Rep. Bill Kelth's vocational ed bill ran into a crossfire from rich and poor school districts Monday in his House Education Committee.

peor school districts Monday in his House Education Committee. "I sense a threat, a fear of getting into his," and the veteran commit-tee chair after Northville and Komulus school officials criticized the mean the school officials criticized the school officials criticized the school officials criticized the school officials criticized members hearden City, and panel members hearden City, and panel tights audiortum. "It's frustrating," agreed Rep. Gleon Oxender, R-Sturgis, co-spon-sor of Keith's House Bill 4155. "Busi-ness should be more involved. The school-to-work transition is not very smooth (for graduates) where to Integrate school and work."

NORTHVILLE school board vice president Glenna Davis sald 85 to 91 percent of local graduates pursue higher education and are well-served

now is proposing to make them pay for vocational training. "There should be pilot programs in in-formula districts so the out-of-formula districts don't lose again," Bankes said.

without state-mandated vocational training for only 15 percent. She criticated Keltä's two-tiered school system as "restrictive," add-ing that federal courts have found systems forcing students to choose between vocational and academic tracks at age 15 are "arbitrary and unconstitutional." Davis said the bill provides no state funding of state-mandated pro-grams, as required by the state con-stitution — "Innancial oppression" for out-of-formula districts like Northwile which get no state add. Replied Rep. James Kosteva, D Canton: "Some of those Northwille students might be wasting their time bandli. Eroy gorent (of college students) don't graduate, and 27 per-cent of graduates don't work in the field they studied." But Rep. Lym Bankes, R-Livonia, came to Northwille's defense. The gorical add, is forcing them to share their local business property laxes, has frezen property laxes — and

Bankes said. ROMULUS Supt. William Bedell sees only 35 percent of his graduates go to college but opposed Ketth's bill for another reason. "I don't think a local school dis-trict should train 16- and 17-year-olds for specific jobs," Bedell said. "No one can tell us what the shop of the 21st century is going to look like. "Traditionally, the purpose (of high schools) has not been to train skills for industry. Traditionally, it bas been to educate functionally tors." Bedell said his problem is to bring kids from poor and single-parent families up to academic grade lev-cis, not to train them for jobs. "For-y percent of our dish grades fail

eis, not to train them for jobs. "For-ity percent of our ninh graders fall math," he said, and 30 percent drop out. Industrialists tell him. "Bill, just give us kids who can read, write, do math and come to work on time, and we'll do the rest." we'll do the rest." Bedell criticized the shortage of school teachers and administrators on Keith's proposed state Career-Technical Advisory Council. Dr. Youssef Yomfood, superin-tendent of Willow Run schools, criti-

cized Keith's plan to start the voca-tional track at age 15. "Age 15 is too early to pick a specific occupation," he said.

he said. KEITH REPLIED, "Big business would asy, you've got too many dama educators." "We have a lot of industry involve-ment (in vocational trainfog) on a hort-term basis, in pockets all over the state. But it's a non-system. It's a hort-system of excellent local sys-tems with no coordination." An educator who agreed with Keith was David Olvell, a one-time Pinchney farm boy and now princi-pal of a three-distifut carcer techni-la to a three-distifut carcer techni-la to a three-distifut carcer techni-tin a bittering attack on the "gen-ruf" curriculum as opposed to col-ruf, "I didn't want my son and to generally nothing. They have to have a focus — not be wandering generallities." Otvell said he learned about

have a locus — not be wandering generalities.¹ the learned about equipment by "muddling around" on the farm, but today's kids lack that opportunity. "We're serving 30-40 percent of (college-bound) kids very well, but 60-70 percent are not served very well."

ALSO SUPPORTING Keith's bill C

were: Victor Fredriksen, a retired Ford

manufacturing engineer from Waterford: "The bill is very, very important and well-founded because it calls for ecoperation between schools and industry. It's no use say-ing we're going to equip schools. The best equipment is in the factory," Wilson Mudge, National Federa-tion of Independent Buintessen, Lansing: "Michigan must begin treating vocational students equal to college-bound students." Charles West, president of the Taylor Federation of Teachers: "Ed-ucation is a state function. We're looking to a more state-oriented sys-tem. But we have all these people running around yelling local con-trol."

Here's voc ed bill's aims:

Here are the main features of House Bill 4165, an amendment to the school code to restructure voca-tional education:

• Students, after counseling and teting, would choose between aca-demic and career-technical pro-grams after 10th grade. They could transfer between programs.

Businesses would provide stu-dents on-the-job training and ap-prenticeships for the last two years of high school. Half of a student's time would be in class, half on the

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A statewide advisory council and smaller local councils would de-vice and vertee the vocational programs. Four groups - business, state officials, educators and the general public - would be repre-sented equally on the state panel. It would determine what skills are needed in the market and set subject standards.
Students would be tested for proficiency in basic subject areas before they could continue onto grades 11-12. Those who flunk would receive "alternative" deucon with individualized instruction.





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