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Trump challenge to Native Americans' health splits HHS, alarms Hill GOP

U.S., Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940

PL War Memorial Events

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How to lose the land

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LA Court Says State Wrongly Issued Permit for Bayou Bridge Pipeline Through Vulnerable Town



Common Merganser
Beverly McNeil/Audubon Photography Awards

Moms

[National Audubon Society](https://www.audubon.org/)



[Nevada tribal leader named to EPA advisory committee](#)

Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe Council Member Mervin Wright Jr. of Nixon will serve on the 33-member Local Government Advisory Committee.

[Trump challenge to Native Americans' health splits HHS, alarms Hill GOP](#)

<https://www.politico.com/story/2018/05/10/trump-native-american-health-gop-531307>



This entry is from ancestry.com. Readers are reminded that most federal depositories (University and State libraries have all these records on microfilm and in many cases can be sent to your local library on loan. sdc)

U.S., Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940

First & Middle Name(s)

Last Name

Birth Day/Month/Year

Location

Lived In Day/Month/Year

Location

Any Event Day/Month/Year

Location

Keyword

e.g. pilot or "Flying Tigers"

Marital Status

Relation to Head of Household

Agency

Gender

Race/Nationality

Census Date

Day

Month

Year

Source Information

Ancestry.com. *U.S., Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007.

Original data: *Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940*; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M595, 692 rolls); Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Record Group 75; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

About U.S., Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940

This database contains an index to the Indian census rolls from 1885-1940. Information contained in this database includes:

- Name (Indian and/or English)
- Gender
- Age
- Birth date
- Relationship to head of family
- Marital status
- Tribe name
- Agency and reservation name
-

Other information about an individual, such as degree of Indian blood, as recorded in the later census years, may be available on the original record. Be sure to view the corresponding image in order to obtain all possible information about an individual.

The Indian Census schedules are census rolls usually submitted each year by agents or superintendents in charge of Indian reservations, as required by an act of 4 July 1884 (23 Stat. 98). The data on the rolls varies to some extent. For certain years – including 1935, 1936, 1938, and 1939 – only supplemental rolls of additions and deletions were compiled.

There is not a census for every reservation or group of Indians for every year. Only persons who maintained a formal affiliation with a tribe under federal supervision are listed on these census rolls.

Most of the rolls for the year 1940 were retained by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and are not included in this database. Rolls were not required to be submitted after 1940 so only a few post-1940 records are included here.

Notes about Searching the Censuses:

When browsing this large collection, it is important to note the following:

1) Family groups are listed together and are sometimes listed alphabetically by surname of the head of the family, but often there is often no discernible order to the listing of families.

2) Currently accepted spellings of tribal names have been used in the list below. In the census rolls themselves, obsolete spellings are often used; and the name of a tribe may be spelled several ways in different rolls. Sometimes even the name used for a tribe was changed from year to year.

Some of the above information was taken from:

Curt B. Witcher and George J. Nixon, "Tracking Native American Family History," in *The Source: A Guidebook of American Genealogy*, ed. Loretto Dennis Szucs and Sandra Hargreaves Luebking (Salt Lake City: Ancestry, 1997).

Publication Details of *Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940*, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Provided in association with National Archives and Records Administration

Browse this collection

To browse this image set, select from the options below.

Jurisdiction

Year Range

Related data collections

[Native American Records](#)

Native American Records

[North Carolina, Native American Census](#)

[Selected Tribes, 1894-1913](#)

Census books enumerating Cherokee Indians living in communities and counties on the Cherokee or Qualla Reservations in western North Carolina are in this database. These include Big Cove, Yellow Hill, Birdtown, Natahala, Soco, and Wolf Town representing counties Cherokee, Jackson, Swain, and Graham. Information included in the

database is name, gender, age, birth date, tribe, marital status, etc. Later censuses in the collection contain more information pertaining to the individual.

[Oklahoma and Indian Territory, Indian Censuses and Rolls, 1851-1959](#)

Search or browse through a variety of tribal rolls, censuses, and other Bureau of Indian Affairs records relating to 16 different tribes. [U.S., Schedules of Special Census of Indians, 1880](#)

A special census of these Native Americans "not taxed" (living on reservations) was taken in 1880. Here's who was counted. [Oklahoma and Indian Territory, Indian Photos, 1850-1930](#)

This collection includes nearly 800 photographs of Native Americans from various Oklahoma tribes.



WAR MEMORIAL Events

Date: Friday—May 18, 2018

Time: 6:30 am—Prayer & PL War History (Chicken Ranch Road; Dead Ox)

6:30– 7:30 am—On site Registration (Chicken Ranch Road, Dead Ox)

7:30 am— Start of Eagle Staff Walk/Run

9:00 am—3:00 pm

Craft Workshop, Pyramid Lake War Oral History, Paiute BINGO

Screen Printing/Painting, Learn how to play 5 Cards

Wokokotatsange Game, Make a Fire Using a Flint

2017 PL War Memorial Digital Story, Cake Walk, Pine Needle

Basket Weaving

1:00—2:30 pm Archery Fun Shoot – @MUSEUM with Mike O'Daye

**** Events held at the Nixon Gym, unless otherwise noted ****



Q: What starts with “e” ends with “e” and contains one letter?

Calling all students: Flag Day Poem Contest Now Open

Contest in honor of Second Annual Flag Day, all students invited to participate [Read the full announcement](#)

BLM Seeks Public Input on Travel Routes for Lone Willow and Santa Rosa Travel Management Areas

by [Steven Field](#) WINNEMUCCA, Nev. – The Winnemucca District Office invites the public to share their knowledge about travel routes in two areas of public lands located north of Winnemucca, known as the Lone Willow and Santa Rosa Travel Management Areas. Public meetings have been scheduled for May 23rd from 4 p.m. until 7 p.m. at the Winnemucca Convention Center, [...] [Read more of this post](#)

Lovelock Cave Days by [Steven Field](#)

Lovelock, Nev. - History, geology and culture are the theme of the 13th annual Lovelock Cave Days, held May 15-17, 2018. The event takes place at Lovelock Cave and the Marzen House

Museum, in Lovelock, Nevada. Around 300 fourth graders from Humboldt and Pershing County Schools, Gerlach School and homeschoolers from Winnemucca will be in attendance. Students [...] [Read more of this post](#)

We love libraries more than bookstores, but bookstores get our love too. Growing up in the 90s we spent a lot of time at Barnes & Noble, which was depicted in “You’ve Got Mail” as the enemy to independent bookstores and the reason many smaller stores closed. In 1993, there were [5100 American Bookseller Association members and now there are 1757](#). But now as fate would have it, [Barnes & Noble’s existence is imperiled thanks to Amazon](#). My how quickly the waves of change and capitalism switch the winners and losers (Kodak, Blockbuster, etc...). In Barnes & Noble’s case, it either dies a villain (in the 90s), or lives long enough to see itself a hero (today). (Outline and Tablet)

[What the massive trove of new documents reveals... - TodayEco.com](#) todayeco.com/.../113799244-what-the-massive-trove-of-new-documents-reveals-abou...

What the massive trove of new documents reveals about Scott Pruitt | Grist · grist.org about 4 hours ago. Tweet ...

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*– Don’t let the news get you down. But it might not be the news that is getting you down – it might just be that you are eating “ [these 7 foods \[that\] are scientifically proven to put you in a bad mood](#) ” while reading, watching, or listening to the news. (Business Insider)*

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[Free Film Depicts Heist of Water in California](#) By Judi Stauffer, Noozhawk, 5/10

From a 1990s backroom rewrite of the State Water Project through a breaking investigation into illicit transfers of groundwater, the film peels back the layers on a complex world most of us know nothing about and would never question unless our taps ran dry.

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[FCC Plans Net Neutrality Rollback for June 11; Senate Democrats Plan a Key Challenge](#) Bill Chappell, NPR News

Chappell writes: "The Federal Communications Commission says that its order ending an era of 'net neutrality' — the rules that restrict Internet service providers' ability to slow down or speed up users' access to specific websites and apps — will take effect on June 11." [READ MORE](#)

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[490,000 Pounds of Toxic Pesticides Sprayed on National Wildlife Refuges](#)

Center for Biological Diversity

Excerpt: "America's national wildlife refuges are being doused with hundreds of thousands of pounds of dangerous agricultural pesticides every year, according to a first-of-its-kind analysis by the Center for Biological Diversity." [READ MORE](#)

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**PILOT NUMBERS INCREASING IN NEVADA, BUT DECLINING NATIONWIDE**

According to a 2017 market outlook from Boeing, North American airlines will need to hire 117,000 new pilots by 2036 to keep up with an expanding fleet of aircraft. In Nevada, the number of pilots is on the upswing. <http://erj.reviewjournal.com/ct/uz3688753Biz36989979>

**How to lose the land** By Ian Bigley News&Review 5.10.18

Washoe County has proposed a lands measure titled the Washoe County Economic Development and Conservation Act. Put simply, it would allow for the state to sell public lands in Washoe County to private companies.

The intent of this act is to promote further development in Washoe County by selling what is currently public land to private developers. Proponents of the bill point to the creation of conservation areas as evidence of its virtue. The creation of these conservation areas is token accommodation that does not address sustainability. The function of these protected areas is to justify unsustainable development in other areas. A true solution addresses the quality, not just the quantity of development, for humans are part of the environment, and we must integrate our needs with those of the environment to have sustainable development.

The lands that will be open to development under this bill are adjacent to the Pyramid Lake Reservation. Members of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe have maintained a moratorium on building on their reservation to ensure the health of their environment. Building up to the border of the reservation will negatively affect their efforts to maintain and enhance the environment. Some of the proposed lands are along the Truckee River between Reno and Fernley. Development on this land will impact the water of the Truckee on which the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe is culturally and economically dependent. The creation of impermeable surface along the river will contribute to flooding and runoff with lower water quality.

Those who support this measure claim that it is needed to support 100,000 new residents in the region. The problem is that there is not enough water to support 100,000 new residents in the area, which is relevant to this proposed act. The other use of the land could be for industrial development, which—as we have seen at the Tahoe Regional Industrial Complex—can end up being tax-free. This means that companies profit from our infrastructure without contributing to it, while our residents subsidize their operations by funding the infrastructure. Residents also bear the burden of impacts to land, air and water.

This bill will result in sprawling development, the overuse of water, and some conservation areas which do little to address the impacts of—and are a continuation of—environmental mismanagement. What we need is responsible development that is focused on improving the city core through affordable housing and transportation.

We can't justify environmental sacrifice zones through the protection of other areas. We need development which integrates our needs with the environment.

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**Enbridge, Leech Lake Band file objections to ruling on pipeline proposal**

They both said an administrative law judge's rejection of Enbridge's preferred route fails to consider key concerns.

<http://strib.mn/2G1XJgK>

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**[Costa Rica to Ban Fossil Fuels and Become World's First Decarbonised Society](#)**

*Tom Embury-Dennis, The Independent*

Embury-Dennis writes: "Costa Rica's new president has announced a plan to ban fossil fuels and become the first fully decarbonised country in the world." [READ MORE](#)

## **Costa Rica President Announces 'Titanic and Beautiful Task' of Abolishing Fossil Fuels** *Renewable Energy May. 10, 2018*

[Carlos Alvarado](#), the new president of [Costa Rica](#), announced the country's "titanic and beautiful task of abolishing the use of [fossil fuels](#) in our economy to make way for the use of clean and [renewable energies](#)."

He made the remarks at his inauguration speech Wednesday in front of a crowd of thousands, the [Independent](#) reported.

The 38-year-old former journalist also wants the country to be a global example in decarbonization.

"Decarbonization is the great task of our generation, and Costa Rica must be among the first countries in the world to achieve it, if not the first," he said.

His goal is for Costa Rica to lead the [Paris agreement](#) on [climate change](#) and be a "world decarbonization laboratory" before the United Nations' climate talks in 2020 (COP 26).

The Central American nation already derives most of its electricity without using fossil fuels. Last year, the country of 4.8 million people ran for 300 consecutive days on its renewable energy mix of [hydropower](#), [wind](#) and [geothermal](#). That impressive feat bested its 2015 record of 299 days of 100 percent renewable production. It also went 271 days using only renewable energy production in 2016.

Despite a 98 percent renewable power grid, Costa Rica has a gasoline-dependent [transportation](#) sector, with roughly half of its emissions coming from transport.

Still, the government has been working hard to green its fleet. Former president Luis Guillermo Solís [signed a law](#) that eliminates sales, customs and circulation taxes for [electric vehicles](#) and allows them to use municipal parking facilities free of charge.

Alvarado, who arrived to his inauguration ceremony at the Plaza de la Democracy on a hydrogen bus, campaigned on modernizing and electrifying older modes of transport, promoting research and development in hydrogen and biofuels, and banning oil and gas exploration in the country.

In a speech last month, he announced intentions to ban fossil fuels for transportation by 2021, the year Costa Rica reaches 200 years of independence.

Energy experts, however, cast doubt on the plan, as [Reuters](#) reported. They warn that the plan to eliminate fossil fuels in a handful of years is unrealistic.

Oscar Echeverría, president of the Vehicle and Machinery Importers Association, said the switch to clean transport cannot be rushed because the market is so far undeveloped.



"If there's no previous infrastructure, competence, affordable prices and waste management we'd be leading this process to failure. We need to be careful," Echeverría explained to the news service.

But economist Mónica Araya, a Costa Rican sustainability expert and director of [Costa Rica Limpia](#), praised the government's focus on weaning off polluting energy sources.

"Getting rid of fossil fuels is a big idea coming from a small country. This is an idea that's starting to gain international support with the rise of new technologies," she told Reuters. "Tackling resistance to change is one of the most important tasks we have right now."

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## **Louisiana Court Says State Wrongly Issued Permit for Bayou Bridge Pipeline Through Vulnerable Town** [Julie Dermansky](#) | May 8, 2018

A [Louisiana judge ruled](#) that state regulators violated guidelines when they issued a coastal use permit to build the Bayou Bridge pipeline in the town of St. James. **The judge's decision, made on April 30, could halt construction of the final 18 miles of the pipeline, which is part of a network carrying fracked oil that begins with the [Dakota Access pipeline](#).**

Bayou Bridge Pipeline LLC, a subsidiary of Dakota Access owner Energy Transfer Partners, began building the pipeline earlier this year [despite multiple legal challenges](#). The pipeline is slated to stretch 162.5 miles, from Lake Charles, near the Texas border, across southern Louisiana to a railway terminal in St. James, a predominantly low-income African-American community.

Located in a highly industrialized stretch of land along the Mississippi River known as [Cancer Alley](#), St. James has seen a burst of activity in recent years as oil storage tanks, chemical plants, and a railway terminal moved into this largely rural town.

Reduced to a single road into and out of the community, residents along the Mississippi River in St. James would have no way to evacuate in case of an explosion or other emergency stemming from a pipeline failure.

This vulnerability played into Judge Alvin Turner, Jr.'s decision to side with the plaintiffs, which include St. James Pastor Harry Joseph, the Gulf Restoration Network, Atchafalaya Basinkeeper, and H.E.L.P. (Humanitarian Enterprise of Loving People). Represented by the Tulane Environmental Law Clinic, [the plaintiffs claimed](#) that the coastal use permit issued by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) was illegal because the agency did not adequately consider how an emergency could affect the community along the pipeline.

"The permit application does not include an emergency response plan nor does it address potential spills that may occur after construction once the pipeline is operational," reads the judge's decision. In addition, LDNR did not consider the potential pollution, noise, and traffic the pipeline would contribute to the St. James community.

Patrick Courreges, LDNR's communications director, explained to me last year when [the case was filed](#) that the lack of evacuation route was not a major consideration for the agency when deciding on whether to grant the permit. He said that LDNR only considers if a proposed project would cause substantial changes to an area, and that the addition of the Bayou Bridge pipeline to St. James Parish wouldn't qualify.

### **A Town Surrounded by Risk**

Sharon Lavigne and Geraldine Mayho, St. James residents and members of the community-based organization H.E.L.P., had little to no faith the pipeline could be stopped through their town. Part of their pessimism stemmed from the fact that numerous other industrial projects which could threaten the health of the community recently have been advancing through the permitting process too.

Mayho can see numerous oil storage tanks from her front yard. Both women worry that air pollution from the oil and chemical facilities nearby are killing them. In their view, state representatives either seem to think one more pipeline can't hurt the people of St. James, or perhaps don't care, but to members of H.E.L.P., the Bayou Bridge pipeline is one pipeline, and industrial project, too many.

Recently, their neighbor [Keith Hunter](#), who lived across from the rail terminal where the proposed pipeline is slated to end and a few hundred feet from oil storage tanks known to leak the cancer-causing pollutant benzene, died from respiratory failure.

"Instead of buying the people out, they are waiting for us to die off," Hunter told me last year, referencing the oil and chemical companies moving into his neighborhood. "That is their plan — they don't have to settle with us."

"The pipeline is one more risk to our community that we really don't need," Pastor Harry Joseph of the Mount Triumph Baptist Church in St. James told me. The community is already facing the imminent construction of two multi-billion-dollar methanol plants, which most often are supplied by natural gas, as well as numerous oil storage tanks, near some homes.

Lisa Jordan, deputy director of the Tulane Environmental Law Clinic, told me the situation in St. James was one of the worst instances of environmental injustice she has seen.

Lavigne credits Jordan for getting the judge to understand the injustice facing the community. At the hearing, the judge questioned why the pipeline was being built in a poor black neighborhood.

### **Another Legal Battle**

In addition to the lawsuit over the terminus of the Bayou Bridge pipeline, Energy Transfer Partners also faces a legal challenge filed by Earthjustice, a nonprofit environmental law firm. That suit seeks to halt construction of the pipeline through the Atchafalaya Basin, a National Heritage Area and massive river swamp, while the court considers whether the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers should have granted the pipeline a permit through the basin.

This case, filed on behalf of some of the same and additional environmental groups along with the Louisiana Crawfish Producers Association-West, resulted in a federal judge [temporarily stopping the project](#) earlier this year, but an [appeals court reversed that decision](#).

The 5th Circuit Court of Appeals began to hear the case at the beginning of May.

Dean Wilson, director of the Atchafalaya Basinkeeper, said no one knows when a judgment will be made in that case, but he hopes it happens soon. High water in the basin has slowed construction there, but many old growth cypress trees he and other pipeline opponents had hoped to save have already been cut down.

At this time Bayou Bridge LLC pipeline has not issued a statement about the ruling. The company rarely comments on pending litigation.

Lavigne told me it is hard to believe in the courts, but the judge’s decision in favor of St. James has renewed her faith.

“The judge must have a heart,” Lavigne told me during a call. “He refused to ignore the social injustice so many others have that make decisions that impact our community.”

Despite years of disappointment, Lavigne finds herself hopeful again. Still, she says, even if the pipeline ends up being re-routed or an evacuation route is created, living in St. James won’t be safe.

“Our air, land, and water are polluted, and my health is already compromised,” she said. “The entire community needs to be bought out, or we will find our selves dying too soon, like Keith Hunter.”

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**A: An envelope  
(Thanks Buckaroo news)**

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*May 11 in 1878 the Weekly Post in Elko, Nevada, reported that whites were stealing catches from Native American fish net traps in the Humboldt River at Moleen and called for prosecution of the whites.  
(DennisM)*

**Siamese fighting fish**

