



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

**August 2018**

**for Silver Wolf Wushu**

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

title page image: we were not especially inspired by any of the state symbols for Pennsylvania so we selected the iconic image of the Liberty Bell. It took some effort to capture an image without the inauspicious but famous fracture. The bell was commissioned by the Pennsylvania Provincial Assembly in 1752 from the London firm of Lester and Pack (now the Whitechapel Bell Foundry), and was cast with the lettering "Proclaim LIBERTY Throughout all the Land unto all the Inhabitants Thereof", which is a reference to Leviticus 25:10. The bell first cracked when rung after its arrival in Philadelphia, and was twice melted down and recast by local workmen John Pass and John Stow, whose last names appear on the bell. Lester and Pack made a second bell. In its early years the bell was used to summon lawmakers to legislative sessions and to alert citizens about public meetings and proclamations. After the defeat of the Continental Army at Brandywine on September 11, 1777 the Liberty Bell was removed from its tower to prevent it being recast into munitions or captured by the British. The Liberty Bell was stored in modern day Allentown until June 1778 when the British troops withdrew from Philadelphia. The Liberty Bell was not remounted for ringing until 1785, and the City of Philadelphia purchased the bell from the state about fifteen years later. The second Lester and Pack bell was sold to St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church. That bell was damaging in the burning of the church in the Nativist Riots of 1844. The remains were recast and are in use at Villanova University. When the second recasting of the original bell endured a major fracture is not clear – probably sometime in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Whitechapel Bell Foundry has asserted that the original bell was either damaged in transit or struck by an inexperienced bell-ringer. They made a third bell in 1976. In 1975 metallurgical analysis by the Winterthur Museum stated that original bell contained too much tin, and that the reconstructions added high-lead pewter instead of tin. Despite being attacked by a vandal with a hammer in 2001, and having multiple fractures (so much so that it cannot be safely rung, and even tapping it is controversial) the Liberty Bell has endured and at least one hundred copies have been made.

We were very tempted by the slinky (image below), which is the proposed state toy. The slinky is not official yet.



## Geography

Our SAITO software views Pennsylvania state as a rectangle 300 miles wide (average east to west) and one hundred eighty 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 Pennsylvania 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, Olean in New York, Youngstown in Ohio, Trenton in New Jersey, Wilmington in Delaware, Cumberland in Maryland, Wheeling in West Virginia and so on would be ignored.

As far as we can determine Pennsylvania State is home to no (zero) 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. We cannot locate any Federally recognized tribes in Pennsylvania, nor are there are any tribes recognized by the State of Pennsylvania.

## Demographics

We believe the state population is about 12,825,000 and that it has been growing at about 0.5% per year. The larger cities, towns and census-defined places are

Philadelphia	1,526,006
Pittsburgh	305,704
Allentown	118,032
Erie	101,786
Reading	88,082
Scranton	76,089
Bethlehem	74,982
Lancaster	59,322
Harrisburg	49,528
Altoona	46,320

York	43,718
Wilkes-Barre	41,498

It has NOT been established that the medical conditions we find of interest are uniformly distributed, so Pennsylvania could have anywhere between zero and 650,000 people with the disabilities we find of interest. We used 520,000 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.

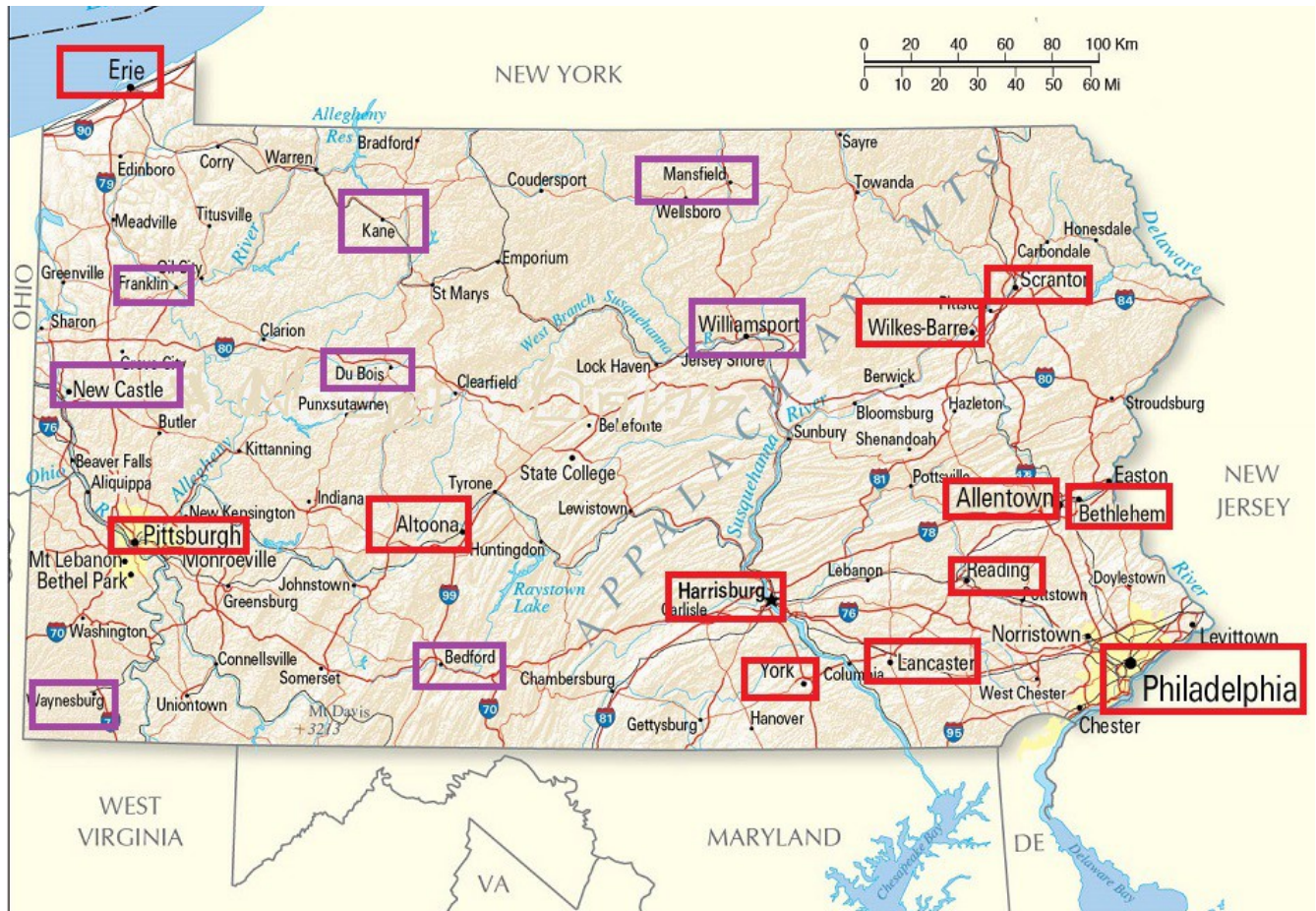
For school locations the SAITO calculated recommendations are

1. Philadelphia – 5 schools
2. Pittsburgh – 2 schools
3. Allentown – 1 school
4. Erie – 1 school
5. Reading – 1 school
6. Scranton – 1 school
7. Bethlehem – 1 school
8. Lancaster – 1 school
9. Harrisburg – 1 school
10. Altoona – 1 school
11. York – 1 school
12. Wilkes-Barre – 1 school

Probably dependent on subscriptions

13. Franklin
14. Kane
15. Mansfield
16. Williamsport
17. DuBois
18. New Castle
19. Waynesburg
20. Bedford

The SAITO results are



The major determinant for whether a school could or should be built at a smaller town like Franklin or Bedford 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.