

HOW THE URANTIA BOOK HELPS US UNDERSTAND THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

EDUCATION TODAY

by

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EDUCATION - SEVEN STRANDS

Introduction

1. CHANGE
2. EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION
3. CROSS-AGE TUTORING
4. THE TEACHER
5. WORK-STUDY PROGRAMS (METHODS)
6. INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION
7. NEW VALUES OF YOUTH IN EDUCATION

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Annotated Bibliography

- Bloom, Benjamin. Stability and Change In Human Characteristics. Wiley and Sons: New York:1964
Psychologist Benjamin Bloom estimates that about 50% of mature intelligence is developed by age four and another 30% by age eight. Studies in Europe corroborate many of his famous studies, which were one impetus for several early childhood programs, such as Head Start, Home Start, Sesame Street.
- Glasser, William. Schools Without Failure. Harper and Row: New York: 1969
A critical appraisal of American schools, showing how teachers, grading, and imposed curricula contribute to children's failure. Certain alternatives.
- Gordon, Thomas. Parent Effectiveness Training. Peter H. Wyden: New York: 1970
A "no lose" program for helping parents, teachers and children better understand each other and how to work together. Techniques of group interaction. Groups utilizing these techniques springing up over the nation.
- Cross, Ronald and Beatrice. Radical School Reform. Simon and Schuster:New York: 1960
A comprehensive and sharp examination of the school crisis by the radical thinkers such as: Jonathan Kozal, Paul Goodman, Marshall McLuhan, George Dennison, James Herndon, Herbert Kohl, A.S. Neill, George Leonard and others. These writers would dismantle schools and reorganize along basically different lines. They all start with some kind of radical criticism of America as a sick society with its competitive ethos; its cultural vulgarity, its neglect and suppression of minority groups, its failure in compassion. Emphasis on major needed changes.
- Kubler-Ross, Elisabeth. On Death and Dying. MacMillan Company: New York: 1970
The University of Chicago Billings Hospital supplied the environment and facilities for the original interviewing of terminally ill patients in the presence of students. Many further studies spread over the nation helped to identify the five stages of dying and the great need for more help and conferences and understanding during this period. This appears to be one of the first studies of its kind. Education needed.
- Piaget, Jean. The Origins of Intelligence in Children. Translated by Margaret Cook. International Universities Press, Inc. New York:1965
Piaget deals with the origins of intelligence in children with observations on young children. He emphasizes the importance of perceptual activity which he maintains has been neglected by the too static Gestalt theory of form. He believes that mental faculties develop through being used. He integrates his scientific findings with a view of man's role in the universe.
- Postman, Neil, and Weingartner, Charles. Teaching as a Subversive Activity. Delta: New York: 1969
The authors discuss many current problems which they point out are related to or seriously affected by the communications revolution. They maintain that we must design school environments which can help young people master concepts necessary to survival in a rapidly changing world. The old is outmoded.

- Rogers, Carl. Freedom to Learn. Charles E. Merrill: Columbus, Ohio: 1969
Demonstrates how teachers can create a classroom climate of freedom and help students learn how to be self-directing and fully functioning.
- Silberman, Charles. Crisis in the Classroom. Random House: New York: 1970
Points out that to study education one must study society and culture and in doing so we find that we are not meeting the needs of our students. His thesis is that we must remake education. This book is the result of a three and one-half year study commissioned by the Carnegie Corporation to examine education. He points out that the widely publicized remedies of the past two decades have proven ineffective, and why.
- Taylor, Harold. The World as Teacher. Doubleday Anchor Book. New York: 1970
Dr. Taylor, the former president of Sarah Lawrence College and an internationally known educator, points out that colleges and universities educating teachers should use the world as the campus and move the world into its curriculum and into the life of students. He, too, believes in a radical reform of the whole style of instruction. Involvement in life is a requisite to good teaching.
- National Society for the Study of Education. NSSE. The Curriculum: Retrospect and Prospect. Part I. 1971
- National Society for the Study of Education. NSSE. Leaders in American Education. Part II. 1971. Eleven, over 70 years of age, were selected.
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|------------------------|---------------------------|
| John S. Brubacher | George N. Shuster |
| William G. Carr | George D. Stoddard |
| James Bryant Conant | Ruth M. Strang |
| George C. Counts | Robert Ulich |
| Arthur I. Gates | Carleton Wolsey Washburne |
| Sidney Leavitt Pressey | |
- Havighurst, Robert J. Educational Leadership for the Seventies. "Phi Delta Kappan", March, 1972.
A list of 10 leaders was produced recently by Antioch College freshmen, who were asked to respond to the question: What prominent human being who has lived during the 20th Century do you most admire? Their first 10 choices:
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|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Mohandas Gandhi | 6. Albert Schweitzer |
| 2. Martin Luther King | 7. Ralph Nader |
| 3. Malcolm X | 8. Caesar Chavez |
| 4. Bertrand Russell | 9. Pablo Picasso |
| 5. A. S. Neill (Educator) | 10. John F. Kennedy |

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Certain References on Methods

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