Sports hurting but not teachers

MAIK TO SCHOOL, this year in well-to-de Rochester Hills, has middle and high school students paying a fee to play sports and participate in some other extracurricular activities.

They are the only students in Oakland County who must pay to play. Last year, students at John Genn High School in the Wayne-Westland district in Wayne County also paid to play. Voters eventually passed a miliage there — and it's back to sports as usual.

As in other districts, Rochester's busing has been cut back, Parochial students will have less direct routes, and money must be spent to plow an overgrown field and perhaps provige a guard so kits in an Oakland Township subdivision, who were in busing range before, can walk to their elementary school safely.

Yes, Rochester Community Schools and other so-called "wealthy" Oakland County districts are hurting — especially those where millage votes were defeated. Yes, the state has robbed those



rich school districts to help the poor

— for lack of a more equitable tax
plan to even out per pupil spending
whether students live in a wealthy or

whether students live in a wealthy or poor area.
Yes, houses with for sale signs are standing longer and longer despite it being a buyer's market.
Yes, area business from the largest corporations to the store on the corner have had to cut costs — laying off personnel, freezing salaries or giving only slight rates.

BUT. NO MATTER. Rochester district teachers will be guaranteed 6 percent more money for each of the next three years — even more for those who also move up on the seniority scale — if a current tenta-

tive agreement is ratified.

Rochester and West Bloomfield, two of the so-called "at risk" districts by the Michael Solucion Control of the Solucion of the So

would roll.

But no way. West Bloomfield won't announce its settlement until the tentative agreement has been signed. That district has money, after going to the voters twice to narrowly win a combined renewal and replacement money for state cuts. West Bloomfield is even able to add programs this year—an applied physics lab, a social studies course on law and American citizens, and a class combining pre-calculus math, physics and computers.

In Rochester, the situation is more

In Rochester, the situation is more awkward. The board boxed itself in, by scheduling two school bond votes for construction and renovation of buildings Sept. 23. Chance of passage

certainly would be diminished if teachers are marching up and down in front of school buildings and chil-dren are on extended summer vaca-tion, such as occurred in the Troy district way into last fall.

THESE DAYS TEACHERS are THESE DAYS TEACHERS are more than fairly paid for the nine months of the year they work. For example, two years ago, in 1989-90, the average teacher in Rochester carned \$437,000. That will translate to more than \$41,000 for the coming year if the tentative agreement goes through. Meanwhile, nationwide, scores even on the Scholastic Aglitude Test decline. And, there is no true accountability.

Henry Adams said: "A teacher af-

Henry Adams said: "A teacher affects eternity, he can never tell where his influence stops."

Bernard Shaw said: "He who can, does. He who cannot, teaches."

And, in Rochester schools, we're about to pay both types of teachers at least 6 percent more for each of the next three years in an uncertain, if not failing economy.

All bureaucrats are here to serve

HAVE YOU EVER wanted to rebel against the system?

When I was a public schools administrator, one of the things I enjoyed most about my jobs was the ability they gave me to subvert the entrached bureaurracy from the top when such intervention benefited.

While my recent multicultural initiatives as assistant principal in Rochester were undoutedly my more famous such "subversions," another far less publicized case in point comes to mind. As executive director of secondary education in Plymouth Canton schools a decade ago, I overruted the judgment of a principal, a school psychologist, a counselor and a teacher who wanted to retain a ninth grade girl — the product of a broken home — at that grade level for a second time.

Against their vigorous opposition, Against their vigorous opposition, and demonstrated appropriate scholarship in summer high school courses in algebra and French, she would enter the 10th grade in the fail. She got an A and a B. graduated with honors three years later and entered the University of Michigan. Now she works for a congressman in Washington, D.C., Instead of waltressing — the option she had been considering if she had dropped out in the ninth grade.

AS A MERE teacher, I had experienced notably less success in bucking the educational establishment, but it was not for any lack of trying. I recall one particularly narrow edict of Detroit's central administration in 1962 which proclaimed that now teachers starting their careers in mostly white schools on the city's periphery must be transferred to inner city schools after three years.

mer city schools after three years.

While this rule was noble and understandable because it forced all young teachers to undertake an experience in a tough school, it made no alternative provision for a rookie teacher who had been initially assigned to an inner city school and wished to stay there — where I was and which I wished, I was coachier track at Southeastern High, and I had a quarter-miler returning the next scason who had been the fastest sophemore in the country.

They transferred me out anyway

They transferred me out anyway over the protest of my principal, and it took me two years to get myself moved back to another high school in the inner city.

The Detroit school system became somewhat less bureacratic when I



became an administrator. Despite a rule that said administrators were't allowed to coach, they let me lead my Pershing High team to one last unbeaten season even though I had been promoted and was an adminis-trator in a junor high school during that season. I understand that now Detroit makes no exceptions.

RECENTLY Winfield Henry, the Detroit Central High School athletic director who had been an outstanding basketball coach (and player), was denied permission to continue coaching because of his administrative position.

Another similar case has unfolded in Coastonile in southwestern Michi.

Another similar case has unfolded in Casspoils in southwestern Michigan. That school district put its high school football coach, Scott Bojanich, in the unenviable spot of having to choose between remaining a principal in the district and returning to coach his Lakeland Conference champion team this fall. Due to his career plans and the well-being of his family, he understandably decided to stay in the principalship. Now his team will need him but he won't be there. This is most regrettable, because if an exceptional indi-

Now his team will need him but he won't be there. This is most regrettable, because if an exceptional individual case had judiclous merit, the exception should invariably prove the rule in any institution run by logical, level-headed leaders.

Exceptions like the girl I promoted — and like Henry and Bojanich — must forever be fairly made if the source of energy that drives educational systems is to be channeled as a matter of course to fuffill students' needs. Those needs must unfailingly come first, and the often arbitrary rules of the bureaucratic hierarchies and contract-conscious remind all educational bureaucrats, and the bigwigs within any other public institution as well, that they are here to serve use — not vice-value.

John Telford, a Rochester Hills John Telford, a knownesser mus-resident, most recently was as-sistant superintendent in the Ro-chester School District. He previ-ously was executive director for secondary education in the Plym-outh Canton district.

HARDEN

Wichita war won't halt free choice

troversial?"

A co-worker hurled the challenge at me as she joined me for a cigarette in the three-sided smokers' lounge outside the building. It was more a tease than a challenge. "What do you mean?" I asked. "That a bortion stuff," ahe said. "You keep getting people stirred up."

up."
"I haven't written about that in a while," I said. "You mean the letters to the editor?"

to the editor?"
"Yes. They just keep coming."
Yeah, I guess they do. Never mind
that the Soviet Union is going
through the biggest upheaval since
the Bolshevik Revolution. It's the
War in Wichita that has people talk-

War in Wichita that has people causing.

"I don't know," my Iriend said. "I personally don't believe in abortion. I could never have one myself. But I don't think the government has the right to tell a woman whether she can have one or not."

"Or anybody else." That was an-her co-worker — a woman a bit

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You better believe 'em," I said. "You better beared sain,"
"They're serious."
"I know, but I just don't see how people can tell other people how to run their own lives."

"SO," I SAID, "are you pro-life or

"SO." I SAID. "are you pro-life or pro-choice?"
She looked puzzled.
"Well, I don't know. I've never really thought about it. I'm against abortion, but it believe women should be allowed to make their own decisions about it."
"So, are you pro-choice or pro-life."
"She hought for a min-

lie?"
"Well . . ." She thought for a minute. "I guest I'm sort of in between."
"You're pro-choice." It was coworker No. 2.
"Huh?"
"That's right," I said. "If you think
a woman has the right to make you
own choice — whether it's to bave
an abortion or not to have one —

Jack

🕍 Gladden

you're pro-choice. That's what it's all about. Pro-choice does not mean pro-abortion. It's perfectly possible to be against abortion and for choice at the same time."

the same time." Co-worker No. 2 nodded in agree-

HER DILEMMA, which she summed up herself, was that she had "never really thought about it." That results in the kind of statements that drive the feminist up the wail. "I'm pro-life," the caller tells the talk radio host, "but I think women should be allowed to make their own

"Then you're pro-choice," the fem-inist yells at the caller, "You don't even understand what pro-choice

even understand what pro-choice means."

And that's a problem many people seem to have. If the pro-life movement wants to keep women from having abortions, then the pro-choice movement must want to force them to have abortions. Riddeulous as it sounds, some people actually seem to believe that.

That's why I'm glad my co-worker thought about it and realized that choice means just what it says: the freedom to choose.

choice means just what it says: the freedom to choose.

And maybe that's why the War in Wichita should generate as much interest as the Soviet upheaval. Given a taste of freedom, the Soviets weren't about to give it back. They faced up to tanks to keep it.

While in Wichita, in the heartland of America, the demonstrators were doing their best to take some of it away.

If this is being controversial,



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