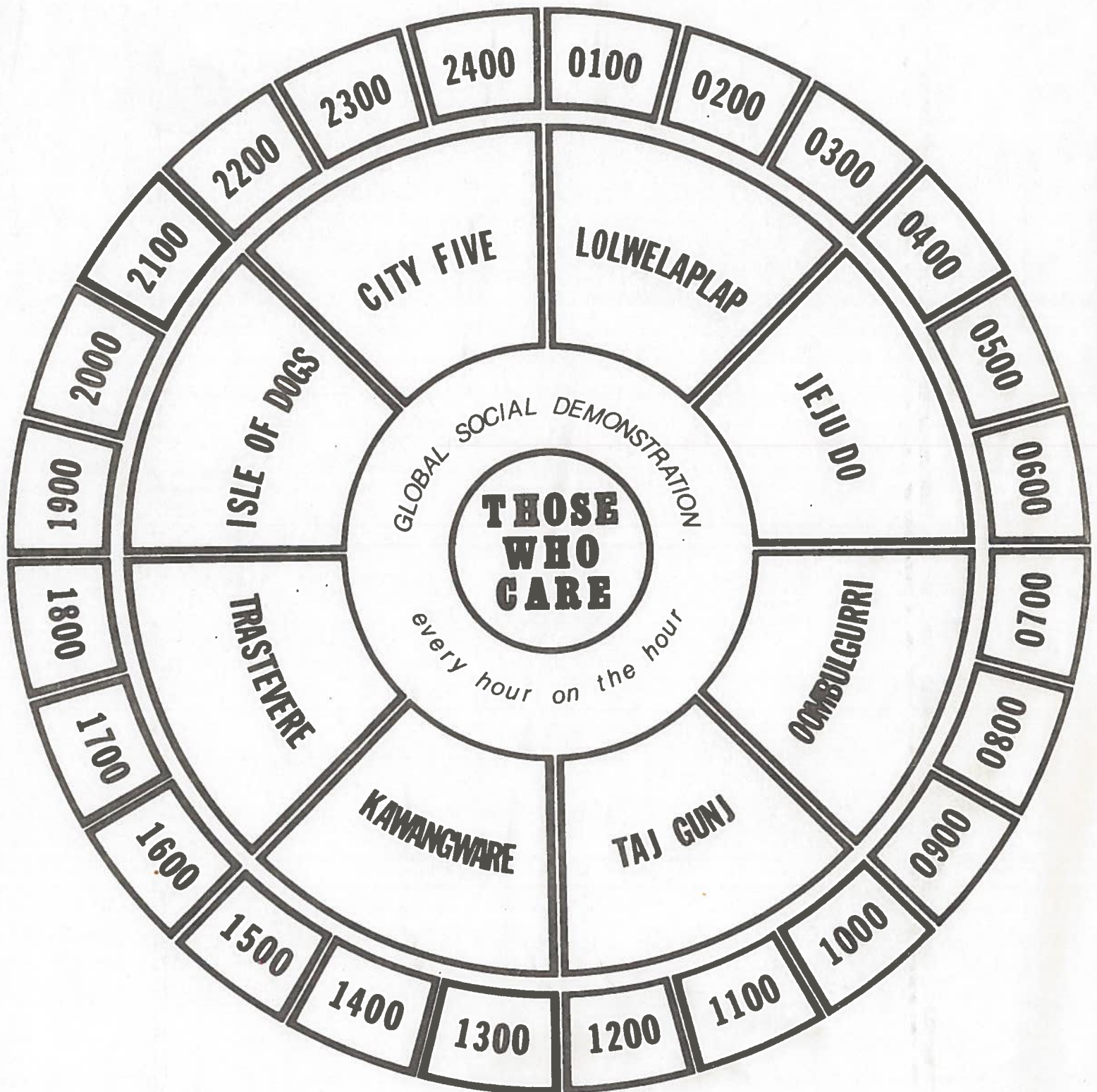
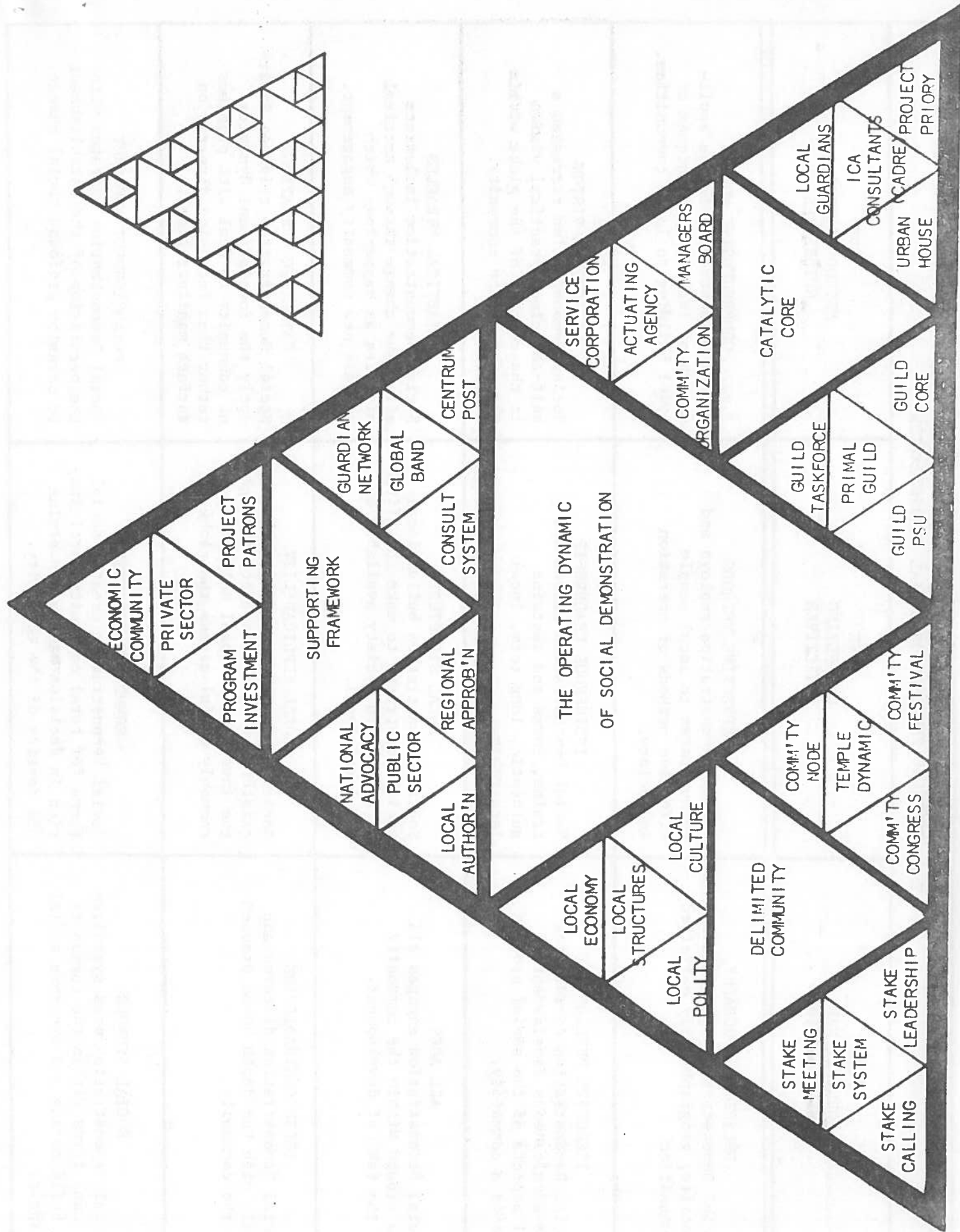
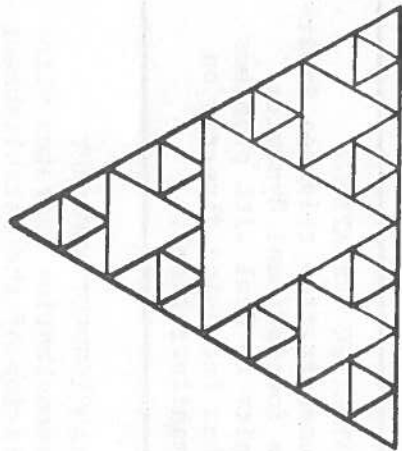


GLOBAL SOCIAL DEMONSTRATION



RESEARCH ASSEMBLY:
CHICAGO

JULY, 1975



THE STRATEGIC EMPHASES OF SOCIAL DEMONSTRATION

FIVE FOUNDATIONAL PRESUPPOSITIONS	FIVE UNDERLYING OBJECTIVES	FIVE METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES
<p>DELIMITED GEOGRAPHY</p> <p>Social Demonstration reformulates specific, geographically delimited communities.</p>	<p>EFFECTIVE METHODS</p> <p>Social Demonstration employs and communicates to local people effective methods of operation in society.</p>	<p>COMPREHENSIVE MODELS</p> <p>Social Demonstration is the application of inclusive techniques of model building to local communities.</p>
<p>INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>Social Demonstration coordinates the simultaneous development of all aspects of the social process within a community.</p>	<p>INDIGENOUS LEADERSHIP</p> <p>Social Demonstration raises up, trains, forms and sustains authentic, long term, local leadership.</p>	<p>PRACTICAL VISION</p> <p>Social Demonstration recreates a self-conscious practical vision in the context of the globe within the mind of the community.</p>
<p>ALL AGES</p> <p>Social Demonstration engages all age groups within the community in the task of development.</p>	<p>LOCAL STRUCTURES</p> <p>Social Demonstration builds local social constructs to make the gifts of postmodern society available on the local level.</p>	<p>TACTICAL MIRACLES</p> <p>Social Demonstration implements effective change through tactical miracles as happenings which release new community engagement.</p>
<p>DEPTH CONTRADICTION</p> <p>Social Demonstration discerns and deals with the depth human problem in the community.</p>	<p>GLOBAL REPLICABILITY</p> <p>Social Demonstration affirms the existence of global society through the invention of local solutions commonly useful across the globe.</p>	<p>CATALYTIC OPERATIONS</p> <p>Social Demonstration releases indirectly the foundational dynamics of community to deal with problems rather than focussing directly on surface manifestations.</p>
<p>SOCIAL SYMBOLS</p> <p>Social Demonstration uses symbolism in many forms within the community to build morale and overcome social despair.</p>	<p>COMMUNITY CONSENSUS</p> <p>Social Demonstration creates social forms for total community participation in decision-making concerning the destiny of the community.</p>	<p>ESTABLISHMENT ADVOCACY</p> <p>Social Demonstration operates with the permission of the establishment to occasion profound social change.</p>

SOCIAL NEED

Social demonstration is a practical and total human response to our era of social transition. Throughout history great cultures have flowered, embodying for their people a transcendent vision of purpose and wholeness. These cultures rose out of chaos and collapse of preceding eras through the efforts of those who desired to capture in tangible forms a new social vision. In the 20th century, demands of "Freedom Now," "New Frontier," and "Power to the People" signify frustration with the old, and a vital but inchoate yearning for the new. The purpose of social demonstration is to engage the restless vitality of this age in building the new society at the local level.

GLOBAL PROJECTS

In response to this need, social demonstrations are planned at strategic locations around the world and are designed to show through practical methods the possibility of restructuring society and its institutions. The intent is to establish a band of 24 demonstrations, one in each time zone. These projects are to be activated over a three-year period, beginning in 1975-76, with eight initiated by the end of each year. The basis of these projects is a social model for reconstructing local communities which can be adapted and reduplicated anywhere.

METHOD DEVELOPMENT

The first social demonstration began in 5th City, Chicago in 1963. In a series of meetings of neighborhood residents with ICA staff, thousands of problems were listed, grouped and regrouped. Out of those listings, five basic arenas were discerned and named. These five—economic, political, education, style and symbol—are acted upon by a total of 80 community "agencies" created to deal comprehensively with all the originally listed problems, and at the same time provide structural means for dealing with new situations in the future. The same methods and models were used in Australia where an aboriginal village demonstration was begun in 1970, leading to the demonstration in Oombulgurri, and again in the Marshall Islands of the Pacific Trust Territory where a demonstration was begun in Majuro in 1972.

UNIQUENESS

The unique aspect of these demonstrations is their comprehensive scope and specific focus. It is presupposed that to be effective, a social demonstration will work within a delineated geographical area and will address itself to all the problems of all the people in that area, dealing with the depth human problem out of the operating assumption that the symbols before which a people live are the key to real change.

CRITERIA

The social demonstration community is chosen where there is an absence of community projects and in which the apparent hopelessness of the situation has resulted in local frustration. Into this situation, social demonstration injects a sign of hope, and demonstrates to the world the possibility of local man regenerating new leadership and using his resources to shape the future of his community for the sake of the whole world.

IMPLEMENTATION Social demonstration is initiated at the invitation of the local community and with the approval or tacit approval of the established authority. In a consult with local leadership, concerned citizens, and professional advisors, a plan is created that defines the guidelines within which social demonstration will take place. Within those guidelines social demonstration proceeds with periodic evaluation and redesigning. A period of two years is projected for training local leaders to operate the model independently.

PRACTICAL OPERATION The model of social demonstration is both universal in concept and unique in application to a particular community. Such a social model works through or alongside the existing agencies, organizations, and social structures already in the community. At the same time, it motivates the indigenous community which engages in assuring that the model is responsive to the people it serves. The ICA staff, which is drawn from around the world, are consultants to the community, living in the community and sharing the community's life and style. In addition, several hundred professional consultants and technicians are available to donate their time and knowledge for the initiating consult or in subsequent short-term task forces.

FUNDING The social demonstration projects are supported through a coalition of public and private sources, both local and national. The securing of adequate funding suited to each local demonstration project is one of the concerns of the initial consult. Within a particular demonstration, most of the projects will eventually become self-supporting, achieving reductions in overall costs through a comprehensive approach which eliminates duplication of services to the community.

Global Research
 Assembly: Chicago
 July '75

The Actualisation Rythm Chart
of Social Demonstration

Practical Operation
 Social Demonstration
 Task Force S

	prep	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 5	Qtr 6	Qtr 7	Qtr 8
National - Local authorization									
Leadership Development									
Basic Training									
Heritage Recovery									
Global Exchange									
Common Plan									
Funding									
Social Program									
Economic Miracles									

KEY----



Priority I



Priority II



Priority III

GLOBAL RESEARCH
ASSEMBLY: CHICAGO
JULY '75

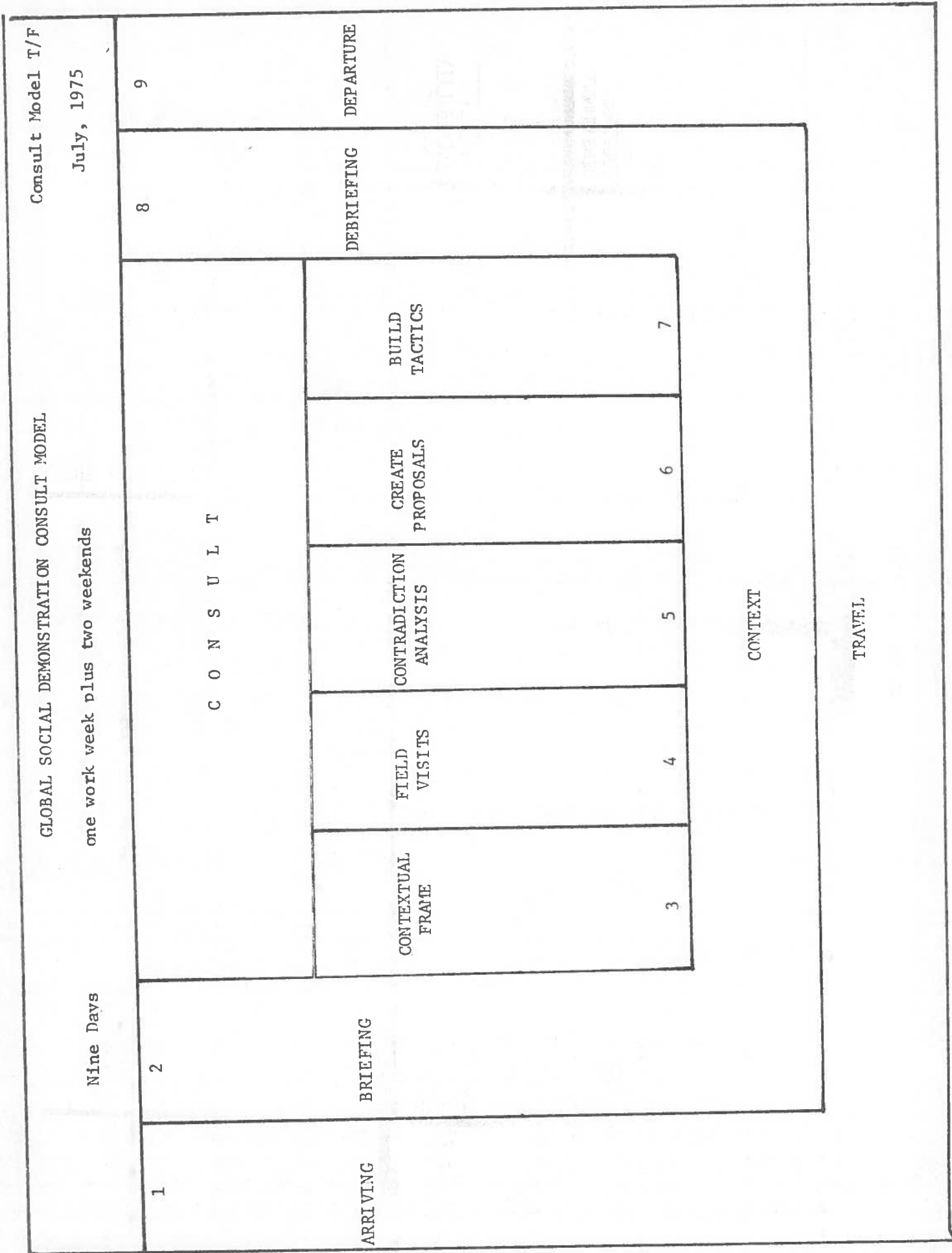
FOUR YEAR 24 SOCIAL
DEMONSTRATION ACTUATION DESIGN

PRACTICAL OPERATIONS
SOCIAL DEMONSTRATION
TASK FORCE S

	1975												1976												1976												1977											
	QUARTER 1			QUARTER 2			QUARTER 3			QUARTER 4			QUARTER 1			QUARTER 2			QUARTER 3			QUARTER 4			QUARTER 1			QUARTER 2			QUARTER 3			QUARTER 4														
	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE												
I Oambulgurri	Δ	*	+				ACTUATION						G	LOCAL MODAL UPDATE	ACTUATION																																	
II Je Je Do	O	Δ	*	+									L																																			
III Taj Gung		O	Δ	*	+		STAGE I						O		STAGE II																																	
IV Kawangware			O	Δ	*	+							B																																			
V Majuro				O	Δ	*	+								A																																	
VI Trastevere					O	Δ	*	+							L																																	
VII Isle of Dogs						O	Δ	*	+							SOCIAL DEMONSTRATION COUNSEL																																
VIII City Five							O	Δ	*	+																																						
IX											O																																					
X														*	+																																	
XI														Δ	*		+																															
XII														O	Δ		*	+																														
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XXII																																																
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28 XXIV																																																

O Preconditioning
Δ Plan Preparation
* Consult
+ Initiation

SOCIAL DEMONSTRATION COUNSEL



The Role of the Consult in Social Demonstration

Across the globe, within nations, there exist groups of people who are cutoff from resources and are often forgotten or considered hopeless. The challenge presented by this situation is to humanize social structures and to release the unique gifts of these people for the world. Catalytic action at the local level has been demonstrated in such communities, in a ghetto in Chicago, in an aboriginal village in Australia, and in the Marshall Islands. The catalytic methods used in these social demonstrations are an effective means by which these people can become self sustaining, and fully human communities of awakened, trained, and globally minded people.

The consult launches the social demonstration. Professionals with particular experience and local leaders gather in the community, envision what is necessary at that time and place, and begin the practical, comprehensive planning which will bring this vision to reality. By creating a motivated body of people with a common vision, the consult gives birth and sustenance to the social demonstration. It also allows people to participate as the global servant force.

The consult is a five-day workshop using methods of the Institute of Cultural Affairs. The participants analyse the local situation, create a vision for the community, discern what is blocking the realization of this vision, recommend a system of tactics, and commit themselves to an operating time line. Through sharing the work and a common reflective, symbolic and celebrative life, a global-local dynamic is experienced in the social demonstration area. This forges the vocational decisions that enable the community's engagement in the future.

In order to have an impact on the entire globe, a band of twenty-four social demonstrations will be established, eight per year for the next three years. Currently operating are CITY FIVE (U.S.A.), Oombulgurri (Australia), and Majuro (Marshall Islands). In the planning stage and to be initiated this year are Taj Gunj (India), Isle of Dogs (England), Jeju Do (Korea), Trastevere (Italy), and Kawangware (Kenya). The initial consults at each demonstration site will be staffed by the Institute of Cultural Affairs, their consultants, and concerned citizens from various continents across the globe. The social demonstrations will erect a sign of radical possibility illustrating the methods whereby forsaken and forgotten people in the world become creative power. In turn, this reconstitutes the role of present institutions in serving local man and leads to impetus for the reconstruction of the globe being called forth in these times.

SOCIAL DEMONSTRATION: CONSULT MANUAL: DESCRIPTIVE CHART

WHY	POLE	WHAT IT IS	WHEN, WHERE, WHO	
4th World	Forgotten Areas - No Economic Power Victim Image Pockets Everywhere	Identify common Vision Committed Body of People Necessary Sign Hope	Community Impact Local/ Global Interaction Five Days On Site Expertise	The Light Sixteen Twenty Four Replicate
GLOBAL SOCIAL DEMONSTRATION	LAUNCH DRAMATIZATION OF SERIOUSNESS	EVENT IMPLICATIVE BATTLE PLANNING	Visioning Contradiction Analysis Proposal Making Tactical Systems	4 YEAR DESIGN City 5: Majuro Je Ju Do: Oombulgurri Trastevere Taj Guni Kawangware Isle of Dogs
OBJECTIVE BREAKTHROUGH	SELF SUSTAINING AWAKENED GLOBAL Trained	GLOBAL/ LOCAL GLOBAL National Local Global Servant	appropriate Expertise Local Leadership Synthesis Commonality	ICA Guardians Patrons Officials
GLOBAL BAND	Every Hour Care Quality of Our Age Test of Our Humanness	PRODUCT New Corporateness Globality New Story Those Who Care	Comprehensive Vision (New) Practical Recommendations Tactical System Operating Timeline	Business Leaders Social Leaders Political Leaders Concerned Citizens

GLOBAL SOCIAL DEMONSTRATION MODEL					Consult Model Task Force July, 1975 GRA	
FIVE DAY TIME DESIGN			TACTICAL PLANNING			
DATA GATHERING		DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3	DAY 4	DAY 5
Consultants Meet	Consultants Meet	Consultants Meet	Consultants Meet	Consultants Meet	Consultants Meet	Consultants Meet
Breakfast Buffet	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast Buffet
ORIENTATION TOUR	FIELD VISITS	ENVISION SITUATION	CREATE PROPOSALS	PRODUCTION		
Opening Lunch	Team Lunch	Lunch Plenary	Lunch Plenary	Reflective Lunch		
CONTEXTUAL FRAME	FIELD VISITS	DISCERN BLOCKS	BUILD TACTICS	SUMMATION PLENUM		
Working Buffet	Dinner		Working Binner	Celebrative Supper		
DISCONTINUITY	FIELD VISIT REFLECTION	CULTURAL EVENT	WRITE TACTICS	DISCONTINUITY		

GLOBAL SOCIAL DEMONSTRATION CONSULT MODEL
CONSULT BRIEFING

Consult Model
T/F

July, 1975

BREAKFAST 6:30	Eat meal in celebration of an isolated people--and the recovery of their social consciousness.
SPIN	Need of contextual background. Context more important than any specific planning.
CONTEXTS	
I. CONSULTANT EXPERTISE	Consultant teams decide how to introduce themselves and what language to use in stating their area of expertise.
II. ONTOLOGICAL LOVE	Why this Consult: related to ontological meaning of social demonstration which is love. Concern is vocation--interior quality of action. Consult about 3 categories of love: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Primal Community 2. Replication of 5th City 3. Social Demonstration on a National Level
III. PRACTICAL INTENT	Consult intent is to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create a practical vision. 2. Specific resolutions of practical problems. 3. Other country ties 4. Community motivation.
IV PRACTICAL GLOBAL BREAK-THROUGHS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic: Possibility of brand new break loose. 2. Political: Local man determining his own destiny 3. Cultural: Education, collapsed all over world.
V. KNOW THE PEOPLE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. History 2. Present status politically 3. social fabric/ Distinctive gifts 4. Future possibilities 5 Basic needs 6. Paramount contradiction 7. ICA History 8. Relationship of House to government, business 9. Future battleplans of House
VI STYLE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consultants presence, relatively invisible 2. ICA, not EI 3. No wise tourists 4. Keep relatively spread--4 in a group 5. No ugly Americanism 6. Sophisticated but not overly sophisticated 7. Speak slowly and distinctly 8. Servant image 9. Listen, give hosts a chance to talk 10. Underdeveloped people can smell integrity 11. Get their names 12. Women wear dress, no pants 13. Be a sign
VII. BROAD IMAGES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They are something 2. Unique nation 3. Recover past for sake of future
REPORTS	Report on local situation by ICA representative

CONSULT BRIEFING (continued)

CONSULT MODEL T/F
JULY, 75

<p>LUNCH</p> <p>Song Context Ritual Meal Spin</p>	<p>Care</p> <p>Care and Vocation</p>
<p>DISCUSS ISSUES</p>	<p>Consultant team study and discuss issues of situation using material prepared by ICA staff both in Chicago and local situation. Make team assignments by arena of issue.</p>
<p>TEAM PLAN</p>	<p>Meet as teams to further study issues and plan what needs to happen in teams during consult.</p>
<p>DISCONTINUITY</p>	<p>Individual or small groups sightseeing and/or shopping.</p>
<p>CULTURAL EVENT</p>	<p>Consultant team attend dinner and entertainment representing the culture of consult location.</p>
<p>TIME WITH ONLY CONSULTANTS</p>	<p>Consultant team study and discuss issues of situation using material prepared by ICA staff both in Chicago and local situation. Make team assignments by arena of issue.</p>

Consult Model Task Force
July 1975
GRA

GLOBAL SOCIAL DEMONSTRATION CONSULT MODEL

MEAL CONSULTS AND SPINS

DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3	DAY 4	DAY 5
INTRODUCTION	OPERATING DYNAMIC	REVOLUTIONARY POSTURE	PRACTICAL	VISION
DEVELOP FELLOWSHIP	PRESENT REVOLUTIONARY METHODOLOGY	DISCERN POSSIBILITY IN THE GIVEN	FREE PARTICIPANTS FOR ENGAGEMENT	SYMBOLIZE COMMITMENT
BREAKFAST BUFFET	BREAKFAST	BREAKFAST	BREAKFAST	BREAKFAST BUFFET
LUNCH CONTEXT Honored to be here	CONTEXT Being Effective SPIN Methods of Effectivity 1. Corporateness Community Building 2. Tactical Thinking 3. Motivity Space/Time Engagement	CONTEXT Paravocation World News Conversation SPIN Profound Social Change 1. Work in impossible 2. Work in comprehensive 3. Work in trans- sive rational 4. Work in trans- establishment	CONTEXT Hope Beyond Hope SPIN Contradiction Analysis 1. those who've decided to care 2. non-expert can move 3. a corporate effort 4. work on behalf of others	LUNCH PLENUM CONTEXT Societal Transform-- ation A Symbol of Hope Conversation Comprehensive Human Development Program 1. Team Reports 2. Projections from teams 3. If glad come, then why? 4. How to do consult differently 5. What accomplished? 6. Methods Used?
CONVERSATION 1. Introduction 2. Where from/ What do 3. Impressions on the tour	TEAM LUNCH IN FIELD DINNER CONTEXT A new time coming to be SPIN The operating dynamic of social demonstrat. 1. delimited geography 2. catalytic core 3. supporting frame- work	LUNCH PLENARY CONTEXT Network of Care SPIN Fated to Care 1. Majuro= symbol of eco/soc. developmt 2. societal transform- ation 3. sense of own destiny 4. new network of relationships	LUNCH PLENARY CONTEXT Endlessness SPIN Building Civilization 1. Push to tactics 2. "get something done" 3. awareness of human power 4. proposals have public relations use	CONTEXT Societal Transform-- ation A Symbol of Hope Conversation Comprehensive Human Development Program 1. Team Reports 2. Projections from teams 3. If glad come, then why? 4. How to do consult differently 5. What accomplished? 6. Methods Used?
WORKING BUFFET TEAMS PLAN OVER MEAL	DINNER CULTURAL EVENT	DINNER WORKING	DINNER CELEBRATION	DINNER CELEBRATION

GLOBAL SOCIAL DEMONSTRATION CONSULT MODEL

Consult Model t/F
July 1975
GRA

ORDERS OF THE DAY--I

WAKE UP 5:30	CONSULTANTS MEETING
BREAKFAST BUFFET 7:00	
ORIENTATION	BRIEF ORIENTATION OF THE PLACES THE TOUR WILL COVER
TOUR OF SOCIAL DEMONSTRATION LOCATION 8:30	
OPENING LUNCH SONGS CONTEXT RITUAL	(CONSULTANT TEAM AND LOCAL PARTICIPANTS) THE CONSULTANT TEAM IS HONORED TO BE HERE. "MAN ANTICIPATES MORE OR LESS CLEARLY HIS ENTIRE FUTURE AT EVERY MOMENT".
MEAL CONVERSATION	1. Each consultant introduces himself/ names the city he is from/ tells what he does. 2. As a local man----often don't see the excitement that other people experience when they come to your city.(To the team:) WHAT IMPRESSED YOU ON THE TOUR?
BREAK	
CONTEXTUAL FRAME	CONTEXTUAL LECTURE: 1. There is a new world. 2. All peoples are forced to rethink. 3. Certain areas are doing nation building. 4. We have methods we use in Korea, H. K., Phillipines, etc. 5. We have come to work with you. 6. Building toward the future. 7. Signal to the world.
DISCUSSION	Reflect on anticipations and expectations.
ASSIGNMENTS	Make work team assignments--each team to be comprised of equal number of consultants and local participants. Arrange the seating space by teams, with "Team Signs" on tables to mark off the seating area for the week.
TIME DESIGN	Walkthrough the plan for the week.
BREAK INTO TEAMS	Break into teams to talk about the next day. Review field visit sites, ascertain what they need to look for, confirm appointments. Plan to eat dinner together.
BREAK	
WORKING BUFFET DISCONTINUITY	Teams finish their planning during dinner--informal conversation which will enable participants to know each other.

GLOBAL SOCIAL DEMONSTRATION CONSULT
ORDERS OF THE DAY--2

Consult Model T/F
July 1975
GRA

<p>WAKE UP 5:30</p> <p>BREAKFAST 7:00 SONG CONTEXT RITUAL</p> <p>MEAL SPIN</p> <p>ASSIGNMENTS</p> <p>FIELD VISITS 8:30</p>	<p>CONSULTANTS MEETING</p> <p>INFORMAL ACCOUNTABILITY: "BEING EFFECTIVE" "AT THE EDGE OF HISTORY, THE FUTURE IS BLOWING WILDLY IN OUR FACES, SOMETIMES BRIGHTENING THE AIR AND SOMETIMES BLINDING US."</p> <p>METHODS OF EFFECTIVITY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Corporateness needed for community building 2. Tactical thinking to deal practically with a concrete situation 3. Motivity is born out of the expansion of space/time engagement <p>review Field Visit plans and screens</p>
<p>NOON LUNCH</p> <p>FIELD VISITS</p> <p>INFORMAL COCKTAILS 7:00</p> <p>DINNER 8:30 SONG RITUAL CONTEXT</p> <p>MEAL CONVERSATION</p> <p>SPIN</p>	<p>WORKING IN TEAMS ON FIELD VISITS</p> <p>Provide cocktails and hors d'oeuvres for people who return early from field trips</p> <p>"ACTION WILL REMOVE THE DOUBT THAT THEORY CANNOT SOLVE". A NEW TIME IS COMING TO BE.</p> <p>REPORTS FROM THE TEAMS REFLECTIONS ON THE FIELD VISITS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What did you learn about the demonstration site? 2. What kinds of possibilities are beginning to form in your minds? <p>THE OPERATING DYNAMICS OF SOCIAL DEMONSTRATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delimited Community 2. Catalytic Core 3. Supporting Framework

GLOBAL SOCIAL DEMONSTRATION CONSULT MODEL
ORDERS OF THE DAY--3

Consult Model T/F
July 1975
GRA

WAKE UP 5:30 BREAKFAST 7:00 SONGS CONTEXT ACCOUNTABILITY RITUAL	CONSULTANTS MEETING PARAVOCATION IS THE CALLING TO INVEST YOUR LIFE IN CARING WHICH GOES BEYOND A JOB. "WHAT APPEARS TO BE A BREAKING DOWN OF CIVILIZATION MAY WELL BE SIMPLY THE BREAKING UP OF OLD FORMS BY LIFE ITSELF"
CONVERSATION SPIN	WORLD NEWS 1. Each participant share a news event that has been on his mind over the last month. 2. Pick out one of those events and ask anyone from the group what this news means for the future of the world PROFOUND SOCIAL CHANGE 1. This group lives with the impossible which calls for discipline. 2. To profoundly alter the structures requires comprehensiveness. 3. Transrational is a state that preserves the intense relationships. 4. To be trans-structural is to work within structures to enable them to change themselves.
ASSIGNMENTS BREAK NOON	BREAK INTO TEAMS TO BUILD A VISION FOR THE FUTURE OF THE DEMONSTRATION SITE CONTEXT THE VISIONING PROCESS (SEE PROCEDURES)
LUNCH 12:30 SONGS CONTEXT RITUAL PLENARY SPIN	A BAND OF SOCIAL DEMONSTRATIONS THAT COVER THE GLOBE WILL CREATE A VISIBLE NETWORK OF CARE. " WE HAVE ARRIVED AT AN HISTORICAL VANTAGE POINT...WHERE THE WASTELAND ENDS AND HUMAN WHOLENESS AND FULFILLMENT BEGINS". REPORTS FROM VARIOUS TEAMS WITH REFLECTION AND QUESTIONS FROM THE WHOLE GROUP. FATED TO CARE 1. Social demonstration is a symbol of economic/social development 2. Societal transformation begins with local man as a movement from the bottom up, not the top down. 3. "Those Who Care" perceive a sense of their own destiny. 4. A new network of relationships is developing over the globe.
ASSIGNMENTS BREAK 5:00	BREAK INTO TEAMS TO BEGIN DISCERNING THE CONTRADICTIONS. CONTEXT CONTRADICTIONAL ANALYSIS (SEE PROCEDURES)
DINNER CULTURAL EVENT	DINNER AND CULTURAL CELEBRATION PREPARED BY THE LOCAL COMMUNITY ON BEHALF OF THE CONSULTANT TEAM

Consult Model T/F
July 1975
GRA

GLOBAL SOCIAL DEMONSTRATION CONSULT
ORDERS OF THE DAY---4

<p>WAKE UP 5:30 BREAKFAST 7:00 SONGS CONTEXT ACCOUNTABILITY RITUAL SPIN ASSIGNMENTS BREAK NOON</p>	<p>CONSULTANTS MEETING</p> <p>AUTHENTIC HOPE BEGINS BEYOND THE HOPES AND DREAMS FOR ANY PARTICULAR SITUATION.</p> <p>"MAN MUST HUMBLY BUT WITH COURAGE ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DESTINY OF MANKIND".</p> <p>CONTRADICTION ANALYSIS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To discern the contradiction is the decision to care seriously for a given situation. 2. Contradiction analysis demonstrates how a non-expert can move on a given community. 3. Indicative battleplanning works through a corporate effort. 4. Finally this method transcends any particular place or time to produce work done on behalf of others. <p>Break into teams to create proposals that flow from the contradictions discerned the day before.</p> <p>Context what a proposal is (See procedures)</p>
<p>LUNCH 12:30 CONTEXT RITUAL SPIN ASSIGNMENTS</p>	<p>ENGAGEMENT IN THE TASK OF CREATING THE FUTURE IS AN EXPERIENCE OF ENDLESSNESS.</p> <p>"WHEN A HUMAN BEING FACES SQUARELY THE FACT THAT HE CAN FORFEIT HIS OWN LIFE,...HE..BEGINS TO TAKE HIS OWN EXISTENCE SERIOUSLY.</p> <p>BUILDING CIVILIZATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposals need to be grounded in concrete tactics 2. The objective of indicative battleplanning is "to get something done" 3. Building a tactical system results in the awareness of human power. 4. Overarching proposals are used to secure authorization for the tactical system. <p>BREAK INTO TEAMS TO BUILD A TACTICAL SYSTEM THAT FLOWS FROM THE PROPOSALS CREATED IN THE MORNING (SEE PROCEDURES)</p>
<p>DINNER</p>	<p>TEAMS CONTINUE WORKING THROUGH THE MEALTIME.</p>

GLOBAL SOCIAL DEMONSTRATION CONSULT MODEL

Consult Model T/F
July 1975
GRA

ORDERS OF THE DAY-----5

WAKE UP 5:30	CONSULTANTS MEETING
BREAKFAST BUFFET 7:00	
PRODUCTION	TEAMS CONTINUE WORKING ON THE FINAL DOCUMENT
LUNCH 12:00 SONGS CONTEXT	SOCIETAL TRANSFORMATION IS A SYMBOL OF HOPE
RITUAL	"THE TASK BEFORE US NOW IF WE WOULD NOT PERISH, IS TO SHAKE OFF OUR ANCIENT PREJUDICES, AND TO BUILD THE EARTH.
REPORTS	WHERE DID EACH GROUP GET TO IN THEIR WORK? WHAT ARE THE REACTIONS FROM EACH GROUP TO THE POSSIBILITIES?
CONSULT EVALUATION	EVALUATION REFLECTIVE QUESTIONS 1. If you are glad you came, why? 2. How would you do the consult differently? 3. What has been accomplished? 4. Where do you really want to look at the methods?
PREPARATION	CONSULTANTS PREPARE FOR CONTINUING INVOLVEMENT BY COLLECTING DATA ON THE KEY TACTICS AND PREPARE FOR RETURN TO HOME.
CELEBRATION 6:00	PARTY HOSTED BY CONSULTANTS FOR THE LOCAL PARTICIPANTS

GLOBAL SOCIAL DEMONSTRATION CONSULT
DAY 3 WORKSHOP PROCEDURES
DAY 4 WORKSHOP PROCEDURES

Consult Model T/F
GPA '75

<p>CONTEXT 10 min</p> <p>BRAINSTORM RECOMMENDATIONS</p> <p>CROSS-GESTALT RECOMMENDATIONS</p> <p>PRACTICAL OPERATING VISION</p>	<p><u>ENVISIONING LOCAL SITUATION - DAY 3</u></p> <p>Set context for creating recommendations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each team individually brainstorm recommendations. 2. Gestalt to 11 recommendations. 3. Write out each recommendation in 3-4 sentences briefly. 4. Put holding captions on 3 feet of butcher paper. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hang butcher paper at front of the room. 2. Cross-gestalt the recommendations with total group. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name the arenas from the cross-gestalt. 2. State arenas in 3-5 word phrases, stating the Practical Operating Vision.
<p>CONTEXT</p> <p>BRAINSTORM BLOCKS</p> <p>INCLUSIVE CONTRA- DICTIONS</p>	<p><u>CONTRADICTION ANALYSIS (DISCERNING BLOCKS) - DAY 3</u></p> <p>Set context for brainstorming contradictions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Assign the recommendation arenas to the teams. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teams individually brainstorm the blocks to the Practical Vision. 2. Gestalt to 4 major blocks with 4 aspects of that block under each. 3. List major blocks on 3 feet of butcher paper. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cross-gestalt blocks as a total group. 2. Name the inclusive contradictions to the Practical Vision in 3 word phrases. 3. Name the 4 aspects of each inclusive contradiction.
<p>CONTEXT</p> <p>ACTION BRAINSTORM</p> <p>NAME PROPOSAL ARENA</p>	<p><u>PROPOSAL CREATION DAY 4</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Context proposal writing. 2. Assign the inclusive contradictions to the teams. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brainstorm, in teams, as many ways as possible of practically and effectively dealing with the contradictions which have been named. 2. Gestalt/choose actions to 4 action arenas. 3. State action arenas in 3 word phrases. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cross-gestalt the action arenas as a total group determining the inclusive proposal arenas. 2. Name proposal arena, in 3 word phrase. 3. Write one sentence for each proposal arena. 4. Delineate 4 aspects of each proposal arena and write a sentence for each.

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DAY 4 WORKSHOP PROCEDURES

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<p>INCLUSIVE PROPOSALS ASSIGNED</p> <p>BRAINSTORM ACTIONS</p> <p>CROSS-GESTALT TACTICS</p>	<p>TACTICS WRITING</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assign the inclusive proposals to the teams. 1. In teams each person write down at least 3 tactics that will implement each proposal. 2. Team brainstorm list of possible tactics. 3. Choose 4 paramount tactics for each proposal. 4. Check each tactic for practicality, ease of execution, sign value, number of people affected, relative engagement of community, reduplicability, will it accomplish other proposals. 5. Write tactics on 3 feet of butcher paper. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total consult does one final cross-gestalt of paramount tactics into arenas of tactical action. 2. Arrange tactics in systematic chart.
<p>PARAGRAPH WRITING</p>	<p>SYSTEM PARAGRAPHS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each tactic arena is assigned to teams. 2. Write a paragraph for each tactic that states who, what, when, where, how and why the tactic is to be implemented and its relationship to the total tactical arena. 3. Write one overall paragraph for the tactical arena.

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July 1975
GRA

DAY OF DEBRIEFING

AIM THE CONSULTANTS REVIEW THE WORK OF THE CONSULT, DO FURTHER CLEANING OF MATERIALS, LIST OUT TASKS TO BE DONE AND MAKE NECESSARY ASSIGNMENTS TO CARRY OUT THE CONSULT PLANS.

RISE: 6:30

BREAKFAST:7:00

CONVERSATION: CONTEXT REFLECTION ON EXPERIENCE SHARED BY CONSULT MEMBERS.
WHAT IMAGES STAND OUT FROM THE THINGS YOU REMEMBER SEEING?
WHAT WERE SOME OF THE MOST EXCITING EVENTS OF THE LAST FEW DAYS?
WHAT WOULD YOU SAY WAS A MAJOR TURNING POINT IN THE CONSULT?
WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO THIS COMMUNITY THAT YOU'VE NOTICED IN THE LAST FEW DAYS?
WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO YOU IN BEING HERE?
WHAT HAVE YOU LEARNED ABOUT PARAVOCATION?

SESSION I CONSULT REVIEW WORKSHOP

HAVE READY ALL DOCUMENTS PRODUCED BY THE CONSULT. CONSULTANTS TAKE MATERIALS BY TEAMS AND REVIEW DOCUMENTS. CHECK TO SEE THAT EACH PROPOSAL IS A SHARP, TERSE STATEMENT. THERE WILL BE DECISIONS MADE DURING THE CONSULT WHICH REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ACTION(BOTH LOCAL AND STATEWIDE) BY CONSULTANTS. A BRAINSTORM SESSION SHOULD BE HELD FOR THE PURPOSES OF ESTABLISHING PRIORITY AND ASSIGNMENTS. SPECIFIC DIRECTIVES SHOULD ALSO BE GIVEN IN AREAS WHERE BACKGROUND OR CURRENT MATERIAL IS REQUIRED.

LUNCH 12:30
CONVERSATION

CONTEXT FOR THE FUTURE OF GLOBAL SOCIAL DEMONSTRATION
WERE THERE ANY AREAS WHERE WE WERE PUSHED FOR TIME? WHY?
WHAT DID WE INCLUDE THAT WE DIDN'T NEED?
WHAT DID WE EXCLUDE THAT WAS REQUIRED?
WHAT HAVE EACH OF YOU ACCOMPLISHED IN TEAMS?
ARE YOU GLAD YOU CAME? WHY?
WHAT FINALLY HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY THIS CONSULT?
WHAT WOULD BE THE VALUE OF A CONSULT ELSEWHERE, IN ANY COMMUNITY?
(PUSH FOR PHILOSOPHY)

CONSULT
REPORT
SUMMARY

THE REPORT SHOULD CONTAIN:
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THIS CONSULT
STATEMENT OF THE NEW COMMON VISION
COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF INCLUSIVE PROPOSALS
STATEMENT OF TACTICAL AREAS, PRIMAL TACTICAL ACTION, TIMELINE
AND PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR INITIAL MOVES
ANY OTHER CONSULT PRODUCTS.
BRIEF OVERALL SUMMATION

DINNER

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JE JU-DO ISLAND

T/F

GRA 75

TIME-PLACE

Jeju Do island is a province of South Korea, and is located in the Jeju Straits south of the mainland. The province is struggling to transit from an agrarian culture to tourism. There is a drift of population to the mainland which is difficult to check. Job prospects on the island are few, and the youth who leave to go to school never return.

GEO-DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Jeju-Do is sixty miles southwest of Pusan, Korea, and has a population of almost 400,000. The island is 43 miles long by twenty miles wide. The climate is similar to that of Boston, Mass., with hard winters and mild summers. The island is volcanic with gently rolling hills up to 2,000 ft. rising sharply to Mt. Halla, 6395 ft. the largest mountain in South Korea.

MANIFESTATIONS OF SOCIAL UNDERSTANDING

The people of Jeju-Do are Korean. The island used to be part of the South Jolla province until 1948 when it became a province of its own. In 1949 guerilla activities broke out on the island in opposition to the mainland's general election. Government troops were sent out to quiet the disturbances. 26,000 people were killed and 32,000 homes destroyed. Since that time Jeju-do has been neglected by the South Korean Government.

INCLUSIVE SOCIAL ANALYSIS

The province seems to be the economic backwater of Korea as far as basic needs such as housing and employment are concerned. The 20th Century is evident in the province through a modern hotel, paved roads, television and radio. The countryside is very attractive; but basic human needs are not being met by central authorities.

STATE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Jeju-Do has no industry other than tourism. There is one cattle-raising farm, and the women are famous for year-round skin-diving for clams and seaweed. There is some basket-weaving and hat-making. There are three main roads on the island, one airport, and a ferry system between the island and the mainland.

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TAJ GUNJ

INTRODUCTION	<p>Taj Gung (also spelled Ganj) is located in the city of Agra on the Yamuna River. Agra is situated 124 miles south of Delhi, the capital of India and is in the province of Uttar Pradesh. The capital city of Uttar Pradesh is Lucknow.</p> <p>Agra reigns over a glorious past created by warriors as skilled in art and architecture, as on the battlefield. The golden age of Agra came to an end with the reign of Shahjahan at the end of the 17th century and was marked by the creation of the Taj Mahal.</p> <p>Taj Gunj was built to house the 20,000 laborers who built the Taj Mahal. Agra is described as "more an over sized village than a city" and a "melange of haphazard modernization."</p>
GEO-DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	<p>India's population is 547,000,000. It is second only to China in total number of people. (Males: 284,000,000; Females: 263,000,000.) Growth rate is 2.3% per year. (13,000,000) Literacy rate is 30%.</p> <p>Uttar Pradesh province of 88,000,000 (12,000,000 urban; and 76,000,000 rural) The capital city is Lucknow. Population of the city of Agra is 597,000.</p>
INDICES OF SOCIAL CARE	<p>India has experienced an urban housing shortage with the influx of workers into the cities. Construction in the private sector concentrates on expensive housing and there is little capital available for mass housing. Housing also has a low priority as a government project. Agra is located in sandy countryside from which marginal crops of rice are grown. It is linked by the national highway system, railway and air service.</p>
MANIFESTATIONS OF SOCIAL UNDERSTANDING	<p>The story of India is one of cultural diversity, countless dynasties and many distinct peoples. In the mid-19th century the British brought the entire area under British influence. Indian independence came in 1947 with the partition of the sub-continent into India and Pakistan. Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister and headed the government until his death in 1964. His policies of non-violence and non-alignment in the cold war were a factor which dominated India's international policy. Gandhi is considered the "father of the nation" and was in the forefront of the freedom struggle in 1947. As a result of the assassination of Gandhi in 1948 after independence, the people and government of India turned to political consolidation.</p> <p>A strict caste system exists in India. The caste is given by birth right and is unalterable. It is a function of prestige of occupation and social practices. This system is maintained by taboos and symbols, segregation and prohibition of physical contact.</p> <p>The family is the most important unit in Indian life. The family can be described as patriarchal, patrilineal, and patrilocal and often consists of 2,3, or 4 generations. Marriage is almost universal but many men live in cities separated from their families in villages, due to job access. Marriages are still</p>

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TAJ GUNJ

STATE OF
ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT

Arranged and a woman does not achieve full status until a male is born into the family. Status of women has improved since the Hindu succession act of 1956.

City life in India is of a transient, temporary nature. This is a result of the occupational ranges offered in cities. There is a diversity of activities located in cities to meet the needs of the population. India has a far reaching community development program. The residents do the planning and work, while the government provides funds and expertise. Three key structures are the Panchayat, Co-operatives and the Village School. The panchayat is an elected village council that supervises the development program. A key person in the community development program is a village level worker who cares for 5-10 villages and is assigned for a one and one-half year period. The co-operative functions in the economic sphere. The village school teaches parents and children and is a cultural and recreational center. It promotes development programs and shows villages how to enjoy common endeavors and common accomplishments.

70 % of the people have radios but there are very few television sets, (in the major cities only). There are many newspapers (9,211 in 1971) and the major languages of publication are Hindi and English.

Education begins in primary school. The problem in mass education is concentration and size of the population.

India has a great supply of coal and iron reserves. Problems in economic development have been caused by the decreasing value of the rupee, lack of planning and decreases in agricultural output. Imports and exports play a relatively small part in the GNP (8% imports; 5% exports.)

The country has had problems implementing its 5 year plans due to the fighting which has occurred in recent years and the diversity of states and peoples. Indiraje Gandhi, the current Prime Minister, looks upon the survival of the nation since 1940 and the increased food production as the major achievements. The major contradictions are the failure to develop a modern character and lack of comprehensive planning.

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KAWANGWARE

INTRODUCTION

Kawangware is a ghetto community near the major city of Nairobi, Kenya. The nation of Kenya was created in 1970 and is geographically located between Ethiopia and Somalia on the North, Tanzania on the south and Uganda on the west. It is a land of great contrasts, Mt. Kilimanjaro, a 1,000 mile game reserve and a warm climate. The city of Nairobi comprises an international population of 600,000. Kawangware, a tribal village of 40,000. Swahili is the official language, but English is also taught in the schools.

GEO-DEMOGRAPHIC
INFORMATION

The land of Kenya has poor soil, but enough rain in the central province. There is a high rate of illiteracy (99%) among the mainly farming community.

INDICES OF
SOCIAL CARE

the health in the villages of Kenya and thus, Kawangware, is poor. Life expectancy is 36 years and infant death rate is high. (170 deaths per 1000 births) TB, pneumonia, measles, diarrhea, whooping cough, and eye and skin disorders affect the residents of the area. The tse-tse fly not only causes health problems, it also prohibits farming certain areas.

The transportation system of Kenya consists of railroads, and mail and telecommunication services are available, mostly as a result of British rule.

MANIFESTATIONS
OF SOCIAL
UNDERSTANDING

The residents of Kenya marry and live in extended family arrangements for food, shelter and clothing. There are 46 tribes in Kenya with the Kikuyu tribe outside Nairobi. School students speak English, Swahili & is the tribal language. Free sex is an accepted practice among the residents. Kenya has many different languages, cultures, and economic bases which add to the diversity of the land. The population density is small when spaced over the entire nation but is concentrated in cities and villages.

The education system is both Swahili and English. About 1 million students are in primary schools, the British system (2/3 of them are boys). Approximately 4,000-5,000 students from Kenya attend school overseas.

STATE OF
ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT

Although the soil of Kenya is poor, there are small farms, called shambas on which coffee, tea, and pineapples are grown. Other crops include wheat, oats, barley, rice and maize. Kenya also produces lumber, gold, gypsum and limestone and supports a fishing industry. Tourism is second to agriculture in terms of economic volume.

The nation of Kenya faces problems of land use, hunger, and cohesion among the different cultures. The tse-tse fly has reduced land use and traveling in some areas. Health is also a major problem.

The Mau Mau rebellion during the early 1950's encouraged cooperation between the Swahili in Kenya and the Kikuyu for protection and agricultural production.

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TRASTEVERE

INTRODUCTION

The social demonstration in Rome, Italy will take place in Trastevere, a section of the city which lies to the west of the Tiber River and south of Vatican City State. This community, the oldest in Rome, suffers also from the stigma of being the poorest. In the past, Trastevere was known as a Jewish Ghetto, but today most of the population, about 32,000, are nominally Roman Catholic from the laboring class. For more general information, approximately 3 million people live in the city of Rome out of a total Italian population of 54 million with an annual population growth of about 8%.

HANDICAPS

Italy was unified from a number of city states during the 1860's. One of them was the Vatican City State, reduced at that time to its present size. Today the country is still struggling with nationhood, though rapid progress seems to be occurring in the past ten years. The following handicaps inherited from the past have tended to inhibit full maturity.

1. Political backwardness which may be traced to imposition in the late 18th century of the French centralized system of administration, as well as foreign domination and disunity.
2. Limitations of a ruling elite restricted effectivity and responsibility until early in the 20th century.
3. Persistent social antagonisms and snobbery continues among groups of all kinds with little common purpose emerging. Particularly there is hostility between the prosperous north and the impoverished south. Italians tend to regard most relationships as personal and have difficulty cooperating in small groups of strangers even with announced common interest. While there may be an appearance of gregariousness, there is also a marked tendency toward secretness among the people.
4. Antiquated agricultural system, meager natural resources, and labor unrest have tended to restrain economic development although several successful business enterprises have demonstrated the Italian ability to compete effectively in the global economics of the 20th century.
5. Overemphasis on ideological differences have produced divisive factional conflicts and hampered effective political mobilization as well as producing a weakened labor movement.
6. Bravado in the pursuit of foreign policy beyond its capacity has brought Italy the experience of failure and defeat (esp. WWII) and depleted its resources.
7. The presence of the Vatican and the dominating influence of the Catholic Church among the people has exerted a reactionary influence.

REFERENCE

Further analysis may be found in the following: Grencer, Albert, The Roman Spirit, Cooper Square Publishers, Inc. New York: 1970. Tannenhum, Modern Italy, New York University Press: 1974. Nichols, Peter, Italia, Italic, Little, Braun, and Comphy. Malachi, Martin, The New Castle, E.P. Dutton and Co.

TRENDS

Overagainst these handicaps, the trend in recent times has been towards a more effective involvement of the grassroots population in the social process. Although rampant strikes throughout the country may cause the tourist no little discomfort, the labor movement in Italy has won great gains in the last decade for the Italian Middle Class. In the political arena, the Italian communist party has

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TRASTEVERE

PERSISTENTLY carved away at the Christian Democrat majority in the government until a recent election when the two major parties each gained approximately one-third of the vote. The Roman Catholic Church since the II Vatican Council has made giant strides, further than the hierarchy could have foreseen at that time. The Document on the Church, outlining a new "collegiality" between Pope and Bishops, has opened a floodgate of experimentation in new forms of corporate decision-making down to the local level of the parish. As example of this would be Bishop Giovanni Battista Franzoni, the Pastor of St. Paul's Outside the Walls in Rome. Fifteen years ago, Bishop Franzoni organized a small core of parishioners as a study group in the parish. This core grew to over 100 self-conscious guildsmen who met regularly to plan and work for social change in the parish, neighborhood and beyond.