



Two lucky children, Morgan Jones, 5, left, and her sister, Amanda, 3, play with their pet miniature Apaloosa horses at Kennedale, Texas. One study has found that more than eight out of ten animal-loving

Americans have owned a pet at some time. But animals don't fare so well in many other parts of the world, where they are often food.

Favorite Pets In U. S. Are Pests Or Dinner Elsewhere

By BARBARA S. MOFFET
National Geographic News Service

Some American dogs and cats have it made, dining on special blends of food spooned from cans and sharing their masters' comfortable beds.

French pets have it even better. Dogs there sometimes accompany their masters to the fanciest restaurants, where they perch on laps and sup from their own dishes.

Every society has its own collective attitude toward animals. One nation's pets are another's pests. Creatures fondled or used for sport in one place are part of the workplace—or the diet—someplace else.

"Probably more people around the world eat dogs than protect them," says Dr. Alan Beck of the Center for Interaction of Animals and Society at the University of Pennsylvania. Even a few cats wind up on the table, especially in Haiti and the Extremadura region of Spain.

authorities in Peking, China, began to club or drown dogs. The animals have been officially banned from Chinese cities since the Communists took power in 1949, but some have been kept to guard homes.

The concept of dogs as pets is strange to the Chinese; a foreigner's dog on a leash can evoke curiosity and shrieks of terror. But as part of a meal, a dog can be a treat to Chinese palates.

In the Philippines, where dog meat is considered a delicacy by some, live dogs awaiting sale in markets lie for hours, "painfully trussed—front legs and back—with a can jammed over their muzzles," says Jan Sherlock of the International Fund for Animals.

Responding to protests from animal-rights groups, the Philippine government has banned the sale of dog meat in metropolitan Manila, although it continues elsewhere.

Asian Refugee Habits

Americans were confronted by dog as food during the Vietnam War era of the 1970s, when Southeast Asian refugees began arriving in the United States, many of them in California.

Dr. Calvin Schwabe of the University of California School of Veterinary Medicine thinks Americans should stop treating dogs and cats like sacred cows and start following the example of Asians and others.

"Thirteen million dogs and cats are put to sleep each year in this country, and disposing of them is a problem," says Schwabe, who has written a book that includes recipes for dog. "It's perfectly edible meat."

Hardly anyone expects such a radical departure in the foreseeable future. Americans are too emotionally committed to their pets.

Behind laboratory doors, hundreds of thousands of dogs and cats, mostly from pounds, are sacrificed yearly in scientific experiments. But when the public learned that the Defense Department was planning to shoot dogs, among other animals, in research on combat wounds, the outcry was swift and vehement. As a result, the dogs won a reprieve, but the experiments are to continue—using other animals.

"There's no question that Americans are oriented to pets," says Dr. Stephen Kellert of Yale University, who has made a national study of attitudes about pets. Eighty-four percent of the 3,100 people surveyed said they had had a pet sometime in their lives. "Very few things in our society happen at such a high rate," Kellert says.

Scientists have determined that people who have pets tend to be healthier than those who don't. Studies have shown that pets can help reduce their owners' blood pressure and combat depression. Increasing numbers of them are finding their way into nursing homes and mental hospitals, sometimes helping patients who have not responded to treatment by fellow humans.

Recognizing the soothing potential of such animals, Congress passed a law last year stating that no federally assisted rental housing for the elderly or handicapped may bar pets.

Tar Heel Indian Graves Give Clue To Past

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tle and an Indian-made pot and bone knife.

The fourth grave unearthed this summer contained only two sets of copper English sleighbells, wistful reminders of the long-since-decomposed infant with whom they were buried.

European-Style Cemetery

All the Occaneechi graves discovered so far are outside the village itself. All are clustered together in the style of European cemeteries, and all are oriented in a northwest-southeast

direction. The heads of all seven bodies found this summer and last have been in the southeast corner of the graves. All but one body lay on its left side. What is the significance of these facts?

Supported by a grant from the National Geographic Society, the scientists hope to find some answers in an older excavation only 200 yards to the east. It is a small Indian settlement that predates the arrival of Europeans in the area.

"To have the two villages side by side to

compare, to contrast a 1700 Occaneechi town with a village 150 or 200 years earlier, occupying the same environment, almost the same real estate, is very unusual," says Dickens.

Already the scientists have noted significant differences between the two groups of Indians. The older ones, not yet identified by tribe, buried their dead at random, among their dwellings.

Pottery made by the earlier Indians differed from that of the Occaneechi. The older tribe used a greater

variety of Indian tools. The Occaneechi diet was changing as, with their more sophisticated weapons, they killed more deer and other game. The deer hides were their principal article of trade.

Imported Diseases

Dickens speculates that diseases imported from Europe, chiefly smallpox, helped decimate the Occaneechi, as evidenced by skeletons of children and adults in their prime. Before the arrival of the Europeans, infant mortality and old age took

Construction Workers Early Risers

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their skills, and with successful completion of both they become "certified" in their area.

Because of his previous experience, Glenn, a graduate of Haliwa High School, became a certified, card-carrying employee of Daniel Construction Company two months after he began work.

The younger Richardson, who was taught carpentry skills by his uncle, joined Daniel's crew six weeks ago. He is now attending training sessions conducted by Daniel at the plant site and is hoping for certification in the near future.

Certification brightens the prospects for employment at other Daniel projects, Anthony explained.

"I might want to follow Daniel to another construction site," he said. "It's a good job and they pay decent."

Both Richardsons have recently been involved in the construction of frames into which concrete is poured, no small task when one considers the statistics.

When the project is completed, more than one-half million cubic yards of concrete will have been poured, and 77,000 tons of reinforcing steel will be in place along with 1,335 miles of wire and cable.

The plant's facilities, which are designed to withstand the area's worst in natural disasters, will include a pressurized water reactor housed in a building 240 feet high, 130 feet in diameter inside, with reinforced concrete walls 4.5 feet thick and a dome 2.5 feet thick. The reactor at the plant will contain about 90 tons of uranium and supply enough electricity for the needs of 400,000 people. Dominating the plant site is the closed-cycle cooling system which will utilize a cooling tower 526 feet high and 430 feet in diameter at the base.

A 4,100-acre man-made reservoir, Harris Lake, is also a part of the 11,000-acre site.

Because of the magnitude and nuclear nature of the project, inspections are a common occurrence.

Not only is work examined by a foreman, but also by other Daniel supervisors, by CP&L representatives, and ultimately by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

"Occasionally inspectors have torn something down to inspect it and make sure it was done in the right way," Anthony said, emphasizing that the carpentry work required at a nuclear plant is "totally differ-

ent" from that required by finish carpenters.

"Everything we do is checked and rechecked and it has to be safe," he noted.

Employees at the plant work in 10-hour shifts five days a week. Added to the time the Richardsons spend in transit each day, little time is left for recreation.

"I like to night fish...but to tell the truth, I haven't fished too much lately," Anthony, who is married and the father of two children, quipped.

Glenn, who also has two children, finds time for an occasional game of softball and for his work as a member of the N. C. Commission of In-

dian Affairs. Neither of the Richardsons know what they'll do at the completion of the Shearon Harris project, but both feel their time in com-

muting has been well spent.

"It's worth it," Glenn concluded. "At the end of the day, I know I've accomplished something."



Some say not a single bank existed anywhere in the 13 colonies before the American Revolution, and that anyone needing money had to borrow from an individual.

NOTICE

Congressman Tim Valentine will be in Warren Co. at the Warren County Courthouse on August 23 from 4 p.m. until 5 p.m. to meet with interested citizens.

Sales Popping

The U.S. population has increased 17 percent in the last 15 years, but popcorn sales have almost doubled. The average American eats 42 quarts of popcorn a year.

In Memoriam

In memory of our dear brother, Frank Park who passed away on August 16, 1981. Just a thought of sweet remembrance. Just a memory fond and true; Just a token of affection, And a heartache still for you. We all loved you, but God loved you best So He took you home to rest.

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