EDUCATING FOR THE 21ST CENTURY:
THE FIFTH CITY MINISCHOOL
(A PROGRAM FOR ONE AND TWO-YEAR OLDS)

THE ECUMENICAL INSTITUTE: CHICAGO
A DIVISION OF THE CHURCH FEDERATION OF GREATER CHICAGO
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INTRODUCTION

THERE HAS EMERGED IN RECENT YEARS A NEW AND EXCITING INTEREST IN
THE EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG CHILD. A NUMBER OF THINGS HAVE PRECIPITATED
THIS INTEREST. FIRST, THE EXPANSION OF RESEARCH DEALING WITH CHILDREN
FROM BIRTH TO SCHOOL AGE, HAS RESULTED IN NEVER BEFORE DREAMED OF POSSIBILITIES FOR EDUCATION THE VERY YOUNG. SECONDLY, THE EXPLOSION OF
KNOWLEDGE IN OUR TIME HAS PLACED THE DEMAND TO LEARN MORE, EARLIER.
THIRDLY, RECENT INTEREST IN THE NEGRO GHETTO CHILD AND HIS INTELLECTUAL
AND CULTURAL DEPRIVATION HAS POINTED TO THE NECESSITY OF AN INTENTIONAL
FOCUS UPON EARLY EDUCATION.

IN VIEW OF THE NEED FOR NEW AND ADEQUATE EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURES

FOR YOUNG CHILDREN, THE ECUMENICAL INSTITUTE HAS TAKEN UPON ITSELF THE

TASK OF CREATING MODELS ADEQUATE FOR SUCH PROGRAMS. ONE OF THESE PRO
GRAMS IS FOR ONE AND TWO YEAR OLD CHILDREN. THE CONCRETE IMPERATIVE OF

THIS PROGRAM COMES OUT OF THE WORLD IN WHICH WE LIVE. IN THE MIDST OF

THE SCIENTIFIC, URBAN AND SECULAR REVOLUTIONS OF THE 20TH CENTURY WORLD,

WE MUST EDUCATE CHILDREN ABLE TO LIVE IN THIS WORLD. WE WILL, THEREFORE,

IN THIS PAPER EXAMINE MORE CLOSELY THE WORLD IN WHICH WE LIVE, WHAT A

CHILD LIVING IN THIS WORLD SHOULD BE LIKE RELATIVE TO AN EDUCATIONAL

MODEL, AND THE WAYS IN WHICH THE NEGRO CHETTO CHILD AND THE WHITE MIDDLE

CLASS CHILD DEVIATE FROM THIS MODEL OF THE EDUCATED CHILD. WE WILL THEN

TALK ABOUT EDUCATION IN THE 20TH CENTURY AS IT APPLIES TO ONE AND TWO

YEAR OLD CHILDREN AND IS IMPLEMENTED IN THE ECUMENICAL INSTITUTE'S

PROGRAM FOR THESE CHILDREN.

THE 20TH CENTURY CULTURAL REVOLUTION

THE 20TH GENTURY IS IN THE MIDST OF A RADICAL SHIFT IN THE COMMON SENSE (SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION), THE COMMON STYLE (URBAN REVOLUTION), AND THE COMMON SYMBOLIC LIFE (SECULAR REVOLUTION). THIS DEMANDS A TOTALLY NEW UNDERSTANDING OF WHAT IT MEANS TO BE HUMAN AND THEREFORE, WHAT IT MEANS TO APPROPRIATE THE GIFTS OF THIS NEW AGE.

IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE THE EINSTEINIAN REVOLUTION BROKE OPEN NEW

IMAGES OF WHAT IT MEANS TO BE WHEN YOU ARE NO LONGER THE CENTER OF EVERY—

THING. THE THEORY OF RELATIVITY RELEASED A NEW ORIENTATION OF HOW TO

GRASP YOURSELF IN A NEW COSMOLOGY THAT ALLOWS YOU TO PARTICIPATE FULLY

IN THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION. MAN HAS GONE THROUGH OTHER RADICAL SHIFTS

IN HISTORY BUT ONLY AT THIS POINT IN HUMAN CONSCIQUENESS HAS HE BEEN ABLE

TO SEE THAT HE IS IN THE MIDST OF A RADICAL TRANSITION. WHAT THIS MEANS

IN EDUCATION IS THAT MAN NO LONGER GRASPS HIMSELF AS STRIVING AFTER SOME

ETERNAL PATTERNS OF HOW ONE CAN FIT INTO SOCIETY AND IS THEREFORE A VICTIM

OF THOSE PATTERNS. INSTEAD, MAN SEES THAT HE MUST STAND IN THE MIDST OF

A NETWORK OF RELATIONSHIPS AS A DYNAMIC AND SINGULAR BEING WHO CAN PREDICT

AND DIRECT THE TREND. MAN NOW SEES THAT IN A RELATIVE UNIVERSE, HISTORY

DOES NOT JUST HAPPEN. IT IS CREATED, EITHER BY DECISION OR DEFAULT.

BY PARTICIPATING IN THE URBAN REVOLUTION OR THE SHIFT IN HUMAN STYLE,

MAN HAS HAD TO CONSCIOUSLY OVERCOME THE 19TH CENTURY STYLE OF LIFE, WHICH

IS ESSENTIALLY THE RURAL MIND SET. THIS MIND SET OF SIMPLICITY AND SHOW

AND CERTAIN RHYTHM IN TERMS OF PACE, PAROCHIALISM IN TERMS OF SPACE, ONE—

TO—ONE MUTUALITY IN TERMS OF RELATIONS, AND FINDING OUR ROOTS IN THE PAST

IN TERMS OF SOCIALITY WAS ADEQUATE TO THE CLOSED WORLD OF THE PAST CENTURY.

IT WAS POSSIBLE TO BE A RESPONSIBLE PERSON IN A LIMITED AREA IN THE 19TH

CENTURY, TO SEE JUSTICE IN THE REALM OF A HIGHLY PERSONAL SOCIETY, TO

ASSIMILATE KNOWLEDGE AND BECOME EDUCATED IN GENERALIZED AREAS, AND TO UNDERSTAND OUR HERITAGE IN TERMS OF OUR PAST HISTORY. HOWEVER, THE URBAN WORLD WE NOW LIVE IN DEMANDS BY ITS VERY NATURE A COSMOPOLITAN OUTLOOK, A CONTINUOUS AND COMPLEX RHYTHM, AN IMPERSONAL STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE, WITH OUR ROOTS ORIENTED IN THE FUTURE. THE KNOWLEDGE, POPULATION, AND TECHNOLOGICAL EXPLOSION WITH THE RESULTING COMPLEXITY OF OUR SOCIAL LIFE HAS CREATED A NEW WAY TO DEAL WITH WHOM WE HAVE HAD TO BECOME. TO PICK UP THE LIFE STYLE THE 20TH CENTURY DEMANDS TO HAVE PERMISSION TO APPROPRIATE THE POWER OF THE URBAN LIFE STYLE AND THEREFORE OF THE WORLD.

FINALLY, THE SHIFT IN COMMON MOOD OR THE SECULAR REVOLUTION IS SEEN IN THE REALIZATION OF HUMANISM. WESTERN MAN, UNLIKE OTHER CULTURES, IS

JUST BEGINNING TO UNDERSTAND THAT HE CANNOT BE HUMAN WITHOUT A SYMBOLIC

LIFE. EVERY MAN HAS MYTHS, RITES, AND SYMBOLS THAT TELL HIM WHO HE IS

AND HOW HE CAN FIND CERTAINTY:. MAN PARTICIPATES IN THE SECULAR REVOLUTION

BY DECIDING ON THOSE DESTINAL IMAGES THAT ALLOW HIM TO BE THE PREDICTOR,

THE URBAN, AND THE INTENTIONAL MAN.

THE 20TH CENTURY CHILD

THE EDUCATED CHILD

Down through the ages man has struggled with first one form and then another of how to best educate his people. Education has taken many forms as man has taken into account the changes of history and attempted to meet the demands of any particular period in history. However, the emergence of the 20th century has brought changes so dramatic with such far-reaching effects that our educational process has been called radically into question in a way not heretofore experienced. The scientific, urban, and secular revolutions of our time have raised even a prior question:

What must the educated man look like if he is to cope with the new world in which he finds himself? We must have a picture of what kind of man is needed for 20th and 21st century living if we are to educate people to live in their actual world. Only in the context of such a picture of the "educated man" is it relevant to talk about the educational process needed, much less accomplish such a goal.

What, Then, must the educated man look like? In view of the scientific, urban, and secular revolutions, the educated man must, drawing on the common sense of our time, be utterly comprehensive. Secondly, the common life style of which he must partake must be futuric in kind. Finally, the symbols before which he lives must hold before him the necessity of being utterly intentional in every decision he makes.

To be comprehensive, one must have some way of grasping and organizing the overwhelming amount of data which has suddenly become available in the 20th century. The educated man must have a model which indicates the data he needs, and into which he can put the data that comes to him. Further, if one is to be comprehensive he must have an explicit model with

CATEGORIES THAT PROVIDE THE BASE FOR ENABLING HIM TO APPROPRIATE WHAT HE KNOWS.

SECONDLY, THE EDUCATED MAN MUST BE FUTURIC. CHARACTERISTICALLY, HE
WOULD OPENLY RECEIVE THE INFINITE VARIETY OF EXPERIENCES AND PICTURES THE
URBAN WORLD BRINGS HIM AND RESPOND IN VIEW OF THAT WORLD INSTEAD OF OUT OF
PICTURES OF A RURAL SITUATION WHICH HAS LONG SINCE PASSED. A FUTURIC MAN
WOULD ALSO BE DISCIPLINED. THIS MEANS HE WOULD BRING UTTER CONTROL TO HIS
LIFE SO THAT HE WOULD BE ABLE TO DO WHATEVER IS NECESSARY IN ANY SITUATION.
FINALLY, VIEWING THE PERPETUAL CHANGE OF THE URBAN WORLD HE WOULD SEE HIMSELF AS THE ONE WHO CREATES THE TOMORROW KNOWING THAT WHEN TOMORROW COMES
THE JOB WILL BE THERE TO DO AGAIN. BINDING HIMSELF TOGETHER WITH HIS
CONTEMPORARIES, HE WOULD SENSE THE IMPERATIVE AND THE POSSIBILITY OF ASSUMING FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FUTURE.

Thirdly, the educated man must create and/or utilize symbols which hold before him the futuric life style he has decided is necessary, enabling him to periodically decide again to be faithful to that life style. These symbols could take the form of rites, stories, or particular objects which have relevant symbolic power.

PROBLEMS OF THE NEGRO GHETTO CHILD

When one Looks at the picture of the Educated Man in the 20th century,

It is apparent that the culturally deprived child of the negro ghetto falls

Far short of becoming that Man.

IN THE FIRST PLACE HE IS NOT COMPREHENSIVE. THIS IS MOST DRAMATICALLY MANIFEST IN HIS LANGUAGE PROBLEM, WHICH TAKES A NUMBER OF FORMS. HIS CONCEPTUAL KNOWLEDGE IS EXTREMELY LIMITED AND HE DOES NOT UNDERSTAND RELATIONSHIPS SUFFICIENTLY TO FOLLOW SIMPLE DIRECTIONS. THE OTHER SIDE OF THE LANGUAGE PROBLEM IS MANIFEST IN HIS INABILITY TO ARTICULATE IN A MANNER COMMON TO THE DOMINATE SOCIETY IN WHICH HE LIVES. HIS SOUNDS ARE MUFFLED RATHER THAN ARTICULATED CLEARLY. HE CHARACTERISTICALLY SPEAKS IN AN EXTREMELY LOUD VOICE OR SO QUIETLY THAT HE CANNOT BE HEARD.

SECONDLY, THE CHILD OF THE NEGRO GHETTO IS NOT FUTURIC IN HIS LIFE STYLE. HIS PAST EXPERIENCES ARE LIMITED IN KIND AND HE TENDS TO BE EXTREMELY AFRAID OF THAT WHICH IS NEW TO HIM. HE IS NOT DISCIPLINED. IN THE EARLY YEARS THE MOST CHARACTERISTIC MANIFESTATION OF THIS IS THROUGH THE USE OF HIS BODY. HE EITHER INDISCRIMINATELY "FLOPS" HIS ARMS AND BODY OR WITHDRAWS. HE MAY ALSO SLING HIS LEGS IN WALKING AND HAVE DIFFICULTY IN POINTING TO OBJECTS IN A DIRECT MANNER. NEITHER IS THE GHETTO CHILD FUTURIC IN VIEWING HIS URBAN WORLD IN SUCH A WAY THAT HE IS ABLE TO SEE HIMSELF AS THE ONE WITH POWER. INSTEAD, AS MANIFEST IN THE YOUNG CHILD, HE TENDS TO WITHDRAW OR ACT WITHOUT DIRECTION.

THIRDLY, THE SYMBOLIC LIFE OF THE GHETTO CHILD PERPETUATES THE "VICTIM IMAGE" OF HIS HERITAGE RATHER THAN DEMANDING OF HIM INTENTIONALITY IN EMBODYING THE URBAN LIFE STYLE OF THE EDUCATED MAN. THE CHILD OF THE NEGRO GHETTO IS ESSENTIALLY WITHOUT SEQUENTIAL ROUTINES AND RITUALS TO RELATE HIM TO THE TIME STRUCTURES OF THE URDAN WORLD. THE IMPLICATION THAT HE HAS NOTHING OF SIGNIFICANCE TO CONTRIBUTE WHICH DEMANDS THAT HE BE RELATED IS RITUALISTICALLY HELD DEFORE HIM. THE STORY THAT IS MOST TYPICALLY TOLD HIM IS THAT HE IS A "WORTHLESS, NO-GOOD KID WHO IS AN ADDED BURDEN AND IN THE WAY". HIS BLACKNESS IS THRUST DEFORE HIM AS THE ULTIMATE SYMBOL OF THE FACT THAT HE IS "NO GOOD" AS, FOR EXAMPLE, THROUGH THE DERROGATORY USE.

PROBLEMS OF THE WHITE MIDDLE CLASS CHILD

ALTHOUGH THE MIDDLE-CLASS CHILD IS NOT FACED WITH THE SEVERE EDUPATTONAL DEPRIVATION CHARACTERISTIC OF THE GHETTO CHILD, HE FALLS SHORT, IN
A NUMBER OF WAYS, OF WHAT THE EDUCATED MAN SHOULD LOOK LIKE IN THE 20TH
CENTURY.

IN CONSIDERING WHETHER OR NOT THE MIDDLE-CLASS CHILD IS GOMPREHENSIVE.

IN HIS EDUCATION, ONE DISCOVERS THAT ALTHOUGH THERE ARE INADEQUACIES, THIS

IS NOT THE DASIG PRODLEM OF THE MIDDLE-CLASS CHILD.

However, in the area of the urban life style the middle-class child serious. The middle-class abult has neglected to create

RELEVANT IMAGES FOR LIVING IN AN URBAN WORLD RADICALLY DIFFERENT FROM
THE RURAL PAST. IN THE ADULT S INABILITY TO DEAL WITH THE NEW URBAN WORLD
HIS STANCE TOWARD THE CHILD HAS BEEN ONE OF PROTECTION FROM THE PRESENT
AND AN ATTEMPT TO CLING TO THE PAST. IT MIGHT BE SAID IN PASSING THAT FOR
THIS REASON, SEEING THE BOURGEOIS SOCIETY AS THE EDUCATIONAL SOLUTION FOR
THE GHETTO CHILD HINDERS THE GHETTO CHILD IN BEING EDUCATED FOR 20TH
CENTURY LIVING.

IN TERMS OF LIFE STYLE, THE MIDDLE-CLASS CHILD, HAVING DEEN PROTECTED

IN THE EARLY YEARS FROM THE VARIETY OF IMAGES PROVIDED IN THE URBAN WORLD,

TENDS TO BE OVERWHELMED BY THE BOMBARDMENT OF IMAGES HE EVENTUALLY ENCOUNTERS.

CONSEQUENTLY, THE LIFE STYLE OF OPENNESS DEMANDED IN THE 20TH CENTURY IS

CHARACTERISTICALLY LACKING. WITH REGARD TO A DISCIPLINED LIFE STYLE THE

MIDDLE-CLASS CHILD IS RELATIVELY DISCIPLINED. HOWEVER, HAVING DEEN REARED

IN THE CONTEXT OF THE IMAGE OF INDIVIDUALISM AND SELF-PROTECTION, HIS DISCIPLINE IS CENTERED AROUND HIMSELF IN AN ATTEMPT TO CREATE A SECOND WOMD

WORLD. BEING DISCIPLINED FOR THE SAKE OF THE WORLD IS CHARACTERISTICALLY

AND INITIALLY QUITE DEVOND HIS IMAGINATION. FINALLY, THE LIFE STYLE OF THE

MIDDLE-CLASS CHILD IS INADEQUATE FOR 20TH CENTURY LIVING DECAUSE HE DOES

NOT SEE HIMSELF AS THE PERPETUAL REVOLUTIONARY. HE DOES NOT SEE THE NECESS
ITY OF CREATING AND RECREATING THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD IN WHICH HE LIVES,

AND EVEN HE DRASTICALLY UNDERESTIMATES HIS ABILITY TO DO SO.

IN LOOKING AT THE SYMBOLIC LIFE OF THE MIDDLE-CLASS CHILD, ONE SEES
THAT THE SYMBOLS OUT OF WHICH HE LIVES ARE ATTEMPTS TO CLING TO THE RURAL
PAST AND TO RUN FROM THE URBAN WORLD WITH WHICH HE IS INEXTRICABLY DOUND.
THE FAMILY THRUST UPON HIM SUPERFICIAL RITES SUCH AS EVERYONE DEING
TOGETHER FOR MEALS AND FAMILY OUTINGS. LIKEWISE, THE MYTH HE LIVES UNDER
IS THAT IT IS THE SUBURDAN LIFE RATHER THAN LIFE IN THE INNER CITY THAT
IS, OR EVER COULD BE, THE "GOOD LIFE". THE SYMBOL OF SUCH A LIFE STYLE
IS FOR HIM THE SPLIT LEVEL HOUSE AND GREEN GRASS. THIS SYMBOLIC LIFE
HOLDS DEFORE THE MIDDLE-CLASS CHILD A HOPELESS ATTEMPT TO CLING TO THE
RURAL PAST, HARDLY RELEVANT TO 20TH CENTURY LIVING.

EDUCATING FOR THE 20TH CENTURY

THE DEMAND

AS EDUCATORS OF CHILDREN IN THE 20TH CENTURY WORLD ONE IS THROWN UP

AGAINST THE NECESSITY OF DECIDING WHAT KIND OF PERSON HE WILL CREATE AND

HOW HE WILL DO IT. WE HAVE NOT DARED TO COME UP WITH THE RADICAL MODELS

NECESBARY TO DEAL WITH THESE QUESTIONS. INSTEAD WE HAVE CONSERVATIVELY

WAITED FOR "THE ANSWER" IN EDUCATION AS THOUGH WAITING FOR THE "RIGHT"

MODEL CONSTITUTES A NEUTRAL POSITION. IN THE MEAN TIME THE WORLD GOES ON

AND CHILDREN GROW UP TO BE THE LIVING SPECIMEN OF THE "NEUTRAL POSITION"

CREATION - HARDLY EQUIPED TO LIVE IN THEIR WORLD. THE TIME HAS COME FOR

US TO EMBRACE THE FACT THAT EVERY MODEL IS RELATIVE. THERE IS NO SUCH

THING AS AN IDEAL MODEL WHICH WE WILL SOMEDAY FIND. FURTHERMORE, WITH

THE RAPIDLY CHANGING WORLD IN WHICH WE LIVE, WE MUST BE CONSTANTLY ALTERING

OUR MODELS IF THEY ARE TO APPROXIMATE GENUINE RELEVANCE.

ANOTHER BLOCK TO CREATING ADEQUATE MODELS HAS BEEN OUR FEAR THAT WE WOULD MAKE CHILDREN NEUROTIC IN ONE WAY OR ANOTHER. WE ACT AS THOUGH IT IS POSSIBLE TO EDUCATE CHILDREN IN SUCH A WAY THAT THEY WOULD NOT HAVE NEUROSES. THE TIME HAS COME FOR US TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE FACT THAT NOT ONLY WILL PEOPLE ALWAYS HAVE NEUROSIS BUT THAT ONE'S NEUROTIC MAKEUP IS HIS GIFT TO HISTORY. WE MUST STOP RAISING THE QUESTION IN TERMS OF HOW WE CAN PREVENT THE EMERGENCE OF NEUROSIS. RATHER, THE QUESTION WE MUST ASK OURSELVES IS HOW CAN WE ENABLE ONE TO THRUST HIS NEUROSES CREATIVELY INTO HISTORY?

AS EDUCATORS, THEN, WE HAVE ONLY TWO CHOICES. EITHER WE COME UP WITH POSITIVE MODELS OR WE ANSWER BY DEFAULT THE QUESTION OF WHAT KIND OF PERSON WE WILL CREATE AND HOW WE WILL DO IT. IT WOULD SEEM TO US APPARENT THAT

ONE MUST TAKE UNTO HIMSELE THE RISK OF CREATING MODELS WHICH ARE ONLY RELATIVELY ADEQUATE AND WHICH WILL HAVE TO BE ALTERED IN RESPONSE TO THE CHANGING WORLD IN WHICH WE LIVE.

IN SUCH A CONTEXT AND IN VIEW OF THE WORLD IN WHICH WE LIVE, IT WOULD SEEM TO US THAT THE EDUCATED MAN OF THE 20TH CENTURY MUST DE COMPREHENSIVE, FUTURIC, AND INTENTIONAL. FURTHER, SUCH A MAN CAN EMERGE BY PROVIDING AN EDUCATION WHICH GIVES HIM THE COMMON SENSE, COMMON STYLE, AND COMMON SYMBOLS NECESSARY FOR 20TH AND 21ST CENTURY LIVING.

THE THEORETICAL APPROACH: IMAGINAL EDUCATION

1. DYNAMICS OF IMAGES - TO TEACH A CHILD IS NOT A MATTER OF GIVING INFORMATION DUT ONE OF SHAPING AND CHANGING HIS IMAGES OF HIS SELF AND HIS WORLD. ALL MEN LIVE BY IMAGES - IMAGES OF ALL THAT IS AND HOW TO RELATE TO ALL THAT IS. IN IMAGINAL EDUCATION, EDUCATION IS UNDERSTOOD AS THE BOMDARDMENT OF IMAGES THAT ALLOW A PERSON TO SELF-CONSCIOUSLY LIVE AN AUTHENTIC LIFE. IMAGES ARE UNDERSTOOD AS THOSE OPERATING PICTURES THAT ENABLE A PERSON TO THRUST HIS CREATIVITY EFFECTIVELY INTO THE 20TH CENTURY. TO BE EFFECTIVE, THESE IMAGES NEED TO INCLUDE A RATIONAL AND INCLUSIVE PICTURE OF THE WORLD IN ORDER TO OPERATE IN THE WORLD; FUTURIC PICTURES THAT ALLOW A PERSON TO BE RELEASED FROM THE PAST AND NOT BE SWALLOWED UP BY THE PRESENT; AND INTENTIONAL PICTURES THAT ALLOW HIM TO DIRECT HIS TOTAL ENERGY INTO HISTORY. NOT TO HAVE A COMPREHENSIVE PICTURE OF THE UNIVERSE IS TO REDUCE LIFE TO A SMALL AREA OF PARTICIPATION. NOT TO BE FUTURIC IS TO BE HELPLESS IN THE MIDST OF EXTERNAL SITUATIONS. NOT TO

IMAGE CHANGING IS SIMPLY THE PROCESS OF BEING A HUMAN BEING. THAT

IS, MAN IS CONSTANTLY BOMBARDED BY VERBAL, VISUAL, AND TACTILE MESSAGES

THAT AFFIRM, CLARIFY OR CONTRADICT HIS OPERATING IMAGES. WHEN A PERSON

HEARS A MESSAGE HIS IMAGE IS LIKELY TO BE CHANGED IN SOME DEGREE, AND

WHEN THERE IS AN IMAGE CHANGE BEHAVIOR PATTERNS WILL BE CHANGED. MESSAGES

CAN BE CONSIDERED TO BE INFORMATION IN THE SENSE THAT THEY ARE STRUCTURED

"

EXPERIENCES. THE IMPORTANCE OF A MESSAGE 16 THE CHANGE WHICH IT PRODUCES IN THE IMAGE.

WHEN A MESSAGE IS RECEIVED THREE THINGS CAN HAPPEN TO THE IMAGE.

FIRST, THE IMAGE MAY REMAIN THE SAME. SECONDLY, THE IMAGE MAY CHANGE IN

A REGULAR AND WELL-DEFINED WAY AS IN SIMPLE ADDITION. THIRDLY, THE

MESSAGE MAY CAUSE A REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE, A TOTAL REORGANIZATION OF THE

IMAGE. IF THIS HAPPENS, THE IMAGE IS RESISTANT TO CHANGE. TO OVERCOME

THIS RESISTANCE, REPITITION OF THE MESSAGES CAN EVENTUALLY REVISE THIS

IMAGE. THE FINAL STABILITY OR RESISTANCE TO CHANGE DEPENDS ON THE INTERNAL

CONSISTENCY AND AUTHORITY OF THE MESSAGE.

2. Dynamics of Teaching Imaginal Education - For the imaginal educator it is necessary to change the existing crippling images of the individual student, to counteract the overwhelming messages of our culture, and to create those messages that can explode the images necessary for the individual and society to appropriate the power of the 20th century world. These image explosions can be anything from objects to be observed, trips to be experienced, and activities in which one can be involved. They must be able to explode the mind, simple enough to capture the imagination, and repeated enough to de effective.

IMAGINAL EDUCATION CAN TAKE PLACE ONLY WHEN THERE ARE INTERNALLY CONSISTENT MODELS FOR THE SELF, SOCIETY, AND THE WORLD, AN IMAGINAL STYLE OF TEACHING, AND A SELF-CONSCIOUS UNDERSTANDING OF IMAGES. THE CULTURAL STUDIES CURRICULUM PROVIDES THE INTERNALLY CONSISTENT MODELS IN ITS GESTALT OF THE HUMAN MIND, SOCIAL STRUCTURES, AND RATIONAL CONSTRUCTS, WHICH THEN BECOME THE BACKGROUND FOR ALL QUESTIONS, COMMENTS, AND PROBLEM SOLVING.

THE IMAGINAL STYLE OF TEACHING OR "TEACHING IMAGINALLY" IS AN INDIRECT TEACHING TOOL THAT INVOLVES THE USE OF DECOR, STRUCTURE OF THE ROOM, AND THE SCHEDULE OF THE DAY AS WELL AS THE PEDAGOGICAL STANCE OF THE TEACHER. Using the DECOR IMAGINALLY COULD INCLUDE SUCH THINGS AS CHANGING THE MAJOR ART FORMS DAILY TO PUSH THE CHILD TO EXPECT THE

UNEXPECTED, OR PERHAPS TO HAVE DIFFERENT CULTURES REPRESENTED TO PROVIDE COMPREHENSIVE INFORMATION ABOUT THE WORLD, OR PERHAPS A PROJECTED SCULPTURE OF HOW LIFE MAY DE ON THE MOON IN THE YEAR 21000. THE STRUCTURE OF THE ROOM COULD DE USED TO EXPLODE IMAGES BY BEING DIVIDED INTO AN URDAN WORLD SETTING, A SCIENTIFIC WORLD SETTING, AND A CULTURAL SYMBOL SETTING. THE SCHEDULE OF THE DAY DY ITS VERY SYSTEMATIC AND FORMAL STRUCTURES CAN BE USED IMAGINALLY BY HAVING THE DIFFERENT EVENTS IN THE DAY DEMAND UNEXPECTED, CREATIVE, AND DECISIONAL RESPONSES. IN THE PEDAGOGICAL ROLE, THE IMAGINAL TEACHER STANDS AS THE IMAGE EXPLOSION HERSELF. HER PRESENTATION OF CURRICULUM EVENTS AS WELL AS HER INDIRECT TEACHING IS DIRECTED BY HER SELFUNDERSTANDING OF HER ROLE AS THE INTRUDER, OR THE ONE WHO DARES TO DECIDE TO INTRUDE INTO THE LIFE OF THE CHILD, HAVING HIM ENCOUNTER NEW IMAGES THAT ALLOW HIM TO STAND DEFORE ALL SITUATIONS, AND DEMANDING THAT HE SEE HIMSELF AS ONE WHO MAKES HIS DECISION ALONE.

To self-consciously understand who we are, it is necessary to see
that our basic self-images include not only knowing that we live before
our limits, our possibilities, and our power to becide, but can selfconsciously stand before our knowing.

IN UNDERSTANDING YOUR LIMITS, OR THE GIVENS IN YOUR LIFE THAT

ENCOUNTER YOU, YOU UNDERSTAND THAT YOU EXPERIENCE BEING ONLY WHEN YOU

BUMP INTO NON-BEING. BUT YOU KNOW WHO YOU ARE ONLY WHEN YOU STAND DEFORE

YOUR SELF AS A PERSON WHO IS ALWAYS FINDING YOURSELF RUNNING INTO YOUR

LIMITS. IF A CAT FINDS HIMSELF TANGLED UP IN A ROPE, HE FIRST REBELLS

AGAINST THE SITUATION AND THEN CAN LITERALLY STRANGLE HIMSELF IN THE

FRENZY TO GET LOOSE, THUS LETTING HIMSELF BE SWALLOWED UP BY THE SITUATION.

A HUMAN BEING CAN STAND BEFORE THE SITUATION OF BEING LIMITED AND THEN

TAXE A RELATIONSHIP TO IT, THEREBY HAVING THE POSSIBILITY OF OBJECTIFYING

THE SITUATION, AND THEREFORE, NOT HAVE TO EITHER REBEL OR BE SWALLOWED

UP BY THE EVENT. IMAGINAL EDUCATION POLISHES THE MIRROR OF NON-BEING AND

HOLDS UP THE DEMAND TO TAKE A RELATIONSHIP TO IT.

THE POSSIBILITY IN THE MIDST OF OUR LIMITS IS THAT WE CAN AFFIRM

OUR SITUATION AND TAKE A RELATIONSHIP TO DEING THOSE WHO CAN AFFIRM WHATEVER MAY COME AND THUS RELEASE OUR PARTICULAR UNIQUENESS INTO HISTORY.

THE TASK OF IMAGINAL EDUCATION IS TO ALWAYS HOLD THAT POSSIBILITY BEFORE

THE CHILD AND HOLD UP HIS TASK TO BE THAT ONE WHO DECIDED TO AFFIRM HIS

POSSIBILITY IN HIS LUCIDITY.

THE LIFE STYLE THAT FLOWS OUT OF THIS POSSIBILITY IS THE NEW MUTATION IN HUMANNESS. ONLY WHEN THE CHILD CAN SEE THE NECESSITY OF ALWAYS HAVING TO DECIDE CAN HE TAKE A RELATIONSHIP TO HIS BEING A DECISIONAL BEING AND EXPOSE HIMSELF IN ACTING OUT HIS HUMANNESS. THE TASK OF IMAGINAL EDUCATION IS TO PRESENT THE DEMAND OF DEING IN THIS WORLD THAT REQUIRES A NEW LIFE STYLE AND EXPLODING THE IMAGES NEEDED TO APPROPRIATE THIS STYLE.

THE PRACTICAL IMPLIMENTATION

1. COMMON SENSE - TO KNOW THIS AGE AS THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION IS TO HAVE A COMPREHENSIVE UNDERSTANDING OF THE TRANSITIONAL STAGE OF OUR CULTURAL WISDOM. NEVER DEFORE HAS MAN HAD SUCH A RADICAL SHIFT IN THE COMMON SENSE OF THE ENTIRE CIVILIZATION. IT IS OBVIOUS THAT MAN HAS LEARNED MORE IN THE LAST FIFTY YEARS THAN HE HAS IN THE LAST 20,000 YEARS. THE SHIFT IN COMMON SENSE HAS COME TO MAN AS BOTH A CURSE AND A CHALLENGE, CAUSING CONFUSION AND CREATIVITY. THE EDUCATIONAL QUESTION OF OUR DAY IS HOW DOES A 20TH CENTURY CHILD APPROPRIATE THE PRACTICAL COMMON SENSE IN A REVOLUTIONARY TIME.

For the one and two year old child, it is not enough to be able to label, distinguish, and categorize objects. The task of children today is to build these individual, social, and rational constructs that enable a child to self-consciously participate in this world of complexity, change, and creativity.

THE VERY COMPLEXITY OF THE 20TH CENTURY CAN SHAPE THE MINDS CAPABLE OF DEALING WITH THE MULTIPLE PROBLEMS. THIS DEMANDS THAT WE UNDERSTAND THE INTERNAL DIMENSION OF THE INDIVIDUAL, THE SOCIAL DYNAMICS IN THE HUMAN COMMUNITY, AND THE COMPREHENSIVE GRASP OF HUMAN EXISTENCE.

THE SPIRAL CURRICULUM DESIGNED TO DEAL WITH THE TOTAL CHILD USES

THE INDIVIDUAL, THE SOCIAL, AND THE UNIVERSAL POLE OF THE DISCIPLINES OF

THE SCIENCES AND THE HUMANITIES.

ON THE INDIVIDUAL POLE, WE DEAL WITH THE SCIENCE OF PSYCHOLOGY AS

IT IS EXAMINED IN ITS DIOLOGICAL, SOCIAL, AND RATIONAL SCHOOLS. IN THE

HUMANITIES UNDER THE DISCIPLINE OF ART WE STUDY IMPRESSIONISM, EXPRESSIONISM, AND INTENTIONALISM.

ON THE SOCIAL POLE, WE DEAL WITH THE SCIENCE OF SOCIOLOGY WHICH INVOLVES THE ANALYTICAL MODELS FOR THE ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS OF SOCIETY, AND THE HUMANITY DISCIPLINE OF HISTORY THAT HAS TO DO WITH THE OBJECTIVE, RATIONAL AND EXISTENTIAL POLES OF HUMANNESS.

ON THE UNIVERSAL POLE, THE NATURAL SCIENCES OF BIOLOGY, PHYSICS,

AND MATHEMATICS ARE PLACED IN RELATION TO THE PHILOSOPHICAL APPROACHES

IN THE CATEGORIES OF THE ANALYTICAL, EXISTENTIAL AND METABILT.

FINALLY, THE CURRICULUM INCLUDES A BASIC IMAGE COURSE DESIGNED TO DEAL WITH AUTHENTIC SELF-UNDERSTANDING AND DECISION MAKING THROUGH THE FUNDAMENTAL IMAGES OF THE LIMITS, THE POSSIBILITY, AND THE LIFE STYLE OF THE 20TH CENTURY.

SYSTEMATIC CURRICULUM

To deal with the particular age level of the one and two year old, the curriculum is based on a 13 week session, with three major monthly categories, three weekly categories, and one review week every fourth week with an overall review in the 13th week.

INDIVIDUAL POLE

PSYCHOLOGY - PSYCHOLOGY AS A SCIENCE HAS THREE MAJOR FIELDS OF STUDY
THAT ALLOW THE PERSON TO SEE HIMSELF AS A TOTAL DYNAMIC RELATIONAL BEING.
WHEN A CHILD PARTICIPATES IN THE 13 WEEK CURRICULUM HE IS ABLE TO SEE
THAT HE IS A BIOLOGICAL BEING WITH CERTAIN PHYSICAL DRIVES, A SOCIAL
BEING WITH CERTAIN DRIVES TOWARD HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS, AND A RATIONAL
BEING WHO HAS CERTAIN DRIVES TO FIND MEANING IN LIFE.

	BIOLOGICAL		SOCIOLOGICAL			RATIONAL		
THRUST	ENCOUNTER	RESPONSE	THRUST	ENCOUNTER	RESPONSE	THRUST	ENCOUNTER	RESPONSE
BLIND	IDENTITY FROM NATURAL WORLD	RELATING SELF TO NATURAL WORLD	Drive For Accep- Tance	IDENTITY FROM SOCIAL WORLD	RELATING SELF TO SOCIAL WORLD		IDENTITY FROM IRRATIONAL WORLD	RELATE SELF TO IRRAT. WORLD

ART - ART AS THE DISCIPLINE IN THE HUMANITIES ENABLES THE CHILD TO SEE THAT 20TH CENTURY ART EXPRESSES ITSELF FUNDAMENTALLY IN IMPRESSIONISM, OR VIEWING LIFE IN ITS: EXTERNAL IMPRESSIONS, IN EXPRESSIONISM, IOR VIEWING LIFE AS THE EXPRESSIONS. OF LITE INTERNAL DIMENSIONS, AND IN INTENTIONAL ART, OR VIEWING LIFE IN ITS DECISIONAL STANCE.

IMPRESS!	ONI SM
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EXPRESSIONISM

INTENTIONAL

PLASTIC RHYTHMIC LITERARY PLASTIC RHYTHMIC LITERARY PLASTIC RHYTHMIC LITERARY

Social Pole

SOCIOLOGY - IN THE \$3 WEEKS OF SOCIOLOGY, IT DECOMES CLEAR THAT OUR SOCIAL LIFE CONSISTS OF THE ECONOMIC DYNAMICS OF SOCIETY, THE POLITICAL STRUCTURES OF SOCIETY, AND THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EXISTENCE.

ECONOMIC	POLITICAL	CULTURAL			
RESOURCES TOOLS DISTRI-	ORDER JUSTICE	WELL- BEING	Common Sense	COMMON SYMBOL	COMMON STYLE
	STRUC.ACCOUNTURES TABIL!	RESPON- SIBILITY FOR SOCIETY	SCIENTI- FIC	SECULAR	URBAN

HISTORY - HISTORY, IN ITS MOST COMPREHENSIVE FORM, IS SEEN AS THE OD-JECTIVE DATA, THE EXISTENTIAL PARTICIPATION, AND THE RATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF ALL SPACE, TIME, AND EVENTS.

SPACE(OBJECTIVE) TIME(EXISTENTIAL)
PLACE PERSON THINGS PRESENT PAST FUTURE

EVENTS(RATIONAL)
HAPPENING SIGNIFICANCE OF HAPPENING

RATIONAL POLE

NATURAL SCIENCE - SCIENCE IS SYSTEMATICALLY ORGANIZED FOR THE CHILD TO BE ABLE TO SEE THE BIOLOGICAL METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION, THE PHYSIOLOG-ICAL NATURAL PHENOMENON, AND THE MATHEMATICAL ELEMENTS IN HUMAN THOUGHT.

BIOLOGICAL

FICA+ : ZATION

PHYSIOLOGICAL

MATHEMAT I CAL

METHODS OF

CLASSI - ORGANI GENETICS MECHANICS ELEC- ASTRO-TRICITY PHYSICS

ELEMENT RELATIONS SYSTEMS

TION

PHILOSOPHY - THIS FIELD OF STUDY FREES A CHILD TO PARTICIPATE IN HIS EDUCATIONAL TASK OF BECOMING THE ANALYTICAL MIND, THE EXISTENTIAL PARTI-CIPATOR, AND THE UNIVERSAL MODEL OR METABILT CREATOR.

ANALYTIC

EXISTENTIAL

METABILT

SCIENTIFIC PRAG LINGUISTIC INDIVIDUAL SOCIAL ONTO-

LOGICAL

SYMBOLS STRUCTURE LANGUAGE

METHOD

MATIC ANALYSIS UTILITY MEAN-SELF ING

Fu. OD. RATIONAL

RESP.

IMAGINAL - IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO STAND BEFORE ONE'S OWN EXPERIENCES AS A HUMAN DEING, IT IS NECESSARY TO DE ADLE TO UNDERSTAND ALL PEOPLE AS EXPERIENCING THEIR OWN LIMITS THROUGH THE WORLD, THE SOCIETY, AND THE SELF. ONLY THEN CAN ANY PERSON SEE THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO TAKE A RELA-TIONSHIP TO THESE LIMITS, AND CARVE OUT THE LIFE STYLE DEMANDED. THUS, THE IMAGINAL CURRICULUM IS NOT ONLY CONCERNED WITH POINTING OUT THE LIMITS; POSSIBILITIES, AND THE LIFE STYLE, BUT ALSO WITH THE DYNAMICS OF TAKING A RELATIONSHIP TO THEM.

LIMITS

POSSIBILITIES

LIFE STYLE

WORLD SOCIETY SELF

EVENT CONTEXT DECISION

LUCIDITY CONCERN

DECISION

DAILY SCHEDULE

IN ONE DAY A CHILD MIGHT PARTICIPATE IN THE PSYCHOLOGY CURRICULUM BY SHOWING A LARGE TOOTH ALLIGATOR HOW TO DITE THE DITING RING INSTEAD of the other children. (We realized that one child understood the function of the diting ring when the teacher stopped him from hitting another child, watched him decide not to hit the teacher, and finally saw him grad and chew on the diting ring and go back into the group to play.) The art curriculum might be seeing a dallet dancer present a unique dancing style that the children could then try to imitate. This entire Psy/Art curriculum might take as long as 40 minutes with about 20 minutes of free time to play, read dooks, have snack or diaper change defore the next curriculum area.

IN THE NEXT UNIT, SOCIOLOGY/HISTORY, THE CHILDREN MIGHT TAKE TURNS
DUYING TOYS IN OUR MAKE-DELIEVE STORE WITH PENNIES OR A CREDIT CARD TO

ILLUSTRATE THE ECONOMIC ASPECT OF SOCIETY IN OUR STUDY OF SOCIOLOGY AND
THEN WATCH A WALT DISNEY PRESENTATION OF A YOUNG AFRICAN BOY LEARNING TO
PLAY THE DRUMS IN OUR HISTORY CURRICULUM. ONE OF OUR FIRST DISCOVERIES
ON THE CHILDRENS POTENTIAL WAS IN SEEING THEM REPRODUCE A FORTY MINUTE

MOVIE BY BUILDING A SIMPLE AFRICAN VILLAGE WITH DLOCKS AND USING THE

DIAPER PAIL CANS AS DRUMS. EVEN THE YOUNGEST ONE YEAR OLD ENJOYED THIS

MAKE-DELIEVE DY DEATING HIS RHYTHM ON THE NEAREST OBJECT. OR AGAIN, THE

HISTORY CURRICULUM MIGHT DE A CHALK BOARD STORY ON A FAMILY OF RADBITS
WHO HAD MORE AND MORE DADIES DUT GREW THE SAME AMOUNT OF FOOD, AND, THEREFORE DECAME THINNER AND THINNER, STARVING THEMSELVES TO DEATH. WHEN WE

THEN SHOWED THEM PICTURES OF STARVING PEOPLE IN INDIA, ONE CHILD ASKED

WHY THEY DIDN'T GROW MORE FOOD.

IN SCIENCE THE CHILDREN MIGHT LEARN THAT IF YOU EXPERIMENT WITH A BLOCK, AN EGG, AND A MAGNET, ONLY THE MAGNET WILL PICK UP OBJECTS AND ONLY CERTAIN KINDS OF OBJECTS. To LEARN PHILOSOPHY, ONE OF THE FAVORITE CURRICULUMS IS LEARNING WORD SYMDOLS, OR READING. THE TEACHER'S PART OF THE DIALOGUE GOES SOMETHING LIKE THIS: "THIS IS MY NOSE; THIS IS YOUR NOSE; THIS IS A PICTURE SYMBOL FOR NOSE; THIS IS A WORD SYMBOL FOR NOSE; WHAT DOES THIS SAY?" WITH TEN MINUTES A DAY THE OLDER TWO YEAR OLDS HAVE LEARNED ABOUT 15 WORDS IN THREE MONTHS AND CAN PICK THEM OUT OF BOOKS

WHILE THE YOUNGER CHILDREN ARE LEARNING THE VERBAL LABELS AND THE VISUAL SYMBOLS AT THE SAME TIME. ONE UNEXPECTED ASPECT OF THE READING PROBLEM UNDER THE PHILOSOPHY CURRICULUM IS THE DELIGHT OF THE CHILD WHEN HE DISCOVERS THAT TO READ IS TO BE ABLE TO MANIPULATE, CREATE, AND EXPLORE A WHOLE NEW WORLD. IN TEACHING ONE CHILD, THE WORD "SISTER" AND WHAT THAT CATEGORY MEANT, SINCE SHE DID NOT HAVE ONE, SEEMED TO BE AN IMPOSSIBLE ABSTRACTION. THE NEXT DAY, AS SHE WAS FIGHTING WITH HER "DEST" FRIEND, SHE TOLD HER THAT "YOU AIN'T MY FRIEND NO MORE." SHE THEN TURNED TO ME AND SAID, "BUT SHE'S STILL MY SISTER."

AT THE END OF THE DAY, WE PRESENT THE IMAGINAL CURRICULUM AS THE FINAL IMAGE EXPLOSION FOR THE DAY. ONE THEY ENJOY WATCHING IS HAVING THE TEACHER RUN INTO THE DOOR AND START CRYING (EXPERIENCING HER LIMITS), HAVE THE SECOND TEACHER TELL HER SHE CAN DEAL WITH IT (EXPERIENCING HER POSSIBILITIES) AND ALL THE CHILDREN SING THE "PICK YOURSELF UP" SONG (EXPERIENCING THE LIFE STYLE). THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THIS KIND OF BOMBARD—MENT IS EVIDENT WHEN SEVERAL CHILDREN TOLD ONE OF THE YOUNGER CHILDREN THAT HE DIDN'T HAVE TO CRY OVER HIS BROKEN TOY, HE COULD DEAL WITH IT BY PICKING ANOTHER TOY.

THE PRESENTATION OF THIS CURRICULUM EVERY 13 WEEKS IS THE DEGINNING

OF THE CRUCIAL EDUCATIONAL PATTERNS THAT OFFER EVERY CHILD THE POSSIBILITY

TO APPROPRIATE THE POWER OF LIVING IN THIS CENTURY AS RATIONAL, RHYTHMIC,

AND VERDAL PEOPLE.

2. COMMON LIFE STYLE - ONE'S CAPACITY TO CREATE IMAGES AND THE KIND

OF POWER ONE HAS IN THE UNIVERSE IS EXTREMELY LIMITED AT THE YOUNG AGE

OF ONE AND TWO YEARS. However, IT IS AT THIS YOUNG AGE THAT THE BASE OF

ONE'S LIFE STYLE IS FORMED. IT IS CRUCIAL THAT THE LIFE STYLE WHICH

DEGINS TO EMERGE EVEN NOW BE RELEVANT, FOR IT IS THIS LIFE STYLE THAT

WILL TAKE A MORE COMPLETE FORM IN LATER YEARS. IN THE CREATION OF A LIFE

STYLE, THE CHILD LEARNS TO OPENLY RECEIVE THE INFINITE VARIETY OF EXPERI-

ENCES OF THE URBAN WORLD AND HE MUST RESPOND TO LIFE OUT OF AN URBAN WORLD VIEW. SECONDLY, HE LEARNS TO DISCIPLINE HIMSELF. THIRDLY, HE COMES TO SEE HIMSELF AS THE ONE WHO DECIDES THE FUTURE.

IN ORDER THAT THE CHILD LEARN TO RECEIVE AN INFINITE VARIETY OF EXPERIENCES, THE MINI-SCHOOL CHILDREN ARE THRUST INTO SUCH A PATTERN, RATHER THAN PROTECTED FROM IT. THIS IS ACCOMPLISHED NOT ONLY THROUGH THE COMPREHENSIVENESS OF THE CURRICULUM BUT ALSO THROUGH THE METHODS AND TOOLS USED TO IMPLEMENT THE CURRICULUM. A VARIETY OF PAINTINGS ARE USED, INCLUDING PICASSO'S "GUERNICA." THE IMPACT OF GUERNICA WAS DEMON-STRATED WHEN ONE CHILD AFTER SEEING HOW IT REFLECTED THE DIFFICULT ASPECTS OF HIS LIFE, WANTED TO THROW IT AWAY. THE CHILDREN SEE FILMS RANGING IN TYPE FROM DOCUMENTARIES TO MORE ABSTRACT ONES SUCH AS "BOOGLE DOODLE" OR "ASTERISK." THE CHILDREN AS A GROUP DECOME INTRIGUED BY THESE MOVIES, WATCHING THEM FOR AS LONG AS 30 TO 40 MINUTES. OBJECTS AND MUSIC DEPICTING A VARIETY OF CULTURES ARE USED. RATHER THAN BEING OFFEN-DED AS MANY ADULTS ARE BY THE STRANGE SOUNDS AND OBJECTS, THE CHILDREN RESPOND VERY MATTER-OF-FACTLY BY - FOR EXAMPLE - DANCING TO THE MUSIC JUST AS THEY WOULD RESPOND TO MUSIC FROM WESTERN CULTURES. THE CHILDREN GO ON TRIPS WHERE THEY SEE ANIMALS IN THE ZOO, THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, AND ELECTRONIC AND MATHEMATICAL DISPLAYS DEPICTING MORE COMPLI-CATED CONCEPTS. OBVIOUSLY, THEIR COMPREHENSION OF THESE EXPERIENCES IS LIMITED. IN THE FUTURE THEY WILL HAVE HAD AN INITIAL ENCOUNTER WHICH WILL ERASE THESE EXPERIENCES AS PSYCHOLOGICALLY FRIGHTENING OR INTELLEC-TUALLY STRANGE. THROUGH SUCH A VARIETY OF EXPERIENCES AT THIS EARLY AGE OF ONE AND TWO YEARS THE CHILDREN REDUCE THE NUMBER OF POSSIBLE STRANGE ENCOUNTERS IN THE FUTURE. HOWEVER, MUCH MORE THAN THIS HAPPENS, FOR THE CHILDREN LEARN INTRIGUE AND EXCITEMENT AS THE DOMINANT RESPONSE RATHER THAN FEAR. THIS KIND OF GENERALIZED RESPONSE WAS APPARENT THE SECOND SCHOOL TERM WHEN SOME GUINEA PIGS WERE PROVIDED. ALTHOUGH NONE OF THE CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOL WERE FAMILIAR WITH THE ANIMALS, THE CHILDREN WHO DISPLAYED FEAR WERE THOSE WHO HAD BEEN IN THE SCHOOL ONLY A FEW WEEKS.

However, The previous Term some of the same Children had been very frightened at the playing of a Baritone Saxaphone. With such a variety of experiences early in life, the Children's Stance Toward the future is one of openness to the variety of experiences they will eventually encounter in the urban world.

THE CHILDREN ALSO NEED TO ACT OUT OF THE EXISTING URBAN WORLD VIEW.

CONSEQUENTLY EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON PROVIDING THE CHILD WITH IMAGES OF

THE URBAN WORLD RATHER THAN ASSUMING AN EMPHASIS ON THE RURAL AS IS MORE

TYPICAL IN OUR CULTURE.

HEAVY EMPHASIS IS PUT UPON PRESENT DAY IMAGES OF OUR WORLD IN THE SONGS SUNG AT THE MINI-SCHOOL. FOR EXAMPLE, TO THE TUNE OF THE FOLK SONG. II LOVE THE MOUNTAINS, II WE PUT THE WORDS:

LOVE THE CITY
LOVE THE PLANET, EARTH
LOVE THIS DAY AND TIME
LOVE THE UNIVERSE
I'M ALWAYS READY TO SEE THIS WORLD OF OURS
TELL YOU MAN | LIKE IT HERE
TELL YOU MAN | LIKE IT HERE, YES!

THIS ENABLES THE CHILDREN TO UNDERSTAND THAT THEIR WORLD IS THE WORLD OF THE 20TH CENTURY, RATHER THAN INADVERTENTLY GIVING THEM THE IMPRESSION THAT THE RURAL WORLD IS THEIR WORLD. ALTHOUGH CHARACTERISTICALLY THE ONE AND TWO YEAR OLD CHILDREN DO NOT SING THE SONGS WITH THE TEACHERS, THEY SING PARTS OR ALL OF THEM AT OTHER TIMES IN THE DAY AS WELL AS REQUEST A PARTICULAR SONG AT TIMES WHEN THE GROUP IS TOGETHER.

IN ORDER FOR THE CHILDREN TO LEARN TO BE DISCIPLINED THE STRUCTURES

AND ROUTINES ARE CAREFULLY PLANNED. MOST TYPICALLY, THIS DOES NOT

OFFEND THE CHILD. RATHER, IT ENABLES HIM TO ACT OUT EXPECTATIONS OF

A DISCIPLINED LIFE AS WELL AS GIVING HIM THE SECURITY THAT COMES WITH

COMMON STRUCTURES AND EXPECTATIONS. MANY OF THESE ROUTINES AND RITUALS

ARE DIRECTED TOWARD IMPLIMENTING THE CURRICULUM EVENT. UNLESS DANCING

OR SOME SIMILAR ACTIVITY IS REQUIRED, THE CHILDREN SIT AT THE TABLE OR

AGAINST THE WALLS DURING THE CURRICULUM EVENTS. ASKING THEM TO "SIT IN

A CIRCLE" AT THIS AGE IS NOT AS CLEAR A DEFINITION FOR THEM AND IS

THEREFORE NOT SO HELPFUL. THE TEACHER THEN SINGS A SONG TO GET THEIR ATTENTION AS A GROUP. THE TEACHER MAY ALSO ASK THE CHILDREN TO PUT THEIR HANDS IN THEIR LAPS. WHERE RELEVANT, THE CURRICULUM EVENT TAKES PLACE ON A "STAGE" OR SHELF WHICH HELPS TO KEEP THEIR ATTENTION FOCUSED. WHERE VERBALIZATION IS TOO DIFFICULT OR INAPPROPRIATE THE CHILDREN ARE ASKED TO POINT AS, FOR EXAMPLE, "TO POINT TO WHAT THEY LIKE IN THE PAINTING. AS EACH CHILD CARRIES OUT SUCH AN INDIVIDUAL TASK IN A CURRIC-ULUM EVENT THE OTHER CHILDREN CHEER FOR HIM. THIS NOT ONLY REWARDS THE ONE BEING CHEERED FOR, BUT ALSO PROVIDES A WAY FOR THE OTHERS TO PARTI-CIPATE WHILE WAITING THEIR TURN AT THE TASK. BEING INTRIGUED BY THE CURRICULUM EVENT, THE CHILDREN OFTEN WANT THE OBJECTS USED IN THE CURRIC-ULUM AFTER THE EVENT IS COMPLETED. SINCE THERE IS NOT USUALLY ENOUGH OF THE OBJECT OR OBJECTS FOR EACH CHILD TO HAVE ONE, THE CHILDREN ARE ASKED . TO SAY GOODBYE TO THE OBJECT NAMING EACH PARTICULAR OBJECT. THEY HAVE THUS MADE THE DECISION TO GIVE UP THE OBJECT AND ARE READY TO MOVE IN ANOTHER DIRECTION.

OTHER ROUTINES AND RITUALS ARE DIRECTED TOWARD DISCIPLINING THEMSELVES TO MOVE FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER AS A GROUP. FOR EXAMPLE, WHEN
THEY GO OUTSIDE OF THE MINI-SCHOOL THEY ARE TO STAND AGAINST THE OUTSIDE
WALL. AS THE TEACHER SINGS A PARTICULAR CHANT OR A PARTICULAR MARCH,
THEY MARCH ALONG TOGETHER IN A CLOSE GROUP. IF ANYONE FAILS DEHIND
THE OTHERS OR THE GROUP GETS TOO LOOSE, THE ONES AT THE FRONT SQUAT DOWN
AND WAIT. THE CHILDREN LOVE THIS ARE ARE EAGER TO GET TO SQUAT AND WAIT.
THIS ROUTINE IS ESPECIALLY HELPFUL ON TRIPS. TO MOVE THE CHILDREN INTO
LUNCH A FEW ARE SENT AT A TIME TO STAND BEHIND THEIR ASSIGNED CHAIRS.

AFTER ALL ARE GATHERED, A PARTICULAR SONG IS SUNG; THEY ARE THEN TOLD
TO "SIT DOWN AND PICK UP THEIR FORK TO EAT THEIR LUNCH." THE CHILDREN
ALSO HAVE ASSIGNED SLEEPING PLACES AND COAT HOOKS SO THAT THEY CAN TAKE
A DECISIONAL PART IN GOING TO DED AND IN HANGING UP THEIR COATS. AT
CLEAN-UP TIME THEY ALSO HELP PUT THE TOYS AWAY. IN SUCH ROUTINES AND
RITUALS THE CHILDREN ARE GIVEN THE POSSIBILITY OVER AND OVER AGAIN TO

DECIDE ABOUT THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE GROUP, THUS ENABLING THEM TO BE THE DISCIPLINER OF THEIR LIVES. THEY ALSO LEARN TO HEAR AND FOLLOW PARTICULAR INSTRUCTIONS. AT POINTS WHERE THEY ARE UNABLE TO MAKE THE NECESSARY DECISION OTHER ROUTINES AND RITUALS ARE PROVIDED. IF A CHILD IS CRYING OR DOES NOT CHOOSE TO PARTICIPATE HE IS GIVEN A SPECIAL PLACE TO SIT UNTIL HE IS READY TO RETURN. IF A CHILD "FEELS LIKE BITING" OR BITES ANOTHER CHILD, THERE IS A SPECIAL BITING RING HE MAY GO AND BITE INSTEAD.

As the children decide again and again how they are going to live their lives in each particular situation, they are able to become disciplined people who make decisions about their lives. The characteristic extremes of irrelevant body movements or withdrawal of the ghetto child begin to disappear. The middle-class child is able to begin directing his discipline toward the group needs, rather than seeing himself as the central focus in life.

WHEN ONE HAS AN OPENNESS TOWARD THE WORLD IN WHICH HE LIVES AND IS

ADLE TO DISCIPLINE HIS PARTICULAR LIFE IN RELATION TO THAT WORLD, HE

MUST THEN HAVE IMAGES WHICH ENABLE HIM TO FOCUS HIS INFINITE RESOURCES

AND HIS PARTICULAR DISCIPLINE TOWARD THE CREATION OF THE FUTURE. FOR

THE MINI-SCHOOL CHILD THE IMAGE OF HIS FUTURE IS LIKELY TO BE VERY

IMMEDIATE. HOWEVER, HE CAN STILL BE POINTED IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

FOR EXAMPLE IN THE RITUAL WHERE HE CHOOSES WHETHER HE IS GOING TO STOP

CRYING AND PLAY OR CONTINUE TO SIT IN A "SPECIAL PLACE," HE SOON LEARNS

THAT HE IS THE ONE WHO DECIDES WHAT IS GOING TO TAKE PLACE. AS IT IS

PUT IN ONE CHANT:

I DECIDE WHAT I HAVE TO DO AT FIFTH CITY MINI-SCHOOL HOW ABOUT YOU?

A song through which the image that they decide the future is held defore them is this song, sung to the tune of "Heigh Ho":

FREE, FREE, FREE TO DECIDE
WHAT THIS WORLD IS GOING TO BE
THIS IMPERATIVE IS OURS

TO BE FREE, FREE, FREE TO DECIDE.

ALTHOUGH ONE AND TWO YEAR OLD CHILDREN CAN ONLY BEGIN TO UNDERSTAND THE IMPLICATIONS OF SUCH A SONG, THE EFFECT IT CAN HAVE BECAME APPARENT IN THE RESPONSE OF ONE ONE-YEAR-OLD BOY: HIS MOTHER WAS ABOUT TO GIVE HIM HIS BATH WHEN IN EXPRESSING HIS OBJECTION HE SAID, "FREE TO DECIDE, MOMMY, FREE TO DECIDE."

ANOTHER CHANT WHICH BEGINS TO THRUST DEFORE THE CHILD HIS POWER AND RESPONSIBILITY IN THE WORLD IS THIS ONE:

I BEND HISTORY
WHEN I DECIDE TO
AT FIFTH CITY MINI-SCHOOL
WHAT ABOUT YOU?

TENSES AS AN EXCUSE FOR NOT POINTING THEM IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION. IF
THE GROUNDWORK OF THE VOCABULARY CAN DE LAID NOW, FULLER MEANINGS AND
IMPLICATIONS HAVE A STRUCTURE THROUGH WHICH TO EMERGE AS THE CHILD PROGRESSES.

3. COMMON SYMBOL - THERE ARE A MULTIPLICITY OF EVENTS, SONGS, AND
OTHER ACTIVITIES THAT DIRECT THE CHILDREN TOWARD THEIR EMERGING AS COMPREHENSIVE, FUTURIC, AND INTENTIONAL PERSONS. HOWEVER, IN ORDER TO REPEATEDLY AND CONCISELY HOLD DEFORE THE CHILDREN A 20TH CENTURY SELF IMAGE,
A COMMON SYMBOLIC LIFE IS CRUCIAL.

IN THE MINI-School THE MOST HIGHLY SYMBOLIC EVENTS ARE THE OPENING AND CLOSING RITUALS WHICH ARE REINFORCED THROUGH THE SYMBOLS OF THEIR UNIFORM AND THE BLACK BERET.

Upon each child?s arrival he stands before a mirror and the teacher sings, "What is your name?" To which he, or his parent on his behalf, replies "My name is ______," What he has sensed earlier through his uniform now comes to a focus: his full participation in the fifth City Mini-School has begun. After the children have arrived and before the first curriculum event the opening ritual for the group is participated in through song and gestures:

This is the day we have This is the day we have We can live this day or throw it away This is the day we have.

THE CONTEXT IS THUS SET FOR THE ENTIRE DAY.

THE CLOSING RITUAL OF THE DAY IS BEGUN BY ASKING THE CHILDREN,
"WHAT DID WE DO TODAY?" THE CHILDREN AND/OR THE TEACHER RESPONDS TO THE
QUESTION, THUS EXPERIENCING ONCE AGAIN THE COMPREHENSIVENESS OF THEIR
DAY. THEN THE CLOSING SONG IS SUNG, TO THE TUNE OF "WHEN THE SAINTS
GO MARCHING IN."

When Iron Men go marching in, When Iron Men go marching in, There LL be a new day tomorrow When Iron Men go marching in.

When City Five has come alive, When City Five has come alive, There LL DE A NEW DAY TOMORROW WHEN IRON MEN GO MARCHING IN.

THE Mini-School is the New Cool, THE Mini-School is the New Cool, There ILL be a new day tomorrow When Iron Men go marching in.

This is the close of our school day This is the close of our school day, There'll be a new day tomorrow When Iron Men go marching in.

THERE ARE SEVERAL IMAGES LEFT WITH THE CHILDREN IN THIS SONG.

FIRST, THAT OF THE IRON MAN AS THE ONE WHO CREATES TOMORROW. THEN THE

CHILDREN ARE REMINDED THAT THEY ARE PART OF A LARGER COMMUNITY, FIFTH

CITY, IN THE CREATING OF THAT TOMORROW. THE VERSE ABOUT THE MINI-SCHOOL

HOLDS BEFORE THEM THAT THEY ARE A PART OF A PARTICULAR GROUP WHICH WILL

DE IN BEING AGAIN THE NEXT DAY. IN THE FINAL VERSE THE END OF THE DAY

16 ANNOUNCED. THE FINAL SYMBOL OF WHO THEY MUST BE 18 LEFT WITH THEM

DY ASKING "WHAT DO YOU SAY WHEN YOU SEE THE BLACK BERET?" TO WHICH THEY

REPLY, "IRON MAN."