



**Sam Tommie show
opens in BC**
COMMUNITY ♦ 8A

**Ahfachkee welcomes
new principal**
EDUCATION ♦ 1B

**Tigertail Tournament
reaches new heights**
SPORTS ♦ 2C



The Seminole Tribune

Voice of the Unconquered www.seminoletribune.org • 50¢

Volume XL • Number 9

September 30, 2016



Spencer Battiest with his NAMMY for Best Pop Recording for his album "Stupid in Love", which he won at the Native American Music Awards Sept. 17.

Spencer Battiest wins NAMMY for Best Pop Recording

BY BEVERLY BIDNEY
Staff Reporter

For Spencer Battiest, there was no better way to celebrate his birthday than with a win at the 16th annual Native American Music Awards. He took home the win for Best Pop Recording for his album "Stupid in Love." Battiest also presented Joseph FireCrow with a lifetime achievement award and was a featured performer at the Sept. 17 show at the Seneca Allegany Casino in New York. "Winning the Best Pop Recording was really great because in a nutshell, that's who I am," Battiest said. "I didn't have a speech prepared, so I just spoke from the heart. I love pop music, I love to write songs and work at it every day. It was a great validation from my peers, the general public and NAMA." This was Battiest's third time attending NAMA, which proved to be the charm. He's had seven previous nominations; three in 2011 for "The Storm" with his brother Zachary 'Doc' Battiest, two in 2014 for

"Love of My Life" and two this year for "Stupid in Love." Before accepting the award, Battiest had a busy night at the show; first he presented FireCrow with the lifetime achievement award. They met while working in the off-Broadway show "Distant Thunder." "I was more focused on that speech and getting it right," Battiest said. "He is an amazing friend and an accomplished flute player. I won my first NAMMY after giving him his ninth." A few of Battiest's friends and family joined him at NAMA, including his manager Max Osceola III. "I thought his presentation to Joseph was one of the more professional jobs," Osceola said. "I know how hard he worked to prepare and it showed. He's a natural; he's been onstage since he was a young kid and it just showed through." After Battiest presented the award, he relaxed and enjoyed the rest of the night.

♦ See SPENCER on page 6A

Seminoles stand with Standing Rock Sioux in pipeline battle

BY BEVERLY BIDNEY
Staff Reporter

Seminole Tribal citizens joined forces with thousands of Native Americans from the U.S. and Canada to support the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe in their effort to halt construction of the Dakota Access Pipeline across the Missouri River – the tribe's main source of water – in Cannon Ball, North Dakota.

Martha Tommie, Theresa Frost, Joe Osceola Jr. and others stayed at the 80-acre Sacred Stone Camp and brought plenty of provisions to keep the large impromptu encampment going strong. Frost and Tommie's group left from the Brighton Reservation in a caravan of vehicles loaded with food, water, tarps, tents and propane. Osceola left from Hollywood and loaded his SUV with supplies on the road to North

Dakota. "We understand the fight for clean water," Osceola said. "They know it [the pipeline] will breach sometime; they just don't know when." The camp, which has existed since April, has no running water or electricity and relies on the use of expensive portable toilets. The camp also has a school and an

♦ See STANDING ROCK on page 4A



Martha Tommie holds the Seminole flag high as water protectors protest the DAPL on a recently bulldozed area in North Dakota. The sign on the bulldozer reads "water is our first medicine."



Sonja Buck participates in Brighton's Indian Day thatch races Sept. 23 at Tucker Ridge. See complete coverage of Indian Day celebrations from all the reservations in the October 31 issue of the Tribune.

Brighton water wells reach greater depths

BY BEVERLY BIDNEY
Staff Reporter

BRIGHTON — The award-winning water provided by the Brighton Public Works Department could get even better thanks to a few deeper wells that will tap into a massive and more productive water source known as the Upper Floridan Aquifer. Brighton's water is currently drawn from the surficial aquifer, which is a shallow water source about 40 to 60 feet deep. The new wells will draw water from a depth of about 675 feet. According to Public Works, the surficial aquifer is what most other municipalities in the geographical area use for source water since it is the highest yielding and of good quality for water production. "We anticipate the taste will remain the same or be better," said Cynthia Fuentes, senior civil engineer at the Public Works Department. Public Works needs the deeper wells to meet Brighton's high-volume water demand, which includes providing water to the reservation and to the Lakeport community. Modifications to the water treatment plant, built in 2008, are being designed with construction slated to begin in about 18 months. The state-of-the-art reverse-osmosis system will remain in place, but the system's pipeline route will be changed to increase efficiency, improve operations, and reduce maintenance requirements. The seven wells currently in use produce an average of about 300 gallons per minute (gpm). More than one well must be used to deliver the required minimum

flow of 711 gpm needed for the treatment process, which uses microfiltration followed by nanofiltration to remove impurities. The target flow for the new wells is 711 gpm, which equates to just over one million gallons per day. Fuentes said they expect to use two wells and keep a third for emergencies.

"Our standards are stricter than federal standards," Fuentes said. "The federal standard for total dissolved solids is 500 mg per liter; the Tribe's is 250 mg per liter."

♦ See WELLS on page 3A



Workers install the production casing on one of the new wells that tap into the Upper Floridan Aquifer in Brighton in April 2015. The well will draw water from about 675 feet below the surface.

INSIDE:

Editorial.....2A
Community3A

Health9A
Education 1B

Sports1C
Announcements....1C

**Read about the Mardi Gras Indians
Page 7A**

Editorial

Pipelines crossing Indian Country are a problem

• Winona LaDuke

It's 2016, and the weight of American corporate interests has come to the Missouri River, the Mother River. This time, instead of the Seventh Cavalry, or the Indian police dispatched to assassinate Sitting Bull, it is Enbridge and Dakota Access Pipeline.

In mid-August, Standing Rock Tribal Chairman Dave Archambault II was arrested by state police, along with 27 others, for opposing the Dakota Access Pipeline. In the meantime, North Dakota Gov. Jack Dalrymple called for more police support.

Every major pipeline project in North America must cross indigenous lands, Indian Country. That is a problem.

The road west of Fargo is rarely taken. In fact, most Americans just fly over North Dakota, never seeing it.

Let me take you there.

My head clears as I drive. My destination is the homeland of the Hunkpapa Ocuti, Standing Rock Reservation. It is early evening, the moon full. If you close your eyes, you can remember the 50 million buffalo—the single largest migratory herd in the world. The pounding of their hooves would vibrate the Earth, make the grass grow.

There were once 250 species of grass. Today the buffalo are gone, replaced by 28 million cattle, which require grain, water, and hay. Many of the fields are now in a single GMO crop, full of so many pesticides that the monarch butterflies are dying off. But in my memory, the old world remains.

If you drive long enough, you come to the Missouri River.

Called Mnisose, a great swirling river, by the Lakota, she is a force to be reckoned with. She is breathtaking. "The Missouri River has a fixed place in the history and mythology" of the Lakota and other Indigenous nations of the Northern Plains, author Dakota Goodhouse would explain.

In the time before Sitting Bull, the Missouri River was the epicenter of northern agriculture, the river bed so fertile. The territory was known as the fertile crescent of North America. That was then, before the treaties that reduced the Lakota land base. But the Missouri remained in the treaty—the last treaty of 1868 used the Missouri as a boundary.

Then came the theft of land by the U.S. government, and the taking of the Black Hills in 1877, in part as retaliation against Sitting Bull's victory at the Battle of the Little Big Horn. In a time prior to Black Lives Matter or Native Lives Matter, great leaders like Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse were assassinated at the hands of police.

One truth: the Lakota people have survived much.

Forced into the reservation life, the Lakota attempted to stabilize their society, until the dams came. The 1944 Pick Sloan project flooded out the Missouri River tribes, taking the best bottom lands from the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara, the Lakota and Dakota. Over 200,000 acres on the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River reservations in South Dakota were flooded by the Oahe Dam itself, forcing not only relocation, but a loss of the Lakota world. The Garrison, Oahe, and Fort Randall dams created a reservoir that eliminated 90 percent of timber and 75 percent of wildlife on the reservations.

That is how a people are made poor. Today, well over two thirds of the population of Standing Rock is below the poverty level—and the land and Mother River are what remains, a constant, for the people. That is what is threatened today.

Enbridge and partners are preparing to drill through the riverbed. The pipeline has been permitted in sections from the west and from the east. The northern portion was moved away from the water supply of Bismarck, into the watershed of Standing

Rock. That was unfortunate for the Lakota.

Despite Lakota legal and regulatory objections, the Dakota Access Pipeline construction began in May 2016. If finished it will snake through North and South Dakota, Iowa, and Illinois, where it will link to a 774-mile pipeline to Nederland, Texas.

More than 570,000 barrels of Bakken crude oil will pass through the pipeline daily, along with 245,100 metric tons of carbon daily—enough carbon to combust the planet to oblivion.

The pipeline would span 200 water crossings, and in North Dakota alone would pass through 33 historical and archeological sites. Enbridge just bought the Dakota Access pipeline, noting that the proposed Sandpiper route—Minnesota's 640,000 barrel per day Bakken line—is now three years behind schedule.

In late July, the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe represented by Earthjustice, filed a lawsuit in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia against the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Standing Rock claims the project violates federal and treaty law. Standing Rock also filed an intervention at the United Nations, in coordination with the International Indian Treaty Council.

As Chairman Archambault explained in a New York Times story:

There are pipelines everywhere, and fewer than 150 Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) pipeline inspectors in the whole country.

And now comes the risk from oil. The pipeline companies generally discuss a 99 percent safety record, but studies have found that to be grossly inaccurate. A former Scientific American Editor, Trudy Bell, reports that PHMSA data from 2001 to 2011 suggest the average pipeline "has a 57% probability of experiencing a major leak, with consequences over the \$1 million range in a ten year period."

Not good odds. At Standing Rock, as the number of protesters grew from 200 to 2000, state law enforcement decided to put up a safety checkpoint and rerouted traffic on Highway 1806 from Bismarck to Standing Rock, hoping to dissuade people from coming and put the squeeze on Standing Rock's Prairie Knights Casino, which is served by that road.

We just drove around; the scenic route is beautiful. And as supporters surge in numbers, the casino hotel and restaurants are full.

While North Dakota seeks to punish the Lakota, Chairman Archambault expresses concerns for everyone:

From the New York Times: "I am here to advise anyone that will listen that the Dakota Access Pipeline project is harmful. It will not be just harmful to my people but its intent and construction will harm the water in the Missouri River, which is one of the cleanest and safest river tributaries left in the United States. To poison the water is to poison the substance of life. Everything that moves must have water. How can we talk about and knowingly poison water?"

In the meantime, North Dakota Gov. Dalrymple announced a state of emergency, making additional state resources available "to manage public safety risks associated with the ongoing protest of the Dakota Access Pipeline." He may have exceeded his scope of authority and violated civil and human rights to water.

Chairman Archambault's interpretation: "Perhaps only in North Dakota, where oil tycoons wine and dine elected officials, and where the governor, Jack Dalrymple, serves as an adviser to the Trump campaign, would state and county governments act as the armed enforcement for corporate interests."

There are a lot of people at Standing Rock today who remember their history and the long standoff at Wounded Knee in 1973. In fact, some of those in Standing Rock today were there in 1973 at Wounded Knee, a similar battle for dignity and the future of a nation.

I am not sure how badly North Dakota wants this pipeline. If there is to be a battle over the pipeline, it will be here. For a people with nothing else but a land and a river, I would not bet against them.

The great Lakota leader Mathew King once said, "the only thing sadder than an Indian who is not free, is an Indian who does not remember what it is to be free."

The Standing Rock protest camp represents that struggle for freedom, and the future of a people. All of us. If I ask the question "What would Sitting Bull do?"—the answer is pretty clear. He would remind me what he said 150 years ago: "Let us put our minds together to see what kind of future we can make for our children."

The time for that is now.

Winona LaDuke writes extensively on Native and environmental issues. She is an Anishinaabekwe (Ojibwe) enrolled member of the Mississippi Band Anishinaabeg who lives and works on the White Earth Reservations. She is a contributing editor for YES! Magazine.

This article is from YES! Magazine's web site. It was originally published by LA Progressive.

Two projects to honor Native vets in Washington

• Elizabeth Bates and Col. (Ret.) David Napoliello

Television, print, and electronic media advertisements flood us every day for the ideal gifts to help family, friends, and co-workers celebrate birthdays, anniversaries, and special events. All too often, many of the ads are for the same or similar items with differing capabilities, quality and, price. Needless to say, the information overload and competing claims are confusing, particularly when intermingled with our own good intentions.

A similar situation currently surrounds ongoing efforts to pay tribute to the American Indian/Alaska Native, and Pacific Islander veterans who proudly and honorably served and continue to serve our nation in the armed services. Currently, two notable efforts are underway for the purpose of such an homage on the National Mall in Washington, D.C. Ironically, both were initially spearheaded

by the same man, Vietnam veteran Stephen Bowers, along with support from the Seminole Tribe of Florida.

The first project is the American Indian Veteran Memorial (AIVMI) Exhibit which will honor the "First American Veterans" -- American Indian/Alaska Native and Pacific Islander veterans -- who have served in all our country's conflicts dating back to the American Revolution up through today. AIVMI is currently collaborating with the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund (VVMF) to place an exhibit honoring all tribal veterans who served in Vietnam, and other military combats, in the Education Center at The Wall building, a project lead by VVMF at the direction of the U.S. Congress.

The Education Center is planned to be located on the National Mall in Washington, D.C. beside the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, and in the shadows of the Lincoln Memorial. Its design has been approved by Congress and the National Park Service, the

♦ See VETERANS on page 6B

Refrigerated air: Florida's boom

• Patsy West

It's been a totally hot and humid summer. What would we do without our "air"?

Air-conditioning was a very long time in its development, but now many can't imagine how we could manage without it. Still, there's nothing like being "cool" in a chickee with the breeze wafting through, on a day with no mosquitoes! We are fortunate to have options here in South Florida ... the best climate, as well as the best "climate control." However, it is the air conditioner that has been credited for populating South Florida.

It was in the 1830s that John Gorrie, a physician (native of Nevis in the Leeward Islands), began to experiment with what Southern historian Ray Arsenault has termed, "a crude form of mechanical cooling," during the Second Seminole War, 1835-1842. Gorrie, educated in New York State where he trained in "Tropical Diseases," was at the Marine Hospital at Apalachicola, administering to his patients who had contacted malaria and yellow fever in Florida.

By blowing air over buckets of ice suspended from the ceiling, Gorrie attempted to lower his patients' body temperatures and save their lives. They and thousands of other servicemen in the Florida wars were victims of the most prevalent tropical diseases that

devastated the American troops who engaged to remove the "Seminoles" from Florida.

Following the Seminole War, Gorrie remained a proponent of "cooled air" to counter the effects of fevers. He continued to experiment on cooling and in 1851 he received a patent for the first ice-making machine. By the time "air-conditioning" became officially "a term," then looking back to its roots, John Gorrie was hailed as its inventor. Arsenault noted, "In 1914 he was immortalized by proud Floridians who placed his statue in Washington, D.C.'s Statuary Hall."

The 1860s saw the invention of the refrigerated tank car for shipping meat. In 1871, a room-cooling system by Andrew Muhl of Waco, Texas; then a ventilating system by Portner-Eils became a boon to breweries and having "a cold one" available at the corner bar. But in 1881, as President James A. Garfield lay tragically expiring from an assassin's bullet, physicians cooled his White House bedroom for his comfort. Thus, through press coverage the entire nation was first introduced the concept of "mechanical cooling." As Arsenault has noted, the ideas of "air-conditioning" thereafter became "part of American pop culture."

However, there still wasn't a true "air conditioner"... a machine that would replace "muggy air, mosquitos, and ceiling fans."

♦ See AIR on page 7A

Origins of the mikí suuki

• Patricia Riles Wickman, Ph.D

I used to wonder how it was that the Hitchiti-speaking people came to be known today as "Miccosukees." Above all, as we try to unravel the history of our Southeastern Natives and the "names" by which we know them today, we must remember that many of their current names didn't start out with the meanings they have come to have today. They were imposed on them by English speakers for the sake of convenience (the convenience of the English and Americans, that is).

Where were the earliest homelands of the Hitchiti Tribes? As early as 1275 CE, the Oconee Valley Province in what is now central Georgia was the northernmost limit that we know of and, at the southernmost end, reached deeply into what later was known by the Europeans as the central Florida peninsula. The northern area was abandoned by 1400 CE and reoccupied a hundred years later. This was the same time as the powerful Coosa province, soon to be encountered by the Spanish explorers, which was growing, to the West of the Oconee Valley Tribes, in today's north and central Alabama.

Some researchers say that the establishment of St Augustine in La Florida by the Spaniards, in 1565, began to draw Tribes and towns southward by about 1600 and settlement patterns began to spread widely. This seems to have been only part of the story, however, since Hitchiti-speaking Tribes already were well established from the lower Chatahoochee River valley, across the Flint River, to Apalachicola and St. Marks, and southward along the Gulf coast, around the Big Bend and eastward into the land they had long called chua—the little jug with a hole in the bottom -- that was already occupied as Potano (the Alachua savannah) by the time the Spaniards arrived.

Thus, lands that would only centuries later come to be known as the "state" of Florida already had been occupied by Hitchiti-speaking peoples "since time out of memory" when the United States of America finally came into being. Descendent Tribes from the old Coosa province, whom the English had nicknamed "Creeks" were pushed further southward by the Cherokees above them, and their English allies in the Carolinas.

Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet Tensquatowa, preached a Nativist uprising

♦ See ORIGINS on page 6B

The Seminole Tribune is a member of the Native American Journalists Association.

Letters/emails to the editor must be signed and may be edited for publication.

Subscription rate is \$35 per year by mail. Make checks payable to: The Seminole Tribune 3560 N. State Road 7 Hollywood, FL 33021 Phone: 954-985-5700 Fax: 954-965-2937

The following deadlines apply to all submissions to The Seminole Tribune:

Issue: October 31, 2016
Deadline: October 12, 2016

Issue: November 9, 2016
Deadline: November 30, 2016

Issue: December 14, 2016
Deadline: December 30, 2016

Please note: Submissions that come past deadline will be published in the following issue.

Advertising: Advertising rates along with sizes and other information may be downloaded online at: <http://SeminoleTribune.org/Advertise>

Postmaster: Please send address changes to: The Seminole Tribune 3560 N. State Road 7 Hollywood, FL 33021

Publisher: James E. Billie
Senior Editor: Kevin Johnson
KevinJohnson@semtribe.com
Copy Editor: Stephanie Rodriguez
Staff Reporters: Peter B. Gallagher, Beverly Bidney

Contributors: Emma Everson, Keith Lovejoy, Gordon Wareham

If you would like to request a reporter or would like to submit an article, birthday wish or poem, please contact Senior Editor Kevin Johnson at 954-985-5701 ext. 10715 or by fax at 954-965-2937

© 2016 Seminole Tribe of Florida



Community



Public Works Director Derek Koger selected to Leadership Florida

BY BEVERLY BIDNEY
Staff Reporter

HOLLYWOOD — Seminole Tribe Public Works Director Derek Koger is one of only 55 individuals chosen statewide to participate in Leadership Florida's annual program this year.

Founded in 1982, Leadership Florida's mission is to find committed individuals and enhance their leadership skills through an eight-month educational program in which they learn about issues critical to the state. Throughout the year, the class will network and build relationships that will serve them and the state throughout their careers.

The selection committee looks for up-and-coming leaders who are most likely to utilize their abilities for the long-term benefit of Florida. Participants represent a broad spectrum of professional, geographic, and ethnic backgrounds.

"It's very competitive and people say if you don't get in the first time, keep trying," said Koger, 34. "It was a blessing to get in the first time. My goal is to enhance my skills as a leader. It will be a great learning experience and an opportunity to mingle with individuals from different industries. I'm looking forward to representing the Seminole Tribe and bringing awareness of some of the great things we are doing here to the other participants and leaders throughout the state."

During the Aug. 12 Tribal Council meeting, Brighton Councilman Andrew J. Bowers Jr. announced Koger was selected to participate in the program.

"They meet six times a year in different cities with the goal of making Florida a better place," Councilman Bowers said. "Now the Tribe will be included in those discussions. Derek is one of the young leaders we have in the Tribe and one of the leaders that looks out for the Tribe."

"Once admitted, you become part of this organization for life," Koger said. "The network of people available to the Tribe grew by 1,600 people at various political and professional levels throughout the state. When we need guidance or a helping hand, we'll have people to call on. Especially in our industry, we can learn from other people's professional experience."

Alumni of the program include the top echelon of business, politics, non-profit organizations, health care institutions,



Seminole Tribe Public Works Director Derek Koger

Kevin Johnson

academics and state agencies. Together, they serve on more than 5,000 boards of companies and organizations around the state.

Koger's selection in his first attempt is evidence of his qualifications as a leader. Under his leadership, every Public Works operator has become licensed in his or her field (water, wastewater, etc.). The department has developed a culture of education and professionalism. Koger makes sure Public Works stays on the cutting edge of the industry while meeting the needs of communities it serves. This focus led to his being honored with the Thomas T. Jones Public Education Award from the Florida Water Environment Association in recognition of his efforts to educate the public about water utility management.

"Producing safe and healthy drinking water to the community is something that our team takes great pride in," he said. "Being good stewards of the Tribe's resources is something we really take to heart."

Koger is also a leader in the community. He volunteers for several organizations that help underprivileged populations, including the Urban League of Broward County, the juvenile justice system and Chaka's Stars Foundation in Okeechobee.

While Koger believes education is important, he is also realistic and stated that he "wants to let people know they don't necessarily need an advanced degree to make a good living and provide for their families." Koger, referencing industry journals, cited a staggering statistic, "between 30 and 50 percent of the people in the public works field are retiring in the next five years."

"We need to go out and educate people in the community that these jobs are available and show them that they can support their families with a career in public works," he said.

An Okeechobee High School graduate, Koger grew up in Okeechobee and attended school with Tribal citizens. He came to work for the Tribe shortly after graduating from the University of South Florida in Tampa in 2004. He later earned a Master degree in Public Administration from Florida International University. While he had originally planned to go to law school, he "fell in love" with public works, his team, and the communities he and his team serve.

"I appreciate that my peers and colleagues in the state acknowledge my efforts in the department and my volunteer efforts to give back to the community," Koger said. "It's a humbling experience."



Kevin Johnson

Attendees finish the two-day grants management portion of a training session Sept. 13 at the Native Learning Center in Hollywood.

Native Learning Center hosts grant training sessions for tribes

BY KEVIN JOHNSON
Senior Editor

HOLLYWOOD — The Native Learning Center's newly renovated training facility in Hollywood drew a vast array of representatives from the Seminole Tribe and throughout Indian Country for four days of grants management and organizational development training in mid-September.

"It's a good refresher to find out what's new, kind of like an accountant," said Chris Welch, a technical assistance specialist in community and cultural outreach for the Cherokee Nation in Oklahoma. "The laws change every year. They change things, so I need to be up to date on all the changes so I can continue to educate my people as well."

Properly maintaining grants and making sure structures are in place to meet requirements were at the forefront of the training.

"You can have people write grants, which is a great skill to have, but in order to maintain and make sure you are following all federal regulations is a really important piece that we take seriously because we want people to make sure that they get their full amount and they're meeting all the regulations so that they can apply for other things in the future with that same structure," said Ilene Miller, director of Training and Technical Services at the Native Learning Center.

Topics in the grants management portion covered by guest instructors during the first two days included new compliance standards, monitoring and reporting requirements, procurement standards, subcontracting and bidding, and cost requirements.

"We're a non-profit, so we need to know a lot about grants. This is very, very

important that we learn and understand this and learn how to do it correctly," said Cheryl Prevatte, president of the Native American Indian Association of Tennessee.

Chuck Fisher, a certified grant writer from the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians in Michigan, said grants are becoming more and more important with his tribe.

"A lot of concepts related to grant management have to go into the writing of the grants as well. The training is going to help me do that more proficiently," said Fisher, who has attended other programs through the Native Learning Center in previous years. "I think they do a lot of great work here, and this is another example."

The organizational development portion — held during the final two days — tackled planning, developing, operating, evaluating, leadership, implementing and other topics.

Attendees from the Seminole Tribe included employees from the Accounting, Education, Environmental and Housing departments. Overall, about 15 different tribes and communities throughout Indian Country were represented among the 30 attendees. Everyone was provided with thick manuals and flash drives loaded with information to bring back to their workplaces.

"We have a diverse group of tribal employees, directors, housing staff, managers, grant managers, grant writers, tribal leaders, finance directors," Miller said. "We want them to be able to spread what they learn here at the Native Learning Center back to their communities."

"This was a wonderful opportunity that gave us the foundation for that," Prevatte said. "This was a fabulous program. Very educational."

SBA announces new grant funding for Native small business development

The U.S. Small Business Administration announced Sept. 12 seven awardees of \$700,000 in new grant funding for continued projects to promote the development, success, and long-term survival of Native American firms eligible for assistance under the SBA's 7(j) Management and Technical Assistance Program. The recipients are located in California, Hawaii, Montana, Nebraska and Oklahoma.

The SBA's 7(j) Program helps provide specialized management and technical

assistance to underserved markets and small business owners who are socially and economically disadvantaged. The program emphasizes entrepreneurial education, counseling, and training resources to help these firms succeed in federal, state, and local government markets for goods and services, and also as subcontractors to government prime contractors.

Project funding is provided by the SBA's Office of Native American Affairs.

WELLS From page 1A

That commitment to excellence helped the Brighton water plant win the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Florida District 8's Best Tasting Water Competition in March, which included six counties in east Central Florida.

Public Works tribal-wide has earned several honors around the state this year. In April, the Tribe's Hollywood plant came in second place for best tasting water in AWWA District 6, which encompasses 68 cities in Broward and Palm Beach counties.

In April, all of the Tribe's wastewater

treatment plants—Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood and Immokalee — earned second place for safety from the Florida Water Environment Association (FWEA).

The FWFA also presented Public Works Director, Derek Koger, with its prestigious 2016 Thomas T. Jones Public Education Award for "significant accomplishments that foster and support the development of public outreach programs and integrating public education as a core element of wastewater and water utility planning and management," according to the association's website.



LAW OFFICES OF W.G. KOREMAN

(954) 966-7716

Days, Evenings, and Weekends

Practicing In:

DUI	Traffic Offenses
Drug Crimes	Violations of Probation
Domestic Violence	Shoplifting
Juvenile Offenses	

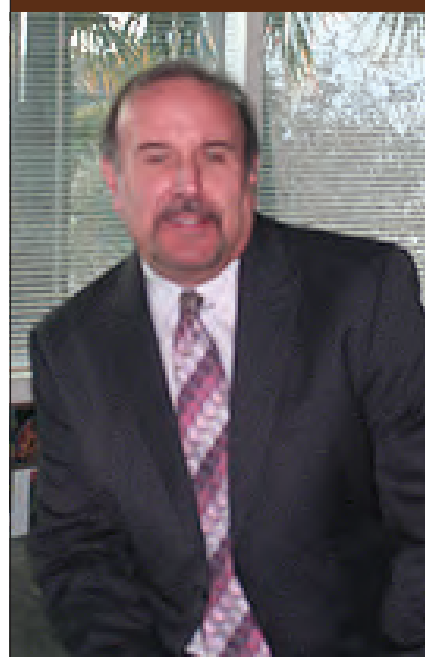


Practicing in Broward, Miami-Dade and Palm Beach counties for over 36 years, Mr. Koreman has assisted thousands of clients in protecting their legal rights, and is committed to providing you with the best possible results.

If you have been accused of a crime it is important that you seek legal assistance as quickly as possible. **Please feel free to contact us 24/7.**

Call now for your free consultation (954) 966-7716

The hiring of an attorney is an important decision that should not be based solely upon advertisement.



◆ STANDING ROCK From page 1A

emergency clinic. An estimated 3,000 to 4,000 people were there during Labor Day weekend and organizers said it was the first time so many Tribal Nations have come together in one place. Standing Rock Sioux Chairman Dave Archambault said about 250 tribes were represented.

When Frost's group arrived at the encampment after the 2,100-mile trip from Brighton, they were welcomed with open arms. Camp organizers announced their arrival and made a speech about the Seminoles' unconquered status.

"You could feel the medicine; it was so strong there. There was not one negative or bad feeling in the camp," Frost said. "Knowing we were there gave people so much hope, it was awesome. People had such great things to say about our people."

The battle to prevent construction of the DAPL has been waged on the ground and in the courts.

In July, the Standing Rock Sioux filed a lawsuit in U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C. challenging U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' decision to grant DAPL permits to cross the river. The lawsuit contends the project violates federal laws, including the National Historic Preservation Act, and will disturb sacred Tribal sites off the reservation.

On Sept. 2, the tribe filed court papers that identified the locations of burial grounds and sacred sites on private land near the reservation. The following day, a brigade of bulldozers dug up two miles of the land in preparation for the pipeline and destroyed the sites. Protestors, who call themselves water protectors, confronted DAPL's attack dog-wielding private security guards. The dogs bit some people and the guards used pepper spray on others.

Frost was present during the confrontation, but was unharmed. She said "her heart just crumbled" and she is still crying over it.

"There was an old lady in Indian dress, sage in one hand and medicine bag in the other," Frost recalled. "She wasn't scared; that woman was so brave. Young boys followed her and she told them to knock the fence down. She walked over to the bulldozers and they brought out the dogs. They didn't attack her but she didn't flinch. I learned right there that I wasn't as strong as I thought I could be, I was thinking about my kids back home."

Tommie is still stunned. She expected they would peacefully talk about water and how many lives will be impacted by the pipeline, but she never thought she would witness anything like the confrontation at the DAPL site.

"I was standing on enemy lines and they turned out the dogs," she said. "It was traumatizing. I was staring down a Rottweiler and prayed it wouldn't get away. I thought about my grandbabies' future when I was up there. I have to look out for them. We are able to stand up and fight, sitting back and not doing anything isn't right. I fight for them to have a good life."

A temporary halt to construction on a portion of the pipeline was issued by U.S. District Judge James Boasberg on Sept. 6, but in a ruling Sept. 9 against the Standing Rock Sioux, the judge allowed construction to proceed. Moments after the ruling, however, three U.S. departments -- Army, Interior and Justice -- issued a joint statement that the construction would not be authorized for now at Lake Oahe, which serves as a reservoir near the Missouri River.

The statement read: "The Army will not authorize constructing the Dakota Access pipeline on Corps land bordering or under Lake Oahe until it can determine whether it will need to reconsider any of its previous decisions regarding the Lake Oahe site under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) or other federal laws. Therefore, construction of the pipeline on Army Corps land bordering or under Lake Oahe will not go forward at this time. The Army will move expeditiously to make this determination, as everyone involved — including the pipeline company and its workers — deserves a clear and timely resolution. In the interim, we request that the pipeline company voluntarily pause all construction activity within 20 miles east or west of Lake Oahe."

In a Sept. 13 memo to employees, Kelcy Warren, chairman and chief executive officer of Energy Transfer, the company building the DAPL, wrote that the company is committed to completing construction.

"We intend to meet with officials in Washington to understand their position and reiterate our commitment to bring the Dakota Access Pipeline into operation," Warren wrote.

The \$3.8 billion 1,172-mile pipeline is slated to carry about a half-million barrels per day of Bakken crude oil across North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa and Illinois. The lawsuit claims the pipeline, which will cross the Missouri River less than a mile up-

stream from the reservation, could impact the drinking for the 8,000-member tribe and millions of others downstream who rely on it for clean water.

Joe Osceola, Jr. went to North Dakota because they needed supplies and support from other Native Americans. When he arrived, he went to the center of the bustling camp. The organizers required everyone to sign in so they knew how many people were there. Osceola met Standing Rock Sioux Councilman James D. Dunn, who was surprised someone would come from so far away.

"He told me they were supposed to run the pipeline near Bismarck but the people there didn't want it," he said. "So they moved it close to the Indians."

Osceola joined the crowd Sept. 3 as they walked to the pipeline site. Along the way he met American Indian Movement founder Dennis Banks. They marched together for a while, but Osceola didn't go to where the bulldozers were working.

"I've been all over the country to a lot of Native American conventions," he said. "But this was a whole lot different. They said it was the first time in history so many tribal nations have come together in one place. It felt great and it made me feel proud. There are so many Native tribes that really care about the environment and this country doesn't take care of it. They think it's okay to dump stuff into the rivers and air with no

consequences. I don't believe non-Indians understand how Native people think about the environment; we have only one mother earth. When that goes away we will have

nothing. When there is no more water, what are you going to drink? Oil?"



Photo courtesy Joe Osceola Jr.
Behind Joe Osceola, Jr., in foreground, "water protectors" demonstrate against the DAPL in North Dakota. American Indian Movement founder Dennis Banks holds a staff as he leads the crowd.



Photo courtesy Martha Tommie
Martha Tommie holds the Seminole flag near the Missouri River in North Dakota.



Photo courtesy Martha Tommie
Betty Osceola and Martha Tommie in North Dakota.



Photo courtesy Theresa Frost
From left, Theresa Frost, Annette Jones and Martha Tommie display their support in North Dakota.



Photo courtesy Martha Tommie
Sam Osceola and Alvin Buster at the Seminole camp on the river at the Sacred Stone Camp in North Dakota over Labor Day weekend.



Photo courtesy Martha Tommie
Sam Osceola and Alvin Buster, second and third from left, grab a bite to eat with others at the Sacred Stone Camp in Cannon Ball, North Dakota.

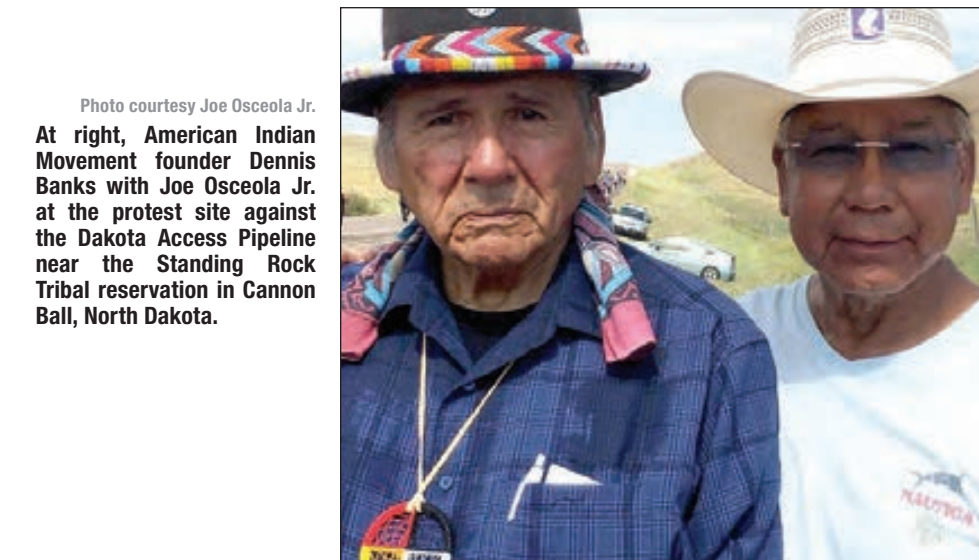


Photo courtesy Martha Tommie
The Seminole flag flies over the Tribal citizens' area of the Sacred Stone campground in North Dakota. Photo courtesy of Martha Tommie

Silver River Museum is gifted 30,000 artifacts, including Seminole relics

BY PETER B. GALLAGHER
Special Projects Reporter

OCALA – One of the largest collections of prehistoric Florida artifacts, dating back 12,000 years and including everything from Ice Age tools and mammoth ivory to Seminole Indian artifacts and ancient pottery collected in 61 of 67 Florida counties, has been donated to the Silver River Museum in Ocala.

Museum Director Scott Mitchell, who announced the gift at the museum's 25th anniversary celebration Aug. 9, said the 30,000 artifacts donated by Marion County resident Ike Rainey will "get here as soon as we have a place to put them."

"It's one of the largest collections in the country. Glass, stone, shell, bone antler, ivory, ceramic pots . . . incredible research potential and incredible aesthetic value. Much of it is artwork. Ike has done the State of Florida a great honor," said Mitchell.

Rainey, who wanted his collection to be on display locally rather than a museum far away, was unable to attend the event due to a scheduling conflict.

Rainey's enormous gift will require a doubling of the current museum's size. The donor's Wildwood-based Rainey Construction Co. will also help with the construction of the more than 6,000-square-foot addition. The rest of the funds needed

for the project will be raised privately, Mitchell told the crowd, adding that he hopes "the addition will be completed in two to three years."

Seminole medicine man Bobby Henry and his sister Lois Doctor, of Naples, were among a group of Seminoles, Miccosukees and Independents who attended the event and toured the Museum.

Miss Florida Seminole Kirsten Doney and Jr. Miss Florida Seminole Thomlynn Billie each gave a short address to a crowd of about 100. The museum has several Charlie Cypress-made canoes from the 1940s and 50s when Seminole Indians lived in a working village on the grounds of Silver Springs.

Old photos of those days of Seminole lore are on display, along with artifacts such as dolls and clothing. The museum also hosts the personal collection of herpetologist Ross Allen, including old press photos from Tarzan movies made at the clear Springs by Johnny Weissmuller.

According to Mitchell, the collection has already caused waves in historic preservation circles.

"People are already calling us from around the country to look at and study the collection and I have to tell them: 'It hasn't even been turned over yet,'" Mitchell said.

Mitchell mentioned that contact has already been made with George Washington

University, Texas A&M University and the Smithsonian.

The Silver River Museum, now part of the Marion County Public Schools System, was the dream-child of adventurer archaeologist Guy Marwick who brought in the first artifacts, and was the first director when it opened in 1991.

"It blows my mind," he said, after the announcement. "I can't believe this; I am thrilled to say the least."

Marwick and Bobby Henry are old friends. Marwick inquired about a canoe he said he had delivered to the Tampa reservation years ago – a 52-foot long Seminole canoe that was on display at the village headed up by Henry and his family there. When the Hard Rock Hotel and Casino expansion took over the village area, most artifacts were transported by then-museum Director David Blackard to the Big Cypress Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum.

Contacted later, Blackard says he does not remember transporting any canoes from Tampa. And it is not in the museum collection. Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and Museum Director Paul Backhouse has launched a search to locate the missing canoe.

Anyone who has any information about the long canoe can contact the Ah-Tah-Thi-Museum.



Peter B. Gallagher

Artifacts, including Seminole pieces, are on display at the Silver River Museum.



Peter B. Gallagher

Miss Jr. Florida Seminole Thomlynn Billie and Miss Florida Seminole Kirsten Doney address a crowd during the Silver River Museum's 25th anniversary celebration Aug. 9 in Ocala.



Peter B. Gallagher

From left, Lois Doctor, Annie Jim Tiger and Bobby Henry at the Silver River Museum in Ocala.

{ COME TO STAY + COME TO PLAY }

LOOKING FOR SUMMER FUN?

RV Camping • Cabins • Dining • Spa • Bike Riding • Fishing

BRIGHTON RV RESORT

863-467-0474
BRIGHTONRVRESORT.COM

SAVE THE DATE!!!

2017 SEMINOLE TRIBAL FAIR AND POW WOW
46th Annual Celebration of Native Arts and Culture

February 10-12, 2017

Seminole Hard Rock Live
Seminole Hard Rock Hotel & Casino Hollywood*

1 Seminole Way
Hollywood, FL 33314

For up to date info visit:
www.semtribefairandpowwow.com

*Location is subject to change due to construction at Seminole Hard Rock Live.

*No alcohol or drugs allowed at this event.
*Primitive camping will be available for participants only.

Join us on

Fine dining at Empeek-Cheke: A recommendation by Jane Bille

BY GORDON WAREHAM

MIAMI — It was a special gathering on Aug. 3 as Thomlynn Billie's family had a little family celebration for her being crowned the 2016-17 Jr. Miss Seminole.

Located at the Miccosukee Resort and Gaming, we arrived at Empeek-Cheke a little after 5 p.m. to be informed by the hostess that the restaurant opens at 6 p.m. The hostess looked at our party and smiled and told us she would see what should do for us and in a few minutes she opened the doors for us. We found a table prepared for our party of nine and their staff waiting to serve us.

Tonight's guests were Jane Billie, Thomas Billie, Thomlynn Billie, Frances J. Osceola, Tina Osceola, Bobbi Osceola,

With our table cleaned and set for our main dinner, Jane Bille ordered a juicy tender 16-ounce American bison steak cooked medium-well and served with a sweet potato. Thomas Billie ordered the miso glazed salmon served with lemon grass broth on a bed of spinach. Tina Osceola ordered the venison chops served with roasted garlic mashed potatoes and vegetables. Jr. Miss Seminole Thomlynn Billie and Bobbi Osceola both ordered the seafood fettuccini, sautéed mussels, shrimp and scallops in an Alfredo sauce. Frances Osceola ordered the shrimp scampi served with garlic and tomato in a creamy sauces.

Keeping to my diet, my dinner for that night was a nice juicy and crispy skin herb chicken with a sweet potato.

My dinner guests were too full to order any dessert but I was told that they have very



From left, Tina Osceola, Frances J. Osceola, Thomlynn Billie, Thomas Billie, Bobbi Osceola and Jane Bille gather for dinner at the Miccosukee Resort's Empeek-Cheke.



myself and caretakers Erica and Yumolet.

Three baskets with an assortment of bread and rolls were placed on our table and the conversation turned to the menu. The restaurant has a wide range of delicious dishes ranging from familiar strip loin steak to the exotic dish kangaroo steak.

We started our dinner with a variety of soups. Thomas Billie ordered the chicken noodle which he said was "good" with a smile when I asked how he was enjoying it.

Tina Osceola ordered French onion. The soup looked so delicious as she mixed the Swiss and parmesan cheese with soup. I was tempted to ask for a small sample.

I ordered the calamari, nicely fried to a golden brown served with a trio of sauces which complemented the appetizer. We had a very good start to our dinner experience.

Jane Billie had a nice hot cup of coffee and smiled as she took the first sip. She said, "I always drink coffee here. They always have good coffee here." She closed her eyes, inhaled the aroma and took another sip.

As we waited for our table to be cleared to make room for dinners I asked Jane Billie why she recommended Empeek-Cheke.

"The food is really good here and no hassle," she said. "If I go into town to get food there always have to wait long hours to get good food and I like the bison steak. Can't find it anywhere unless I go to higher price restaurant but I can't find it anywhere, and here is good quality."



Rob Armstrong

Spencer Battiest performs "Stupid in Love" on Sept. 17 at the Native American Music Awards, where he took home the award for Best Pop Recording for the album of the same name.



Photo courtesy Spencer Battiest

Doc Battiest, Saginaw Grant, Spencer Battiest and Thana Redhawk pose Sept. 17 after the Native American Music Awards in upstate New York.

◆ SPENCER From page 1A

Then, for only the third or fourth time in front of a large audience, he performed the title track "Stupid in Love." He calls the song "soul-baring" and gave an emotional performance. Afterward, Doc joined him onstage and they performed "The Storm" together.

"It was a great way to connect with the audience and their reactions were wonderful," he said. "It gave them a glimpse of who I am as a songwriter and performer. We brought the pop element to the show."

Battiest's uncle, medicine man Bobby Henry, made Battiest a shaker a few years ago which he only takes out on special occasions. He brought the shaker with him to NAMA.

"It's a sacred and special instrument," Battiest said. "I carried it with me all the way; it was a good companion. It brought us great energy on the stage."

Osceola said the Battiest brothers "blew the crowd away."

"I was so proud and happy to see him up there doing what he loves to do," said Joni Josh, a friend of Battiest. "Being surrounded by beautiful Native people from everywhere was a great feeling. He was so happy and I'm sure it meant the world to him. When they announced that he won, it was an awesome feeling."

Any recording is a collaboration of a group of people and Battiest dedicated his award to everyone involved, including the producer, musicians, brother, manager, Hard Rock Records and the Seminole Tribe.

"When like-minded people work together, they can make the best product available," he said.

Highlights of the show, which was emceed by comedian Paul Rodriguez, included the presentation of the Living Legend Award to Saginaw Grant; Taboo, of the Black Eyed Peas, was added to the NAMA Hall of Fame; and a tribute was given to the late Jim Boyd, who won Record of the Year but passed away before NAMA.

The show opened with members of the Standing Rock Sioux as a demonstration to show solidarity for the Tribe and its effort to stop the Dakota Access Pipeline.

"We should always be in solidarity, not only as indigenous people, but as human beings," Battiest said. "We were elevated to be among those people."

Osceola and Josh were both glad to be there for their friend, along with his sister Coral Battiest.

"We saw Native American music at its best," Osceola said. "We got together and celebrated our different cultures and songs; it was nice to see Spencer as part of that. The NAMMYS bring the various cultures together to voice their music and give it a springboard into the larger market."

Battiest's future plans include some concerts during Native American Heritage in November and then more songwriting. He said it was a great year, but he doesn't plan to rest on his laurels.

"I am working on new stuff and I always want to top myself," he said. "My goal is to always do better."



Photo courtesy Spencer Battiest

Spencer Battiest poses with Joseph FireCrow after presenting him with a lifetime achievement award at the Native American Music Awards on Sept. 17.



Photo courtesy Spencer Battiest

Joni Josh and Spencer Battiest at the Native American Music Awards on Sept. 17.

Festive tribute by Mardi Gras Indians honors tribes

BY BEVERLY BIDNEY
Staff Reporter

NEW ORLEANS — Although not widely associated with Mardi Gras regalia, intricate Native American beadwork is a common feature on the costumes of the Mardi Gras Indians.

Comprised of African Americans who pay tribute to Native American tribes that helped runaway slaves escape in the 18th and 19th centuries, the Mardi Gras Indians have a long tradition of dancing, singing and competing for the prettiest "suits" or costumes during Mardi Gras in New Orleans and on the Sunday before or after St. Joseph's Day.

A trio from the Mardi Gras Indian Show performed during the 2016 Excellence in Journalism Convention hosted by the Society of Professional Journalists, the Radio Television Digital News Association and the Native American Journalists Association in New Orleans on Sept. 19.

"The escaping slaves ran away into the swamps, where they met up with Indian Tribes," said Mardi Gras Indian Show producer Herb Gibson. "The connection grew between the slaves and the Native Americans; they got used to each other's cultures."

Legend has it that some Choctaw, Seminoles and Chickasaws living in Louisiana in the early 1700s aided escaping slaves in the bayou. With the help of the tribes, the slaves learned to survive off the land and lived in camps with the Indians just

outside of New Orleans.

Unable to participate in traditional Mardi Gras groups, African American revelers developed their own tradition by organizing the Mardi Gras Indian tribes as krewes. There may be between 20 and 50 of these tribes, but secrecy is also part of the tradition. Each independent tribe has between half a dozen to several dozen members. Prior to the 1960s, Mardi Gras Indians used to clash violently to claim territory and settle disputes with rival tribes. Now they keep the competition friendly with theatrical displays of dominance through dance.

"They stopped fighting and became more of a competition of elaborate costumes," Gibson said. "Now they all compete to see who has the best-looking 'suit' on Mardi Gras day."

During the parades, the Mardi Gras Indians continue to honor the Indians who helped slaves reclaim their freedom with songs and dances that are a mix of Native and African American culture.

Beadwork is prominent on the costumes, which also feature colorful ostrich plumes, feathers, sequins, rhinestones and ribbons. The costumes can weigh up to 100 pounds and are considered works of indigenous folk art.

The Backstreet Cultural Museum, in the Tremé section of New Orleans, houses one of the largest collections of Mardi Gras Indian costumes. Made by local artists, the costumes can take up to a year to construct and cost tens of thousands of dollars.



Beverly Bidney

The Mardi Gras Indian Show performs at the Excellence in Journalism conference in New Orleans Sept. 19.



Beverly Bidney

Detail of the traditional Native American style beadwork found on the "suit" of one of the Mardi Gras Indians, who performed at the Excellence in Journalism conference Sept. 19 in New Orleans.



Beverly Bidney

Kirsten Lundberg, former head of the Columbia University case studies project, and Marty Baron, Washington Post executive editor, discuss Baron's role in the Boston Globe's investigation of pedophile priests in the Catholic church at the Excellence in Journalism conference in New Orleans on Sept. 18. The investigation exposed the Church's involvement in the cover-up and earned the Globe a Pulitzer Prize in 2003.

Journalism heavyweights highlight NAJA conference

BY BEVERLY BIDNEY
Staff Reporter

NEW ORLEANS — The Native American Journalists Association's annual conference featured informative workshops, lively discussions about journalism, and guest speakers such as Charlie Rose, co-host of "CBS This Morning," and Marty Baron, executive editor of the Washington Post.

The Excellence in Journalism conference — held Sept. 18-20 in New Orleans — combined the annual conferences of NAJA, the Society of Professional Journalists and the Radio Television Digital News Association.

RTDNA presented Rose with the Paul White Award, the organization's highest honor, which recognizes an individual's lifetime contributions to electronic journalism. During his acceptance speech Sept. 19, Rose talked about his 40 years in journalism.

"It's a marvelous way to spend a life; to pursue the truth, to find the stories that demand our attention and to make a difference," he said. "People want to know what's real and what's not real."

Although technology has given journalists more tools to do the job, Rose said the central qualities of journalism haven't changed. He encouraged the hundreds of journalists in attendance to do their jobs with great energy and hard work.

"The engagement of your curiosity is what will serve you better than anything," he said.

Baron served as editor of the Miami Herald and held top editing positions at the Los Angeles Times and New York Times before he joined the Boston Globe in 2001. In 2013, he joined the Washington Post as executive editor.

Baron and Kirsten Lundberg, who taught at Columbia University Journalism School, appeared together Sept. 18 at a session called Spotlight: the Future of Investigative Journalism.

Baron led the Boston Globe's Spotlight investigative team as they published hundreds of stories about Catholic priests who abused children in Boston and the church hierarchy's cover-up.

The series, which consisted of 900 stories published in 2002 and 2003, earned the Pulitzer Prize for Public Service in 2003; Baron was named Editor of the Year in 2001 by Editor & Publisher magazine and in 2004 by the National Press Foundation. The Academy Award winning movie "Spotlight" was based on the reporters' efforts to get the story and earned the 2016 Best Picture and Best Screenplay.

"When someone says the truth may never be known, that should be like chum for journalists," Baron said. "Investigative journalism is the core of our mission."

The story started with one priest and evolved into something much larger. The reporters worked diligently to find out if the abuse and cover-up was a policy and practice of the church. Then they had to prove it.

Investigative reporting has improved since the early 2000s with the assistance of computers, but Baron said street reporting and cultivating resources face to face and on the phone is vital.

"We weren't the first to discover priests were abusing boys, but we were the first to produce documentation and proof they weren't isolated cases," he said. "They were serial abusers and it was church policy to protect them. It was institutional failure and wrongdoing."

Baron believes investigative reporters should be persistent, skeptical of quick answers, have a good meter for the truth, and be incredibly inquisitive.

NAJA doled out its journalism awards during the conference. The Seminole Tribune earned eight awards in writing and photography in the Associate category for divisions I and II.

Seminole Tribune Native American Journalists Association awards:

Best sports photo

First place
Beverly Bidney
Rodeo Cowboy

Best sports story

First place
Kevin Johnson
Ahhfachkee kids receive tips about golf, life from PGA Tour winner

Best coverage of Native America

First place
Eileen Soler
Play raises awareness for resting grounds, repatriation

Third place
Beverly Bidney
Hollywood Culture ensures Seminole traditions endure

Best feature photo

Second place
Beverly Bidney
Preschool grads

Best feature story

Second place
Beverly Bidney
Fond memories of Immokalee Reservation roots

Best news photo

Second place
Beverly Bidney
Nunez girls share family ties, royal titles at Princess Pageant

Best news story

Third place
Eileen Soler
Hendry makes new move toward FPL power plant

NAJA elects new board officers, members

NEW ORLEANS — Bryan Pollard, Director of Tribal Relations for the Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative at the University of Arkansas School of Law, became president of the Native American Journalists Association on Sept. 21 after a unanimous decision by the NAJA board of directors.

Tristan Ahtone, a freelance reporter based in New Mexico, is now vice president, Darren Brown, of Cheyenne and Arapaho Television, will act as secretary, and newly elected board member Jennifer Bell, director of public information for the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, will serve as treasurer.

New board members Bell, Dr. Victoria LaPoe, Ramona Marozas and Lenzy Krehbiel-Burton were elected by NAJA membership at the 2016 Excellence in Journalism Conference in New Orleans filling the seats vacated by Jason Be-gay, Dalton Walker,

Eugene Tapaheand Rob Capriccioso. Krehbiel-Burton will serve a two-year team to complete Capriccioso's term.

Pollard graduated from Louisiana State University and has served as the executive editor of the Cherokee Phoenix.



JUDITH A. HOMKO
Marital & Family Law

Divorce Alimony
Modifications Prenuptial Agreements
Appeals Paternity Issues
Child Support Domestic Violence

(954) 525-0651 | (954) 525-1898 Fax

320 S.E. 9th Street, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33316



Here, there, and everywhere: the Brighton Lot

SUBMITTED BY MARY BETH ROSEBROUGH
 Research Coordinator, Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum

In the 1930s, the residents of the Brighton Reservation went to the Indian agent and asked for a school, and, necessarily, a schoolteacher. On Jan. 9, 1939, the Brighton Day School opened its doors. The schoolteachers were Edith and William C. Boehmer.

The Boehmers were educators who came to stay. They didn't take this decision lightly. From 1938-1954 William C. served the Brighton community as a BIA assigned teacher and Edith, his wife, as a housekeeper,

the negatives and identification records) of important people, events, and milestones eventually landed in the Museum's collection to be cared for and preserved into the distant future.

All the photos have been cataloged and made available for viewing online. It's easy! Here's how: go to ahthiki.com and look across the top to find Collections. At the bottom of the drop down Collections menu you will find Online Collections; click on that to bring up the search page, then click on the photos tab. Type the name Boehmer into the search box and click the magnifying glass icon (search) to bring up 2334 images.

Most of the pictures are of Brighton, of course, but there are some of Big Cypress, too. The images capture a time before cell phones and Smart Boards. And since most are not posed, they provide a real depiction of what was happening on the Brighton Reservation and with the Tribe during the 40s, 50s, and early 60s. To add context to the images is the Boehmer's collection of carefully trimmed, wax-covered articles from every newspaper in the surrounding area: the Miami Herald, Fort Myers News-Press, the Okeechobee News, Tampa Tribune, Miami Daily News, etc. One especially poignant

and the struggle over public school district money and assignment after the Brighton school closed.

It seems the Boehmers had friends throughout the Midwest who knew their interests and added to their collection. There is an article from the Cleveland Press and another with a little note attached that says "thought you would be interested", obviously from a conscientious friend.

Mr. and Mrs. Boehmer collected any article that mentioned the Tribe or addressed a current event that affected the Tribe. From the collection of articles, the reader not only gets a good idea of what was happening in the Tribe but how the press framed and reported on the events it deemed "newsworthy". The articles are a window into America's view of Native Americans in mid-20th century United States.

Yes, things were different then. See how, as you read through the Brighton articles we have in our online collection following this path: once you get to ahthiki.com, click on Collections and again click on Online Collections in the drop down menu. This will bring up the "Welcome to our Online Collections Database" page. Click on Keyword Search at the top of the page. Then

Seminole Indian Tribe Entered Cattle Business More than 15 Years Ago

The Seminole Indians went into the cattle business as a tribe in 1937. Cattle were issued to them with their payments stretched out over a period of years.

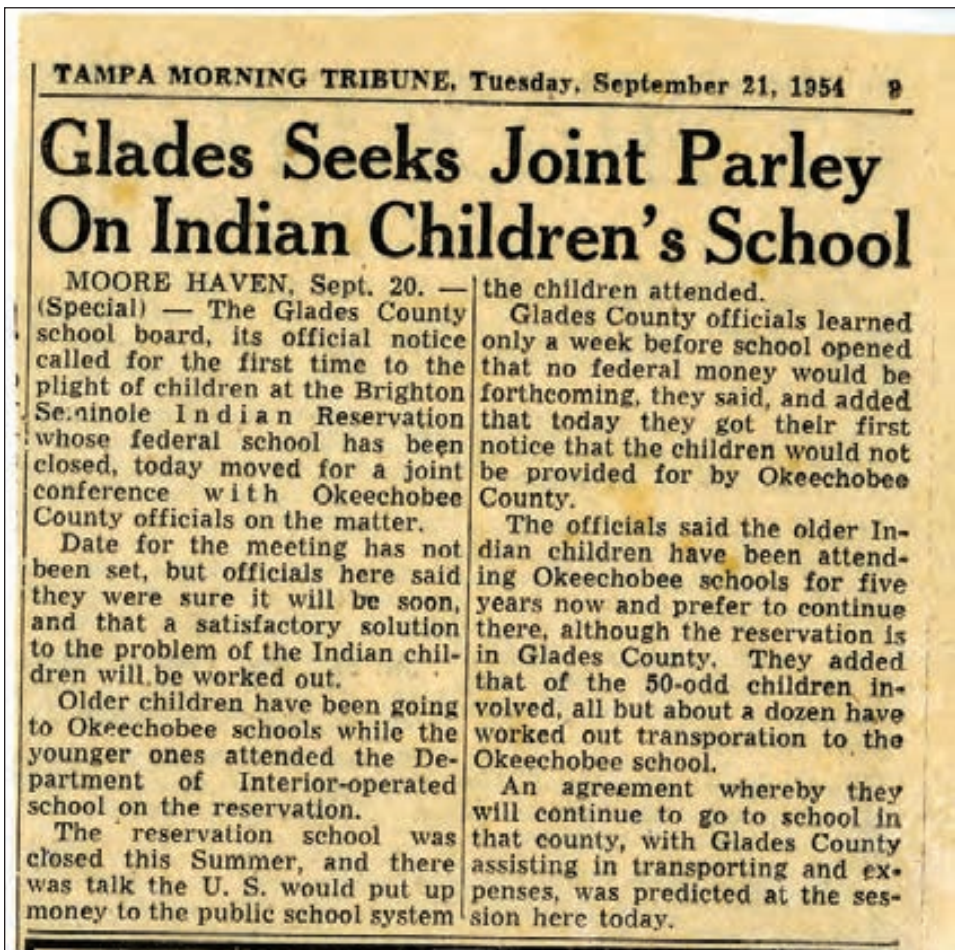
Only about 75 calves were branded that first year. Indians were trained for range work, controlled breeding operations, pasture rotation procedure and weaning practices. Mineral boxes were constructed, wells drilled to supply good water and more grazing land fenced.

In 1951 a total of 1,275 calves were branded—all high-grade white faced Herefords. If they sold out now, the Seminoles could realize about \$750,000 as the present value of their stock.

until she too began to teach. The name Boehmer is synonymous with teaching and serving. And now we add one more word to describe them: collecting.

Documenting the time they spent in Florida, the Boehmers took thousands of photos, collected hundreds of newspaper articles and ephemera, and witnessed what mid-20th century life was like for the Tribe. Sweet handwritten letters found with the news clippings, written to Edith while she was ill, and carefully saved by her, attest to the relationships she had with her pupils and how excited they were to relate schoolroom news.

The Boehmers had been sent by the federal government to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic – the basics of traditional American public school education – which they did. That is a legacy that lives on in those who were their students. Their other legacy lives on at the Museum. Over their entire tenure in Brighton they documented their Brighton world in two ways – with over two thousand pictures the Museum now owns, along with hundreds, if not thousands, of newspaper articles. (They haven't been all counted and cataloged – yet. We are working on it!) The black and white photos (with



newspaper clipping came from as far away as the St. Louis Post Dispatch. It is a picture of Buffalo Tiger, George Osceola and attorney Morton Silver holding the Buckskin Declaration after their arrival in Washington, D.C. (now on view at the Museum until Nov. 24). Others shed light on the cattle program, awards received by hardworking students,

in the "Enter Search Criteria Here" box, type this number in exactly this sequence (include the asterisk at the end): 2005.1.*

Or make an appointment (863-902-1113 ext. 12252) to view the actual articles and look through the photo albums, too. Library hours are 9 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Betty Mae Jumper

Wisdom from the past

Hurricane Bird

The following column was written by Betty Mae Jumper and printed in the October 22, 1999 issue of The Seminole Tribune.

When Hurricane Irene came through South Florida recently, the Seminole Tribe closed the office so the staff could take care of their homes and prepare for the storm.

As I was home sitting and looking out the window, I saw palm fronds flying across the yard, blown by the wind. The trees were really whipping around, and my mind wandered back to years ago. I remembered another hurricane from my young days and how me and my family passed that storm near this exact same spot.

I remember my brother Howard and I sitting quiet while my family was getting ready for the "ho-tale-tha-ko," or "big wind."

My Great Uncle Jimmy Gopher was in charge of preparing for the storm. Jimmy was a powerful medicine man, and he always knew the right thing to do.

The first thing Jimmy did was to get four axes. The number four is important in Indian culture and medicine. You always do things in four. Like, if you take medicine, you take four sips. You always have four logs in the fire.

So, he got four axes. One he got from the woodpile where he cut the wood. I don't know where he got the other three, but he got them.

He jammed the handles into the ground so the blades were facing out in the direction that the wind would be coming. This he said would slow and turn the big wind away.

After he put the axes down in the ground, he jumped up and went around whooping and yelling four times. This was a powerful chant to also protect us. Then we all got to a safe place and stayed put until the big wind passed by. The safe place was our chickee.

The chickee was our traditional house, which was made of cypress logs covered with palm thatch. The chickees were built so that the roofs could slide down on the corner poles and lie flat on the ground. When Indians knew the big wind was coming, they would drop the chickee roof to the ground. Then, the entire family would crawl under the roof and stay there until the storm passed. In all the years I have known, no Indian ever lost a life while being sheltered under a chickee roof.

Some people ask me why is that? Well,

we didn't get out until we knew the big wind was out of the way and gone.

Another thing people ask is how the Indians knew that the big winds were coming. Back then, we didn't have television weather shows giving us warnings. Yet, the Indians always knew when the big winds were coming.

I think some of the Indians could feel the weather changing in their own bodies. They also watched the animals and picked up clues from them. I know one of those tricks myself. My family always seemed to know if the big wind was going to be strong or light. One time my mother said to me when I was about ten years old, "follow me," and I did. She said, "you know the big wind is coming." I said I had heard the adults talking about it. She said she would



tell me how to tell if the storm would be bad. She pointed to the dark sky where the storm seemed to be coming from and she said "we will stand here and you will know how strong the wind is going to be."

I stood with my mother a while and finally she pointed towards a bird way out in the sky. She said, "you see that bird high in the sky?" I said, "yes." She said, "well, that bird with the fork tail is the one that will tell you how strong the wind is going to be."

"If that bird is flying low it means the wind will be real strong. When the bird is high, like this one, it means the wind isn't going to be strong."

She was right. That storm wasn't bad. She said this was how our people lived through the big winds. By looking at that bird, they knew if the winds would be strong or not.

In my later teen years, another hurricane was coming and I asked my mother how strong the winds were going to be? She said, "go look." So I did. I looked in the direction of the dark cloud and waited until I saw the bird with the forked tail flying. When I got home, she asked me how the bird was flying. I said, "low." She said, "well, what's it going to be?" I said, "strong," and it was. So I truly can say my people knew how to prepare for the big winds back in those days. They didn't have radios or news, but they knew when things were going to happen.

I can't tell all the tricks they knew because I can't remember them. But, I know you can tell how strong the wind will be if you watch for the bird with the forked tail. If it's "high in the sky, don't worry. But, if that bird is lying low, get ready. Ho-tale-tha-ko is on the way."

Sam Tommie shares art, activism at reception

BY BEVERLY BIDNEY
 Staff Reporter

Artist, videographer and environmental activist Samuel Tommie celebrated the opening of his "Promised Land" show at the Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum on Sept. 10 surrounded by family and friends.

Three of Tommie's large acrylic paintings on canvas depicting traditional Seminole life are featured in the Mosaic Gallery and "In Our Creator's Hands," a film he made about conserving the environment was screened for guests.

"Today the Seminole community is concerned about the environment," Tommie said in remarks before the film was shown. "These are the values we've had for hundreds of years."

The film showed scenes of nature found in Big Cypress such as animals, foliage and water. Tommie, the film's narrator, conveyed a simple message: all life is precious, we're all sacred and this is where we belong.

Born on a tree island in the Everglades, Tommie left the wilderness at age 5 and moved with his family to the Big Cypress Reservation. He remembers there being a lot more water than there is now.

"The Everglades is a unique place," he said. "Our warriors were aware of that."

Lately, Tommie put his art on hold to devote himself to environmental activism. He spoke about the Tribe's fight with Florida Power & Light against the power plant the utility company wants to build just north of the reservation. He believes it's important to take a stand together to protect the water, land and air.

Tommie shared the latest news from the Standing Rock Sioux's fight against the Dakota Access Pipeline as well as the Tribe's lawsuit against the Department of Environmental Protection's new water standards.

"We are asking everyone to stand for life," he said. "Water is life, water is sacred and all life is connected. It's like a spider web; if you break a strand, it disturbs the whole web. This is how life is, these are our values."

Tommie took questions from the audience and a discussion about being an artist ensued.

"I never know what I'll be doing from day to day," he said. "Being an artist is rough. There are highs and lows. You have to learn to tolerate yourself."



BEARING A MESSAGE TO EISENHOWER

Clad in tribal raiment, three Seminole Indians from Florida display a message on buckskin for President Eisenhower after their arrival in Washington with their attorney, Morton Silver. They hoped to

deliver the message to the White House during their stay in Washington where they appeared before a congressional committee seeking assurance that they can stay on their present tribal lands.

Associated Press Photo



Samuel Tommie with two of his paintings on display through Jan. 6, 2017 at the Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum.

Beverly Bidney

Fighting to preserve Florida landmarks

BY EMMA EMERSON
FSUNews.com Staff Writer

TALLAHASSEE – Fifty years ago, the United States passed the National Historic Preservation Act. This legislation has allowed for the federal protection of numerous historical and archaeological sites across America. These protected landmarks may differ in location, architectural style, age and function, but what do they have in common? Tiffany Baker, the Director of the Florida Historic Capitol Museum, said they each, “undeniably contribute to the fabric of their communities.”

On Sept. 8, Florida Historic Capitol Museum hosted “Grassroots Preservation Stories,” a panel discussion to celebrate “Irreplaceable Heritage: Florida and the Preservation Act at 50.” The evening was spent considering the importance of protecting people’s history and the struggles, sacrifices and compromises that are part of the process.

The panel was composed of five individuals who have succeeded in that preservation process. Althemese Barnes, who was appointed by President Obama to the National Museum and Library Services Board for her contributions to historic preservation, represented the John G. Riley Center/Museum right here in Tallahassee. She said that what makes the site so special today is that it is one of the only historic homes still on its original summit, and that it was only the second African American house in Florida to be registered as a historic property.

“It’s one thing to look at a building, it’s another to make it come to life,” says Barnes.

Cicero Hartsfield, a native of Tallahassee and second on the panel, discussed his preservation of the Smokey Hollow community, which stood where Cascades Park does today. Growing up in Smokey Hollow, Hartsfield’s strong bonds to the African American community contributed to his drive for saving it after more than 80 families were displaced from their homes in the community as a result of urban renewal in the 1960s.

Paul Backhouse, director of the Seminole Tribe’s Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum and the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

(THPO), has approached his preservation work from a slightly different angle. As a man of English descent, one might not expect him to serve the Seminole Tribe of Florida to the extent that he has. However, Backhouse understands the ancestral respect and honor the Seminole Tribe seeks to uphold. And with the Tribe’s grounds in South Florida being right in the middle of an area of natural preservation, “that absolutely matters,” he said.

From Tampa, Shannon Bruffett and Craig B. Snyder spoke of their efforts to save the “Bro Bowl,” a historic skate park that is one of only a handful left in the country. A relatively young site, the Bowl proved incredibly difficult to preserve, but the duo agree that it was all worth it. Bruffett, who is working towards a graduate degree in History at USF, said, “The Bro Bowl led to a new self-esteem . . . [it] saved me.”

While these are all stories of historical preservation successes, they did not come without a fight. Snyder, who admits that Bruffett was the one manning the front-lines of their battle, said “[Opposers] were in his face, he was in their face.”

Backhouse faces similar struggles to this day. Because things like ancestry and landscapes matter in addition to the physical property of the Tribe, discussions are difficult. However, he said, “Our job is to stand for those things.”

Despite these tales of struggle to protect the lands they care for, the panelists agreed that the key to success is to have the people with you. Barnes described this as a “bottom-up” process, meaning to have a strong foundation of people who are fighting for the same cause. Hartsfield said that, more than anything, you have to have a vision.

“Vision goes a long way. And if people can see that vision, then that goes a long way,” Hartsfield said.

The evening promoted respect for the past and hope for the future. A billboard used by the panelists describing True Beauty encompassed that theme: “What may look like nothing to you, is everything to someone else.”

The Irreplaceable Heritage series will continue through Nov. 27 at the Florida Historic Capitol Museum.



Courtesy Florida Historic Capitol Museum

Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum Director Paul Backhouse participates in a panel discussion Sept. 8 at the Florida Historic Capitol Museum in Tallahassee.

Copies of home insurance policy available through Risk Management office

SUBMITTED BY VICTOR MARRERO
Risk Management Department

Since 2008, Tribal members whose homes were built prior to that year have been insured under a special insurance program called Community Shield through AMERIND Risk, a Native Tribal insurer.

However, since that time most Tribal members have never seen or received a copy of their homeowners insurance policy until now. Thanks to the efforts of the Risk Management Department, staff members have been visiting Tribal member homes at the following reservations and delivering a copy of their insurance policy: Hollywood,

Fort Pierce and Immokalee. Big Cypress and Brighton are still a work in progress and will be completed before year’s end.

If you were not present at the time a Risk Management representative came by to visit, a door hanger was left with contact information so you could call the Risk Management offices to get a copy of your policy. Once all homes are visited the policies will reside at the Housing office on each reservation for pick-up.

For more information contact the Risk Management office at 954-966-6300 and ask for Lucy Wong at ext. 10220, Clint Byers at ext. 10218 or Victor Marrero at ext.11283.

Health

Late-stage breast cancer receives extra attention

SUBMITTED BY BOB LAMENDOLA
Florida Dept. of Health in Broward

When breast cancer goes undetected, the tumor becomes bigger, more invasive and far more dangerous to the afflicted woman or man.

That’s why the Florida Department of Health in Broward County (DOH-Broward) has paid extra attention to a few areas of the county with high numbers of late-stage breast cancer cases.

DOH-Broward has targeted women from eight ZIP codes with the highest rates of breast tumors that go undetected until they reach serious status (stages three and four).

Main ZIP codes for the Seminole Tribe (33020 and 33024) are not among the eight highest but still have higher than average late-stage tumors.

Breast tumors detected before they spread (stages one and two) are easier to treat and far less likely to be fatal. But late-stage tumors more often claim the patient’s life within a few months or years.

On average, 36 percent of breast tumors in Broward are diagnosed as late-stage cancer, about the same as in the state and nation. But university researchers identified eight Broward ZIP codes as having high rates of late-stage tumors, up to 53 percent of total cases.

The ZIP codes with highest numbers of late-stage cases were:
33004 (Dania Beach)
33023 (Miramar, West Park, Pembroke Park, Pembroke Pines)
33028 (Pembroke Pines)

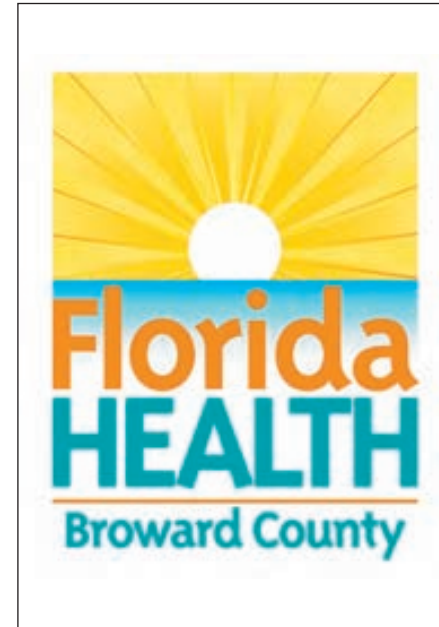
33068 (Margate, North Lauderdale)
33309 (Fort Lauderdale, Oakland Park, Lauderdale Lakes, Tamarac)
33311 (Fort Lauderdale, Lauderdale Lakes, Lauderhill, Wilton Manors, Oakland Park)

33317 (Plantation)
33332 (Weston, Pembroke Pines)
Families with little or no health coverage or access to health care make up many of the late-stage cases, but not all, said Trivel McKire, health educator in DOH-Broward’s Florida Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program.

“Mammograms can find breast cancer early, before it spreads and becomes more serious,” McKire said. “We encourage all women over age 40 to be screened. Early detection is the best protection.”

DOH-Broward offers free mammograms to qualified, underinsured women ages 50 to 64. The program schedules the tests and arranges follow-up care if abnormal results are found.

More information: Screenings are available from the Seminole Health Department at 954-962-2009. Also, free screenings are available for qualified, underinsured women by calling DOH-Broward at 954-762-3649.



Know the proper ways to handle, dispose household hazardous wastes

SUBMITTED BY JAY PETALIO
Environmental Resource Management
Department (ERMD)

If you’re like most people, you’ve stored your leftover paint, motor oil, household cleaners and pesticides in a corner or on a shelf in your garage, neglecting it for months – even years – at a time. But what you may not know is that these leftover products are potentially dangerous to your family, neighbors, your pets, and our valued Tribal lands and waters.

Many people are surprised to learn that household hazardous waste (HHW) extends beyond the more “obvious” items – used motor oil and paint – and includes such daily household products as window cleaners, glue and nail polish. HHW is any toxic product located within the home that poses a threat to public health and environmental safety when handled, stored and/or disposed of improperly. While safe for you to use properly, we must remember that these same products are considered hazardous waste when we’re ready to dispose of the leftover products.

Unusable or unwanted household chemicals that are considered household hazardous waste can easily be identified by carefully reading product labels and checking for any of these key words:

- Caution, Warning or Danger – try to buy products labeled “caution” whenever possible
- Toxic – poisonous or lethal when ingested, touched and/or inhaled, even in small quantities
- Corrosive – acids or bases which deteriorate the surface of other materials and/or living tissues by chemical reaction
- Flammable – chemicals that ignite easily

Protect your family

Each year, a staggering one out of 10 children is injured at home from household

hazardous chemicals through inhalation, absorption or contact with the eyes or skin. Handle toxic products with care by following these helpful tips:

- DO:
- Follow directions carefully and use only recommended portions
 - Store in tightly sealed containers in cool, dry locations
 - Store in original container
 - Store out of reach of children in locked cupboard
- DO NOT:
- Do not repackage chemical products in containers normally used for food products or soft drinks. Children have died from drinking chemicals stored in soft drink and juice bottles.
 - Do not store corrosives, flammables and poisons together. Separate these containers.
 - Do not mix chemical products or wastes. Dangerous reactions can occur.

Do NOT dispose of household hazardous waste the wrong way

Dumping household hazardous waste into garbage bins is dangerous and illegal. When thrown in with regular trash, household chemicals can cause fires or explosions, injuring sanitation workers and go into landfills not permitted or intended for hazardous waste where the toxic chemicals could seep into the groundwater contaminating our environment.

Do NOT dump in household toilets, sinks and drains

When flushed down a toilet, sink or drain, household hazardous waste goes through the sewage system to treatment plants not equipped to handle hazardous waste. At treatment plants, hazardous waste interferes with the treatment process by killing bacteria and contaminating the effluent that runs back

out to our surface waters and the sludge which is reused as fertilizer.

Do NOT pour in storm drains

Household hazardous waste illegally dumped into storm drains contaminates our waterways and ocean, significantly affecting our quality of life. Many people don’t realize that whenever litter, debris, motor oil, paints, fertilizers, pesticides and animal droppings end up in the storm drain system, these contaminants mix with rainwater and flow untreated into our lakes and canals, the Everglades and on to the ocean, causing disruption to aquatic life and posing health hazards for swimmers.

DO dispose of your household hazardous waste the right way

Collection points are located usually at transfer stations on all the reservations and provide residents the opportunity to dispose of their unused toxic products quickly, conveniently and free of charge. Call Public Works at 866-625-5376 or email at publicworks@semtribe.com for locations of your collection point or to schedule hazardous waste pick up.

How to prepare HHW for drop-off at collection points:

- Bring any unused chemicals that may be hazardous
- Keep the waste in its original container
- Make sure the container is not leaking
- Bring the items in a sturdy box that can be left behind
- Do not bring explosives, ammunition, tires, bio-medical waste or radioactive material

For more information or for any questions about environmental compliance, remediation, hazardous wastes, spill prevention and emergency response, call the Environmental Resource Management Department (ERMD) at 954-965-4380.

IHS awards tribal management grants to support tribal self-determination

FROM PRESS RELEASE

The Indian Health Service announced Aug. 29 that it has awarded 2016 Tribal Management Grant Program awards totaling more than \$1.5 million to 16 tribes and tribal organizations. The annual IHS tribal management grants are intended to assist tribes in preparing to assume all or part of existing IHS programs, functions, services and activities and further develop and improve their health management capability.

Tribes have the right to assume responsibility for providing health care to their members and to operate and manage health care programs or services previously provided by IHS, subject to certain requirements, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEAA).

“IHS and tribes share the common goals of tribal self-determination and providing quality health care to American Indian and Alaska Native patients. The tribal management grants, along with IHS technical assistance, are critical resources to achieving these shared goals,” IHS Principal Deputy Director Mary L. Smith said in a press release. “Today, over two-thirds of our annual funds go directly to the tribes that have elected self-determination

and self-governance, where they continue to provide access to quality health care for their communities.”

The Tribal Management Grant Program is designed to enhance and develop health management infrastructure and assist tribes and tribal organizations in assuming all or part of existing IHS programs, functions, services, and activities through ISDEAA agreements and to assist established American Indian and Alaska Native tribes and tribal organizations with ISDEAA Title I and Title V agreements to further develop and improve their management capability. The following tribes and tribal organizations received funding:

- Fort Belknap Community Council, Harlem, Montana - \$70,000
- Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Hayward, Wisconsin - \$100,000
- Colville Confederated Tribes, Nespelem, Washington - \$150,000
- California Rural Indian Health Board, Inc., Sacramento, California - \$100,000
- Cook Inlet Tribal Council, Inc., Anchorage, Alaska - \$75,000
- Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, Ponca City, Oklahoma -

\$128,586

- Fort Bidwell Indian Community, Fort Bidwell, California - \$100,000
- Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, Durant, Oklahoma - \$100,000
- Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe, Kingston, Washington - \$99,979
- Quileute Tribe of the Quileute Reservation, La Push, Washington - \$99,734
- Tonto Apache Tribe, Payson, Arizona - \$50,000
- Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians, Grantsville, Utah - \$70,000
- Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, Mashpee, Massachusetts - \$70,000
- Chapa-De Indian Health Program, Inc., Grass Valley, California - \$150,000
- United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians, Tahlequah, Oklahoma - \$50,000
- Fairbanks Native Association, Fairbanks, Alaska - \$96,051

More than two-thirds of the total annual IHS funding for American Indian and Alaska Native health is now administered by tribes primarily through the authority provided to them under the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act.

SEMINOLE SCENES



Stephanie Rodriguez

BIRD IS THE WORD: A Florida sandhill crane roams through land in the Brighton Reservation looking for its next meal.



Kevin Johnson

MEMORABLE MEMORABILIA: Jack Smith Jr. and Donna Kahn show some of the newest items available at the Florida Seminole Veterans Building in Brighton on Sept. 15. T-shirts, beach towels and bags are among the first items that include the building's design. Other items that are expected to arrive soon include ball caps, beverage holders, visors and coffee mugs. Proceeds go toward the Florida Seminole Veterans Foundation, Inc.



Beverly Bidney

MIRROR LAKE: An Immokalee lake acts like a reflecting pool on a perfectly still late summer day in mid-September.



Beverly Bidney

BIG EASY BRASS: A brass band comprised of young street musicians entertain in front of the Hard Rock Café New Orleans at the corner of Bourbon and Iberville streets in the heart of the French Quarter on Sept. 17.



Photo courtesy Wanda Bowers

PARADE PIC: Miss Florida Seminole Princess Kirsten Doney joins Wanda Bowers and Brighton Councilman Andrew J. Bowers Jr. at the Okeechobee Labor Day Festival parade Sept. 5.



Beverly Bidney

QUALITY TIME: Sandra Ramirez has her hands full as she successfully feeds twin granddaughters Mia and Melani Garza, 3, at Immokalee preschool Grandparents Day breakfast Sept. 9.



Stephanie Rodriguez

CULTURE DAY: Jayleen Frank learns how to mash corn kernels using authentic tools to potentially make traditional Sofkee as part of a Culture Day learning activity Sept. 16 at Hollywood Preschool.



Photo courtesy Wanda Bowers

TWO JUNIORS: Jr. Miss Florida Thomlynn Billie and Brighton Councilman Andrew J. Bowers Jr. wave during Okeechobee's Labor Day Festival parade Sept. 5.



Beverly Bidney

HAPPY HUG: Erica Ramirez hugs granddaughter Lynn Charlotte Osceola, 4, at the Immokalee preschool Grandparents Day breakfast Sept. 9.



Kevin Johnson

SHINING MOMENT: The new basketball/volleyball court shines at the Brighton gymnasium Sept. 15.



Kevin Johnson

WAVE ON: Brighton youngsters CeCe Thomas, driving, and T.L. Gopher provide a wave and smiles as they cruise through Tucker Ridge on Sept. 23.

NATIONAL NATIVE NEWS



Sioux take pipeline fight to UN

SWITZERLAND — The Standing Rock Sioux Tribe has taken its fight to stop construction of the controversial Dakota Access Pipeline to the United Nations Human Rights Council in a bid to gather international opposition to the project they say disrespects sovereign rights.

Standing Rock Chairman Dave Archambault II addressed the 49-member Council in a brief two-minute testimony where he said all parties need to stop the construction of the Dakota Access Pipeline.

The 1,770-mile pipeline, which is already over half completed, is a massive \$3.7 billion project that will transport 470,000 barrels of oil a day across four states from the oil fields in Stanley, North Dakota, near the Canadian border, to Patoka in southern Illinois, where it would link with other existing pipelines. The Standing Rock Sioux regard the pipeline as an environmental and cultural threat to their homeland, fearing an oil spill would permanently contaminate the reservation's water supply and destroy lands where many of their ancestors are buried.

The project, financed by the Dallas-based Energy Transfer Partners, claims it will bring millions of dollars into local economies and create an estimated 8,000 to 12,000 construction jobs. For weeks, however, thousands have protested a half-mile from the Standing Rock reservation, opening a wider national debate on corporations' ability to encroach on Native lands. "Thousands have gathered peacefully in Standing Rock in solidarity against the pipeline," Archambault said to the Council. "We stand in peace but have been met with violence; I am here because oil companies are causing the deliberate destruction of our sacred places and burials. Dakota Access Pipeline wants to build an oil pipeline under the river that is the source of our nation's drinking water."

The Chairman spoke as part of a United Nations Human Rights Council hearing on indigenous rights featuring more than three dozen tribes from around the world concerned corporation and government infringement on their lands. In Geneva, Archambault and other tribe representatives met with two UN ambassadors, Keith Harper, U.S. representative to the U.N. Human Rights Council, and international experts on indigenous rights.

He formally invited Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, the U.N.'s Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, to visit Standing Rock — a trip that would require approval from the Obama administration.

The protests forced a halt in construction last month after the tribe sued the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Then U.S. District Judge James Boasberg denied the Tribe's request for a temporary injunction. Hours later, federal authorities announced they would not allow work on the Dakota Access Pipeline to proceed on federal land near or under Lake Oahe — which borders the reservation — pending more reviews of previous environmental decisions.

Next, on Sept. 16, a federal appeals court ruled to officially halt construction to give the court more time to assess concerns that the pipeline could destroy sacred sites and burial grounds.

"There was solidarity," Archambault told NBC News. "To see tribes here from all over the world who are having the same experiences where large corporations are infringing on their land, on their rights — it was powerful to see that we aren't alone in our struggle."

Museum directors, curators and archaeologists have joined the protest led by Native American groups against the construction of an oil pipeline in North Dakota. More than 1,000 culture professionals, including archaeologists and museum directors from the American Museum of Natural History in New York, the Field Museum in Chicago, and the Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian in Washington, DC and New York, signed a letter to U.S. President Obama, the Departments of Justice and the Interior, and the Army Corps of Engineers, saying: "We join the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe in denouncing the recent destruction of ancient burial sites, places of prayer and other significant cultural artifacts sacred to the Lakota and Dakota people."

A second letter, sent directly to the ACOE from the 7,800-member strong Society for American Archaeology, stressed "unresolved questions" about how the Corps' handled its duties under the National Historic Preservation Act. The society adds that there "may have been violations of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act" as well as other state laws governing "protection of human burial sites, human remains, and burial goods."

— NBCNEWS.com,
Theartnewspeper.com

Tribes fear land-into-trust lull as Obama era closes

WASHINGTON — When the Bureau of Indian Affairs placed nearly 90,000 acres

in trust for Isleta Pueblo in New Mexico, it was heralded as the largest single trust land acquisition in history.

As the Obama era comes to a close, however, the BIA has only a few months to reach its goal of placing 500,000 acres in trust. So far, 428,889 acres have been placed in trust since President Barack Obama came on board in January 2009—a dramatic turnaround from the Bush era, when the land-into-trust process all but ground to a halt amid controversy over gaming and conflicts with local governments.

"We've acted on more than 2,000 applications during the course of this administration," Larry Roberts, the de facto leader of the BIA, told the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. Roberts said the overwhelming majority of applications aren't in any way connected to casinos.

"This administration has made it a priority to help tribes restore our homelands," said Ron Allen, the treasurer of the National Congress of American Indians, citing housing, law enforcement, education, and economic development as top priorities for tribes.

But with a new president due in the White House on January 20, 2017, Indian Country is facing some big unknowns. While Hillary Clinton, the Democrat nominee, has vowed to maintain the gains seen during the Obama years, Republican Donald Trump has remained silent. His party's platform doesn't mention anything about restoring trust lands either.

Tribes are currently pushing for passage of S.2636, the Reservation Land Consolidation Act, which requires the BIA to approve land-into-trust applications for property within or contiguous to the boundaries of an existing reservation. Such "mandatory acquisitions" would speed up the process considerably, regardless of who is in charge of the Department of the Interior.

"According to Roberts, the BIA has a land-into-trust backlog "just shy" of 1,200 applications. Of those, about 950 are for on-reservation parcels, he said, so enactment of S.2636 would streamline the process and help the agency to focus its limited resources on other priorities. "With 1,200 hanging out there in the balance, you're looking at years to clear that," Roberts told the committee. "Even the simplest application," Roberts added, "Right now, under our current process, it takes about a year to get through."

Republicans, however, are fighting the Act. Sen. John Barrasso (R-Wyoming), the chairman of the panel, said the bill could lead to litigation, undermine public confidence and even pit tribes against each other. "In my home state of Wyoming, this bill could have a detrimental impact on the Wind River Indian Reservation, where two tribes share a land base," Barrasso said.

As home of both the Eastern Shoshone Tribe and the Northern Arapaho Tribe, Wind River is unique. Although the reservation was initially set aside for the Shoshones, the Arapahos share an "undivided" interest in the land and its assets, a situation that would not change if S.2636 became law.

Sen. James Lankford (R-Oklahoma), a first-term member of Congress, also opposes the bill. He described Oklahoma as a "non-reservation" state and said mandatory land-into-trust acquisitions could prove disruptive to local and state governments.

Oklahoma is unique because some parcels of land are owned by more than one tribe, which has led to protracted disputes. But Roberts said the BIA would still be required to follow existing acts of Congress in those types of situations.

Gaming is the "elephant in the room," Rep. Rob Bishop (R-Utah), the chairman of the House Natural Resources Committee, said earlier this month when opposing the inclusion of a limited land-into-trust fix into an unrelated federal recognition bill.

"What I can tell you is, is that we have actually restored more rights among Native Americans to their ancestral lands, sacred sites, waters, hunting grounds. We have done a lot more work on that over the last eight years than we had in the previous 20, 30 years," Obama said earlier this month. "And this is something that I hope will continue as we go forward."

— IndianZ.com

Water standards fight heads to Appeals Court

MIAMI — Immediately after Administrative Law Judge Bram D.E. Canter rejected challenges by the City of Miami, Martin County, the Seminole Tribe of Florida, and Florida Pulp and Paper Association Environmental Affairs, Inc. to controversial new state water-quality standards and sided with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, the City of Miami filed a notice of appeal to the 3rd District Court of Appeal.

The water standards, which were developed by the DEP and approved July 26 by the state Environmental Regulation Commission, are highly controversial. They involve new and revised limits on chemicals in waterways, with the

department saying the plan would allow it to regulate more chemicals while updating standards for others.

Opponents raised a series of objections, with Miami, for example, arguing that the plan "loosens restrictions on permissible levels of carcinogens in Florida surface waters with absolutely no justification for the need for the increased levels of the toxins nor the increased health risks to Florida citizens."

But the DEP argued that the challenges should be dismissed because they were not filed by an Aug. 5 legal deadline that applies in such administrative cases.

The Seminole Tribe, which launched the first challenge, filed its petition at 5:02 p.m. on Aug. 5. DEP contends that petitions filed after 5 p.m. on a Friday, are not considered technically filed until the next Monday.

— Florida Political News

Gaming pioneer Skip Hayward joins hall of fame

LAS VEGAS — Tribal gaming visionary Richard A. "Skip" Hayward is one of five inductees into the American Gaming Association Hall of Fame, joining John Acres, a gaming-technology pioneer; Lyle Berman, an instrumental catalyst in the development of casinos, now commonplace in 40 states nationwide; Don Brinkerhoff, the architect who designed many of Las Vegas' iconic landmarks; and Redenia Gilliam-Mosee, the first African-American casino vice president in Atlantic City, in the Class of 2016.

Richard "Skip" Hayward, who served as Tribal Chairman of the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe from 1975 to 1998, was instrumental in securing the the Pequot Reservation after his grandmother and final Reservation resident Elizabeth George died in 1973, re-establishing Mashantucket Pequots as a tribal community and gaining federal recognition.

Hayward led the tribe out of poverty in the 1970s and 1980s, starting a very successful high-stakes bingo operation in 1986. After the Cabazon ruling in 1987 and the passage of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act in 1988, began pursuing a casino. By 1993, the bingo operation had evolved into the full-fledged Foxwoods Resort Casino, the largest gaming facility in the country, and first world-class, family-oriented destination resort casino.

"That was a tremendous credit to him and where he wanted it to grow," Mashantucket Pequot Chairman Rodney A. Butler has told Indian Country Today Media Network (ICTMN). "Clearly, we would not be here today without the remarkable dedication and commitment of our early leadership and that goes back to Skip Hayward . . . His willingness to stand up and fight for Indian rights in the 1970s and again in the 1980s on Indian gaming can't be underscored enough. Clearly we wouldn't be here without his persistence and efforts."

The distinction considered the industry's highest honor, only 80 people have been inducted since the hall opened in 1989.

— Indian Country Today Media Network

Governor Brown returns \$32 million to Paumas

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — Gov. Jerry Brown recently signed a bill appropriating a \$36.2 million payment to the Pauma Band of Luiseño Mission Indians following a court finding that the Pauma unfairly overpaid for the right to add slot machines to Casino Pauma.

The fight began approximately 10 years ago with deal negotiated between the Pauma and then-Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger. Schwarzenegger had negotiated a tribal casino compact with more than 60 tribes in 1999, authorizing a pool of licenses for all the gaming tribes, including the Pauma Band. However, the exact number of licenses in the agreement was poorly defined.

Circuit Judge Richard C. Tallman wrote in the court's opinion: "Due to the limited time the tribes had to negotiate with the state, the parties agreed to the 1999 compact without ever discussing their radically different interpretations of how many licenses the statewide license pool formula actually produced."

This ultimately led to several lawsuits, including Pauma Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation v. State of California.

The Pauma had requested 750 licenses from that pool but received only 200, and by December 2003, the state had told tribes that the pool was exhausted, ruining Pauma's plans to build a casino replacing their existing tent facility. The state demanded a new agreement.

Under this new compact in 2004, the Tribe was required to pay the state \$7.75 million annually compared to their previous annual payments of \$315,000, an increase of roughly 2,400 percent. In October 2015, the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled the

state had misled the Tribe and that they would be permitted to return to the terms of the 1999 compact.

The decision was a major victory for the tribal gaming industry. Gov. Brown's signing of bill ensures prompt repayment of the funds to the Pauma.

"California is the largest jurisdiction for tribal gaming in the nation," Gareth Lacy, deputy press secretary in the governor's office, told the Northern California Record. "One fourth of all revenue generated by tribal gaming facilities in the nation is produced by tribes operating pursuant to compacts negotiated with the state of California."

According to Gaming Statistics '15, tribal gaming is a \$28 billion industry, and 61 of the 240 tribes operating casinos in the U.S. are located in California (2013-2014 data), more than any other state, with only Oklahoma approaching a similar number. In 2016 alone, the state of California has negotiated 11 compacts with tribal governments.

— Northern California Record

Manoomin is coming back to northern Minnesota

CLOQUET, Minn. — As close to heaven as one can get. That's how the Fond du Lac Band, of Lake Superior Chippewa, describe the St. Louis River estuary, where the river slows and widens before emptying into the Lake Superior in Duluth.

"This was sort of a perfect place, a Mecca of sorts is what my uncle called it," said Thomas Howes, the band's natural resources director. "Everything that one needed for a good life was provided by the environment here."

And that included wild rice, or manoomin in Ojibwe, a food that still plays a critical role in the cultural life of the Tribe's people.

Decades of human activity almost eliminated wild rice from the region. But now, several agencies are partnering on a landmark effort to restore wild rice to about 250 acres of the St. Louis River estuary over the next five to 10 years.

"From the time a baby is born, to when we send people off to make their journey into the afterlife, there are ceremonies, and manoomin is a central component of those," Howes said. "A lot of people say, that if we don't have that, then we cease to exist somewhat culturally as a people."

Historically, the St. Louis River estuary may have sustained 2,000 to 3,000 acres of rice, one of the richest concentrations of rice in the region. But over the past 125 years, industrial development, pollution and logging (in the late 1800s logs were transported downriver so thickly, lumberjacks could walk across them) nearly wiped wild rice out, leaving behind only a few isolated pockets.

In 1978, a wastewater treatment plant went on-line, greatly improving water quality in the river. Over the years, contaminated sediment has slowly been removed from the river bottom.

"We've had such great improvements in water quality over the last couple of decades, that the time is right now to begin wild rice restoration because the water quality is high enough that we can bring the wild rice back," said Daryl Peterson with the Minnesota Land Trust.

Peterson's group, together with the Fond du Lac Band, Minnesota and Wisconsin DNR and other tribal agencies, is working on the current wild rice crop restoration project.

While out on the St. Louis River, Charlie Nahgahnub, a tech with e Fond du Lac Natural Resources, pointed out where geese ate the rice just as it grew above the water's surface. That's a big concern for the rice moving forward, along with carp, which also like to feast on young wild rice plants.

Still, Nahgahnub hopes to someday harvest rice from the St. Louis River.

"There's a whole generation that doesn't know how to do this," he said. "It gives me hope, they want to revive it, restore it, to what it was."

— KUOW.org

Indigenous peoples still fighting to protect 'Living Forests' and way of life

HONOLULU — Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, says that despite the importance of protected areas and the recognition of indigenous territories to preserve the Earth, Indigenous Peoples are still fighting for their rights and to maintain their way of living. "There is an uncontrolled expansion of agriculture, big industries, dams, mining and oil companies affecting even the most sensitive ecosystems in the world," she said recently at the International Union for the Conservation of Nature World Conservation Congress in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Tauli-Corpuz spoke about the efforts indigenous communities have made to

secure the full recognition of their rights. Those efforts have led to some advances, but in some cases those rights have not been acknowledged — rather taken away and denounced. "There is still a long way to go," she added.

Tauli-Corpuz emphasized that the recognition of indigenous rights is the result of the indigenous movements, mainly in Latin America, and that last year there were 146 killings of indigenous leaders related to this issue.

According to the Rapporteur, corporations are guiding the priorities. "That is the contradiction because what we need to do is to reinforce the traditional knowledge and traditional systems," she said.

In a landmark decision, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Members Assembly, voted to create a new category of membership for Indigenous Peoples' organizations during the recent summit in Honolulu, a unique membership union gathering 217 state and government agencies, 1,066 NGOs, and networks of over 16,000 experts worldwide.

IUCN Members called "for all protected areas to be considered as no-go areas for environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure developments. IUCN Members emphasized the need for respect of Indigenous Peoples' rights as a high priority, to ensure their free, prior and informed consent in relation to activities in sacred natural sites and territories conserved by Indigenous Peoples and local communities. To date, only World Heritage sites have been recognized as off limit."

In 2012 the Inter-American Court of Human Rights ruled in favor of the Sarayaku in the case of Sarayaku v. Ecuador, affirming the right of free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples. The Sarayaku fought against the state because a foreign oil company was allowed to encroach on their traditional lands in the 1990s.

But despite losing the trial "the government has continued to award oil titles in the surroundings of Sarayaku's land and even inside," said Paula Gualinga, director of International Relations for the Kichwa community of Sarayaku, in Ecuador, in an interview with ICTMN.

"But we are still fighting and we want to declare parts of our land that are pristine, sacred places."

The Sarayakus are also promoting the recognition of "living forests." "It means that in the forests there are not only rivers, trees and animals. It is also the habitat of beings that have the duty to balance the ecosystems, to give continuity to nature," Gualinga explained. "If those spiritual beings disappear there will be chaos, it will be a catastrophe."

Gualinga said that those beings are not just spirits, but beings just like you and me. "Their function is to take care of Mother Earth." Sarayaku's people believe that the reason why the actual efforts on conservation are not working is because the lack of recognition to these beings.

The proposal says that "recognizing rights of nature means that human activities and development must not interfere with the ability of ecosystems to absorb their effects, to regenerate their natural capacities, to thrive and evolve, and requires that those responsible, including corporate actors, be held fully accountable for negative impacts on."

"Our proposal goes beyond the mere conservation. We are talking about the rights of indigenous populations, the rights of nature and the rights of those creatures protecting the ecosystems," she added.

The idea of "living forests" was launched during the climate summit that took place last December in Paris, France.

Sarayakus lands cover more than 333,000 acres. The community says that during the oil seismics made by international companies before 2012, about 24,710 acres were damaged. Today nobody can enter that land because of the risks of explosives remaining there.

"The State of Ecuador has the capacity to destroy but once they do, they cannot repair," she said.

The Sarayaku community has a population of about 1,250 people.

— Indian Country Today Media Network

Compiled by Special Projects Reporter Peter B. Gallagher



South Florida's ONLY PLACE TO **ROCK!**



October 6
**JON ANDERSON,
TREVOR RABIN &
RICK WAKEMAN**
AN EVENING OF YES MUSIC & MORE



October 9
EROS RAMAZZOTTI



October 14
**KOOL & THE GANG
AND
THE COMMODORES**



October 15
**SARAH
SILVERMAN**



October 26
TONI BRAXTON



November 1
ZZ TOP



November 11
CHRIS YOUNG
WITH SPECIAL GUEST
DUSTIN LYNCH & CASSADEE POPE



December 5
**DONNY &
MARIE**
A HOLIDAY CELEBRATION

GET TICKETS!



Ticketmaster.com or charge by phone:

1-800-745-3000



HOLLYWOOD, FL

Education



Ahfachkee starts year with new principal Dorothy Cain

BY BEVERLY BIDNEY
Staff Reporter

BIG CYPRESS — Having recently completed 35 years as a teacher and an administrator with Broward County Public Schools, Ahfachkee School's new principal Dorothy Cain is well prepared for her new job.

Cain is filled with ideas to improve attendance, align curriculums with state standards, increase academic quality and bring back athletics. She also plans to offer more electives, restart the student council and form an active parent-teacher student organization.

"A lot of Tribal students go to surrounding schools," Cain said. "We'd like to keep them here, but we need to be competitive to do that."

Cain plans to concentrate on the Florida Standards, which were designed to ensure students graduate high school with the knowledge and skills they need to succeed in college, careers and life. The standards enforce what students should master every year from kindergarten through 12th grade.

"We have very strong teachers, but not a lot of training in the standards," Cain said.

Ahfachkee's teachers will be trained in the standards through training sessions, experts and professional development throughout the academic year.

In addition to her responsibilities as a school administrator, Cain has extensive experience in student achievement, curriculum development and as a mentor to teachers and administrators. She earned a Master of Science in Administration and Supervision K-12 from Florida Atlantic University and a Bachelor of Science in Exceptional Student Education from Barry University.

Cain has expertise in STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) education and loves new technology. She spent many years at struggling schools and is confident she can improve Ahfachkee.

"There is a lot of room for opportunity and growth here," she said. "I can do so much to help the kids."

Programming is important for high school students, and Cain wants the school to offer interesting electives to keep them at



Ahfachkee School principal Dorothy Cain in the school's cafeteria during an after school homework help session Sept. 8.

Beverly Bidney

Ahfachkee. She believes when students take classes they are passionate about, it keeps them in school and keeps their grades up.

College will be on the horizon for many high school students, therefore, Cain wants to foster relationships with universities. She

also wants to create a work study program for students at Tribal departments.

"Kids have to be academically prepared; that's why the state standards are so important," she said.

Cain realizes there is a lot of work to do

at Ahfachkee but sees it as an opportunity to move the school forward for the benefit of the students and the Tribe. She comes to school early every day so she can greet the students as they come in.

"Kids want to take the quickest and eas-

iest way out, but in the long run they are being cheated out of a good education," Cain said. "They don't see it when they are in high school, but they'll look back and thank us for making them learn."

Day of play as Boys & Girls Club puts on carnival



Stephanie Rodriguez

Annalise Gore plays with a raffle wheel as the Boys & Girls Club in Hollywood participates in the Worldwide Day of Play: Day for Kids carnival Sept. 9.



Stephanie Rodriguez

Hazel Osceola waits patiently inside a ticket booth to demonstrate masks and playful cutouts to her next carnival attendee.



Stephanie Rodriguez

Jayde Billie snacks on popcorn while Redfeather Robbins smiles during the carnival.



Stephanie Rodriguez

Meadow Johns gets a butterfly painted on her face as part of the Worldwide Day of Play.



Stephanie Rodriguez

Nina Frias feeds her child Axel Gentry during a the Day for Kids carnival at the Hollywood Boys & Girls Club on Sept. 9.

Never fear, homework help is here

BY BEVERLY BIDNEY
Staff Reporter

Every student, even those with straight A's, could use a little help with homework from time to time. To fill that need, assistance is available every day after school on most reservations.

"Homework help is a very basic summary of what the student has to complete that day," said tribal-wide tutor coordinator Charvelle McClendon. "It doesn't go into the curriculum in depth."

To get their children the homework help they may need, parents should contact the Education Department in person, by email or telephone.

The hours and locations vary on each reservation. On Big Cypress, homework help can be found at the Ahfachkee School every day after school from 2:45 p.m. to 4 p.m. in the cafeteria. Parents may sign up their children at the school.

In Brighton, help is provided at Pemayetv Emahakv Charter School from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. Parents may register their kids in the school's office.

In Hollywood, homework help is available at the Education Department on the second floor of the DSO building every weekday from 2:15 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Immokalee has four teachers from local schools ready to help students with their homework assignments daily from 2:15

p.m. to 5 p.m. in the Education Department on the second floor of the field office.

Students tend to trickle in during the afternoon since schooldays end at different times during the day, something McClendon said helps keep the numbers down at any given time and allows learners to concentrate on their work.

One September afternoon in

Ahfachkee's cafeteria, students and teacher assistants worked quietly and diligently to get through assignments. Questions were answered and problems were explained.

"It's helpful," said Ahfachkee fifth-grader Mauro Avalos, 11. "When I get home, I don't have to do it. Here I get my homework done right; at home I don't always get it right."

Homework help is a service, but it isn't tutoring. For more in depth help with academics, the Tribe offers four to six hours of one-on-one tutoring per week, provided by professional tutoring companies. For information about tutoring, contact McClendon at 954-983-6840 ext. 10501 or send an email to charvellemclendon@semtribe.com.



Beverly Bidney



Beverly Bidney

Ahfachkee third grader Vanessa Osceola pays attention to the teacher assistant, who helps her understand the assignments during an after school homework help session Sept. 8.

The Ahfachkee cafeteria becomes a study hall during an after school homework help session Sept. 8. Reyna Rios, center, pays attention to the teacher assistant who explains the assignment she must complete.

PECS students excel in August

The following Pemayetv Emahakv Charter School students earned Student of the Month recognition for August:

Elementary: Russell Osceola, Jaiden Fludd, Caysie Platt, Joshua Torres, Stellar King, Logan French, Lindi Carter, Layda Choquette, Kieona Baker, Joleyne Nunez, Tehya Nunez, Jayleigh Braswell, Alyssa Madrigal, Truley Osceola, Kalissa Huff, Willo James, Neela Jones, Eric Puente, Kendra Thomas, Zach Riley, Etanis Torres.

Middle school: Pearcetin Trammell, Aleah Pritchard, Caylie Huff.

Photo courtesy PECS

Pemayetv Emahakv Charter School students of the month for August.



Blessing of the fleet in Everglades City

EVERGLADES CITY – The stone crab harvesting season officially begins Oct. 14. The boats will go out at 4 a.m. and set their traps.

To ensure they have a good send off, the town of Everglades City is holding its annual "Blessing of the Stone Crab Fleet" on Oct. 1 at the historic Rod & Gun Club on the Barron River. The event starts at 10 a.m. with family activities including a stone crab art contest.

For the adults, there will be the traditional Coconut Guava Cake contest and a raffle for five pounds of the first claws caught by Grimm's Stone Crab. Local pastors will bless each boat at 12 p.m.

The celebration is being organized by the Everglades Society for Historic Preservation. For more information call Marya at (239) 695-2905 or visit the event's Facebook page.



STAND OUT.

BRAND YOUR BUSINESS WITH
SMP DESIGN SERVICES

DESIGN | PRODUCTION | VIDEO

WWW.SEMINOLEMEDIAPRODUCTIONS.COM



Culture comes to Hollywood preschoolers

BY STEPHANIE RODRIGUEZ
Copy Editor

MIAMI —A moment's insight is sometimes worth a life's experience, especially when the experience mirrors your Native roots.

The Seminole Hollywood Reservation's Preschool was one step ahead of the game by introducing and teaching Seminole customs to children ages three-months-old to 5-years-old for the school's annual culture day.

"We want the kids to know where they come from early on and what their traditions are about," said Jennine Rodriguez, center

manager. "We enjoy watching their reactions and having the parents help us on this important day."

The kids learned how to make traditional sofkee, how to bead, and they all got to sing songs with Paul Buster in groups before engaging in a lunch of Indian tacos before taking their naps.

Almost all of the children were dressed in traditional clothing and some of them even received prince and princess crown awards.

"It was a fun day that I think all the kids and especially, parents enjoyed," said Brittany Macias, parent and volunteer.

Crowned Winners

Infants Class: Ja'sean Harding—Osceola (Prince) & Naomi Frank (Princess)

1-Year-Old Class: Nico Marziliano—Osceola (Prince) & Candy Osceola (Princess)

2-Year-Old Class: Jalen Osceola (Prince) & Alexandria Beasley (Princess)

3-Year-Old Class: Destin Stewart (Prince) & Ahrianna Jumper—Robinson (Princess)

4-Year-Old Class: LaKota Correa (Prince) & Alizayah Alvarado (Princess)



Stephanie Rodriguez

Paul Buster sings songs and plays his guitar with the the 3-year-old class during Hollywood Pre-school's Culture Day.



Stephanie Rodriguez

Jaisley Stewart learns about beading at the Hollywood Preschool's Culture Day on Sept. 16.



Stephanie Rodriguez

Kenna Osceola, Alivianna Aquino, Alizayah Alvarado, McKenna Macias, Elaina Williams and Jaisley Stewart watch Chaos Micco as she holds a basket and gets taught to shake kernels by Brittany Macias, McKenna's mom, as one of the steps to make Sofkee.



Stephanie Rodriguez

Delilah Hall smiles as she mashes corn during the Hollywood Pre-School's Culture Day on Sept. 16.



RICHARD CASTILLO
954.522.3500

HELPING THE SEMINOLE COMMUNITY FOR MANY YEARS

24 HOURS A DAY

Since 1990 I have protected rights like yours. My office defends DUIs, drug offenses, suspended licenses, domestic violence, and all felonies and misdemeanors throughout Florida and the United States.

The hiring of an attorney is an important decision that should not be based solely upon advertisement. Castillo worked as a Public Defender in Broward County from 1990-1996 and has been in private practice since 1996. In 1995, he was voted the Trial Attorney of the year. He graduated from Capital University in 1989 and was admitted to the Florida Bar in 1990, Federal Bar in 1992, and the Federal Trial Bar in 1994.

RICHARD CASTILLO
FLORIDA CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY
WWW.CASTILLOLAWOFFICES.COM



Prescription for healthy living

Medicare (Part D) is a prescription drug benefit for anyone on Medicare and provides access to affordable prescription drugs.

HealthCare.gov

Sign up for Part D or switch your Part D plan during open enrollment, **October 15–December 7.**
Learn more at www.medicare.gov

Indigenous forum about chickees captivates FIU audience

BY STEPHANIE RODRIGUEZ
Copy Editor

MIAMI — Chickees play an important role in Seminole culture — even today they are used for important events and traditions.

For the first time, author Carrie Dilley, of the Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum, spoke in front of an audience at Florida International University for a Global Indigenous Forum that highlighted her widely-acclaimed book “Thatched Roofs and Open Sides: The Architecture of Chickees and their Changing Role in Seminole Society.”

“I think it was a great turnout and people had a lot of interesting questions,” Dilley said. “When I started my research, I didn’t realize how complex the research behind chickees would be, and I’m just happy that the audience shared my enthusiasm.”

Dilley presented facts about the origins of chickees and how the Tribe has used them throughout history and recent years.

Throughout the forum, she discussed how historically the Tribe used chickees for survival, whether it was for cooking, sleeping, or recreation, and how today the Tribe is using them for additional purposes, such as sheds, car ports or garages, storage, recreation, and even dog houses.

Although in recent decades Florida government deemed the chickees primitive and unfit for living forcing Seminoles to modernize, they still play a predominant role in the culture and there are still a marginal group of Seminoles living in them, including in the Tamiami Trail area.

Historically, the Tribe was known to fair weather in chickees, including hurricanes, torrential downpours and storms.

“I think this book shows us just how resilient the Seminole Tribe is,” said Vanessa Leon, P.h.D. student and vice president of FIU’s Global Indigenous Group. “I find that the most interesting part was learning how they adapted to modernization and the material.”

When U.S. troops invaded Florida and hunted the Tribe in 1830, Seminoles needed a quicker and disposable shelter that would allow them to frequently move to different camps, and so, the chickee became the most



Carrie Dilley discuss historical uses for Chickees and how she was able to come up with the research for her book at the Florida International University Indigenous Forum held Sept. 19.

Stephanie Rodriguez



Stephanie Rodriguez

FIU’s Masako Kubota, left, and Vanessa Leon talk after a presentation by author Carrie Dilley at the Global Indigenous Forum on Sept. 19.

widely used form of housing for the Seminoles instead of more permanent houses or dwellings, which were more stationary and equipped with features such as walls and sleeping quarters.

Some Seminoles refuse to give in to today’s standards and live the way they’ve lived historically because they see it as tradition.

“It’s hard to give up certain customs and cultural habits that are so engrained in Seminole history,” Dilley said. “Chickees are a big part of the Seminole culture and some people feel that they are giving up some of their beliefs by giving into to modernization.”

The audience viewed images of chic-

kees built at the beginning of the century, listened to a thorough explanation on how the Tribe continues to build them and how they did so in the past.

Dilley also explained how the materials changed as they first constructed chickees with cypress logs and palm thatch leaves woven together by vines or thin ropes and were later thatched and attached with nails.

With a surplus and accessibility of lumber stores, some chickees today even feature 2-by-4s and pressure-treated pine.

“I always wanted to see the chickees inside; it’s very interesting. In Japan, where some other indigenous people live, like the Ainu people, they don’t have as many people with these crafts,” said Masako Kubota,



Author Carrie Dilley chats with an audience member at Florida International University’s Global Indigenous Forum on Sept. 19 in Miami.

Stephanie Rodriguez

Asian Studies Program adjunct professor. “If I’m wealthy one day, I’d like one in my backyard.”

Finally, the audience was shown images of Chairman James E. Billie’s home, a chickee with a modern twist, containing a cypress and palmetto thatched roof supported by posts just like a traditional chickee but instead of open sides, it contains drywalls, windows, and doors.

The chairman has an incredible technique for chickees and is known to have

made a living building chickees for private and commercial use throughout his life.

“You can basically see chickees all over South Florida,” Dilley said. “It’s not uncommon to see one in someone’s backyard off the reservation.”

The abodes should last about ten years and need to be re-thatched every five years. Several Seminole Tribal members other than the chairman make a supplemental living building custom chickees for both commercial and private interests as well and they

have become a big business for the Tribe.

Dilley also explained at the forum held at FIU that a chickee maker’s work is easily identifiable by just looking at the structure, and just by observing the different abodes in different reservations.

“You can always tell who’s behind certain chickees; there’s a unique thatching component that enables you to tell who built a specific one,” she said. “It’s interesting and can be considered an art.”

Seminoles join USFS in 200-year anniversary battle memorial Ceremony to be held Oct. 22 in Prospect Bluff

BY PETER B. GALLAGHER
Special Projects Reporter

PROSPECT BLUFF — The Seminole Tribe of Florida and members of the Andros Island Red Bays “Black Seminoles” will join the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) in commemorating the 200-year anniversary of the Battle of Negro Fort and Fort Gadsden National Historic Landmark in Prospect Bluff, Florida on Oct. 22 in conjunction with the 50th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This free event will begin at 10 a.m. and feature 19th century music, site-wide engagement with local historians, reenactors and a formal ceremony at 11:30 a.m.. The

ceremony will feature the Seminole Tribe of Florida Color Guard, a traditional invocation in Micosukee language by Seminole medicine man Bobby Henry, remarks by descendants of the Prospect Bluff Maroon Community, a peace belt ceremony, and a keynote address from Seminole Tribal Chairman James E. Billie.

The Battle of Negro Fort was a 17-day military siege in 1816 in which forces of the United States assaulted and fired the deadliest cannon shot in American history, igniting powder stored inside the fort, resulting in a massive explosion, killing as many as 270 men, women, and children; leaving only 33 survivors. The destruction of the stronghold in the frontier of upper

Spanish Florida, north of Apalachicola, marked the first major engagement of the Seminole Wars period and the beginning of Gen. Andrew Jackson’s conquest of Florida.

The National Historic Preservation Act established the federal review process for protection of historic properties. Under Section 106 of the law, federal agencies must consider the effects on historic properties of projects they carry out, approve, or fund, and must consult with interested parties in order to try to minimize adverse effects.

“As food will not be available onsite, participants may want to bring a picnic lunch. There are local restaurant options as well,” said USFS event coordinator Rhonda Kimbrough. “Please remember sunscreen

and bug spray if you plan to spend the day. Good walking shoes are recommended.”

For more information about this event please contact the Apalachicola Ranger District office at 850-643-2282 or go to <http://www.fs.usda.gov/apalachicola>.

Directions: From the intersection of CR 379 (Apalachee Savannahs Scenic Byway) and SR 65 in Sumatra, drive south on SR 65 for approximately 4.5 miles. Turn right on Brickyard Road (also Forest Road 129, unpaved) and drive approximately 2 miles. Take a left on Fort Gadsden Road. Parking will be along the shoulder of Fort Gadsden outside of the entrance gate.

Gulf Public Transportation will provide

transportation to the site for people that need special assistance, or as another option, those with special needs can be dropped off inside the gates at the venue and the vehicle taken out to parking.



Kevin Wolf/AP Images for National Museum of the American Indian

From left, members of the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians Russell "Butch" Murphy and Chairman Mark Macarro, along with members of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Anthony Andreas III, Chairman Jeff Grubbe, and Reid Milanovich view the Unratified California Treaty K during a private unveiling at the Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian on Sept. 22 in Washington. The museum displays, for the first time in history, one of 18 treaties negotiated between the United States and American Indian Nations in California, that was unratified by the U.S. Senate and held secret by that institution for over 50 years, leading to the ethnic cleansing of American Indian Nations in California. The treaty is on view as part of the "Nation to Nation: Treaties Between the United States and American Indian Nations" exhibition.

Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian Unveils Secret Treaty

FROM PRESS RELEASE

WASHINGTON — For the first time in history, one of the 18 treaties negotiated and signed during the Gold Rush between the United States and the American Indian Nations of California, but secretly unratified by the United States Senate in 1852, went on display to the public Sept. 22.

The Treaty of Temecula, also known as Treaty K, was unveiled in the presence of the descendants — leaders of three of the Native Nations — who were affected by the Senate's failure to ratify the agreement: Jeff Grubbe, Chairman, of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians; Mark Macarro, Chairman, of the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians; and Sabrina Nakhjavanpour, Treasurer, and Melonie Calderon, Business

Committee Member, of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

Treaty K is just one of the 18 treaties that was submitted to the U.S. Senate on June 1, 1852 by President Millard Fillmore. Unbeknownst to the Native nations' signatories, the Senate rejected the treaties and ordered them to be held in secrecy for over 50 years.

Meanwhile, left undefended by United States Armed Forces, Native nations across California were overrun by white settlers and American Indians were subjected to violence at the hands of state and local militias. Considered illegal aliens on their own land without state or federal legal recourse, it led to their ethnic cleansing. The American Indian population in California plunged from perhaps 150,000 to 30,000 between 1846 and 1870. The 1880 census records

16,277 American Indians in California—a 90 percent decline in their population since the onset of the Gold Rush.

Chairman Macarro noted that Sept. 23 is American Indian Day in California.

"It also happens to be the day on which the Pechanga Nation people were evicted in 1852," he said. "Seeing this treaty on display is both horrific as it shines daylight on the cheat and fraud that accompanied the sale of our land. But California Indian nations had treaties with the United States, and this is validation," he said.

On loan from the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) through January 2017, including the anniversary date of the treaty on Jan. 5, Treaty K will be on display in the museum through Spring 2020.

New resources announced for Native students

FROM PRESS RELEASE

The U.S. Department of Education announced Sept. 27 new resources aimed at closing the achievement gap so that all Native students — whether in tribal or traditional public schools — have the opportunity to succeed.

As part of the Generation Indigenous "Gen I" Initiative to help Native American youth, the

Obama Administration announced the following:

- Approval of the first phase of the Navajo Nation's alternative accountability system, which provides the tribe with the authority to implement uniform standards, aligned assessments, an alternative measurements of student success across its schools in multiple states; and

- A Dear Colleague Letter to states and districts on tribal consultations; and

- Two new rounds of federal grants totaling nearly \$25 million to support native youth and educators.

"All American-Indian and Alaska-Native students should have the support, opportunities, and education that honor their identity and their unique experiences, while providing them with the knowledge and skills to attain their greatest aspirations," U.S. Secretary of Education John B. King Jr. said. "For the Navajo, this alternative accountability system will give the tribe even more autonomy to run its schools while also helping to ensure that students are thriving."

The Department of Education, in partnership with the Department of the Interior, has approved the first phase of the Navajo Nation's request to implement an alternative system of accountability for schools. The new system will unite 66 Bureau of Indian Education (BIE)-funded schools in New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah and will allow the tribe to take greater control of the education of its students under a single system of standards, assessments, and accountability.

The approval applies retroactively to the 2015-16 school year, as well as the current school year. It also permits the Navajo to:

- Adopt and implement the same set of college-and-career-ready content standards in reading/language, arts, and mathematics in all its schools, rather than implementing the standards and assessments of each individual state where schools are located;

- Select and administer an assessment that will be comparable across Navajo schools in New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona;

- Set and use its own high school graduation rate targets and attendance for elementary and middle schools in its accountability system.

The Education Department sent a Dear Colleague Letter to states outlining the re-

sponsibility of certain districts to consult with tribal stakeholders as part of implementing the Every Student Succeeds Act, which President Obama signed into law in December 2015. For the first time ever, the law includes a new requirement that affected school districts work with tribes on issues affecting native students.

Consultation will create opportunities for districts and tribal leaders to work together on behalf of American Indian and Alaska Native students by gathering input from tribes and tribal organizations and fostering the collaboration that is a critical part of improving academic outcomes for Native students.

Under the law, affected districts with tribal students must collect feedback from tribes and tribal leaders on any plan or application for federal grants and funds. These new consultation requirements take effect for the 2017-18 school year.

The Education Department also named the 20 recipients of \$6.7 million in federal grants from the Indian Professional Development Program to help improve education for native students and to promote high-quality educators to teach in tribal-run schools or schools with large populations of native students.

Grantees include Salish Kootenai College in Montana, which proposes to recruit, enroll, educate, certify, and assist in the employment of 30 Native American teacher candidates in elementary or early childhood P-3 education. Washington State University will implement a culturally responsive project providing support and training for 10 native participants who serve as teachers or administrators in tribal communities in the region. At Elmira College in New York, the institution will prepare indigenous teacher education students to become highly qualified indigenous teachers who will then support and promote the academic success of their students and contribute to nation-building efforts of their nations.

Through the \$18.2 million Native Youth Community Projects grants, community-led projects will help American Indian and Alaska Native students become college-and-career-ready. Each grant will support a coordinated, focused approach chosen by a community partnership that includes a tribe, local schools, and other organizations. For example, the program allows tribes to identify culturally-appropriate, community-specific supports for college and career readiness—whether it's early learning, language immersion or mental health services.

The Department is awarding grants to 32 recipients in 13 states that will impact more than 30 tribes and 48 schools.

♦ VETERANS From page 2A

organization that oversees and manages the National Mall. Construction of this project can begin as soon as the remaining funds needed are raised. VVMF has attracted numerous supporters for the Education Center, including the Australian government (\$3 million), Korean government and Korean Business Association (\$8 million), as well as several private individual donors and U.S. corporations.

The second project is the Native American Veterans Memorial at the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI) which is just getting underway with the intention of ultimately establishing a memorial, not yet defined, outside on the grounds of the museum. The project was first announced at a NCAI Annual Conference in 2015. At that time, \$80 million dollars was the cost given

for the project. At a recent National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) Conference in Spokane, Washington, museum officials indicated the cost of the project has been scaled back to \$15 million. Bowers will serve on a committee that was set up to help oversee a design contest and selection of the memorial to be built.

Fundraising for this project will be handled through the museum. Both of these projects merit the support of the Native American community, and the country at large. According to the National Park Service, the Lincoln Memorial (over 4 million visitors) is the most visited monument on the National Mall, followed by the Vietnam Veterans Memorial (3.5 million) which includes the Vietnam Wall, Women's Memorial and the Three Servicemen Statue. It is anticipated that about 3.5 million people will visit the Education Center.

Bowers' uptake on having these two ongoing projects is simple: "When my wife and I embarked on the arduous journey to

gain recognition on the National Mall in Washington, D.C. for our Native American veterans, no recognition existed. Today, with the generous support of the Seminole Tribe of Florida Council, and after traveling many miles, attending numerous conferences, and meeting with tribal leaders and veterans throughout Indian Country, we have landed the opportunity to have two places to recognize our Native American veterans' contributions and sacrifices. How awesome is that.

"People who might not be interested to visit NMAI, might be stimulated to do so after visiting the Education Center and being exposed to our Native American veterans' participation. When

offered the opportunity to become one of the Education Center Exhibits, how could we possibly say, 'Oh no, we would not be interested.' The potential to have more than four million people each year pass by our Native American Exhibit in the new Education Center was something that got our attention.

"Location, location, location."

Elizabeth Bates is Vice President of the American Indian Veterans Memorial. Retired Colonel David Napoliello is a consultant with AIVMI who served with the Army in Vietnam. For more information, contact Stephen Bowers, Seminole Tribe of Florida, 954-966-6300, ext. 11482; email: sbowers@semtribe.com. Website: www.aivmi.org. Twitter: @aivmi. Facebook: www.facebook.com/AmericanIndianVeteransMemorial.

♦ AIR From page 2A

That invention was made by Willis Haviland Carrier (sound familiar?). A 25-year-old Cornell University engineer in 1902, Carrier was able to see his invention -- the "Carrier Air Conditioner" -- refined. He saw his company's significant evolution into providing cooling for tall skyscrapers, before his passing in 1950.

Industries such as cotton mills in North Carolina (1908) and the tobacco industry in the south (1909) were the initial practical users of air-conditioning. But by the 1920s, air-conditioned theaters began to draw huge crowds in the hot and steamy South. In the 1930s, despite being during the Great Depression when money was tight, Carrier's "theater units" cost between \$10,000 and \$50,000, and movie theaters were some of the first public businesses to "be cool." As a unique luxury, movie theaters throughout the country were often the first place where people of all walks of life got their initial experience with "air-conditioned comfort."

In the South, "Banks were among the first buildings to be equipped with air-conditioning," Arsenault has noted: "... generally Federal courthouses and military buildings, many of which were air conditioned by 1950, were the first governmental buildings in the South to boast air-conditioning"... while state and local buildings lagged

behind a decade.

World War II saw Southeast Florida utilized as a training ground for over half a million men in 1942 in all branches of the military. Those in the Army and Air Force were trained for deployment at the Miami Beach Training Center for basic training and Officers Candidate School. They were housed in over 300 Beach area hotels and apartment buildings, while morning calisthenics were held right on the famous Beach itself.

After braving the onslaught of Hitler's and Mussolini's might in the European Theater of War, after fighting the Japanese in the Pacific Theater of War (where Florida Seminoles Howard Tiger served in the Marines and Moses Jumper Sr. served in the Navy), the fortunate ones came back. Many returned to hometowns in cold northern cities with dark winters of sleet and snow ... still dreaming of those South Florida beaches. And statistics show that many, many of these men and women moved to Florida; after the war Florida's population rose a whopping 46 percent.

Home air-conditioning window units boomed in post-World War II. More than a million units were sold in 1953. In Fort Lauderdale, it was often the parents' bedroom that was initially air-conditioned, becoming a status indicator, to "keep up with the Jones," while the family children proudly showed off the phenomena of the "air-conditioned" room to their chums.

Arsenault theorized that,

"Air-conditioning has promoted the growth of the urban South in a variety of ways: by encouraging industrialization and population growth; by accelerating the development of large public institutions, such as universities, museums, hospitals, sports arenas, and military bases; by facilitating the efficient use of urban space and opening the city to vertical, high-rise development; and by influencing the development of distinctly urban forms of architecture."

The old Seminole Tribal offices and the Bureau of Indian Affairs office next door on the Hollywood Reservation opened in the latter 1950s. Who can recall the year when these buildings became air-conditioned?

Much of the above material came from Raymond Arsenault's Journal of Southern Culture article: "The End of the Long Hot Summer: The Air Conditioner and Southern Culture" (Vol. L, No. 4, Nov. 1984). Ray Arsenault is the John Hope Franklin Professor of Southern History, University of South Florida, St. Petersburg Campus, and co-director of the Florida Studies Program.

Ethnohistorian Patsy West is Director of the Seminole/Miccosukee Archive in Fort Lauderdale and author of "Seminole and Miccosukee Tribes of Southern Florida" (Arcadia Publishing, 2003).

SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA
AH-TAH-THI-KI
M U S E U M
A PLACE TO LEARN. A PLACE TO REMEMBER.

CELEBRATE NATIVE CULTURE & ARTS!

Join us November 4 & 5, 2016 9:30am-5pm

19th Annual AMERICAN INDIAN ARTS CELEBRATION

\$10
includes
Museum,
Festival &
Parking!

Seminole War Reenactment (11/5)
Native American Hoop Dancing
Special Musical Performances
Patchwork Fashion Show
Native American Vendors
Wildlife Demonstrations
Seminole Storytelling
Alligator Wrestling
Food Tasting
Free Crafts
& more!

Big Cypress Seminole Indian Reservation
34725 West Boundary Rd., Clewiston, FL 33440
www.ahathtiki.com (863) 902-1113

Sign of the times for Hard Rock Stadium

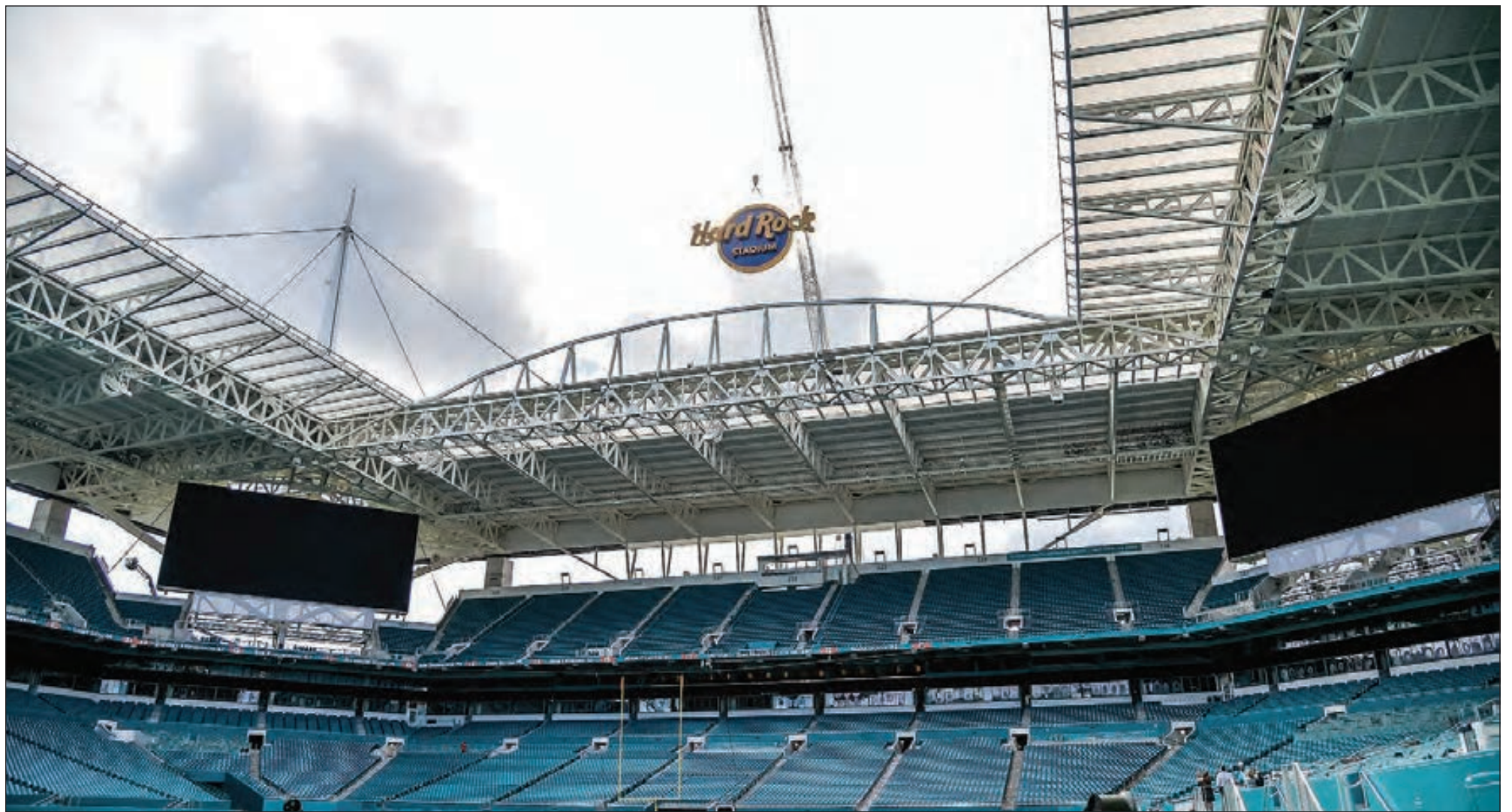
MIAMI GARDENS — Workers installed a giant Hard Rock Stadium sign in mid-September before the Miami Dolphins regular season home opener. A crane placed the sign between two newly installed video-boards.

The Dolphins enjoyed a successful debut with the new stadium name as they edged Cleveland, 30-24 in overtime Sept. 25.

Hard Rock Stadium will be the site of a key in-state college battle Oct. 8 when the Miami Hurricanes host the Florida State Seminoles.

Photos courtesy Miami Dolphins

The Hard Rock Stadium sign gets hoisted up, over and into the facility.



ORIGINS From page 2A

in 1813-'14 that found many of them taking refuge in Florida. Nevertheless, as one Historian has concluded, "This group (the Hitchiti speakers) showed more determination than any other to remain in Florida.... If (they) the (Hitchiti) people now known as the Mikasukis were not the dominant element among the Florida Indians by 1835, they were far and away the most militant."

But, who were these Mikasukis? What was their older identity? One of the places that was a favorite for many of the Hitchiti-speaking tribes as they moved eastward and southward across and down the Florida peninsula, was the area surrounding a beautiful lake at the head of Florida. We have no information about what the Indians might have called it – if they even had some name for it. It is an area of great scenic beauty, and a very rich environment that has supported humans for thousands of years, as well as unusual topography. It is controlled by a natural sink hole and its surface is the actual surface of the Florida Aquifer, as the caverns beneath it reach down that far. Its waters travel underground into Wakulla County, and rise again in the St. Marks River.

Undoubtedly, Florida's Native peoples have known it well for many centuries; they have lived and hunted over all the land. The more recent Indian towns seem to have been established all around the lake at least by the 1750s. The English referred to them as the Fowl Towns, and they were neither the first nor the only to be known as such. The term undoubtedly marked the area as a rich environment for livestock – pigs, horses, and chickens -- that made a town wealthy and, since there was more than one town, there was more than one miki(t); hence, miki sukki: a number of miki(t)-s. (It's confusing working across several languages.)

The first time that that term appeared

in the documents was in 1776, while the English dominated Florida and, to the North, the American Revolution was beginning. On May 2nd, English Indian Agent Thomas Brown wrote to East Florida Governor Patrick Tonyn: "Since I had the honor of writing to your Excellency from Micassuckee per King Apoimico (Opia Mico or Malatchi)" Brown goes on to mention the "King of Oconee" as a "formidable warrior." The Indians are being asked to go to Augusta (Georgia) for a talk from the Americans, who want the Indians to leave the English side and fight for the American cause. Brown has sent a representative to talk against that, and all but "the Cowetas, with a few of the Hitchitas, and Cussitas" assured his representative that they would stay away. The "Seminolies," Brown says, will support the English government, as the King of Oconee is now with them.

In short order, the English begin to add a convenient designator: all the Tribes around the lake become "Mikasoukis," and "Lake Mikasouky" begins to appear on their maps. They have taken yet another word that they do not understand and applied it to people they do not understand, and to a lake that may not have had any name at all. They had already done the same thing with the word Seminolie, transferring it across linguistic frontiers as a generic term that they did not understand, but found useful.

On November 12, 1801, a report from Francis Philip Fatio, a wealthy planter, indicates that he has gone out to Mikasouky from his home near St. Augustine, accompanied by an Indian leader, "King" Payne. The two are seeking to recover horses taken by the Indians. Payne took to accompany him to Mikasouky only "one old Indian and two boys." The most powerful miki(t) in the lake towns at this time was called Kinadje (or Kin Aidgy, as Fatio wrote it). Fatio reported, "He is between 30 and 40 years of age." [A radical underestimate as it turns out.] He and his family are "most warm friends of Bowles."

This was William Augustus Bowles, the

father of "Little Billy" or, as he came to be known as a man, Billy Bowlegs (I). Bowles, a white man with delusions of grandeur, was married to Mary Perryman, a sister of "Tom Perryman or Kinadje . . . (who) spoke very abusively of the Spaniards, calling them 'Old women who did not dare to fight but cou'd only scold.' Those were his own words."

Kinadje, or Tom Perryman, was a powerful leader and descendent of an Englishman (some say Welsh) who entered the nation at least by 1666, and married a statures woman of Tuckabatchee. Iacohaslouaki, aka George Perryman, a son or nephew of Kinadje, was a Hitchiti from the lower Apalachicola region who fled to Pensacola just before Andrew Jackson invaded Pensacola, in 1818. Then, George took passage on an English ship and reached Portsmouth, England, to ask for English help against American attacks, but was denied and sent back to Florida. Kinadje or Tom, kept wealthy and influential friends. He and Ahaye, known as the Cowkeeper, frequently are spoken of, and spoken to, together by the English at St. Augustine. Both men also were close to the individual whom the English spoke of as the Oconee King. This would make sense, since they all had a similar heritage as Hitchiti speakers and, perhaps even the same Clan.

A modern Historian, more reliable than Fatio, concludes that Kinadje actually was 80 years old in 1810, (quite a misjudgment for our Mr. Fatio to have made) when he and 23 Hitchiti Indians caught a wrecker (a ship) at Plantation Key and sailed to Nassau to ask for help there also. No help was to be had there either though, as the English already saw the growing strength of the American cause, and were beginning to desert their old Indian "friends." Although the governor was kinder to them there than the King in England had been, again he sent the Indians back to Florida without help, and Kinadje died soon after his return.

Thus, Kinadje probably was not alive to see his village burned and the Hitchiti people scattered by Andrew Jackson after

1818. Soon, the Spaniards would leave. The English had left. The French had retreated to their territory in Louisiana and along the Mississippi River. The Hitchitis, now generically called Mikasukis by the English who had met them at their towns around the lake, were fighting back, hard, against the Americans across the borders of Georgia and Alabama. They were interfering with the determination of the new United States to take Florida away from the Spanish crown, once and for all.

Jackson was sure that he was the one who could subdue them. He was wrong. Florida became a Territory of the USA in 1821, by treaty rather than war, but the "problem" of how to deal with the Florida Indians – the so-called Mikasukis, the Creeks who had taken refuge in Florida, and the Seminoles, as they would all eventually be called, would cost the U.S. time and money and bloodshed for the rest of the entire first half of the 19th century. Some of the Perryman family, always numerous and natural leaders, chose to cast their lot with the Americans, finally. In 1828, Benjamin Perryman led a party of his kin to Indian Territory, along with the Chilly McIntosh party. Their descendants became Tribal leaders and officials and they remain in Oklahoma (as IT became known) to this day.

In May of 1826, the U.S. government decided to impress the Florida Indians by taking a few of the most influential to visit Washington, D.C. Kinadje was dead now. Bowles, the political agitator, and his dreams of power, were dead. Andrew Jackson had attacked and burned the Fowl Towns, and many of the "Mikasukis" had moved southward from their homes around the lake to their old ancestral homelands around Potano, old chua – now the Alachua savannah. They still spoke their old language, Hitchiti, as their Oconee Ancestors had done. Their towns continued to spread across the peninsula, and would continue to do so, until they reached the tip of ichi bomet – the nose of the deer – and they could go no farther. Here, they and their

descendants would make their last homes.

The beauty and culture of Washington could not make them change their minds. Tuckose Emathla, also known as John Hicks, (his Clan remains in the state to this day), spoke for the group. They asked for outright possession of the Green Swamp, and they did not want to go West. "Here our naval strings were first cut," he told the white men, "and the blood from them sunk into the earth and made the country dear to us." Neither should there be any more talk of schools for his people, Hicks explained. He told the story of how reading and writing had come to the white men first, by deceit, and so he said, those were withheld from the red men forever. Those who signed this talk included Neamathla (Ninja Emathla) and Icho Tustenugee for the Tallahassee, Micanopy for the people of Alachua, Holata Mico for the Pease Creek Tallahassee (this was not Billy Bowlegs); and Tulce Emathla with Fuche Luste Hadjo, representing the towns around Chocachatti (Chocó chatti), offshoots from the Alachua people.

These leaders are valuable for us to remember today because they represent the major elements of the Oconee, Hitchiti-speaking Florida Indians, who had come to be called by English speakers, "Mikasukis," and would be submerged under the larger misnomer, "Seminoles." Regardless, the determination of the English speakers to write history in their own way has never made the Hitchiti people forget their own history. They continue to maintain their own knowledge, and their own pride, to this day.

Patricia R. Wickman, Ph.D. is an Ethnohistorian and former Director of the Tribe's Department of Anthropology & Genealogy

Sports



Fast start for PECS as Lady Seminoles open season

BY KEVIN JOHNSON
Senior Editor

BRIGHTON — With plenty of new faces, the Pemayetv Emahakv Charter School girls varsity and junior varsity volleyball teams started the 2016 season Sept. 7 with a pair of victories against Osceola Middle on the Brighton Reservation.

After dropping the first set and facing a 17-13 deficit in the second set, PECS' varsity looked as though it was headed toward a loss, but the Lady Seminoles roared back to win the set and the match. Scores were 13-25, 25-22, 15-9.

"We showed a lot of heart and a lot of fight. They waited until the second game at like 19-19 to finally kick it in gear," said PECS coach Kim Jackson.

Strong serving from Mariah Billie helped erase the second set deficit as the Lady Seminoles finished on a 12-5 run to force a third set.

An outstanding dig from Gisselle Micco led to a 1-0 lead for the Lady Seminoles in the third set and the team never trailed again. Aces from Elle Thomas helped PECS build its lead. The Lady Seminoles went ahead 13-9 thanks to a diving dig from Alyssa Gonzalez.

Mariah, Elle and Karey Gopher were the top servers for PECS with three aces each. Karey and Elle also had two kills. Mariah and Tafv Harris registered one kill each and Shayla French had one ace.

PECS swept Osceola, 25-18, 25-22, in the junior varsity match. Leilani Burton, Lashae King, Alice Osceola and Ryanna Osceola were among standouts in serving.

This year's squad is filled with youth and inexperience. Only two eighth-graders (Alyssa and Shayla) are on the roster and only three players have varsity experience (Elle, Karey and Mariah).

"A lot of new faces," Jackson said. "I think we have a lot of room for growth. We have to work on some passing and get that taken care of it and I think the rest will come."

PECS followed up its season opening victory with a win against Clewiston. The JV won 25-5, 25-6. The varsity won 25-11, 25-13.

Elle led the team with four aces and six kills. Karey was right behind her with three aces and five kills. Melina added four aces and one kill. Lashae served up two aces and one kill. Tafv also had two aces and one kill. Mariah had three aces and Shaela added one ace.

The team's eighth-grade parent night will be Oct. 5 against Yearling at 4:30 p.m.

PECS Varsity

- Mariah Billie
- Shayla French
- Alyssa Gonzalez
- Karey Gopher
- Tafv Harris
- Gisselle Micco
- Melina Steve
- Elle Thomas

PECS Junior Varsity

- Leilani Burton
- Winnie Gopher
- Kalyn Hammill
- Lashae King
- Makya King
- Hailey Leach
- Tammy Martinez
- Angelie Melton
- Alice Osceola
- Ryanna Osceola
- Shylynn Testerman
- Karoline Urbina



The PECS varsity volleyball team celebrates victory in its season opener against Osceola Middle School on Sept. 7 in Brighton.

Kevin Johnson



Elle Thomas keeps her eyes on the ball during PECS' season-opening victory against Osceola Middle School on Sept. 7 in Brighton.

Kevin Johnson



PECS varsity volleyball coach Kim Jackson gives a prematch talk to her players before facing Osceola Middle School on Sept. 7 in Brighton.

Kevin Johnson



Lashae King delivers a serve for the PECS JV squad in its victory against Osceola Middle School.

Kevin Johnson



Before the varsity match, the PECS junior varsity takes the court to face Osceola Middle School's JV on Sept. 7 in Brighton.

Kevin Johnson



Kevin Johnson

The Noles and the Lady Legends battle in the Tigertail Tournament women's legends division Sept. 15 in Big Cypress.



Kevin Johnson

Hollywood Heat's Jason Cypress attempts to block a shot during a men's legends game Sept. 15.

Ninth Tigertail Tournament brings out most teams ever

BY KEVIN JOHNSON
Senior Editor

BIG CYPRESS/HOLLYWOOD

The Tigertail Brothers ninth annual Memorial Basketball Tournament keeps getting bigger each year.

In fact, this year an additional gym was required because so many teams signed up.

While most games and all the championships were held at the tournament's usual location -- the Herman L. Osceola Gymnasium in Big Cypress -- a few games shifted to the Howard Tiger Recreation Center in Hollywood. That's what happens when nearly 30 teams participate in a tournament that was open to Native and non-Native squads.

The tournament's rise in popularity coincided with DeForest Carter's first year of being heavily involved in the tournament planning with Big Cypress Recreation. Carter has always played in the tournament, but now that his collegiate playing days are done he had time to recruit teams and players.

"Now I have the time to devote into this tournament," Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University's all-time leader in assists and steals said on the opening night of the three-day tournament Sept. 15. "We've got it to 29 teams, which I think is the most it's ever been. I'm able to pour in the passion I brought from school for this tournament and my family."

The tournament, which is held each year in memory of Duane Tigertail and Malcolm

Tigertail, has always carried special meaning for Carter.

"They were both my uncles," he said. "I got to play with my Uncle Duane when I was younger. I'd come to the gym and I'd see him in here, sometimes by himself shooting around. I really took inspiration from my Uncle Duane. I watched him play in some of the tournaments."

Members of the Tigertail family participated in the presentations of championship and runner-up awards each night.

"We're still close playing basketball. My mom [Myra] was out there playing. Basketball is always going to run in our blood," Carter said. "Everyone says it's a little rez tournament, but it's bigger than that when it's for your family. You want to honor them and play for them. That's what I feel like every year when I play in this."

This year Carter's team didn't reach the championship game in the men's adult division for ages 18-39. The Plainzmen burned the midnight oil to capture the championship with a 76-58 win against A Team in a game that finished about 2 a.m. The long day of work was worth it for the Plainzmen.

"This tournament is getting better and better every year," said Plainzmen veteran forward Jess Hart, who led the team with 19 points.

The Plainzmen also received strong performances from Jerel Moore, who scored 12 points in the first half and finished with 14, and Adam Hunt, who also drained 14.

Most of the Plainzmen are Natives from South Dakota, North Dakota and Iowa. Point guard George Grey, a non-Native from Miami, joined the team for the first time at the tournament and enjoyed the experience.

"They're cool people. I like their spirit. They push it and shoot it. That's my kind of basketball," Grey said.

Team Immokalee finished third on the men's side, which drew 17 teams.

The Lady Ballers won the women's adult title behind 27 points from Angel Goodrich and four 3-pointers from Katie Plumley in their 63-45 win against the Outlaws. Amy Patton scored 12 points for the Outlaws. Ashley Mitchell hit three 3-pointers in the first half and finished with 14 points. Third place went to Shots Fired.

A squad from Palm Beach County known as PBBC claimed the men's legends championship with a 35-27 win against Miami Old Tymers. Motown finished in third place.

The Lady Legends swept both games against the Noles in the women's adult legends division, which featured just two teams. Francine Osceola scored six points and Margaret Gates scored four points to lead the Lady Legends to a 15-10 win in the clincher. Myra Jumper scored five points for the Noles.

Women Legends

- 1st: Lady Legends
- 2nd: Noles

Men Legends

- 1st: PBBC
- 2nd: Miami Old Tymers
- 3rd: Motown

Women Adult

- 1st: Lady Ballers
- 2nd: Outlaws
- 3rd: Shots Fired

Men Adult

- 1st: Plainzmen
- 2nd: A Town
- 3rd: Team Immokalee

3-point shooting contest winners

- Women: Amy Patton
- Men: Quincy Bethea Jr.



Kevin Johnson

Tournament host DeForest Carter, right, and his brother Greg get the annual Tigertail basketball tournament underway Sept. 15 at the Herman L. Osceola Gymnasium in Big Cypress.



Kevin Johnson

The Plainzmen huddle before playing a game Sept. 17 in the Tigertail tournament at the Howard Tiger Recreation Center in Hollywood. The Plainzmen captured the men's adult championship.



Kevin Johnson

The Broward Warriors and the Plainzmen square off in the Tigertail Brothers annual Memorial Basketball Tournament on Sept. 17 in Hollywood.

Tribe's rodeo standouts punch tickets to Las Vegas

BY KEVIN JOHNSON
Senior Editor

The Eastern Indian Rodeo Association held its regional finals Sept. 16-17 in Brighton. Several competitors, including some from the Big Cypress and Brighton reservations, earned spots to the Indian National Finals Rodeo that will be held Nov. 8-12 at the South Point Equestrian Center in Las Vegas.

The EIRA will hold its annual awards banquet Oct. 22 at the Boys & Girls Club in Big Cypress. Dinner will start at 6 p.m. followed by awards at 7 p.m.

Here are the competitors that qualified for INFR:

Sudden Death Winners

Steer Wrestling:

Greg Louis - Montana

Calf Roping:

Connor Osbourn - Oklahoma

Lady's Breakaway:

Mindy Fish - Oklahoma

Team Roping:

Greg Louis - Montana

Ed Harry - Nevada

Barrel Racing:

Loretta Peterson - Brighton

Year End Winners

Saddle Bronc:

TO Yazzie - Arizona

Steer Wrestling:

Blevyns Jumper - Big Cypress

Team Roping:

Josh Jumper & Naha Jumper - Big Cypress

Barrel Racing:

Ashley Parks - Davie

Bull Riding:

Kelton "Kdawg" Smedley - Brighton

Also going to Las Vegas:

Calf Roping:

Justin Gopher - Brighton

Lady's Breakaway:

Leanna Billie - Brighton

Other results included:

Jr. Breakaway

Cisco Rodriguez - Hollywood

Josie Louis - Montana



EIRA year end winner Kelton Smedley controls the bull during the EIRA regional finals Sept. 17 in Brighton.

Keith Lovejoy/Keith Lovejoy Photography

Jr. Barrel Racing

Budha Jumper - Big Cypress

Jacee Jumper - Brighton

Jr. Bull Riding

Cisco Rodriguez - Hollywood

Norman Osceola - Brighton

Sr. Breakaway Roping

Ed Harry - Nevada

Norman Johns - Brighton

Sr. Team Roping

Jeff Johns and Norman Johns - Brighton



Blevyns Jumper tackles his target during EIRA competition in Brighton. Jumper was the year end winner in steer wrestling.

Keith Lovejoy/Keith Lovejoy Photography



Keith Lovejoy/Keith Lovejoy Photography

Loretta Peterson and her horse cruise past a barrel during the EIRA regionals. Peterson was a sudden death winner.



EIRA year end winners Naha Jumper and Josh Jumper team up for a takedown in team roping in Brighton.

Keith Lovejoy/Keith Lovejoy Photography



Keith Lovejoy/Keith Lovejoy Photography

Justin Gopher makes quick work of this calf during roping competition in Brighton.



Keith Lovejoy/Keith Lovejoy Photography

Leanna Billie competes in Lady's Breakaway at the EIRA regionals.

Summer hoops wrap up with Big Cypress tournament

The Big Cypress Recreation Department hosted the BC End of Summer Tournament in August. Here are some of the trophy winners:



Photo courtesy Big Cypress Recreation

Goofy Squad: 12-14 girls champions and 15-17 girls runners-up



Photo courtesy Big Cypress Recreation

Cedric's Squad: 12-14 boys champions



Photo courtesy Big Cypress Recreation

College Bound: 15-17 girls champions



Photo courtesy Big Cypress Recreation

Darkside: 15-17 boys champions



Photo courtesy Big Cypress Recreation

Lil Hustlers: 9-11 coed runners-up



Photo courtesy Big Cypress Recreation

Young Justice: 9-11 coed champions

Two Seminoles hit the lanes on American Heritage's first bowling team

BY KEVIN JOHNSON
Senior Editor

TAMARAC —As the catcher for the state champion American Heritage School softball team, Ahnie Jumper knows a thing or two about catching strikes.

Now the Big Cypress teen is trying to throw strikes, not as a pitcher, but as a bowler.

Ahnie and her class of 2017 classmate Raini Cypress comprise two-fifths of American Heritage's first-ever girls bowling team.

"They're doing well," said Heritage coach Patrick Quinn. "Ahnies is athletic. Raini came to us late. She's been with us for about two weeks. Ahnie has been with us for about a month."

American Heritage's girls team features five players; the boys team, also in its inaugural season, has nine players. Nobody has a lot of experience in competitive bowling, but Quinn said they have excellent attitudes.

"They are dedicated. They practice a minimum of two times a week," Quinn said. "The majority of our kids are beginner bowlers. I look forward to seeing a lot of development between now and October."

Ahnie opted to pass on playing volleyball in her final fall at Heritage, but she wanted to stay active after school. Bowling has been an ideal fit.

"I usually bowl once a year. This is something new," she said.

Raini said a variety of reasons enticed her to join the team.

"This is totally new to me," Raini said. "You don't have to move a lot. You just have to get your form right. My boyfriend is on the [boys] team and I wanted to join a sport and this one required the least amount of physical activity."

Heritage made a successful debut with a victory Sept. 13 at Sawgrass Lanes, home to all of the team's matches.

"Of course, they were nervous," Quinn said. "They've never been in this environment. We practice on our own, but practice and now being in a lane where you see all kids and all skill levels is a different environment. It was an eye-opener. Last week one girl [on an opposing team] bowled a perfect game, so they kind of got distracted by that and caught up in the moment."

Heritage, whose roster also includes Jessica Kaufman, Natacha Morales and Mia Levine, faced Douglas High School on Sept. 20. Ahnie and Raini had strong starts as both notched spares in their first frames. High-fives from teammates greeted them upon their return to the table where players gather between their turns. Heritage and Douglas



American Heritage senior Ahnies Jumper delivers a practice shot prior to the team's match against Douglas High School on Sept. 20 at Sawgrass Lanes in Tamarac.

Kevin Johnson

weren't alone. High school girls and boys teams from throughout Broward County filled lanes 29-56, one-half of the facility.

In the fifth frame, Raini notched her lone strike on her way to a score of 81. Ahnie registered a strike in the sixth frame to go along with four spares. Her 141 score was first on Heritage and second overall in the match.

"They've picked up pretty well so far," Quinn said. "As long as they stay consistent, they'll do well by the end of the season."



American Heritage senior Raini Cypress receives high-fives from her teammates Sept. 20 at Sawgrass Lanes in Tamarac.

Kevin Johnson



Kevin Johnson

American Heritage seniors Raini Cypress, left, and Ahnies Jumper are playing for the the school's first bowling team this fall.



Kevin Johnson

Vivian Villarreal, a longtime No. 1 ranked women's player in the world, visits Beyond Billiards in Davie on Sept. 13. Villarreal is a member of the Women's Professional Billiard Association Hall of Fame. She was in Davie as part of pretournament preparations for her Tornado Open scheduled to be held at Hard Rock Live in Hollywood from Sept. 28-Oct. 2.

Dr. Brian C. Rush

Chiropractic Physician
Successfully Treating...

- Neck Pain
- Lower Back Pain
- Headaches
- Leg & Arm Pain
- Joint Pain
- Muscle Pain
- Auto Accident Pain

We accept your insurance plan, PPO's,
POS, Medicare, Auto Insurance.
Dr. Rush Can Help You!

FREE SPINAL EXAM
& CONSULTATION
TO ALL TRIBAL CITIZENS
AND EMPLOYEES
(\$150 Value)



Dr. Brian C. Rush
Chiropractic Physician
10830 Pines Blvd.
Pembroke Pines

954.432.5006

(Located next to YouFit Gym
in the Bahama Breeze plaza.)

THE PATIENT AND ANY OTHER PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR PAYMENT HAS A RIGHT TO REFUSE TO PAY, CANCEL PAYMENT, OR BE REIMBURSED FOR PAYMENT FOR ANY OTHER SERVICE, EXAMINATION, OR TREATMENT THAT IS PERFORMED AS A RESULT OF AND WITHIN 72 HOURS OF RESPONDING TO THE ADVERTISEMENT FOR THE FREE, DISCOUNTED FEE, OR REDUCED FEE SERVICE, EXAMINATION, OR TREATMENT.

Announcements



Photo courtesy Wanda Bowers

From left, Gina and Christopher Osceola, Christine (Crissi) McCall, Wanda Bowers, Christine Nevaquaya and her husband Sonny Nevaquaya and Jackie Osceola celebrate Wanda's birthday at Seminole Hard Rock Council Oak restaurant.

Happy Birthday, Wanda

Every year my daughter Christine is always asking me what do you want for your birthday? I always say "nothing really." She says I have everything so it's hard to get me a present; she has no idea what to get me. But this year was a big surprise. This year my birthday was on Sunday. She told me to get up and get ready, we're going somewhere.

I said ok. I'm sure it was for breakfast, I love... breakfast. Anyway, we started heading to Miami so I thought she was taking me there to go bead shopping. Nope, we passed downtown and kept on going.

I was so surprised she turned into the Biltmore in Coral Gables. It was so beautiful. We pulled up, got out of the car, went through the lobby of the hotel and went on into the restaurant to be seated.

It was a delicious brunch from caviar, sushi and shrimp to very well cooked bacon, sausage and eggs benedict not to mention the chocolate fountain and every desert you could think of.

My daughter is some kind of wonderful. She just wanted to spend time with me and talk about girl stuff. So did I.

-Wanda Bowers



Photo courtesy Wanda Bowers

Wanda Bowers and daughter Christine enjoy Wanda's birthday at the Biltmore in Miami.

Birthday Twins

Ronnie Billie Sr. and Clea Correa

"October 11, every year I look forward to this day. Whether we spend it together or apart it makes getting another year older much more fun. Happy Birthday dad to you and me!"



NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY (NOI) OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

ACTION: Notice of Availability
SUMMARY: The Seminole Tribe of Florida- Environmental Resources Management Department (STOF-ERMD) conducted an Environmental Assessment (EA) and made a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the proposed approvals and funding for construction of a new facility, the Abiaki Cultural Center and new THPO building, within the Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki museum property on the Seminole Tribe of Florida, Big Cypress Reservation in Hendry County, Florida (Section 11, Township 48 South, Range 33 East). The scope of work includes construction of a new two story office building with reception lobby, staff offices, conference room, digital photography room, laboratory facilities, records and collection storage and a cultural learning center. Modification of paved areas to accommodate extra parking and walkways including landscaping are also proposed. The project area is approximately 1.9 acres. The new building is needed for new office space for increased Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) staff. STOF also has a need for a new learning center to preserve oral and other cultural traditions.

STOF-ERMD has adopted the Environmental Assessment (EA), titled Abiaki Cultural Center, to determine the environmental impacts associated with the project.

NOTICE: This is a Notice of Availability that the EA and FONSI for the project are available for public review. This FONSI is a finding on environmental effects, not a decision to proceed with an action, therefore cannot be appealed.

For further information please contact Roberto Luque, Environmental Protection Specialist III, STOF-ERMD, 6300 Stirling Road, Hollywood FL 33024 at telephone 954-965-4380 or email at robertoluque@semtribe.com.
 Date: SEPTEMBER 19, 2016

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

**ABIKI LEARNING CENTER
 SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA**

ACTION: Finding of No Significant Impact
SUMMARY: The Seminole Tribe of Florida has made a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the proposed approvals and funding of road improvement projects for construction of a new facility, the Abiaki Cultural Center and THPO building, within the Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki museum property on the Seminole Tribe of Florida, Big Cypress Reservation in Hendry County, Florida (Section 11, Township 48 South, Range 33 East). The scope of work includes construction of a new two story office building with reception lobby, staff offices, conference room, digital photography room, laboratory facilities, records and collection storage, and a cultural learning center. Modification of paved areas to accommodate extra parking and walkways including landscaping are also proposed. The project area is approximately 1.9 acres. The new building is needed for new office space for increased Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) staff. STOF also has a need for a new learning center to preserve oral and other cultural traditions.

STOF-ERMD has adopted the Environmental Assessment (EA), titled Abiaki Cultural Center, to determine the environmental impacts associated with the project.

DETERMINATION: Based on review and analysis of the EA and supporting documentation, the Seminole Tribe of Florida has selected the preferred alternative (Alternative B- New THPO office building and new Cultural Learning Center). It has been determined that the implementation of the preferred alternative, along with the environmental mitigation measures specified in the EA, will have no significant impact on the quality of the human environment. Therefore, an Environmental Impact Statement is not required and the Seminole Tribe of Florida is issuing this Finding of No Significant Impact.

This finding is based on the following factors:
 A. There will be less than significant impacts to land resources. See EA, Section 4.1.1
 B. There will be less than significant impacts to water resources. See EA, Section 4.3.1
 C. There will be less than significant impacts to air quality. See EA, Section 4.4.2
 D. There will be less than significant impacts to biological resources. See EA, Section 4.3.9 and 4.3.10
 E. There will be no impacts to cultural resources. See EA, Section 4.2 and correspondence from Tribal Historic Preservation Officer in Appendix A.
 Date: SEPTEMBER 19, 2016

FOR SALE

LAST SIX OF VIN#	YEAR	MAKE	MODEL	MILEAGE/ HRS	CONDITION	STARTING BID PRICE
13758	2006	SOUTHEAST MODULAR MFG. BUILDING	CPX-71245 (DOUBLE WIDE) Ramps included	N/A	Fair	\$17,345.00
B38086	2007	FORD VAN CARGO VAN	F350 (RWD) STAND UP UTILITY BED	219,800	Poor	\$1,151.00
035066	1987	HUMVEE- AM GENERAL TRUCK	M-998 (Project Vehicle) 4X4	33,462	Poor	\$1,392.00
217446	N/A	CASE BULLDOZER	850G	27,678	Poor	\$8,238.00
237320	2006	FOREST RIVER TRAVEL TRAILER	WILDWOOD	N/A	Poor	\$1,920.00
16116	1999	COASTAL MODULAR BUILDING	CPX-16904 (DOUBLE WIDE)	N/A	Fair	\$6,314.00
161024	1994	ANDERSON TRAILER	7X16 (Junk condition)	N/A	Very Poor	\$1.00
A82222	2007	FORD PICKUP	F150 (4WD)	184,629	Poor	\$4,787.00
A22178	2005	FORD MINIVAN	FREESTAR (RWD)	67,175	Poor	\$1,389.00
281443	1999	ANDERSON TRAILER	DUAL AXLE WITH RAMP	N/A	Very Poor	\$519.00
N/A	N/A	VARSITY FOOTBALL SCOREBOARD	VSBX-742LED04 (8' x 20')	N/A	Good	\$3,081.00

Note - Previously advertised items are not reflected on this advertisement, only new listings. For more information contact Fixed Assets Dept. 954-966-6300 ext. 20034.

NEW!! - Tribal Members only- access this information at the website: <http://semtribe.com/FixedAssets>. (Registration required)



Theodore Nelson Sr.

Licensed Clinical Social Worker, SW5813, Indian Child Welfare Consultant-Expert, Board Member National Indian Child Welfare Association, Licensed and Insured, Seminole Health Plan Provider

Are you unhappy with your current counseling/child welfare services? Now there are alternative services for you and your family. Philosophically, we all have difficulty balancing social life, culture, health, substance use/abuse, self-esteem, sense of belonging, emotions, our hopes and dreams.

I offer 20 years of professional experience as a qualified therapist working with children, teens and adults in a confidential, private setting in your home or my office. I am available for individual counseling, dependency/custody cases and tribal court; services are available for all reservations.

Office: (954) 965-4414; cell: (954) 317-8110; 6528 Osceola Circle, Hollywood, Florida 33024

THRIFTARELLA'S

Furniture-Home Goods-and More!
 4300 Davie Road-across from Rodeo
 Tuesday-Saturday 10-6 pm

www.thriftarellas.com

954.587.0818

Christine & Dominick

Signed sports memorabilia, jewelry & more!