

Seaboard Foods and Main Street Guymon

PRESENT



► **Pangaea** is a hypothetical supercontinent that included all current land masses, believed to have been in existence before the continents broke apart during the Triassic and Jurassic Periods.

Celebrating the diversity of our community.

Seven course meal with stories from seven families representing the seven continents with foods from each family's subculture making up the meal.

Welcome to

PANGAEA



Main Street Guymon has a motto, "Building relationships...one handshake at a time."

Tonight is our opportunity to learn about seven families from seven continents. We're building relationships spanning the world...right here in Guymon, Oklahoma.

This event was made possible through many partnerships and with the help of many volunteers. Our planning committee includes:

Jada Breeden, *Guymon Chamber of Commerce*

Amber Costilla, *PCHC*

JuliAnn Graham, *TCEC*

Norma Green, *PTCI*

Soila Medina, *AirPro*

Shelby RedCorn, *Arts & Humanities*

David Watkins, *Seaboard Foods*

Charles White, *State Farm Insurance*



TASTING MENU

Special thanks to Virgil Gibson for catering tonight's menu.

Special thanks to Alma Folklorica for serving.

Africa **Bobotie** (ba-boor-tea)

South Africa National dish of South Africa, a mixture of curried meat and fruit with a creamy golden topping, similar to moussaka.

Europe **Borscht**

Ukraine Beet soup important in Russian and Polish cuisines. Ukraine is where it originated.

North America **Carnitas**

Mexico Literally meaning "little meats," this is a dish of Mexican cuisine originating from the state of Michoacan. Made by braising or simmering pork in oil or lard until tender. This dish is made with Seaboard Foods pork.

Central America **Pupusas**

Honduras Pupusa is a thick flatbread made with cornmeal usually stuffed with one or more ingredients, that might include cheese, chicharron, squash, or refried beans.

Asia **Pho**

Vietnam Pho is a Vietnamese soup consisting of broth, rice noodles, herbs, and meat – usually beef or chicken.

Antarctica **Jambalaya**

Special Needs Jambalaya is a popular Louisiana-origin dish of Spanish, French, and West African influence, consisting mainly of meat and vegetables mixed with rice. Traditionally, the meat always includes sausage of some sort, often a smoked meat such as andouille, along with pork or chicken and seafood, such as crawfish or shrimp.

Australia/Oceania **Lamingtons**

Australia An Australian cake made from squares of butter cake or sponge cake coated in an outer layer of chocolate sauce and rolled in coconut.



PROGRAM

Introduction	Emcee <i>Dr. Brad Duren</i>
Welcome	Main Street Guymon. <i>Charles White</i>
Parade of Flags	
Colors Posted	Guymon Fire Department. <i>Honor Guard</i>
Invocation <i>Peter Adup</i>
Meal Served	Guymon High School. <i>Alma Folklorica</i>
Africa	South Africa. <i>Pastor David Player</i> <i>Sponsor: Victory Memorial Methodist Church</i>
Europe	Ukraine <i>Maksym Korotetsky</i> <i>Sponsor: First National Bank of Hooker</i>
North America	Mexico. <i>Román Moreno</i> <i>Sponsor: Bank of the Panhandle</i>
Central America <i>(South America)</i>	Honduras <i>Jainer Raudales</i> <i>Sponsor: TCEC</i>
Asia	Vietnam <i>Tuongvy (Sandy) Nguyen</i> <i>Sponsor: Charles White Insurance</i>
Antarctica	Special Needs <i>Evans Family</i> <i>Sponsor: PTCI</i>
Oceania	Australia <i>Cooper Thatcher</i> <i>Sponsor: Guymon Chamber of Commerce</i>
Reception	



Continent: **AFRICA**

Country: Republic of South Africa

Republic of South Africa (RSA) is the southernmost country in Africa. It is bounded to the south by 1,739 miles of coastline stretching along the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans; to the north by the neighboring countries of Namibia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe; and to the east and northeast by Mozambique and Eswatini (Swaziland); and it surrounds the country of Lesotho. South Africa is the largest country in Southern Africa and the 25th-largest country in the world by land area and has over 57 million people.

South Africa is a multiethnic society encompassing a wide variety of cultures, languages, and religions. Its pluralistic makeup is reflected in the constitution's recognition of 11 official languages, which is the fourth highest number in the world.

Great Britain occupied Cape Town between 1795 and 1803, briefly returning to Dutch rule in 1803. The Cape was occupied again by the British in 1806. Following the end of the Napoleonic Wars, it was formally ceded to Great Britain. British emigration to South Africa began around 1818, culminating in the arrival of the 1820 Settlers.

The discovery of diamonds in 1867 and gold in 1884 started the Mineral Revolution. The Boer Republics successfully resisted British encroachments during the First Boer War (1880–1881) using guerrilla warfare tactics.

The British returned with greater numbers in the Second Boer War (1899–1902) and were ultimately successful, with heavy casualties.

Eight years after the end of the Second Boer War and after four years of negotiation, an act of the British Parliament granted nominal independence, while creating the Union of South Africa on May 31, 1910.

The Natives' Land Act of 1913 severely restricted the ownership of land by blacks; at that stage natives controlled only 7% of the country.

In 1948, the National Party was elected to power. It strengthened the racial segregation begun under Dutch and British colonial rule. After a long and sometimes violent struggle, the repeal of discriminatory laws began in the mid-1980s. Since 1994, all ethnic and linguistic groups have held political representation in the country's democracy. On May 31, 1961, the country became a republic.

The Mahlabatini Declaration of Faith enshrined the principles of peaceful transition of power and equality for all, the first of such agreements by black and white political leaders in South Africa. Ultimately, FW de Klerk opened bilateral discussions with Nelson Mandela in 1993 for a transition of policies and government.

South Africa: Pastor David Player

David Desmond Player is the baby of six children, born in Primrose, South Africa in 1960, fifth generation South African from English, French, and Norwegian ancestors. Conscripted into the Army after high school, he served in the South African Defense Force three years, seeing active duty in Namibia and Angola. He worked in sales and management for ten years and studied at night towards a Bachelor of Arts degree in Religion.

David married Cindy Marion, an eighth generation South African of English, French and Jewish background, in 1984. In 1989, Cindy and David answered God's calling to enter the ordained ministry. They sold all their possessions, said a sad farewell to their family, friends and homeland; and moved to Oklahoma in 1991.

Their first son, Reece, was born in South Africa on February 8, 1989, and Ethan Seth was born in the USA on May 18, 2004. (Yes, that's a fifteen-year difference!)

David finished his degree in Religion and graduated *Summa Cum Laude* from Southwestern Christian University in Bethany, Oklahoma in 1993. In 1996 he earned a Master of Divinity, *Magna Cum Laude*, from Phillips Theological Seminary in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Here on a student visa, David finished five years of school and a year-long practicum. It is very unusual for a person to receive a change from the student visa to work visa without returning to the home country and is usually a long and costly process. The Players decided to apply, but would return to South Africa if that was what God had planned for them. Instead the highly unusual happened and they were granted the chance to stay in the United States.

David served at several churches in Oklahoma before moving to Guymon to serve at Victory Memorial United Methodist Church in Guymon.



Pastor David Player and family.

Pastor Player is deeply devoted to Christ, to the United Methodist Church, to world evangelism, and to his family. He is active in community service and has dedicated his life to working with Christians of all denominations. He is also active in faith and service clubs like Rotary, Ministerial Alliances, Free Health Clinics, Historical societies, Recovery Ministries, and the Hospice. He is committed to a variety of ecumenical ministries like the Walk to Emmaus, Kairos Prison Ministry, Scouting, Domestic Violence Intervention, Recovery from Addictions, Revival Preaching, Camping, and Ministry among Children and Youth.

David loves the outdoors, especially hunting, fishing, boating, and camping. Speaking about South Africa, he says, "I love the climate. I love the way of life. It is much like Oklahoma with its sense of neighbors. It has amazing landscapes that can take your breath away."

In 2002, the Players proudly became U.S. citizens after living in the USA for twelve years. They are active politically and they are very patriotic. They are especially fond of the people and way of life in rural Oklahoma. The Panhandle Community has quickly become one of their most beloved.



Continent: EUROPE

Country: Ukraine

Ukkraine is a country in Eastern Europe. Excluding Crimea, Ukraine has a population of about 42.5 million, making it the 32nd most populous country in the world. Its capital and largest city is Kiev. Ukrainian is the official language and its alphabet is Cyrillic. The dominant religions in the country are Eastern Orthodoxy and Greek Catholicism.

The beautiful, fertile country is currently in a territorial dispute with Russia over the Crimean Peninsula, which Russia annexed in 2014. Including Crimea, Ukraine has an area of 233,062 square miles, making it the largest country entirely within Europe and the 46th largest country in the world.

The territory of modern Ukraine has been inhabited since 32,000 BC. During the Middle Ages, the area was a key center of East Slavic culture, with the powerful state of Kievan Rus' forming the basis of Ukrainian identity. Following its fragmentation in the 13th century, the territory was contested, ruled and divided by a variety of powers, including Lithuania, Poland, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire and Russia. A Cossack republic emerged and prospered during the 17th and 18th centuries, but its territory was eventually

split between Poland and the Russian Empire, and finally merged fully into the Russian-dominated Soviet Union in the late 1940s as the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

In 1991, Ukraine gained its independence from the Soviet Union in the aftermath of its dissolution at the end of the Cold War. In 2013, a several-months-long wave of demonstrations and protests known as the Euromaidan began, which later escalated into the 2014 Ukrainian revolution that led to the overthrow of Yanukovych and the establishment of a new government. These events formed the background for the annexation of Crimea by Russia in March 2014, and the War in Donbass in April 2014.

As of 2018, Ukraine is the poorest country in Europe alongside Moldova in terms of GDP per capita. At US \$40, it has the lowest median wealth per adult in the world, and suffers from a very high poverty rate as well as severe corruption. However, because of its extensive fertile farmlands, Ukraine is one of the world's largest grain exporters. It also maintains the second-largest military in Europe after that of Russia.

Ukraine: Maksym Korotetsky



Maksym Korotetsky and his family

Maksym Korotetsky was the second born son to Raissa Korotetska and Victor Korotetsky in 1985. He was born and raised in Nova Vodolaha in the Kharkiv Oblast of Ukraine. A town with rich history, Nova Vodolaha is located on the banks of the Olkhovatka River and began as a village in Valky Uyesd of Kharkov Governnorate of the Russian Empire.

From 2003 to 2008, Max attended Kharkiv National Technical University of Agriculture, where he graduated with a master's degree in Agricultural Mechanization and Electrification Engineering. In 2006, he traveled to Denmark on a student visa exchange program to work in

agricultural engineering on a pig farm (and to practice his English) for a year and a half.

In 2010, Max received a student visa to travel to Hooker, Oklahoma, and work in custom harvesting and livestock care. In 2013, he met his wife, a local girl, born and raised and they married in early 2015. Since that time, Max has started his own business in livestock transportation and enjoys cooking traditional Ukrainian food, spending time with family, traveling the countryside and trying new adventures every opportunity he gets. He appreciates the stability and opportunity that he has found in the panhandle of Oklahoma and in USA.



Continent: **NORTH AMERICA**

Country: Mexico

Mexico is in southern North America. It borders the United States, the Pacific Ocean, Guatemala, Belize, the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico. Covering almost 770,000 square miles, with a population of over 120 million people, the country is the tenth most populous state and the most populous Spanish-speaking state in the world.

Pre-Columbian Mexico dates to about 8000 BC and is identified as one of five cradles of civilization. It was home to many advanced Mesoamerican civilizations such as the Olmec, Toltec, Teotihuacan, Zapotec, Maya, and Aztec.

Being at the crossroads of trade, people and cultures, Mexico City has been called the "first world city". The Nao de China (Manila Galleons) operated for two and a half centuries and connected New Spain with Asia.

Mexico was the location of the first printing shop (1539), first university (1551), first public park (1592), and first public library (1646) in the Americas.

On September 16, 1810, a "loyalist revolt" against the ruling junta was declared. This event is commemorated each year as Mexico's Independence Day.

The 1846 United States annexation of the

Republic of Texas instigated the Mexican-American War, which was settled in 1848. Mexico was forced to give up more than one-third of its land to the U.S., including Alta California, Santa Fe de Nuevo México and the territory claimed by Texas (including the Oklahoma Panhandle).

According to a 2008 UN report the average income in a typical urbanized area of Mexico was \$26,654, while the average income in rural areas was \$8,403.

Mexico is the second largest exporter of electronics to the U.S. where it exported \$71.4 billion worth of electronics in 2011.

Mexico produces the most automobiles in North America.

During the first three quarters of 2010, the U.S. had a \$46.0 billion trade deficit with Mexico. In August 2010 Mexico surpassed France to become the 9th largest holder of U.S. debt.

As of 2017, Mexico was the 6th most visited country in the world and had the 15th highest income from tourism in the world, the highest in Latin America.

In the early 1960s, around 600,000 Mexicans lived abroad, which increased by the 1990s to 4.4 million. As of 2017, 12.9 million Mexicans live abroad, primarily in the U.S.

Mexico: Román Moreno

Román Moreno was born in Morelia, Michoacán, Mexico. Morelia is a city of about 1.5 million people. The city was founded by the Spanish in 1541 and was named Valladolid. After the Mexican War of Independence, the city was renamed Morelia in honor of José María Morelos, who hailed from the city. In 1991, the city was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site for its well-preserved colonial buildings which includes a cathedral that was begun in 1640 and finished in 1744 and an aqueduct that was completed in 1657.

Román's father is from a family that raised cattle. But he went to a Community College and received a banking degree, so he went to the nearest large city and worked in the bank, going back to the farm on the weekends.

Román's father met his mother, who also was working in the bank.

"I don't have a dramatic story, I crossed the border the easy way with a student visa" says Moreno with a smile. He received his bachelor's degree in Animal Science in Mexico and worked for four years then went back to graduate school and got his master's in animal nutrition. His sisters are both psychologists and his brothers are both veterinarians.

Following his masters, Román came to the United States in 2001. After receiving his work permit Román went to work for Seaboard. He was an assistant manager for five months and then a farm manager until 2004

He left Seaboard to attend the University of Nebraska in Lincoln on a scholarship from the Mexican government and received his Ph.D. in Animal Nutrition. He then lived and worked in Illinois for two and a half years at a Regional Animal Feed

Manufacturer.

Román then returned to Guymon to work for Seaboard again in 2012.

"You know," tells Moreno, "in my life I have lived in 39 houses." He likes the flat land of the Oklahoma Panhandle and the hot and dry weather. Where he grew up in Mexico was a valley surrounded by big mountains. "We had to go over them to go anywhere. I like it here where you can see where you're going for 20 miles."

Román visits his family in Mexico once or twice a year.

Moreno has been working with his green card because he says he was tired of all the paperwork but plans to apply for his citizenship soon. He is married to Ashley, a native Nebraskan and a medical transcriber who works from their home. They have three daughters, Irene who attends Oklahoma State University, Bridget who is in the UCO forensic psychology master's program, and Serena who is a high school senior.

Besides working for Seaboard, Román teaches two Animal Nutrition classes at OPSU in Goodwell, serves on the Panhandle Counseling and Health Clinic Board of Directors, is a member of the Ultra Runner's Club, loves to golf, and says he isn't on the Pioneer Day Rodeo Committee, but that he spends all Pioneer Day weekend cooking at the rodeo with the Seaboard crew.



Román Moreno



Continent: **CENTRAL AMERICA** (**SOUTH AMERICA**)

Country: Honduras

Honduras is a country in Central America next to Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, the Pacific Ocean's Gulf of Fonseca, and the Gulf of Honduras, a large inlet of the Caribbean Sea.

Honduras was home to several important Mesoamerican cultures, most notably the Maya, before the Spanish Colonization in the sixteenth century. The Spanish introduced Roman Catholicism and the now predominant Spanish language, along with numerous customs that have blended with the indigenous culture. Honduras became independent in 1821 and has since been a republic, although it has consistently endured social strife and political instability, and remains one of the poorest countries in the Western Hemisphere.

Honduras spans 43,433 square miles and has a population exceeding 9 million. The nation's economy is primarily agricultural, and is known for its rich natural resources, including minerals, coffee, tropical fruit, and sugar cane, as well as for its growing textiles industry, which serves the international market. The CIA Factbook lists Honduras as 97% Catholic and 3% Protestant.

In 1969, Honduras and El Salvador fought what became known as the Football War. The relationship reached a low when El

Salvador met Honduras for a three-round football elimination match preliminary to the World Cup. Tensions escalated and on July 14, 1969, the Salvadoran army invaded Honduras. After the week-long war, as many as 130,000 Salvadoran immigrants were expelled.

In 1979, the country returned to civilian rule. A new constitution was approved in 1982 and Honduras became host to the largest Peace Corps mission in the world. The Peace Corps withdrew its volunteers in 2012, citing safety concerns.

In June 2009, a coup d'état ousted President Manuel Zelaya. The nation had a relatively high political stability until the 2009 coup and again with the 2017 presidential election. Now, Honduras has the world's highest murder rate and high levels of sexual violence.

The United States maintains a small military presence at one Honduran base. The two countries conduct joint peacekeeping, counter-narcotics, humanitarian, disaster relief, humanitarian, medical and civic action exercises. U.S. troops conduct and provide logistics support for a variety of bilateral and multilateral exercises. The United States is Honduras' chief trading partner.

Honduras: Janier Raudales



Jainer Raudales, center

Twenty-four years ago, Jainer Raudales, Sr., left his home in Honduras for America. His son says, "He left to have a better life. They lived in a little house, and they didn't have food to eat."

He has 2 brothers, and a sister they had all separately left for the United States. Boarding a train nicknamed "The Beast," he was 14 days aboard the train and even saw someone fall off the train.

Once Jainer arrived in the United States, he was in Los Angeles, his brother was in Georgia, and his sister in Lubbock, Texas. It took time for him to figure out how to contact his siblings, but he did, and they came together in Texas. While in Cactus, Texas, Jainer met his wife, who is of Mexican descent, and after they married, they moved to Guymon, OK where they had to live because, Jainer sr. found seaboard and went to work since.

Their son Jainer was born in Guymon. They also had two more kids Alonzo Raudales (the oldest) and Emily Raudales (the youngest).

Son Jainer has visited Honduras three times in his life. When he was six years old, he spent six months there.

"Being in Honduras makes me appreciate a nice warm shower and inside toilets," he says. "And there they only have policemen in the cities, not in the rural areas. Here we have policemen everywhere, so you are much safer. Once we went to a soccer game and over a missed penalty, someone pulled out a gun and shot in the air."

Visiting Honduras, the military checkpoints to leave and enter cities is something that Jainer says is daunting. He also says the people in Honduras are unselfish and work for their families. "They would give anything for their family," he says. "And they are very polite and well mannered."

The younger is a Guymon High School senior with a grade point average of 3.28, and he received a 21 for his ACT composite score. He was named the Soccer Offensive Player of the Year his junior year, was a Homecoming King candidate and a Fiesta King candidate, his senior year, is active in Speech and Debate, art classes, varsity football, and soccer, student council, and works as a cook at Cactus Jacks Restaurant.

Young Jainer wants to go to college and says he would like to be successful and take his family out of poverty.

"My mom," he tells, "at the age of 17, lost her father due to heart problems and cancer. She had to drop out of school and work in the fields to help her mother pay the bills. They were kicked out of their house because my grandpa generated all the income. My mom and grandma lived in the streets of Tamaulipas, surviving on anything they could. Knowing the sacrifices and hardships my mother has faced has opened my eyes wide to see how far my parent has come to have a better life for my family."



Continent: **ASIA**

Country: Vietnam

Vietnam is the easternmost country on the Indochina Peninsula in Asia with an estimated 94.6 million inhabitants. It shares its land borders with China, Laos, and Cambodia; its maritime borders with Thailand through the Gulf of Thailand; the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia through the South China Sea. Its capital is Hanoi, its most populous city is Ho Chi Minh City.

Between 1615 and 1753, French engaged in trade in the area and actively dispersed missionaries. Vietnam's government was gradually eroded by France, aided by the Spanish and large Catholic militias in a series of military conquests between 1859 and 1885.

In 1862, the southern third of the country became the French colony of Cochinchina. By 1884, the entire country had come under French rule.

The French maintained full control until World War II, with the Japanese invasion in 1940. Japan had a full-scale takeover of the country in March 1945. This led to the Vietnamese Famine of 1945, which resulted in up to two million deaths.

Modern Vietnam was born upon the Declaration of Independence from France in 1945. Following Vietnamese

victory against the French in the First Indochina War, which ended in 1954, the nation was divided into two rival states: communist North and anti-communist South. Conflicts intensified in the Vietnam War, which saw extensive U.S. intervention in support of South Vietnam and ended with North Vietnamese victory in 1975.

On July 2, 1976, North and South Vietnam merged to form the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The war left Vietnam devastated, with the total death toll between 966,000 and 3.8 million.

In December 1986, reformist politicians entered government with new leadership. The reformers implemented a series of free-market reforms. The Vietnamese economy subsequently achieved growth in agricultural and industrial production, construction, exports, and foreign investment. Deep poverty, defined as the percentage of the population living on less than \$1 per day, has declined.

The traditional focuses of Vietnamese culture, based on humanity and harmony in which family and community values are highly regarded, remains constant.

Vietnam: Tuongvy Sandy Nguyen

Tuongvy (Sandy) Nguyen came in the Main Street office with her best friend since 5th grade wanting some guidance on how to hold a community clothing drive. She walked in with her bouncy step and big smile and started talking fast.

As we visited, their positive attitude and fun demeanor never changed. After we talked about their community service idea, I started to learn a little more about the girls. Before I knew it, I was asking Sandy to be a part of Pangaea. And she accepted with enthusiasm.

Sandy went home and visited with her family and came back in a couple of days, excited to be a part of Pangaea.

About 25 years ago, Sandy's grandparents traveled from Vietnam and landed in Amarillo, Texas, where their daughter lived. They lived there for a year and then the couple moved their family, including Sandy, north to Guymon, Oklahoma, where both immediately applied at Seaboard Foods and went to work at the plant. The grandfather, Lee Pham, worked on the line for about 20 years, until he retired. The grandmother, Mau Pham, still works at Seaboard at age 70.

Sandy's mom, Quyen "Tiffany" Pham, was 16 years old and attended Guymon High School. She started at OPSU after graduating from high school, but quit to go to work, where she did nails. Today she works at L.A. Nails, which her older sister Ivy (Ngan Pham-Nguyen) owns.

The family would visit Vietnam and while there, Tiffany was introduced to Khoi Duong. They continued to correspond online until he proposed to Tiffany and also moved to Guymon.

Today, they have Sandy, who is 17 years old and two boys, one-year old Kevin and Kiran, who is five months old.



Sandy Nguyen with her grandfather Lee Pham

Sandy is a junior at Guymon High School where she is an honor student, plays the flute in the band, is a member of the student council, in Speech and Debate, and she also works at Walmart after school. Her favorite subject is English and she loves to read. She especially enjoys the work of Edgar Allan Poe and reading the Sherlock Holmes stories.

She is proud to be an American whose family came here from Vietnam. Today in Guymon, her extended family includes about 25 people.

Her family moved to the United States, Sandy tells, because they were trying to find something better for the family. She knows her grandparents struggled, especially for her grandmother who doesn't speak English well. Her grandfather is someone that Sandy really looks up to. "He believes you should always be nice to everyone."

This young, vivacious girl also said that she really has enjoyed being a part of Pangaea because she asked things of her family that she didn't know and it was fun learning more about them.

Continent: ANTARCTICA



Antarctica is the southernmost continent and contains the South Pole. It is almost entirely south of the Antarctic Circle, surrounded by the Southern Ocean. With 5,400,000 square miles, it is the fifth-largest continent, and about 98% of Antarctica is covered by ice.

Antarctica, on average, is the coldest, driest, and windiest continent, and has the highest average elevation of all the continents. Antarctica is a desert, with annual precipitation of only 8 inches along the coast and far less inland. The temperature in Antarctica has reached -128.6°F . Anywhere from 1,000 to 5,000 people reside throughout the year at research stations scattered across the continent.

Although myths and speculation about a Terra Australis ("Southern Land") date back to antiquity, Antarctica is noted as the last region on Earth in recorded history to be discovered, unseen until 1820 when the Russian expedition of Fabian Gottlieb von Bellingshausen and Mikhail Lazarev on

Vostok and Mirny sighted the Fimbul ice shelf. The continent, however, remained largely neglected for the rest of the 19th century because of its hostile environment, lack of easily accessible resources, and isolation. In 1895, the first confirmed landing was conducted by a team of Norwegians.

Here at Pangaea we are using Antarctica to focus on a population in our community that is often overlooked. The Special Needs community is the name today used for those of us who have physical and/or mental disabilities. Members of the Special Needs Community can have a life that is reflective of Antarctica, ie a hostile environment, lack of accessibility, and isolation. Today, as we meet the Evans family, let us consider the challenge to include and recognize our Special Needs neighbors. Work to make a place for them in our life and consider them when planning things. Although it is not always apparent who is disabled, we should strive to be more inclusive and kind.

Special Needs: Evans Family

The Evans family in Goodwell represent our Special Needs Family this year. Shauna Evans has a saying she loves to share: "You're not disabled by the disabilities you have; you are able by the abilities you have."

Jeborric Evans is well-known for his athletic abilities with Oklahoma Panhandle State University alumni. Jeborric, a native of Louisiana, was named an All-American in 2004 during his football career in Goodwell. One coach once described Jeborric as "the guy who holds all the records he could hold."

Jeborric was five years old when his family learned he was deaf. Born a twin on Aug. 12, 1983, being deaf never slowed Jeborric. Literally. His family, friends, and teachers never let his hearing disability stop his from doing what everyone else was doing.

While playing football at OPSU, he also met his future wife, Shauna. They married in 2007 and had their son, Ja'Kai, in 2008. "He is a kind, loving 10-year-old and loves baseball," says his mother, Shauna. "And he is also the best big brother ever to Jaeliana."

Jaeliana was born in 2012 and she was only a few weeks old when she began going to the doctor and hospital on a regular basis. She suffered continually from ear infections and breathing issues. She spent time in the Liberal and Oklahoma City hospitals, with several surgeries up to her fifth year.

This little lady was diagnosed with ADHD and speech delays early on and then several years ago she went to see Dr. Lucero in Liberal who wanted to delve for more answers to Jaeliana's health problems.



The Evans Family

Through genetic testing and meeting with neurologists and geneticists at Children's Hospital in Denver, Jeborric and Shauna learned their youngest child has a rare genetic disorder, a Chromosome 18p- and 18q duplication. Research continues on Chromosome 18 and every case is different. For Jaeliana, this is what has caused her epilepsy, learning disabilities, speech delays, and ADHD symptoms.

"But it has not stopped her from being a loving, hugging, love-for-life child," says her mother.

"A hero is an ordinary individual who finds the strength to persevere and endure in spite of overwhelming obstacles," said Christopher Reeve.

Our heroes for the evening are the Evans family who refuse to let obstacles hinder their joy.



Continent: **OCEANIA/AUSTRALIA**

Country: Australia

Australia is comprised of the mainland of the Australian continent, the island of Tasmania and numerous smaller islands. It is the largest country in Oceania and the world's sixth-largest country by total area. The neighboring countries are Papua New Guinea, Indonesia and East Timor to the north; the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu to the north-east; and New Zealand to the south-east. The population of 25 million is highly urbanized and heavily concentrated on the eastern seaboard. Australia's capital is Canberra, and its largest city is Sydney.

Australia was inhabited by indigenous Australians for about 60,000 years before the first British settlement in the late 18th century. It is documented that Aborigines spoke languages that can be classified into about 250 groups. After the European discovery of the continent by Dutch explorers in 1606, who named it New Holland, Australia's eastern half was claimed by Great Britain in 1770 and initially settled through penal transportation to the colony of New South Wales from 26 January 1788, a date which became Australia's national day. The population grew steadily in subsequent decades, and by the 1850s most of the continent had been explored and an

additional five self-governing crown colonies established. On 1 January 1901, the six colonies federated, forming the Commonwealth of Australia. Australia has since maintained a stable liberal democratic political system that functions as a federal parliamentary constitutional monarchy comprising six states and ten territories.

Being the oldest, flattest and driest inhabited continent, with the least fertile soils, Australia has a landmass of 2,941,300 square miles. It has a wide variety of landscapes, with deserts in the center, tropical rainforests in the north-east and mountain ranges in the south-east. Its population density remains among the lowest in the world

Australia is a highly developed country, with the world's 13th-largest economy. It has a high-income economy, with the world's tenth-highest per capita income. Australia has the world's 9th largest immigrant population with immigrants accounting for 26% of the population.

Australia: Cooper Thatcher

Strolling in the room, Cooper Thatcher, takes his straw cowboy hat off and introduces himself. He has a big smile and a great accent, the first indication that he's not an Oklahoma native. Cooper is on the Oklahoma Panhandle State University Rodeo Team, so he currently lives in Goodwell and is starting his junior year of classes for his Agriculture Business degree.

Born and raised in Darbalara, New South Wales, Australia, Cooper says it is a tiny community with a "telephone box and that's about it."

After graduating from a high school boarding school in 2015 at Yanco, Australia, that was about three hours from the family home, Cooper left Australia for Canada. The year was 2016 and he wanted to try his hand at rodeoing in North America.

"Rodeo is world class over here," he says. "It's where it's at. I wanted to try my luck, I guess."

Cooper's father had come the U.S. to compete in rodeo when he was younger, so Cooper had an idea of what it would be like.

While on the circuit, Cooper met Jake Finlay, another cowboy from Australia who was attending school at OPSU. After talking to rodeo coach Robert Etbauer, Cooper enrolled in the powerful rodeo school in the Oklahoma Panhandle.

The young cowboy says being here is "awesome." He finds that he loves being in an area where the being a



Cooper Thatcher

cowboy is "a way of life" and "more prominent."

And he found the right fit for himself because Cooper is a saddle bronc rider. A saddle bronc rider good enough to qualify for the 2019 College National Finals and bring home a Fourth in the Nation to OPSU. The young man hopes to earn the title for OPSU this year.

After gaining his college degree, Cooper plans to "have a go at" a Rookie year in the Professional Rodeo Cowboy Association arena.

He says he loves being here where he can rodeo at such a high level. Not bad for a guy who used to play rugby in addition to being a cowboy and who was surprised at being in a place where the convenience stores sell beer.

ABOUT MAIN STREET GUYMON

Our mission is: Promoting the history, culture, and commerce of the downtown district.

Over the past 30 years, the Main Street movement has transformed the way communities think about the revitalization and management of their downtowns and neighborhood commercial districts. Cities and towns across the nation have come to see that a prosperous, sustainable community is only as healthy as its core.

The Main Street Four-Point Approach® is a unique preservation-based economic development tool that enables communities to revitalize downtown and neighborhood business districts by leveraging local assets—from historic, cultural, and architectural resources to local enterprises and community pride. It is a comprehensive strategy that addresses the variety of issues and problems that challenge traditional commercial districts.

As a unique economic development tool, the Main Street Four-Point Approach® is the foundation for local initiatives to revitalize their districts by leveraging local assets—from cultural or architectural heritage to local enterprises and community pride.

The four points of the Main Street approach work together to build a sustainable and complete community revitalization effort. They are Organization, Promotion, Design, and Economic Reconstruction.

To learn more about Main Street Guymon, visit www.mainstreetguymon.com

ABOUT SEABOARD FOODS

Seaboard Foods LLC, with headquarters in Merriam, Kan., is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Seaboard Corporation and a leading food company connecting every step between farms and family tables around the world. Seaboard Foods employs more than 5,000 people working at farm operations in five states and a pork processing plant in Guymon, Oklahoma. Seaboard Foods also owns High Plains Bioenergy, which has biodiesel and compressed natural gas (CNG) operations. As part of a uniquely connected food system, Seaboard Foods and its strategic partner, Triumph Foods, jointly own Seaboard Triumph Foods, with a pork processing plant in Sioux City, Iowa, and Daily's® Premium Meats, which produces and markets raw and precooked bacon, ham and sausage, with plants in Salt Lake City; Missoula, Montana, and St. Joseph, Missouri. Seaboard Foods markets and sells fresh pork products produced by the Guymon, Oklahoma, St. Joseph, Missouri, and Sioux City, Iowa, fresh pork processing plants under the Prairie Fresh® and Seaboard Farms® brands.

For more information, visit www.seaboardfoods.com.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion.

As a result of the demographic changes, the number of people in the world who are 65 years of age and older is expected to increase from 300 million in 1990 to 600 million in 2020.

The number of people in the world who are 75 years of age and older is expected to increase from 100 million in 1990 to 250 million in 2020.

The number of people in the world who are 85 years of age and older is expected to increase from 20 million in 1990 to 70 million in 2020.

The number of people in the world who are 95 years of age and older is expected to increase from 2 million in 1990 to 10 million in 2020.

The number of people in the world who are 100 years of age and older is expected to increase from 0.2 million in 1990 to 1 million in 2020.

The number of people in the world who are 105 years of age and older is expected to increase from 0.02 million in 1990 to 0.1 million in 2020.

The number of people in the world who are 110 years of age and older is expected to increase from 0.002 million in 1990 to 0.01 million in 2020.

The number of people in the world who are 115 years of age and older is expected to increase from 0.0002 million in 1990 to 0.001 million in 2020.

The number of people in the world who are 120 years of age and older is expected to increase from 0.00002 million in 1990 to 0.0001 million in 2020.

The number of people in the world who are 125 years of age and older is expected to increase from 0.000002 million in 1990 to 0.00001 million in 2020.

The number of people in the world who are 130 years of age and older is expected to increase from 0.0000002 million in 1990 to 0.000001 million in 2020.

The number of people in the world who are 135 years of age and older is expected to increase from 0.00000002 million in 1990 to 0.0000001 million in 2020.

The number of people in the world who are 140 years of age and older is expected to increase from 0.000000002 million in 1990 to 0.00000001 million in 2020.

The number of people in the world who are 145 years of age and older is expected to increase from 0.0000000002 million in 1990 to 0.000000001 million in 2020.

The number of people in the world who are 150 years of age and older is expected to increase from 0.00000000002 million in 1990 to 0.0000000001 million in 2020.

The number of people in the world who are 155 years of age and older is expected to increase from 0.000000000002 million in 1990 to 0.00000000001 million in 2020.

The number of people in the world who are 160 years of age and older is expected to increase from 0.0000000000002 million in 1990 to 0.000000000001 million in 2020.

The number of people in the world who are 165 years of age and older is expected to increase from 0.00000000000002 million in 1990 to 0.0000000000001 million in 2020.

The number of people in the world who are 170 years of age and older is expected to increase from 0.000000000000002 million in 1990 to 0.00000000000001 million in 2020.

The number of people in the world who are 175 years of age and older is expected to increase from 0.0000000000000002 million in 1990 to 0.000000000000001 million in 2020.

The number of people in the world who are 180 years of age and older is expected to increase from 0.00000000000000002 million in 1990 to 0.0000000000000001 million in 2020.

The number of people in the world who are 185 years of age and older is expected to increase from 0.000000000000000002 million in 1990 to 0.00000000000000001 million in 2020.

The number of people in the world who are 190 years of age and older is expected to increase from 0.0000000000000000002 million in 1990 to 0.000000000000000001 million in 2020.

The number of people in the world who are 195 years of age and older is expected to increase from 0.00000000000000000002 million in 1990 to 0.0000000000000000001 million in 2020.



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