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301 SECTION B

Santa Clara

Food meets tech at BITE Silicon Valley

Stadium transforms into culinary mecca, with samplings, demos

By Patrick May
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SANTA CLARA — Foodie, meet techie. Techie, meet foodie. Members of both those Silicon Valley tribes were on hand Saturday for BITE Silicon Valley at Levi's Stadium in Santa Clara, an ever-so-hip food frenzy billed as the show "where food and technology meet." The publicity leading up to the three-day event that ends Sunday

didn't pull any punches, describing the first-ever conference as a place where "the best and the brightest in the worlds of culinary and tech will converge at the epicenter of American innovation, Silicon Valley."
"Just like the technology being produced in Silicon Valley these days, the food being prepared by these amazing chefs has to be fast and precision-made," said Sandra Dailey, a Santa Clara caterer sampling the seared California scallops prepared by the stadium's chef, Darian Brown. "The dishes have to be



Among the edibles at BITE Silicon Valley are these 3-D printed candy samples from 3D Systems Culinary.

IF YOU GO

What: BITE Silicon Valley
When: Through Sunday
Where: Levi's Stadium, Santa Clara
How much: Prices vary; for more information go to <http://bitesv.com/#buyTickets>
What's on for Sunday: (12:30 to 4 p.m.) Sunday's "grand tasting" will feature the food of renowned chefs from 25 restaurants and the wine of 50 high-end wineries for participants to enjoy. Guests will also be able to see 3-D food printing, sous-vide cooking, and solar cooking; experience food apps; and watch celebrity chef cooking demonstrations.
Source: BITE Silicon Valley

See **FOOD**, Page 9

A teacher's mockery; 4 girls hurt

The life of Helen Keller offers one of the great inspirations of American history. Robbed of sight and hearing at 19 months, a young woman from Alabama grows up to express herself eloquently with the help of a dedicated teacher who introduces her to the magic of words.

In a Santa Clara County courtroom last week, a civil jury listened to a story of how her inspiration was mocked. A teacher in the Evergreen School District sexually abused young girls by blindfolding them and having them play the "Helen Keller game."

With the teacher, Craig Chandler, now convicted and sent to prison, the multimillion-dollar question is just how blind and deaf the school district was to the plight of the young students at O.B. Whaley Elementary School.

The case began publicly Friday with opening statements from four attorneys for the little girls and a brief rejoinder from one of the defense attorneys, Mark Davis.

After listening to their descriptions of the evidence — it is not fit for a family newspaper — I'm convinced the school district and its administrators are facing a

See **HERHOLD**, Page 6

ONLINE EXTRAS



FREDERIC J. BROWN/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

Cavaliers return to Warriors' lair

Follow in-game action as Cleveland plays Golden State in Game 2 of the NBA Finals at 5 p.m.
www.mercurynews.com/sports

A's finish vs. Red Sox early

Follow action as Oakland plays Boston at 10:35 a.m.
www.mercurynews.com/athletics

NBA experts hit 'TK Show'

David Aldridge, Howard Beck break down this year's finals.
blogs.mercurynews.com/kawakami

S.F. closes out Philadelphia

Follow action as Giants take on the Phillies at 10:30 a.m.
www.mercurynews.com/giants

Science goes hands-on

A deeper knowledge

New standards » The goal is to emphasize the scientific process over rote learning
Experimenting » Teachers are testing lesson plans on their own and with colleagues



Janice Valletta teaches Akshay Khalasi, left, and Amaya Tomlinson in her ninth-grade physics class at Capuchino High School in San Bruno. In her class students are not given the answers; they have to discover them for themselves.



Seventh-graders Jennifer Hernandez, 12, left, and Maria Belmont, 13, check out cheek cells at Peterson Middle School in Sunnyvale.

By Nicholas Weiler
Staff writer

California's sixth-graders used to learn about dinosaurs only in textbooks. Now, one Concord teacher has them research and debate what really killed the giant reptiles.

In Sunnyvale, seventh-graders are learning about cells by putting their own under a microscope. High school freshmen in San Bruno are building their own circuit boards in physics class. And in Oakland, even kindergartners are doing science experiments.

As California prepares to roll out new statewide science standards over the next four years, science teachers across the Bay Area are going back to the drawing board to create hands-on lesson plans that stress the scientific thought process over dry facts.

Education experts say the Next Generation Science Standards — which have been adopted by 13 states and the District of Columbia since their release

See **EDUCATION**, Page 8

'An honorable thing'

Reserve officers fill vital roles for cities

Volunteers provide free police services, staffing for events

By Mark Gomez
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SAN JOSE — At 76, Aubrey Parrott spends his retirement from the San Jose Police Department doing things with his wife, Emily, such as taking cruises, camping and being active in their church.

But once a month, Parrott parks his RV in favor of a two-man police cruiser to patrol downtown on a Friday night. "I bleed blue," said Parrott, explaining why he still works

as a reserve 22 years after retiring. "I wasn't ready to quit having fun ... Every kid, what do they want to do? Fireman or policeman, turn on the red lights and siren."
"And I can do it, 76 years old. Why would I want to leave?"

The role of police reservists has drawn national scrutiny in the wake of a horrific April incident in which a 79-year-old sheriff's reservist in Tulsa confused his gun for a Taser and fatally shot an unarmed black man. Questions continue about whether the

See **RESERVES**, Page 9

San Jose

Bouncer arrested in death outside club

Victim succumbed from injuries after dispute with suspect

By Robert Salonga
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SAN JOSE — A downtown San Jose nightclub bouncer has been arrested on suspicion of involuntary manslaughter stemming from an argument in late March in which he allegedly punched a Palo Alto man who later died, authorities said.

Jose Bonilla Rodas, 28, of East Palo Alto, was arrested Friday afternoon in South San Francisco in the March



Rodas

28 death of 24-year-old Danny Esquivel, who died after an altercation outside the Myth Taverna Restaurant and Lounge at Post and San Pedro streets, San Jose police said.

According to police and witnesses, early that morning Esquivel had gotten into a clash with someone inside the club and was escorted outside. Once outdoors, police said, some sort

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Education

Continued from Page 1

in 2013 — will revolutionize how a generation of students understands and applies scientific knowledge.

Industry groups have long pushed for improvements to U.S. science and engineering education, noting that U.S. education in science and mathematics has long lagged behind other industrial nations.

In a recent international assessment, American 15-year-olds ranked 27th compared to their peers in 64 countries in science literacy — and 35th for mathematics.

So far the new science standards haven't generated the controversy plaguing the Common Core State Standards, under which English and math classes were redesigned to place a bigger emphasis on critical thinking and literacy.

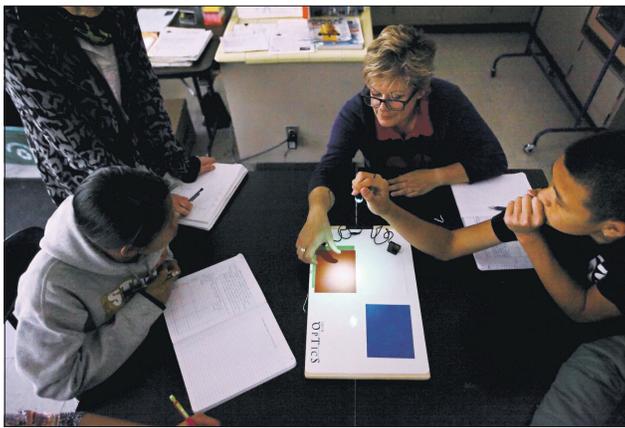
School districts still have three years to put the new science standards into practice before students face new statewide science tests, which are scheduled for the 2018-19 school year. But some schools are already experimenting.

Kate Gallagher is a veteran elementary science teacher at the RISE Community School in the Oakland Unified School District, one of eight districts statewide in a pilot program aimed at working out the wrinkles in the new standards for grades K-8.

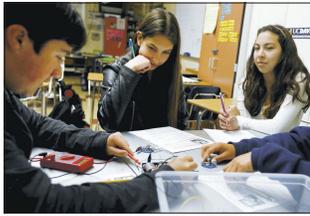
Right now, her kindergartners are learning why wood floats, using paper clips to weigh down blocks in tubs of water until they sink. Her first-grade classes learn that air is an invisible gas by playing with bubbles trapped under water. Her third graders practice using models to ask questions they can't test directly — for instance using a Styrofoam sphere and a light bulb to understand the phases of the moon.

The new standards also strive to build on basic concepts from year to year rather than having each grade level start fresh on a whole new topic. "To see how their knowledge builds from one grade to next is wonderful," Gallagher said. "They realize they know a lot."

Oakland eighth-grader Elijahna McLin said learning about light and sound waves in teacher Jeri Schneider Johnston's class at Edna Brewer Middle School is harder than her previous science classes, which typically consisted mostly of



Teacher Jeri Schneider Johnston sits with Justin Isidero, 13, right, and Mei Wessling, 14, during a lab on the absorption and reflection of light in her eighth-grade physics class at Edna Brewer Middle School in Oakland.



Saige Ferko and Emily Cospin, both 15, watch a classmate conduct a lab test in their ninth-grade physics class at Capuchino High School on May 11 in San Bruno.

copying down information from a blackboard.

But it's also fun, said Elijahna, 13, who's thrilled to be in a class in which she can do experiments on her own. "We do science every day," she said.

Caleb Cheung, Oakland Unified's science manager, says the district has learned a lot in the pilot program's first year, but he admits the needed changes were bigger than he and the other participants originally realized.

For instance, the new standards involve merging middle school earth science, life science and physical science — traditionally taught one year at a time — into an unified, interwoven progression. It's not a matter of "just tweaking the lesson plans," Cheung said.

In districts not involved in the pilot program, teachers are experimenting with

new lesson plans on their own and with colleagues.

At Peterson Middle School in Sunnyvale, seventh-grader Maria "Nellie" Belmont was excited to examine her own cheek cells under a microscope in science teacher Demetrius Asekomeh's class early this month, part of a lesson on what makes animal and plant cells different. "You're looking at part of yourself, learning how it functions," she said.

The 13-year-old said she wants to study science and math so she can become an architect one day — to "take something from your mind and make it real."

Students now "come from an educational system where they're trained to soak up answers and feed them back to you," Asekomeh said. But his students now realize they can draw their own conclusions.



Elisa Peters, a sixth-grade teacher at Oak Grove Middle School in Concord, discusses the world's climate.

"We're teaching them to be thinkers," he said, "and they really enjoy it."

At Capuchino High School in San Bruno, Janice Valletta has always demanded that her ninth-grade physics students think through every question like a scientist: "What's the problem? What are the pieces of the puzzle? Draw me a model. This is what scientists do."

Valletta should know: She was a neurology researcher at UCSF and Stanford for 25 years before becoming a science teacher.

The other day in Valletta's classroom, lab partners Saige Ferko and Emily Cospin were hooking alligator clips up to a big battery to discover how electricity passes through a coin, a wooden nail file, a little vial of salt water and, occasion-

ally, their own fingers. Now the ninth-graders know the equations for electrical resistance and can use voltmeters and draw circuit diagrams like electricians.

"It's not just reading out of a book," said Saige, 15. "We get to really experience how it works."

Some disagree with the new focus on teaching skills

over facts. Learning some facts by rote is crucial, said Douglas Battrey, coauthor of a critical 2013 report on the new science standards by the Fordham Institute, a conservative education think tank.

The new standards mean waiting far too long to introduce some critical concepts like the periodic table, Battrey said. "Imagine if you waited until the fifth grade to introduce the alphabet. Do you think you would have children really ready to read?"

But education experts have contested the report, saying it overemphasizes the importance of memorization.

The traditional classroom focus on memorizing litany of facts "is offensive to anyone who values science," said Stanford education professor Jonathan Osborne, who was involved in framing the nationwide standards. It's more important, he said, for students to be able to think through scientific evidence and know when it's flawed.

Elisa Peters, the sixth-grade earth science teacher who asks her students to do their own research on the demise of the dinosaurs, has also been thrilled with the new standards. "They're starting to get the process of science."

After spending a week working in groups to evaluate the evidence for each side, then taking the floor to debate the alternatives with their classmates, "it's becoming natural to them to ask, 'What is your evidence?'" Peters said. "They're starting to get the process of science."

Follow Nicholas Weiler at Twitter.com/Lore_Nick.

Cold case

Inmate linked to 1980 Utah slaying

Police say victim wanted to buy pot from his assailants

By Lindsay Whitehurst Associated Press

SALT LAKE CITY — Utah police have tracked the cold case killing of a 29-year-old man found shot to death in a canyon in 1980 to a prison inmate convicted in a California murder and executed more than a decade ago, authorities said Friday.

Investigators confirmed through ballistic evidence that longtime suspect Stephen Wayne Anderson shot Timothy Glashien during a drug deal gone wrong, Salt Lake County police said.

Anderson told police

he shot Glashien some 35 years ago, but no charges were ever filed in Utah, though because detectives thought he might have been covering for someone else, said Unified Detective Ben Pender.

A newly formed cold case unit confirmed that details of Anderson's story matched the crime scene earlier this year. Prosecutors affirmed there would have been enough to charge Anderson and another man, motorcycle gang member Ace Fairbanks, in the death.

Police say Glashien wanted to buy a large amount of marijuana from Fairbanks, who knew Anderson from prison.

Anderson told police

conscious that the 29-year-old man would rat them out to the police. Instead of selling him the pot, they drove him up the canyon near Salt Lake City and Anderson shot him, police said. He was found the next day by people looking for aluminum cans.

Anderson had been hiding out in Milkey Canyon months after escaping from the Utah State Prison, where he also killed a fellow inmate, police said. After Glashien's death, Anderson fled to California, where he was convicted of shooting 81-year-old widow Elizabeth Lyman in the face during a burglary, then fixing himself a meal of noodles in her kitchen.

The gun used in the burglary matched shell casings and bullet fragments at the scene of Glashien's death, police said.

While imprisoned in California, he told authorities about the Utah deaths as well as six contract hits in Nevada; although it wasn't clear the Nevada killings really happened.

Glashien's death was described as a contract killing by California prosecutors who used it to bolster their argument that he was a callous killer who deserved the death penalty.

His defenders, though, said the woman's death was a mundane burglary gone wrong, and Anderson was the victim of a harsh childhood. Anderson was executed in 2002 at age 48.

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San José Unified School District Measure H Citizens' Bond Oversight Committee 2015 - 2017

San Jose Unified School District is accepting applications to serve on its Citizens' Bond Oversight Committee, which reviews expenditures of its general obligation bonds related to the 2012 Measure H, a \$290 million general obligation bond. Members can serve a maximum of three 2-year terms. Applications, which must be received by 5 p.m. on June 12, 2015, can be obtained by calling Diane Duenas at 408-535-6053, emailing to dduenas@sjusd.org or on the district website at <http://www.sjusd.org>

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