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500 years of oppression

As US Christians approach public observances marking the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' first landing in the Western Hemisphere, we are called to review our full history, reflect upon it, and act as people of faith mindful of the significance of 1492. The people in our churches and communities now look at the significance of the event in different ways. What represented newness of freedom, hope, and opportunity for some was the occasion' for oppression, degradation, and genocide for others. For the church this is not a time for celebration but a time for a committed plan of action insuring that this "kairos" moment in history not continue to coat cosmetically the painful aspects of the American history of racism.

1. In 1992, celebrations of the 500th anniversary of the arrival of Christopher Columbus in the "New World" will be held. For the descendants of the survivors of the subsequent invasion, genocide, slavery, "ecocide" and exploitation of the wealth of the land, a celebration is not an appropriate observance of this anniversary.

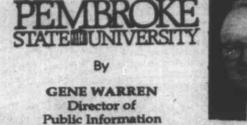
A. For the indigenous people of the Caribbean Islands, Christopher Columbus' arrival marked the beginning of slavery and their eventual genocide.

B. For the indigenous people of Central America, the result was slavery, genocide, and the exploitation of their mineral and other natural resources, fostering the yearly accumulation of capital by the European countries.

C. For the indigenous people of Mexico, the result was slavery, genocide, rape of mineral as well as other natural resources, and a decline of their civilization.

D. For the indigenous people of North America, it brought slavery, genocide, and theft and exploitation For Equal Rights." The Native of the land that had led to the descen- American groups in North Carolina dants' improverished lives.

E. For the peoples of the African Diaspora, the results was slavery, an d evil and immoral system steeped in racism, economic exploitation, rape of human and mineral resources and inational divisiveness along the lines of colonizing nations.



Pembroke State University and the Pembroke community are gaining prominent exposure in the new 408page illustrated social studies textbook entitled "North Carolina: Social Studies for a Changing World," published by Macmillan/McGraw-Hill of New York City.

Designed for fourth graders, the textbook is being printed for statewide use. Among its many features, the textbook includes:

-A picture of Old Main, the PSU landmark which is the oldest building on campus, having been constructed in 1923. (Pembroke State University is the only university or college pictured in the book.)

 A map designating institutions of higher learning in North Carolina. This includes all campuses in the UNC 16-campus system, of which PSU is one. Many private colleges and community colleges are left off this map.

-A description of the Lumbee Indians, including pictures from the annual Lumbee Homecoming.

Previously announced was the fact that Thomas (Tom) Oxendine, a native of Pembroke, is pictured in the book's section about "Famous Tar Heels". The portion about Oxendine, who is the older brother of PSU Chancellor Joseph Oxendine, says: "Thomas Oxendine, born in Pembroke in 1922; Navy fighter pilot; in 1942 became the first Native American to graduate from U.S. Navy Flight School; served as a fighter pilot during both World War II and the Korean War; says that "Whatever you conceive (think of), you can achieve and never be afraid of the truth."

Chapter 12 of the book, which includes a lesson about "Equal Rights for All," says in its background information about Pembroke State University: "Native Americans Fight have also fought for equal rights for many years. As you have read, in 1835 state leaders passed laws that kept Native Americans from voting. Indians were also not allowed to go to the same schools as whites or to own land. By the 1880's Lumbee Leaders persuaded state lawmakers to improve schools for Lumbee Children. In 1887 the first public college for the Lumbees was opened near Pembroke. It is now called Pembroke State University." On this same page is a picture of PSU's Old Main building. Included in the caption are these words: "Pembroke State University was our state's first college for Indians."

In Chapter 8, which includes a lesson about "Living in the Costal Plain Region," the textbook has these words to say about the Lumbees: "The LUMBEE." As you have read in Chapter 3, our state's richest land is in the Costal Plain. This region's fertile soil has made farming a way of life for many people. For hundreds of years before the Europeans arrived, many Native Americans farmed along the coast. Even though the European colonists took most of their land, some Indians still farm the land that was left to them.

"The largest Native American group now living in the Inner Costal Plain is the Lumbee. Today there are more than 40,000 Lumbee living in Robeson County. Many are farmers, teachers, lawyers, and local government leaders.

"The ancestors of the Lumbee include several groups of Indians on the coast. Over the years, the Lumbee, along with other Indian groups, have had to struggle for their rights. As you read, most of the Cherokee had to leave their land in the 1830s and migrate west. The Lumbee, though, were able to keep their land. However, state laws were soon changed. The Lumbee then lost certain rights, such as the right to vote and go to school.

"During the Civil War the Confederate government made the Lumbee build forts for Southern soldiers. Some of the Lumbee refused. Henry Berry Lowry became a leader for this group. Lowry and his followers helped many poor white, Black and Indian people. For many years Lowry fought for the rights of the Lumbee of the coast."

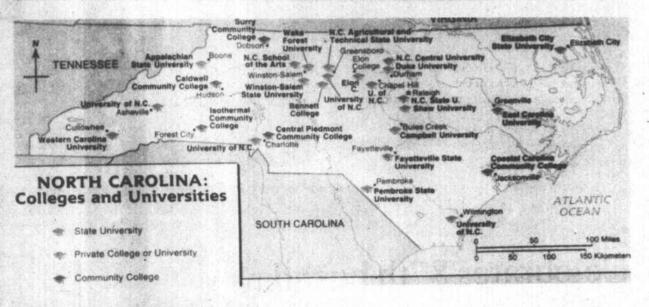
On the page on which this information concludes are three color photographs of the Lumbee Homecoming. The caption says: "Many Lumbee women and children wear traditional clothing at their yearly homecoming celebration. It is held in Robeson County."

Such information as this helps to acquaint young minds across the state with the uniqueness of Pembroke State University (whose enrollment of approximately 3,000 now includes 64 percent white students, 23 percent American Indian students, and 11 percent Black students) and the





Many Lumbee women and children wea traditional clothing at their yearly homecoming celebration. It is held in Robeson County.



percent growth. Of these 839 students, 653 are undergraduate students and 186 are graduate students. During the first session of PSU's summer school, 1,003 students attended. Of those, 851 were undergraduate students and 152 were graduate students.



o is a tree-dwelling African animal known for its abil-ty to leap great distances—as much as 15 feet-among branches.

Pembroke State was our state's first college for Indians.



Now Kidney Stones Are In For A Shock

F. For the descendants of the European conquerors the subsequent legacy has been the perpetuation of paternalism and racism into our cultures and times.

Alumni night at Strike at the Wind planned Aug. 27

The outdoor drama, STRIKE AT THE WIND!, will sponsor "Alumni Night", Thursday, August 27. This i the second year for this event. Last year, "Alumni Night" was such a success that it was decided to repeat it this year. "Alumni Night" is open to any persons who were in the show in past years to come out and perform their roles this one night. Hope Sheppard and Melton Lowery will return in their roles as Rhoda Strong Lowrie and Henry Berry Lowrie.

There will be three nights of rehearsal in preparation for this special night on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights, August 24,25, and 26. Rehearsal will be in the evening at the Adolph Dial Amphitheater.

Anyone interested in participating in this event, call the STRIKE AT THE WIND! Office at (919) 521-3112.

Mattress Sale In Progress Pembroke Mattress

Lumbee Indians.

PSU'S Second Session of Summer School Shows 4 Percent Growth Over Last Year

A total of 839 students have attended the second session of PSU's summer school, meaning an increase of 33 students over last year or a 4

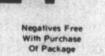
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Pembroke, NC **Food Folks (Hills)** Saturday, August 15 12 noon til 6:00 p.m.



SHOCK WAVE LITHOTRIPSY

Southeastern General Hospital is proud to announce the most advanced medical treatment available for the removal of kidney stones - Extracorporeal Shock Wave Lithotripsy or ESWL.

This new, non-surgical treatment rids patients of stones in the kidney and ureter by using focused shock waves to pulverize the stones. While earlier lithotripsy treatments required patients to be anesthetized and lowered into a water bath to break up the kidney stones, patients may now be medicated by a sedative given intravenously then lie on a table as the lithotriptor breaks up the stones - And the whole procedure takes less than two hours.

The success rate of lithotripsy is high. In fact, eighty to ninety percent of people previously requiring kidney surgery won't need it. And because the procedure is noninvasive, the pain and discomfort which follows surgery is avoided. The procedure is done in an outpatient setting and most patients can return to work or normal activities within twenty four hours. Patients are then checked at regular inter-

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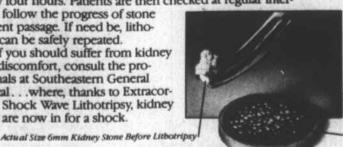
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vals to follow the progress of stone fragment passage. If need be, litho-tripsy can be safely repeated. So if you should suffer from kidney

stone discomfort, consult the professionals at Southeastern General Hospital . . . where, thanks to Extracorporeal Shock Wave Lithotripsy, kidney stones are now in for a shock.



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