

ECONOMIC GUILD

I. Neighborhood Health

1. Neighborhood Medical Center

EMERGENCY
SERVICE

1. Emergency service meets the community's immediate medical needs. First aid, medical analysis and follow up care allow each member of the community to have access to medical care when it is needed. This emergency service is a walk-in clinic available through the local medical center of hospital. As a part of the comprehensive medical service of the community, emergency service provides immediate care for accidents. Accidents happen; a broken arm, slit foot or gun shot wound need to be cared for immediately.

OUT-PATIENT
SERVICE

2. Out-patient service is continuing medical care. Out-patient service provides general medical and dental care, physical examinations and referral services to the community. Within the community this operates as a walk-in clinic, allowing anyone service. As a part of the medical center, the out-patient service provides the community with on-going medical services. Sustaining life demands adequate care for the physical body, the out-patient service provides a structure for.

DIAGNOSTIC
AND
FOLLOW UP

3. Diagnostic and follow up provided by the medical center gives qualified analysis and a comprehensive treatment plan. Early detection, diagnosis, screening, and the administration of prescribed medicine are critical aspects of health care. The walk-in clinic has a staff of doctors and nurses to provide sound diagnosis and follow-up treatments. So often disease goes untreated due to inadequate diagnosis, a part of an inclusive medical care program is a good detection center. Ongoing medical care on the local level is necessary if every man is to be physically sustained.

MEDICAL
SUPPORT
SERVICE

4. The medical support service is to provide the community with latest 20th century know-how and technology for effective treatment for disease. It utilizes latest technological advances, provides laboratory testing services, pharmaceutical services and uses computerized medical information to care for its patients. Through local hospitals the medical center can acquire these back-up facilities that are basic to adequate medical care. This service gives the community immediate access to necessary testing and drug services to insure prompt treatment of disease. This program will allow every man to utilize all of the knowledge and gifts of the 20th century to insure the opportunity for good health.

ECONOMIC FIELD

1. Neighborhood Health
2. Home Care Service

PREVENTATIVE
CARE

5. Preventative care is that function which eliminates much medical care by eliminating the causes in the home and community. Through health education, mass testing, demonstrations and creating environmental awareness, preventive care eliminates much disease and injury. Trained staff and volunteers provide these services through systematic visitation throughout the community. Preventive care thus takes much of the burden off the neighborhood medical center and brings an awareness to people of a larger context of community care. Care of this nature provides for concretely allowing the whole community to see themselves responsible for their own health and the health of others.

CARE
DETECTION

6. Care detection studies history and cause of diseases throughout the community. Periodic screenings, publicizing health programs, investigations of health histories, and designing of follow up procedures are done to detect diseases. Home visitations by trained medical staff insures possibility of detecting disease early in its development stages. Care detection in the home care service protects the community from the spreading of possible epidemics. The health of the total community is protected by making sure that every human being is examined and cared for.

AUXILIARY
SERVICE

7. The auxiliary service of home care provides health care for shut-ins and invalids of the community. It provides a traveling medical team, organizes transportation to medical services, supervises therapeutic care, and insures adequate nursing home care. Operating out of the home care service these traveling teams provide inclusive care within the community. This service gives the community a structure to deal with those people who are unable to go out and acquire medical attention when necessary. Every man is entitled to medical ~~care and need not be cut off from it by the inability to procure it himself.~~ care, and need not be cut off from it by the inability to procure it himself.

REHABILITATIVE
CARE

8. Rehabilitative care enables all the community members to deal seriously in building long-range health plans. It provides planning sessions for long-term care, extended care facilities, preparation for families, and encourages community participation. Rehabilitative care operates to insure an inclusive medical program for those in need of long-term medical attention. It rehearses for the community that care is for life and that it is a day by day nitty-gritty process. Thus, it encourages people beyond their own individual needs to the needs of the community.

ECONOMIC GUILD

- I. Neighborhood Health
- 3. Public Health Outpost

HEALTH
PROMOTION

- 9. Health promotion is an ongoing campaign of preventative education and medicine. It provides training in health care in schools, and involves community leadership in health care through a network set up to promote better health in the community. It operates from the public health outpost to provide training within the community in preventative medicine. Having the whole community aware of prevention methods cuts down on serious illness, and allows one to care for self and his neighbor in emergency situations as well as day to day health care. This demonstrates the individual's responsibility for his neighbor's life as well as his own.

DISEASE
CONTROL AND
PREVENTION

- 10. Disease control and prevention is detecting and inhibiting infectious illness across the community. It searches out hidden cases of disease, provides immunization to the community, supervises the follow-up and alerts the community to the existence of disease. It requires a group of medically-trained people to conduct a door-to-door canvas of the total community several times a year under the auspices of the public health outpost. It develops a protection scheme that reduces the possibility of contagious illness spreading across the neighborhood. If such preventative measures were done across the globe, future epidemics and disease could be prevented.

TRAINING
AND
CONSULTATION

- 11. Training and consultation is the community's on-going network for education in health promotion. It includes training community personnel, establishing referral methods, and training other communities as well as public and private organizations. Through the public health outpost, methods of preventative medicine are taught throughout the community. Training allows the community to call forth a new future by being able to actually change the health situation of the community. To provide the kind of training in the para-medical field that will enable greater numbers of qualified personnel, thus greater numbers of persons are cared for.

MEDICAL
EXCHANGE
SERVICE

- 12. Medical exchange service includes record transfer, equipment interchange and access to blood organs. As a part of the metropolitan area, the public health outpost has access to the medical facilities of the entire city and uses them to enable preventative care in the community. The medical exchange service demands that the neighborhood health program deal with the total medical care of the community. The community citizens in developing this service are creating an entirely new future for medicine as a cooperative venture for the whole globe.

Quarter 11
Week 7

5th City Social Model
11/24/73

ECONOMIC GUILD

II. Economic Services

4. Job Development Agency

- EMPLOYMENT OFFICE** 13. The Employment Office provides work assignments and thereby assists in redistributing financial resources through channeling incomes to the families in the community. It has a listing of job opportunities, counsels the applicant, provides placement services, and gives follow-up guidance. Its operation consists of liaison and coordination between the job market and the human resources available. It concerns itself with analyzing the specific employment status of all the community adults and devising ways to enable their authentic engagement in the working life of the community. Practical engagement of this sort will allow the community residents to embody a sense of responsibility and integrity in caring not only for their own family but also for the community as a whole.
- SKILLS TRAINING CENTER** 14. The Skills Training Center is the practical vehicle through which prospective employees gain the necessary skills for particular employment. It tests applicant's aptitude, provides on-the-job training, orients the applicant to the job demands, and creates and conducts specialized training courses. Its thrust is being aware of current labor needs, building the training procedures necessary, and recruiting the people for training in order to equip the human resources with the skills necessary to meet the demands of the local community. It is a crucial aspect of the economic life of a community because it provides the means for the residents of a community to be constantly re-trained and able to supply the human labor necessary to meet the needs in the community. This process is essential in this century because it provides the means to enable human engagement in society amid job obsolescence and new labor demands created by contemporary technology.
- BUSINESS LIAISON BOARD** 15. The Business Liaison Board is responsible for maximizing the existing natural, technological, and human resources within a community. It coordinates the community operation through intentional organization of the businessmen, sensing marketing possibilities, locating labor resources, and designing local industry. It analyzes the actual resources available as well as the actual needs of that community and the globe and plans the business strategy with a global perspective. It is crucial in order to ensure that the needs of the people of the globe are met and that the resources of the globe are used in the most advantageous manner possible. Strategizing of this nature will enable the awareness of everyone working in a local situation of their critical role in the total working of the entire society.

BUSINESS
DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE

16. The Business Development Office devises ways to involve the entire community in the local business. It surveys community needs, enables cooperatin community ownership, researches investment possibilities, and organizes indigen-ous management. It analyzes the blocks which prohibits the engagement of people, organizations, and other resources in the whole economic community, then devises methods to unblock those contradictions. It engages the use of other community servies necessary (e.g., preschools, training centers, loan centers, etc.) to allow the healthy and coordinated develop-ment of industry in the local situation. This enables the entire community to participate without blocks in the over-all needs of the globe as well as the authentic needs of the local community.

5. Home Economic Bureau

FISCAL
SERVICES
AGENCIES

17. The Fiscal Services Agencies establish basic financial ser- vices for the community. They provide community banking service, procure co-operative insurance, give financial coun- selling, and create investment plans. They assure that the most helpful services are available in providing for regular fiscal care of families and businesses within the community. They assist local citizens and organizations in the ready transaction of financial responsibility and enable their involvement in providing for immediate family and community needs as well as long-range financial concerns. This is a crucial service in modern-day business and providing this service for all citizens on a community basis assures that all the members of the community can be both responsible to and responsible for the community.

HOME
LOAN
PROGRAM

18. The Home Loan Program provides the means by which the commu- nity members have ownership of the buildings they live in. This includes providing a realty service, a common investments fund, qualifications for credit, and a budget planning service. This service enables the cooperative effort of many people in providing the financial means necessary to fund the purchase and/or construction of the residential buildings in the com- munity. It facilitates the precept that if the buildings are owned by the community the responsibility and concern for the care and appearance of the building will also rest with the community and therefore the sense of community pride and concern would be enhanced. Such a plan would enable the community the possibility of providing for all the community members the best housing possible and would eliminate the exploitation rampant by absentee landlords or exorbitant rents.

CO*OPERATIVE CREDIT UNION 19. The Co-operative Credit Union provides a common resource fund which provides ready cash to the community credit union members. It develops credit ratings, plans for payments, exchanges bank currency, and provides for a savings and loan program. It uses the financial resources of a broad number of people to provide the foundational source for loans and nominal credit needs. In providing a workable system of credit which all people can participate in, the community will gain a sense of helping one another which will enable a sense of corporateness and a foundational stability within the economic diension of the community. It allows for sound economic practices within the community, and eliminates exploitation through excessive credit charges.

ECONOMIC INFORMATION AGENCY 20. The Economic Information Agency acts as a clearing house for financial information that affects the community. It publishes a price guide, informs of wage trends, provides security investment, and protects income. It gathers crucial data relative to the financial workings of the community and globe, interprets fiscal concerns for the community citizens and provides suggested guidelines for economic involvement. It develops the vision and means whereby all the citizens can participate in the fiscal stability of the community as well as share the financial responsibility for the community plans. It allows the entire community the possibility of participating in the community programs through the vehicle of economic support.

6. Consumer Protection Board

CONSUMER EDUCATION CENTER 21. The Consumer Education Center informs the community about product value. It tests commodities, designs curriculum constructs, compares product brands, and advertises with imaginal methods. It keeps the public aware of product claims and tested performances, values and uses of various products, and recommends specific products for specialized uses, makes improvement recommendations to product manufacturers, and cites areas where products need to be developed. It becomes a necessary link which guides the entire manufacturing/processing industry, which informs consumers. about the millions of products available, as well as how and when to best use them and how to obtain them for local use. It provides the intelligence network whereby the local citizens can be best equipted to be responsible consumers.

CONSUMER MEDIATION BOARD 22. The Consumer Mediation Board resolves unsatisfactory transactions between the consumer and management. It relates consumer and management, evaluates claim services, determines personnel relations and applies corporate pressure. It investigates and evaluates complaints and mediates a satisfactory settlement. It acts as an accountability structure to ensure products/service reliability. It ensures honest product performance.

CONSUMER INFORMATION
BULLETIN

23. The Consumer Information Bulletin publishes consumer data for the community. It distributes regular publications, advertises community products, establishes surveillance means, and compiles complaint reports. It provides the consumer with information regarding unsatisfactory product performances and boosts local production through making known the locally-produced products. It is essential to the overall economic complex because it provides means for local products to be demanded by local citizens and it becomes the vehicle of accountability for produced products. This service is the concrete means by which voiced consumer demands can directly reach the manufacturer, and products will begin to be produced out of authentic need rather than merely what can be sold.

CONSUMER CO-OP
SERVICE

24. The Consumer Co-op Service pools community resources. It establishes a services mart, publishes a commodities guide, purchases corporate commodities, and develops a credit rating system. It centralizes community purchasing through bulk purchases, provides a product-loan center for seldom used products and equipment. Thereby it extends the quantity of products available to communities. This will serve to extend the products of the 20th Century to all the people of the community and will also influence the overall distribution patterns of the world.

ECONOMIC GUILD
III. Community Housing

7. Local Planning Commission

MASTER
PLANNING

25. The local planning commission is responsible for the master planning of the community design. It includes visioning neighborhood design, consensing space needs, fostering government relations, and drawing long-range timelines. It is the vehicle which holds the overall thrust and direction for the community in precise, concrete steps of practical operation in their moving toward the future. It becomes the comprehensive screen for the community which further informs the direction, thrust, and content of other specialized programs. The master plan enables a community to seriously deal with its housing needs and expectations and releases it to move into the future with confidence.

LAND
USAGE
PLAN

26. The land usage plan is that which allocates the specific geography of a community. It allocates public, private, and commercial land with particular attention to accesability of utilities, the flow of transportation, and public land design. The plan incorporates consensed community needs, commercial needs, and governmental support and regulation. It enables all land to be allocated out of the needs of the total community. It would give the community a vision of how it was shaping its own surrounding rather than something outside, i.e. government special interests, big business dominating the community.

COMMERCIAL
PUBLIC
DEVELOPMENT

27. The Local Planning Commission heads up the development of commercial and public property for the needs of the community. The Commission serves by projecting financial analysis within the community, encoures business enterprise, provides professional complexes, and the needed social facilities. The Commission would work with business, government, and residents in this development. It would be creating the actual space required for the needs of the community. Taking place on the local level would be an integral part of the community rather than externally imposed, giving the community a concrete way of determining its future directions.

ARCHITECTURAL S
SERVICES

28. Within the context of the community master plan, the Commission provides total architectural services. This service redesigns functional buildings, enlists technical consultation, offers professional resources, and constantly reviews the development plan. Working with all sections of the community, this service would enable the community to take on its new face as a whole rather than separate pieces. Each building, each bit of construction, fits into one plan for total and comprehensive facility renewal. The architectural services would provide the means for the city as a whole to become an artform, both esthetically and functionally.

ECONOMIC GUILD
III. Community Housing

8. 5th City Redevelopment Corporation

PROPERTY
REHABILITATION

29. Property rehabilitation is taking structurally sound, but overtly violated property and making it useful. It includes inspecting the existing building, obtaining improvement consultations, negotiating and monitoring construction contracts, and obtaining funds. It takes advantage of existing structures to meet community housing needs. This reduces the cost of housing and helps to maintain continuity of building within neighborhoods. Rehabilitation is the sign of possibility for all property within the community and will help the community to care for its wellbeing.

MAJOR
FUNDING AND
INVESTMENT

30. A comprehensive housing program for a total community requires major funding and investment possibilities. The 5th City Redevelopment Corporation solicits individual donors, taps government resources, prepares proposals for foundations grants and requests cooperation funds. It engages support on a large scale both within the community and outside it. Funding would be secured for housing and other construction as required by community needs. It becomes the responsibility of the total society to care for all of its parts; those parts therefore reflecting the image of that society.

NEW
CONSTRUCTION

31. New construction is used in the development of housing projects where rehabilitation is not feasible. It includes design with an eye toward rational architecture and imaginal, experimental construction and both contracting and financing the construction. When the need for new construction arises within the community, the 5th City Redevelopment Corporation, working from the master plan, will do all planning and action necessary to initiate new construction. New construction is crucial in filling in the gaps left by unrehabilitable buildings. This in turn creates visible symbols of the future for the community to see.

PROPERTY
VIOLATIONS
SURVEILLANCE

32. The 5th City Redevelopment Corporation keeps track of property violations and attempts to keep arbitration on the individual level. This includes ongoing inspection of corporation property entering appeals arbitration and maintaining tenant and owner rights. This surveillance would not only include personal inspection but violations reported by community residents and governmental agencies. In order to maintain the quality of housing, the function becomes crucial. It gives the citizens, tenants and owners alike a sense of security in the future.

ECONOMIC GUILD
III. Community Housing

9. Neighborhood Residents Association

LOCAL
MANAGEMENT

33. Local management of housing provides the citizens of a community with a sense of responsibility for the property. Realty listings negotiating of regulatory agreements, the clarification of owner/tenant responsibilities, and regulation of collection would be mediated at the local level. Members of the association would establish fair current guidelines for the use of residents and supply a mediator in disagreement. Then the NRA becomes a meaningful and effective organization. Local man takes pride in his environment and is not victimized by it.

MAINTENANCE
RESOURCES

34. The NRA provides the resources for housing maintenance to its members. It maintains the physical property of corporately-owned property, co-ordinates corporate financing, enables major repairs of privately-owned property, and advises loan acquisitions. It takes the burden of physical care and maintenance from the individual and puts it into a corporate context. The community organization calls upon the direct involvement of other community services to enable needed repairs. The whole community therefore becomes responsible for and is provided means by which it can care for itself as a community.

FINANCING
SERVICES

35. Financing services enables community residents to secure property. It sponsors cooperative funding; it appraises existing finance service; it lists resources of funds; and it offers the counsel in legal negotiation. This is the function that renders the community as power rather than victim to its financial commitments. It is out to ensure that community has access to the best "financial package." As a result the community is a sign of what it means to control its material goods.

HOUSING
AVAILABILITY
SERVICES

36. Housing availability service provides a means for those looking for housing to secure the best housing for their needs. It provides housing listings; it offers legal advice, it coordinates financial referrals, and it structures grievance services. This function is the area of purchasing housing, coordinates the other function of the agency. It works to protect the economic interests of the community. As a result the neighborhood has a wider view of its possibility as home owners.

EDUCATIONAL GUILD
IV. Child Development

10. Infant Care Center

INFANT
CURRICULUM

37. The infant curriculum deals concretely and comprehensively with infant development. It enables physical development, fosters social development, injects consciousness development and enacts imaginal practices. It provides a comprehensive method for initiating the earliest and most lasting childhood images. These images provide the foundation upon which a child will relate to each part of the community. This combination of the most basic tools and skills are critical to enabling an infant's journey into a full and responsible life as a global citizen.

PARENTAL
INVOLVEMENT

38. Parental involvement allows parents to participate in and enable the development of their infants in an intensified and intentional way. Parents will participate in curriculum demonstration sessions, will be presented with imaginal tools used in the infant care center, will be encouraged to conduct home curriculum coordinated with the center's curriculum and in this way entice the whole family into involvement in practical imaginal education. It provides occasions through which parents may acquire educational methods that care for the growth of the infant. It is through this total family involvement with the infant center that each family sees the possibility of engaging fully in community care. Global citizens are created as a result of the corporate work of parents and teachers.

PEDAGOGUE
EQUIPMENT

39. Pedagogue Equipment enables teachers to develop highly effective teaching skills. Infant care center teachers will equip themselves through continuing pedagogy training, improving the spiral curriculum, perfecting the record system and conducting regular faculty meetings. It provides ongoing educational structures through which teachers may acquire the methods through which infants will learn more effectively. These ongoing structures provide the undergirding of knowledge development which the whole community needs to function authentically. Such pedagogical equipment enables teachers to care for infants in such a way as to enable them to live in the 20th and 21st centuries.

EXPERIMENT
IMPROVEMENT

40. Experiment improvement provides an ongoing re-evaluation of the infant care center. It does so by researching global culture, evaluating classroom performance, maintaining student welfare and intensifying style evaluation. It explores uncharted arenas of early childhood education. This constant accountability reminds the community that its focus needs to be always on the future. Such improvement allows the staff to journey the infants along their developmental journey within the context of a continually changing global scene.

EDUCATION BUILD
IV. CHILD DEVELOPMENT
11. COMMUNITY MINI SCHOOL

GROWTH
DEVELOPMENT

41. Growth development furnishes the mini school with the means to participate creatively in society. This participation is engendered by disciplining physical control, enabling directed sociality, invoking created selfhood and permeating children with adequate life images. It provides a comprehensive curriculum which allows every aspect of human life to be explored. Such experiences sensitize the children to respond creatively to the emerging needs of the community. Their demonstration of responsiveness and sensitivity rehearses that mini schoolers change the world.

FAMILY
INCLUSION

42. Family inclusion ensures that family and school magnify each other's efforts in furthering the education of mini school children. It occasions this cooperation by imaging each classroom as a demonstration classroom, by having the children share their art objects with their families, by having home follow-up and by increasing parental participation in school activities. The mini school provides the opportunities through which wisdom can be shared by those who are deeply involved with caring for the journey of each child. These experiences develop a wealth of common wisdom available to the whole community. As a result of the depth sharing each family member is allowed to see himself as making a significant contribution to the whole of the educational fabric of society.

TEACHER
SKILLS

43. Teacher skills maintains a high quality of teaching ability for the mini school. This quality is brought into being and maintained by holding training sessions, building curriculum arena, rationalizing the record keeping and deepening teaching prowess. The community mini school provides occasions through which the teachers will keep themselves on top of the edge wisdom and insights available at that moment. By the teachers demonstrating a high quality in teaching and a depth in caring for the lives of the mini schoolers the community is struck with the possibility of dealing creatively with its prevalent victim image. By taking seriously the depth undergirdings of pedagogical skills of teachers each mini schooler is honored and called to his own unique creativity.

PROJECT
CONTRIBUTION

44. Project contribution continually reevaluates the needs of mini school children and then develops the required methods and materials to accomplish the stated goals. It does this through researching educational methods, testing curriculum effectiveness, initiating student self care and expanding the mini schoolers cognitive development. It continually shapes curriculum for the students by using depth analysis of the times, the pupils' struggles and projected growth and appropriating all needed educational and methodological wisdom. This ongoing reshaping informs the community that the needs of the students within the world are constantly changing and must be taken seriously through creating the edge educational curriculum that is required. The shape of the earth is determined by holding a futuristic focus in mind when building a mini school program

EDUCATIONAL GUILD
IV. Child Development
12. Fifth City Preschool

COMPREHENSIVE
CURRICULUM

46. The comprehensive curriculum of the 5th City Preschool deals with all basic arenas of a child's development. It initiates basic preparation for school, enlarges awareness, introduces relational psychological wisdom and develops imaginal form. The comprehensiveness of the curriculum is seen through the plans which are rationally and relationally consistent, having appropriated all necessary human wisdom and uses a methodology which grounds the curriculum in life experience. This dealing with the whole of human life calls the community to deal in the same depth fashion with all other dimensions of their life. Thus, the preschool witnesses to the world that human community is possible only through a comprehensive approach.

COMMUNITY
CONTACT

47. Community contact allows the community to see the preschool as an integral part of its life. The preschool maintains contact with the community through holding signal projects, having the children take materials home, starting regular visitation between community and school, and encouraging parents to volunteer in the preschool program. It operates by catalyzing community interest through parental involvement. This catalysis rehearses that every life in the community is utterly dependent upon every other life. By dramatizing the significant role of the preschool in shaping human consciousness we are participants in making the accumulated wisdom of every age immediately available to every man as each meets each life situation.

FACULTY
TEAMWORK

48. Faculty teamwork maximizes faculty effectiveness. It does so by enabling corporate pedagogy, clarifying the preschool curriculum, fostering common record keeping and executing team methods. Team teaching is most effectively operational through a common task, methods and accountability. The preschool as part of an overall educational structure illuminates for the community the understanding that education is one thrust in the lives of every human being. This is a demonstration of how a pooling of the resources of the faculty is an effective use of time and wisdom within a futuristic context.

GLOBAL
IMPACTMENT

49. Global impactment enables the project to reach beyond those it directly serves. This is effected in the 5th City Preschool by research labs, model evaluation, enablement of student registrations and the development of educational leaders. This global impactment occurs when student and faculty grasp that their activities are done so that others have a sign of what might be possible in their communities. As this sign is raised, every person in the community is allowed to see that his life has global significance. As a contentless model, the preschool thus created can be taken and applied anywhere in the world.

13. Community Kindergarten

CURRICULUM
ENRICHMENT

49. Curriculum enrichment prepares the kindergarten child for future participation in school structures. It supplements his basic learning, introduces him to public schools, develops his childhood style, and increases his creature skills. It works to give a broad foundation and support to the kindergarten-age child so that as he enters school his activity there will be commensurate to his ability. With this enrichment of the experiences of the child, the entire public school education is impacted. This operation lends quality and intensity to an overall community program.

SOCIAL
PARTICIPATION

50. Social participation is the dynamic which gives the community its vitality. It uses community resources, impacts the neighborhood schools, establishes a visitation network, and contacts community parents. It is a means of uniting separate activities of various social agencies and structures into one common effort. In this involvement it therefore alters the relationship of those agencies and structures to both the kindergarten and the overall community. An atmosphere emerges of making history or "doing something that counts" throughout a community.

TEACHING
STYLE

51. Teaching style is that which defines the atmosphere in which the kindergarten happens. It points to the development of the faculty's style, the proposing of a spiral curriculum, the coordinating of a record system, and the exposing of the internal life dynamics of the kindergarten. It is the embodiment of everything it teaches. It is the distinguishing element of curriculum presentation and therefore is key in establishing the kindergarten's reputation in a community. It demonstrates how a community is impacted with style which takes a kindergarten-age human being's life seriously.

URBAN
PARTICIPATION

52. Urban participation expands the kindergarten student's imagery beyond his particular community toward a total urban context. It keeps up with the edge research in the field, gathers analytical data, enlarges student care or responsibility and creates urban style. It is the sign of embracing the particular context it has shown up in (an urban 20th century scientific, secular universe). It lends authority and credence to the rest of the model. The community becomes a sign of the inter-relatedness of the whole urban society.

10. Public School Commination

AUXILIARY
COURSES

53. Auxiliary courses are the experiments and additional courses that are conducted as needed to renew the ongoing operation. It increases basic skills, accelerates social ability, explores human conduct, and develops imaginal adeptness. It works for the educational welfare of the whole community. It is a transforming tool of the educating process in that community. As a result there is a possibility of building a common education context for a human community.

COMMUNITY
RELATEDNESS

54. Community relatedness is the effort to weave together all the forces which impact and are impacted by the school. It builds an informed community, creates addressing materials, visits student homes, and consults parental needs. It is out to remove the gap between what the school produces and what the community needs. It is the accountability for the rest of the operation. Therefore it demonstrates the possibility of a widened sense of responsibility throughout any community for its public schools.

FACULTY
NURTURE

55. Faculty nurture maintains the staff as a vital force. It encourages continuing education, expands curriculum agility, enables cultural expansion, and intensifies corporate structures. it serves the faculty in developing versatility in curriculum application. It unites separate elements of program into one thrust of faculty nurture. As a result new abilities emerge in the faculty which transform community, and which are honored by that community.

EDUCATIONAL
PERMEATION

56. Educational permeation is concerned with a stable performance level of the program. It conducts practical research, achieves program accreditation, directs student activities, and requires school excellence. It serves to extend and deepen the educational experience provided by the entire educational program of the community. It is the element within this continually demanding creativity. Vision is upheld here before both the education guild and the public school system.

15. High School Tutorial

GUIDANCE
CENTER

57. Guidance center enables a person to make authentic decisions about the course of his life. It tracks the educational journey, secures basic courses, supplies remedial work and hosts imaginal seminars. It provides objectivity on those situations in which the vocational question is raised. It is the common arena for enabling resolution in the midst of vocational crises. As a result, humanness is created in providing the possibility of taking charge of one's life.

FUTURE
DIRECTIONS

Future directions provides stimulation and resources for the preparation towards future employment. It analyzes school situations, conducts financial research, investigates employment conditions, and locates resource materials. It works to insure that what the high school student has is applicable to the world he is entering. it is the back-up or motivational tool of the agency and tutorial in securing adequate employment possibilities. As a result, every person--is-given-the-possibility-of

person is given the possibility of dealing with day-to-day-issues within a comprehensive context.

ENABLEMENT
FOUNDATION

59. Enablement foundation insures the welfare of those in the transition to adulthood. It secures financial needs, maintains health requirements, insures cultural maturity, and obtains resource materials. The fundamental needs of adequate education are met to release serious dealing with the transition to the adult phase. It is this work of the sustaining backbone that thrusts the student into his role in the community. The comprehensive tutorial plan thus becomes a sign of comprehensive decision-making in any community.

FORCES
RECRUITMENT

60. Forces recruitment elicits the resources of society to meet the educational, social, and discipline needs of the student. It engages professional tutors, instigates special programs, locates student supervisors, and enlists community leadership. It integrates all the separately available knowledge and skills into one available resource for the student. It serves to keep the entire tutorial from turning in on itself to maintaining itself as integral part of the community. Thus the tutorial becomes a comprehensive experiment for the whole of human community.

EDUCATION GUILD

VI. Adult Education

16. Functional Skills Institute

BASIC
LEARNING
CENTER

61. The basic learning center equips community residents with the skills necessary to survive in today's world. It imparts basic tools, communication and study methodologies as well as preparing students for the high school equivalency exam. The center's operation insures that residents develop basic skills which are necessary in their daily living. Responsible participation in society is enabled when persons are in command of these basic skills. As more residents become tooled a community is enabled to sense itself as a viable instrument ready to meet future demands.

INDIGENOUS
MANAGEMENT
TRAINING

62. Indigenous management training provides a means by which residents are enabled to manage their resources. It includes training in decision-making, money handling, home management and symbol creation. Its operation enables persons to effectively and systematically deal with the resources at their disposal. In this way, available resources may be seen as creative tools rather than deficiencies. As persons are enabled to manage the particularities of their own living, they see the cruciality of management in terms of the global future.

IMAGINAL
EDUCATION
METHODS

63. Imaginal education methods are the framework within which broad areas of information may be internalized. These include the charting method, imaginal materials and curriculum, and intentional scheduling of one's time. The use of these methods provides a screen which enables one to grasp the vast amounts of data with which he is continually bombarded and designate the significance of that for his own life. Imaginal education methods are key to effective living. They enable the whole of society to operate out of a common life understanding.

LIFE
VOCATIONAL
SKILLS

64. Life vocational skills equip persons to fully engage in all aspects life. These include the development of physical, recreational, office and industrial skills. With these skills, one is enabled to care for his physical needs and participate in both employment and leisure-time activities. One who has these skills senses himself to be self-sufficient and ready to meet the new challenges he faces in his daily living. In addition when these skills have been mastered community residents begin to sense the quality of life which is within the reach of every human being.

EDUCATIONAL GUILD
VI. Adult Education
17. Continuing Education Center

SOCIAL
METHODS
PROGRAM

65. The social methods program is that which allows persons to build comprehensive models for the future. It uses research methods, employs group methodology, and builds comprehensive models. This program operates by taking into account all available data and using the group to distill that data into models for the future. In this way, persons are enabled to plan concretely for the future of their community. Each community may be seen as building models for the entire globe.

CULTURAL
AFFAIRS
CURRICULUM

66. The cultural affairs curriculum provides a way to deal with the cultural happenings of the community and the globe. The curriculum includes cultural gridding and analysis as well as experiencing one's community and studying global culture. Its operation expands the consciousness of each person who encounters it. Awareness of one's own culture creates a community heritage. Sensitivity to the global cultural diversities instills into every man an understanding of his being a part of one world.

COMMUNITY
LEADERSHIP
TRAINING

67. Community leadership training allows the emergence of responsive local leadership. The training includes current events methods, political issues workshopping, corporate problem solving training and training in the dynamical processes of society. This training enables persons to act out of a global screen as they deal with their own local community. The emergence of comprehensive local leadership allows the community to sense the impact of world problems on their own local situation. Thus, solving local problems is indeed modeling the future of the entire globe.

SOCIAL
SKILLS
TRAINING

68. Social skills training provides practical social skills to individuals and communities. These include community education, sophistication and developmental practices and the creation of task forces. These skills enable individuals to function effectively in any social setting and communities to entertain visitors from other communities and cultures. Persons and communities equipped with these skills are able to adapt creatively to new situations. These skills are the basis for the global maturation of individuals and communities.

EXPERIMENTAL
UNIVERSITY

69. The experimental university lays the context through which persons understand their daily living experiences as an educational happening. Included in the experimental university are urban philosophy, community organization, life curriculum and global context. The value of this operation lies in the continual recontexting of every life experience in terms of its global dimension. Understanding one's every encounter to be globally significant breathes new meaning into all dimensions of life, thereby enabling individuals to move beyond what might otherwise be seen as victimization. In this way, every human being senses his direction not as an individual but as part of the global society.

UNIVERSITY
PLACEMENT

70. University placement puts a college degree within the reach of any member of the community. This is done through student recruitment, school cultivation and ongoing nurture which enables a student to move from application to graduation. This operation removes what might be seen as impediments to higher education, thereby making university training a viable option for any individual. As limitations are removed, community residents see that there are unlimited possibilities for their continuing education. The availability of unlimited educational opportunities allows every man to shape the form of his intellectual journey.

CORPORATION
AND
PROFESSIONAL
SKILLS

71. Corporation and professional skills enable the release of new creativity within the business structures. These include the use of problem-solving and motivational techniques, making formal presentations and intentionalizing structural enablement. Implementing this operation provides the context through which employees are enabled to sense their particular operation in terms of its relatedness to the globe. These skills can be applied to a multitude of situations and serve to motivate creative engagement. In terms of the long range, each individual is enabled to see how his engagement in the immediate situation is on behalf of the global future.

PROFESSIONAL
PLACEMENT
SERVICE

72. The professional placement service provides trained persons to fill industry's needs. It locates training facilities, develops recruitment programs, serves placement needs and solicits the support of industry. This operates to open new employment possibilities for community residents and fulfill specific industrial shortages. In addition to bringing more resources into the community, this serves to establish professional approaches to community needs. In terms of long-range occupational needs, both the employer and the community stand to gain from broadening the pool of trained professionals.

SYMBOLIC GUILD
VII. Interfaith Relations

II. Community Clergy Collegium

THEOLOGICAL
GROUNDING

73. Theological grounding, as a part of the clergy collegium, provides the clergy of the community with a way to relate their theological reflections to life. Common studies, religious exercises and practical forms such as the ecclesiola and ldysey provide and on-going opportunity for such reflection. In these experiences the broad stream of religious heritage is made to serve the contemporary and the futuric. Through these activities a new range of possibilities is developed. The theologizing enterprise is brought to a very practical level and functions within the community's renewal efforts.

CLERGY
COLLEGIUM
METHODOLOGICAL
TRAINING

74. The clergy collegium provides the clergy with methodological training through a whole range of serviceable methodologies. Social, religious, scriptural and local church methods are employed and taught so that the clergy leadership have a common set of depth methods to use in leading their congregations, both in their social responsibilities and depth spirituality. The training occurs in the midst of planning how they can be of service to the congregations and the community. Use of common methodologies creates a corporate group of clergymen as a force within the community, while strengthening the clergymen in the leadership of their own congregation. The common use of such tools releases all the congregations to work in concert in caring for the community.

LEADERSHIP
DEVELOPMENT

75. The work of the clergy collegium intensifies the development of leadership skills. The relationships that are built in the process of clergy working with fellow clergy and the kind of wisdom and awareness that is brought to surface in the midst of that process provides a strong base for cooperative priorship training, pedagogical development, recruitment of other clergy leaders, and movemental training. Sessions employing these skills as well as special training events quickly give the expanded image and practical skills that enlarge their leadership responsibility. Experiencing such training at the local level while actually doing the work of renewing the church with their fellow clergy breaks loose even greater possibility of leading. Symbolic leadership thus developed is crucial for catalyzing the total model.

SUSTAINED
ENGAGEMENT

76. The clergy collegium offers sustained engagement as a sign of the church's relationship to the world. The task of the church and the possibility of going on engagement is held constantly before these leaders through the articulation of assignment rationales and the use of spirit conversations, common rituals and the solitary office. Such activities within the clergy collegium provide the discipline and internal structure that is necessary to sustain the engagement of clergy leaders. Clergymen thus enabled to stand through the difficult task of congregation renewal enable their congregations in turn to stand through the difficult task of establishing a working interfaith relationship within the community. Thus the clergyman stands as a sign to the congregation, and the congregation as a sign to the community, of the possibility of the highly intensified expenditure of oneself for the sake of all men, which is finally necessary if new structures of society are to be built.

SYMBOLIC GUILD
VII. Interfaith Relations
20. Local Congregation Interchange

GLOBAL
CONTEXTING

77. Global contexting is the task of giving the local congregations a brand new context for participating in creating a new society. Through decor of a global grid, regional symbols, hosting international guests and participating in international interchange, the congregations are exploded to a whole new set of relationships. Arrangements for the decor, receiving international guests, and sending out local people to serve in other countries gives the churches a concrete way of seeing the deepest implication of what the church is. This, in turn, catalyzes community care as people see their community in relation to the needs of the globe. A global context redirects the perspective of local man so that he sees he is responsible for the entire world.

~~XXXXXXXX~~
SEX
LEADERSHIP
TRAINING

78. Specific leadership training is required for congregational members. Spirit leadership analysis, common assignments, demonstration models, and participant observer training offer the possibility of experiencing leadership activities and discerning the requirements of leadership. This can be done through a total congregational training plan, special two-day training sessions and intentional use of meetings and the committees themselves. Providing leadership training at the local level makes possible the quick transferrance of leadership so that a constantly increasing number of churchmen may be engaged in becoming fresh community leadership. Local iron leadership will be the backbone of community renewal.

CORPORATE
PASTORING

79. Clergy and laymen working together in corporate pastoring serve as the leadership of the congregation. They use corporate methods to grid the local parish and create common models and rites. The corporate pastorate builds itself into a single thrust through a common time design and common assignment system. Drawn together in this way, the congregational leadership provides a common focus which draws the entire congregation to the missional task at the community level. Corporate pastoring will create the forces that will rebuild society.

TACTICAL
PLANNING

80. The activity of the local congregation is given form and impetus through concrete tactical planning. Providing the context of the local church model, modifying the tactical model, doing tactical actualization and participating in the rites of accountability and absolution, the local contregation is engaged in the task of renewing itself. The basis of this is pinpointing the strategic objective that is to be achieved with every tertiary tactic actualized. Step by step tactical planning makes practical the congregation's participation and exposes the difficulties and blocks so that they can be handled. The congregation thus has the ability to demonstrate the way in which significant change can actually be accomplished at the grass roots level in the style of intentional expenditure, through undertaking concrete, ordered, clearly accomplishable tasks.

SYMBOLIC GUILD
VII. Interfaith Relations
21. Parish Action Council

ECUMENICAL
RELATIONS

81. In their ecumenical relations all the congregations are drawn together in the common task of community renewal. Through initiating cooperative programs, sharing interfaith wisdom, pilpit exchange, and common observations, a bridge is built between congregations on a mutual task basis. This occurs as the parish action council seeks to include all congregations and plan events important to the total community. It is at this point that the creative and corporate power of the congregation can be harnessed and released to serve the community. Genuine ecumenicity is set into motion, in which the task becomes the unifying factor respecting the rich diversity of the various traditions represented.

PARISH
BATTLEPLANNING

82. Building a parish battleplan enables clarity and objectifies a direction within the parish. Such things as organizing a community survey, discovering contradictions in the community's life, establishing community consensus and building a timeline are the practical exercises which lead communities to the point of decision. This will occur through weekly meetings and quarterly evaluation and planning sessions where many people from all the congregations can participate. The objectifying steps of a battleplan break congregations and community out of staid patterns which no longer apply and produce new and responsive models which are planned for operation. The battleplan which is finally produced will hold the community's own vision and future self-image and allow that to be seen as utterly possible.

SIGNAL
INVOLVEMENTS

83. A range of signal involvements form the initial steps toward fostering the whole model and creating the motivity necessary to its establishment. Recruiting LENS courses, gathering the edge insights of the guild, initiating proposal creation and finally making specific assignments to the praesidium describe the process of selection and initiation. It grids the geo-social reality, discerns the major contradictions and selects those occasions which most dramatically signal new possibility to the congregation and community for inclusive and comprehensive engagement. It thereby keeps the model from reductionism born out of despair. Local man is then provided with a concrete demonstration of serious intent and the radicality of his possibility.

COMMUNITY
PARTICIPATION

84. Community participation is the self-conscious engagement of the congregation in the reconstruction of the community. This is done through leading the guild network, prioritizing the stake systems, involving task forces and representing community celebrations. It discerns the leadership and troop contradictions, trains itself, and assigns its members in a coordinated disciplined effort. It provides the depth leadership to support the total model implementation. The community therefore has within itself the leadership developing mechanism adequate to its situation.

SYMBOLIC GUILD
VIII. Local Arts
22. Community Art Center

RESOURCE
PROVISION

85. The Community Art Center provides the resources to explode the cultural life of the community. It makes available a full range of world publications, teaches a comprehensive art history curriculum, has an extensive catalogue of global art and experiments in new art forms and media. It operates as a catalyst of global consciousness in the community. It brings to focus an awareness of cultural contribution to society. It is a way, finally, of increasing a dynamical, as opposed to static, mindset.

HERITAGE
HONORING

86. Consciousness and honoring of the community heritage sets a global context for a community to operate out of. The Community Art Center provides heritage lectures, creates Ur representation, guides cultural excursions and raises awareness of the cultural myth. It does this through a series of events at the art center and throughout the community itself. The ethnic and cultural gifts of the community are thus honored through self-conscious participation. Honoring the heritage of the community aids people in seeing their gifts and how they can be manifest in the model.

ARTS
DISPLAY

87. Arts display is like a community art gallery. The literary, pictorial, musical, and dramatic heritage of the community and the globe are available, with particular emphasis on what impacts the entire community, such as community murals, as well as occasions for corporately reflecting on the meaning of the art. The arts display would serve as a nodal area. It is the aspect of the community art center which holds up man's encounter with the mystery of life throughout the ages. Exposure to the art of one's heritage and the globe, as well as community art, allows men to experience the mystery of showing up as a human being, and creates a context for participation.

ARTS AND
CRAFTS STUDIO

88. The arts and crafts studio provides a place where residents of the community can get out their own creativity and develop their skills. Instruction in folk art and in visual and literary art is available as well as are opportunities to create symbolic decor, along with whatever materials and tools are necessary. Local artists and others who were interested would serve as instructors and enablers, as particular arts were emphasized at different times in the week. The arts and crafts studio is the place where new artforms and new skills are hammered out. Through creation of art and decor, men begin to see space differently, and that it is for men to decide how to use space.

23. Neighborhood Talent Mart

TALENT
DEVELOPMENT

89. Talent development is finding talented individuals in the community and pushing their gifts. This is done by realizing that everyone in the community has gifts that can be contributed, encouraging formal and informal artistic expression wherever it is evident, offering lessons to develop particular gifts within

the community and creating occasions which allow people of all ages to participate. This is initiated by people interested in various types of art who spread themselves throughout the community to discern local talent and the community's artistic needs. Allowing people to contribute the creativity they know they have fulfills the community's artistic needs, as well as often breaking loose hidden talents. As this happens, men indeed come to see that everyman is an artist.

CABARET
THEATER

90. Cabaret theater is the tool used by the community to get a grasp of its whole situation. By confronting daily issues, celebrating community humanness, writing citizen's scripts, and presenting planning practices, transparency is evoked. Cabarets would be held at frequent intervals and be put on by the community. The satire, comedy, song, and dance of a cabaret let people grasp after the situation and objectively see where the community needs to move. By acting out its own life, the community claims the vision of the future that everyman can celebrate his existence.

ART
PROMOTION

91. The function of art promotion is to provide a means and the context for citizens to produce and buy saleable art. It means calling forth a certain level of sophistication in the products created by community artists, marketing artistic developments, orchestrating the sales of products, and providing the context for artists to see that their art communicates the 5th City story. Placing the products on the market demands quality work of the artist and demonstrates that the art is of value, created on behalf of others, and has the real possibility of conveying the community story to the buyer. It is the dynamic in local art that demands the highest level of achievement and enables people to see that their creativity is crucially related to the community's symbolic life. This function has the possibility of allowing man's job and his vocation to be one as an artist, and people to intentionalize their creation and use of art.

COMMUNITY
PERFORMANCE

92. The function of community performance is to provide real occasions for people to become aware of and make available their artistic gifts to the whole community. It means finding where there is artistic possibility, allowing people to see their own gifts, enhancing the expression of community pride in the performance, and allowing the performance to realize the group's heritage. It would operate by gradually nurturing people with signs of artistic possibility into becoming self-conscious performers who perform on behalf of their community. It is the aspect of local art in which many individuals engage in the broader context of the community and corporately symbolize their visions and hopes. In community performance the total community is able to declare and celebrate the significance of their particular community for their fellow citizens and the total society.

SYMBOLIC GUILD
VIII. Local Arts
24. Visiting Artists Series

SELECTION AND
PREPARATION

93. The selection and preparation process of the Visiting Artist Series provides the comprehensive model for inviting in outside artists to impact the residents in community-wide celebrations. It involves obtaining "name" talent, selecting "edge" performances, scheduling good performances, and contextualizing the missional story. It operates through citizens who meet to determine what performances are needed for the cultural life of the community, who research what is available, and determine how to contact the necessary visiting artists. It prevents parochialism and insures that cultural events speak to the needs of the community. Selection and preparation is the dynamic that sees to it that timeless art is available to the community.

LECTURES AND
WORKSHOP EVENTS

94. The function of lectures and workshop events is to invite outside people into the community to present their art, their views, and engage the community in dialogue. It involves encouraging visits from cultural visionaries and concerned writers, providing music clinics and holding arts and crafts demonstrations. They are structured according to the kind of art to be presented, such that the citizens are given a clear picture of the gifts of that particular dimension of the arts while participating in the events. Lectures and workshop events is the educational dynamic operating within the symbolic to illuminate the arts so that local man becomes self-consciously aware of the value and power of art. It insures that the cultural heritage is preserved through workshops and lectures that pass the understandings and techniques surrounding an art to successive generations and thus allows all men to grasp the significance of art.

PUBLIC ACCESS/
INFORMATION

95. Public access/information informs the community of visiting artists and provides a context for why they are coming. This is done by underwriting money costs, providing community promotion, altering media coverage, and communicating the rationale to the community for a series of visits by well-known artists. When a group of "series supporters" is recruited and contextualized as to the value of a visiting artists series for the community, they can be of invaluable aid to the initiation and continuity of such an art exposure for the residents of the community. Everyman would have the opportunity to participate in a local arts event. Public access/information would enable the series to be a local community happening, rather than limited to the "artistic" minded only.

COMMUNITY
LYCEUM

96. The function of a community lyceum is, as an ongoing structure, to provide a wide diversity of art and artists programs. This means obtaining weekly programs, providing film series, staging live performances, and assuring that guest performers are properly received and introduced to the community. Community lyceum takes the research done in selection and preparation and sets up and carries out a quarterly and yearly model for weekly programs as well as coordinating the lectures and workshop events. It provides for diversity in the area of the cultural and awakens awareness of both the gifts of one's own culture and that of others. The inflow of diverse programs says to people that creativity takes a thousand

different forms, illuminates the meaning of life in a thousand ways, and calls forth their own creativity.

IX. Community Identity
25. Local Environmental Board

DESIGNING
COMPREHENSIVE
SPACE

97. Designing comprehensive space is intentionally designing the use and function of space in the life of the community. This includes the creating of symbol display, locating signal rehabilitation, coordinating overall architecture, and establishing environmental values. This process works toward building a picture of the significance of the community space. This function is the framework for the re-creation of the physical space of the community. As a result local people are provided with a practical means of participating in the co-creation of the city and directly affecting the globe.

BEAUTIFICATION
HAPPENINGS

98. Beautification happenings are those miracles which transfuse wonder into a space that previously had no appeal. Examples are glorifying outdoor art, transforming a given space like a vest pocket part, launching imaginal signs and initiating property cleanups. This works to take the eye sores or dung heaps and turn them into marvelous sights. This function awakens a sense of wonder and possibility throughout the community and releases troop strength. As a result, not only surroundings but the imaginations of those who live within them, are revitalized.

NEIGHBORHOOD
COORDINATION

99. Neighborhood coordination is the local area's operating procedure. It goes about its work by sponsoring sector campaigns, enlisting home owners' assistance, naming sector leaders and enlisting business cooperatives to help accomplish its task. It works toward assigning troops to care for the space they show up in. This is the management function of the agency and participates in coordinating the total thrust of the community. As a result, local people have a means of focussing their event day activities so that local power can be effective.

SYMBOLIC
BOUNDARY
DELINEATION

100. Symbolic boundary delineation is marking the community as distinct from the surrounding area. Displaying sector symbols, publishing community grids, displaying window posters, and commonizing landscape designs are ways this is done. This works to imaginally ground a community's uniqueness within a delimited area. This allows care to be focussed across the total model. As a result local man is released to delineate and define his community and grasp the significance of its struggle.

26. Community Events Council

COMMUNITY
CELEBRATIONS

101. Community celebrations are the festive or signal happenings that the community decides to create and observe. These include functions such as 5th City events, incorporating ethnic celebrations, commemorating historical events and recognizing school events. This

SYMBOLIC GUILD

IX. Community Identity

26. Community ~~xxxxxxx~~ Events Council

works to build an intentional rhythm and style of celebration of their life story within the broader perspective. This generates a style of celebration across the total community. As a result the community's history, gifts and hopes are marked as unique.

CULTURAL
TRIPS

102. Cultural trips are the events which are planned to happen outside of the given community. They serve the function of visiting archive centers, i.e., museums, observing community sites, touring other cities and viewing global arts. This works to expose and build experience. This function informs the rest of the community of the relatedness of the community to the outside world. As a result, the community becomes aware of its global and local significance.

HOLIDAY
EVENTS

103. Holiday events are the discontinuous occasions that the community may intentionalize and explode the meaning of. Observing national holidays, commemorating city historical events, emphasizing global relatedness and honoring community heroes are functions where this goes on. Thus social consciousness is expanded. This function offers the chance to reveal universal life questions that are implicitly within every mundane aspect of a community's life. As a result, events of global and local significance are celebrated and memorialized.

SECTOR
COORDINATION

104. Sector coordination uses events within the sector to develop sector consciousness. Organizing sector picnics, attending political rallies and holding issues meetings all function to develop sector leaders. This works to build and maintain sector interest on relevant issues. This function offers a method for building a common consensus. As a result, each portion of the community participates in broad practical decisions affecting the globe.

27. Global Relations Commission

CITIZEN
INTERCHANGE

105. Citizen interchange is the flow of human data. It functions to promote global odyssey, to symbolize teaching assignments, to exchange local consults and to initiate staff exchange. This serves to expand and integrate the total life experience. This function is what permits objectivity. As a result, rapid spirit maturation becomes a reality in the local community.

SIGNAL
HAPPENINGS

106. Signal happenings are marks on the journey chart of a community. They function by observing Ur celebrations, featuring travel reports, sharing news reports and promoting community exchange. They provide a grid for the total human experience as well as occasions and events for highlighting them. They provide the grist necessary to track the spirit journey. As a result, the community is tied into the total journey of the globe at any point in history.

SYMBOLIC GUILD

IX. Community Identity

27. Global Relations Commission

INFORMATION
EXCHANGE

107. Information exchange is the flow of common knowledge. It functions as displaying visual images, ritualizing community symbols, sharing social models and exchanging practical tools. Information exchange gathers models and tools from across the globe, creates the means of exposure and evaluation within the community, as well as getting crucial models to the globe. This provides the means of continual model evaluation and renewal as well as providing a concrete means of global responsibility. As a result, local man is concretely tied into the global reconstruction in a continual manner.

HOSTING
IMPORTANT
GUESTS

108. Hosting important guests is the intentional respect paid to distinguished visitors. It functions by honoring international guests, state and national officials, church hierarchy, and city officials. It operates by naming and inviting key people at every level of established society, conducting intentionally planned tours, and creating the events appropriately honoring them as distinguished guests. This develops the sophistication within the community necessary for authorization. Local man is thereby released to create authentic direct relations with established leadership as well as providing a method for impacting that leadership with a new vision.

SOCIAL MODEL
X. Youth Development

28. Elementary Jets Club

5TH
CITY
EXPLORERS

109. The Fifth City Explorers is the elementary age thrust of the Jets, youth programs. These youth are becoming citizens of the world through continental travel, work experience, and research about the urban community. As a supplementary program to school, the 5th City Explorers use afternoon time and summers. In the life of each child, and therefore, the community, a new responsibility for the world emerges. The 5th City Explorers give to history, once more, a model for training the next generation of leaders.

SYMBOL
CONSCIOUSNESS

110. The Elementary Jets are inventing symbol consciousness out of which they live as world citizens. The program of celebrations, myth expression, and rite exploration gives each youth a way to rediscover his own family heritage. The planning and actualizing of these symbolic events provide meaningful ways for the youth to rehearse his story of the way life is. The arts and travel are key tools to enable the youth to give form to their corporate understanding. In rehearsing their story about life, they are beckoned to the future--a new future where elementary school children have the opportunity to participate in a new symbol consciousness.

BASIC
SKILLS

111. The Elementary Jets' activities provide concrete occasion for the children to develop basic skills. Basic skills include study orientation, remedial tutorials, social encounters, and physical self-control. The after-school program provides various activities for the elementary children, including remedial programs where needed. Thus, the community sees its children engaged constructively and is given back the hope for community creativity in future generations. This program, in enhancing basic skills, gives each pre-adult the chance to see himself as a person with capabilities for success and emphasizes the worth of every person--no matter what his age.

CORPORATE
DISCIPLINE

112. Corporate discipline is the internal structure of the Jets. Through teams, leaders are trained and polity experiments go on as decision-making principles are carried out. In the formal structures of the Jet program, all the youth participate in deciding what they are to do and how to do it. They are a visible sign of the power of "teams" for the whole community. The Elementary Jets are an experiment in recovering what it means for a group to care for itself.

SOCIAL GUILD
X. Youth Development
29/ High School Student House

5TH
CITY
RESEARCHERS

113. The 5th City Researchers is the preparation dynamic of the high school youth. The task of the 5th City Researchers is to develop demonstration projects, use social tooling, engage in area/global travel, and illuminate community history. As a residential program, the high school student house uses evening time, weekends, and summers to intensify both their understanding of the world and their skill in working within it. 5th City Researchers build a foundation of knowledge and experience that informs the decisions they need to make about their lives and about the future of their community. Students are given the opportunity to experience their phase fully, in preparing themselves for full responsibility in the world.

RESIDENTIAL
LIVING

114. Residential living for high school is provided in a student house. The peer group of high school youth functions to hold each other accountable to pull off a signal experiment in education, corporateness, and intentionality in engaging their lives. The corporate style of the high school house provides the entire community with a vision of intentional style. This practical model thus creates a new signal of youth working together to build enabling structures.

VOCATIONAL
PLANNING

115. Vocational planning is equipping the youth with skills every concerned and involved adult needs. The aspects of vocational planning are preparing for college, using imaginal curriculum, doing sociological evaluation, and developing methods skills. The house study design is the primary vehicle for this planning. These high school youth develop a structure in which to learn skills required for responsible living in their community. Preparation of this kind enlivens entire communities in that it provides new leadership for dealing with situations of the future.

SOLITARY
GIANTHOOD

116. Solitary gianthood develops the ability to engage the task at hand effectively without undue dependence on outside help. Solitary gianthood is developed in taking responsibility for individual projects, in leadership training, in expressing the deeps of life in the creation of individual and corporate symbols, and in the intensification of team responsibility. This operates when the interior life of the student is developed through the appropriation of roles that demand solitary gianthood and seeing himself as accountable. Such development of the interior life catalyzes responsibility for the house. The Iron Men of history have been men of the deeps and through the structuring of the student house, a new breed of Iron Man comes forth.

SOCIAL GUILD
X. Youth Development
30. Young Adult League

5TH
CITY
REPRESENTATIVES

117. 5th City Representatives develops community responsibility. Doing work projects and participating in community pedagogical training enables the assuming of stake responsibility and thus the possibility of being social catalysts to enable change within the community. This function operates when youth under stake assignment take adult responsibility for 5th City. As 5th City Representatives, youth manifest the young adult league in their journey preparing for the rite of passage into adulthood. Assuming responsibility for the particular local community initiates taking responsibility for the world.

FAMILY
CREATION

118. Family creation relates young adults to the process of establishing the family and builds the context and foundation of marriage. This includes planning social events and arranging practice workshops, promoting youth responsibility for the community, and training youth for leadership. Young adults are offered the possibility of picking up responsibility and entering into significant societal encounters. Thus, structures give form and direction to the transition from youth to adult. The self-image of the future participants in the nuclear family is thus one that will maintain the nuclear family in history.

VOCATIONAL
ENGAGEMENT

120. Vocational engagement builds the rationale and provides the practical skills for embarking on life vocation. The decision of vocational engagement is intensified by enabling social visioning which exposes the indicative responsibility and at the same time by providing skills reinforcement and opportunities for practicing social sophistication. This operates during the daily/weekly corporate visioning sessions and when youth are assigned to tasks requiring skills or social sophistication. The struggle with the rationale and skills of vocational engagement concretizes the demands to be met by youth entering adulthood. Vocational engagement is crucial with respect to today's economic tyranny by recovering the significance of engagement.

GLOBAL
CITIZENS

120. Global citizens forge out interiorization of understanding oneself as responsible for the whole world. This includes providing the opportunities for emissary sojourns and scheduling continental consults as well as the periodic concretions of leading and participating in news conversations and telling or rehearsing the 5th City story. These opportunities are made possible by scheduling them into one's daily/weekly timeline and one- or two-year timelines. Developing global citizens completes the tension of the local-global dynamic required for adult responsibility. Globality, which is seeing your postage stamp of turf as part of a larger whole, forever interrelated, is thus possible right now for those who may never go overseas.

MENTAL
HEALTH CARE

121. Mental health care is provided in the community for those who need immediate and long-range assistance in confronting the loss of meaning in their lives. It consists in handling youth problems in the community, intervening in crisis situations, administering long-range care and assisting in rehabilitation. This service operates through a team of those who are on call at all times and who develop structural models for enabling individuals to re-engage in societal care structures. Thus, those who have lost a sense of vocational involvement become re-engaged in caring for the community. History then profits from the lucidity that these individuals bring concerning the need for comprehensive care in any society.

REHABILITATION
CARE

122. Rehabilitation care is provided for persons who have run away from responsible action in society and who need special help to become re-engaged. It is provided to get drug addicts back in the mainstream of society, enable alcoholics to relate to the situation they are trying to escape, resocialize social deviants and to regroup transients in community structures. Specialized help is provided in regular meetings of persons with similar problems in which strict accountability to assignments is held, providing progressive steps in responsibility. As a result, those persons who have decided to escape their responsibility to society are enabled gradually to become re-engaged. The world is then given back the gifts of these human lives and is shown a sign of the possibility for all men to contribute their uniqueness to the world.

REFERRAL
SERVICES

123. Persons with health blocks are directed to where they can be helped, wherever possible. Indexing city services enables support of special education, service to handicapped persons, and referral to institutional care. Persons who come in contact with these people having special needs are provided with the information needed to refer them to the agencies which can meet their needs. Referral Services provide the tools which allow people to participate in the structures of society or be cared for in such a way that those structures are not blocked. Thus, the world is allowed to retain the gifts of those people with special health limitations.

SHUT-IN
CARE

124. People who are confined to their homes by medical problems are sustained by the community. Shut-in care includes facilitation of transportation, visitation, coordination of health services, and response to continual needs. A communications net enables community volunteers to meet the special needs of shut-ins. Those confined to their homes then continue to enrich the community with their unique gifts. Through honoring these persons, the dignity of all men is honored.

FAMILY
EDUCATION

125. The family development bureaus offer the education necessary to strengthen families to stand in the midst of global family collapse. Family education takes the form of counseling the family in relation to particular blocks, teaching practical skills, planning long term education, and informing family planning. This agency offers education for particular needs, and comprehensive education concerning the thrust of the family in the world through courses dealing with the individual and the family. The family then becomes the primary unit through which the community is reformulated. The family is released to reclaim its power as the basic missional unit, through which individuals are enabled to serve the world.

FAMILY
RESEARCH

126. Contradictions to the missional effectiveness of the family will be dealt with through research. Family research is a means of exploring what is needed in the 20th and 21st centuries in terms of family education, the single family unit, extended relationships, and a context for missional engagement of the family. This research is carried out through family courses, workshops, and cultural study. Family research will enable the evolution of the family into that body which can most effectively sustain life in the midst of reformulation of the community. Creation of the form of the family which enables humanness will show the world that humanness is possible in the present age.

INTERNAL
FAMILY
DEVELOPMENT

127. Families are enabled to intentionally structure their internal life. Internal family development is enabled through creation of an economic plan, definition of family roles, explanation of family meetings, and introduction of polity dynamics. Families are enabled to structure their internal life through guidance in planning family meetings. Enabling internal family structure allows the family to most effectively engage in the life of the community. These internal structures are a means of strengthening families to give a solid base to their communities, and provide new generations of mature adults to a global society.

SOCIAL
INVOLVEMENT

128. Social involvement provides direction to the family in its relationships to the community and the world. Families are encouraged to become socially involved in the community through visiting in homes, being assigned to task teams, encouraging family recreation, and attending cultural events. Families are encouraged to become socially involved by their stakes. Families that become actively engaged in the total community release others to do so. Social involvement of all families in their communities is a global sign of a primal community which cares for all its members.

**TASK
TRAINING**

129. Elders are provided means and tools to become trained in their tasks as community elders. Elders are trained by rehearsing their ethnic heritage, encountering world cultures, learning missional skills, and workshopping in the area of arts and crafts. They are trained primarily through regular meetings of the community elders association. Community elders are primarily responsible for the symbolic life of the community through their history and wisdom. Community elders are a sign to the world of the power of the elder role.

**CORPORATE
LIVING**

130. Community elders are enabled to play their role powerfully in the structure of their corporate living. They structure their corporateness by developing economic models, designing building organizations, actualizing political concerns, and implementing health care to meet their particular health problems. The corporate living structures are built and actualized through the community elders association. Corporate living structures allow community elders to attack the specific blocks to their active engagement in the community. Community elders in a corporate structure are a sign that the world's elders have the capability of moving powerfully to overcome, late in life, the particular blocks to fulfillment.

**COMMUNITY
ENGAGEMENT**

131. The community benefits from the elders' gifts through their community engagement. The elders engage through becoming trained as pedagogues of the cultural heritage course, molding the image of what it means to be an elder, visiting in community stakes, and participating in the guild structures. The elders actualize their role in the community by having members assigned to every meeting of the guilds, and participating otherwise in the structures of the community. The wisdom about life which the elders embody is thus made available to the whole community. The role of the elder as the sustainer of culture is thereby re-forged and given anew to world society.

**SOCIAL
ENDEAVORS**

132. Elders in the community are engaged and sustained through intentional social endeavors. These social encounters include creative recreation, intentional celebrations, hosting the community, and experiencing extended trips outside the community. Social engagement is enhanced through encouragement to become more involved in the meetings and activities of the elders association. The elders thus experience themselves as socially engaged human beings, encountering their community and their world. The social involvement of elders becomes a sign that the wisdom of the past can be reappropriated in the present historical moment.

SOCIAL GUILD
XII. Community Care
34. Neighborhood Stake System

SYMBOLIC
LIFE

133. The symbolic life of the stake system is the spirit refreshment which sustains the community. It is actualized by displaying the community symbol, using corporate rituals, maintaining a corporate discipline, and participating in the solitary office. Symbolic life is participated in at stake meetings, with the stake leaders being the ones who especially care for ongoing participation in and meaning of the symbolic life for the community. By rehearsing who they are, people are reminded of the possibility of engaging totally in their community. Through the recovery of symbolic life, 5th Citizens can see themselves as related to everyone and as the creators of history.

STORY
REHEARSAL

134. Story rehearsal is man's way of reminding himself of his concern for others and his participation in creating the future. This is done by creating a neighborhood myth, holding the global context, rehearsing the particular ethnic heritage(s) of the community, and creating a futuristic vision. Story rehearsal would take place at any gathering of the stake or community. It is rehearsing the community story that gives people a context of "what we do and why we do it." It is those who have a story about their life who can see all of history and how to create the future.

DATA
COLLECTION

135. Data collection on residents of the stake, i.e. knowing who they are and what their particular situations are, is part of what it means to care for people. A card file with current information within the stake and an exchange system between stakes along with community information resources and the publication of a community calendar would insure the collection and distribution of information necessary to care for the human beings within the stake. The stake leaders and other residents could obtain the necessary information through visitation in homes and visits to the community nodal areas. The information gathered here could be used in other agencies for building the structures of care needed in the community. This kind of individual information is necessary if everyone is to be cared for through corporate efforts.

CONCRETE
HUMAN
CARE

136. Concrete human care is seeing that Henry has heat in his apartment when the thermometer dips. That kind of nitty-gritty care is done by door-to-door visiting, referring the needs to stakes, which carry out the necessary tasks, motivating people to enable their neighbors and actualizing the necessary nurture and care. It would operate through inter-stake provision of services and goods by stake leaders and other concerned residents. This is one method of concretely funneling and actualizing the 45 co-ordinated operations of the social model. Thus, each person is given the opportunity to see to it that all the gifts belong to all the people.

SOCIAL GUILD
XII. Community Care
35. Human Relations Center

RELATIONSHIP TO
METROPOLITAN
AREA

137. Relationship to the metropolitan area is participation by community residents in the greater city of which they are a part. This looks like cultivating metro contacts, sharing local leadership with other communities, involving the community in on-going city-wide programs, and participation in movemental structures. This could be done through a nodal center which would collect information on metropolitan events. Creating structural relationships among communities is one method of funneling goods and services into the community and sharing the gifts of the community with the larger metropolitan area. This nurtures awareness of and participation in a broader context than one's own immediate community.

COMMON
DATA BANK

138. The common data bank is the community-wide method for staying aware of community needs. The operations of the data-bank are maintaining back-up files, exchanging research data with other communities, systemizing card files, and insuring data-interchange within the community. This data bank would be maintained by the stake leaders in the 5th City node. Using the information here would aid in seeing where the goods and services of the 5 action guilds need to go. This kind of data collection is one concretion of caring for a community in all its dimension.

VISITORS
RECEPTION

139. Visitors reception greets visitors to the community and ensures that their stay is a happening. This function is accomplished by creating a plug-in structure, designing tours, writing information sheets and otherwise caring for every aspect of a visitor's stay. The back-up work would be done by development, and the actual reception by anyone of the daily staff. Visitors reception is a useful occasion not only for telling the story, but for training staff in telling the story. Each guest will be impacted by new images of inclusive community care which they can appropriate in their own local situation.

NEWCOMER'S
ASSOCIATION

140. The newcomer's association is a way of introducing people to the community of which they have become a part. Activities involved are writing a 5th City handbook, appointing a welcome committee, involvement of newcomers in action, and communicating the 5th City vision. Such a program would operate through a network of neighborhood residents who report people moving in and out of the community to the stake leaders. Through programs of this sort, new blood can be channeled into the existing structures. The newcomer's association dramatizes that everyone is significant in the life of the community.

SOCIAL GUILD
XII. Community Care
36. 5th City Promotion Bureau

RELATIONSHIP
TO
CORPORATIONS

141. Necessary goods, funds, and services can be channeled into the community by means of cultivating relationships to corporations. Building the relationships involves promoting industrial relations, involving community businessmen, contacting commercial interests, and articulating the business needs of 5th City. These would be done by 5th City Development and the 5th City Businessmen's Association. The particular goods, services, and programs required by the community would determine the nature of the relationships. Through this kind of development, the needs of the inner city, which have not been met, could begin flowing in.

GUARDIAN
CULTIVATION

142. To cultivate a group of people outside the community who have the financial means and the strategic economic and political contacts is key to promoting 5th City. This would be done by stimulating leadership, recruiting guardian prospects, training fund raisers, and grounding the 5th City story. Guardians would be invited to 5th City to participate in community events and celebrations and to meet with each other. Cultivation would not only develop the community but impact the metropolitan business community with the 5th City story. This kind of program standing as a sign of new possibility for people who live outside a given community to directly and helpfully engage in the support of the community.

EXTERNAL
PROMOTION

143. External promotion is impacting people who live outside the community with what goes on in 5th City. To do promotion, it is necessary to write a community brochure, publish an annual report, promote a speakers bureau, and distribute 5th City symbols. The 5th City Promotion Bureau would select and contact key businesses and individuals. Promotion gives local man an effective stage for communicating the vision of renewed primal community to the broader society. Exposure to 5th City enables the occasioning of radical shifts in life-style on the part of those who hear the story.

FUND
RAISING

144. Fund-raising is eliciting money from outside sources to finance the task of reformulation. It involves soliciting individual funds and foundational grants as well as writing proposals to state and federal governments. One key step would be corporate writing sessions by the 5th City Redevelopment Corporation and the Local Guild Network. Salaries and legislation finance community reformulation in signs such as re-hab and new construction. By enabling external signs of possibility, fund raising is key in the resurgence of the inner city, and thus all local communities.

POLITICAL GUILD
XIII. Civil Relations
37. Legal Aid Clinic

145. LEGAL COUNSEL 145. Through legal counsel, legal advice and assistance are provided for the community at large. Lawyers are made available to advise in both specialized and routine matters and clients are recruited from the community. Lawyers are recruited through various contacts with the structures of the legal profession while local publicity serves to inform the community of the availability of this legal aid. Legal counsel functions then to provide the basic wisdom needed to derive the benefits of the civil structures of society. It gives local man a way of operating with integrity over against the structures of justice for the sake of the political dynamic in history.
- LEGAL SERVICES 146. The function of legal services is to make available to the community the practical help needed when court appearance or detailed professional follow-up is required. This involves coordinating court schedules, providing immediate resources, making court appearances, and initiating follow-up procedures. It is crucial that it be carried out by a legal consultant who learns the details of a client's particular situation and guides him step by step through the necessary legal procedures. It is this kind of practical provision which makes it possible for the structures of legal aid to finally effect civil relations. And it is this function which provides the kind of redress against unjust relationships in society which wear away an individual's sense of significance.
- LEGAL EDUCATION 147. Legal education gives the community or practical knowledge of the judicial system. Key operations would include offering legal consults, teaching special courses, employing legal trainees, and building community awareness. This legal education is done through a planned program of courses, seminars, and consults which teach overall legal principles and practical procedures in specific problem areas. Such practical legal education allows the community to be more thorough and effective in their decision-making. In this way the judicial system has the possibility of becoming a creative tool rather than a factor for limiting man's decision-making.
- LEGAL REFERRAL 148. The function of legal referral is to insure that the most sophisticated legal resources for complex appeals and cases are continually available for the community's use. This is done by creating appeal strategies, preparing formal cases, utilizing resource banks, and enabling necessary re-adjustments. This would operate by mobilizing a network of legal specialists whose expertise would be made available as needed. Legal referral, then, places within local man's grasp, all of the legal services and expertise that are available. This insures his unvictimized participation in claiming his how rights and so being released to greater social participation.

POLITICAL GUILD
XIII. Civil Relations

38. Government Relations Board

LEGISLATIVE
PROMOTION

149. Legislative promotion is an ongoing process for discerning and articulating the timely political concerns of the community in order to focus the community political action. The key operations are formulating issue awareness, discerning areas of pressing concerns, obtaining support for lobby groups, and evaluating its effectiveness. This operates through visiting homes and community gathering places as well as holding meetings to discern and focus the consensus on issues and to offer practical ways for people to respond to governmental issues. The information gathered and the practical steps taken will provide the basis for determining direction. Legislation promotion thus provides the possibility of establishing a community-consensed basis for political action.

MUNICIPAL
LIAISON

150. bet The function of municipal liaison is to channel the cooperation between community and city officials. This is carried out by building community-government models, creating alderman accountability, designating ward representation, and "being the city presence." This operates through regularly scheduled forums for community and city representatives to dialogue on governmental issues, share their models for action, and hold accountability for previous action. Thus the community consensus will be communicated and a common context built for municipal relations. Such municipal liaison would insure that local man has a way to authentically participate in decisions affecting his life.

VOTER
PARTICIPATION

151. Voter participation is a process whereby the collective power of individuals is focused on resolving political issues as specifically directed by community consensus. Creating neighborhood voters' leagues, offering political education courses, soliciting voter registration, and building election strategies are key operations to insure effective voter participation. This operation would involve disseminating information on political issues and eliciting community participation through intentional voting. A visible demonstration of voting power becomes an effective means of holding elected officials responsible to their constituents. This activity affirms that the power for political decision-making belongs to every man in the community.

GOVERNMENT
AUTHORIZATION

152. Government authorization assures that the community consensus will be heard by those with political authority. This is implemented by initiating national contact, soliciting dignitary visits, engaging in strategic alliances, and developing bureau contacts. This involves strategically contacting government officials who are key to community-government relations, designing a long-range plan for initiating and sustaining such contacts, and clarifying the objective of each encounter. This serves as a subtle back-up system for more formal liaisons. The activity of seeking authorization honors the symbolic role of our political leaders and, at the same time, gives them the information they need to respond appropriately on behalf of their constituents.

POLITICAL GUILD
XIII. Civil Relations

39. Problem Solving Seminar

COLLECTING
COMMUNITY
WISDOM

153. The function of collecting common wisdom is to hold the insights from past experience and to grasp the present wisdom, in order to inform the direction of the future. The practical operation of this function includes utilizing computer data, researching public archives, eliciting common memory, and brainstorming additional references. The activity involved is the gathering and compiling of the information and insights into an easily comprehensible and readily accessible form. Collecting community wisdom provides the background for decision-making. It would allow the corporate wisdom gleaned from all men's experiences to determine future action.

CORPORATE
MODEL
BUILDING

154. Corporate model building calls forth relevant questions and issues facing a community and initiates the stem from which a common plan will be created. Its operations include delineating major contradictions, evaluating existing models, articulating critical issues and focusing plenary sessions. Through workshops which list problems and clarify complex issues, people are able to acquire the objectivity necessary for corporate action. It is only through allowing everyman the possibility of voicing his particular concerns that one can begin to get a comprehensive look at the major contradictions of a body of people. Corporate model building signals to the globe what it means to authentically deal with one's particular contradictions rather than be victimized by inadequate social structures.

COMMON
BATTLEPLAN

155. Common battleplanning instigates the formulation of a corporate plan of action and the means necessary to insure its implementation. The major factors include creating tactical systems, preparing troop support, timelining a quarters plan, and incorporating daily actualization. Such battleplanning provides the framework which allows the productive engagement of community residents on a day-to-day basis. It is the tactical implementation of the models that the problem-solving seminars have created as a way of structuring its civil relations. Common battleplanning provides a way for local man to actualize his models for social change.

CREATING
PUBLIC
CONSENSUS

156. Creating public consensus invites public participation in decision-making. This activity includes broadening public participation, recruiting additional troops, enlisting logistic support, and publishing informative announcements. This operates by informing the community at large about the issues and needs in the community, thereby creating a common understanding. Creating public consensus gathers the support necessary to implement the battleplan. In the midst of many alternatives, creating public consensus allows the group's creativity to be focused on common priorities and thereby intentionalizing the creation of history.

POLITICAL GUILD
XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES
40. Urban Services Office

NEIGHBORHOOD
CONTROL

157. Neighborhood control interprets city codes and regulations and makes recommendations for the creation of new guidelines. This is accomplished through the dissemination of permit and licensing information and the research and subsequent recommendations for specific controls. It operates by establishing a neighborhood center where people may receive information and help regarding city regulations and where future recommendations may be created. Responsive communication between the city and the community intensifies future cooperation in other areas and is key to guild development. Neighborhood control assures that community residents fulfill the responsibility the city requires of them and that the city recognizes the community needs in its planning.

MAINTENANCE
COMMISSION

158. The Maintenance commission provides for the continual upkeep of community property. It functions by enabling sanitation control, maintaining street appearance, designating significant areas and removing abandoned property. It operates by coordinating community programs and work forces that both carry out local maintenance operations and enable city services in order to creatively deal with community upkeep problems on a continuing basis. In this way the community is kept clean and free from physical hazards reinforcing the understanding that the community and its residents are significant, enabling it to operate as such. A community thus cared for demonstrates intentionality and seriousness to its residents and outside visitors.

VITAL
SERVICES

159. Vital services assures that the community has access to the services it requires. This includes general utilities, transportation and communication services as well as meeting specific emergency needs. It operates by providing an information exchange point where residents' needs can be made known and action taken to insure adequate heat, light, water and communication with areas outside the community. When these basic services are provided, the health and welfare of every resident is improved. In such communities, residents are freed to move beyond their own immediate concerns into a more comprehensive relationship with other communities.

LOCAL
TASK
FORCE

160. The Local task force is designed to care for the overall community environment. It checks for violations of municipal codes or regulations, hears grievance reports, creates workday signs and functions as a liaison between the community and municipal structures. The local task force operates by assigning its members to carry out the enforcement, demonstration, and representational functions necessary for effective community care. In this way, environmental well-being is abetted and the community has a voice in the creation of municipal policies. This concrete demonstration of community care enables the emergence of hope for the community and its future.

POLITICAL GUILD
XIV. Public Services
41. Community Information Center

COMMUNITY
POLITY
FILES

161. The community polity file provides a common memory resource and ready access to the history of the community's reformulation journey. It contains presidiums and council plans and resolutions, and serves to index and cross-reference proposals and models. It operates by maintaining records of the community's decision-making bodies in one central location where they are available to all. Such records insure that the past wisdom is available for future decision-making and model-building by community groups. Only by building on the knowledge of the past is the way opened to realistically plan for the future of this or any community.

NEWS
BUREAU

162. The news bureau makes global happenings significant for local community residents. It includes publication of the Voice, illumination of television and radio news, coordination of movement news, and making special announcements. It operates by informing community persons of significant local and global events and their relevance for the community through dissemination of local news and insuring the existence of comprehensive news coverage. It is through such coverage that all citizens are informed of the activities in their community and of the possibilities for their participation. An informed citizenry has the possibility of understanding itself to be related to every happening in the globe and is linked closely to more than its own situation.

COMMUNITY
COORDINATION

163. Community coordination provides for the gathering and dissemination of information pertaining to community events and residents. This is accomplished through the maintenance of bulletin boards, the creation and distribution of community publications, and updating the community directory of services and residents. It operates by keeping the community abreast of significant local happenings and changes in the location of residents, businesses, and services through appropriate channels. Community consciousness intensified through community coordination can be channeled to responses to other issues. As the community better understands its own operations, it is in a better position to relate to a larger context.

ISSUES
DISSEMINATION

164. Issues dissemination informs residents of issues which effect their community. It includes locating and publicizing resources and profiles, analyses of trends, reporting of symbol creation. It operates by using the community information center to disseminate the necessary information. In this way, they are able to see more clearly the directions in which the community needs to move in response to the times. Understanding how local communities are impacted by the issues of the day serves to instill in residents an understanding of the community's role in the global society.

POLITICAL GUILD
XIV. Public Services
42. Local Security Commission

POLICE
RELATIONS

165. Police relations enable rapport between local police officers, their superiors and the residents of the community. This is effected through establishing district contacts, requesting local officers, and inviting and hosting police visits, all of which enable more helpful police/community relations. It operates by providing opportunities for residents to participate in the actions necessary to insure the safety of their community. This enables a more effective public service dynamic in the community, and the safety of the community is maintained for all residents. Every individual is thus allowed the possibility of taking preventive responsibility for community safety.

COURT
RELATIONS

166. Court relations assures the judicial treatment of defendants in any violation or criminal proceeding and provides necessary supportive services to the defendant. When citizens involve themselves in sponsoring probations and paroles, assure presence accountability, provide jail bonds and volunteer for, or assign responsible parties as objective observers, court relations are greatly enhanced. It operates by setting up procedures whereby citizens can see that existing court laws are carried out and can instigate needed reform where the structure does not allow for judicial treatment of defendants.

COMMUNITY
SAFETY

167. Community safety promotes the well-being of the community by securing and maintaining public areas to insure that they are safe. This is realized and maintained in part by providing derelict care, by maintaining emergency telephones, by recommending adequate street lighting and by maintaining a community watch. It operates by providing opportunities for residents to participate in the actions necessary to insure the safety of their community. This enables a more effective public service dynamic in the community and the safety of the community is maintained for all residents. Every individual is thus allowed the possibility of taking preventive responsibility for community safety.

TRENDS
ANALYSIS

168. Trends analysis develops the residents' awareness of present and potential criminal trends in order to inform their decisions in affecting crime control. Included is the gridding of high-crime locations, the creation and distribution of informative police reports, the analyzing of court records, and the recommendation of protection steps in the community. It operates by setting up ongoing processes of data collection and analysis and providing constant feed-back on its findings and recommendations to community and decision-making agencies. Trends analysis, gathering data and informing residents of the crime rate, lead to creative ways of dealing with crime, thereby strengthening local security. An informed population is better equipped to deal with its particular situation comprehensively, enabling it to operate out of a futuristic context and releasing energies for meeting global needs beyond the community.

POLITICAL GUILD

XV. Community Organization

43. Local Community Guild Network

GRASSROOTS
DECISION-
MAKING

169. The function of grassroots decision-making is to allow local man's voice to be heard in the building of the models for his community. It takes place in his participation in meetings, focusing issues, presenting proposals, and reporting to the community. It operates whenever 5th citizens take responsibility for building models which are reported to the community for consensus. Grassroots decision-making gets every citizen's wisdom into creating the structures of his community. This is the basic level of "all decisions belong to all the people", how every man participates in the decisions about how his life is structured.

IMPLEMENT
CONGRESS
PLAN

170. Implementing the Congress' plan is the function of the guild to carry out the specifics of the long-range plans of the 5th City Citizens Congress. It consists of designing a battleplan, building a tactical model, evaluation of the system, and reporting to the 5th City Congress. It operates as a community PSU which builds the battleplan to be consensed on by the whole community. Thus, the PSU dynamic of the guild functions as the concrete planning body of the community. In transforming the community's vision into concrete plans it demonstrates that it is possible anywhere.

COMMUNITY
ACTION

171. Community action is the guild's function of carrying out the models built for the community. Its four operations are implementing the tactical plan, creating a timeline, building procedural steps, and assigning task forces. It operates as the guild planning the operations of the task forces. It functions as a catalyst to the community unblocking contradictions to achieving the battleplan. Its foundational thrust is to implement the battleplan of the community, to demonstrate the reality of renewed community in the local situation.

STRUCTURAL
DIRECTION

172. The function of structural direction is to step back from the work of the guild, research, evaluate and project its work in relation to the future. Its four operations are incorporating existing research, continually evaluating progress, projecting the future, and grounding the model. It operates as the guild leadership, or Presidium, which meets periodically to decide the direction of the guilds. Its function is to reflect on the basic direction of community structures and tactical models. It is out to be a check and to point in the direction of the necessary demonstration of renewed human community.

POLITICAL GUILD
XV. Community Organization
44. Community Board of Managers

COORDINATE
TOTAL MODEL

173. The Board of Managers is that body which takes full responsibility for enabling all the functions of community organization and coordinating the total models, of agencies in the community. Its four operations are teaching the 5th City Social Model, anticipating blocks and resolving overlaps, and following up the Congress. It has full grasp of community situations at hand and presents functioning models in need; it is clear in anticipating the blocks and plans to resolve them, keeping close self-conscious follow-up of the results of the Congress, meanwhile, every agency's activities are duly checked on in order to keep comprehensive and particular care for the need of the last fat lady going on. It enables people to have total care of their needs. It is the guardian of the future of renewed community in that it coordinates the total model.

DAILY
OPERATIONS

174. The Board of Managers is in charge of concrete operations of weekly and daily programs and carries out these daily operations. Checking systematically all the procedures of agencies at present and for next available moves, keeping all the necessary records and data in files, considering sensitively the requests from guilds and stakes, it follows weekly timelines. It operates primarily through informal meetings and assignment to particular arenas, meeting formally whenever an issue arises. It does the daily nitty gritty tasks without which the model could not be carried out. It enables full use of physical and human resources available at any one moment and demonstrates its ability to effectively meet the needs of the community.

MOBILE
TASK FORCE

175. The function of the mobile task force is to handle contradictions on a day to day basis, and to actualize the tactical system in every situation. It involves deciding tactical priorities, shoring up the activities of the agencies, catalyzing decisions in the daily operations of the agencies, and containing daily crises. It operates through making available the needed resources to deal with whatever crucial issues arise in daily operations. It is the Board of Managers as they are ready to throw themselves into the breach of any contradiction in the model which comes up, and to eliminate it. It is the sign for all of humanness of radical expenditure in the particular on behalf of all mankind, and the death-knell to bureaucratic specialization.

CORPORATE
STYLE

176. The Board of Managers obeys the decisions of group consensus and carries out each aspect of its assignments corporately, as a demonstration to the whole community. It makes a report of its operations regularly to the community and is accountable to the Presidium. It operates through the daily meetings of the board as it checks signals and the record and printed documents it creates for future reference. The demonstration of corporate style of the board signals the possibility of the whole community acting corporately. The breakloose of corporate power signals the possibility of significant vocational thrust for every human.

POLITICAL CULTURE
XV. Community Organization
45. Fifth City Citizen's Congress

COMMUNITY
FORUM

177. The community forum is the function whereby issues in the community are raised, discussed and proposals concerning them are made. Doing this involves forging a quarterly battleplan, creating community proposals, opening the floor for discussion, and symbolizing community consensus. The community forum operates by open meetings where 5th citizens face and resolve issues; this is symbolized quarterly in the community-wide meeting at which the battleplan is consensed upon. The forum is the grist of the congress, or that which gives missional direction to the community organization. Every community has a forum which when given structural self-consciousness leads to the creative building of the future.

LONG-RANGE
VISION

178. The long range vision is the plumb line which holds the community accountable to its decision in every situation. It is forged by discerning the times, ordering community time, projecting the future and recontextualizing community consensus. It operates by vision rehearsal and recreation within bodies discerning the contradictions for their times. The long range vision keeps the community from operating in response to immediate criteria and provides the goals toward which to build tactics. Through long range visioning men can see themselves as significantly participating in the future of the world in their day to day tasks.

REHEARSE
COMMUNITY
STORY

179. Rehearsal of the community story is reminding people of their historical situation in day-to-day engagement. It involves creating a community symbol, writing community rituals, dramatizing the task and rehearsing the global responsibility. It operates through the use of rituals, stories and symbols which dramatize their decision to take responsibility for the community and through it for the world at every gathering where 5th citizens meet to work and plan corporately. The story rehearsal sustains the congress and each member of the community; it is the element which keeps men engaged in building the local structures of care. By acting out and rehearsing the story of possibility in the midst of one's situation, 5th citizens claim the promise of every community becoming self-consciously renewed.

CELEBRATE
COMMUNITY
LIFE

180. Celebrating community life is the drama of saying yes to having shown up in this particular space and time. It is manifest in putting on feasts, acknowledging community accomplishments, lifting up great events, and symbolizing accountability to the community. It operates through **providing events** and structures through which the given situation of the community may be brought to self-consciousness and celebrated corporately by the community. It is a way of standing accountable for the community's past and being absolved to move creatively into building the future. Through the celebration of the givenness of life a sign of possibility is created and human community is sustained and renewed.