



allowed to wear slacks to class or other official school events. "I never understood why a skirt in the bleachers was such a great idea," she said.¹⁴⁹

Fred Quarterman, Class of 1967, recalled that the male students had an easier time than the females with the dress policy, but one recollection that stood out in his mind was that no student was permitted to wear any shoe that had their toes exposed. He claimed that the administration indicated such attire was a sexual stimulus.¹⁵⁰

Today there are other issues with the dress code. The School District felt it important to promote a positive and safe learning environment where students were appropriately dressed. Some students and parents felt that dress was a choice issue and as long as a student was not interfering or presenting a safety concern the school ought not to discipline the child. In the middle of all of this were two concerns: (1) who was to enforce the dress policy? Is it solely an administration issue? Should the teachers be ultimately responsible for enforcement? (2) Was the dress code policy specific enough so interpretation of violators was not a concern?



Student dress expectations, as well as school staff, have changed over the past 50 years. If nothing else, this issue is a reflection of schools mirroring societal changes.

Livermore Valley Joint Unified School District Dress Code Expectations		
*Appropriate	Dress Code	*Inappropriate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Pants should not sag or expose underwear •Gang related clothing and accessories are not permitted •Clothing should not display vulgar language or pictures, or include references to sex, alcohol, drugs or weapons 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Shorts, skirts, and dresses must be appropriate length •Pockets of shorts should not be exposed •Clothing should be free of holes that are revealing 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Tops should not be backless, strap-less, low cut, overly revealing or expose the mid-section •Shorts, shirts, pants, and tops must conceal undergarments 	

¹⁴⁹ *The Independent*, September 28, 2006 p. 2

¹⁵⁰ Fred Quarterman, April 1, 2014

EVERY 15 MINUTES

Every 15 Minutes is a two-day program that targets juniors and seniors and challenges them to think about the consequences of drinking. It derived its name from a statistic stating that a



person dies every fifteen minutes of an alcoholic related accident in the United States. In 2008 that figure now was one death every 45 minutes.

The program was started in Canada and then brought to the United States. The first Every 15 Minute program in California was in Chico in 1995, and it was held every two years in those schools that had adopted the format.



The program was brought to Granada in 2002. It was coordinated through the Livermore Police Department with representatives from both comprehensive high schools actively involved in the planning. Students volunteer to participate in the program in many ways.

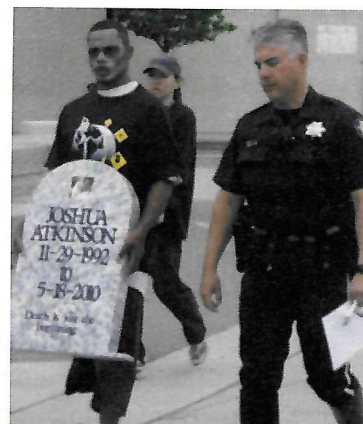
The first day of the program focused on an alcoholic related accident involving teenagers. This "accident" scene took place on the football field, in front of the juniors and seniors from both high schools. Over the loudspeaker the students hear the 9-1-1 call being made, the response and then watch the fire, police and emergency vehicles rush to the scene. There is usually one student fatally injured in the crash, and another requiring an emergency air lift by helicopter to the hospital. In the midst of this chaos the students observe (and listen) to the police officers conducting sobriety tests on suspected drunk drivers, and ultimately an arrest. At the end of this reenactment the principals of each school read the obituaries of the student(s) killed in the accident. Needless to say, even in a staged setting, this became a very emotional activity.



Many students volunteer to be the "living dead." They represent the person who was killed in an alcoholic related accident. They are taken from their class at school by the "grim reaper," who entered the classroom and took the student with him. The student was then taken to make-up and sent back to class with instructions not to talk to anybody the remainder of the



day. This person must also place his tombstone on campus for all the other students to see. As this was going on, the parents of this student were required to write an obituary for their child. After school the “living dead” students were bussed to a hotel where they gather and talk about their classmates reactions. Each student also wrote a letter to his/her parent(s) expressing their inner thoughts.



The second day was reserved for an assembly. During the scene from the previous day camera crews vigorously record all the action at the accident scene, later at the emergency room of the hospital, the suspected drunk drivers arraignment, the officer going to the home of the deceased student to inform the parent, and finally the scene at the morgue where the parent(s) must identify their child's body. It takes a full night of work for the videographer to complete the video for playback at the assembly. The film usually starts at a party. Sometimes it was a pool party, sometimes a graduation party, and even once where the parent staged the party for the child and his friends. All along the way choices were made. A few were good, most were bad.

At the assembly coffins were center stage. There were usually speakers, some staged, others spoke of real life events. The parent(s) of the living dead often read their obituaries, and it was a moving experience to hear their heartbreak, even if the event was not “real”. It is very emotional to hear the experience of those who have lost loved ones due to a drunk driver. This is one hour-long assembly where one could hear a pin drop.

What are the results of this program? We don't know because we do not know the long-term effect it has on young people. We don't know how many accidents we did not have because our students were exposed to the long lasting effects of drunk driving.

Unfortunately the program is in financial trouble in 2014 as the grant money that has supported it is no longer available. The Rotary Club of the Livermore Valley has had fundraisers in the past to continue the program, but the ability to continue the program after 2014 is in jeopardy.

GRADUATION 1983

Graduations had been fairly traditional at Granada for the first two decades. The 1966 graduation ceremony had been held in the gym, and it was not until 1973 had the ceremony moved to the football field due to the increase of class graduates.

But prior to the 1983 graduation ceremony a small group of students sparked a heated controversy by challenging the use of a religious invocation at graduation as a violation of the separation of church and state principle. Finally Leslie Ann Bennett, a senior at Granada, and a Livermore citizen (Wilbur Miller) brought suit and obtained a court order forbidding the mention of God at the ceremonies. Vice Principal Dennis Berger, who was charged with organizing the ceremony, and Principal Jack Snodgrass sought ways to have an orderly ceremony amidst threats of disruption that were circulating around campus. Mr. Berger remembers his reflection with Mr. Snodgrass when he said, “How can we pull this graduation ceremony off without it turning into a

media circus.”¹⁵¹ Security was very visible and the school district obeyed the court order and held graduation. This tense environment was temporarily broken when a biplane flew over the graduates seated on the football field towing a banner that read, “God Bless The Graduates.”

The district did appeal the court order, and it was not until July 1987 that the State Court of Appeals ruled that religious invocations were banned from public high school graduation ceremonies, stating that this widely observed tradition violated the constitutional separation of church and state.¹⁵²

Reflecting back on this graduation Jack Snodgrass stated, “My viewpoint was very clear. I am a believer in the strict interpretation of the constitution and I was willing to allow the courts to judge if this were a violation of church and state.”¹⁵³

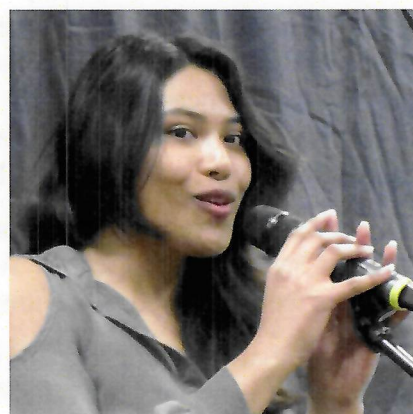
GRANADA IDOL

Granada Idol was the brainchild of Greg Gomes, the popular physical education teacher and basketball coach at Granada. Being an avid television fan of American Idol, he floated the idea of replicating that event with the talents of Granada students.

The first Granada Idol was held in 2003. Auditions were held after school and the top contenders were invited back for a school-wide assembly. It was a huge hit from the start. The lights were turned out in the gym (which is always a stressful move for administrators) and the spotlight was on each performer. The winner of the first Granada Idol was David Zelenka, who gave a moving rendition of the Beatles’ hit, **Yesterday**.



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Granada Idol has grown over the years. Auditions are still held with callbacks coming on a Saturday. Now a night show is staged prior to the school assembly. At the night show the top 5-7 contestants are invited to the assembly at school.

There have been faculty contestants. The names of English teacher Jim Willis and mathematics instructor Matt Robles highlight this list.

¹⁵¹ Interview with Dennis Berger, February 18, 2014

¹⁵² *Los Angeles Times*, July 25, 1987

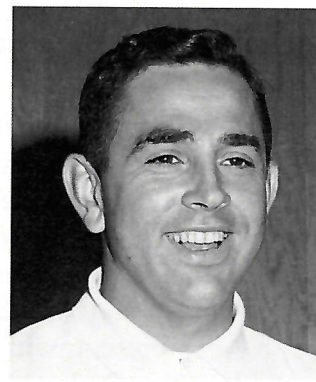
¹⁵³ Jack Snodgrass, April 11, 2014

HEROISM AT THE POOL

The date was approximately April 26, 1967. The setting was the recently constructed swimming pool on the GHS campus. The two teachers on duty supervising approximately 70 students were Peg Hauselt (nee Scott) and Pat Fracisco.



A boy we will call “Jerry” was in the starting stages of learning to swim. His “safety net” was the pool edge and he kept in touching distance of this edge as he practiced his strokes around the pool. A short time later a student saw a figure at the bottom of the pool and went down and brought Jerry up. Jerry had turned a bluish color as the students started screaming for help. Ms. Scott, the first teacher on the scene, immediately began giving mouth-to-



mouth resuscitation to Jerry. Jerry began spitting up water and Coach Fracisco aided Ms. Scott in continuing CPR. As David Worden, a 1969 GHS graduate recalled, “...Jerry spit up some water and started breathing. They stood him up and started walking him around. But CPR, Miss Scott and Coach Fracisco saved Jerry’s life. I don’t think anyone who was there that day and witnessed what happened will ever forget that day.”¹⁵⁴

Looking back at this incident after 45 years Peg Hauselt recalls the incident and says that her reaction was a result of her training, but acknowledges that it was a frightening event, and when she had time to reflect on it was thankful it all worked out.¹⁵⁵ Coach Fracisco related that he had many incidents where he had to perform first aid on students, and that coaches reacted to these situations based on the professional training they had received.¹⁵⁶

Both teachers were honored that a former student would recall such an incident and take the time to report his recollection of an event that took place in 1967.

PARKING LOT

If there is one problem that most high schools have in common it is the student parking lot. Principals, when they gather, often lament, “Who came up with the idea that schools had to provide students with parking?”

¹⁵⁴ David Worden, March 23, 2014

¹⁵⁵ Peg Hauselt, April 11, 2014

¹⁵⁶ Pat Fracisco, April 12, 2014

There were usually never enough parking spaces for student demands. This problem often escalated in the spring of each year as sophomores became eligible to drive and expected parking privileges to go along with their newly found freedom.

Those students who could not find parking on campus often parked in the school's neighborhood, which caused other problems such as litter.

As early as 1968 the parking lot was an issue at GHS. The following article appeared in the *Granada Eye* column of the *Herald and News* in March of that year.

PARKING LOT LAW TO BE ENFORCED

By Bunnie Bowers

A warning to would-be violators of the parking lot laws at Granada: Student Court has reconvened and is waiting for you! Sharp-eyed monitors are on the lookout for any student's cars which is parked off campus; so beware!

If you do decide to chance parking off campus and you are spotted, you most probably will receive a summons to court shortly thereafter. You will be welcomed by Judge Jim Meyers and Associate Judges Tom Butts and Ron Ross, who will listen to your case. Also present will be Senior Jurymen Ron McElroy and Bob Bockover and Junior Jurymen Curley Murphy and David Cook.

After pleading your case, the jurymen will deliberate. If you are found guilty, the jury will recommend sentence, usually two hours detention and a letter home to your parents advising them of the situation.

Final judgment, however, rest with the judge, who may suspend or pass sentence as he sees fit.

Under the circumstances, it would be best for all Granada students to park on campus from now on; don't depend on the leniency of the court!¹⁵⁷

The parking lot issues did not subside, but rather increased in intensity until by 1975 a full-scale problem had escalated in the areas surrounding Granada. In early October 1975 homeowners had complained to the administration that tire squealing, rock-throwing and verbal harassment had occurred in the neighborhood. From a list of 30 grievances the complaints were condensed into four categories: (1) property damage and personal safety; (2) cars noise and reckless driving; (3) trash littered on private property or sidewalks; (4) a miscellaneous category for complaints that ranged from disruptive band practices to pedestrian traffic during football games.¹⁵⁸ From this initial meeting a series of solutions were listed including: (1) holding parents financially responsible for damage done by their children; (2) police and teacher foot patrols of the parking lot; (3) fencing the parking lot and monitoring traffic, and (4) identifying offenders and placing them in a work crew.¹⁵⁹

A fourth "summit conference" was held on November 12, 1975 to solve "14-year-old hostilities."¹⁶⁰ The students who were the basis of the complaints were labeled "the parking lot

¹⁵⁷ Bunnie Bowers, *The Herald and News*, March, 1968

¹⁵⁸ *The Herald and News*, October 24, 1975 p. 18

¹⁵⁹ Ibid

¹⁶⁰ *The Herald and News*, November 12, 1975 p. 1

gang.”¹⁶¹ According to Sue Rizzo, Granada student and school board representative, the student monitoring system “hasn’t been going too well.”¹⁶² She further stated that the Student Legislature had met with the parking lot gang for one lunch hour. “We talked to them about the homeowners’ problems, and tried very hard. They thought it was a joke,” she recalled. “They ridiculed us and tried to outwit each other. I decided from talking to them that we, as students, can’t pressure them into changing their attitude. The only way this will stop is with administrative backup.”¹⁶³ A final meeting was held before Thanksgiving that year and the neighbors reported that incidents of bad behavior were down considerably. It was concluded that increased administrative monitoring of the parking lot and the enforcement of the student discipline policy had set a tone that was working.¹⁶⁴

In the 1990s and early 2000s the administration started to do two things to help solve the age-old parking lot issue. (1) Parking permits were issued quarterly and the permit was tied to student attendance. Poor attendance equaled no permit. (2) The administration received permission from the Livermore Police Department to issue parking citations. This increased the probability that continuous parking violators would be cited and also became a fundraiser for the school.

Over the years speed bumps and cameras have been added to the student parking lot but one fact remains—the supply of parking spots will never meet the student demand for the same spots.



A GRANADA TEACHER IN PLAYBOY?

This was a myth. There was no evidence that any Granada teacher was ever in Playboy Magazine. This rumor was circulated mostly in the mid-1970s and into the early 80s. The teacher whose name was associated with this myth does not currently teach at Granada.

¹⁶¹ Ibid.

¹⁶² Ibid.

¹⁶³ Ibid.

¹⁶⁴ *The Herald and News*, November 22, 1975 p. 10