



**Proposed School Locations  
for the state of Iowa  
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 tree of Iowa is the oak. It is also the national tree of the United States. In neither case is it specified which of some ninety species of North American oaks (600 species world-wide!) was intended. The Charter oak is the state tree of Connecticut – it was a specific white oak (*Quercus albus*) tree that fell in 1856. The white oak is also the state tree of Illinois and Maryland. The scarlet oak (also called black oak, red oak, or Spanish oak – all are *Quercus coccinea*) is the state tree of the District of Columbia. The state tree of Georgia is the Southern live oak (*Quercus virginiana*). The northern red oak (*Quercus borealis maxima*) is the state tree of New Jersey. In the 1950s there was a movement to name the Delicious apple the state tree. This was not successful. Voting among people attending the Iowa State Fair provided three thousand votes for the black maple, followed by red oak, black walnut, basswood, bur oak, white oak and pin oak. In 1959 the Iowa General Assembly passed a bill designating the bur oak (*Quercus Macrocarpa*) as the state tree. It did not pass the Senate. In 1961 a new bill passed both houses and was signed by the Governor. It did not specify which of the twelve oak species native to Iowa was the state tree. Currently, the oaks are white, post, chinkapin, pin, bur, swamp white, dwarf chinkapin, red, black, Northern pin, blackjack and shingle. The ability of apparent oak species to hybridize remains an enigma to botanists.



# Geography

Our SAITO software views Iowa state as a rectangle 300 miles wide (average east to west) and two hundred twenty 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 Iowa 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, Omaha in Nebraska, Mercer in Missouri, Moline in Illinois, Sioux Falls in South Dakota, Fairmont in Minnesota, La Crosse in Wisconsin and so on would be ignored.

Iowa 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 3,150,000 and that it has been growing at about 1% per year. The larger cities, towns and census-defined places are

Des Moines	217,521
Cedar Rapids	132,228
Davenport	102,320
Sioux City	82,514
Iowa City	75,798
Waterloo	67,578
Ames	66,498
West Des Moines	65,608
Ankeny	62,416
Council Bluffs	62,316
Dubuque	58,276

It has NOT been established that the medical conditions we find of interest are uniformly distributed, so Iowa could have anywhere between zero and 150,000 people with the disabilities we find of interest. We used 120,000 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. Des Moines – 1 school
2. Cedar Rapids – 1 school
3. Davenport – 1 school
4. Sioux City – 1 school
5. Iowa City – 1 school
6. Waterloo – 1 school
7. Ames – 1 school
8. West Des Moines – 1 school
9. Arkeny – 1 school
10. Council Bluffs – 1 school
11. Dubuque – 1 school

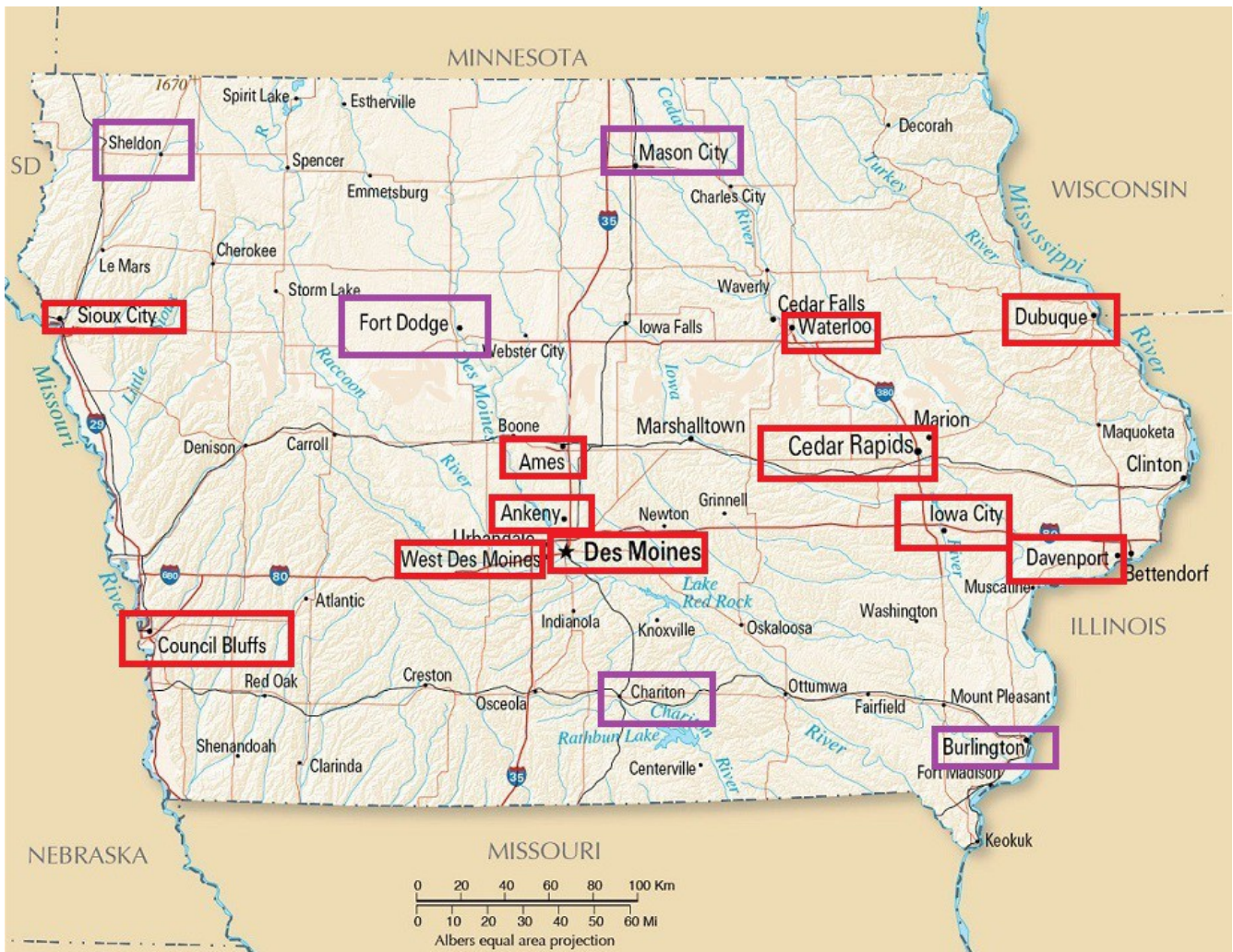
Probably dependent on subscriptions

12. Sheldon
13. Mason City
14. Fort Dodge
15. Burlington
16. Chariton

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

Sac and Fox Tribe of Mississippi in Iowa	1,062
Omaha Tribe Reservation (mostly in Nebraska)	5,194
Ponca Trust land (10 in Nebraska; 0 in Iowa)	
Winnebago Reservation (mostly in Nebraska)	2,694

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 Burlington or Fort Dodge 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.