

Pasi Sahlberg is the leading authority on Finland's educational reform, and his book [Finnish Lessons](#), released late last year, is my second selection.

The Finnish approach to education has some significant things to teach us. This is a system in which teaching is highly valued, teacher recruitment is highly competitive, and teacher education and continued faculty development are supported by the state. In Finland there is minimal testing, decent teacher salaries and high student achievement. Find me something here that isn't compelling!

As Sahlberg writes: "The Finnish way of educational change should be encouraging to those who have found the path of competition, choice, test-based accountability and performance-based pay to be a dead end." It should be noted that, for Finnish teachers, it isn't primarily about salaries; it's about status, authority, autonomy and respect.

The book and the Finnish system have gotten a lot of play in U.S. educational circles. There has also been the usual resistance to change on the part of some educators, whose refrain is often, "Yes, but . . . we're not like Finland, and it won't work here." Of course there are differences between our countries, and no one is arguing that we should adopt the Finnish system en toto. But I frankly get tired of "Yes, but . . ." responses. The question is what can we learn from Finland that we should adapt, and how can we make that happen?

Why is it that, when we have agreement among many of the best minds in education about a model that can help guide educational change here, so little happens? Why not capitalize now on the ideas coming from Finland? Every educational leader in every community should read the book, and use it as a prod to change. Perhaps this could start with a "summit" meeting that would include local district superintendents, teacher leaders and an educational expert or two. The task should be to come up with a visionary and realistic action plan for your community, utilizing what has been learned from Finland.

This plan may be a little grandiose, but it certainly beats both complacency and "hoping" for change.

Disappearing Childhood

My third choice is [Teach Your Children Well: Parenting For Authentic Success](#) by Madeline Levine, and although primarily written for parents, it's no less useful for teachers.

The book continues Levine's focus on adolescent problems that were explored in her first book, *The Price of Privilege*. A psychologist in Marin County, California who has worked with many unhappy, highly-stressed adolescents, she has focused on the roots of these problems. Levine notes that these kids have been programmed to pursue goals, with admission to a high-prestige college topping the list, that have created lives in which connection, contentment and pleasure have been lost. She writes:

They are anxious and depressed and often self-medicate with drugs or alcohol. Sleep is difficult and they walk around in a fog of exhaustion. Other kids simply fold their cards and refuse to play.

She places the blame on both parents and schools. The parents care; that's not the problem. But they engage in hyper-parenting and have an unhealthy preoccupation with their children performing well to insure that they'll have secure and happy adult lives. In the process, they've lost touch with what really creates a happy life and neglected those aspects of family life that build contentment and enthusiasm.

by Ben Johnson

Posted Dec. 10, 2012. 9:29 am GMT

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by Elena Aguilar

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As for schools, Levine joins the growing list of educators and psychologists who are documenting the high cost of the present trends in schools: measuring kids by test performance, assigning heavy homework loads, and diminishing rather than increasing the focus on creativity.

This has to change. She notes that we are living in a world that is oblivious to the real needs of children and is actually damaging them.

Levine explores at length the idea of cultivating deep interests that engage kids in meaningful ways and engender excitement about learning. Her primary example brings us back full circle to El Sistema! Learning an instrument develops "islands of competence." Playing a musical instrument teaches deep concentration, the importance of practice, rule structures, feeling or empathy, and self-expression, along with encouraging individualized attention between the instructor and the student. She points out that these elements are missing in most schools.

Honorable Mention

I want to briefly call your attention to three other books that are certainly worth your time. Two of them have received so much justifiable attention that they may already be on your radar screens, [How Children Succeed: Grit, Curiosity, and the Hidden Power of Character](#) by Paul Tough, and [Creating Innovators: The Making of Young People Who Will Change the World](#) by Tony Wagner. The third is a sleeper and is only tangentially related to education. [The Path to Hope](#), by Stephane Hessel and Edgar Morin, is a follow-up to Hessel's *Indignez-Vous!*, a little book that was the number one best-seller in France a few years ago. Hessel and Morin, both in their 90s, are former French Resistance fighters who now call for a return to the humanist values of the Enlightenment. This includes giving adolescents a significant voice in change through civic action. It's a good little primer for educational activists.

Take a look at each of these books. But also add your own favorites to my list. And happy reading!