

History's Greatest Teachers

New York — Who were the greatest teachers the world has ever known and why? An examination of instruction through the centuries provides a pedagogical perspective on how civilization — through enlightened educators — has overcome its many "class" struggles.

Centuries ago, the primitives taught the art of survival, and the ancient Jews stressed adherence to tradition. The Romans later advocated the military life and the early Christians felt only the monastic life, not the worldly, was worthwhile.

History has it that the great social movements of the eighteenth century and the beginnings of the industrial revolution aroused profound humanitarian interest in the education of the masses. And few books have exercised such deep influence on the theory and practice of education as Jean Jacques Rousseau's "Emile," in which he attacked the formal education of the day and insisted on following nature as the best guide to the educative process.

Rousseau taught us a valuable lesson. He was the first to develop an educational theory based on naturalistic principle. Education, he believed, should be close to nature, and the child should be free to grow as a healthy human being. Intellectual training and the powers of observation and of the senses were to be cultivated through contact with nature, and the ideas of conduct were to be acquired through "natural consequences."

The core of Rousseau's theory was put into practice by Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi in various schools in Switzerland. In his aim to psychologize education, he combined physical, moral, intellectual and manual work. His major emphasis was on helping children learn by experience and observation, rather than by verbalism and memorization. Pestalozzi's work came at a

crucial point in the history of education, when nations were beginning to establish systems of compulsory elementary education.

Developing the idea of the kindergarten was not child's play. The founder was Friedrich Froebel, who used this word to express his conception of the school as a garden in which children are comparable to unfolding plants. Making use of plays, games and songs he opened, in 1837, a school for children between the ages of three and seven in Germany. Between 1837 and 1852 Froebel established other kindergartens, and also a school for the training of young women as kindergarten teachers. Although Froebel accepted the teaching of Pestalozzi and Rousseau, the principles underlying his kindergarten are a fusion of religious concepts, outdoors life, idealistic philosophy and the emerging scientific spirit.

In America, where there has traditionally been a yearning for learning, a Springfield, Mass., Yankee named Milton Bradley originated such modern teaching aids as crayons and flash cards and "taught America to play." He was an extraordinary, fascinating 19th Century man who left his imprint on our country, on the games we play and on our modern educational system.

Referred to as "The Edison of the American Kindergarten," Bradley with Elizabeth Peabody of Boston helped introduce the Froebelian theory of our modern kindergarten to the country.

Today, the company he founded in the 1880's produces up-to-date teaching-learning aids to support and reinforce text study in elementary mathematics, including the New Mathematics concepts. Its reading aids consist of visual and practice aids that speed the communication of a language sense from learning the alphabet to sentence construction. Along with art materials, general classroom aids

provide a variety of learning activities and games that help the child develop mental and manual dexterity.

Modern American education was bountifully endowed by John Dewey, and advocate of pragmatism rather than absolutism. In the teachings of Dewey streams of thought meet in one comprehensive theory which has influenced all sectors of American schooling from the pre-school level to that of the graduate and professional schools.

This is true although Dewey's theory was evolved primarily

to improve public elementary education. But out of it has radiated an awareness of education as a tool of living of learning, and of thinking whereby the social environment, not merely knowledge for its own sake, becomes the main objective.

Opposed to this theory is a new form of scholasticism and humanism which centers education in the knowledge of great books. Advanced by Chancellor Robert M. Hutchins and Professor Mortimer Adler of the University of Chicago, the theory is less of

a systematically argued set of principles than a curricular pattern based upon the reading and discussion of great books. Advocates hold that inasmuch as human nature has not changed significantly during the past ten thousand years the problems of man are today essentially the same as in the remote or more immediate past.

Such are the theories and practices of some of the World's great teachers who, through the ages, have provided society with a truly educational experience.

Fashion Note: There will be little change in men's pockets this coming year.



GORD... THE GUY

Gord was born in St. Thomas in September, 1941. His dad was a railroad worker and union Secretary-Treasurer. He attended public and high school in St. Thomas and then worked his own way through Western University here in London. He did this by working for the railroad and later by selling shrubs and nursery stock for a local company. Even though he was attending classes he became a sales supervisor of 45 people. While at Western he was president of the Young P.C.s and became active in civic politics. In 1966 he ran for, and became elected, alderman for Ward 3, while still attending University. He was London's youngest alderman ever.

Upon becoming a lawyer Gord typically decided to be his own man, and opened his own law practice, instead of joining some firm already existing. He has built his business and has gained a reputation for honesty, success and dedication.

In 1968 Gord married the former Harriet Hedley of Woodstock, Ontario, 1966 first runner-up in the Miss Canada Pageant. Harriet is an accomplished pianist and a teacher of French and Spanish at Central Collegiate.

In 1969 he was re-elected Alderman for a second term leading the polls.



Vote North London Progressive Conservative Gordon Walker

WALKER

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EFFORT U

New York — effort to attract Puerto Rican

NEW FASHION FOR WORK

New York — does today's uniforming girl have a wardrobe for her other for after work? The fashion idea is forms that will last duty. Now a waicarian, nurse, technician or other career girl can a fashion trick her on-the-job outfit right out to a game or a week.

The designers forms recently new double-duty reported the disc the idea. They for water laundering fabrics put in of wear. So, the a working girl time and money forms were fast to be worn OFF as ON.

One of the more ideas is the modern pantsuit separates. "Even profession has to ly to the pantsuit reports Tiffany Ruth Simkin, "be practical and And for off-duty can add any nur outfits to a war the fashion previe shown as afterwo with the top wo pants and as a up for the beach

GET OUT

VOTE

ON OCTOBER

OCTOBER



October 2