PAGE 2. THE CAROLINA INDIAN VOICE-THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1990

WHAT NEXT???

3 Be careful about making a promise 4. Try to make the most humble person feel important. 5. Look happy. 6. Keep an open mind.

7. Don't believe a word you hear. 8. Do not tell cruel jokes. 9. Develop a soft hide 10. Remember you don't have a soul, you are a soul. Anonymous

Say You Read It In THE CAROLINA INDIAN VOICE

We read recently about another great drug bust by the newly created task force. We are always astounded at the amount of publicity that is awarded to the arrests of "street dealers." We believe that it is nothing more than propoganda and the task force does not appear to be serious about the real "drug problem" in our county. We call on the task force to concentrate more effort into the arrest and conviction of the financiers of the drug operation in this county. When that happens, we will feel that the task force is serious about dealing with the problem It was rather interesting to us that one of the several people arrested over the weekend was arrested at a local house. However, according to re-ports, Burnis Wilkins was not able to determine who owned the house because the owner was away. Come on, Burnis, stop assuming that we are all stupid...How much trouble would it be to find the owner of a house? We suggest again that you and the task force stop playing to the press and get on with the business at hand...Arrest the money people behind the drug operation that is destroying people in Robeson and

Hoke Counties.

Tragedy and violence has once again invaded our midst. It seems to be the norm these days more than the exception. Gene Berry Clark was shot to death in a Lumberton residence allegedly by James Cedric Woods... This particular case has drawn much speculation and much sympathy for all parties concerned... This case raises some interesting questions which we will address next week...But for now we extend our condolences to the parents of Gene Berry Clark, Adore Clark and Ray Littleturtle. Our prayers are with them as well as with the family, Rev. and Mrs. James Harold Woods, of James Cedric Woods....Some times in midst of tragedy it is best to look to a higher source and prayer fervently for all those involved.

Governor James G. Martin has proclaimed September 1990 as Indian Heritage Month in North Carolina. Many activities have been planned to call attention to the more than 10,000 year history of North Carolina Indians who today comprise the largest Indian population of any state east of the Mississippi. We believe that it is fitting and right that Indian people be recognized for their contributions to the state of North Carolina.

Hopefully, Governor Martin will et serious about the issues facing Indian people and, not only set aside but also gather with Indian leaders and deal with the serious issues facing Indian people...drugs, violence, high percentage of Indian arrests and convictions, failure of the penal system to rehabilitate, and of course the issue of federal recognition. Perhaps he will meet with Indian leaders and work toward solving those issues that can be solved and for those programs that are proven failures, perhaps some alternatives would be good. To establish a life of values, we offer these TEN RULES FOR DAILY LIVING:

Along The Robeson Trail By Dr. Stan Knick, Director of the PSU

Native American Resource Center

Our journey along the Robeson Trail thus far has taken us through some familiar, and some unfamiliar, territory. It is appropriate then that we pause and look back along the trail in order to appreciate more fully where we have been as well as where we are going.

We have seen that Native Americans have been living in this region for 14,000 years, adapting to changes in climate and culture as the generations passed. We have drawn upon the lessons of Archaeology (the study of cultures in the past) to learn about Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian cultures. We have seen how nomadic hunter-gatherers gradually settled down to life in the changing forest, and how they eventually came to rely on farming for much of their food. We have learned about the rich diversity of archaeological sites along the trail, how they were made, and some of what they can tell us.

We have also drawn upon the lessons of Linguistics, the study of language. From this we have learned of the great language families of this region---Algonkian, Iroquoian, and Siouan. In the process we have learned how Native American languages were replaced by English with the coming of Europeans. At the same time we learned that the study of language can tell us a great deal about the culture of a people.

we have also taken some lessons from Paleopathology, the study of human health in the past. From this we have learned about the massive loss of Native American lives due to foreign diseases, and why those diseases were so disastrous among Native Americans. From Paleopathology we also learned about health conditions among Native Americans before Columbus, and that the shift to settled village life was not without its unhealthy consequences.

From Ethnography (the study of himg cultures), and from History, we have learned how Name American cultures changed in response to Furopean contact. In this part of the journey we law that in many instances the greatest response was to come together in "Settlements" to preserve Nation American identity. From these studies we also learned about traditional medical practice , and the ast knowledge of plant remedues

From the study of Folklore and Literature we have learned about some of the myths and legends of Native American cultures. We saw that these myths and legends not only entertain us, but that they can also inform us about traditional cultures. We learned about the environmentally balanced nature of traditional cultures, and about the respect held for the plants and animals, and "all our relations." We also learned that oral history and traditions bound Native American cultures together in a way superior to modern written culture.

But beyond all of this, we have begun to learn a most valuable lesson--that the study of Native Americans is very complex. It is for this reason that, for example, the American Indian Studies Department here at Pembroke State University is an interdisciplinary department. No single point of view, from History, or Art, or any other discipline, can do justice to the study of so complex a topic. This is why American Indian Studies must draw from various disciplines, and why the department consists of faculty from departments of Art, Philosophy and Religion, Communicative Arts, Sociology, and History, as well as drawing upon knowledge from Archaeology, Anthropology, Health Sciences, Folklore, and other areas.

To some people, this interdisciplinary nature of American Indian Studies Departments might indicate that the study of Native Americans is not a real discipline because it has to take so much information from so many other types of studies. But this is clearly not true. What it does indicate is that, in order to understand fully the complexity of Native American cultures, it is necessary to view the topic from many angles. If anything, this breadth of perspective strengthens the value of American Indian Studies, because it is realized that no simple view will suffice. And the view from our journey along the Robeson Trail continues.

For more information call or visit the Native American Resource Center in Old Main Building on the campus of Pembroke State University.

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1. Put a double lock on your tongue. 2. Train your tongue to say nice

things.

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