## TITLE IV INDIAN EDUCATION DIRECTOR SPEAKS AT PSU

Ms. Ruth Dial Woods, Project Director of the Title IV, Part A Robeson County Compensatory Indian Education Project, was guest speaker on Wednesday, April 12, to the Minority Studies Class at PSU at the invitation of Professor Dunn of the Dept. of Sociology. Ms. Woods served as resourse speaker initiating class study of the American Indian as part of the year's studies of ethnic minorities.

Ms. Woods cited historical references which indicated that when Columbus reached the new world, 60 million people inhabited the Continent speaking 550 languages, and stated that today, only 8 million, speaking half as many languages, live north of Mexico. Pointing to the forced assimilation and removal of American Indians to reservations, she cited that Indian reseverations comprise only 2 percent of the 50 states and in Canada, 1/4 of 1 percent of all the provinces is occupied by Indian Alaskans. These statistics were reinforced by her statement of early soldiers during the Indian Wars who adopted the battle cry "civilize the Indians or kill them."

not being marched to the reservations today, attempts are still being made to assimilate the American Indian. where ever he lives, and to brutally attack his psyche, said Ms. Woods, "and this continues the same battle cry of the 1700s. Relocation programs, the breaking down of the family unit by forcing Indian children to leave their homes to attend BIA schools, and the paternalistic philosphy of the BIA in providing services to the American Indian, fails to allow the American Indian to develop pride and self confidence in his ability to successfully compete in the larger culture," said Ms.

According to Ms. Woods, efforts to negate treaties with the American Indian are mounting, and this is perpetuated by the fact that the American Indian possesses a reverence for the land, and since the reservations in America have more natural resources than any part of the world, attempts are being made to tap the natural resources on the land of the reservations, with complete disregard for sacred burial grounds and lands which are important to Indian religion, and by passing local tribal

Ms. Woods indicated that the impressions of the American Indian gained from other is often derived from books, television and the media. "We always get coverage when we protest at Alcatraz, at Wounded Knee and when we take over the BIA, but violation of treaty rights, sterilization of Indian women, and poverty and sickness and hunger of the American Indian never makes

the news ...it would be too conscious-raising." "Rather, non-Indian writers who often have not seen an Indian write books about the American Indian; using such terminology as 'squaw, papoose, primitive, warrior, wanderer, forager of food,' etc. which is derogatory to the American Indian; portraying the only good Indian as one who serves white people; and even to the extent of publishing a picture of an Indian woman and her child in an encyclopedia of

animal babies of the world."

Treaties, land, and tribal sovereignity were listed as issues of the American Indian by Ms. Woods, and she indicated that recognition was fast becoming another important issue. "Years ago our blood was tested and this test was to indicate the degree of Indian blood ...well, we advanced from that theory, and now, Indian people are being pitted against each other to decide on a new definition of who is and who isn't an

Socio-economic factors affecting the American Indian, according to Ms. Woods, are evidenced in the following "While American Indians are statistics:

> 55.7% of all 1,000 births experience infant mortalityhigher than the total percentages of the general population;

> out of every 3 Indian families live in poverty, and income at best, is two-thirds that of the general population;

> 33% of Indians 25 years of age or older have completed high school;

Of 300,000 Indian students, 75% aré enrolled in public schools - and many of these in urban centers deprived of cultural heritage;

-30-50% of Indian students

-.1% of those who teach

60's, and that this was not due realization on the part of the American Indian that as lation without acculturation will, and cannot, meet the eeds of the American Indian "We must learn, however, from the mistakes, and the successes of the 60's," she said. "We must learn how to make the system work for us, using the process to make our decisions and to mold our future."

Citing federal assistance to public education, Ms. Woods indicated that in 1972-73, 7.7% of the total expend for public education were from federal funds, and that with the enactment of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in 1965, 30% of the total expenditures for public educa-tion were from federal funds. Since minorities supposedly receive the greatest amount of services from federal programs, all of us have to make the most use of federal money while it is available... but providing services as well as developing leadership in our communities." "Education," said Ms. Woods, "is the key-the source- and the hope for human development-and the hope for the American Indian," and "the goal is to develop the American Indian and equip him with the skills and knowledge to gain equitable access to the system without sacrificing identity and heritage."

## MAGNOLIA HONOR ROLL ANNOUNCED

The Magnolia High School Honor Roll for the third 9 weeks reporting period has been released from the office of John Mark Brooks,

The "A" honor roll: Felicia Brewer, Lora Bell, Mary Joe Ingram, Oma Jane Maynor, Mindy Miller, James Braddock Stokes, Jennings Chestnut. Kimberly C. Wynn, Doris Bell, Kathryn Brooks, Melody Locklear, Ann Locklear, Michael Chavis, Eugene Lamb, Todd Bell, Ann Freeman, Veronica Shores, Kenneth McNeill.

The "B" honor roll: Henry Brewer, Regina Chavis, Sammy Chavis, Edwina Dove, Barbara Hamrick, James Jacobs, Melody Locklear, Michael Locklear, Polly

Hezzie Lowery, Lorie Ann Maynor, David McRae, Carrie Oxendine, Tony Rumsey, Lisha Harris, Abby Gall Locklear, Chucky Locklear, Gloria Locklear, Terry Bullard, Sandra Bell, Gerita Brewer, Timothy Morgan, Gwendolyn Pierce, Lillian Locklear, Gwendolyn King, Gina R. Jacobs, Vivian Dale Jacobs Joseph M. Adams, Gregory Bartley, Bonnie D. Brooks, Jeffery Wynn, Annette Tyner, Jackie McGirt, Danny Lowry Jr., Judy Oxendine, Alvin Bell, Lora Bell, Linda Chavis, William Porter, Karen Wynn, Shari Blue, Roger Oxendine, Charles Raby, Jeannie Salisbury, Sandra Godwin, Tony Bullard, Lora Chavis, Denise Emanuel, Quinn Emanuel, James Mark Freeman, Felicia Locklear, Jeffery Locklear,

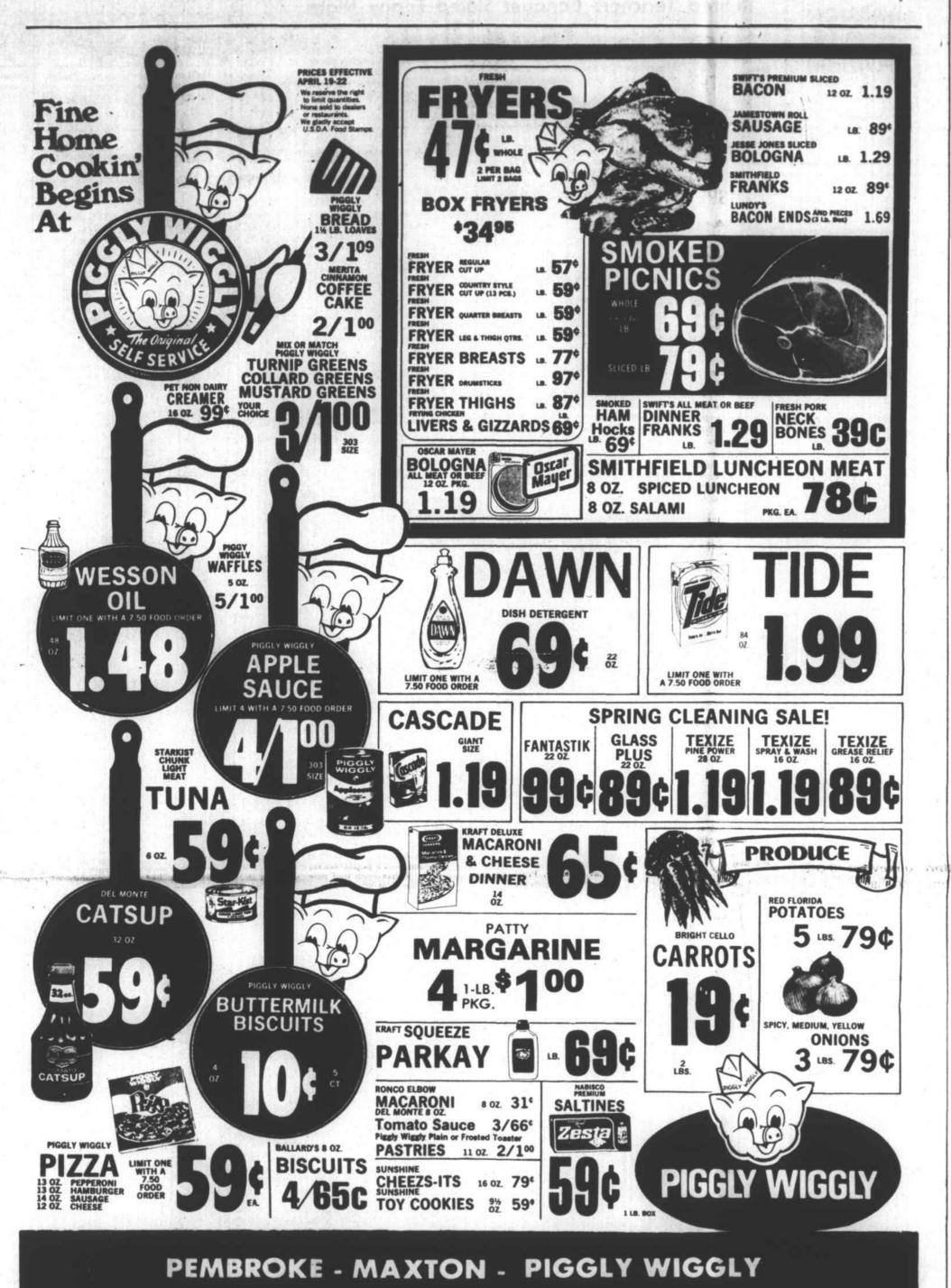
Locklear, Chucky Lowery,

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## **OBITUARY**

DONNIE A. OXENDINE

Final rites for Donnie A. Oxendine, 83, were held Tuesday, April 18, 1978 at 4 p.m. at Deep Branch Baptist Church. Burial followed in the Bear Swamp Cemetery with Military Rites.
Survivors include one dau-

ghter, Geraldine Schroder of Pembroke; one granddaughter, Ingrid, of Pembroke; one brother, Joe Franklin Oxendine of Pembroke; four sisters, Cattle Oxendine of Pembroke: Beatrice Locklear of Pembroke Lucy Smith of Hamlet; Annie Oxendine of Pembroke; and a host of relatives and friends. Officiating ministers were Rev. Tommy Swett and Rev.

Wade Locklear. Mr. Oxendine was a World War I veteran. He did his duty and showed respect to his country. He was a teacher in the Robeson County School and taught down in Georgia. He was a retired farmer. He also worked with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad for 30 years as a United States Mail ssenger (USMM).

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