

## **Proposed School Locations**

for the State of Texas

**United States of America** 

October 2018

for Silver Wolf Wushu

using SAITO software version 2.2.7.0 08/17/2018

title page image: the nine-banded armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*) is the state small mammal animal of Texas. Besides the nine-banded armadillo there are 21 other species of armadillos, all native to Central and South America, They are most distantly related to sloths and anteaters. For the Nine-banded Armadillo the forelimbs possess four digits and the hind limbs have five. Individuals range in size from 60-80 cm total length and 3.6-7.7 kg with males tending to be larger than females. The teeth are reduced with incisors and canines lacking and are simple, peg-like and lacking enamel. For the Nine-banded Armadillo the typical litter is identical quadruplets. Currently the range has been expanding northward and today includes Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, Oklahoma and Kansas.

The Nine-banded Armadillo is one of very few species (mangabey monkeys, rabbits, and mice being some of the others) besides humans that can get lepromatid leprosy so the animals are used in disease research. In the last decades or two the Nine-banded Armadillo has been used in research on Chagas disease, typhus and trichinosis.

For several centuries armadillo shells have been used in South America to make the **charango**, which is a small Andean stringed instrument of the lute family. The state large mammal is the Longhorn – unfortunately, many of our students making mooing sounds when they see an image of a Longhorn.



We were not inspired by the Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) as it is also the state bird of Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi and Tennessee and was the state bird of South Carolina from 1939 to 1948. Much as we personally like peach cobblers, the official cobbler of the State of Texas, they are not a food many, if any, of our students could safely eat. Texas designated the bluebonnet (*Lupinus subcarnosus*) as the official state flower in 1901. Alas, not all bluebonnets are blue, and the State of Texas later amended the declaration to include five other species of bluebonnet: *Lupinus havardii*, *Lupinus concinnus*, *Lupinus perennis*, *Lupinus plattensis*, and *Lupinus texensis*.

## Geography

Our SAITO software views Texas state as a square 500 miles wide (east to west) and five hundred miles high (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 Texas 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 means any possible schools in, for example, Shreveport in Louisiana, Texarkana in Arkansas, Ardmore in Oklahoma, Hobbs or Clovis in New Mexico, Cuidad Juarez in Chihuahua (Mexico), Guerrero in Coahuila de Zaragoza (Mexico), Monterrey in Nuevo Leon (Mexico), Heroica Matamoros in Tamaulipas (Mexico) and so on would be ignored.

Texas 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 28,500,000 and that it has been growing at about 1% per year. The larger cities, towns and census-defined places are

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Houston	2,296,224
San Antonio	1,469,845
Dallas	1,317,929
Austin	931,820
Fort Worth	833,319
El Paso	681,124
Arlington	388,125
Corpus Christi	324,074
Plano	283,558
Laredo	255,473
Lubbock	249,042
Garland	236,897
Irving	236,607
Amarillo	198,645
Grand Prairie	187,809
Brownsville	183,887
McKinney	162,898
Frisco	154,407
Pasadena	153,784

It has NOT been established that the medical conditions we find of interest are uniformly distributed, so Texas could have anywhere between zero and 1,250,000 people with the disabilities we find of interest. We used 1,125,000 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. Houston 6 schools
- 2. San Antonio 4 schools
- 3. Dallas 4 schools
- 4. Austin 3 schools
- 5. Fort Worth 3 schools
- 6. El Paso 2 schools
- 7. Arlington 2 schools
- 8. Corpus Christi 1 school
- 9. Plano 1 school
- 10. Laredo 1 school
- 11. Lubbock 1 school
- 12. Garland 1 school
- 13. Irving 1 school
- 14. Amarillo 1 school
- 15. Grand Prairie 1 school
- 16. Brownsville 1 school
- 17. McKinney 1 school
- 18. Frisco 1 school
- 19. Pasadena 1 school

Probably dependent on subscriptions

- 20. Mesquite
- 21. Killeen

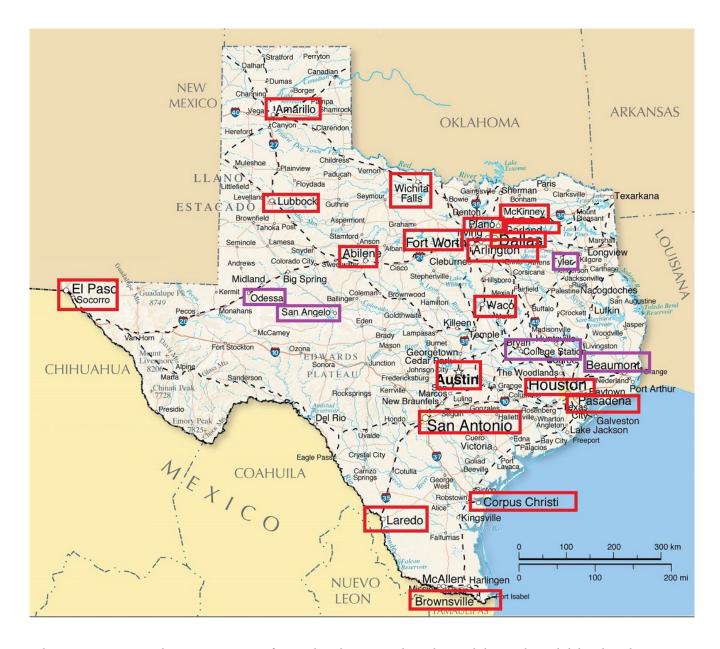
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- 22. McAllen
- 23. Carrollton
- 24. Midland
- 25. Waco
- 26. Denton
- 27. Abilene
- 28. Odessa
- 29. Beaumont
- 30. Round Rock
- 31. The Woodlands (a Census Defined Place)
- 32. Richardson
- 33. Pearlands
- 34. College Station
- 35. Wichita Falls
- 36. Lewisville
- 37. Tyler
- 38. San Angelo
- 39. League City

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

Alabama-Coushatta Indian Reservation	608
Kickapoo Indian Reservation	366
Ysleta del Sur Pueblo	804

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 two major determinants for whether a school could or should be built at a smaller town like Abilene or San Angelo 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.