



**Proposed School Locations  
for the state of Alabama  
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 fighting tarpon (formerly *Tarpon atlanticus*; now *Megalops atlanticus*) was designated the state fish of Alabama in 1955. Currently, the state freshwater fish is the largemouth bass and the state saltwater fish is the tarpon. The Atlantic tarpon is a silver-colored saltwater game fish with a distinctive eye and dorsal fin that ranges off the coast of Alabama and the Mobile estuary. The tarpon is nicknamed the "Silver King" and can exceed eight feet in length and 350 pounds in weight. Actually, the flesh is undesirable and bony, so most tarpon fishing off Florida and Alabama is catch and release – a special permit is required to kill and keep a tarpon. Presently, tarpons have been found along 2000 miles of the west African coast from Dakar in Senegal to Luanda in Angola. Along the eastern American coasts tarpon have been found from Nova Scotia to Argentina. There is a settlement of tarpon in the Gulf of Panama along the western coast of Panama.

## **Geography**

Our SAITO software views Alabama state as a rectangle 160 miles wide (average east to west) and two hundred sixty 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 Alabama and the seasonal severity of the weather 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, Pensacola in Florida, La Grange or Lumpkin in Georgia, Columbus, Meridian or Pascagoula in Mississippi, Pulaski in Tennessee and so on would be ignored.

Alabama State is home to one First Peoples administrative area. For that population 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 that population.

## Demographics

We believe the state population is about 4,875,000 and that it has been growing at about 1% per year. The larger cities, towns and census-defined places are

Birmingham	212,237
Montgomery	205,764
Mobile	195,111
Huntsville	180,105
Tuscaloosa	90,468
Hoover	81,619
Dothan	65,496
Decatur	55,683
Auburn	53,380
Madison	42,938
Florence	39,319

It has NOT been established that the medical conditions we find of interest are uniformly distributed, so Alabama could have anywhere between zero and 250,000 people with the disabilities we find of interest. We used 200,000 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. Birmingham – 1 school
2. Montgomery – 1 school
3. Mobile – 1 school
4. Huntsville – 1 school; includes Madison
5. Tuscaloosa – 1 school

6. Hoover – 1 school
7. Dothan – 1 school
8. Decatur – 1 school
9. Auburn – 1 school
10. Florence – 1 school

Probably dependent on subscriptions

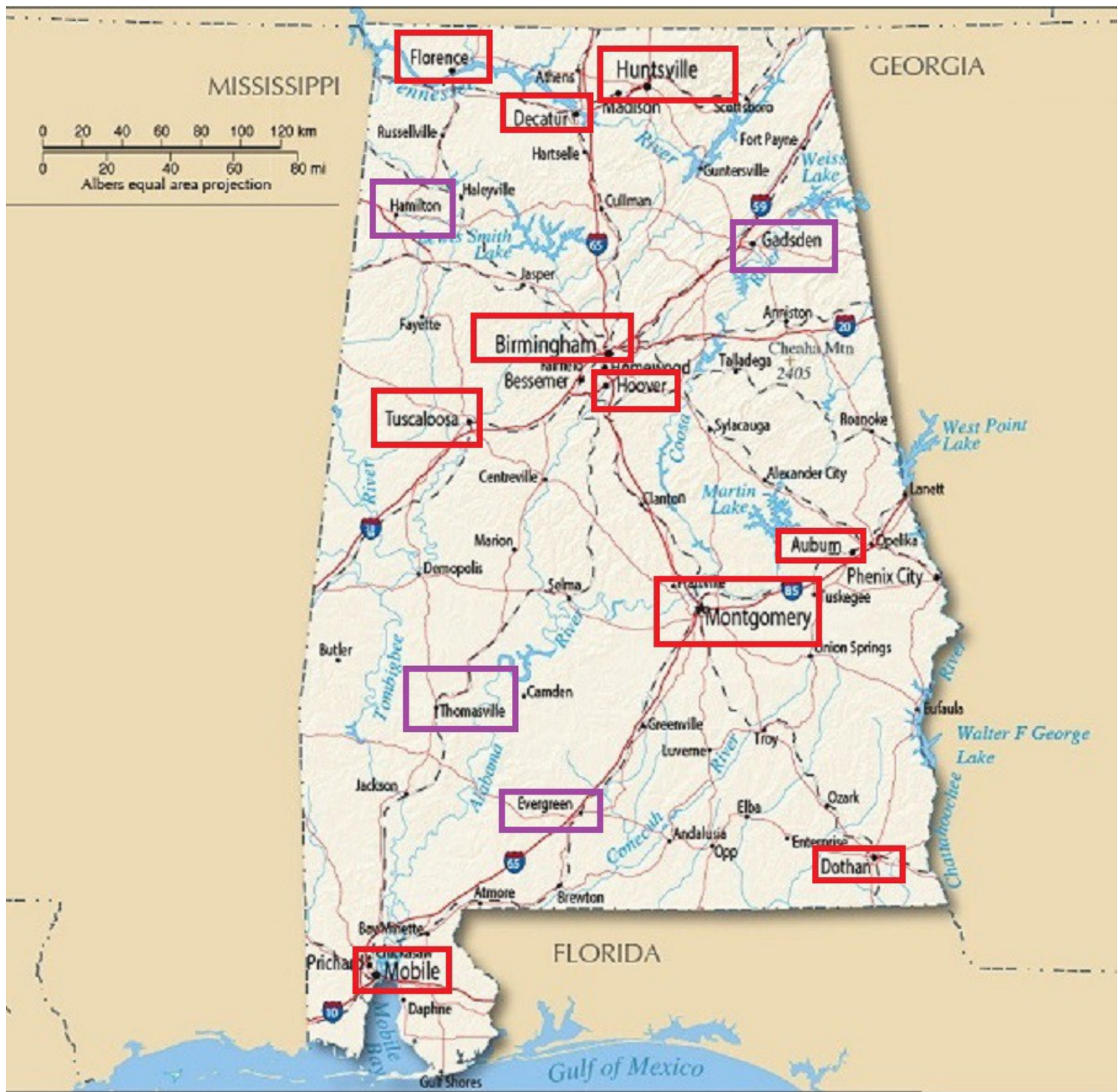
11. Hamilton
12. Gadsden
13. Thomasville
14. Evergreen

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

Poarch Creek Indian Reservation	1,000
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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. The SAITO results are





The major determinant for whether a school could or should be built at a smaller town like Hamilton or Evergreen are 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.