# California EDUCATOR





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# California EDUCATOR

# **OCTOBER 2011**

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### LESSONS ON 9/11

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> Jeanette Davis works with Enrique Estrada on a math problem at Hosler Middle School in Lynwood, Los Angeles County.

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

# It's time everyone paid their fair share

CTA HAS FOR many years been concerned about the enormous gap in California between the haves and the have-nots — a chasm that seems to be growing greater and greater with every passing year. It's a system that weakens our public schools and our communities, and punishes the poor. The recent "Occupy Wall Street" demonstrations in New York City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and elsewhere have proved that Americans agree with us: They are fed up with a system that neglects its disadvantaged members. People have taken to the streets to demand job opportunities, to promote tax fairness, and to call on our wealthiest citizens and corporations to pay an equal share.

Tax fairness has been and will continue to be a key priority for CTA, so we are joining the national "Occupy Wall Street" movement to bring attention to the need for a better tax structure that provides stable and adequate

## We believe the way out of our current economic crisis is to invest in education and create job opportunities for America's working class.

funding for public education. We believe the way out of our current economic crisis is to invest in education and create job opportunities for America's working class.

The numbers are startling: California ranks 46th in the U.S. in K-12 spending per student — a disgrace, considering our state has the eighth-largest economy in the world. Our state has cut more than \$20 billion from schools and colleges, laid off more than 40,000 educators, and more than doubled college tuitions. During this same time, legislators have doled out corporate tax breaks and refused to even let Californians decide whether to extend temporary taxes.

The result of all this is that our poorest and



**CTA President Dean E. Vogel** 

most vulnerable citizens bear the brunt of the economic crisis and pay the highest percentage of taxes. It's no wonder that people are taking to streets declaring they're fed up. The system is rigged against them.

It's time we put our students and public schools first. Banks are being bailed out, and the middle class and poor are being shut out. The bottom 20 percent of wage earners in California pay 11 percent of their income in taxes, while the top 1 percent of wage

earners pay under 8 percent.

To turn this economy around, we need to invest in our neighborhood schools. President Obama's American Jobs Act would provide California over \$3 billion, giving our schools a muchneeded power boost by rehiring and protecting the jobs of teachers and other educators who provide essential

services to our students and help keep class sizes from growing larger. We are calling on lawmakers to support the Jobs Act, which would put 37,000 educators back to work and create thousands of other job opportunities through modernization projects.

The growing inequality and concentration of corporate power and executive wealth undermine the foundations of our democracy and the future of public schools and colleges. The health of California's public schools and colleges depends on stable tax revenues. Let's all make an effort to support those in need. It's time to demand action to restore fairness to the system and make sure everyone is paying their fair share.

# California EDUCATOR

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# CTAonline

#### ▶ WHAT'S NEW AT CTA.ORG



# Wall Street: "We are the 99 percent!"

Citizens of "Main Street" — including educators — are taking to the streets in the Occupy Wall Street movement that has expanded nationwide.

www.cta.org/occupywallstreet



# **Breast Cancer Month raises** awareness

Thousands of female public school educators have been involved in the California Teachers Study, which monitors breast cancer rates among the state's teachers.

www.cta.org/breastcancer



# Is it time to update your beneficiary?

CTA provides a Death and Dismemberment Plan to eligible CTA members at no additional cost. Check the Member Benefits section of the CTA website for details.

www.cta.org/DandD





### **TOP TWEET**

@CATeachersAssoc | 2 Sept Every generation has its fight for justice. The fight to rebuild the middle class and create a fair economy is ours.



# MOST POPULAR FACEBOOK POST

#### 29 Sent

Posted by CTA: Remember when teachers, public employees, Planned Parenthood, NPR and PBS crashed the stock market, wiped out half of our 401(k)s, took trillions in taxpayer funded bailouts, spilled oil in the Gulf of Mexico, gave themselves billions in bonuses, and paid no taxes? Yeah, me neither... Pass it on.



# FAVORITE COMMENTS

### Karen Traver Linder 2:30am | 24 Sept

NCLB is the worst thing that has ever happened to public education. My opinion is that it was an underhanded attempt to persuade people to eventually accept a voucher system. It does nothing other than to set public education up for failure.

### CTA David Goldberg 6:44am | 23 Sept

In the time of the most savage cuts to public education, President Obama and Arne Duncan are still pushing states to adopt their flawed "reforms" which have included test-driven evaluations for teachers and more privatization of schools. What a disappointment.

### **▶** VIRAL VIDEO



**Stand up for kids, not CEOs!** The Michigan Education Association produced this popular video calling attention to corporate tax breaks paid for by slashing school funding. **youtu.be/qU4nmDTZUtU** 







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# calendar

NOV **13-19** 

FVFN

### American Education Week

Distressed that 25 percent of the country's World War I draftees were illiterate, representatives of the NEA and the American Legion met in 1919 to brainstorm ways to generate public support for education. Together they came up with and launched American Education Week in 1921. This year marks the 90th annual celebration. The weeklong celebration features a special observance each day of the week.



Monday, **November 14**: *Kick Off Day*Tuesday, **November 15**: *Parents Day*Wednesday, **November 16**: *ESP Day*Thursday, **November 17**: *Educator for a Day*Friday, **November 18**: *Substitute Educators Day* 

Use NEA's online toolkit at www.nea.org to join in the celebration.

NOV **14-18**  FVFNT

### California School Psychology Week

Sponsored by the California Association of School Psychologists, this week recognizes the contributions of school psychologists, whose role it is to ensure that students in California have the support they need in school and in the home.





DEC 1-3

CONFERENCE

# CLMS/CLHS Annual Conference South Town and Country Resort, San Diego

The California League of Schools, encompassing the California League of Middle Schools and the California League of High Schools, presents an annual conference offering high-quality professional development. The Annual Conference South offers over 85 sessions on improving student achievement, content areas, Rtl, PLCs, differentiated instruction, integrated technology, data analysis, classroom management, API/AYP strategies, and more. Featured speakers are Dr. Rita Pierson and Dr. Robert Balfanz.

www.leagueofschools.org/events/south.htm



Dr. Rita Pierson



Dr. Robert Balfanz

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JANUARY 2012

### CTC Approved Added Authorization in Autism

High quality, low cost, self-paced online program

DEC **6-7**  CONFERENCE

# Secondary Literacy Summit XI Anaheim Marriott Hotel, Anaheim

"Linking Literacy to College and Career Readiness." Sessions highlight best practices for improving adolescent literacy as well as instructional strategies for closing achievement gaps for English learners and students with special needs. Presentations feature secondary school teams that are improving literacy achievement for all students. Other sessions cover the Common Core Standards, Linked Learning, and Response to

Intervention (RtI). The summit is sponsored by CTA, Association of California School Administrators (ACSA), California Department of Education, California Comprehensive Center at WestEd, and Center for the Advancement of Reading at CSU.



### www.cacompcenter.org/secondaryliteracy

ACSA Educational Services, (650) 692-4300 or (800) 672-3494



JAN **6**  NOMINATION DEADLINE

### CTA Human Rights Awards

The goal of the CTA Human Rights Awards Program is to promote the development of programs for the advancement and protection of human and civil rights within the association. There are nine award categories for individual CTA members, as well as CTA Chapter and CTA Service Center Council awards. Any active member, chapter, caucus or Service Center Council may submit nominations. Nomination forms must be postmarked or faxed by Jan. 6. The awards will be presented March 3 at the Equity and Human Rights Conference.

www.cta.org/Professional-Development/Awards



# Thank you, Teacher!

Look for our "Thank you, Teacher!" feature in the November issue of *California Educator*, where we'll pay tribute to members like yourself who are dedicated to making a difference in the classroom every day.



The Project Optimal Added Authorization in Autism was created to provide an affordable, accessible and credible educational program for California Education Specialist credential holders needing to add expertise in the areas of special education that were not part of their original credential authorization.

For more information about this or our **new TBI Added Authorization** program, visit **projectoptimal.com**.

### César E. Chávez Awards



The César E. Chávez Memorial Education Awards Program provides recognition for students and their teachers who demonstrate an understanding of César E. Chávez's vision and guiding principles. Submit written essays (no biographies) or visual arts projects. Entries must be completed by one student or a group of no more than five students

in conjunction with a CTA member who is employed at the same school. A CTA member may submit up to five individual entries or one group entry. Grade levels range from pre-K (artwork only) to higher education (undergraduates only). Top prize winners will receive \$1,000 for students (shared by submitters of a group entry) and CTA members.

www.cta.org/About-CTA/CTA-Foundation/Scholarships

NOMINATION DEADLINE

### CTA State Gold Awards

State Gold Awards may be bestowed upon any person or organization whose leadership, acts and support have had a positive statewide impact on public education in California. Awards are given in two nonmember categories: business, and nonprofit/community organization. Any CTA affiliate or individual member may place a name in nomination. The nomination form must

be accompanied by supporting materials and submitted to the CTA Communications Committee. The nomination form may be downloaded from www.cta.org/

Professional-Development/Awards.



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\* U.S. News & World Report and Forbes Magazine



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JAN 13-15 CONFERENCE

### Issues Conference Rio Hotel, Las Vegas

"Standing as One — Determining the Future of Public Education." This conference provides an opportunity for rural, urban and ESP educators with diverse interests and perspectives to reconnect with fellow educators, re-energize their skillset and help strategize solutions to confront the challenges they face together. Incentive grants are available.

www.cta.org/conferences

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With nearly 10 percent of children diagnosed with ADD, every classroom is likely to have at least one affected student.

### **What Educators Should Know**

Story by Sherry Posnick-Goodwin

HE BOY DROPS his pencil every few minutes in Jeanette Davis' special education class at Hosler Middle School in Lynwood. He twists and turns in his seat, drums his fingers on his desk, and constantly raises his hand, calling for help while his teacher is assisting other students. Midway through the math lesson, he begins writing in his journal.

"Rickie, we are not writing in our journal now. We are doing math," says Davis, a member of the Los Angeles County Education Association. "Please put the journal away."

Rickie Freeman has trouble sitting still and concentrating on his work because he has attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), a condition that's increasing among students.

Studies show that every classroom teacher is likely to have at least one student with attention deficit disorder (ADD) or ADHD in their classroom each year, making it the most common behavior disorder in children. According to a study by the national Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), nearly 10 percent of children between the ages of 4 and 17 have a form of the condition, compared with 8 percent reported in 2003. The rise may be due to increased awareness and diagnosis. Symptoms include having difficulty staying seated and concentrating on schoolwork, and constantly interrupting conversations and activities. To make the situation even more challenging for teachers, most students with ADD/ADHD are in general education classrooms.

Photos by Scott Buschman

Even in a special education classroom, it's a challenge, Davis admits.

"When negative and inappropriate behavior occurs, it makes things really chaotic. Even one child with this condition in your classroom can have a very big impact. I love these children because they are smart and have a lot to offer, but sometimes people may not know it because their behavior is out of control."

### FACTS ABOUT ADD/ADHD

ADD/ADHD is a neurobiological disorder that runs in families. There is no cure, although symptoms can be managed with medication and behavior techniques.

While people may joke about having ADD, it's a serious condition that puts students at risk of dropping out of high school or taking longer to graduate, according to a UC Davis School of Medicine report. If undiagnosed or untreated, it may cause problems in adulthood including anxiety, depression, substance abuse and difficulty in the workplace and with relationships. Individuals can also have a poor self-image - especially when it's undiagnosed - and mistakenly think of themselves as "lazy, crazy or stupid," according to CHADD (Children and Adults with Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder), an organization dedicated to increasing public awareness.

There are three types of people with the condition: those who have difficulty when it comes to concentration, individuals who

have problems with hyperactivity and impulsivity, and those who have symptoms in both categories, which is most common. Rates of diagnosis are comparable among whites, blacks and some Hispanic groups, notes a study by the CDC.

"There are a wide range of symptoms," says Sandra Rief, who has written several books and presented workshops at CTA's Good Teaching Conference on the topic. "While some individuals have hyperactivity, others have the inattentive type and don't display disruptive behaviors. Some children have a hard time with social skills, while others are socially adept. It depends on the child."

Children with ADD/ADHD may be very bright and even gifted, says Rief, a former resource specialist in San Diego who is a nationally and internationally known speaker. But when it prevents a child from achieving success, it can cause frustration in the classroom.



Sandra Rief gives a presentation at CTA's Good Teaching Conference on strategies for ADHD students.

"These children have behaviors and performance difficulties that are frustrating and often perplexing to parents and teachers," says Rief. "We need to remember ADHD is a brain-based disorder that causes certain behaviors, and it's not deliberate. It's not a matter of trying harder; many of these children put forth far more effort than the average child. It may take them three to four times longer to do homework, and then they can get a zero because they forget to take it out of their backpack."

More boys than girls are diagnosed with the condition, and girls are more likely to have ADD without the hyperactivity component, says Rief. Girls may "slip under the radar" because, though unfocused and struggling to keep up at school, they aren't bothering anybody. So their disorder often goes undiagnosed until middle school, high school or beyond.

"The condition also commonly affects an individual's organization, planning and other 'executive function' skills," explains Rief. "Those with ADD/ADHD are developmentally immature in their self-regulation and self-management abilities in spite of how intelligent they may be."

Overcrowded classrooms make it more difficult to teach these students, says Rief, and NCLB has resulted in less recess and classroom "wiggle time" for students who need to get up and move around, which has especially impacted students with this condition.



We need to remember ADHD is a brain-based disorder that causes certain behaviors, and it's not deliberate. It's not a matter of trying harder; many of these children put forth far more effort than the average child.

Sandra Rief



Most youngsters with ADD/ADHD display symptoms by age 7 for a period of at least six months, and are often identified by second grade, says Stephen Brock, a member of the California Faculty Association who coordinates the CSU Sacramento program for future school psychologists. Teachers are usually the first to notice that a student has poor concentration and difficulty sitting still in a way that is outside the developmental norm for that age group. Then parents are consulted, and the child is assessed by a school psychologist, physician or mental health professional.

There is no single test that can determine whether a child has ADD/ADHD. Children who are fidgety or inattentive don't always have ADD/ADHD.

"It's important to look at the whole child," says Brock, past president of the California Association of School Psychologists. "There may be other reasons why a child has trouble focusing or sitting still. The child may be experiencing emotional problems or worried about something."

It's not unusual for children to have other learning disabilities in addition to ADD/ADHD, which makes diagnosis "tricky," adds Brock.

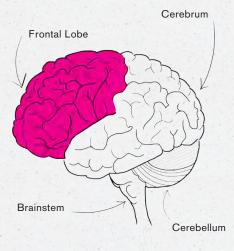
Only the most extreme cases enter the special education system, and 27 percent of all students in special education programs nationwide have ADD/ADHD, says Brock. Classroom interventions are the first recourse after diagnosis, and if those don't work, families may consider medication.



# WHAT GOES WRONG IN ADD/ADHD

Doctors aren't sure exactly what goes wrong in ADHD. But they think that the behavior problems are linked to the way that the frontal lobe of the brain works.

- Studies suggest that this part of the brain works more slowly in children with ADHD than in other children.
- Children with ADHD may have an imbalance in the neurotransmitters in the front part of the brain. Some doctors believe they don't have enough of a neurotransmitter called dopamine. Dopamine is a neurotransmitter, which is a chemical that helps messages pass between brain cells and other cells. Without enough dopamine, the front part of the brain cannot deal with and react to information in the way that it should.



Spinal cord

Source: Bradley JD, Golden CJ. Biological contributions to the presentation and understanding of attention-deficit/ hyperactivity disorder: a review.\* Clinical Psychology Review. 2001; 21: 907-929.

### TEACHING STUDENTS WITH ADD/ADHD

Dylan, 8, bounces a ball and throws it up in the air while his mother, Lisa Vieler, confers with teacher Rosa Coss after the final bell rings at Glen River School in San Jose. Dylan's mother and teacher talk on a frequent basis and say that working as a team — with constant communication is the key ingredient in helping a child with ADD/ADHD achieve academic potential. The approach is working; Dylan is above grade level.

"Rosa sends me e-mails and telephones me and lets me know if something isn't quite working," says Vieler, who also has a daughter with the condition. "It makes all the difference. Then if something happens in class, I can have a conversation with Dylan and figure out whether something caused him to behave in a certain way, or if we need to try a different behavior strategy, or whether we need to see the doctor and adjust his medication."

Last year Dylan had four periods of medication modification. For weeks at a time, Dylan struggled. Coss talked with Vieler on a regular basis to let her know how changes were affecting Dylan, who has problems with impulse control, interacting with peers and focusing on tasks.

"Thank God Rosa loves him," says Vieler. "Otherwise, he would have just been a problem kid making it difficult for her in the classroom."

Coss laughs and says that keeping in close contact with parents makes her iob easier.

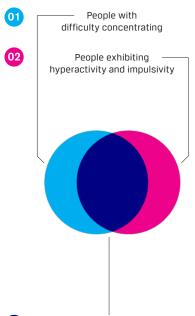
"When I noticed a change in Dylan's behavior, I would communicate that to his mother, and she would get on it right away. Sometimes the medication needed to be adjusted, and other times she just needed to talk to him. When she discussed my concerns about his behavior, he would come back to school the next day with much better behavior."

Coss, a member of the San Jose Teachers Association, has one or two students with ADD/ADHD in her general education classroom each year. It has gotten more difficult to teach these students as class size has increased, but certain strategies have helped.

"I try to keep them close to me," says Coss. "I do a lot of repetitive reminding for them, too. And sometimes they need a few extra rewards. I had one student who got a little stamp every time he finished his work, and if he got five stamps, he could

story continued on page 17 >













### LIVING WITH ADD/ADHD

Individuals can have the condition and be very successful in life. Just ask Marshall Zaun, former Teacher of the Year at Endeavor Middle School in Lancaster.

The 42-year-old computer teacher was not diagnosed or treated as a child because the condition was not recognized in those days. Students were considered to be "fidgety" or behaving badly.

"I didn't sit through class well, and I don't sit through meetings well now, because I'm tapping my fingers and fidgety," says Zaun, a member of the Teachers Association of Lancaster. "I can hold my own now, but as a kid I was on the hyperactive side. I had to keep busy or I became a royal pain. My teachers were always telling me to go run a lap and sending me on errands. Somewhere along the way I became the computer repair guy in school. It became a hobby of mine, and now I'm teaching it."

He still has problems focusing, and his students realize that it may take more than one attempt to get their teacher's attention

#### What does it feel like to have ADHD?

"There's a point where I'm done," Zaun explains. "There's a point where there's all I can take. There's a point where I can't focus, and I have to get up and do something. Sometimes you don't feel like your brain is functioning the way you want it to, and your brain and mouth are working faster than they should be working."

Zaun had poor attendance in regular school and was sent to a continuation high school, where he not only graduated but became the valedictorian. He credits his high school English teacher with being the one who "reached" him and influenced him to become a teacher.

"When I was really fidgety, she allowed me to get up and to move and do things. She did things with song lyrics to help me understand material, and that held my interest. And she allowed me to work at my own pace."

Zaun worries about students today with ADD/ADHD. With the pressure of testing, teachers seldom tell students to go run a lap or move around if they have excess energy. Recess has been cut or eliminated at many schools, along with physical education classes. Struggling students are given "double periods" of math and English in lieu of electives. Hands-on learning has been replaced with rote memorization and test prep. There may be no opportunity to let off steam, he says.

"I don't know if I would have survived that," says Zaun.
"You have to allow these kids to get up and move around."

As a student, Zaun was constantly reprimanded for talking and walking around the class.

"Today, as a teacher, I'm also talking and walking around the class," he muses. "I guess you could say that this is the perfect job for me."

# MEDICATION FOR ADD



Even if a child is bouncing off the walls, a teacher should never recommend or insist that parents put their child on medication, says Sandra Rief.

"Teachers can get into serious trouble with their school district by doing so," she says. "We are educators, not medical experts, and medication decisions are strictly between parents and their physician."

What teachers can do if they suspect undiagnosed ADD/ADHD is suggest a "team" meeting with teachers, parents, a school administrator, school psychologist, counselor and others to share concerns, discuss strategies that have been tried, and plan "next steps" to help the student.

"If the recommendation to parents is to have their child evaluated, it is best coming from the team rather than an individual teacher." says Rief.

The CDC reported in 2005 that 2.5 million children are being medicated for ADD/ADHD in the U.S., and that the rate of medication among students with a reported diagnosis is about 40.6 percent in California. A 2007 study by the Mayo Clinic in Minnesota states that medication has "long-term academic benefits" and that students taking medication show improved reading scores compared with those with the condition who do not receive medication. They also have better attendance and are less likely to be held back. But side effects steer some parents away, including lack of appetite, headaches, queasiness and insomnia.

A National Institute of Mental Health study states that children who are treated with medication alone do not do as well

ABOVE: School nurse Dawn Fox weighs in on ADHD medication in Sacramento.

academically as children who receive both medication and adjustments to the classroom environment.

Short-term stimulants such as Ritalin are typically prescribed when a child is first diagnosed, says school nurse Dawn Fox, a member of the Sacramento City Teachers Association. Because the medication is short-acting, parents and doctors must submit authorization forms for it to be dispensed at school. New forms must be submitted every time the dosage changes. Students may take longer-acting dosages after it is determined they have no adverse reactions.

"Teachers may be under a misconception that these medications will decrease hyperactivity in a child," says Fox. "But these medications are stimulants that are prescribed to improve a child's ability to focus. Sometimes it will help with hyperactivity and children will become less impulsive, but not always. So teachers may think the medication isn't doing its job and the child needs a higher dose because the child is bouncing all over the place, but that isn't true."

Teachers can judge the effectiveness of medication, says Fox, by answering the following questions: Are students completing homework more often? Are they more attentive in class and able to answer questions? Are they keeping up with the rest of the class and on the right page?

One of the most difficult things for school staff is making sure that students actually take their medication, adds Fox. Teachers can walk students to the office at lunchtime to make sure they get their pill. School nurses try to keep an eye on students to make sure they are taking medication properly and not having adverse effects, but that is difficult in districts with very few school nurses or none at all.

There are other ADD/ADHD medications that students can take that are non-stimulants and have a calming effect, such as Strattera, but they may take as long as six weeks to have an impact.

Medication is not a cure for ADD/ADHD, but it can help those with the condition manage their symptoms. While some health care professionals such as Dr. Dean Edell believe children are overmedicated, others maintain that is not the case.

CHADD supports the use of stimulant medications, with behavioral modification and counseling.

"That may include things like social skills training. It may include family counseling, individual counseling, behavioral therapies, behavior modification," notes Evelyn Green, president of CHADD, in a CNN interview. "Medication is a piece of the picture, it works for lots of kids, it certainly worked for my child, and it works for a lot of adults. But it doesn't work for everybody, and it's not a magic bullet."

### MORE INFO

Visit WebMD at www.webmd.com/add-adhd/guide/adhd-medical-treatment to find more information about the control of ADD/ADHD symptoms using medications.

go to the prize box. The other kids weren't jealous; they understood he had difficulties."

Davis constantly uses positive feedback with ADD/ADHD students. "I say 'thank you for sitting in your seat' and 'good job' and 'keep it up."

It's essential to give much encouragement and praise, because these students are easily discouraged.

Stephen Brock

It helps to also have empathy, says Davis. "I understand they have to fidget to focus. Sometimes I am like that, doodling in a lecture. As long as they are not disturbing the other kids, it's OK."

It helps to keep them busy, she adds, so they have a positive way to channel excess energy.

"I make them my little assistant. I will have them pass out papers, write assignments on the board, and I give them lots of responsibilities. It makes them feel like a leader, and they love it."

Rief suggests breaking up instruction to include activities with movement and talking. She also recommends structuring larger assignments by dividing them into short,

manageable increments with separate due dates and monitoring points along the way.

"Provide visual cues and reminders on cards or pictures in strategic locations," she advises. "And provide more

frequent monitoring, feedback on performance and reinforcement for students with ADD/ADHD. Anticipate problems that can arise from lack of structure, unclear expectations or environmental triggers in the classroom and adjust accordingly."

The use of technology and multimedia is especially engaging for students who have trouble concentrating, she adds.

Students with ADD/ADHD can sometimes work well with student partners or

"buddies" who are supportive, tolerant and well-focused, she adds. "They can assist with clarifying directions, make sure assignments are recorded in planners, remind students to turn in work, and help with other tasks or activities."

Brock suggests that teachers use mornings for more rigorous academic instruction, since studies show that on-task behavior of students with ADD/ADHD worsens progressively throughout the day. Auditory cues are also helpful, such as playing a tone at irregular intervals to remind students to monitor their on-task behavior.

"It's essential to give much encouragement and praise, because these students are easily discouraged," he says. "And teachers should keep in mind that rewards used with these students lose their reinforcing power quickly and must be changed or rotated frequently."

### MORE INFO

To learn more about ADD/ADHD, please visit the Children and Adults with Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder website at www.chadd.org or the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/adhd.



- Break up instruction to include activities with movement and talking.
- Structure larger assignments by dividing them into short, manageable increments.
- Provide visual cues and reminders on cards or pictures in strategic locations.
- Provide more frequent monitoring, feedback on performance and reinforcement.
- #1 Anticipate issues from lack of structure, unclear expectations or environmental triggers.

# LESSONS ON



>>8:19 AM FLIGHT ATTENDANTS ABOARD FLIGHT
11 ALERT GROUND PERSONNEL THAT THE PLANE
HAS BEEN HIJACKED; AMERICAN AIRLINES NOTIFIES THE FBI.

>8:46 AM HIJACKER MOHAMMED ATTA AND OTHER HIJACKERS ABOARD FLIGHT 11 CRASH THE PLANE INTO THE NORTH TOWER OF THE WORLD TRADE CENTER (WTC), KILLING EVERYONE ON BOARD AND HUNDREDS INSIDE THE BUILDING.

>>9:02 AM AFTER INITIALLY INSTRUCTING TEN-ANTS OF THE WTC'S SOUTH TOWER TO REMAIN IN THE BUILDING, PORT AUTHORITY OFFICIALS BROADCAST ORDERS TO EVACUATE BOTH TOWERS VIA THE PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM.

8:00AM 8:15AM 8:30AM 8:45AM 9:00AM

# 9/1

Teaching about a day that changed the world **forever** 

Story by **Sherry Posnick-Goodwin** Photos by **Scott Buschman** 



Teacher Monica Stewart helps Dimas Molina write a letter of appreciation to those in the Palmdale community who risk their lives for the safety of others.

**DO YOU REMEMBER** where you were and what you were doing on Sept. 11, 2001 — the day the world changed forever?

Monica Stewart, a sixth-grade teacher in Palmdale, Los Angeles County, will never forget receiving a phone call from a friend telling her to turn on the television.

"I was pregnant with my oldest son and my friend said, 'You have to turn on the TV right now, the Twin Towers have been attacked!' And I said, 'What?' And I turned on the TV and watched one of them fall and said, 'Oh my God.' It gives me goose bumps now. I was 24 years old. Many older people have compared it to when they heard about the assassination of President Kennedy as a defining moment of their generation where they can remember exactly where they were and what they were doing when they heard the news. For my generation, it was that moment."

Stewart's students were just babies when the U.S. suffered the terrorist attack, but as the 10th anniversary approached, she decided to conduct a history lesson on the subject, as did other CTA members around the state.

Conveying the enormity of the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon without traumatizing youngsters or making them feel unsafe was a challenge. So was making students connect with a tragedy that occurred when they were babies or before they were born.

"History has a way of repeating itself, and we have to know what happened in the past so we don't make the same mistakes in the future," says Stewart, a member of the Palmdale Elementary Teachers Association. "I want them to feel a sense of being an American and to feel American pride at the way we came together."

The events of 9/11 — which killed approximately 3,000 civilians, sparked wars in the Middle East, changed civil rights in America, and impacted foreign policy, travel and a presidential election — are not included in California's state standards, although that will likely change during the next revision. Nonetheless, some CTA members felt that, standards or not, the milestone anniversary could not be overlooked.

>>9:03 AM HIJACKERS CRASH ANOTHER PLANE, UNITED AIRLINES FLIGHT 175, INTO THE WTC'S SOUTH TOWER, KILLING EVERYONE ON BOARD AND HUNDREDS INSIDE THE BUILDING.

>>9:24 AM THE FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRA-TION (FAA) NOTIFIES THE NORTHEAST AIR DEFENSE SECTOR (NEADS) OF THE SUSPECTED HIJACKING OF YET ANOTHER PLANE, FLIGHT 77, AFTER PAS-SENGERS AND CREW ABOARD ARE ABLE TO ALERT FAMILY MEMBERS ON THE GROUND.

→ timeline continued on page 20 
→

9:15AM 9:30AM



### A glimpse at the victims

Sixth-graders in Monica Stewart's class at Los Amigos Elementary School have seen stories about the 9/11 anniversary on TV and know people died, but are hazy about details. After being provided with a synopsis of what occurred from their teacher, they still find it hard to fathom that terrorists would intentionally kill thousands of people.

Their teacher doesn't sugarcoat what happened, but she doesn't dwell on the gory details, either. Her goal is to teach about 9/11 in a historical, factual way, and then segue into stories of heroism that she hopes will be inspirational to her students, who were babies when 9/11 happened.

The children look at the faces of five "ordinary" people who became heroes that day. All of them died while rescuing others. They include a police officer and a fire-fighter, workers in the Twin Towers, and a passenger on Flight 93 who tried to retake the plane that many believe was headed for the White House, but instead was brought down in a Pennsylvania field.

"They were just five heroes out of many," Stewart tells her students. "Their stories



Education Week reports fewer than half the states include 9/11 as something that should be taught in high school social studies standards.

are sad, but they are also courageous and inspirational. I'd like you to describe the emotions that come to mind after hearing their stories."

The youngsters speak in somber voices.

"I feel sad for people who risked their lives to help others," says Fernando Carbajal. "They wanted to live."

Isabel Dorn tells classmates that she feels bad for the children whose parents walked into the Towers to rescue others, but never returned.

"Imagine your mom or dad walking in there," she says. "People risked their lives and died. I would have wanted to help, too."

Other students tell Stewart they are sad thinking about how difficult it must have been for passengers on the plane to call loved ones and say goodbye, knowing they were about to die.

"We must be thankful and cherish our families every single day," says Stewart, who asks students whether they also felt inspired to help others after hearing these stories.

Students raise their hands and say yes, they are.

>>9:42 AM FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY, THE FAA GROUNDS ALL FLIGHTS OVER OR BOUND FOR THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.

### Resources for teaching about 9/11

- National Museum of American History: In collaboration with other organizations, the museum hosted a conference titled "September 11: Teaching Contemporary History." It is available online along with links to teaching materials from the Smithsonian Institution and others. smithsonianconference.org/september11
- National September 11 Memorial and Museum: The website offers educational materials and a teacher's guide for teaching about 9/11 along with webcasts with experts discussing the event. www.911memorial.org
- September 11 Education Trust: This site, founded by families of 9/11 victims, has curriculum and materials that can be purchased online with units created to help students understand the event. www.learnabout9-11.org
- New Jersey Curriculum: Has lesson plans on 9/11 and materials covering terrorism and living in a post 9/11 world. www.state.nj.us/education/holocaust/news\_topics\_issues/911.html

>>9.31 AM SPEAKING FROM FLORIDA,
PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH CALLS THE EVENTS
IN NEW YORK CITY AN "APPARENT TERRORIST
ATTACK ON OUR COUNTRY."

>>9:37 AM HIJACKERS ABOARD FLIGHT 77 CRASH THE PLANE INTO THE PENTAGON IN WASH-INGTON, D.C., KILLING 59 ABOARD THE PLANE AND 125 MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL INSIDE THE BUILDING.

9:45AM 9:45AM



A drawing in **Billy Gene Coffey's** classroom in Modesto.

One student, speaking in a soft voice, says that she would like to cook for people in the military. Another says she wants to work with homeless in town. And one student says that despite the danger, learning about 9/11 has reinforced her desire to become a police officer when she grows up so that she can help others.

Next, students write letters to those who are putting their lives on the line to save others, including soldiers at Edwards Air Force Base and rescue workers in the local fire department and sheriff's station.

"In your letters, please thank them for their service and willingness to risk their lives for our continued freedom and safety," says Stewart. "Let them know you appreciate the sacrifices they have made."

As the youngsters write their letters of appreciation, Stewart says she is glad she made the decision to teach her students about the events of 9/11.

"I was surprised at how engaged they were in the lesson and how much they understood and related to what happened," she says. "I don't think it will be a lesson they forget."

story continued on page 36 >

### A teacher's personal loss

For Pete Simoncini, teaching about 9/11 is not just another lesson. The topic is deeply personal, this AP history teacher tells students at Oakdale High School during a PowerPoint presentation.

Simoncini served in the U.S. Army for 23 years, and worked at the Pentagon. One of the hijacked planes smashed right into his former office, which he vacated in 1996.

Two summers ago he accompanied students on a field trip to Washington and visited the Pentagon. He saw the name Sergeant Major Larry Strickland on the memorial and realized that his former work buddy died that day.

"When it first happened years ago and I looked at the casualty list, I didn't notice his name," says Simoncini, displaying a picture of his friend to students. "I broke down in tears when I saw his name. He was a great guy."

After 9/11, the U.S. waged war in Afghanistan and Iraq, which also affected him personally.

"My daughter and her husband are soldiers in the U.S. Army. She has served in Iraq, and her husband is now in his second tour in the Middle East. My son is in the Marines and

just got back from serving seven months in Afghanistan, where he was shot at every day."

Simoncini tells his 11th-graders that 9/11 happened a decade ago, but legislative and political ramifications continue. The Homeland Security Act of 2002 resulted in the largest restructuring of U.S. government in contemporary history. The Patriot Act was passed to detect and prosecute terrorism, which some believe poses a threat to American civil liberties and privacy.

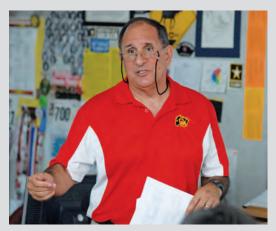
"Do you know what a 'flashbulb memory' is?" asks the Oakdale Teachers Association member. Students shake their heads no. "A flashbulb memory is something that always stays with you as a defining moment in your life," Simoncini says. "I remember Friday, Nov. 22, 1963, when I was on problem 11 of a spelling test. There was a knock on the door, and someone told the teacher President Kennedy was dead. For me, that's a flashbulb memory."

His students were in first grade 10 years ago and have their own flashbulb memories of 9/11.

"I remember waking up, and my mom came in and sat on my bed crying," recalls Austin Jones, 16. "I had to go to school, but she was too upset to go to work that day. She had close friends working in Washington and was really worried about them."

Liz Erwin, also 16, says she had been to New York shortly before 9/11, and was told that the building with the two towers she had just visited was destroyed.

"I was 6 years old and didn't understand the repercussions of what was happening," says Erwin. "I had no idea how important that event was then and how important it would be years later. But now I do understand. I guess you could say that I feel lots of emotions today."



Pete Simoncini, Oakdale High School

>>9:59 AM THE SOUTH TOWER OF THE WORLD TRADE CENTER COLLAPSES.

>>10:07 AM AS PASSENGERS ON HIJACKED FLIGHT 93 MOUNT AN ATTEMPT TO RETAKE THE PLANE, THE HIJACKERS DELIBERATELY CRASH THE PLANE INTO A FIELD IN SOMERSET COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, KILLING ALL 40 PASSENGERS AND CREW ABOARD.

>> 10:28 AM THE NORTH TOWER OF THE WTC BUILDING COLLAPSES 102 MINUTES AFTER BEING STRUCK BY FLIGHT 11.

10:00AM 10:15AM 10:30AM

\*ARRANGE FOR SHOWINGS OF THIS MOVIE IN YOUR COMMUNITY AT WWW.THETEACHERSALARYPROJECT.COM.

FILM: 'AMERICAN TEACHER'

# DOCUMENTARY EXAMINES THE REALITY OF A PROFESSION NEGLECTED

FILMS ABOUT TEACHERS often tend to be stereotypical in nature. Waiting for Superman blamed "bad teachers" for being complacent and ineffective. Other movies — Freedom Writers, Stand and Deliver, Dangerous Minds — portray teachers as self-sacrificing saints eager to take a vow of poverty. American Teacher is more realistic. The film shows that the majority of teachers are smart, resourceful, hardworking, and doing the best they can in challenging circumstances. Instead of playing the blame game, the film makes a strong case that our teachers — who are responsible for educating America's future generations — deserve to be valued, supported, and paid what they are worth.

# KNOW?

- High turnover of American teachers costs our country over \$7 billion every year.
- Teachers are priced out of home ownership in 32 metropolitan areas.
- Teachers work an average of ten hours per day.
- 92.4 percent of teachers spent their own money on their students or classrooms during the 2007–08 school year.
- 62 percent of teachers have second jobs outside of the classroom.

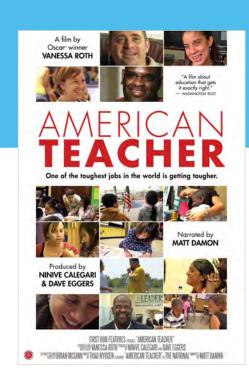
The documentary is based on the book Teachers Have It Easy: *The Big Sacrifices and Small Salaries of America's Teachers* (New Press 2005) authored by journalist and teacher Daniel Moulthrop, writer Dave Eggers, and Ninive Calegari, a former teacher and co-founder of 826 National, a student writing center.

The film is narrated by actor and outspoken public school supporter Matt Damon and profiles several American teachers, including Jonathan Dearman of California. The teachers love what they do, but struggle financially. They teach different grade levels and subjects in various states, but wrestle with a common question: Can I afford to continue to teach?

Some live frugally while others make the gut-wrenching decision to leave the profession and take jobs they are not passionate about so they can earn a livable wage, which is devastating to their students. Others take secondary jobs in retail or elsewhere and suffer the effects of having too little time for their families.

The movie attributes low pay for teachers to the fact that teaching was one of the few careers available to women in past decades. While that is no longer the case, salary remains low. We also learn that the average starting salary is \$39,000 and grows to \$67,000 after 25 years in the profession, excluding educators from the housing market in many areas.

According to the film, a teacher's starting salary is not that much lower than entry-level salaries in other professions. It's the ending salary that is mostly to blame for the



# We have to help Americans see how unbelievably intertwined our democracy and our economy are with the teaching profession.

### Ninive Calegari

fact that 46 percent of teachers quit before their fifth year of teaching. And it's difficult to attract talented college graduates to the profession with the promise of low pay, long hours, and little support. One of the teachers profiled, a Harvard graduate, is asked by friends and family why she would choose to go into a profession so lacking in money and prestige when she could have her pick of better-paying jobs.

The movie offers a realistic portrayal of teachers who work long hours, buy supplies out of their own pockets, strive to do their best for students, and sometimes neglect themselves and their own families in the



Teacher Rhena Jasey with a student in a scene from the documentary American Teacher.

process. At times it's painful to watch such hardworking, idealistic, energetic individuals become increasingly worn down as pressure mounts to raise student achievement while money dwindles to provide even the basics in many classrooms. While depressing, it's also uplifting to see these teachers do so much with so little as they meet challenges that include pregnancy, raising children, and marital problems.

The 81-minute film, directed by awardwinning filmmaker Vanessa Roth, was screened for media in New York and Los Angeles in September, and will soon be available for viewing in select theaters.

By Sherry Posnick-Goodwin

### **MORE INFO**

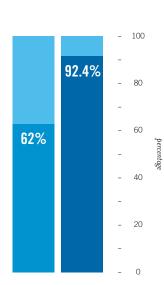
Copies of American Teacher will be available upon request for those who wish to schedule showings in community venues and school auditoriums via the website www.theteachersalaryproject.org.

# the FACTS

total teachers

percent of teachers who have second jobs outside of the classroom

percent of teachers who spent their own money on their students or classrooms during the 2007-08 school year





**READ OUR Q&A WITH AMERICAN TEACHER** PRODUCER AND WRITER NINIVE CALEGARI
ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE. >>

### FILM: 'AMERICAN TEACHER'





**WE CAUGHT UP** with co-writer and co-producer Ninive Calegari, a former teacher and CTA member who now lives in San Francisco with her husband and two young children. Here's what she had to say about the movie, teachers, and public education in general.

# What do you want viewers to take away from American Teacher?

When I taught public school, I didn't believe the public at large really understood how important my work was. I'm hoping that after seeing this movie, viewers will gain a much deeper appreciation of how sophisticated and complex being a teacher is. I'm hoping they will have a deeper appreciation and greater respect for the profession.

# Do you think the public is aware of how difficult it is to support a family on a teacher's salary?

When people learn that 62 percent of teachers have second jobs and 92 percent of teachers buy their own supplies, they tend to be pretty surprised. A lot of people believe teaching is a "cush" job and that teachers are off work at 3. They don't understand that delivering a good lesson plan requires meaningful preparation time and that teachers work incredibly hard grading papers, giving students feedback, offering extra help and working after hours.

### How did you obtain funding for this movie?

We had an incredibly hard time finding funding for this movie. You have no idea! When we told people that we needed to change American culture around how we value this profession, we had a hard time getting support. A lot of foundations turned us down and believed the project did not have merit. At the end of the day, most of our funding came from individuals who gave what they could. Many contributed just \$200. We did receive support from the Isabel Allende Foundation, the Fledgling Fund,

The Reveas Foundation, Hellman Fund and other philanthropists who believed in our movie and pushed for it to be made and were generous.

# When qualified teachers leave the profession because they can't afford to teach, what kind of impact does this have on students and society?

I think there is an immeasurable impact on kids when they don't have continuity with adults in their schools. Also, it takes a couple of years for new teachers to hone their craft, so if you are constantly putting brand-new teachers in front of kids, it has a negative impact. Research shows that lowincome kids are the most likely to have inexperienced teachers. In urban settings where you have one-fifth of the faculty leaving every year, it's incredibly difficult to create a positive academic culture. A principal can work hard to build a team and then have to start all over again. It's difficult to build any organization when you have that kind of turnover.

### How can we, as a society, change things so that teachers are valued and compensated fairly for their expertise and hard work?

I think the first step is having a more sophisticated understanding of what the profession is. We have to help Americans see how unbelievably intertwined our democracy and our economy are with the teaching profession. I believe our future relies on the strength of our teaching force. We have to make teachers a priority. Some people said it was too expensive, but this country worked hard to become disabled accessible.

America did it because it was the right thing to do. The same has to go for education. There will always be people who say it's too expensive to fully fund education, but we need to say, "We're Americans, and we need to do it anyway." We need to make a compelling argument to make people understand this. I firmly believe that Americans have the capacity for doing the right thing. It's not about being liberal or conservative — it's about everyone wanting a positive and healthy future.

### Can teachers unions play a role in this?

Yes, and they already are. I have seen lots of positive leadership in teachers unions when it comes to exploring recipes for how we can pay teachers more. Teachers within the structure of their unions need to go out in front of their communities and say "This is what excellent teaching looks like" and "This is why we need to pay teachers more."

### What would you like the film to accomplish?

I hope American Teacher sparks discussions among those who teach and people who don't teach. It is worth seeing, and I believe that people won't regret having made the effort. We are organizing community screenings of American Teacher all over the country for organizations, union members and others. And educators can stay up-to-date by following our project on Facebook and Twitter, or by signing up for our newsletter via our website. It is our hope that American Teacher will engage, challenge, and inspire audiences to be part of an urgently needed positive social movement, resulting in a real and lasting impact on the lives of our nation's children.

Interview by Sherry Posnick-Goodwin

### **MORE INFO**

Follow the American Teacher project online via Twitter at www.twitter.com/teachersalary and on Facebook at www.facebook.com/TeacherSalaryProject.



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### MAKING A DIFFERENCE

## Students develop app for school district

WANT THE LATEST NEWS about your school district right on your smartphone? Now there's an "app" for that — at least in one Bay Area school district, thanks to the inventiveness of two high school students.

The Fremont Unified School District students have created the first iPhone application for a school district in California. Andrew Han and Sumukh Sridhara, both seniors at Mission San Jose High School in Fremont, came up with the idea and ran with it, says Han's journalism teacher at the high school, Sandra Cohen.

"I think it's fabulous," she says. "I was so impressed."

The free app was launched with great fanfare — the two boys wore suits and ties and spoke in front of TV news cameras at a school board meeting on Sept. 14. An official from Apple attended as well. More than 400 people downloaded the app, called "iFUSD," in the first two weeks.

The story really began earlier this year when Han approached Cohen about creating an app for the campus newspaper, The Smoke Signal, where Han is co-editor in chief. He teamed up with his friend Sridhara and soon, Cohen says, the app was being used "to send push notifications of breaking news and Web stories."

But Han wanted to expand his app to serve the entire school district. "He decided it would just be a cool thing to do," Cohen marveled.



Mission San Jose High School students, from left, Andrew Han and Sumukh Sridhara, along with parent volunteer Raj Barma, were honored for creating the iPhone app for Fremont Unified School District.

As in any Silicon Valley start-up, they divided their duties based on their strengths: Han served as product manager and Sridhara as developer. They pitched Superintendent James Morris, who put them in touch with his people — Director of Technology John Krull and Horner Junior

story continued on page 36 >



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\*WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP: TO GET INVOLVED WITH CTA'S TAX FAIRNESS CAMPAIGN, VISIT WWW.CTA.ORG/TAXFAIRNESS.

# TAX FAIRNESS AMERICA FIGHTS BACK

AMERICANS ARE ANGRY. Grassroots protests supporting the Occupy Wall Street movement have spread from coast to coast. It's not just college kids; mainstream Americans who have lost their homes, jobs and optimism about the future are taking to the streets and demanding change in massive numbers. And when it comes to California, there's plenty that needs changing.

California has the second-highest foreclosure rate and the second-highest unemployment rate in the nation behind Nevada. There are 2.2 million unemployed people in California — 12.1 percent of

Corporate income grew over 400 percent from 2001 to 2008 compared with 28 percent for personal income.

the population - many of whom have exhausted their 99 weeks of unemployment benefits months ago. Due to the housing crisis and unemployment, California has the highest rate of small business failures, ranks 40th in the nation in child homelessness, and has 2.2 million children living in poverty. According to a report from the Center for American Progress, California is among the three top states seeing an increase in hunger due to the recession. Our state has the eighthlargest economy in the world, but ranks 43rd in per-pupil education spending. Our schools have undergone unprecedented cuts and layoffs in recent years.

"Enough is enough," says CTA President Dean Vogel. "We must take back America before we become a nation of only the rich and the poor, without a middle class."

Joining a groundswell of support from fellow unions, community leaders and students throughout the country, CTA proudly supports the Occupy Wall Street movement, which is in favor of tax fairness and against corporate greed.

"Teachers and many union members are joining protests around the state because we have seen our schools and colleges cut by millions," says Vogel. "We have seen

> class sizes grow, college tuitions increase and job opportunities vanish at the same time that banks have received bailouts and large corporations and

millionaires have received tax cuts. We are the 99 percent. It's time to put Main Street before Wall Street. It's time for corporations to pay their fair share."

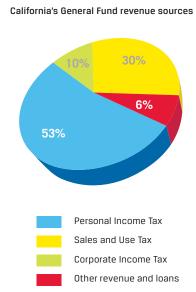
### TIME FOR TAX FAIRNESS

Fixing the problems plaguing California means fixing the state's tax structure to fund our schools, colleges and essential social services, says Vogel.

"For too long, California has relied on mostly short-term solutions to our budget problems," he explains. "The health of California's future depends on stable tax revenues. It's time to demand action to restore fairness to the system and make sure everyone is paying their fair share."

The current system is anything but fair: The bottom 20 percent of wage earners in California pay 11 percent of their income in taxes, while the top 1 percent of wage earners pay under 8 percent. And corporate income has grown over 400 percent in seven years, while personal income for most people has grown just 28 percent.

"This growing inequality of wealth and income is not a random occurrence; it is by design," says Vogel. "The consequences of this growing inequality and the concen-





**Rebecca Hensler** (right), a school counselor at Denman Middle School and a member of UESF, at an Occupy Wall Street march through the financial district of San Francisco. *Photo by Allan Brill of UESF*.

tration of corporate power and executive wealth undermine the foundations of our democracy. It's not about Democrats or Republicans; it's about doing what's right for everybody."

Former U.S. Labor Secretary Robert Reich points out in a Christian Science Monitor article that it is not a partisan protest; in fact, President Obama's unwillingness to place conditions on the bailout of Wall Street contributed to what Reich describes as the "new populist revolt."

### LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS SHOW THEIR SUPPORT

As the Occupy Wall Street movement spreads, local associations are joining forces with protesters and speaking out publicly.

Members of United Educators of San Francisco joined forces with the Occupy movement earlier this month outside a San Francisco hotel to protest an education conference sponsored by those in the conservative education reform movement. The conference was sponsored by the so-called Foundation for Excellence in Education, a group headed by Jeb Bush, the former governor of Florida. Media baron Rupert Murdoch was a keynote speaker at the event.

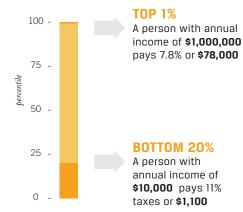
UESF President Dennis Kelly and about 100 members picketed with Occupy movement citizens to protest "the selling of public education," said Kelly in an interview with the San Francisco Chronicle. UESF members carried signs reading "Teachers are the 99 percent" and "The 1 percent ruined our economy: Why should we trust them with our schools?"

An Occupy Los Angeles protest at City Hall was well attended by members of United Teachers Los Angeles, who stood shoulder to shoulder with other union members, city employees and citizens who are dissatisfied with the status quo.

### Tax Fairness Guiding Principles

An initiative for tax fairness should:

- Be based on a progressive tax in order to bring stability to our funding issues.
- Address funding for education and other essential public services.
- Generate \$8 billion to \$10 billion.
- > Have a broad coalition of support.
- Be well researched and crafted to have the greatest chance of success.



"A lot of Los Angeles area teachers are very excited about this movement because many of the students and communities being starved of resources are here in L.A.," says Warren Fletcher, UTLA president.

Other protests have been reported in Sacramento and in Redding, Shasta County.

By Sherry Posnick-Goodwin

#### **MORE INFO**

To find an Occupy Wall Street protest near you and download placards and posters, visit CTA's webpage at www.cta.org/occupywallstreet. For more information about the Wall Street protests across the nation, visit www.occupytogether.org.

### **TAKING A STAND**

# **Update:** CUEA parlays momentum of hard-won strike into additional wins



Capistrano Unified Education Association members on the picket lines, bolstered by parent and community support.

A NEW DAY is dawning in Capistrano. As a result of the hard work and unity of more than 2,000 members of the Capistrano Unified Education Association (CUEA) over a three-day strike in April 2010, positive change is occurring for students and teachers in the school district.

Their bold action, bolstered by parent and community support, forced the board's negotiating team to back off their imposed contract and accept language promising to restore salary and benefits cuts should new revenue accrue to the district. Now, over a year and a half later, CUEA members say their strike was definitely worth the discomfort and disruption, and has brought positive, better-than-anticipated results to their entire community. "CUEA and the district office are working together in the best interest of our learning community. We have a new superintendent who is willing to support and collaborate with teachers," says fifth-grade teacher Steve Ciolek. "I have

a renewed sense of pride in working for the Capistrano school district and in belonging to CUEA."

CUEA advocacy action didn't stop at the end of the strike. Working within a broad coalition of educators, parents and community members in a petition recall campaign, CUEA members helped elect two new board members who support teachers. In addition, the CUEA-backed Measure H, which requires school board candidates to run from the areas where they reside, passed overwhelmingly. Supporters believe that the new voting method forces future school candidates to connect with their neighborhood constituencies instead of with potential political cabals.

"Without turning over those two school board members, key restoration language achieved in the settlement would never have been honored," says CUEA President Vicki Soderberg. "Teachers received approximately 3.5 percent back into their pockets in 2010-11 from previously unanticipated revenue, allowing them to remain comparable in salary and benefits with their colleagues teaching throughout Orange County." Teachers also received additional planning time to help improve student learning, as well as changes regarding annual transfer and leave time.

"While it's definitely true that adequate salary and benefits help retain quality teachers, and that ultimately benefits our students, I'm most proud of a renewed sense of hope and collaboration that had been missing for years in our district," says Joy Kelly, third-grade teacher and member of the CUEA bargaining team, which helped achieve the contract settlement.

"I came back to school after the strike with renewed enthusiasm to provide the best education possible for the community that stood behind me and my colleagues," says 27-year CUSD veteran and secondgrade teacher Debbie Jungwirth. "We are

# American Jobs Act benefits schools and colleges

restoring trust and confidence, and teachers are feeling appreciated. I'm proud of my profession, colleagues and leaders in CUEA and CTA."

"There comes a time when you have to take a stand and fight for what you believe in, and I can proudly say that I will be forever grateful that I made the choice to participate in the strike," says 15-year kindergarten teacher Lori Walker. "I learned that I could trust and lean on my fellow teachers who went out on strike with me. I do not regret for a single minute that I stood in unity with my brothers and sisters."

"Teachers feel more cohesive," agrees chemistry/physics teacher and 14-year Capistrano veteran Greg Young.

"The community knows now that CUEA members will stand united for our students, schools and community," says 14-year Spanish teacher Ezequiel Barragan. "Teachers doing the unthinkable was precisely the wake-up call we needed. Never again will the CUSD community be complacent."

By Bill Guy



CUEA President **Vicki Soderberg** speaks to a television reporter during the three-day strike in April 2010.

CALIFORNIA COULD SAVE 37,000 teaching jobs as well as obtain millions of dollars in federal funding to modernize dilapidated schools and colleges if President Obama's American Jobs Act is approved.

The Jobs Act, introduced by the president in September, is designed to jump-start economic growth and job creation. The bill includes resources to prevent educator layoffs and rebuild public schools and colleges. Calling for \$30 billion to help prevent up to 280,000 teacher layoffs nation-

wide, the Jobs Act could save 37,000 educator jobs in California.

Despite an uphill battle that is expected in Congress, representatives from California's congressional delegation joined CTA, the superintendent of public instruction and several community organizations at a number of events in San Jose,

Sacramento, Modesto and Los Angeles in support of the act.

The bill received a setback on Oct. 11 when the Senate blocked consideration of the \$447 billion bill. However, portions of the bill may still come before the body later this month.

In addition to helping prevent teacher layoffs, the American Jobs Act would provide funds to modernize at least 35,000 public schools and colleges across the country, supporting new science labs, Internet-ready classrooms, and renovations in rural and urban schools. The president also proposed a \$5 billion investment in modernizing community colleges.

Speaking at a Modesto news conference at Mark Twain Junior High School with state Superintendent Tom Torlakson, Modesto Teachers Association President Dana Filippi spoke to the need for modernization funds.

"Mark Twain Junior High School, like many of our schools in Modesto, is now 60 years old. It's got good bones, but the years have taken their toll," Filippi said. "President Obama's plan to set aside money to renovate public school facilities and build or update science and computer labs would go a long way in offsetting the cuts we've had in education funding here in Modesto and throughout California."

In San Jose, Marisa Hanson, president of the East Side Teachers Association, talked about how the federal funds could prevent further layoffs.

"Our high school counselors each have caseloads of about 1,000 students, an impossible ratio. Library cuts mean our students get two choices: only one day

Calling for \$30 billion to help prevent up to 280,000 teacher layoffs nationwide, the Jobs Act could save 37,000 educator jobs in California.

a week of library access, or only one hour a day," Hanson said. "Restoring more teachers to the classroom will help protect the future work force of Silicon Valley, and the future of our state."

The president pushed the bill at a White House news conference on Oct. 5, and he castigated Republicans for putting Wall Street before Main Street. "It's now up to all the senators and hopefully all the members of the House to explain to their constituencies why they would be opposed to commonsense ideas that historically have been supported by Democrats and Republicans in the past," he said, adding that Wall Street protests are "giving voice to a more broadbased frustration about how our financial system works."

By Dina Martin

**>> THE FOLLOWING ARE RECENT BILLS IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE THAT DIRECTLY** AFFECT YOUR SCHOOL AND YOUR STUDENTS. FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT CURRENT LEGISLATION, VISIT WWW.CTA.ORG/LEGISLATION.

# **IMPORTANT LEGISLATION YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT**

Bill / Description	CTA's position	Status
AB 25 HEAD AND NECK INJURIES (Hayashi)  Adds requirements for first aid certification so that parents and school personnel can recognize symptoms and take appropriate emergency action regarding head and neck injuries.	<b>SUPPORT:</b> This bill addresses several key concerns. Parents must be aware of potential medical repercussions when their children participate in physical activities. Only licensed medical personnel should give an injured student clearance to return to sports activities, and they should have the most up-to-date information related to head injuries.	Signed into law
AB 124 ALIGNING ELD STANDARDS (Fuentes) Requires the State Board of Education to consider adopting English language development (ELD) standards aligned to the Common Core State Standards in English-language arts (ELA), based on recommendations by a group of experts convened by the superintendent of public instruction.	<b>SUPPORT:</b> This bill helps to ensure that English learners have an equal opportunity to succeed in school.	Signed into law
AB 446 RESTORATIVE JUSTICE PROGRAMS (Carter) Authorizes a county to adopt restorative justice programs to address the needs of minors, victims and the community, which will be implemented through a protocol developed by the juvenile court in conjunction with associative groups.	<b>SUPPORT:</b> CTA believes that restorative justice programs provide opportunities to repair injuries caused by crime by enabling the victim, the offender and the affected members of the community to be directly involved in responding to the crime.	Vetoed by governor
AB 1034 CHARTER SCHOOL ACCESS (Gatto) Eliminates preferences and admissions criteria at charter schools; ensures that all students will have access to charter schools.	<b>SUPPORT:</b> CTA believes discrimination is incompatible with quality education and that all forms of discrimination must be eliminated.	Vetoed by governor
SB 126 UNION ELECTIONS (Steinberg) Provides that if the Agricultural Labor Relations Board sets aside an employees' election because of unfair employer misconduct, the labor organization shall be certified as the exclusive representative for the bargaining unit.	<b>SUPPORT:</b> CTA supports collective bargaining and unionizing, and believes that the exploitation of workers is inhumane and unjust.	Vetoed by governor
SB 140 ALIGNING INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS (Lowenthal) Requires the State Board of Education (SBE) to consider approving supplemental instructional materials aligned to the Common Core State Standards in language arts and math for grades K-8, based on recommendations by the California Department of Education; and allows school districts to approve instructional materials other than those approved by the SBE.	SUPPORT:	Signed into law
SB 161 ADMINISTERING DIASTAT (Huff) Authorizes a school district to provide school employees with voluntary training in rendering emergency medical assistance to pupils with epilepsy suffering from seizures, including rectal administration of Diastat; and allows a parent of a pupil with epilepsy to request the school to have an employee receive the training if the pupil suffers a seizure when a nurse is not available.	<b>OPPOSE:</b> CTA believes specialized health care should be provided by qualified designated personnel as defined in the Education Code and recommended by the credentialed school nurse.	Signed into law

# Anti-bullying bills signed into law

WITH GOV. JERRY BROWN'S signing of two new laws aimed at the prevention of bullying, California schools have taken a step closer to providing a safe environment for all students.

The governor signed both AB 1156 by Assembly Member Mike Eng (D-Monterey Park) and AB 9 (Seth's Law) by Assembly Member Tom Ammiano (D-San Francisco).

AB 1156, sponsored by the California State PTA, requires training of school site personnel in the prevention of bullying and gives victims of bullying priority for transferring out of a school, if requested. AB 1156 encourages school districts to include policies and procedures on the prevention of bullying in their comprehensive school safety plans; authorizes alternative attendance for students who have been the victims of bullying; and provides the opportunity to develop training in the prevention of bullying.

"Educators felt that students tend to avoid victimization by staying home from school, which adversely affects their academic progress and a loss of revenue for the district," say CTA's legislative advocates. Students need to know that at school they will be safe from menacing elements beyond their control.

AB 9, dedicated to Seth Walsh, the 13-yearold Tehachapi student who took his life a year ago after being bullied at school, requires schools to address and act on bullying. The bill will tighten anti-bullying policies in California schools by ensuring that all schools have clear and consistent policies and clearer guidelines for teachers and administrators, and by establishing shorter timelines for investigating claims of bullying. Schools will be provided with a framework of options they may take, although the bill does not dictate to educators what they should do with bullies.

"The intention is to help make safer schools and to stop bullying when we see it," says C. Scott Miller, co-chair of CTA's Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender Caucus. "We're looking at a whole new movement at what we are doing at school."

Miller notes that bullying incidents go beyond the tragic incidents that have resulted in the deaths of several teen-agers.

"Those are the kids we see on TV, but bullying goes on every single day," Miller says.

The California Endowment, which partners with CTA on several projects, praised the governor for signing the two bills. The Endowment will be dedicating time, attention and resources to working with school officials, parents, and young people to thoughtfully address bullying and responses to bullying.

"At The California Endowment, we believe that there are healthier and smarter ways for dealing with bullies that don't create longterm problems. We need to recognize that while bullying and intolerance are indeed unacceptable, a kid who bullies may be frantically waving a red flag for help and support. He must be accepted even as his behavior is rejected," says Tessie Guillermo, chair of The California Endowment's board of directors.

By Dina Martin

### Anti-bullying materials and trainings

CTA has developed a number of materials and trainings to help teachers intervene when bullying behavior occurs.

Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender Youth: Breaking the Silence

This training provides participants with strategies for reducing hostility toward GLBT students and teaches ways to create a safe, free learning environment for all students.

www.cta.org/breaking-the-silence

### Bullving 101 and 102

Offered through the CTA Human Rights Department, this training helps teachers to recognize bullying, examine its characteristics and find out what they can do as educators to prevent bullying. Contact your primary staff person to arrange for this training.

"Bully Free: It Starts With Me!" A campaign by NEA to identify caring adults in our schools and communities who are willing to stand out as someone pledged to help bullied students. www.nea.org/bullyfree

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### **ACTION**

## ESEA reauthorization heats up

Waivers aren't fix for real problems

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER saw a flurry of activity around the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) — also referred to as No Child Left Behind (NCLB) — as the Obama administration announced a new waiver process for states to opt out of key provisions of the act, and as lawmakers introduced reauthorization legislation that would significantly change the version of the law that has burdened schools for nearly a decade.

On Sept. 23, President Obama presented a much-anticipated plan for relief from NCLB, which would allow states to opt out of provisions of the law in "exchange for serious state-led efforts to close achievement gaps, promote rigorous accountability, and ensure that all students are on track to graduate college and career ready." However, while waiving some of the more onerous provisions of NCLB, the program in large part replaced one top-down testdriven accountability system with another. The waiver system requires student progress to be measured by test scores and requires those scores to be significant factors in teacher evaluation.

KC Walsh, chair of the ESEA Workgroup, which has helped develop CTA policy recommendations around the reauthorization of the law, was in the White House along with other CTA leaders when the new

# CTA Board of Directors voted unanimously to oppose California's seeking a waiver.

waiver policy was announced. "We were excited to hear it was coming and grateful for the promise of flexibility," she says, "but ultimately we were very disappointed in the unfunded top-down approach the Administration continues to push forward."

As the Educator went to press, 39 states had sent letters of intent indicating they would apply for an NCLB waiver. California was not yet among them. When the program was first announced, state Superintendent of Public Instruction Tom Torlakson issued



Photo by Scott Buschman

a statement praising the White House's recognition of the need for a waiver process, but voicing concern about the potential cost to California to implement the alternatives called for in the new program. Likewise expressing concerns, the CTA Board of Directors voted unanimously to oppose

California's seeking a waiver.

Rumors had circulated during the summer that Congress might make efforts to get the ESEA reauthorization done before the next

campaign season knocked the issue once again to the back burner, and on Oct. 11 Sen. Tom Harkin (D-Iowa) introduced legislation that would represent a significant overhaul of the law. The 865-page draft bill would make major changes to what was renamed No Child Left Behind under President Bush in 2001.

Sen. Harkin says he'll work in a bipartisan manner to come up with a final bill. Sen. Lamar Alexander (R-Tenn.), a former secretary of education under George H.W. Bush,

has also introduced his own set of bills that would change ESEA. Meanwhile, in the House, Rep. John Kline (R-Minn.) is trying a piecemeal approach. One of his bills promoting charter schools has already passed, but four others, including one dealing with teacher evaluation, appear less certain.

At press time, NEA, CTA, and other state affiliates were launching a massive lobbying effort, with dozens flying back to Washington to make sure what ultimately makes it to the floors of Congress will be the best possible law for students and educators. "This has been 10 years in the making," says CTA President Dean E. Vogel. "We have to make sure they get it right."

By Frank Wells

### A closer look at the NCLB/ESEA waivers

The waiver process announced by President Obama in September would exempt schools in participating states from the 2014 "100 percent proficiency" target of No Child Left Behind. Instead, states would establish their own ambitious but achievable goals for all schools and students in math and reading/language arts.

The fine print: The waivers require states to develop a teacher (and principal) support and evaluation system heavily based on student progress, measured by test scores. Observations, portfolios and other methods may be used, but progress of all students, including those with disabilities and English language learners, will be the major factor. While the existing four turnaround models (turnaround, transformation, restart, closure) for struggling schools would be expanded or replaced, School Improvement Grant (SIG) schools would still operate under the four original options. The waiver process applies to the current rules under NCLB/ESEA; a reauthorization of ESEA would probably make the waivers obsolete. There is no option for individual local district or county requests; the applications must be made on behalf of entire states. No new funding will be provided to states to implement the waiver program.

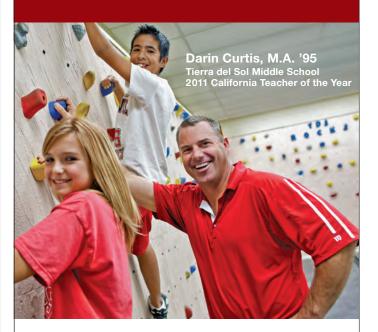
Our take: Unfortunately, this waiver proposal process swaps one federal top-down mandate for another and continues to hold states and local schools hostage to the same "reforms" of the Race to the Top competition. We need thoughtful discussions about what our kids need to succeed. We know that one-size-fits-all federal mandates don't work and that parents and educators in local communities must be involved in determining what works best for their students. We look forward to working with the administration and Congress on real long-term solutions built on reforms proven to help students and schools.

Deadlines: The first round of waiver requests and state plans are due by Nov. 14, 2011, although for review planning purposes states were asked to notify their intent by Oct. 12 (California made no notification of intent by this deadline). Submissions will be reviewed in December, and the U.S. Department of Education is expected to announce approvals by January 2012.

A second round of submissions will take place in February 2012, with review and approval notifications taking place by late spring. Some implementations may take place as early as spring 2012, but the majority will be targeted toward the 2012-13 school year.

Detailed information, forms, etc. can be found at www.ed.gov/esea/flexibility.

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### continued from page 21



### How the world changed

A drawing hangs inside Billy Gene Coffey's eighth-grade social studies class at Glick Middle School in Modesto showing the Statue of Liberty, tears streaming down her face, in the aftermath of 9/11.

Over the loudspeaker, the principal asks everyone in their classroom to take a moment of silence, to remember the victims of that fateful day. The students and teacher bow their heads. Most were toddlers in 2001 and have no memory of what transpired.

Coffey, a member of the Empire Teachers Association, tells students the disaster happened in New York, but had a worldwide impact, killing citizens of 92 other countries who happened to be working at the World Trade Center.

The events of 9/11 changed the entire world in terms of the way people interact, says Coffey, noting that afterward, Muslims and Middle Easterners were targeted by hate crimes, and they still face discrimination for the actions of a few terrorists. The events of 9/11 also intensified a search for alternative energy sources to lessen dependence on Middle Eastern oil and affected the way people travel throughout the world.

"9/11 was a terrible day, but it was also a day of strangers helping strangers," concludes Coffey. "I would like each of you to take the opportunity to be courageous, selfless and loving. This day is an opportunity for us to reflect on the things that are really important in our lives."

### continued from page 26

High School parent Rajan Barma, who has tech background. Once downloaded, the application allows anyone with an iPhone, iPad or iPod Touch to quickly get special Fremont Unified alerts, school board agendas, maps with locations of all schools, school budget data, community event schedules and emergency information. It smoothly interfaces with the district's website.

"They worked all summer on it," Cohen says of the boys' ambition. "It's really very impressive work."

By Mike Myslinski

# Take the 'California Educator' Readership Survey Online



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### Take Two

As children, teachers had trouble telling them apart. Now that they're teachers, it's students and colleagues who do a double take.

"MOST OF THE STAFF at our school thought we were one person who was very, very busy," laughs Joan Smith.

Janet Merriam and Joan Smith are identical twins with identical careers. Both are K-6 special education teachers in Oak Grove School District in San Jose. And no, they don't switch classes for fun — and never did

Jose Unified School District, either.

Pose a question to Joan and Janet, and one speaks for both.

as children while attending school in San

"We went into teaching because we love kids and always have," says Joan, who is two minutes older and an RSP (Resource Specialist Program) teacher at Alex Anderson Elementary School.

"Kids are the best thing that God ever made, and we're blessed to work with them every day," says Janet, an RSP teacher at Del Roble Elementary School.

They decided to attend San Jose State University together, earning bachelor's degrees in liberal studies, elementary education credentials and learning handicap credentials, and went on to earn certificates in CLAD (Cross-Cultural Language and Academic Development), RSP and Project Optimal, an online study program for students on the autism spectrum. Their teaching styles are nearly identical, with an emphasis on hands-on instruction geared to individual students and groups. They



# Most of the staff at our school thought we were one person who was very, very busy.

Joan Smith, Oak Grove Education Association

consult each other on an almost daily basis about challenges they face at school.

They also have the same hairstyle and the same glasses, and often wear the same clothing, which is coincidentally purchased on separate shopping expeditions, since they share the same taste. They finish each other's sentences most of the time, and then they nod together in agreement. They live six blocks away from each other. The only difference they can think of is that Joan likes lima beans, and Janet thinks they are a "waste of space" in the garden.

Janet has been a teacher for 22 years and has one child. Joan, a mother of two, was a stay-at-home mom for several years and has been teaching for nine years. Ten years ago, at Frost Elementary School in San Jose, Joan was an instructional assistant in the class Janet was teaching.

"The kids figured it out right away, but

it took the staff a little longer," says Janet. "We could never get used to calling each other Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Merriam, so we just called each other Joan and Janet. We told the kids that we could do that, but they could not."

The duo, both members of the Oak Grove Education Association, admit that colleagues are still surprised to learn that there are two of them teaching the same subject in the same district at the same grade levels with the same credentials. But they wouldn't have it any other way.

"We are best friends, and the fact that we are teaching the same subject is just icing on the cake," says Joan. "We are truly lucky to have such a strong bond."

By Sherry Posnick-Goodwin

Photo by Scott Buschman



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