence from time immemorial. A slave, before the commecrial aspects of slavery entered in such a large measure during European expansion and colonizing of the "New World," was analogous to a prisoner - of - war; i.e., all captured enemies became "slaves" but they often enjoyed many of the rights of their captors.

When this "new" concept of slavery was understood, the blacks began to resist in the section of the Kongo then known as Ndongo, now as Angola. Ann Nzinga (also recorded as "Zingha or Jinga" in various writings), the sister of the king of Ndongo was a fierce abolitionist and Supreme Commander of the army who waged incessant battles with her

MOST BLACK ALL-STARS AREN'T IN THE RECORD BOOKS.

Long before black Americans made headlines on the playing field, they were making history. Lots of it. In fields like medicine, exploration, industry, and on the field of battle.

The names of these early "all-stars" probably aren't on the tip of your tongue. That's because they aren't in most history books either.

A black man was the first to reach the North Pole. Matthew Henson, a member of Commodore Perry's expedition, raised the flag there in 1909.

Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, a black surgeon, performed the world's first successful heart operation almost one hundred years ago.

In 1761, Benjamin Banneker designed and built the first striking clock. It was also the first clock made entirely in America.

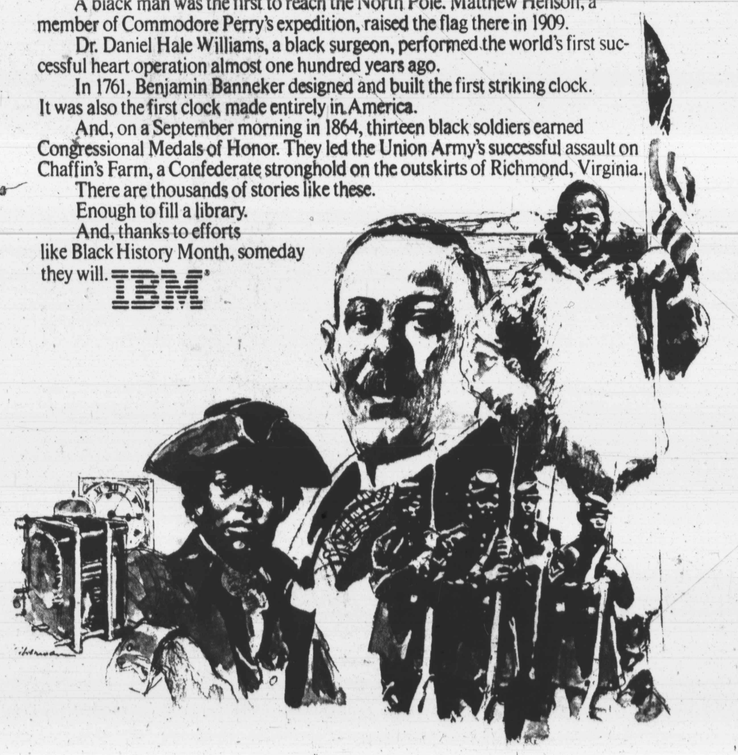
And, on a September morning in 1864, thirteen black soldiers earned Congressional Medals of Honor. They led the Union Army's successful assault on Chaffin's Farm, a Confederate stronghold on the outskirts of Richmond, Virginia.

There are thousands of stories like these.

Enough to fill a library.

And, thanks to efforts like Black History Month, someday they will.

IBM



—Hannibal

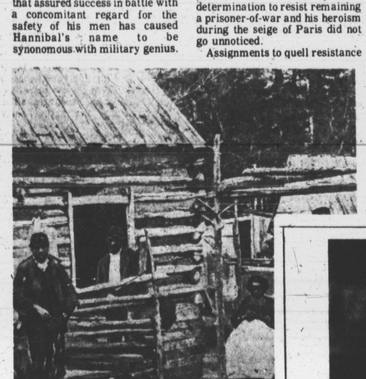
(Continued from Page 13)

For 15 years in all, he roamed the countryside, but his homeland was in such political turmoil that he was finally called home to repel attacks by Scipio, a Roman general who had defeated Carthage in battle on her own soil.

He met the army of Scipio and Massinissa, a Numidian and former ally of Carthage in battle at Zama where he was defeated. Rome then demanded that a massive debt be paid by Carthage. Hannibal used his superior organizational and statesmen skills to form a government, and he was able to announce that Carthage would pay the indemnity in one sum.

Frightened by the prospect of a once - again powerful Carthage under the leadership of Hannibal, Rome demanded instead that he surrender himself. He refused, fled in exile; and, taking the poison that he had secreted for such an event, he died at the age of 61.

His audacious ability to correctly assess the tactical situation and devise strategies that assured success in battle with a concomitant regard for the safety of his men has caused Hannibal's name to be synonomous with military genius.



Log construction

In the 19th Century, logs were a frequent building material for houses and split rail fences in the Varina section of Henrico County where blacks moved to establish communities which still exist today.

Massinissa

(238-149 B.C.)

Born in a southern Numidian area called Massylia, Massinissa received his education in Carthage where he was an outstanding student in languages and Military strategy. While there, he met and fell in love with Sophronisba, Hannibal's niece. This act would have a profound effect upon Hannibal's fate. It seems inevitable that youth must perform daring feats to attract the eye of the beloved. Massinissa was no exception.

Not yet eighteen, he elected to join Hasdrubal, Sophronisba's father and the general in charge of Carthage's forces in Spain. There he distinguished himself in two battles against a Roman army when Hannibal was winning in Italy.

Meanwhile, Syphax, the king of Numidia, joined with Rome to attack Carthage. In order to prevent this, Sophronisba was forced to marry Sypha. When Massinissa heard of this, he left the Carthaginian army and became a Roman ally.

Syphax and his army then went south to Massylia, Massinissa's homeland, and soundly defeated it. Wounded, Massinissa pretended to have been slain and remained in hiding until Scipio, Hannibal's foe, landed in Africa.

With Roman aid, he attacked Syphax's forces and captured the leader and marched him in chains to the capital. There he abandoned all caution and took the willing Sophronisba as his wife; willing to die with a Numidian rather than with his Romans. When Syphax heard what had been done, he begged the Romans to forgive him and blamed the charms of his wife, now Massinissa's, for blinding his reason.

Scipio, the Roman Commander who so admired Massinissa and saw a great military future for the young man, called Massinissa in and advised him to recognize that passion could destroy all that he had done and could do since Numidia and all of its people now belonged to Rome.

After agonizing over his choice, he agreeded with Scipio's logic. Rather than have his beloved fall into Roman hands, he sent a potion to Sophronisba as she requested, and turned his attention to defeating Carthage with a vengeance.

Proclaimed King of Numidia and a "Roman citizen with senatorial rank . . . the first stranger so honored" he went into battle against Hannibal who had been called back to Carthage, and defeated him.

He ruled his family and country with stern benevolence, increasing the wealth and prestige of the latter for sixty - one years. His poignant love story was depicted in the Italian film Cabiria in 1914.

The advent of Christianity upon the continent of Africa continued the European's quest for colonization; however, a new rationale was given in the form of enlightening the pagan native population.

Initially, the Europeans came in quietly, settling in as traders and missionaries, and generally welcomed by the hospitable blacks on the western shore. The European settlements most often were along the sea coast so that, like the American Indian.

The native population was pushed further inward, away from the Atlantic coastline; and southward central Africa (by the Romans and Greeks) away from that area most vital for control of the seacoast. All of this was gradual, almost imperceptible.

General Alfred Dodds (1842 - 1922)

As the top gradute in the class of 1861 from the military college of St. Cyr in France, it seemed inevitable that Lt. Alfred Dodds would have an illustrious military career. Impressive it was, for Dodds was the man that France sent in when the wars seemed all about lost.

Born in Sengegal French West Africa and married to a Sengalese woman; before the 19th century had ended, Dodds has participated in over 20 wars. As a result of his organizational and tatical skills, a 1910 issue of the New York Tribune declared that he was basically responsible for the maintenance of France's modern colonial empire.

His first major conflict was the Franco-Prussian War in 1870 where he was twice captured by Prussian forces and escaped, Although France was soundly beaten in a matter of months by the Prussians (Germans), Dodds determination to resist remaining a prisoner-of-war and his heroism during the seige of Paris did not go unnoticed.

Assignments to quell resistance

Gen. Alfred Dodds, defender of the French Empire

or revolt in French colonies took him to Madagascar West Africa (including his homeland), and the Toakin Bay in the Far East where he eliminated a troublesome band of pirates, As Commander in Chief of the French forces in the Far East he stifked a major uprising in Indo China.

He also served as Commander in Chief over the French, German, American and Japanese troops during the Boxer Rebellion in China in 1900.

In 1892, France became engaged in a war in the rebellious colony of Dahomey that would last almost two years. The King of Dahomey, Behanzin Hossu Bowelle, proved to be the most formidable adversary that France had encounted since the Franco-Prussian War in 1870.

For some time, Germany had secrely provide Dahomey with modern weapons and training. When France's right to use the ortant seaport of Cotonou was nullified by Behanzin, war broke out. The skilled, well-armed Dahomeyans won all of its skirmishes against the French garrisons and Dodds, then a Colonel, was ordered to take command.

Leaving his command in Senegal for France to gather supplies and reinforcements, Col. Dodds returned and blockaded the seaport with warships. This effectively prvented further supplies from reaching Behanzin from Germany.

General Dodds illustrious army career ended in mandatory retirement in 1912. However when World War I broke out in 1914 he was named to lt the Supreme War Council and served as a member until the war's end.

In addition to the commands he received, Dodds was several times awarded the Legion of Honor; named a grand officer of the Legion of Honor; received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and was presented with the Dedaille Militaire. However, that which would have meant the most to him to be invited to participate in the victory parade on July 14, 1919 was not forthcoming.

He died July 18, 1922 in France and was buried in an impressive military ceremony with all of the highest ranking officers present.

Latin America, the Caribbean

The black militarists of the "New World" during the 19th centuries were generally insurgents reacting to the cruel enslavement by the European powers. Often called "Maroons" the term evolved from the word cimarron, which is Spanish for runaway or unruly. It initially referred to cattle or other animals that were difficult to domesticate. Escaping into the interior of their captive country, Maroons selected locations that were difficult to find and economically unfeasible for the European colonist to cultivate.

Easily defended, these communities were often inaccessible with false trails and natural barriers (swamps, sheer cliffs, etc.) creating hazards for any who were not completely familiar with the terrain.

Should the enemy succeed in finding the carefully hidden trail, it was boody-trapped and approached single file only. Escape routes were equally well-hidden with secondary camps developed in caves or sink-holes to enable the Maroons to effectively withstand any siege of their main "village".

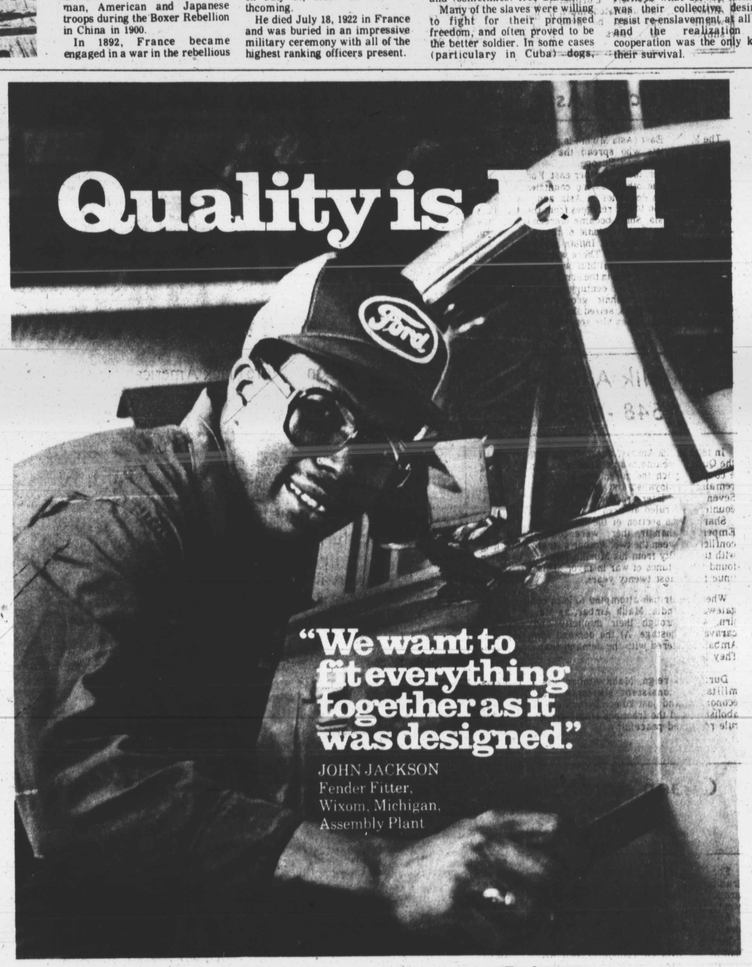
Extraordinary defense techniques were developed by the Maroons to over come the colonists generally superior weaponry and manpower. The colonists armies were composed of their own men plus merecenaries, Indians, slaves and (sometimes) free Blacks.

Many of the slaves were willing to fight for their promised freedom, and often proved to be the better soldier. In some cases (particulary in Cuba) dogs, trained to hunt fugitives, were used to flush out the hidden Maroons.

Guerilla re was the tactic used so successfully by the Maroons, while the colonists insisted in marching in proper formation and regimental clothing supported by the drum to give cadence to the march.

Usually armed with sticks, clubs, rocks, bows and arrows, spears, knives and other rudimentary weapons, the Maroons would lie quietly in wait when the general alrm was given. Camouflaging themeselves with leaves and twigs, they blended into the underbrush or tops of trees. Ambusing the foe, they would hit and run with devasting results on the morale, human life and economy of the country where the resistance took place. Maroon settlements could be found throughout Latin America and the Carribbeans (and even in the United States- most particularly in Florida and South Carolina). They became fierce fighters whose ability to plan and figh ("fight and flight"), made them a source of terror among the colonies.

These settlements developed standards for existence that enabled then to survive in their hostile environment and overcome any intertribal or cultural differences that could become possible sources of conflict. Perhaps what served them best was their collective desire to resist re-enslavement at all costs and the realization that cooperation was the only key to their survival.



Ford Motor Company talks about quality, and the people on the assembly line make it happen.

We use special gauges and measuring devices to check the fender and door fits of every car that comes down the assembly line to make sure they meet the designers' exact specifications.

But even more than that, quality comes from careful attention to detail.

There's a new spirit at Ford Motor Company. And everyone is involved—from the man in the corner office to the people on the assembly line.

This dedication to quality is already paying off. Overall, a 25% year-to-year improvement in quality, as reported by our new car owners.

At Ford Motor Company, Quality is Job 1.

Ford

Ford
Mercury
Lincoln
Ford Trucks