

Engagement Announced

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Cummings of Lumberton announce the engagement of their daughter Rhonda Sue Oxendine, to James Kelly Sanderson.

The bride is a graduate of West Robeson Senior High School (1989) and is employed by International Jensen.

The groom is the son of Rev. and Mrs. Kelly Keith Sanderson of Pembroke. He is a 1983 graduate of Pembroke Senior High and a 1985 graduate of Robeson Community College. He is employed by Craftsman Homes Inc. of Maxton.

The wedding is planned for August 20 in the Marriage Chapel in Dillon. A reception will be held afterwards at the home of the bride to be.



**EXTENSION SCENE**  
By  
Everette Davis

Each year the North Carolina Department of Agriculture supplies a report to each county Extension Office that gives all the details about all soil samples submitted to their laboratories from that county. The report that we have recently received provides some surprising statistics about Robeson County.

First of all, it is surprising how little our local homeowners and producers use this valuable service. One would think that with the increasing concern for profitability and maximum crop efficiency, that more attention would be given to proper liming and fertilization of crops and, therefore, more efforts exerted in taking soil samples.

There were only 4,450 soil samples from Robeson County submitted to the state soil lab during this past year. This is up about 25 percent above last year, but still far fewer than what would represent a conscientious sampling program by county producers. Of these, 268 were for miscellaneous purposes and 359 from homeowners. The remaining 3,823 samples represent those taken by crop producers. Assuming that each soil sample might represent as much as ten acres of land, this would indicate that less than 39,000 acres of land were properly sampled. Considering there are over 250,000 acres of land in this county used for crop production, this means that only about 15 percent of the fields were properly sampled.

Another way to look at the lack of concern of our local producers is to compare the number of samples from our county in relation to the number of samples from other counties. We like to brag that Robeson is the largest agricultural county in the state, yet we ranked 15th in the number of soil samples submitted. Some counties much smaller than Robeson submitted twice as many soil samples for analysis by the state labs. One would wonder if this indicates that their producers are much more concerned about the profitability of their operations than are our producers.

When considered as a whole, the results of the soil samples submitted may not give an accurate indication of the condition of soils in this county. One would assume that it is more likely for samples to be taken from problem areas than from areas that are producing properly. But the average results from these samples should very accurately indicate general trends in the county.

The summary of all soil samples taken in Robeson County indicates that over 30 percent of the fields have a pH of less than 5.4. Almost 25 percent of the fields indicate manganese deficiencies, 32 percent indicate copper deficiencies, and 53 percent indicate extremely high levels of phosphorus.

As part of their normal responsibilities, the agricultural agents on the staff of the Robeson County Agricultural Extension Service make many farm and home visits in order to assist the producers in determining the reasons why their crops are not performing properly. In most instances, the reasons for lack of performance are related to lower than optimum pH levels in the field indicating lack of proper liming practices or micronutrient deficiencies that severely limit the ability of the crops to achieve normal yield levels. Typically, when these problems are found in the field, the producers have not taken soil samples and, therefore, had no idea of the condition of their fields before they planted their crops.

During the months of August through October is the best time of the year to take soil samples. By this time of the year the current crops have either been harvested or have removed all nutrients from the soil that they will remove. Samples submitted now will be analyzed and returned to the producers in a matter of days instead of weeks as is typical of samples submitted during late winter. And finally, samples taken early will allow the producers to apply needed lime early enough for it to be fully active prior to the next planting season and to properly plan for the primary, secondary, and micronutrient needs of the crops that will be planted during the winter or during the coming year.

Soil sample analysis is a free service provided by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture. I would like to especially encourage all producers to take the time to take soil samples of all fields in which they plan to produce a crop during the coming year. At least, in all fields that have not been sampled during the past year. Sampling materials, instructions on how to take proper soil samples, and assistance in understanding the soil sample results are available from the Agricultural Extension Office, also free of charge.

For more information on the results of soil samples taken in Robeson County during the past year, or for information on taking soil samples for the coming year, call 671-3276.

Call 521-2826 and  
subscribe to The  
Carolina Indian Voice.

Alcohol Imperils a Generation of Indian Children

By GINA KOLATA

The devastating effects of alcohol abuse among Indians are reaching a new generation, striking children whose mothers drank heavily during pregnancy and resulting in a population that is mentally and physically disabled.

Studies on some reservations in the Plains, the Southwest and Canada have found 5 percent of children affected, while other studies have found rates as high as 25 percent. Worldwide, the rate at which children are born with disabilities due to alcohol is 1 percent or less, experts say.

Although alcoholism has long been known to afflict Indian groups disproportionately, its harm to Indians of the next generation is only now emerging in studies on a number of reservations.

The result is "a devastation that is worse than smallpox," said Dr. Geoffrey Robinson, a pediatrician at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver.

Jeanene Grey Eagle, who runs Project Recovery, an alcohol treatment program at the Pine Ridge reservation in South Dakota, said the problem was so serious that it was "threatening the very survival of the Indian people." She estimates that 25 percent of the children on that reservation are affected and that the number is growing.

Such children are often mentally retarded and have behavior problems, including hyperactivity and an inability to understand cause-and-effect relationships. This can make them difficult to rear and to educate.

These children usually have distinctive physical features, including a small head, low prominent ears, poorly developed cheekbones and a long and smooth upper lip. They also are slow to develop physically and mentally.

Children with symptoms in three categories — facial abnormalities, growth problems and neurological abnormalities — are said to have fetal alcohol syndrome, under the definitions used by Dr. Kwadwo O. Asante, a pediatrician at the University of British Columbia. Children less severely affected, who show symptoms in two of the three categories, are defined by Dr. Asante as having fetal alcohol effect.

The incidence of fetal alcohol syndrome and fetal alcohol effect differs markedly from tribe to tribe, said Dr. Philip May of the University of New Mexico, who has studied the problem in a variety of Indian groups. In tribes that disapprove of drinking, there are almost no cases, he said.

But in tribes where abusive drinking is common, experts report that large numbers of children are affected by maternal drinking. In formal studies, Dr. May estimated that 5 percent of the children in some tribes on the Plains suffered from fetal alcohol syndrome or fetal alcohol effect. Dr. Robinson found that 20 percent of the 500 children in a community in northern British Columbia were affected, and Dr. Asante found that at least 5 percent of the children in 28 Indian communities in northern British Columbia and the Yukon were affected.

"The scary thing," Dr. May said, is that "in every tribe we researched, the incidence is on the increase."

By contrast, only about 1 to 2 children per 1,000, or 0.1 percent to 0.2 percent, are thought to have fetal alcohol syndrome in the general population worldwide, said Dr. Robert Sokol, dean of the Wayne State University School of Medicine and director of the Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Study Center at the

Detroit university. The number with fetal alcohol effect is unknown, Dr. Sokol said, but two experts suggest it could be about 5 to 10 children per 1,000, or 0.5 percent to 1 percent.

The huge number of affected Indian children is straining the meager resources of many Indian communities. Ms. Grey Eagle said women who had babies with defects resulting from alcohol were usually so disabled by their drinking that they were unable to care for the children. But it is difficult to place these children in foster homes, she said, and it is even harder to place them with adoptive families because they are so difficult to rear.

Dr. Thomas Burns, special assistant to the head of the alcoholism and substance abuse branch of the Indian Health Service, said the Government agency in Rockville, Md., had no money to deal with fetal alcohol syndrome. "What we've had to do is take a very piecemeal approach," he said. "We really can't get into any significant work."

But even the best resources may not help much, said Dr. Michael Dorris, an anthropologist at Dartmouth University who is an Indian. In his book "The Broken Cord," which will be published in August by Harper & Row, Dr. Dorris told of his struggle to rear an Indian boy he adopted who turned out to have fetal alcohol syndrome. Dr. Dorris used all the medical and social resources available, but his hopes for his son were repeatedly crushed when the boy simply could not develop normal emotional and logical responses to everyday situations.

Dr. Dorris said he was "naïve and optimistic" about the prospects for his son, who is now 21. Despite his efforts, he said, his son is at best slightly better off than if he had not been adopted at all.

"He's a dishwasher at a truckstop," Dr. Dorris said. "He has lots of seizures. He has no friends. It's terrible. He should not have had this life."

**New Phenomenon**

Ms. Grey Eagle of the Pine Ridge reservation said abusive drinking among the 20,000 Lakota Sioux who live there was a recent occurrence that had come with changing social norms.

"I'm 35, and alcoholism first started in my generation," she said. "It was socially prohibited for males and females to drink in the past, and when I was growing up in the late 1950's and early 1960's, we had only a few who drank. Everyone knew who they were and everyone talked about them. They were ostracized."

Drinking caught on in the 1960's and 1970's, Ms. Grey Eagle said, and many Indians at Pine Ridge would routinely drink until they passed out. She said

that when liquor was not available, or when they did not have enough money to buy it, some people would resort to other substances, like the household cleaner Lysol, which has some alcohol. Forty percent of the women at Pine Ridge abuse alcohol, Ms. Grey Eagle estimated.

Ms. Grey Eagle says that now, in the children with fetal alcohol syndrome and fetal alcohol effect, she is seeing a new generation affected by alcohol, with grim consequences. When the women who are impaired by fetal alcohol syndrome or fetal alcohol effect reach child-bearing age and become pregnant, they simply cannot understand that if they drink they run the risk of harming the fetus, Ms. Grey Eagle said. One result of the fetal syndrome is a lack of ability to understand long-term consequences.

**'Really Pathetic Lives'**

These women are nearly impossible to counsel, she said. The women "have no judgment," Ms. Grey Eagle said. "They live really pathetic lives, just existing with no real happiness. Some have had seven or eight kids."

As alarm about the problem spreads, inevitable questions arise: Why are Indians hit so hard? Why do some Indians drink so much? Why is fetal alcohol syndrome so prevalent?

Dr. Burns of the Indian Health Service said it was not clear whether social circumstances alone drove Indians to abuse alcohol, or whether Indians had a genetic propensity to alcohol abuse. "The studies are not conclusive," he said.

Ms. Grey Eagle blames social factors. "We have an 80 to 90 percent unemployment rate," she said. "There is no business, no industry here. Everything is based on a welfare society. People live from one welfare check to another. You can see the despair."

"I don't feel that these people like to drink, but a lot of young people have no hope. Drinking is an acceptable means of escape."

Dr. Sokol of Wayne State University said Indians who drink might be more likely than others who drink to give birth to affected babies. He has found that different strains of laboratory animals have different susceptibilities to

fetal alcohol syndrome and that black women are more than seven times as likely to have affected children as white women who drink the same amount during pregnancy. He said Indians had not been studied in this way, but he would not be surprised if a genetic susceptibility made them at least as vulnerable as blacks are to fetal alcohol syndrome.

In the general population, an alcoholic woman has a 10 percent chance of giving birth to a baby with fetal alcohol syndrome and a 30 to 40 percent chance of giving birth to a baby with fetal alcohol effect, said Lyn Weiner, an associate professor of psychiatry at the Boston University School of Medicine who has studied the problem for more than a decade.

**Locking Up Pregnant Drinkers**

Experts agree that the best way to prevent fetal alcohol effects is to prevent women from drinking while pregnant. But some experts are wondering whether prevention efforts should go beyond education campaigns.

A few Indians and doctors who have worked in Indian communities say they are reluctantly concluding that they would consider locking up women who continue with their pregnancy and who refuse to stop drinking.

Abortion is not an option for women at Pine Ridge, Ms. Grey Eagle said. The nearest abortion clinic is more than 300 miles away. "No one has the money to get there," she said.

Ms. Grey Eagle said the Pine Ridge tribe once locked up a pregnant woman who could not stop drinking and that she supported such action.

"Our tribal code determines that a child is a child from conception on," she said. "All it takes is for a judge to say: 'Either stop drinking or we will commit you to treatment. And if you are in treatment and still drink, we will put you in jail.'"

Dr. Robinson, the Vancouver pediatrician, said a Canadian tribe had also locked up a woman who refused to stop drinking while pregnant. Tribal leaders invoked a law saying they could commit a woman against her will if she was mentally ill. "There is no other way" to forcibly keep a woman from drinking, he said.

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Robeson County

**Notice To Creditors & Debtors**  
Having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Hamp Foxworth, deceased late of Robeson County, North Carolina this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned on or before January 31, 1990, or this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate please make immediate payment.

This the 24th day of July, 1989.  
Robert Blackmon, Administrator  
Estate of Hamp Foxworth  
1455 Biggs Road  
Lumberton, North Carolina 28358

**Locklear & Wynn**  
Attorneys & Counselors At Law  
431 North Elm Street  
P.O. Box 2142  
Lumberton, North Carolina 28359  
919-738-5530

**LEGAL NOTICE**  
State of North Carolina  
County of Robeson

**Notice To Creditors & Debtors Of Marilyn O. Pierce, Deceased**  
The undersigned, having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Marilyn O. Pierce, deceased, late of Robeson County, this is to notify all persons, firms and corporations having claims against said estate to exhibit them to the undersigned before the 10th day of February, 1990, or be barred from their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate are asked to please make immediate payment to the undersigned.  
This the 31st day of July, 1989.  
Reginald Oxendine, Administrator  
P.O. Box 1287 Pembroke, NC 28372

**James Gregory Bell**  
Chavis & Ransom  
108 West 9th Street  
P.O. Box 877  
Lumberton, NC 28359  
[919]738-8176

**LEGAL NOTICE**  
North Carolina  
Robeson County

**Robeson County Department Of Social Services on behalf of Pritchune Ann Locklear, Plaintiff,**  
vs.  
**Larry Gail Hunt and Roosevelt Kenny Locklear, Jr., Defendants.**

**TO: ROOSEVELT KENNY LOCKLEAR, JR.**  
Route 2, Box 73  
Pembroke, NC 28372

**TAKE NOTICE** that a pleading seeking relief against you has been filed in the above-entitled action. The nature of the relief being sought is as follows: To establish paternity of the minor child Trystal Locklear.

**YOU ARE REQUIRED** to make a defense to such pleading not later than the 12th day of September, 1989, said date being forty (40) days from the first publication of this notice; and upon your failure to do so the party seeking service against you

will apply to the court for the relief sought.

**THIS** the 31st day of July, 1989.  
**LOCKLEAR, JACOBS & SUTTON**  
By: **Ronnie Sutton**  
Attorney for Plaintiff  
203 South Vance Street  
P.O. Box 999  
Pembroke, NC 28372  
Telephone: [919]521-3413

**LEGAL NOTICE**  
North Carolina  
Robeson County

**Robeson County Department of Social Services on behalf of Nancy J. Locklear, Plaintiff,**  
vs.  
**Clarence Lowery and Tommy Locklear, Defendants.**

**TO: TOMMY LOCKLEAR and CLARENCE LOWERY**  
**TAKE NOTICE** that a pleading seeking relief against you has been filed in the above-entitled action. The nature of the relief being sought is as follows: To establish paternity of the minor child Joseph McKinley Lowery.

**YOU ARE REQUIRED** to make a defense to such pleading not later than the 12th day of September, 1989, said date being forty (40) days from the first publication of this notice; and upon your failure to do so the party seeking service against you will apply to the court for the relief sought.

**THIS** the 28th day of July, 1989.  
**LOCKLEAR, JACOBS & SUTTON**  
By: **Ronnie Sutton**  
Attorney for Plaintiff  
203 South Vance Street  
P.O. Box 999  
Pembroke, NC 28372  
Telephone: [919]521-3413

**LEGAL NOTICE**  
North Carolina  
Robeson County

**Robeson County Department Of Social Services on behalf of Patricia Calloway, Plaintiff,**  
vs.  
**Michael Keith Cummings, Defendant.**

**TO: MICHAEL KEITH CUMMINGS**  
**TAKE NOTICE** that a pleading seeking relief against you has been filed in the above-entitled action. The nature of the relief being sought is as follows: To establish paternity of the minor child Michael Keeth Cummings.

**YOU ARE REQUIRED** to make a defense to such pleading not later than the September 12, 1989, said date being forty (40) days from the first publication of this notice; and upon your failure to do so the party seeking service against you will apply to the court for the relief sought.

**THIS** the 28th day of July, 1989.  
**LOCKLEAR, JACOBS & SUTTON**  
By: **Ronnie Sutton**  
Attorney for Plaintiff  
203 South Vance Street  
P.O. Box 999  
Pembroke, NC 28372  
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