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# THE CAROLINA INDIAN VOICE

PEMBROKE, N.C.

"Building Communicative Bridges  
In A Tri-racial Setting."

ROBESON COUNTY

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THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1987

## Southern States Expanding in North Carolina

When Southern States Cooperative opened a new urban store on Atlantic Avenue in Raleigh in early March, it was just the latest step in a program of expansion in all parts of North Carolina.

President Gene A. James of the Richmond-based cooperative told a Raleigh news conference that more than \$2 million has been invested in North Carolina since Southern States began serving the Tar Heel state in February of 1986, taking over many assets of bankrupt FCX. The FCX facilities included 58 retail outlets and more than 20 manufacturing and wholesale facilities.

New fertilizer blenders have been added at Tarboro, Williamston, Wilson and Columbia, SC. At Whiteville, a new bulk fertilizer plant has opened and a retail outlet that had been closed by FCX has been reopened.

The store at Lumberton, also closed by FCX, reopened on Feb. 1 and has

been "clustered" with outlets at Whiteville, Fairmont and Pembroke as Southern States' Southeast North Carolina Service operation, James said.

Commenting on the new store in Raleigh, which joins an existing agricultural service center on Cabarrus Street, Bill Goulding of Raleigh, Southern Region co-op's manager, said other urban stores are planned later this year.

"Durham and Greensboro seem likely locations," he said.

James said, "North Carolina has the highest potential of any state we serve," including Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky.

He added that in addition to outlets operated by Southern States itself, "private dealerships will be stressed. We have 19 in North Carolina now and hope to add a number of others."

Private dealerships feature much of the same merchandise that Southern States stores offer.

## BALTIMORE AMERICAN INDIAN STUDY CENTER RECEIVES GRANT

Philip Morris USA, recently awarded a grant to the Baltimore American Indian Center, Inc. to help launch the National American Indian Council, Inc. in Baltimore. Alan Miller, Manager Constituency Development, stated in making the presentation that "we are pleased to be a part of this effort and wish you the best of success."

The National American Indian Council (NAIC) will provide off-reservation American Indians research on potential development sources to assist in the efforts to obtain social and economic self-sufficiency. Also, the NAIC will work with Native American Organizations and others on the local, state, and national level to bring about programs and policy for the benefit of off-reservation American Indians.

There are over 600,000 American Indians living in rural and urban areas across the United States. The NAIC will attempt to unite this population in order to ensure that the needs of off-reservation American Indians are adequately addressed.

Barry Richardson, Executive Director of the Baltimore American Indian Center, stated that he is... "elated by the formulation of the NAIC." Mr. Richards stated that... "this organization will help bring to the attention the special problems faced by non reservation American Indians and help bring about programs and activities to help address these needs. The Baltimore American Indian Center is a 501-C3 United Way sponsored agency serving the needs of over 4500 Indians in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area.

## Locklear Graduates With Distinction From Canada University

While an under graduate student, Locklear was founder and chairman of the Biological Sciences Students' Association.

Locklear is a graduate student in Medical Biochemistry at the University of Calgary, Faculty of Medicine.

His research is supported by a \$16,000 per annum scholarship from the Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research. Locklear's research is an attempt to discover how

the morphology [shape and configuration] of DNA, the material from which genes are made, is altered to allow a gene to be "read." To conduct this research it is necessary for Locklear to use a \$250,000 instrument called an Electron Spectroscopic Imaging Electron Microscope.

Locklear is the son of the late Lonzell Locklear and is the grandson of Tommie and Susie Locklear of the St. Ann's Community near Pembroke.



Lonzell Locklear, Jr. was recently graduated with distinction from the University of Lethbridge in Alberta, Canada. He graduated with a Bachelor of Arts and Science Degree. He graduated with a 3.5 grade point average.

Locklear received several awards, including the Ruby I. Larsen Scholarship which is awarded to the Biological Sciences student who shows the most promising potential for a career in scientific research; and the Province of Alberta Excellence in Scholarship Award.

## local bulletin

### BENEFIT SINGING PLANNED

Temple Baptist Church, Hwy 211, South of Raeford, will sponsor a benefit singing on April 25, 1987 at 7 p.m. Featured singers will be Sis. Pink Barton, New Bethel Singers, St. Mary's Choir, the Jacobs Family, The Traveling Echoes, Sister Clare Belle, the Creek Road Church Choir, the Gospel tabernacle Trio, the Raeford Trio, the Zion Young Adults and the D & L Gospel Singers.

Proceeds raised at the singing will be used to defray medical expenses for Sahara Gales, 8 years old, of Wagram, and Kenneth Brayboy, 20 years old, of Pembroke. Both of them suffer from kidney failure and are on dialysis three times a week. Gales also suffers from Asthma and Brayboy has high blood pressure.

Any contributions for this event may be sent to Route 1 Box 489, Red Springs NC. The public is invited to attend.

### REVIVAL PLANNED

Inland Grove Baptist Church, Hwy 710, Pembroke, NC, will have revival beginning April 12 and running through April 17th. Sunday night services will begin at 7 p.m. and week night services at 7:30 p.m.

There will be special singing each evening. The pastor, Rev. Larry Locklear, invites everyone to come and receive a blessing from God.

### IREMC PLANS POWER OUTAGE SUNDAY

Jerry Spivey of Lumbee River Electric Membership Corporation's Red Springs office, has announced a planned outage for Sunday morning, April 12, 1987. Power will be out from 7:00-8:30 a.m. while crewmen put a new line in at a substation. The areas expected to be affected are Philadelphus, the Old Maxton Road from Red Springs to Maxton, Red Banks and Highway 710 South of Red Springs. This maintenance job will be performed, weather permitting. In case of adverse weather conditions, the power outage will be rescheduled for a later date.

THE CAROLINA INDIAN VOICE  
P.O. Box 1075 Phone 521-2826  
Pembroke, N.C. 28372

BRUCE BARTON  
CONNIE BRAYBOY  
STEPHANIE D. LOCKLEAR  
LOUISE HAYES



ISN'T THIS A  
*Beautiful Day!*  
EXPECT SOMETHING WONDERFUL  
TO HAPPEN

## GROWING UP IN ROBESON COUNTY

### REMEMBERING PSC

by Ronald H. Lowry  
Virginia Beach, VA

After I served my tour of duty in the Army, I resumed my college education at PSC the winter quarter of 1946-47. The male enrollment was beginning to increase with returning veterans. The basketball season had started, but I went out and tried to make the team anyway. The college had a popular coach, James T. Sampson, who was a home bred Native American from Robeson County. He had to leave his native county and state, as several other natives from Robeson County had done, to qualify for his career. The college band needed a tuba player, and I accepted an invitation to learn to play this instrument. I qualified for the college band and made the basketball team during the winter quarter of my sophomore year. I got to travel with the basketball team to games away from home, but saw little playing time for a few games. Towards the end of the basketball season in 1947, the college band accompanied the team on a trip to Edwards Military Institute. I found myself in the odd situation of going to this game as a member of the college band and basketball team. I had the honor that night to represent Pembroke State College in their band as a tuba player, and on their basketball team as a substitute forward. I saw more playing time with the team that night than in all the previous games. Since we were closing out our basketball season that year, I kept my job as the tuba player until the end of the school season. When the 1948 basketball season arrived I had advanced to a regular team player, and was on the starter five in several games. I made the choice of laying aside the tuba in the college band for basketball. I was offered a position in the college orchestra as

the string base player. Being a member of the college orchestra would not conflict with my basketball playing, and I took on the challenge and ended my musical career at Pembroke State College in 1949 as a string base player in the college orchestra. We had a very successful basketball season at PSC during the senior year in 1949. I was granted right much playing time on a team that won about 75 percent of the games. I also got to do some stage acting before graduating from the historic institution of higher learning.

I have concluded that the four years spent at Pembroke State College in the forties gleaned knowledge and relieving sound counseling in ways and means to cope with life was time well spent. One main advantage of a small college is that its students can receive all types of individual attention. The number students in my classes at PSC ranged from the high teens down to just the professor and myself. I worked my way through a calculus course in the company of two other students, but I was the lone student in an education course dealing with the techniques of teaching science in secondary schools. Somehow I missed taking this course with the other science majors at the normal scheduled time, and found out that I had to take this course the latter part of my senior year in order to qualify for a teacher's certificate. Mrs. Arlene B. Philips, one of two science professors on the college staff, arranged for me to take the course under her instruction in a one-on-one basis. I didn't particularly like being the only student in a college class, but everything worked out successfully in the end and I got an A in the course. Mrs. Philips presented sort of a grandmother image to me, and I capitalized on the relationship by playing the role of a favorite

grandson.

Individual attention and long time relationships were among the positive influences derived from growing up in a close-knit community. The interrelationships between family, church, school, and respect for those in leadership roles prevented many of the social problems we see inflicting our society today. Dean Clifton Oxendine, long associated with our institution for higher learning in Robeson County, made a good impression on me when I was in the first grade at Pembroke Graded School and he was the principal. I got some individual attention from him one morning after my Mama made me take some extra time to comb and brush my hair before going off to school. I usually tried to get away to school each morning by dipping my hands into some water and running my fingers through my hair to get it to lay down. Mr. Oxendine came into the classroom to see the teacher soon after school began that day, and as he walked by my table he stopped and stroked my head while commenting before the class how nice my hair looked. That's all it took for me to start using the comb and brush on my hair on a daily basis before leaving for school. I got some more individual attention from Mr. Oxendine later that same year after I became sick in my first grade classroom and deposited my breakfast on the floor, and he took me home in his car. During this time period there weren't many cars around the Pembroke area, and the cars appeared to take on characteristics of the owners. It was very easy to identify a car with its owner from a pretty good distance. Mr. Clifton Oxendine held on to a car about as long as my Dad did, and his car was easy to identify from a distance. Dean Clifton Oxendine gave lots of individual attention to students which helped to mold their lives into worthwhile shapes. Several years after having Mr. Oxendine as my principal in elementary school, I took his college freshman history course and I didn't skip a lecture. I believe I got an A in his history course.

Most of Pembroke State University's first one hundred years were shrouded in obscurity, and its influence didn't advance very far beyond the boundry lines of Robeson County, but it has a history worth publicizing and preserving. Those early pioneers who struggled for an organized system of education for the Native Americans with roots in Robeson and neighboring counties should not be forgotten. Words of wisdom and advice I permitted to be bounded around inside my cranium from within the walls of Old Main have proven to be well worth the time I tarried there.

## Disposal problem's the reason Emanuel Tire's still scrapping

By Lloyd Stoyer

Norman Emanuel was 18 and an unhappy employee of an auto assembly plant when he first heard that dealing in used tires could be profitable.

He had moved to Baltimore from North Carolina and was working the 3 to 11 shift for \$86 a week that day in 1957 when he overheard co-workers in the plant cafeteria tell how they picked up extra money buying and selling used tires.

Emanuel says he was so interested and excited by the prospect he forgot to eat lunch.

The next morning Emanuel began stopping at service stations to ask for tire discards. Before reporting to work that afternoon, he had picked up eight tires for \$2.

When he tried to resell them, he found only three were worth anything. Even so, Emanuel sold the good ones for \$9 — a \$7 profit.

More valuable than the first \$7 was the lesson Emanuel got from the tire buyer who took a liking to him. The man showed Emanuel how to inspect tires so he could pick out casings that were reusable.

Emanuel learned fast. He poured profits back into his part-time business and began buying more and more tires. Soon came the day Emanuel bought 33 scrap tires and resold 32 of them at a good profit.

That's when he decided he was ready to go into business for himself. The first day after quitting his job at the auto assembly plant, Emanuel turned a profit of more than \$500. Emanuel says he was so excited he never bothered to pick up his last paycheck from his old employer.

Not every day since has been a big profit day. And Emanuel discovered — as have many others — that there are plenty of headaches in handling junk tires. But in the last 30 years Emanuel has worked hard, earned a good living — and out of necessity has become a tire recycling pioneer.

In the early days it wasn't easy. Emanuel took the back seat out of his car and used it as a tire-hauling vehicle. His headquarters for the first year was a garage he rented for \$5 a month. There was no heat, no electricity and no telephone, but this was the beginning of Emanuel Tire Co.

The business grew rapidly. Soon Emanuel was handling 500,000 and then a million tires a year. He sorted out those that could be resold as used tires and those with retreadable casings. The rest were simply thrown away.

At first tire disposal wasn't much of a problem. Non-reusable tires could be shipped off to the landfill for \$25 a truckload. But dumping rates kept going up. Eventually Emanuel discovered he was spending \$5,000 a month to get rid of his unwanted tires. By 1979 tire disposal was costing him more than \$10,000 a month.

What was worse, says Emanuel, was the prospect that landfills soon would refuse to take scrap tires at all. In 1979 Emanuel bought his first shredder and set about developing a market for the rubber chips it produced. He sold them as a fuel supplement for industrial boilers fired by wood or coal — facilities such as pulp and paper mills.

Last year Emanuel Tire Co. handled about 4.3 million scrap tires and shredded all but about half a million of them.

Since Emanuel Tire Co. does not retread tires, the good casings were sold to casing jockeys. About 20% of the used tires sorted out were sold at the Emanuel Tire Co. facility in central Baltimore. Others were shipped overseas — mostly to Third World countries — and the rest were sold through various outlets in other parts of the U.S., Emanuel said.

He sees the shredding operation as a valuable community cleanup service and as both a direct and indirect source of jobs for many who might otherwise

have difficulty finding employment.

Emanuel says only the sale of used tires and casings makes it possible for him to operate the tire shredders at enough of a profit to justify the investment.

Tipping fees for tire disposal still aren't high enough, he insists, though he's trying to change that. To make the shredding operation more self-sustaining, Emanuel Tire Co. raised its fees for collecting tires by some 30% the first of the year — and discovered the price hike didn't cost the company a single customer.

In fact, there's a waiting list for his tire collection service. Obviously, Emanuel prefers customers with a good percentage of reusable tires. Emanuel Tire has some 240 trailers parked at used tire generators — mostly tire dealerships and retread shops — within a 200-mile radius of its Baltimore plant. As trailers are filled, the tires are trucked to the shredders.

The firm now has five shredders in operation 10 hours a day, including two new and more efficient units that could help to increase shredding volume to nearly seven million tires this year.

Collection fees vary depending on the distance the tires are hauled to the shredders and volume of tires collected at each pickup point, but Emanuel feels tipping fees will eventually have to average \$1 per tire for the operation to make a reasonable profit.

Emanuel takes a rather bemused view of the current surge of the recycling operations and proposals sweeping the country. Until he sees proof there's a better method of cleaning up surplus tires, he plans to stay with his sorting and shredding system.

Over the years, he said, some unfilled promises by tire recyclers have hurt the credibility of all in the field. "I like to walk down the street with my head up," he said. After all these years Emanuel vows he'll never be a part of anything that would damage his reputation.

## JUSTICE MARCH

YOU ARE INVITED TO MARCH WITH US MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1987  
FOR JUSTICE

- to end the mockery of coroners' inquest
- to require thorough investigations using state and federal grand juries
- to demand fair treatment and respect in the courts
- FOR QUALITY LAW ENFORCEMENT
- to solve the unsolved murders
- to stop the use of excessive force
- to end major drug trafficking
- to raise the level of education, training, and pay of officers
- FOR A PUBLIC DEFENDER OFFICE IN OUR DISTRICT
- to counter the tyranny of the Prosecutors office
- to make sure the poor get a fair trial
- to bring more independence and responsibility into our courts

MEET WITH US AT THE JC FAIRGROUNDS N.C. 41 LUMBERTON, N.C. APRIL 20 11:00 a.m.  
SPONSORED BY CONCERNED CITIZENS FOR BETTER GOVERNMENT