

Proposed School Locations for the state of Ohio 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 flower of Ohio is the red carnation (Dianthus caryophyllus) and the state wildflower is the white trillium (Trillium grandiflorum). We had already used the state animal, the white-tailed deer, as well as the state amphibian, the bullfrog. We are personally none too fond of the state reptile, the black racer snake and were uninspired by the state insect, the ladybug. Unable to choose between the two flowers, we chose both.

The perennial white trillium is also called wood lily, wake robin, snow trillium, great white trillium, or large white trillium. Its range is from Ontario, where it is the official flower, south to Georgia. On the bright side, it was introduced on Vancouver Island. In contrast it may be extinct in Maine. The trillium tends to form clonal colonies. There is considerable disagreement about the cladistics of trilliums, and further DNA sequencing is awaited. At present, it seems unlikely that the trilliums self-pollinate very well, so bumblebees are important. Likewise, ecologists study trilliums because they are dispersed by ants, which raised the question how trilliums could have survived glaciation. Subsequent studies found that trilliums are a favored forage of deer, which provided a longer dispersal distance and a way to estimate deer population densities.

The red carnation is also known as the clove pink, which is somewhat ironic as its original flower color appears more purple than pink to most viewers. Its origin is unknown, but a Mediterranean location is suspected – it is currently th national flower of Spain, Monaco and Slovenia. It was chosen to honor President William McKinley (an Ohioan) who was assassinated in 1901. President McKinley liked to wear red carnations on the lapel of his jacket. This is some discordant as th red carnation was a symbol of sociaism and the labor movement – it was often worn on International Workers' Day. Bright red carnations were an identifier when there was a regime change in Portugal in 1974. At the University of Oxford red carnations are worn to the last examination. Carnations do not naturally produce the pigment delphinidin so a blue carnation cannot occur by naturally. Around 1996 the Florigene company extracted certain genes from petunia and snapdragon flowers to produce a blue-mauve carnation named *Moondust*. In 1998 a violet carnation named *Moonshadow* was commercialized.

Geography

Our SAITO software views Ohio state as a square 200 miles wide (average east to west) and two 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 Ohio 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. SAITO ignores the marine border with Ontario because water must be crossed. This also means any possible schools in, for example,

Monroe in Michigan, Fort Wayne in Indiana, Clark in Pennsylvania, Covington in Kentucky, Wheeling in West Virginia and so on would be ignored.

Ohio State is home to no (zero) Federal recognized Indian tribes, but there are two Indian tribes recognized by the State of Ohio. 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 11,750,000 and that it has been growing at about 1% per year. The larger cities, towns and census-defined places are

Columbus	880,182
Cleveland	381,803
Cincinnati	299,092
Toledo	276,172
Akron	196,411
Dayton	140,317
Parma	78,511
Canton	70,239
Lorain	63,854
Youngstown	63,510
Hamilton	61,587
Springfield	58,025
Kettering	55,000
Elyria	53,553
Newark	49,918

It has NOT been established that the medical conditions we find of interest are uniformly distributed, so Ohio could have anywhere between zero and 575,000 people with the disabilities we find of interest. We used 450,000 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. Columbus 3 schools
- 2. Cleveland 2 schools
- 3. Cincinnati 2 schools
- 4. Toledo 1 school
- 5. Akron 1 school
- 6. Dayton 1 school includes Kettering
- 7. Parma 1 school
- 8. Canton 1 school
- 9. Lorain 1 school
- 10. Youngstown 1 school
- 11. Hamilton 1 school
- 12. Springfield 1 school
- 13. Elyria 1 school
- 14. Newark 1 school

Probably dependent on subscriptions

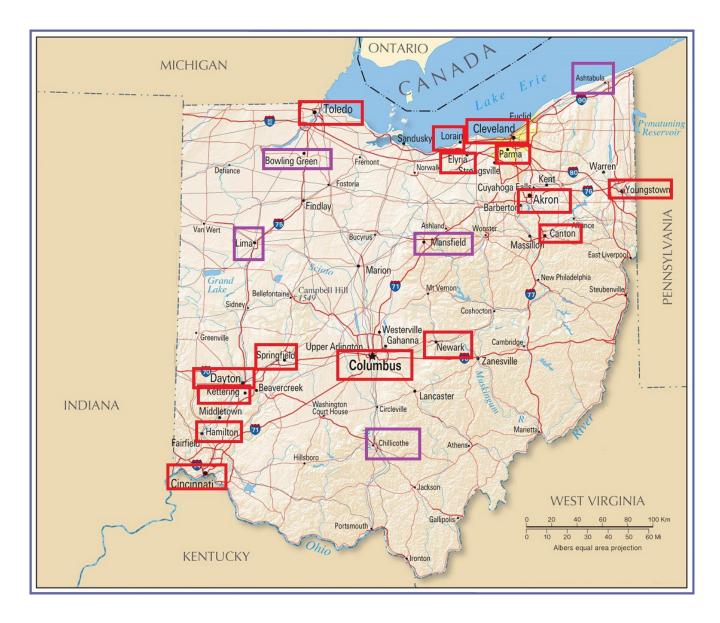
- 15. Bowling Green
- 16. Lima
- 17. Mansfield
- 18. Chillicothe

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

Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians	869

Munsee Delaware Indian Nation	160
United Remnant Band of the Shawnee Nation	622

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 Bowling Green or Lima 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.