Recommendations to the Board of Education

Executive Summary

After five months of deliberation, over 1600 inputs from the community, and extensive research representing approximately 2000 work hours, the Recommending School Names (RSN) Advisory Committee presents this report recommending eight potential school names to the Board of Education for consideration.

Committee members believe that students deserve to be inspired by role models of outstanding ability and accomplishment who recognized the inherent value and dignity of all people. To that end, six diverse candidates have been submitted for consideration: Ellen Fletcher, Frank Greene, Jr., William Hewlett, Edith Johnson, Fred Yamamoto, and Anna Zschokke. The Committee has an especially strong consensus for naming one of our schools in honor of Fred Yamamoto. These names will be appropriate for either school. Additionally, two geographic names, inspired by the natural settings near each campus, are offered: Adobe Creek for Terman; Redwood Grove for Jordan.

These names, all compliant with Board Policy 7310, have a local connection to Palo Alto, and have the potential to inspire students.

Committee Charge

The RSN Advisory Committee was charged with proposing new names for Terman and Jordan Middle Schools for action by the PAUSD Board of Education. The names of these schools are being changed because the legacies of David Starr Jordan and Lewis Terman as leaders of the American Eugenics Movement were determined to be fundamentally at odds with our values as a district. The American Eugenics Movement was not mere academic speculation, but an active initiative to enact a series of real-world policies and laws that did great harm to our society. This Committee accepted the unanimous decision by the Board of Education to change the names of these schools.

The RSN Advisory Committee was provided Board Policy 7310 (Appendix A) as the guide to appropriate names for district schools. Specifically, BP 7310 allows for naming schools in recognition of:

1. Individuals, living or deceased, and entities that have made outstanding contributions, including financial contributions, to the school community
2. Individuals, living or deceased, who have made contributions of statewide, national, or worldwide significance
3. The geographic area in which the school or building is located

In addition, the Board encouraged members to consider innovation, inclusion and integrity among the criteria in selecting individuals. The Board explicitly directed the Committee to refrain from consideration of any names that included “Jordan” or “Terman”.

1 Leaders of the movement, including David Starr Jordan and Lewis Terman, used their positions of influence and prestige as Stanford academics to advance an agenda which included educational segregation, immigration restrictions, and the forcible sterilization of over 20,000 Californians they deemed to be “feeble minded” or “unfit”. Many of their words are indeed problematic, but it is their actions that irrevocably disqualify them as role models for our diverse community.
The RSN Advisory Committee is comprised of 13 members, including two staff members (Sharon Ofek, Keith Wheeler), three former City Council members (LaDoris Cordell, Leland Levy, Greg Schmid – also a former School Board member), two students (Owen Longstreth, Sarah Martinson) and six community members (Sara Armstrong, Ann Pianetta, Michelle Shabtai, Katie Talbot, Peter Ullman, and Sara Woodham). The Committee was co-chaired by Leland Levy and Sharon Ofek.

Committee Criteria Parameters

In addition to the Board’s charge, the RSN Advisory Committee added the following criteria:

Local Connection – Although Board Policy allows for naming schools after individuals or entities of national or worldwide significance, all current schools’ names have a connection to Palo Alto or Stanford. The committee found no shortage of outstanding, inspirational individuals with strong ties to the Palo Alto community, and therefore determined to continue this precedent.

No Living Individuals – The Committee agreed it was prudent to refrain from naming a school after individuals who are still alive, notwithstanding the contributions and inspirational value of many living nominees. Members focused on individuals who are deceased to better understand and appreciate their complete legacies.

Avoiding Name Confusion – The Committee generally avoided school names that could be readily confused with existing nearby schools or facilities. Therefore, Palo Altans such as Esther Clark and Lucie Stern, and place names such as Rinconada, Garland and Mayfield were eliminated. Deviations from this criterion (e.g. Johnson Park) are noted in the Cautions section of individual biographies.

Inspirational – The Committee strongly preferred individuals over geography. While accepting the fact that people are not perfect, members agreed that their inspirational stories would be beneficial. While support for geographical names was mixed, the group worked to ensure that at least one geographical name for each middle school was included.

Process and Approach

The process to derive a set of name recommendations was driven by the desire to secure significant community involvement and to be completely open and transparent.

Committee Meeting Norms

The Committee met in a series of twelve publicly noticed, open meetings between October 16, 2017 and March 5, 2018. Community members who attended meetings were provided an “open forum” to address the Committee. Their comments are part of the official record.

Community Outreach

To avoid conflict of interest, and to encourage broad community input, Committee members decided to accept nominations only from the community, as opposed to generating names within the Committee. It was imperative then to cast a wide net to ensure reaching as broad a cross section of the community as possible. This effort included:
● A press release to the district’s media distribution list (Appendix B)
● Email outreach to current PAUSD students/parents/guardians through district channels
● Online nomination form on the District Website, including a banner display on the district homepage
● Paper nomination forms and collection boxes at Lucie Stern Recreational Center, the Junior Museum and Zoo, and all library branches
● Postings on NextDoor.com neighborhood message boards that spanned all PAUSD neighborhoods (except Los Altos Hills and East Palo Alto) as well as community social media outlets
● Requests to community groups, such as Channing House, Vi, Women’s Club of Palo Alto, and League of Women Voters
● Personal outreach by RSN Advisory Committee members encouraging people to submit nominations
● Middle school classroom discussions of renaming, including time for students to submit nominations

Community input was accepted between December 16, 2017 and January 22, 2018. The form itself (Appendix C) communicated Board directives for valid name submissions, the reason for changing school names (a broader explanation was provided on the backside of paper forms), and fields for entering submitter’s name, contact information, school name choice, and reason for choice. Each member of the public was free to make as many separate submissions as desired.

Although names of submitters were included on the forms, RSN Advisory Committee members agreed that submissions would be anonymous to us.Submitter names and email addresses were hidden in spreadsheets the Committee used as working documents.

Committee representatives attended a PTA executive council meeting and a Site Council meeting at Jordan, as well as a Site Council meeting at Terman to provide updates to leadership about the process of the Committee and respond to questions.

Submissions
This process resulted in 1660 submissions from the community. Submissions were categorized by person, geographic, or other (Appendix D). The majority of nominations were for individuals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Unduplicated nominations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individuals/Entities</td>
<td>1281 (77%)</td>
<td>319 (63%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic Marker</td>
<td>205 (12%)</td>
<td>50 (10%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>174 (11%)</td>
<td>139 (27%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion & Voting
At the end of the community input period, the spreadsheets of names and locations were reviewed. Each Committee member selected up to ten names and was encouraged to include at least one location name. From this first selection, 47 names received at least one vote, with 38 person and nine place names nominated. (Appendix E)
Geographic Nominations
Many of the place names for both schools did not meet the geographical requirement of proximity to the school location, or were likely to be confused with other existing locations. After discussion, the RSN Advisory Committee agreed on Adobe Creek as a natural fit for Terman Middle School. With less consensus, the Committee proposes Redwood Grove as a geographic name for Jordan, taking note of the Redwood trees on its campus.

Individuals
Throughout the process, RSN Advisory Committee members held a strong preference for renaming Jordan and Terman after individuals because of their inspiration influence. After discussion, the initial list of 38 was reduced to 24 individuals/entities by rigorously discussing and applying the set of filtering criteria discussed above. Discussion extended to attributes of nominated names that were subjective in nature. These included:

- Innovation, integrity, and inclusion;
- Significance of nominee to middle school students;
- Persons who in any number of ways embodied the reason for changing the names of the schools;
- Meaning of different kinds of contributions - civic, technological, intellectual, etc.;
- Level of present-day public recognition;
- Inner drive and qualities that defied stereotypes in pursuit of contributions that make Palo Alto what it is today;
- Ability of middle school students to connect with and be inspired by attributes and legacy of the nominee.

The resulting nominees were assigned to Committee members for further research and to develop more thorough biographies that were shared and commented on by the RSN Advisory Committee. (See Biography Section.) Members considered each nominee in detail and discussed merits and concerns. Members used a ranking tool to keep track of members’ preferences. The result of this process was a strong consensus of the top six individual nominees and the conviction that these individuals are all outstanding leaders with the clear ability to inspire middle school students. Perfection is not the standard by which their legacies were evaluated.

The RSN Advisory Committee is pleased to recommend our final list of individual names. Of our 18 PAUSD schools, eight (not including Jordan and Terman) are named for individuals/entities: Briones, Duveneck, Gunn, Hays, Hoover, Nixon, Ohlone, and JL Stanford. Any two of the six individuals being recommended, Ellen Fletcher, Frank Greene, William Hewlett, Edith Johnson, Fred Yamamoto, and Anna Zschokke, represent excellent options to add to our base of existing school names. These inspiring people have demonstrated passion, vision, and a public legacy of significant contributions to our local community.

Final Recommendations
The RSN Advisory Committee was created because of the School Board’s decision to replace the names of two individuals whose lives, taken in full context, were significantly inconsistent with our District’s shared values. It is important to focus on those values moving forward. Although our recommendations include two geographic names, Committee members have a clear preference that Jordan and Terman be renamed after individuals who have been a part of our community, and whose lives will inspire our youth.
Individuals

The RSN Advisory Committee has been especially impressed with the biography of Paly graduate Fred Yamamoto. We respectfully recommend that the Board consider the outstanding contributions of this remarkable young man.

- **Fred Yamamoto** – Fred Yamamoto was a Japanese American Palo Altan who faced racial adversity and forced internment during World War II. He was a youth leader who inspired others with his devotion to equality and community. A decorated soldier, he was killed in action fighting for American ideals of democracy and justice.

Committee members respectfully also recommend:

- **Ellen Fletcher** – Ellen Fletcher was a holocaust survivor who immigrated to the U.S. as a young woman. She devoted over 40 years to civic leadership in service to the Palo Alto community. She is best known for her advocacy for cycling and environmental issues.

- **Frank Greene, Jr.** – Frank S. Greene, Jr. holds a patent for the design of the fastest memory chip of its time, and was one of the first African American founders of a publicly traded technology company. He founded a venture capital firm focused on support for women and minority startups. He recognized the need for diversity in Silicon Valley and worked to broaden the pipeline to technology for women, and underserved youth.

- **William Hewlett** – William Hewlett was a well-known Silicon Valley entrepreneur and technologist who helped create innovative electronic products. He was a longtime Palo Alto resident and community leader whose philanthropy has had continuing positive impacts on our community and throughout the world.

- **Edith Johnson** – Edith Johnson was Palo Alto’s first female general physician, who practiced for over 50 years, from 1907 to the 1960’s. She was well known for treating all patients, regardless of race and ethnicity, from Napa to San Jose, often for no pay or for whatever amount patients could afford. Edith Johnson’s life defied conventions and her long career was a model of service.

- **Anna Zschokke** – Anna Zschokke (pronounced Shaw-keh) was a pioneer of formal public education and is considered the mother of Palo Alto’s schools. She spearheaded the creation of Palo Alto’s first public school and built the first high school building at her own expense.

Geographic

Although the Committee has a strong preference for the inspirational value of naming schools in honor of people, consensus was for two geographic names, one for each school. These names are inspired by the natural settings surrounding the schools rather than by municipal markers:

- **Adobe Creek** for Terman – Adobe Creek flows immediately behind Terman.
- **Redwood Grove** for Jordan – The Jordan campus includes several stands of Coast Redwoods.

Attached to this report is an extended biography for each name and detailed rationale for the Committee’s choices. They are listed in alphabetical order by last name, followed by the geographic names.
Ellen Fletcher (1928-2012)

1 Biography

*Ellen Fletcher was a holocaust survivor who immigrated to the US as a young woman. She devoted over forty years of her life to civic leadership in service to the Palo Alto community and is best known for her advocacy around cycling and environmental issues.*

1.1 Background

Ellen Fletcher was born in Berlin in 1928 to Polish- & German-Jewish parents. As a young girl, she was subjected to the increasingly restrictive and discriminatory treatment of Jews during the rise of Hitler and the Nazi party. As the situation became more untenable and after the terrors of Kristallnacht, she managed to escape the Nazi regime via Kindertransport in 1938, just after her tenth birthday. “The Kindertransport was the operation that took nearly 10,000 unaccompanied Jewish children to England from December, 1938 until the war broke out on September 3rd, 1939,” [Fletcher] thus saving them from the horrors of the Nazi concentration camps and certain death at extermination camps.

Ellen spent her adolescence in England as a war refugee, where she first lived with an English couple, and later at a hostel for refugee girls. After the war she immigrated to New York, where she was reunited with her mother and step-father, who had managed to escape Germany in 1941. She enrolled in evening classes to complete her high school education and went on to graduate from Hunter College. In 1958 she moved to Menlo Park and later Palo Alto.

1.2 Influences and challenges

Ellen became active in the PTA “in the early 1970s, [and] served as safety chair at Fairmeadow Elementary School, where her son was a student. She continued to be a fierce advocate for bicycling and other environmental causes.” [Sheyner] “In 1973 Ellen Fletcher joined Palo Alto’s fledgling ‘Citizen’s Technical Advisory Committee’ on bicycling. By the next year she was the chairperson and guiding light of what was to become the Palo Alto Bicycle Advisory Committee” [Bloom]

In 1977, Ellen ran for City Council, and would serve three terms, from 1977-1989, including a stint as Vice Mayor. Concurrently, she also served twelve years on the Santa Clara County Transportation Commission. “Once on the council, she worked hard to overcome her initial reputation as a one-issue candidate. She did her homework on a wide range of issues, surprising many with her grasp of details, while still leaning strongly toward environmental positions and a slower-growth scenario for the community and region.” [Thorwaldson] During her time on the council “her leadership was instrumental in getting the city to launch the city’s household-hazardous-waste program, pass anti-smoking laws and establish Palo Alto as a ‘nuclear-free zone.’” [Sheyner]
Ellen’s civic leadership continued to span decades, including nearly forty years on the Palo Alto Bicycle Advisory Committee (1974 – 2012). She promoted bike racks for buses & light rail, advocated for Dumbarton Express bus, and spearheaded what was to become the country’s first Bicycle Boulevard.

An avid cyclist, Ellen was an indefatigable volunteer at City events well into her 80’s, where she continued to ride her bike. She passed away in 2012 at the age of 83 of lung cancer. She is survived by her children, Linda, Terry and Jeffery.

1.3 Achievements and Accomplishments

Ellen received numerous awards during her many years of advocacy and civic engagement, including:

- Palo Alto Civic League Citizen of the Year, 1975
- PTA Certificate of Appreciation, 1976
- Metropolitan Transportation Commission Certificate of Achievement, 1979
- Metropolitan Transportation Commission Award of Merit, 1983
- Women’s Transportation Seminar Woman of the Year, 1989
- RIDES for Bay Area Commuters Award of Appreciation, 1989
- League of American Bicyclists Volunteer of the Year, 1996
- American Lung Association, Santa Clara-San Benito Counties Clean Air Award, 1996
- Bay Area Air Quality District Clean Air Champion Award 1997

2 Rationale

2.1 Conformance to BP 7310

BP 7310 specifies that schools can be named for individuals with “outstanding contributions to the school community”. Ellen lead the charge to create safe corridors for generations of PAUSD students to commute to school. Today, PAUSD and the City of Palo Alto’s collaborative Safe Routes to School Partnership serves as a model for other districts around the country. This ongoing commitment to safe, environmentally sustainable commutes can be traced directly back to Ellen’s pioneering work.

Ellen’s example of grassroots activism and service to community are an example for young people that each individual can make positive contributions to the community. Ellen devoted herself – her passion, her time, her persistence, and her considerable talents as an advocate – to making Palo Alto a better place. The tangible fruits of her work are all around us: from the green striped bike paths the students ride to school, to the spirit embodied in the notion that local action can have global impact.

2.2 Palo Alto Connection

Ellen was a Palo Alto resident for five decades and her volunteer work was very locally focused and of direct benefit to Palo Alto and PAUSD.

2.5 Innovation, Integrity, & Inclusion

Innovation – At the time when Ellen started her advocacy, there were many in the community who did not see the benefits of bicycle and commute safety. Similarly, not everyone recognized the value of local bodies
acting as agents of change and advocacy for global issues. Ellen’s polite yet persistent approach transformed our city’s outlook.

**Integrity** – Ellen was known for her honesty, candor and openness.

**Inclusion** – Ellen’s formative years as a holocaust survivor had a profound influence on her life and outlook. Ellen’s Jewish heritage made her and her family targets of the Nazi regime, a regime whose ideology was in part inspired by the false science of eugenics and its notions of “racial hygiene”. Jewish immigration from Eastern European countries in the pre-war era was dangerously impeded by the US Immigration Restriction Acts of 1923 and 1924. [Gould]

### 3 Cautions

#### 3.1 Legacy Concerns

Ellen was a politician and advocate for many years. No doubt she had positions on issues that some might not agree with. However, there is nothing to indicate she ever advocated for a position that was discriminatory or racially biased. No legal or ethical issues cloud her legacy.

#### 3.2 Other Eponyms

Ellen’s contributions have been honored in several ways:

- Silicon Valley Bicycle Association created the Ellen Fletcher Volunteer of the Year Award
- Ellen Fletcher Bicycle Boulevard along on Bryant Avenue, recognized as the first bike boulevard in the country.

There are no known schools, parks, or other large facilities named Fletcher in the Bay Area.

### 4 References

http://www.bikecal.com/asp/columns-detail.asp?w=n+offset=40&bRecNo=34


https://drive.google.com/file/d/13OyrAPflpIwPVTZaL1wPzfFP1T5Ux7Fl/view


Dr. Frank S. Greene, Jr (1938 – 2009)

1 Biography

Frank S. Greene, Jr. holds a patent for the design of the fastest memory chip of its time and was one of the first African American founders of a publicly traded technology company. He founded a venture capital firm focused on support for women and minority startups. He recognized the need for diversity in Silicon Valley and worked to broaden the pipeline to technology for women, and underserved youth.

1.1 Background

Frank Greene was born October 19, 1938 in Washington, D.C. but grew up in St. Louis, MO in a highly segregated community, where “making it through life was a civil-rights activity in itself.” [Dremann] When Washington University in St. Louis opened to people of color, the top 10 to 15 percent of students from his high school received scholarships. He was in the second class of black students at the university. “We went to sit-ins to see if we could integrate some places around the school. We would sit there until the cops closed the place.” [Dremann]

1.2 Influences & Challenges

Greene’s experiences with racism influenced the way he saw the world and how he wanted to change it for the better. A formative experience during the civil rights movement occurred when he and his friends went to a pizza joint, expecting to stage a sit-in. However, the owners were willing to serve them. “The problem was that between us we didn’t have enough money for one order, so from that day, I’ve always said, ‘You have to be prepared for opportunity when it arrives. … You’ve got to be prepared for success.’ We weren’t expecting to succeed, so we didn’t take any money, he said.” [Dremann] [Video reference: 9]

Greene said he learned a valuable lesson as a student in St. Louis. When he was a member of the only black tennis team in St. Louis, his coach believed the young men would be defeated by the more advantaged white players. “When we got out on the court to play, we broke their confidence down. You have to have a strategy for how to win in this competitive world, to find the weak spots. It’s not the physical part; it’s the mental part he said.” [Dremann]

He was the first black cadet to complete the ROTC Air Force program at Washington University in 1961. After completing his master’s degree in 1962, he served in the United States Air Force as an Electronics Officer for four years, during which time he helped develop high performance computers for the National Security Agency.

There was a big push for science technologies and Greene was drawn to teaching physical science. With a Master's Degree in Engineering from Purdue, he became a test engineer at Fairchild and moved on to research and development, starting in chip design.
1.3 Achievements & Accomplishments

Frank Greene holds the patent for the design of the fastest processing memory chip at Fairchild Semiconductor R&D Labs (granted 1972) which was used by NASA. [11] He earned his Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering in 1970 from Santa Clara University.

Greene was the founding CEO of Technology Development Corporation in 1971, a computer software and technical services company that would grow from four employees to over 300 by 1985, and launch as a publicly traded company with annual revenues of over $30 million. Harry Bremond, retired partner at the Wilson Sonsini law firm, remembers TDC as “one of the first, if not the first” publicly traded black-owned technology companies in the U.S. [13].

After an equity interest in TDC was sold to the Federal Systems Division of Penn Central, Greene launched ZeroOne Systems, Inc. as a spin-out. ZeroOne sold large-scale scientific computer systems to the government for engineering and research. In two years ZeroOne reached $15 million in annual revenue and a sale was negotiated to Sterling Software, with Greene remaining as group president until 1989." [7]

Greene “shared his expertise in the classroom, teaching courses in both computer sciences and electrical engineering at Stanford University, Santa Clara University, Howard University and Washington University in St. Louis.” [9] He was Assistant Chairman of the Electrical Engineering Department at Stanford between 1972 and 1975, and emeritus of the Board of Trustees of Santa Clara University. [12]

In 1993, Greene was founding General Partner of New Vista Capital, and the New Vista Capital Funds. His private equity venture capital fund advised start-up technology companies. In the 1990’s he helped finance 26 companies by convincing hesitant banks to fund minority businesses. [9]

Greene created the GO-Positive Foundation that offered leadership programs with “core positive values” for high school and college students. He authored “Leadership in the NOW: Power and Endurance” and “Leadership in the NOW: Success Guide.” In addition, he created VRE (Visions, Relationships and Execution) Success Model in Leadership. This leadership program for middle and high school students emphasized not only the concepts and actions of one leader, but also the importance of building a team of people truly motivated by the same goal. [12]

Greene sat on the Boards of Directors of many technology companies, and received numerous awards during his long career, including:

- The Black Alumni Achievement Award from Washington University in 1991;
- Distinguished Engineering Alumni Award from Santa Clara University in 1993;
- Outstanding Electrical and Computer Engineer Award from Purdue University in 1999;
- Twenty-Five Most Influential Blacks in Technology at the Los Angeles Technology Connection in 2001;
- Distinguished Engineering Alumnus Award, Purdue University, 2002 [7]
- Induction into the Silicon Valley Engineering Hall of Fame in 2002. (Dr. Sam Haddad, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Silicon Valley Engineering Council (SVEC) described Dr. Greene as “The #1 Black Technologist of his time -- the complete package, balancing innovation and service.”) [15]
- City of Palo Alto Proclamation: Saluting Dr. Frank Greene as a Freedom Rider of the Cutting Edge, 2009 [8]
• Hon. Barbara Lee honored the life work of Dr. Greene on the Floor of the House of Representatives in 2010. [5]

His last book, *Create the Future You Want*, was geared toward high school and middle school students. In addition to encouraging students, it addressed how parents could support their children.

2 Rationale

2.1 Conformance to BP 7310

Frank Greene conforms to BP 7310 because of his outstanding contribution to the research and development of semiconductors, his development of youth leadership programs, and because he devoted his talents, finances and time to helping all people no matter what station in life.

The rationale for considering Greene is that he was not discouraged by adversity in his lifetime and became a success in spite of it. In spite of segregation and discrimination he persevered and devoted his talents, finances and time to African-Americans, other minorities and women.

He developed the fastest semiconductors in the mid 1960s which were used in the space program.

In addition, Greene was a philanthropist who besides being a member of many local and national fraternal organizations (Gamma Chi Boule of Sigma Pi Phi, San Jose Jazz Society, 100 Black Men of Silicon Valley, Inc., The African Network, 100 Black Men of America, Inc.), was a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha and the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller (a Christian, chivalric, ecumenical and international community of members, who continue more than 900 years’ tradition of helping the sick and the poor of all nationalities, races and creeds).[https://www.sosjinternational.org/who-we-are/]

2.2 Palo Alto Connection

Frank Greene’s connection to the local community was through Stanford University, and his venture capital firms, based in Palo alto. At Stanford, he taught Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, including serving as Assistant Chairman of the Electrical Engineering Department from 1972 until 1975. In Palo Alto, Greene’s early contributions were at Fairchild Semiconductor. For over five years, his New Vista companies were based downtown; for a brief period, he had offices near the Palo Alto Airport. [14]

2.3 Innovation, Integrity, & Inclusion

**Innovation** – As an electrical engineer, Greene was instrumental in creating the fastest semiconductor memory chip in the 1960s, which was used in the United States Space Program. Later he started two companies, TDC and Zero One then created New Vista Venture Capital and New Vista Venture Funds focused on female- and minority-headed firms.

Greene was very conscious of the diminished role people of color in general, black people specifically, and women played in Silicon Valley. He understood the challenges and wanted underrepresented youth to have more of a presence in math and sciences, especially. His VRE success model was designed to inspire youth to be unafraid of math and science, to believe that they were up to the challenge. If he could do it, so
could they. [14] This drive and execution in creating new pathways for women, and minority startups was ahead of its time.

**Integrity & Inclusion** – Greene recognized that Palo Altans live in one of the wealthiest areas, and the need for underrepresented youth and women to be well educated to meet the demands of 21st century. He worked towards that end. He was well ahead of his time. [14]

Frank Greene’s life exemplifies the values of integrity and inclusion and rejects the detrimental impacts of racism. His academic and technological accomplishments and awards speak for themselves. “Greene’s handprints are all over Silicon Valley. He taught at Stanford and Santa Clara universities and was a trustee at SCU. He served on the American Musical Theatre board and was active in 100 Black Men of Silicon Valley. He spent untold hours talking to minority students, telling them there was no reason they couldn’t be successful, no reason they couldn’t be tomorrow’s leaders in technology and beyond.” [6]

Frank Greene created the VRE Success Model in Leadership and GO-Positive Foundation training program for youth to pursue math and science, and to teach leadership skills. He said this helped boys to find the potential within themselves. “Success in life is not about ‘me’ but about what you can do to help others,” he said. [Dremann] [14]

### 3 Cautions

**3.1 Legacy Concerns**

One company started by Greene became involved in a contract dispute with a financial institution. The matter was resolved when that company was dissolved and replaced with another business which he created. [13]

**3.2 Other Eponyms**

There is a Cecil H. Green Library at Stanford; not named after Frank Greene. The Greene Scholars Program is the only eponym that could be found with his name associated with it.

### 4 References

[6] Phone interview with Harry Bremond, retired partner of law firm Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati, attorney for Dr. Greene when he formed Technology Development Corp. (TDC).
[14] Conversation between Carolyn Wilkins Greene, ex-wife of Dr. Greene, and Sara Woodham on Feb. 28.
[15] Conversation between Dr. Sam Haddad, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Silicon Valley Engineering Council (SVEC), and Sara Woodham, on Feb. 20
William R. Hewlett
(1913 – 2001)

1 Biography

William Redington Hewlett was a well-known Silicon Valley entrepreneur and technologist who helped create innovative electronic products. He was a longtime Palo Alto resident and community leader whose philanthropy has had continuing positive impacts on our community and throughout the world.

1.1 Background

Bill Hewlett was born on May 20, 1913 in Ann Arbor, MI. His father was a doctor, who at the time, was a professor in the University of Michigan Medical School. The family moved to San Francisco when his father secured a position as a professor in the Stanford Medical School.

Hewlett’s father died when he was 12 years old. In addition to this loss, he also struggled with dyslexia. His oldest son, Walter, recalls family stories about his father crying during boyhood reading lessons. As a result, he apparently forced himself to develop an unusually strong memory [1].

1.2 Influences & Challenges

While at Stanford University, Hewlett came under the mentorship of Frederick Terman who encouraged him to work together with David Packard and create a partnership. In 1939 Hewlett-Packard Company was formed, with the name order decided on a coin toss. It was Fred Terman who suggested that they develop the HP200A Resistance-Capacitance audio oscillator to measure sound. The technology was used in Walt Disney’s Fantasia. That Disney order set in motion the creation of the Hewlett-Packard Company.

As a person, Hewlett was curious about everything and was famous for getting right to the point. He loved problems, loved to solve them and talk about solving them [2]. He had a wide range of interests and hobbies, most of them based on his love for the outdoors. He had a passion for wildflower photography and was an accomplished mountain climber, skier and fisherman. He was very concerned with the environment [3].

Always interested in the Palo Alto Community, Hewlett served it in many different ways. He was a member of the Board of Works [4] and was deeply concerned with the condition of Palo Alto’s utilities distribution system. He was also named to the Board of Matadero Mosquito District [5], appointed to the Board of Governors of Stanford Hospital in San Francisco, was President of the Board of Directors of Palo Alto-Stanford Medical Center [7], and President of the Palo Alto-Stanford Community Chest [6]. From 1963 to 1974 Hewlett as an elected member of the Stanford University Board of Trustees [8].
1.3 Achievements & Accomplishments

Hewlett-Packard Company developed and provided a wide variety of hardware components, as well as software and related services to consumers, small and medium-sized businesses (SMBs) and large enterprises, including customers in the government, health and education sectors [9].

One of Hewlett’s major contribution to electronics field was the development of the HP200A Resistance-Capacitance audio oscillator, an inexpensive efficient device that cut the cost of previous measuring equipment by almost 75 percent while providing superior performance [10].

Bill Hewlett was extremely proud of how he ran his business and his commitment to the Stanford/Palo Alto community. He helped to develop a management style that came to be known as "The HP Way." In Hewlett's words, the HP Way is "a core ideology ... which includes a deep respect for the individual, a dedication to affordable quality and reliability, a commitment to community responsibility, and a view that the company exists to make technical contributions for the advancement and welfare of humanity [9]"

Hewlett prided himself on creating a company devoted to more than just cutting-edge technology with generous medical coverage, flexible work hours, open offices, decentralized decision-making, stock options, credit union, reimbursement for schooling and employee "coffee talks" were among the many policies and practices he instituted at HP.

Ron L. Jones, who heads a Silicon Valley digital music company, said that he was impressed by the way HP had reached out to him and other black engineers. Jones recalled “[Hewlett] embraced affirmative action and he practiced diversity before it was even mandated [11].”

Hewlett set up the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation in 1966 to direct the family’s philanthropic interests in areas that include conflict resolution, education, environmental conservation, family and community development, population control, US-Latin American relations, inter-program initiatives and the performing arts. Hewlett’s philanthropy was a catalyst for other industry leaders to also contribute to their communities [12].

Hewlett’s charitable donations contributed to Stanford’s becoming a world-class university, attracting top-notch professors, research facilities and students. His gifts often focused on student scholarships, chairs and fellowships for faculty at various stages of their academic careers, and buildings which helped to keep the University at the forefront of teaching and research in many fields [13].

According to John Hennessy, Former Stanford President:
“Hewlett and Packard contributed to Stanford’s rise to prominence in a number of very important ways: First, they were leaders in developing the entrepreneurial style and in showing the value of university technology transfer. Secondly, they became role models, and their success inspired many others at Stanford to try their hand at entrepreneurship. Beyond that, their company served as the primary “seed corn” in creating Silicon Valley, and Stanford has benefited enormously from the vibrant scientific and technological community that has grown up around us.”

Hewlett remained a Palo Alto resident until he passed away in 2001. He is survived by his five children and twelve grandchildren.
2 Rationale

2.1 Conformance to BP 7310

Bill Hewlett’s life conforms to BP 7310’s charge because of his outstanding contributions in the research and development of electronic products, his development of a unique entrepreneurial style and his wide-ranging philanthropic work. Hewlett’s philanthropy focused significantly on education as a way to help all people; therefore, naming a school in his honor is fitting.

2.2 Palo Alto Connection

Hewlett’s connection goes back to 1939 when he started Hewlett-Packard Company in a garage in Palo Alto. He lived in Palo Alto until 2001 – seventy years. He raised his five children here, all of whom attended Palo Alto Unified School District schools.

2.3 Innovation, Integrity, & Inclusion

**Innovation** – Hewlett’s innovation includes breakthrough products (enhancements to audio oscillator, HP calculators with reverse Polish notation, calculator watch, inkjet printers, computers, instruments and medical equipment, etc.), new dimensions in business entrepreneurship (the HP Way, a forward-thinking management style), and philanthropy.

**Integrity** – Hewlett’s commitment to the larger community was evident in how he ran his company and lived his life. He sought the best employees regardless of background and provided them with benefits that were a gold standard at the time and unusual in the business world. In his philanthropy and his life, he believed that those who had had the good fortune to succeed should devote themselves to the betterment of society.

**Inclusion** – Hewlett was proactive in employing workers of all backgrounds and races and worked diligently to build cultural sensitivity into his subsidiaries overseas.

3 Cautions

3.1 Legacy Concerns

The garage where Hewlett-Packard got started is located at 367 Addison Street, and bears a historic plaque designating it as the “Birthplace of Silicon Valley.” Many serious historians question the propriety of this designation. Many notable technology advances were made in and around Palo Alto prior to the advent of HP, and the invention of the silicon-based integrated circuit that was the basis of the name “Silicon Valley” came 20 years after HP and was not associated with them.

3.2 Other Eponyms

The Hewlett-Packard Company is named for founders William Hewlett and David Packard.

After his death, Stanford named a building the William R. Hewlett Teaching Center. Informally known as the Regional Teaching Center (RTC), it is primarily used by the Physics, Chemistry, and Biology departments.
The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation is, of course, named for him and his wife.

4 References

Palo Alto Historical Association clippings from Palo Alto Times and the Palo Alto Weekly

[4] *Hewlett is the Youngest Member of the Board of Works*, Palo Alto Times, April 25, 1949
[12] [https://www.hewlett.org/](https://www.hewlett.org/)
Dr. Edith Euginie Johnson (1872 – 1966)

1 Biography

Edith Johnson was Palo Alto’s first female general physician, who practiced for over 50 years, from 1907 to the 1960’s. She was well known for treating all patients, regardless of race and ethnicity, from Napa to San Jose, often for no pay or for whatever amount patients could afford. Edith Johnson’s life defied conventions and her long career was a model of service.

1.1 Background

Dr. Edith Eugenie Johnson grew up on “a Nebraska farm, living in virtual isolation”, according to her brother in the Foreword of the Dr. Johnson’s published diaries, “Leaves from a Doctor’s Diary”. They were a large family and Dr. Johnson’s work ethic seems to have come from habits developed there – early to rise, improvised games, and by age eight, she could “hitch the team to plow or harrow or mowing machine and do a farmer's full day’s work.” She was determined from then to become a doctor. [2]

The family had limited means (after farm expenses), meaning that Dr. Johnson had to pave her own path, starting with working to pay for room and board at 14 years old to attend high school. [2] It took time, but ultimately Dr. Edith Eugenie Johnson was one of the first female graduates of Cornell University Medical School in 1907 (35 years old). In that year, Dr. Johnson moved to Palo Alto to begin her medical practice as an advisor to Stanford University women. In 1916, Dr. Johnson became Chief Medical Advisor to Stanford women. Within two years of her arrival, Dr. Johnson had a thriving practice of her own, specializing in obstetrics. She continued to see longtime patients until seven months before her death at age 93. [1]

1.2 Influences & Challenges

Dr. Johnson’s parents immigrated from Denmark, and the Nebraska weather (“blizzard-swept winters, blazing hot summers”) left her mother with constant health issues. Her father, a Civil War veteran, returned with health issues. She and her brother Alvin “stood in deep reverence of the doctor”, who would “bring hope and healing to the anxious sick”. Their community was poor, and doctors were not rich. The community and family conditions instilled in Dr. Johnson “industry, patience, and persistence”. [2]

Growing up with modest means in a community with similarly modest means seems to have had its impact on Dr. Johnson in her approach to medical care, and life in general. She was also very aware of the few notable women paving a way for women in medicine. Miss Garrett, a wealthy philanthropist, who donated money to open Johns Hopkins Medical School on the condition they admit women [3], made a notable impression, along with men, who generally were against women in medicine.
1.3 Achievements & Accomplishments

"Many people preferred a woman doctor when I first started practicing," noted Dr. Johnson, and, indeed, from 1911 to 1926, she was Palo Alto's only female doctor. "Her 1954 memoir, *Leaves from a Doctor's Diary*, details her work as general physician, obstetrician, midwife, psychiatrist, advisor and peacemaker for her patients, many of whom were first-generation Asian and Hispanic immigrants from Palo Alto and neighboring towns. It was during the influenza epidemic of 1918-1919, that Dr. Johnson earned the title "White Angel" because of her outstanding work." [1] Patients came to see her from all parts – from Napa to south of San Jose.

“The Depression years brought another form of tribute when about fifty newborn girls were named Edith by poor but grateful parents who could proffer no other form of payment. After delivering the children, Dr. Johnson would often provide clothing for them. In 1916, this remarkable physician became a pioneer in the field of anesthetics by equipping her Maxwell automobile with a Heidebrink gas machine and ample supplies of nitrous oxide and oxygen. This car, with no top and no self-starter, became a rolling obstetrics ward and often was used by the Peninsula Hospital (located on Embarcadero Rd) which had no anesthetic devices." [1]

Since Dr. Johnson’s published “Leaves from a Doctor’s Diary”, which contained nearly daily entries spanning 21 years between 1932 and 1953, her achievements and accomplishments below are summarized in as much of her own words as possible, unless otherwise noted. Below is a sampling of her life’s work that illuminates her impact and traits as a professional and individual:

Dr. Johnson was much more than a general practitioner. "I am known as a general practitioner, but I also act as a psychiatrist, and general advisor in family crisis." There are countless examples of her advising sick and pregnant girls on how to navigate their way forward, including physically intervening in a fight.

She was empathetic of the financial situation of many of her patients. “Thank you for your deep sympathy for us during the sickness of Mr. Kobayashi. You took so good treatment for him. After his death you canceled all bills. I have no words to express my sincere thanks for your kindness but I only memorize it forever. Yours sincerely, Mrs. Kobayashi.” [2, pg. 36]

She navigated cultural/educational differences and built trust. The cramped conditions of households with extended family members and varying suspicion of vaccines, and other treatment demanded patience and at times artfulness to ensure the best outcome for patients, often beyond the patient that initially brought her to the home.

Dr. Johnson was direct, with a moral compass that seems to stand the test of time. “On being told by someone that their Japanese cleaning man had stolen a lace collar and combs, and [they] considered it rude that he refuted it by saying ‘I would cut off my hand before I would steal from you’, EJ ‘wondered if there was any nice way to ask an honest man if he was a thief.”

She took her duty as a doctor seriously, and treated people fairly. Dr. Johnson was known up and down The Peninsula. A woman came from San Jose because “there wasn’t another “midwife” like me”. Her husband said everybody knew about me in San Jose and everywhere. I wish they didn’t, and I wish the other doctors would take home cases. And I wish I could learn to say, NO!”
Dr. Johnson estimates that she delivered approximately 3500 babies, and about 50 babies were named after her. She was godmother to at least one, as documented in her diary. [7]

Dr. Johnson noted of racism of the day with disapproval. There is no evidence of civil rights activism per se but fairness was a basic standard for her. In one of her more descriptive, among relatively few non-medical entries: When EJ’s friend, Tony the Gardener, (colored) was arrested because he was accused by a seven-year old girl of attacking her, EJ noted the injustice of those who said, “No nice child would accuse a man of such a thing unless he did it.” A kind lady from Atherton came forward so say that, on the day in question, Tony was working for her. When she asked what would happen if Tony didn’t have legal advice, the Deputy DA confessed he would get off with two years instead of 25. When the Atherton employer told the District Attorney (DA) she would hire the “best legal talent she could find,” charges were dropped.

In another incident, she noted that, “The miscreants were not caught,” referring to the KKK burning a colored person’s house near Redwood City, and threats against a supporter at the Fair Employment Practices Committee (FEPC), who collected donations to replace the burned house.

Dr. Johnson commented on an attorney’s successful defense of a white man who shot at a Japanese family, and tried to dynamite their house, on the grounds that he was drunk. He claimed, “This is a white man’s country, and we are going to keep it a white man’s country.” Dr. Johnson writes, “So if a man wishes to commit a crime he’d better go and get drunk.”

Responding to a philanthropic lady who worked with the Spanish Colony in Mountain View, who expressed that a priest thought that their summer earnings in canneries should carry them through the winter, therefore charity was discouraged, Dr. Johnson writes: “I have not found these people eager to accept charity. They often beg me for some work to do in exchange for what I do for them. When possible, they send presents—a squab, a chicken, some fruit or vegetables.”

Dr. Johnson wanted a level playing field for women and believed in pulling one’s weight. In medical school, women were automatically enrolled in the second of three levels of the same course, “regardless of standing.” The Professor used no textbook, only his manual handed to the class, that he updated regularly, passing on updates only to the “A” class. Students in the “B” and “C” levels were dependent on having male friends in the “A” class to get updates, so as to avoid disparagement in their class and get a good grade. Dr. Johnson passed on her notes to a junior female student, who received excellent grades and reported back that “she never studied anything but my notes with an occasional glance at the manual.” [2, pp. 254-255] Years later, when a patient confessed to not loving the man she was to marry, but “did not feel capable of supporting herself and two children,” Dr. Johnson writes: “I expressed my opinion in no uncertain terms, for according to my way of thinking, it would be positively indecent for an able-bodied woman to marry a man merely to get out of working for a living”. [She married him anyway – it did not end well].

A patient confessed that her hair had not been combed since a coronary attack, so Dr. Johnson suggested cutting it. The patient spoke of a woman’s hair as “a glory!” Her husband (a preacher), claimed “The Lord intended women to wear long hair.” The doctor writes, wondering: “when the Lord decreed that men should shave and cut their hair.”
2 Rationale

2.1 Conformance to BP 7310

Dr. Johnson conforms to BP 7310 because she filled a major void, “bringing hope and healing to the anxious sick” as she felt as a child towards doctors. She was tireless, and paid it forward, working well into her 90’s, treating many underserved patients and delivering babies in young Palo Alto, and throughout Bay Area towns. To optimize her obstetrics practice, Dr. Johnson bought a Heidebrink gas machine that she was able to set up in her car (a topless Maxwell) and use it to deliver mobile anesthesia and relieve the pain of childbirth. It was also used by the Peninsula Hospital, which itself did not have anesthetic devices.

Over the span of her career, the scope of her involvement in the community, and the body of her work evidenced by the estimated 3500 babies she delivered, is a measure of the number of families impacted by her work.

2.2 Palo Alto Connection

Dr. Johnson resided in Palo Alto for all of her professional life. Towards the end of her career, she saw patients out of her home on downtown Hawthorne Avenue.

2.3 Innovation, Integrity, & Inclusion

**Innovation** – Dr. Johnson is best known for her obstetrics, but she was also acclaimed for cutting edge successful surgery at the time. “The first case of bone grafting ever done in Palo Alto was performed … by Dr. J.H. Kirk, Dr. T.M. Williams, and Dr. Edith Johnson”. [4]

The engineering of the Heidebrink gas machine demonstrates an ability to think “out of the box”. She recognized a problem, and knowing that her patients largely delivered babies at home, she found a way to bring care to them that was not yet available at the local hospital.

**Integrity & Inclusion** – All of the values that Dr. Johnson learned as a child, she carried with her through life. She was driven, had purpose and demonstrated integrity on a constant basis, given the wide array of family situations with which she had to render care, advice, or intervention. She recognized normalized discrimination and disapproved. For her part, she treated whomever called upon her with what appears to be the same degree of directness, her best medical judgement often contextualized for the specifics of the situation at hand. Her life seems to have been uncomplicated by design, perhaps enabling her to be more laissez-faire about payments. Many of her patients were unable to pay, and she accepted what was offered, with respect. Dr. Johnson’s commitment was clear. Her visiting brother experienced the impact of her work when trying to pay for cleaned linens from a Japanese laundry. They refused to accept payment from him. [2, Foreword]

She was comfortable with her life choices. As a single woman who never married, she was able to chart her course. She met the opportunity to render care despite the background and circumstances of her patients with a sense of purpose. Her male peers facilitated this, sending her patients they did not want, feeling justified that she did not need payment as much as they did. She was single, and they had a family to support. Edith E. Johnson broke the mold. [2, Foreword]
Dr. Johnson met challenges head-on. As an obstetrician, she was called at all hours, traveled alone, venturing into areas that “nice women” did not go. Over her career, she encountered difficult family dynamics and highly charged situations, hostility and false accusations from peers, an extortionist, and she navigated each situation with a balance of the right to privacy and direct intervention as she deemed necessary, or the police in the case of the extortionist. Examples abound. [6, for additional examples] She was courageous in many of her actions.

3 Cautions

3.1 Legacy Concerns

It is possible that some may confuse Johnson Middle School as being named for the student who wrote the original paper that led to the renaming process.

3.2 Other Eponyms

Johnson Park in Downtown North Palo Alto is named after Dr. Edith Johnson. There is a Johnson Middle School in Westminster, CA., and a Toby Johnson Middle School in Elk Grove, CA.

4 References

[1] Margaret Feuer, A Walk Through History: Women of Palo Alto,
[6] Madera Tribune, Lamson Murder Case is Given New Angle in Late Development: Number 95, 21 August 1933, https://cdnc.ucr.edu/cgi-bin/cdnc?a=d&d=MT19330821.2.4
Fred Yamamoto (1918 – 1944)

1 Biography

Fred Yamamoto was a Japanese American Palo Altan who faced racial adversity and forced incarceration during World War II. He was a youth leader who inspired others with his devotion to equality and community. A decorated soldier, he was killed in action fighting for American ideals of democracy and justice.

1.1 Background

Fred Minoru Yamamoto was second generation (Nisei) Japanese American Palo Altan, born in Santa Cruz on Oct 19, 1918 to Yumi and Seitaro Yamamoto. His father died when he was nine years old. His mother subsequently married widower Kihachi Sato, creating a blended family with three sisters (Mitsuye, Kiyo and Riyo) and three brothers (Tom, Fred and Jack). The Yamamoto-Sato's were part of a small but vibrant community of about 200 families centered around Ramona Street in downtown Palo Alto, known then as Japan Town.

Fred graduated from Palo Alto High School in 1936. His childhood friend John Kitasako recalls, “Ever since we knew Fred, from the time he was just a shaver back in Palo Alto, Calif, Fred towered among the other kids because he always stood for fair play and equality. Without his knowing it, he was already at that time beginning his fight for American principles, a fight which he was later to carry to a foreign land. Fred grew up in the hard way. He had none of the advantages which were the heritage of ordinary kids.” [Kitasako]

Fred attended San Jose Teachers College for two years but had to leave school to help run the family business. Fred was an active member of the Page Mill Methodist Church youth group and was an engaged community member and volunteer. He played basketball with a youth team; and though not a star player, he enjoyed the camaraderie of team sports.

1.2 Influences & Challenges

On February 19, 1942, shortly after the United States entered World War II, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066. As a result, over 127,000 Japanese-American citizens and residents, including all of the 144 Japanese-Palo Altans, were removed from their homes, forcibly detained and incarcerated at one of ten high security centers throughout the country. These “relocation camps” consisted of ramshackle barracks on barren land surrounded by barbed wire and patrolled by armed guards. The government’s inhumane detention and removal of Japanese-Americans forced them to liquidate their property, homes, businesses, and livelihoods. Executive Order 9066 and the relocation policies to follow decimated Japanese American communities, such that many never returned to California.

2 Historically, the word 'internment' has been used.
3 The church changed its name in 1965 and is now known as Aldersgate United Methodist.
4 An official apology and reparations for incarceration would not come for four decades. The Civil Liberties Act of 1988 acknowledged “the fundamental injustice of the evacuation, relocation, and internment of United States citizens and permanent resident aliens of Japanese ancestry”. [PAH]
Fred Yamamoto was among 59 Japanese-Americans who were Palo Alto Unified School District students and alumni. He and his family were incarcerated first at Santa Anita, California and then at the Heart Mountain camp in northwest Wyoming. The Los Angeles Times gave this description of the Santa Anita Assembly Center that had been converted from a horse race track:

“The Army covered Santa Anita's parking lot with row after row of identical barracks covered with tar paper. The camp was divided into seven districts and included several mess halls, a hospital, stores, a post office, classrooms, and makeshift churches in the track's grandstand. Each evacuee was given an Army bed, one blanket and one straw tick... The racetrack was surrounded by barbed wire.”

Conditions at Heart Mountain Relocation Center were no better. Even so, at both camps, within days Fred took an active role in volunteering to write for the camp newsletters (Pacemakers and Heart Mountain Sentinel, respectively), where he encouraged people to remain hopeful:

> Let us not be pessimistic, nor overly optimistic, but let us keep faith—faith in the dignity and goodness of man... We have a tremendous task before us in bolstering morale of our younger brothers and sisters, uniting as one for the good of all the Nisei and the world about us.

In early 1943, the U.S. government reversed its policy of forbidding Japanese Americans from serving in the military. Understandably, not all Japanese Americans were eager to serve a government that had forced them and their families into incarceration camps. Fred, however, was one of the first at Heart Mountain to enlist, writing, “because faith to me is a positive thing, I’m putting all of my blue chips on the U.S.A.... In short, I’ve volunteered.” “Naturally it invited criticism from some friends of the family, but it did not alter his decision,” fellow Palo Altan John Kitasako recalled. “He was staking his life on his future, and the future of his family and all Nisei. He knew his response to the call of his country was a lease on the future welfare of all persons of Japanese ancestry”. [Kitasako]

### 1.3 Achievements & Accomplishments

Fred was assigned to the K Company of the legendary 100th Infantry Battalion/442nd Regimental Combat Team, which was comprised of Americans of Japanese ancestry from Hawaii and the incarceration camps on the mainland. At this time, as in many parts of American society, our military was segregated\(^5\). The 100th/442nd stands with other segregated units, such as the Tuskegee Airmen, African American service members, who served with great honor and distinction in the field. [JAM-SJ]

“The 100/442d fought in eight campaigns and made two beachhead assaults in Italy and France, captured a submarine, and opened the gates of Dachau prison.” [Shenkle] “In just 225 days of combat between 1944-45, the 442nd compiled a remarkable record and became [one of] the most decorated units for its size and length of service in American military history. The 4,000 men who initially came in April 1943 had to be replaced nearly 2.5 times. In total, about 14,000 men served, ultimately earning 9,486 Purple Hearts, 21 Medals of Honor and an unprecedented eight Presidential Unit Citations.” [JAM-SJ].

---

\(^5\) Executive Order 9981 abolished racial discrimination in the US Armed Forces in 1948. Although some segments of the military initially resisted integration, by the end of the Korean War most branches were fully integrated.
Fred Yamamoto deployed with the 442nd to Italy in 1943, where he was wounded in action and earned a Purple Heart\(^6\). Although faced with the perils of combat, Fred continued to correspond in the *Heart Mountain Sentinel*, urging readers to keep faith:

> Prejudice is something that can’t be wiped out overnight. Nor will it be ever completely done away with. But coming in contact with fellow soldiers from all parts of the U.S. is certainly going to help soften up the “home front” when we go back home again.

and also exhibiting his good-natured and lighter side:

> I’ve been lucky. A couple of times I was sprayed by machine gun fire; but I’m still alive. Now I know why I’m built on the skinny side!

> Had a coke last night and was it good! The first one since my arrival here. I’m itching to eat some ice cream, too. [Sentinel, 9/30/1944]

In late October, 1944, just a few days after Fred’s 26th birthday, the 442nd was assigned its most famous mission – the heroic rescue of the Texas “Lost Battalion,” which had become encircled by the German Army in the Vosges Mountains that border France and Germany. Hitler had given explicit orders for the Germans to hold the Vosges at all costs. Numerous attempts to break through enemy lines had failed, and weather conditions impeded resupply efforts by air. The 442nd was called upon, and in five days of fierce combat succeeded in their mission to save the 211 men of the Texas Battalion. The costs, however, were staggering: the 442nd suffered over 800 casualties. Fred’s K Company started the battle with 187 men; only 17 survived.

On October 28th, the German Army attacked the French town where K company was sheltering. With supplies dwindling, Fred volunteered to be one of 12 men to retrieve food, water and ammunition in anticipation of continued heavy fighting. His detail was attacked by a heavy artillery barrage, and Fred and seven of his comrades were killed. Fred was posthumously awarded a Silver Star\(^7\) for “gallantry in action.” Fred’s mother Yumi accepted the medal on behalf of the family.

In May, 1945, “the Board of Education of the Palo Alto Unified School District unanimously accepted the gift... [of] a book memorial to Yamamoto’s memory.” His friend and classmate Hideo Furukawa, explained, “Fred was a young fellow who wanted very much to go through a university; but could not because of family responsibilities; he was, however, an avid reader and lover of books”. Fred’s name also appears on the Memorial Plaque at Paly honoring alumni killed in action.

Fred was buried in Epinal Cemetery, in France, near his friend Sargent Koito who died earlier the same day. Later, at his mother’s request, his remains were repatriated and he was re-interred at the Golden Gate National Cemetery in San Bruno.

He is remembered from the stories his brothers and sisters passed down to their children, and through a small archive of letters, writings, newspaper articles and other artifacts that his sister Kiyo safeguarded for

---

\(^6\) The Purple Heart, introduced in 1782, is the oldest medal awarded to members of the US Armed Forces. It is a combat decoration awarded to those who are wounded in action by an instrument of war at the hands of an enemy. [Go for Broke]

\(^7\) The Silver Star is the third-highest military combat decoration awarded to a member of the US Armed Forces.
over 50 years. His niece, Pam Hashimoto, graciously shared articles, pictures and other information for her uncle’s biography.

2 Rationale

Of all the individuals considered, the Committee felt that the name, Fred Yamamoto, was most worthy of consideration as the future name of a Palo Alto school.

2.1 Conformance to BP 7310

BP 7310 specifies that schools can be named for individuals with “outstanding contributions of statewide, national, or worldwide significance”. Fred Yamamoto is an inspirational example of forgiveness and courage -- who responded without anger or hate to the injustice he and his family suffered at the hands of his own government. His response was a renewed determination to uphold the principles of our Constitution and our democracy. Fred was awarded a Purple Heart with Oak-Leaf Cluster, Silver Star, and Combat Infantryman’s Badge for his wartime service. His contributions to the incarcerated Japanese American Palo Altan community were outstanding. He volunteered to write for the incarceration camp newspapers, and he co-founded the Pegasus Club to lift the morale of other incarcerated Japanese American Palo Altans and maintain their community bonds.

2.2 Palo Alto Connection

Fred Yamamoto was a Palo Alto resident and graduate of Palo Alto High School. His family were residents and business owners in the “Japantown” area of Palo Alto.

Historic Significance – The forced removal of 144 Japanese American residents of this city during World War II was a significant, yet painful event in the history of Palo Alto that should never be forgotten. Renaming one of our middle schools after Fred Yamamoto will ensure that his legacy and the stories of our wrongfully incarcerated Japanese American sisters and brothers will live on.

2.5 Innovation, Integrity, & Inclusion

Innovation – While incarcerated at the Santa Anita Assembly Center, Fred co-founded the Pegasus Club, a social and civic group comprised of detainees from Palo Alto. The Club organized a softball team, bridge tournaments, and other forms of recreation. It also addressed more serious issues such as the camp’s work release programs and volunteer enlistment. That someone so young created an organization under such harsh conditions is remarkable. Even more remarkable is that Fred’s goal in doing so was to uplift morale and instill hope. Fred’s innovative idea to create a way to keep his incarcerated fellow citizens uplifted and involved showed amazing maturity and caring. What he did sends a powerful message to our students of the importance of caring for one another, even under the most adverse conditions.

Integrity – Fred Yamamoto embodied integrity. He lived his belief in this country, even after it deprived him and his family of their freedom and property. When Fred told his mother that he had enlisted, she asked if he was prepared to die. He told her, “If he were killed, he knew that he would be doing the right thing for us and for his country.” Fred’s Silver Star citation reads: “For two days, until he was mortally wounded, Private Yamamoto continually exposed himself to heavy fire to support his company with effective automatic fire.” [Sentinel 7/28/45]
Inclusion – Fred Yamamoto cared about people, all people. He decried prejudice and bigotry. After his death, the “Sentinel” wrote of him, “Always a leader among young Nisei, Private Yamamoto continually urged others to ‘buckle down to the arduous task of living in a prejudiced, complicated and war-torn world.” [Sentinel 11/18/44]

Fred wrote, “Let us be realistic about the situation that faces not only us, the Nisei, but all the peoples of the world. Are they having an easy time of it now, and are they going to enjoy a period of economic ease and security during the postwar reconstruction to follow? Brother, the answer is obvious. In time of war one must prepare for peace.” [Sentinel 11/18/44] That these were the words of a 25-year old speaks of a kind and courageous young man who demonstrated by his words and deeds that, in the words of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. “Love is the only force capable of transforming an enemy into a friend.”

This renaming effort is Palo Alto’s direct response to two men who espoused racism by eagerly pursuing eugenics. To replace one of their names with that of Fred Yamamoto, would be a clear and strong rejection of the racism those men promoted. It is important to send the message to our students that the Palo Alto community honors individuals who demonstrate courage, compassion and service; individuals like Fred Yamamoto.

3 Cautions

3.1 Legacy Concerns

No known cautions. The editorial sections of both of the newsletters to which Fred contributed were explicitly anti-Fascist.

3.2 Other Eponyms

There are no known schools, facilities or parks in the Bay Area named Yamamoto. In fact, the Committee could find only three schools in California that are named in honor of any Japanese American. Yamamoto is a conjunction of the Japanese characters mountain (yama 山) and base/origin (moto 本) and means “Base of Mountain”. The fact that our city is located at the base of the Santa Cruz Mountains is a happy coincidence. Yamamoto is one of the most common surnames in Japan.

Wikipedia lists over 60 notable Yamamoto’s, including artists, athletes, scientists and politicians. Among them are Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, who ordered the attack on Pearl Harbor and who is not related to Fred.

---

8 Saburo Muraoka Elementary (Chula Vista), Akira Yokomi Elementary (Fresno), and Kazuo Masuda Middle School (Fountain Valley).

9 2008 rank: 9th; frequency .81. Ranking is similar to “Moore” in the US; frequency is similar to “Johnson”.
4 References

https://lakesequoiaretreat.files.wordpress.com/2016/03/yamamoto-fred-story-modified-for-wp-150ppi1.pdf


Hashimoto

*Heart Mountain Sentinel* Archives at Northwest College, Wyoming.
http://wyld.sdp.sirsi.net/client/en_US/nwc/search/detailnonmodal/ent:$002f$002fSD_ILS$002f0$002fSD_ILS:668442/ada?qu=heart+mountain&lm=NWC&rt=false%7C%7C%7C%7C%7C%7C%7%7CSUBJECT


Densho Digital Repository.
http://ddr.densho.org/search/results/?fulltext=heart+mountain+sentinel&page=1

Anna Zschokke (1849 – 1929)

1 Biography

Anna Zschokke (pronounced Shaw-keh) spearheaded the creation of Palo Alto’s first public school, was on the first High School Board of Trustees, and built Palo Alto’s first high school building at her own expense. Anna Zschokke was a woman of action, a motivator and a risk-taker, who was a catalyst for establishing much needed schools in early Palo Alto. This was an incredible feat for a woman, widowed with three children, of that time.

1.1 Background

“Born in Germany in 1849, Zschokke came to America at the age of three. In 1890, a widow with three children, Zschokke moved to Palo Alto with the intention that her son, Theodore, attend Stanford University. She camped in a tent until the building of her house was completed on Homer Avenue, the first in the new community. [8]

1.2 Influences & Challenges

Although the Zschokke family had financial means, she was widowed with three children between the ages of 4 and 16, when she moved to Palo Alto. Palo Alto was settled in 1890 by seven families, growing to 1658 families by 1900, and to 4486 families by 1910 [6]. Zschokke anticipated growth spurred by the expansion of Stanford, by the migration of students, professors and laborers, and commerce and railway connectivity from San Francisco. As the town grew, so did the number of children, however the nearby town of Mayfield refused to waive rights for children to attend any school-house planned for Palo Alto, claiming that their available school was within the two-mile jurisdiction along the train tracks between the two locations. Zschokke dedicated herself to improving the education of children in her new community, leading the effort to obtain public schools in what is now north Palo Alto.

1.3 Achievements and accomplishments

Zschokke made it her personal mission to address the rapidly expanding town’s need for formal public education, working steadfastly to advance the building of local schools. The Palo Alto Times reports: “Thirty-three years ago, a man and a woman, … worked together to keep alive what then seemed the forlorn hope for a public school system in the future City of Palo Alto. Said the woman, quiet in demeanor, zealous, ambitious for the future of the little settlement …: ‘We must have a school for the children of this community but our only available site is within two miles of the existing Mayfield school and Mayfield will not waive its rights under the state law. Yet we must have our school if there is to be a Palo Alto.’” [4]

Assuming a civic leadership role, Zschokke conducted a census of school age children – “Every street corner, every crossing was counted in the survey and when it was completed the new school site was found to be located a few feet outside of the zone.” [4] Palo Alto was entitled to its own “neighborhood” school. Zschokke’s ‘house-to-house census’ recorded that there were 54 children of school age at that time. Together with the first mayor, John Parkinson, she convinced the County Supervisor of the necessity, and secured the required permits. This temporary school was built on Bryant St, between University Ave. and Hamilton Ave, and opened in September, 1893 to nearly 100 students. The need for a school in Palo Alto
was clear. An approved $15,000 bond fund was used to build the official first public school, Channing School, at the corner of Channing and Webster in 1894. [4]

In 1893 Zschokke, Prof. Charles. D. Marx and D. L. Sloan, were appointed trustees of the high school, that was initially housed in two second-story rooms at the elementary school on Channing. [7] In 1897, when the high school was crowded out of its quarters, Anna Zschokke used her own funds to purchase land, design the structure, and erect a building at 526 Forest Ave., which served as the city’s high school until 1901. [1] She ignored the concerns voiced from other residents of Palo Alto that the high schoolers might ruin the property and subsequently its value. “Her friends thought she had gone off the edge. They tried to convince her that the plan was financially doomed” [8]. But Zschokke remained adamant.

526 Forest Avenue was rented to the town for four years (not two years, as planned) as a premises for the high school, while the City’s plans for building an official high school stalled. Final passage of a $20,000 bond issue allowed the construction of a high school on Channing, across the street from the Channing School. The Zschokke family took occupancy of the Forest Avenue property in 1901, when Palo Alto’s high school opened. [6, p. 126])

In addition to sparking the City’s early school system, Zschokke may have been the town’s first historian. In 1896, an early weekly publication, the Palo Alto Live Oak, published her ‘Pioneer History of the Town of Palo Alto’. Reprinted in 1917 by the Palo Alto Times, it was a detailed account of the town’s formative years, “…when just four houses lay scattered along Embarcadero Road, an open shed constituted Palo Alto’s main train depot, and a horse-and-buggy taxi coming from Menlo Park could wander for hours just trying to locate some place known as ‘Palo Alto’. “Zschokke recorded the town’s early history with the fervent belief that Palo Alto would someday be an important place. She made note of all the firsts: the first-born baby …, the first wedding …, the first Sunday services …” Zschokke also took note of businesses first appearing in Palo Alto […] The first book store … and first grocery store located (rather oddly) in the north room of the Palo Alto Hotel. [8]

Anna Zschokke remained a Palo Alto resident until her death in 1929.

2 Rationale

2.1 Conformance to BP 7310

BP 7310 specifies that schools can be named for individuals with “outstanding contributions to the school community.” Zschokke was in the vanguard of the earliest efforts to create a public education system for all Palo Alto children. She catalyzed the creation of Palo Alto’s school system through advocacy, enlisting students, surveying neighborhoods, generously utilizing personal family funds, acting as School Census Marshall. She was Trustee of Palo Alto’s first high school, and builder, providing Palo Alto with a local high school four years before the town officially presented a solution to the educational needs of its expanding population. Anna Zschokke had foresight, was a woman of action, a motivator and a risk-taker, who achieved far-reaching educational fruition for Palo Alto, in its earliest days. For her accomplishments as a pioneer of this community’s formal public education system, she is listed in most histories as, “the mother of Palo Alto’s schools.”
2.2 Palo Alto Connection

Anna Zschokke was Palo Alto’s first permanent European resident. She lived in the community from 1890 until her death in 1929. [5]

2.3 Innovation, Integrity, & Inclusion

Innovation – Anna Zschokke’s accomplishments reflect remarkable foresight and drive as an early resident of an inchoate community, lacking in infrastructure and undergoing rapid expansion. An unconventional widow, with three children, she was undaunted by challenge. She was inventive in how to address a fundamental need, and marshalled resources, executing to accomplish important objectives, which are important and meaningful values for all our students both then and now.

Integrity & Inclusion – Throughout many complex dealings with the School Board and the public, Zschokke’s integrity remained unquestioned.

The RSN Advisory Committee found no indication that Zschokke worked to exclude or discourage any groups from taking full advantage of Palo Alto’s earliest public schools.

3 Cautions

3.1 Legacy Concerns

Until 1925, what is now one city was two separate towns: Mayfield (f 1855) and Palo Alto (f 1894). The first school in our current city boundaries was actually in Mayfield. It opened in 1855, a second opened in 1867, both significantly before Zschokke’s seminal role in what is now the north part of town.

3.2 Other Eponyms

Anna Zschokke Plaza, a small space off High Street between University and Hamilton, was named in her honor in 2010.

Her name is also being considered for the open space in front of the recently completed Paly Performing Arts Center.

4 References

Adobe Creek

1 Background

The name Adobe Creek is suggested as the preferred geographic marker for Terman Middle School.

1.1 Location

Adobe Creek is one of several creeks in Palo Alto that originate in the Santa Cruz mountains and flow into the San Francisco Bay. Prior to the colonization and development of the region, Adobe Creek flowed year-round and changed course with heavy rains. Much of the lower section of Adobe Creek is now channelized to prevent flooding and erosion. Thanks to a collaborative, multi-year restoration effort, the creek’s upper reaches retain a more natural setting. Adobe Creek is about 14 miles long and runs directly behind Terman. In the area between El Camino and Foothill Expressway, this creek marks the south-eastern boundary of our city.

1.2 History/Origin

Present day Adobe Creek has had several names through the years. No doubt the Ohlone had their own name. Early Spanish colonists first named it Arroyo San Antonio. It first appears on maps as Adobe Creek in 1855.

Adobe is the Spanish word for “mudbrick” and refers to mud and straw building materials that characterized many structures in Spanish-California. The word, like the technology, is ancient; its etymology can be traced to Middle Egyptian (coming to Spanish from Mozarabic). The creek is thought to be named for Juana Briones’ wood-framed, adobe style home, which was located near the creek.

2 Rationale

2.1 Conformance to BP 7310

BP 7310 specifies that schools can be named for “the geographic area in which the school or building is located”. Traditionally, this has been a neighborhood designation (e.g. Barron Park Elementary) or a street name (e.g. Addison Elementary). Adobe Creek runs directly behind Terman Middle School so it seemed an appropriate geographic marker, consistent with the policy. The Committee appreciates the fact that, like our town, at least part of the name is Spanish in origin, pointing to our diverse history.

2.2 Other Considerations

A number of community members have cautioned against naming schools or facilities for people and urged the RSN Advisory Committee and Board of Education to only consider geographic names, or names that, while not compliant with current Board Policy, are “non-controversial” such as those that convey aspirational notions, directional or cardinal values. Whereas the Committee had a clear preference for the inspirational and honorific value in naming schools for individuals, members felt it incumbent upon them to identify at least one geographic name for each school.
A majority of Committee members preferred Adobe Creek to other geographic names nominated for Terman. For example, main street adjacent to Terman is Arastradero Road. The Spanish meaning of “Arastradero” is “dragging place”: whether a place where ships are careened out to sea, logs are drug down from the mountains, or slaughtered bulls are taken away. [SpanishDict] In earlier times Arastradero Road was used to carry logs from the Santa Cruz Mountains. These connotations of “dragging” did not feel particularly auspicious for a school name.

3 Cautions

3.1 Concerns
Adobe Creek has been channelized for its flow through most of Palo Alto. Although the name conjures a natural setting, the experience of most Palo Altans of the creek is one of a concrete channel.

3.2 Other Eponyms
Adobe Systems, headquartered in San Jose, is a computer software company founded by two Los Altans who named their company after the creek near their homes.

There is also an Adobe Creek in Petaluma, CA and various facilities in Petaluma inspired by its name, including Old Adobe Charter School and Adobe Creek Funeral Home. The Committee believes these are far enough removed from our vicinity to avoid name confusion.

There are no schools in the Bay Area named Adobe Creek.

4 References

http://www.losaltoshills.ca.gov/Archive/ViewFile/Item/215

http://explore.museumca.org/creeks/1460-TopoPaloAlto1899.html

http://www.spanishdict.com/translate/arrastradero
Redwood Grove

1 Background

The name Redwood Grove is suggested as the preferred geographic marker for Jordan Middle School.

1.1 Location

Jordan Middle School campus is home to over a dozen Coast Redwoods. They rim the southeast and frame the site of the Hugh Center Courtyard in the center of the campus.

1.2 History/Origin

The Coast Redwood (Sequoia Sempervirens) is the world’s tallest tree, often exceeding 300 feet. The oldest redwoods have lived over 2,200 years. They grow only in Northern California, from Monterey to the Oregon border.

California designated the Redwood as the official state tree in 1937. Coast Redwoods are one of two species, the other being the Giant Sequoia (Sequoia Gigantea) which grow in the Sierra Nevadas. The Latin name for Redwoods is Sequoia Sempervirens.

Similar to 95% of today’s California Redwoods, those on Jordan’s campus are second-growth. The tallest is about 150 feet. Most of California’s original Redwoods were logged in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Because of their relatively shallow root depth for their size, Redwood trees are strongest and most stable when they grow in the vicinity of other redwoods so their roots can intertwine, providing mutual support. This offers a nice metaphor for students, each growing at their own rate and on their own path, but coming together and forming bonds to support one another.

2 Rationale

2.1 Conformance to BP 7310

BP 7310 specifies that schools can be named for “the geographic area in which the school of building is located”. Traditionally, this has been a neighborhood designation or a street name. The Committee felt it inappropriately confining to give a neighborhood or street name to a middle school serving an extended part of the city’s geographic area. The primary streets adjacent to Jordan, North California and Middlefield, were deemed to be too generic.

Other geographic areas in Palo Alto such as the Baylands, or San Francisquito Creek were considered too far from the school campus to be appropriate. Although there is no landmark in the school’s environment that carries the name “Redwood,” the Redwoods at Jordan are significant in the school’s natural physical geography.
2 Other Considerations

A number of community members have cautioned against ever naming schools or facilities for people again and urged the Committee and Board to only consider geographic names. Whereas the Committee had a clear preference for the inspirational value in naming schools for individuals, due diligence was best served by identifying at least one geographic name for each school.

3 Cautions

3.1 Concerns

There is a question about whether the name strictly complies with BP 7310.

3.2 Other Eponyms

There is a Redwood Grove Nature Preserve in Los Altos (through which Adobe Creek flows...).

Given that the Redwood is the official tree of the State of California, it is not particularly surprising that there are numerous place names, including schools, that are inspired by the tree.

There is a Redwood Middle School in both Saratoga and Napa, a Redwood High in Larkspur (Marin), and Redwood Elementaries in Oakland and Castro Valley.

Palo Alto is near Redwood City. That school district has a high school named Sequoia, and students in Redwood City and neighboring Menlo Park are in the Sequoia School District, within which there is also a Redwood Continuation High School. However, there do not appear to be any schools named Redwood Grove.

4 References
Table of Appendices

Appendix A - Board Policy 7310
Appendix B - Press Release
Appendix C - Nomination Form (paper version)
Appendix D - Criteria for School Names
Appendix E - Unduplicated Nominations
Appendix F - Preliminary Candidate List
Appendix G - Semi-Finalist Candidate List

For a complete list of all nominations in order of submission, visit:

Acknowledgements

The Committee wishes to thank the many community members who participated in the nomination process. We were greatly impressed by the many well-researched, compelling and diverse nominations.

We consulted many groups and individuals while compiling the biographies and researching the history of Palo Alto. Special thanks to Palo Alto Historical Society, Steve Staiger, Margaret Feuer of the Palo Alto Women’s Club, Brad Shirakawa of Aldersgate Methodist Church, Palo Alto Libraries, Japanese American Museum of San Jose, Pam Hashimoto, and the many private individuals who shared their memories and perspectives.

Finally, and with deep admiration for her patience and professionalism during our wide-ranging and lively deliberations, we want to thank Judy Nishiyama, our Committee Secretary. You are the best!
BP 7310 - Naming of Facility

Board Policy
7310

Adopted:
Tuesday, January 12, 2010
Tuesday, January 31, 2012

The Board of Education may name district schools and other district-owned or leased buildings, grounds, and facilities in recognition of:

1. Individuals, living or deceased, and entities that have made outstanding contributions, including financial contributions, to the school community
2. Individuals, living or deceased, who have made contributions of statewide, national, or worldwide significance
3. The geographic area in which the school or building is located

The Board encourages community participation in the process of selecting names. A citizen advisory committee may be appointed to review name suggestions and submit recommendations for the Board's consideration.  
(cf. 1220 - Citizen Advisory Committees)

Any name adopted for any new school shall not be so similar to the name of any existing district school as to result in confusion to members of the community.

Before adopting any proposed name, the Board shall hold a public hearing at which members of the public will be given an opportunity to provide input.  
(cf. 9320 - Meetings and Notices)

When naming or renaming a district school, building, or facility, the Board may specify the duration for which the name shall be in effect.

Memorials

Upon request, the Board shall consider planting commemorative trees, erecting monuments, or dedicating buildings, parts of buildings, athletic fields, gardens, or other district facilities, in memory of deceased students, staff members, community members, and benefactors of the district.

Legal Reference:

EDUCATION CODE  
35160 Authority of governing boards
APPENDIX B
PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: December 21, 2017
FOR MORE INFORMATION: Sharon Ofek, Chief Academic Officer, Secondary Education

School Renaming Process Moves Ahead

The School District’s Recommending School Names Advisory Committee is actively seeking community involvement in recommending new names for Jordan and Terman Middle Schools.

The Committee was formed by former Superintendent Max McGee after the Board of Education voted to rename the two schools due to the leadership roles their namesakes, David Starr Jordan and Lewis Terman, played in the eugenics movement during the early years of the last century.

The Committee will submit a list of recommended names at the Board’s first meeting in March. Between now and January 22, 2018, they are asking the public to submit their nominations online at the PAUSD webpage (http://bit.ly/2kQesem). Hardcopy nominating forms are also available at the public libraries and at all Palo Alto schools.

The Board’s established Naming Policy (Board Policy 7310) reads as follows:

The Board of Education may name district schools and other … facilities in recognition of:

1. Individuals, living or deceased, and entities that have made outstanding contributions, including financial contributions, to the school community
2. Individuals, living or deceased, who have made outstanding contributions or statewide, national, or worldwide significance
3. The geographic area in which the school …is located

The Board has also stipulated that, to avoid confusion as required by BP 7310, names with the words Jordan or Terman will not be considered.

The cutoff date for the submission of names is January 22, 2018.

The Recommending School Names Advisory Committee consists of the following community members, students, and school staff:

Sara Armstrong  Sarah Martinson  Michelle Shabtai  Sara Woodham
LaDoris Cordell  Sharon Ofek  Kate Talbot  Keith Wheeler
Leland Levy  Ann Pianetta  Peter Ullman  Greg Schmid
Owen Longstreth

For more information please contact:
Sharon Ofek, sofek@pausd.org 650.329.3717
Leland D Levy, Leland.Levy@wellsfargoadvisors.com 650.330.3820

The nomination form is located on the PAUSD webpage (http://bit.ly/2kQesem), at the public libraries, and at each school. We would be grateful if it could be included with any article so members of the public could use it to propose names.
APPENDIX C
Palo Alto Unified School District
MIDDLE SCHOOL NAME RECOMMENDATION
(Please submit by January 22nd)

The School District’s School Naming Committee is actively seeking community involvement in recommending new names for Jordan and Terman Middle Schools.

The Committee was formed by former Superintendent Max McGee after the School Board voted to rename the two schools due to the leadership roles their namesakes, David Starr Jordan and Lewis Terman, played in the eugenics movement during the early years of the last century.

Help the School Naming Committee by suggesting a name below.

Recommendations cannot be accepted after January 22, 2018.

Criteria for renaming per School Board Policy 7310:

1. Individuals, living or deceased, entities that have made outstanding contributions, including financial contributions, to the school community
2. Individuals, living or deceased, who have made contributions of statewide, national, or worldwide significance
3. The geographic area in which the school located

Please help by proposing a name and giving us your brief rationale why. Names that include the words Jordan or Terman will not be considered.

Be sure to sign your name with your email or phone contact. Anonymous recommendations will not be accepted.

Proposed School Name: ______________________________________________________

Reason: ____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________

Your name: __________________________________________________________________

Email or Phone: __________________________________________________________________
Why are Jordan and Terman Middle Schools being renamed?


The American Eugenics movement, led early on by David Starr Jordan and Lewis Terman, was the driving force behind forced sterilization laws, which aimed to preserve the “purity” of Anglo-Saxon/Nordic American society by reducing or eliminating the “unfit” from among its ranks. In decades following, California quickly became the leader in its application, accounting for over 20,000 of the more than 60,000 forced sterilizations officially ‘credited’ to eugenics laws in the US. These laws disproportionately targeted young, poor women, particularly Latina women. In 2003, the California State Legislature officially and unanimously apologized for California’s leading role in the Eugenics movement. Lewis Terman was explicit about his Eugenics goal to rank all children, to sterilize or institutionalize those of “inferior” intelligence, and to segregate the educational system. Naming schools in honor of Jordan and Terman is in direct opposition to PAUSD’s public school mission, and vision for students, to “...nurture their curiosity, creativity, and resilience, empowering every child to reach his or her fullest intellectual, social, and creative potential.”

In March, 2016, the Board of Education convened the RSAC committee to review all school names and recommend if any district school names should be changed. RSAC voted to recommend renaming Jordan and Terman Middle Schools. On March 10, 2017, the Board of Education voted unanimously to change these two school names and convened this committee to recommend new names.

Terman, opened in 1958, was named in honor of Lewis Terman. In 2001, the school was reopened and rededicated in honor of both Lewis and his son, Frederick. Frederick Terman, a renowned engineer and academic leader, was not involved with the Eugenics movement. However, because of the longstanding and primary association of the school with Lewis Terman and the desire to make a clear break from Lewis Terman's eugenics legacy, the board determined that an entirely new name should be selected for the school. The contributions of Frederick Terman continue to be held in highest regard.

The Recommending School Names (RSN) Advisory Committee welcomes community input in consideration of names to recommend to the Board of Education.

Thank you,

Recommending School Names Advisory Committee
APPENDIX D
## CRITERIA FOR SCHOOL NAMES

### BOARD POLICY – BP 7310: Naming Facility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRITERIA</th>
<th>Comments, details, examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People</td>
<td>• Individuals, living or deceased, and entities that have made outstanding contributions, including financial contributions, to the school community&lt;br&gt;• Individuals, living or deceased, who have made contributions of statewide, national, or worldwide significance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>• The geographic area in which the school or building is located</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ADDITIONAL CRITERIA

(Sources: PAUSD Mission & Vision Statements & RSN Adv Cmte Suggestions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRITERIA</th>
<th>Comments, details, examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Role Model</td>
<td>• Perfection is not the standard, but rather leadership for contributions consistent with PAUSD values&lt;br&gt;• Technical role model&lt;br&gt;• Non-technical role model&lt;br&gt;• Community service to Palo Alto&lt;br&gt;• Little known public recognition so far&lt;br&gt;• Iconic significance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaningful</td>
<td>• Name should resonate with current students&lt;br&gt;• Name should resonate with alumni&lt;br&gt;• Current school site support for the name&lt;br&gt;• Neighborhood support for the name&lt;br&gt;• Community support for the name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wide Significance</td>
<td>• Cultural significance&lt;br&gt;• Local significance&lt;br&gt;• Statewide significance&lt;br&gt;• National significance&lt;br&gt;• Worldwide significance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enduring</td>
<td>• Confidence that name will withstand test of time - minimally 50 years&lt;br&gt;• Name of someone deceased or in final chapter of life&lt;br&gt;• Chosen name reflects why school name is being changed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforces vision and mission of PAUSD</td>
<td>• Reflects current history that is inclusive of minority representation&lt;br&gt;• Recognized for outstanding and inclusive values&lt;br&gt;• Demonstrated value for education&lt;br&gt;• Recognized for creativity, inspiration, resilience and empowerment of children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX E
Unduplicated Nominations

The following are categorized and alphabetized unduplicated nominations.

Individuals/Entities

1. (Bill) Clinton Middle School
2. Abdul Sattar Edhi
3. Abraham Lincoln
4. Adam Savage
5. Adams middle school
6. Ajit Pai
7. Alan Rickman middle school
8. Alan Seid Middle School
9. Alan Turing Middle School
10. Albert Einstein
11. Alex Karp Middle School
12. Alexander Hamilton Middle School
13. Alexander Middle
14. Alice Park
15. Allan and Mary Seid
16. Alvaro Hernandez
17. Amelia Earhart
18. Andy Grove middle school
19. Andy Kaufman Junior High school
20. Anna P Zschokke Middle School
21. Anne Frank
22. Ansel Adams Middle School
23. Ariana Middle School
24. Arnold Alois Schwarzenegger
25. Arrillaga Middle School
26. Arthur Allen Fletcher Middle School
27. Arthur Leonard Rubin Middle School
28. Audrey Hepburn
29. Barack Hussein Obama ll
30. Barbara Boxer
31. Bayard Rustin Middle School
32. ben franklin middle school
33. Bill Bartlett Middle School
34. Bill English Middle School
35. bill gates middle school
36. Bill Gates Middles School
37. Bill Hewlett
38. Bob Peters Middle School
39. Bob Ross Middle School
40. Brady Middle School
41. Bruce Antal
42. Bryce Love Middle School
43. Bryson Peckenpaugh
44. Carol S Dweck
45. Cesar Chavez Middle School
46. Chappuis Muñoz Middle School
47. Charles Darwin
48. Charles schultz middle school
49. Charles Schwab
50. Christina Johnson
51. Christman Middle School
52. Clara Foltz Middle School
53. Clara Shortridge Foltz Middle School
54. Clarence Benjamin Jones
55. clerk
56. Clark Middle School
57. Clarkson Middle School
58. Claude M Steele
59. Cody carefoot ms (ccms)
60. Colleen Middle School
61. Colonel Sanders Middle School
62. Condoleezza Rice Middle School
63. Dave Franco Middle School
64. David Packard
65. Devonte Adams Middle School
66. Dian Fossey Middle School
67. Dianne Feinstein
68. DiCosmo Middle School
69. Diether Middle School
70. Dolores Huerta
71. Dong Zhiming
72. Doris Richmond
73. Dorothy Vaughan Middle School
74. Doty Middle School
75. Douglas Englebart
76. Douglas MacArthur
77. Douglas Middle School
78. Dr. Michio Kaku
79. Dr. Phil McGraw Middle School
80. Dr. Seuss or Theodor Geisel
81. Edison Middle School
82. Edith Johnson
83. Edwin Mah Lee Middle School
84. Edythe Middle School
85. Eisenhower Middle School
86. Eli Musk
87. Elisha Oscar Crosby - Crosby Middle School
88. Eliza Hamilton Middle School
89. Elizabeth Griscom (Betsy) Ross Middle School
90. Elizabeth Warren Middle School
91. Ellen Fletcher Middle School
92. Elliot Eisner
93. Elsbernd middle school
94. Empress Wu
95. Eric Garcetti Middle School
96. Erik Cassel Middle School
97. Ernest Hemingway
98. Ernst MS
99. Esther Clark Middle School
100. Ethel Percy Andrus
101. F.D. Roosevelt
102. Flora Lamson Hewlett Middle School
103. Florence J. Turner Middle School
104. Franco Middle School
105. Frank Green Middle School
106. Fred Korematsu Middle School
107. Fred Rogers Middle School
108. Fred Yamamoto Elementary
109. Frederick Middle School
110. Freeman A. H. Middle School
111. Frida Khalo
112. Gabe Newell Middle School
113. Gandhi Middle School
114. Gary Fazzino
115. Gary Winthorpe Middle School
116. Gene F. Frannklin Middle School
117. George Cassen Middle School
118. George Lucas Middle School
119. George Washington Middle School
120. Gloria Steinem Middle School
121. Goodall Middle School
122. Gordon Moore Middle School
123. Grace Hopper
124. Grateful Dead M.S.
125. Greg Brown Middle School
126. Harriet Tubman
127. Harry Truman Middle school
128. Harvey Milk
129. Hawkins Middle School (HMS)
130. Hazel Glaister Robertson
131. Helen Keller Middle School
132. Henry Ford
133. Henry Page Middle School
134. Hillary Rodham Clinton
135. Hod Ray Middle School
136. Hugh Center Jr. High
137. Hugh Lipton Center
138. J. P. Knight
139. Jack London Middle School
140. Jackie Chan Middle School
141. Jackie Robinson Middle School
142. Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis
143. James E. Van Middle School
144. James Franco Middle School
145. Jane Addams Middle School
146. Jefferson Middle School
147. Jeremy Lin Middle School
148. Jerry Daniels
149. Jerry Garcia
150. Jesmyn Ward
151. Jesus Christ Middle School
152. Jim Harbaugh Middle School
153. Jimmy Garoppolo Middle School
154. Joan Baez
155. Joc Pederson Middle school
156. Joe Davis Middle School
157. Joe Paterno School of Hugs
158. John Arrillaga
159. John C. Branner
160. JOHN MARTIN MIDDLE SCHOOL
161. John Muir
162. John Quincy Adams MS or (Adams MS)
163. John Robert hill middle school
164. John Steinbeck Middle School
165. Johnson Middle School
166. Jordan Maron Middle School
167. Jordan Middle school
168. Jorgens Middle School
169. Josiah Stanford Middle School
170. Julia Ringgold Hughes Gilbert
171. Junipero Serra
172. Kamala Harris Middle School
173. Kanye West Middle School
174. Karl Marx Middle School
175. Katherine Johnson
176. Kathy Durham
177. Katie Ledecky
178. Khalil mack middle school
179. King George Middle School
180. King Middle School
181. Kristi Yamaguchi MS
182. Krumboltz Middle School
183. Kurt Cobain
184. Lafayette Middle school
185. Larry Wong
186. Lee de Forest
187. Leland Middle School
188. Leo Tolstoy
189. Leonardo Da Vinci Middle School
190. leonardo decaprio
191. Leonard Euler
192. Levi Staruss Middle School
193. Lewis and Clarke
194. Lewis D. Stallworth
195. Lillie Hitchcock Colt Middle School
196. Lily Zhang Middle School
197. Linda Brown Middle School or Brown Middle School
198. Lisa Mcmann Middle School
199. Loretta Green
200. Lucie Stern
201. Lucile Salter Packard Middle School
202. Lydia Taft Middle School
203. Mae Jemison
204. Mal/Mala/Malala
205. Malcolm X Middle School
206. Mandela Middle School
207. March Fong Eu
208. Marie Curie
209. Marissa Mayers MS
210. Mark Rober
211. Mark Zuckerberg Middle School
212. Martin Lewis Perl
213. Mary Claire-King Middle School
214. Mary Jackson
215. Mary Seid
216. Maryam Mirzakhani Middle School
217. Marylin Monroe
218. Maurice Ralph Hilleman
219. Max Mcgee
220. Maya Angelou
221. Melroy
222. Michael Collins Middle School
223. Michael J. Fox School for Wolves
224. Michael Litfin
225. Michelle L.R. Obama School
226. Missett Middle School
227. Monroe Middle School
228. Morgan Freeman Middle School
229. Muhammad Ali Middle School
230. Mussolini
231. Muwekma Middle School
232. Nathan Bridges Middle School
233. Nathan Oliveira Middle School
234. Neil Armstrong
235. Neil Degrasse Tyson Middle School
236. Newman High School
237. Nic Cage Middle School
238. Nick vujicic
239. Nikola Tesla
240. Ohlone Middle School, or Muwekma, or Costanoan
241. Oprah Winfrey Middle School
242. Otto Rohwedder Middle School
243. Page Middle School
244. Parks Middle School
245. Patricia Briggs
246. Paul David Hewson
247. Pederson Middle School
248. Pedro Joseph de Lemos Middle School (Lemos Middle School)
249. Peery middle school
250. Peter Colombo Middle School
251. Portola Middle School
252. Presley Middle School
253. Puichon Middle School
254. Putin Middle School
255. Rachel Carson Middle School
256. Rahul Soto Middle School
257. Rahul Jaitly Memorial Middle School
258. Raymond P. Ruppel
259. Reagan
260. Robert Noyce
261. Roberto Clemente Junior High
262. Ron Jones
263. Ronald Lee wyden
264. Roy Clay
265. Roy Moore Middle School
266. Ruth Bader Ginsburg
267. S. J. Maas Middle School
268. Sacagawea (seals)
269. Sally Ride
270. Samina Sundas Middle School
271. Sandra Day O'Connor Middle School
272. Sarah Wallis
273. Serena Williams/Williams Middle School
274. Shakespeare
275. Shirley Hufstedler Middle School
276. Simone de Beauvoir Middle School
277. Sir Buckingham Elderwindor-Crumpet the Fourth
278. Sojourner Truth
279. Steph Curry Middle School
280. Stephen hawking Middle School
281. Stephen Wozniak Middle School
282. Steve Paul Jobs Middle School
283. Steve Young Middle School
284. Sun Tzy Middle School for Giften Children
285. Susan B. Anthony
286. Sushila Navarekini
287. Tarana burke
288. Taube Middle School
289. Taylor Middle School
290. Tenaya
291. Terrell Middle School
292. The Beatles Middle School
293. The Joseph Stalin Political Correctness Camp #1
294. The Kelly Kobza School
295. Thesus elementry
296. Thomas H. Kuchel Middle School
297. Tim Cook Middle School
298. Timothy Hopkins Middle School
299. Tina Fey Middle School
300. Tinsley Middle School
301. Tom hanks middle
302. Travis S. Pray Sr.
303. Trump City Middle School
304. Tsayoko Kitashima Middle School
305. Tupac Shakur middle school
306. Twain
307. Ulysses S. Grant Middle School
308. Virginia Debs Middle School
309. Wallace Stegner
310. Wallace Sterling
311. watson smith
312. Wilbur Middle School
313. Will Tyuber
314. William Whitson Middle School
315. Winters High School
316. Wong (Chin Foo) Middle School
317. Woodrow Wilson
318. Yelamu or Ramai or Ramaytush
### Geographic

| 1.  | Adobe                        | 18. | Green Gables Middle School |
| 2.  | Adobe Creek Middle School    | 19. | Greenmeadow Middle School  |
| 3.  | Alta Mesa middle school      | 20. | Hillside Middle School     |
| 4.  | Arastradero Middle School    | 21. | Huerta Middle School-HMS   |
| 5.  | California Middle School     | 22. | King Arthur Middle School  |
| 6.  | Central Alamos Middle School:| 23. | Lower Middle North East PaloAlto Middle School |
| 7.  | Charleston Meadows Middle    | 24. | Mayfield Middle School     |
| 8.  | Creekside Middle School      | 25. | Mid town MS                |
| 9.  | Donald Middle School         | 26. | Middlefield                |
| 10. | Embarcadero or Arastradero   | 27. | Miranda Middle School      |
| 11. | Garland                      | 28. | Mountain Middle School     |
| 12. | Georgia                     | 29. | North California Middle School |
| 13. | Golden Gate Middle School    | 30. | North Middle School and SouthMiddle School |
| 15. | Golden State Middle School   | 32. | Oakford                    |
| 16. | Golden Tiger Middle School   | 33. | Oakwood Middle School      |
| 17. | Green Acres                  | 34. | Pacifica Middle School     |
| 18. |                           | 35. | Palo Alto middle school    |
| 19. |                           | 36. | Palo Alto No. 1 (or No. 2)Middle School |
| 20. |                           | 37. | Peninsula Middle School    |
| 21. |                           | 38. | Redwood Grove Middle School|
| 22. |                           | 39. | Rinconada Middle School    |
| 23. |                           | 40. | Riverside Middle School    |
| 24. |                           | 41. | San Fransquito Middle School|
| 25. |                           | 42. | Sierra Middle School       |
| 26. |                           | 43. | Silica Middle School       |
| 27. |                           | 44. | Silicon Valley Middle School|
| 28. |                           | 45. | South Middle School =SMS   |
| 29. |                           | 46. | South Palo Alto Middle School|
| 30. |                           | 47. | Tall Tree Middle School    |
| 31. |                           | 48. | University Middle School   |
| 32. |                           | 49. | University Park Middle School|
| 33. |                           | 50. | West Palo Alto             |

### Uncategorized

| 1.  | convictioni middle school   | 26. | Curiosity               |
| 2.  | "founder* Middle School     | 27. | Cutty Sark              |
| 3.  | _____ Middel School         | 28. | D. B. Cooper Skydiving School|
| 4.  | a                           | 29. | daffodil of Middlefield |
| 5.  | ABS                         | 30. | Dalai Lama Middle School|
| 6.  | Addison                    | 31. | deez nuts               |
| 7.  | Adolf lincler              | 32. | Ding a ling a ding dong |
| 8.  | Alaap                       | 33. | Dinoco Middle School    |
| 9.  | Aleppo                     | 34. | Doctrina Middle School  |
| 10. | Allendorf Middle School     | 35. | ED TECH TEST FACILITY   |
| 11. | Amalgamate Middle School    | 36. | Eli, my crush           |
| 12. | American Badger Middle School |       |
| 13. | Any geographical (e.g. street) name | |
| 14. | Apple Middle School         | 37. | Elm Tree Middle School   |
| 15. | Aspen                      | 38. | Escondido middle school  |
| 16. | Birch Tree Middle School    | 39. | Evergreen               |
| 17. | Bordan                     | 40. | Evolve Middle School     |
| 18. | boredom middle             | 41. | Fence Swift             |
| 19. | Bowman Middle School        | 42. | Foots                   |
| 20. | Burrowing Owl Middle School | 43. | [submission removed]    |
| 21. | C02 middle school                   |
| 22. | Cardinal                   |
| 23. | Coastal Oak Middle School    | 44. | George middle school    |
| 24. | coca cola middle school      | 45. | Grant Middle School     |
| 25. | Coco Middle School          | 46. | Harder that elementary school |
| 26. |                           | 47. | Harpo Middle School      |
| 27. |                           | 48. | hawkins middle          |
| 28. |                           | 49. | Herman                  |
| 29. |                           | 50. | Hermione Granger Middle School |
| 30. |                           | 51. | Hitler Jr.              |
| 31. |                           | 52. | Honesty                 |
| 32. |                           | 53. | Hope Middle School      |
| 33. |                           | 54. | Integrity               |
| 34. |                           | 55. | It's So Palo Alto       |
| 35. |                           | 56. | Jaguars middle school   |
| 36. |                           | 57. | Jerman                  |
| 37. |                           | 58. | Bitcoin Middle School   |
| 38. |                           | 59. | U C L A middle school   |
| 39. |                           | 60. | KittyCat middel school  |
| 40. |                           | 61. | Free acceptance school  |
| 41. |                           |   | middle school           |
| 42. |                           | 62. | Josh Middle School      |
| 43. |                           | 63. | Justice                 |
| 44. |                           | 64. | Kermit the Frog Jr. High|
| 45. |                           | 65. | Knowledge               |
| 46. |                           | 66. | Liberty                 |
| 47. |                           | 67. | Magnolia Middle School  |
| 48. |                           | 68. | Malcolm in the Middle School|
| 49. |                           | 69. | Manzanita Middle School |
| 50. |                           | 70. | Maple Middle School     |
| 51. |                           | 71. | MEH                     |
| 52. |                           | 72. | Michael Scott Middle School|
| 53. |                           | 73. | mission                 |
| 54. |                           | 74. | my buttcrack            |
| 55. |                           | 75. | Neutrino Middle School  |
| 56. |                           | 76. | Noble                   |
| 57. |                           | 77. | Oak Tree Middle School  |
78. Oakford
79. Oakwood Middle School
80. oiufdssfhjkl';lmknjbhvgfccccccccccccccccccccvhuivh
81. Palo Alto & Barron Park or Perry & Niner
82. pencil
83. Penguin Middle School
84. Pine Tree Middle School
85. Politically Correct Middle School
86. Pomeranian Middle School
87. PS 1 and PS2 (publics school 1 and 2)
88. Public School #1 etc.
89. Real Walmart
90. Redwood
91. Redwood Tree Middle School
92. Ricochet middle school
93. Sapphire Jaguars Academy
94. School United (Not associated with united airlines)
95. Schoology
96. Schooly McMiddleSchool
97. Schooly McSchoolface
98. Seeker Middle School
99. Sempervirens Middle School
100. Sequoia
101. Shark middle school
102. sheean middle school
103. SHREKKKK
104. Six gun junior high
105. South Park Middle School
106. squad school
107. Stanley middle school
108. Star Middle School
109. Steelhead Trout
110. steelhead trout, coast redwoods, Sequoia sempervirens, valley oak, coast live oak, willows, California buckeyes, coffeeberry (Rhamnus californicus), ocean spray (Holodiscus discolor), or creeping snowberry (Symphoricarpos mollis)
111. Sunny
112. Terman Ators
113. Test
114. the banananananananananananana nas
115. The fart flamingo's
116. The People's Middle School
117. THE REAL WALMART or School Of Nachos
118. The School of Nintendo
119. the Sombrero's
120. The Thunderdome
121. The Weird people
122. There goes me coffee
123. Tide Pod
124. Time Middle School
125. Toyon
126. Turtle Tigers
127. Ugandan Knuckles
128. United
129. United School of Stalin
130. United World Middle School
131. Unity Middle School
132. urmom
133. vanahiem
134. Void Junior High (The Void Vipers)
135. Walmart
136. Washington Middle School
137. WHAT A WASTE OF MONEY
138. X
139. Zoolander School for Ants
APPENDIX F
### Preliminary Candidate List
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ansel Adams</th>
<th>Adobe Creek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arastradero</td>
<td>Birch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathan Bridges</td>
<td>Hugh Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birge Clark</td>
<td>Esther Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roy Clay, Sr.</td>
<td>Madame Curie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee de Forest</td>
<td>Doug Englebart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gary Fazzino</td>
<td>Ellen Fletcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick</td>
<td>Julia Reingold Hughes Gilbert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loretta Green</td>
<td>Green Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Gables</td>
<td>Frank Greene, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Hewlett</td>
<td>Huerta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edith &quot;Euginie&quot; Johnson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ron Jones</td>
<td>John Martin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayfeild</td>
<td>Harvey Milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miryam Mirzakhani</td>
<td>John Muir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muwakma</td>
<td>Robert Noyce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barack Obama</td>
<td>David &amp; Lucile Packard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redwood or Redwood Grove</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doris Richmond</td>
<td>Alan &amp; Mary Seid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alan &amp; Mary Seid</td>
<td>Sequoia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallace Stegner</td>
<td>John Steinbeck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Steinbeck</td>
<td>Alan Turing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florance Turner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Wallis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chin Foo Wong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larry Wong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fred Yamamoto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yelamu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna Probst Zschokke</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX G
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semi-Finalist Candidate List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adobe Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathan Bridges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birge Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee de Forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doug Englebart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gary Fazzino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellen Fletcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julia Reingold Hughes Gilbert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Greene, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Hewlett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edith &quot;Euginie&quot; Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Martin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miryam Mirzakhani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muwekma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Noyce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David and Lucile Packard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doris Richmond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallace Stegner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence Turner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Wallis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larry Wong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fred Yamamoto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yelamu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna Probst Zschokke</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>