POINTS OF VIEW

New teaching methods are progressive

By MARK Motkis Currt Coutwisser Coutre Coutwisser Councer of the wore glancing at our two children's creative work taped on ur refrigreator door. I think one of our friends felt embarrassed for us as she road my daughter's transcription of the Pickge of Allegiance. It was full of "misspellings." I place these words in quotations, because in my daughter's first-grade class at Highmeadow Common Campus, there is no such thing as misspellings. My daughter created this paper, writing down the Pickge of Allegiance, during the middle of first grade after barely turning 7 years old.

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barely turning / years old. In the early years, in the Farmington Schoole, they used a wonderful tech-nique called "inventive" or "tempo-rary" spelling, and because of it. I am convinced that she and my 11-year-old son have mastered the ability to axess themselves on paper much better

than I had when I was their age. They start in kindergarten teaching the children how to sound out each let-ter, and throughout the process, en-courage them to write stories and let-tors, and to express thormselves in all sorts of different ways through writing. You are right if you think that a kin-dergarten child can barely spell. How-wer, they don't let that hold them back. Rather, they are taught to sound out each word and invent the spelling. That is, they spell their words the best they have learned. This continues in first grade. Howev-er, they gat a bit more serious. They learn more of the phonics and are told that this is a temporary technique they are using. Each word indeed has a defi-nite spelling. But, for the time being, inter, they user feeling down on paper. On her own, my daughter got the no-tion that she wanted to write down the

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Pledge of Allegiance. She spelled alle-giance as "aleagens," republic as "re-poblec," indivisible as "indigwill." She doesn't know what those words mean anyway. She has just been recit-ing them each morning at the start of class. Interestingly however, her initia-tive in producing this small paper prompted a family discussion about

hat they mean, and how they are spelled properly. And that is why inventive spelling is a great technique. It gets the klds writ-

a great technique. It geta the kids writ-ing and expressing themselves very carly. This leads to insightfulness at their young ages that I would not have expected. I have seen much evidence of this in my children. Once they reach second grade inven-tive spelling goes away. The kids are drilled repeatedly. They bing home lists of words they must know, and wo the parents continue to drill them. My son is such a good speller that I fre-quently find myself asking him to dou-ble-check me.

MEAP scores.

Yet when the schools employ innova-

tive techniques, like inventive spelling, so many parents quickly say, "That's bad. The best way to learn is the way I

used in our schools. Whole learning has been criticized greatly, with the so-lution being "a return to basics." I am baffled as to why. I don't know what kind of programs they have at Our Lady of Sorrows, St. Fabian, or Southfield Christian. I can't imagine how they can provide a better education than my children have received so far in the Farmington Pub-lic Schools. Mark Mokris lives in Farmington

lic Schools. Mark Mokris lives in Farmington Hills and his two children attend Farm-ington Public Schools.

bad. The best way to reason the learned." The world is so different than it was 35 years ago. Shouldn't we expect that educators might have better ways to teach than they did in 1960? Apparently, inventive spelling is a technique which is part of the educa-tional process called "whole learning" used in our schools. Whole learning thas been criticized greatly, with the so-

Public health efforts need a shot in the arm of the entire herd is immunized against a disease, that sickness cannot be transmitted through the total popula-tion. But if the herd immunity drops below a certain number, disease trans-mission increases dramatically. The level of herd immunity required to protect society as a whole against measles, for instance, is nearly 90 per-

hen I was a little boy, my mother wouldn't let me go in the awimming pool from time to time during the summer. 'There's a polio outbreak,' aho'd explain. And she'd show me a picture from the local paper with a sad looking, paralyzed child trapped in an iron lung. I remember the day long ago when the doctor told me to chew the sugar cube with the pink liquid on it. And I needl how yroud and grateful I felt ear-tier this summer when I attended the caremony at the University of Michi-ian honoring Dr. Salk and the success-ful field trials for his vaccine against poliomyellis. poliomyelitis.

ponomyettis. So it was with feelings of shock and dismay that I heard the news that Michigan ranks last — dead last! — among all the states in the percentage of preschool kids who are immunized against preventable childhood dis-cases.

against proventable childhood dis-cases. According to the study just released by the U.S. Center for Disease Control, Michigan's 61 percent immunization rate for 2-year-olds is diwarfed by the national average of 75 percent. (High-

different petals.

est score was Vermont at 83 percent, followed by Hawaii and Connecticut at 85 percent). Not aurprisingly, the biggest prob-lem in Michigan is in Detroit, where only 50 percent of preschoolers have received their immunizations. This number is up substantially, however, from the measly 29 percent immunized according to the 1990 study, according to Cynthia Taueg, chief health officer for the city. So how come so many parents ignore their overwheiming responsibilities to their own kids? The public health ex-perts I talked to at U-M offered a varie-ty of explanations: I takes no less than five visits to the

ty of explanations: It takes no less than five visits to the clinic to have immunized properly a 2-year-old against measles, rubella, mumps, diphteria, whooping cough, tetanus, pollo and hepatitis B. That's a hasle for any family, especially if both parents are working and don't have much of any health insurance. A lot of parents put off Immunizing their children, and they don't learn about the state law requiring immun-ization until their kid goes to school on



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the first day of kindergarten. Not sur-prisingly, the immunization percentage increases dramatically after age 5. "There is a kind of Catch-22 at work here. Through past efforts at immun-ization, we have dramatically reduced — in some instances virtually elimi-nated — childhood diseases. An entire generation of protected parents has no idea how lethal these diseases can be and, hence, little recognition of how important it is to immunize their chil-dren.

tten. Be this as it may, it's still hard for me to tolerate the idea that two out of five Michigan parents are so irrespon-sible — so lacking in family values — as to leave their preschool children un-protected against terrible disease.

There's a wider dimension to this is-sue as well. Immunization is one of those cases in which the welfare of society as a whole depends heavily on the willingness of individual members to

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measles, for instance, is nearly 90 per-cent. That's much higher than existing levels in many places in Michigan, which is why you keep hearing about periodic outbreaks of measles, especially in inner cities. The herd immunity level required to

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The herd immunity level required to interdict the transmission of polio, however, is much lower. What a sad irony it would be if con-tinued irresponsibility of individual parents would reduce Michigan's herd immunity level for polio to the point. that I, in my turn, had to keep my son away from swimming pools in the sum mer, just the way my mother did for me.

Philip Power is chairman of the com-pany that owns this newspaper. His touch-tone voice mail number is (313) 953-2047 Ext. 1880.



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