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Carolina Indian Voice

Robeson County

"Building communicative bridges in a tri-racial setting"

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Glenn's Sandwich Shop, Success in a Land Mark Building

The Old "Seaboard Grill" has become a landmark in Pembroke. The two-story building sits on the left of Union Chapel Road where the 2 main railroads cross in the town. The building through the years has undergone several changes in operations and owners. But the decades old name has some how remained. It is now owned by Glenn Locklear and from there he operates Glenn's Sandwich Shop. In the more than five years that Glenn's has served the community there has been an increase

in patronage as well as items on the menu. Locklear has a unique approach to running a business. He believes in and applies the Biblical principle. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." "He states that he requires his employees to be trustworthy, caring kind and generous." Our customers are the most important persons we know," Locklear said. "We make everything homemade and if the customer is not satisfied with something, we do it over

again. We guarantee to satisfy our customers."

Locklear believes in helping his neighbor and is ever ready to prepare food and deliver to homes where there is sickness and or death. "People were so good to me when my wife (Sue Betty Deese Locklear) died that I want to repay them in some small way," Locklear said. "Whatever I am doing" he said, I put my heart into it."

This philosophy is evident in the service and success of Glenn's Sandwich Shop. Their motto is "Great Quality and large Quantity". Locklear loves what he does and loves people. He offers great specials to a variety of people. Senior citizens receive a ten percent discount. Thursday is one half price day. Tuesday is 1/2 price day for PSU students and others receive 25% off. Locklear specializes in homemade pizzas. On Thursdays you can buy one pizza and receive the second one free. Also business can receive pizzas at half price one day of the week.

Plates are available as well as hoagies. Glenn's also delivers to the local area. The business is open six days a week from 6 a.m. until 11 p.m. Friday and Saturday the special is spots-all you can eat.

Stopping by Glenn's Sandwich Shop for breakfast, lunch or supper, whatever time, is an experience-an opportunity to visit a land mark building as well as enjoy your meal in a homey, friendly atmosphere. Dining with friends and neighbors with folks who really care.

Dr Nancy Sampson, One Of The State's Leading Educators Dies

Dr. Nancy Morgan Sampson of Pembroke, a former Pembroke State University professor who since 1990 has been chief of the Child Day Care Section of the Division of Faculty Services for the N.C. Department of Human Resources, died here Monday.

Her death reportedly a heart attack that day. She was 49 years old. She was the wife of Dr. Gilbert L. Sampson, chair of the PSU Department of Mathematics and Computer Science. She served as a member of the PSU Education Department for five years prior to her appointment to the state position in which she supervised a staff of 90 which had responsibility for approximately 6,500 day care facilities in North Carolina.

Her responsibilities placed her over the entire child care program throughout the state outside the realm of the public schools. This included day care, family day care homes, church-supported centers, etc. Sixty percent of her staff members were in the field, attending the regulatory functions of her office or their duties as licensing consultants.

Dr. Sampson earned her B.S. in elementary education at Pembroke State University in '67, her M.Ed. in elementary education with a minor in child development at the Univer-

sity of Arkansas in '69, and her Ph.D. in early childhood education at New York University in 1980.

Her work at PSU include co-authoring two grant proposals that were funded by the UNC Board of Governors in the amount of \$4,998. Prior to her coming to Pembroke State University in 1986, she was a member of the faculty at Fayetteville State University for 13 years.

She was also project director of Native American Studies for the Lumbie Regional Development Association in 1974-75, a lecturer in early childhood education/child care at New York City Community College in 1971-73, supervisor of early childhood education and reading programs for the Robeson County

School System from 1970-71, a first grade teacher for the Robeson County Board of Education from 1967-70.

She had a monumental number of achievements as an educator. Dr. Sampson was a member of the Asso-

ciation for Childhood Education International, the National Association for the Education of Young Children, the NC Association for the Education of Young Children (for which she served on the executive board), and the Jean Piaget Society.

Her professional awards included a Ford Foundation Advanced Study Fellowship for Native Americans from 1972-73, an Education Professions Development Act Title III Fellowship, Trainer of Teacher Trainers in early childhood education at New York University from 1971-73, a selectee in the UNC Board of Governors Faculty Doctoral Study Assignment Program in 1979-80, and the recipient of the Distinguished Volunteer Service Award in the Robeson County Schools, Pembroke Elementary, 1982-83.

In addition to her husband, her survivors include their five children: Gregory, Christopher, Juliana, Glenn, and Daniel.

Mid-Lifers: Those Who Can Make Contributions Now

I consider those persons who are at the prime of their work life as Mid-Lifers. We have the opportunity available to us to make significant changes that will have profound effects on the Native population of today. One of the avenues available to us is the political process and in this article, I am going to explore some political opportunities. Because of our sheer numbers and political savvy, we can and should work to rectify the injustices that have been directed toward our Native people.

I feel that the policy of the local, state, and federal government agencies toward the Native population is a disgrace to all honorable citizens of the United States of America. One only has to review the historical record of this country regarding its dealing with Native Americans to understand that an injustice has been perpetrated. We as Native Americans have as a matter of record helped the non-native population from the beginning to survive in this country. Our people have given these new comers a variety of foods, medicine, and a democratic form of government. However, in return we have received precious little. Since this is the harsh reality of the situation, we need to become more involved in the political arena to effect the required changes that are necessary for our people to progress. I am quite aware of the elected officials that we presently have and have had in the past, however, we should not be content to sit back and look at these achievements with total satisfaction. It is a disturbing fact to me that the Native population in Robeson County still receives the short end of the stick on many issues affecting the Native people. It should be our goal to elect qualified Native Americans at all levels of government. We have the people with the credentials, but they must receive our unified support in order to be elected. It is through this

process that we can make the necessary changes to the system that will be most beneficial to the Native of Robeson County, North Carolina, and the United States. We cannot sit around and wait for others to take up our banner and run with it, because they probably will never do it.

When a Native is seeking election there are several ways that we can contribute to this effort and they are to: (1) donate time and effort during their campaign; (2) contribute money to help get the message to the public; (3) use our special talents to ensure our candidate's election; and (4) vote in every election.

Additionally, we need to ensure that our candidates have Native interests as heart and to be a watch dog of their efforts once they are elected. Being a Native politician will not be enough, our elected officials must dedicate their political careers to preserving our Native culture and meeting our special Native needs.

I challenge all Native Americans to work as a unified political group to help elect Native officials and reelect incumbents who will work and who will continue to work to rectify past injustices.

In closing, it should be noted that there are other avenues to be explored that could also benefit our people. Therefore, these alternatives should also be explored. The important point here is to make a positive contribution to continue our cultural heritage. We can and we must make a difference.

Loca' E Eastik'Kv
(Painted Turtle)



Federal Acknowledgement: What It Really Means

We are taking a break from our regular series of articles to publish the below article of Mr. John A. Shapard, former chief of the BIA's Branch of Acknowledgment and Research. Mr. Shapard, now retired, appeared last year as a witness before a Congressional Committee to argue in support of reforms to the BIA's federal recognition process. Mr. Shapard should know whether reforms are needed. He not only authored the BIA federal acknowledgment regulations, but he directed the BIA office responsible for reviewing Petitions for Federal Acknowledgments for over ten years.

The Lumbee submitted a Petition for federal acknowledgment to Mr. Shapard's office in the BIA on December 12, 1987. Two years later, the Solicitor for the Interior advised the Lumbee that the BIA could not consider the Lumbee Petition because of the 1956 Act, interpreted by the Solicitor of the Interior as federal law terminating or forbidding the Federal relationship.

(H.R. 334, the Lumbee bill, proposes and amendment to the 1956 Act so as to extend full recognition to the Lumbee without relegating the Lumbee through the BIA acknowledgment process.) Prior to the

Solicitor's opinion, Lumbee attorney, Arlinda Locklear, estimated that bureaucratic mishaps in the BIA federal acknowledgment process would delay final action on the Lumbee Petition into the next century.

The U.S. Congress will have opportunity to again hear legislative proposals to reform the BIA federal acknowledgment process. It should listen carefully to people, like Mr. Shapard, who know from first-hand experience the problems in this process.

Mr. John A. "Bud" Shapard's article follows:



Dr. Nancy Sampson

Change Indian Recognition Process

By John A. Shapard Jr.

During the ABC News special "President Clinton Answers Children's Questions," the president was unable to respond to a question from a Lumbee Indian child. The 14-year-old told the president she was an Indian, yet the law did not recognize her as one. She asked how this would be resolved. Mr. Clinton candidly admitted his ignorance of the situation.

To educate himself, the president will turn to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. He will be told that there are 133 groups seeking formal governmental recognition. He will be told that these 133 groups are made up of approximately 80,000 members and there is an existing process to evaluate requests for recognition from these groups.

Most likely, the president will not be told that the existing process to handle the review of unrecognized tribes has given way to a bureaucratic nightmare that takes as much as 10 years to complete. First, it takes years for these inexperienced Indian petitioners to respond to the complicated technical social questions in the regu-

lations. Second, these impoverished people must raise thousands of dollars to prepare an adequate petition. And, third, the requirements in the regulations are so murky that decisions regarding approval for recognition are left to the discretion of the reviewers.

Finally, once a petition is submitted, it frequently languishes in government filing cabinets for three or more years until the actual review process begins. Often, the two-year regulatory deadline for completing the review of a petition for acknowledgment cannot be met. Yet the bureau is not solely to blame.

The recognition program was formed nearly 14 years ago in response to court pressure to adopt regulations. Over the years, it has been increasingly obvious that the regulations as developed are too burdensome for both the Indian petitioners and bureau review staff. Due to its bureaucratic constraints, on average, only two petitions for recognition are reviewed each year by the agency. With its current staffing, and at this rate, it will be the year 2059 before the peti-

tions currently on file can be appropriately reviewed. By then, the young girl who queried President Clinton will be 80 years old.

The unrecognized Indian tribes in the United States are part of our cultural treasure and federal attention is required for their continued survival. While these tribes have continued to exist since Colonial times without the benefit of reservations or federal Indian programs, they are now hanging by a thread. Full recognition will give these Indian tribes their well-deserved status along with the job and education benefits accorded to the currently recognized tribes.

These groups, whose ancestors occupied American soil long before the first European settlers, have suffered enough and are entitled to these benefits. It's time to change the recognition process.

The writer is a former chief of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Branch of Acknowledgment & Research.

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