



**Proposed School Locations  
for the state of Louisiana  
United States of America**

**August 2018**

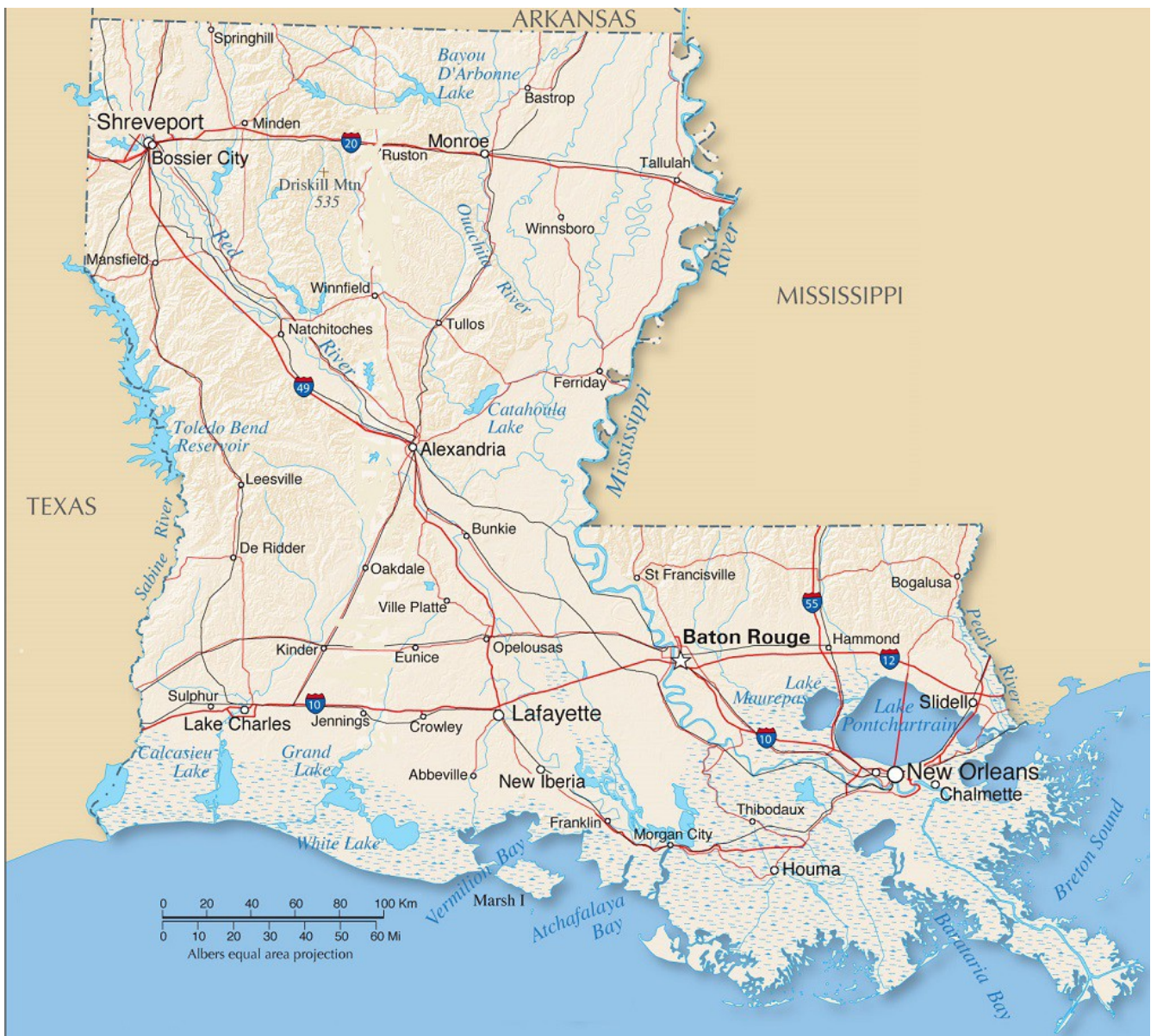
**for Silver Wolf Wushu**

**using SAITO software version 2.2.7.0 08/17/2018**

title page image: the state bird of Louisiana is the brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*). So far, indications are that pelicans first arose in France about 30 million years ago. Recent DNA sequencing indicates that the five Old World Pelican species (Great White Pelican, Australian Pelican, Pink-backed Pelican, Dalmatian Pelican and the Spot-billed Pelican) form one group and American White Pelican, Brown Pelican and Peruvian Pelican form a second group. In all species the males are larger than females, and pelican generally are among the heaviest of flying birds. Brown pelicans in the United States were in serious danger in the 1950s and 1960s due to DDT. The populations recovered only to endure losses in excess of 80,000 birds due to the BP Deepwater oil spill of 2010. Earlier, an attempt in 1975 to restore the Louisiana population using 500 birds from Florida struggled when 300 of the birds died from exposure to the pesticide endrin. Pelicans generally do not do well with fishing lines and are heavily parasitized – they even encounter avian malaria. Despite all that, the current brown pelican population in Louisiana is estimated at 8,000 breeding pairs and is estimated at 250,000 birds total in all US states. The American white pelican population is estimated at 160,000. There are currently five subspecies of brown pelican: *californicus* (the West Coast from British Columbia to Guatemala); *carolinensis* (the East Coast from Nova Scotia to Venezuela and even Brazil and along the Gulf coast to Texas); *occidentalis* (the Caribbean); *murphyi* (Colombia and Ecuador) and *urinator* (Galapagos).

## Geography

Our SAITO software views Louisiana state as a rectangle 180 miles wide (average east to west) and one hundred twenty miles high (average north to south) plus a second rectangle 220 miles wide (average east to west) and one hundred miles high (average north to south). Inside SAITO we have embodied a dislike for obliging people, with or without disabilities, to travel long distances, so the size of Louisiana and the seasonal severity of the weather (hurricanes) imposes some constraints on the solution.



Although there are school districts in the United States that allow students to be transported across county and even state boundaries SAITO treats states and provinces in isolation. This also means any possible schools in, for example, Natchez or Vicksburg in Mississippi, Beaumont in Texas, or El Dorado in Arkansas and so on would be ignored.

Louisiana State is home to several First Peoples administrative areas. For those populations we are not knowledgeable about the frequencies of the 1400 genes we currently find of interest. Nor do we have any knowledge about education code specifically or special needs generally for those populations.

## Demographics

We believe the state population is about 4,750,000 and that it has been growing at about 1% per year. The larger cities, towns and census-defined places are

New Orleans	391,495
Baton Rouge	277,715
Shreveport	194,920
Lafayette	127,626
Lake Charles	76,848
Bossier City	68,485
Kenner	67,089
Monroe	49,297
Alexandria	47,832

It has NOT been established that the medical conditions we find of interest are uniformly distributed, so Louisiana could have anywhere between zero and 250,000 people with the disabilities we find of interest. We used 190,000 as a state-wide estimate. The SAITO software reduces that prevalence to compensate for people who are too remote, cannot walk, are not interested, prefer to take vitamin B-13 and so on.

For school locations the SAITO calculated recommendations are

1. New Orleans – 2 schools – includes Kenner
2. Baton Rouge – 1 school
3. Shreveport – 1 school includes Bossier City
4. Lafayette – 1 school
5. Lake Charles – 1 school
6. Monroe – 1 school
7. Alexandria – 1 school

Probably dependent on subscriptions

8. Oakdale
9. Houma
10. Winnfield

1.

We used the US Census (2010) data to estimate tribe populations

Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana	910
Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe	951
Chitimacha Indian Reservation	1,250
Jena Band of Choctaw Indians Reservation	241

We have no appreciation of what interest there might be in our curriculum, and we have no information about population densities on tribal lands and reservations. In addition to the four Federally recognized tribes mentioned above the State of Louisiana has recognized the Addai Caddo Tribe (1993; also known as Adais Caddo Indians Inc.); the Biloxi-Chitimacha Confederation of Muskogee (2005); the Choctaw-Apache Tribe of Ebarb (1978); the Four Winds Tribe of the Louisiana Cherokee Confederacy (1997) ; the Clifton-Choctaw tribe (1978; also known as Clifton-Choctaw Reservation Inc.); Louisiana Choctaw Tribe(); Grand Caillou/Dulac Band; Isle de Jean Charles Band(); Pointe-au-Chien Tribe (2004); United Houma Nation (1972) and the Natchitoches Tribe of Louisiana (2017). Note that the Biloxi-Chitimacha Confederation and the Pointe-au-Chien Tribe were formerly part of the United Houma Nation. We obviously had some difficulties getting recognition dates and populations – any updates would be appreciated. The SAITO results are



The major determinant for whether a school could or should be built at a smaller town like Houma or Oakdale is whether the tuition can cover rent, utilities and a teacher's salary. If not, it is possible for students to follow an internet broadcast from home, school or day care and send video recordings in to be graded. We would recommend daily filming and grading. Note that if the internet connection for the broadcast is interrupted the student can obtain the class video from the archives. Likewise, winter weather might delay the uploading of daily student videos so some tolerance and patience may be needed.