

from THROUGH THE CIRCLE

## the argument stripped down and put into order

- 1. institutions are shaped according to the principles on which society is structured
- 2. the structure is authoritarian and works against the interests and fulfilment of ordinary people
- 3. institutions are run by professionals whose job it is to proselytise the ideas and instructions of authority and thereby keep the people unfulfilled
- 4. professionals can help the coming of a more equitable society only by switching their responsibilities and allegiances from authority to the people
- 5. their function then becomes to help release (not repress) the creative spirit of the people because only the creative spirit can reach out for (and make sense of) genuine freedom

- 6. people cannot be expected to understand others (the door to freedom) unless they can first understand themselves
- 7. the first step must be the creative realisation by people of themselves
- 8. (poetry is the symbol of the first step)
- 9. the second step must be the re-establishment of creative relationships with other people
- 10. (drama is the symbol of the second step)
- 11. through these a fresh social structure may be released
- 12. a structure embodying equality and liberty will flower diversely
- 13. institutions will probably fade in the night and society be metamorphosed

i do not regard the re-emergence of the spirit as a church affair or as a come-back for god but as a desperate humanitarian need

> (by faith I mean the absolute assumptions at the core of a society by structure I mean the form that accrues around those spiritual assumptions)

no one's imagination is free if it is unfree in others freedom is indivisible free for all or for none

liberty and equality are conducive to diversity inequality and illiberty are conducive to uniformity (genuine equality cannot create uniformity)

free imagination is ordinary
and its products are diverse
when the ordinary is free
it is bound to express itself diversely
only when it is unfree (mediocre)
does it accept uniformity

to teach is to deny to create is to affirm

### the shakes

now pay attention (said the teacher) and look up here

the children looked up

this is william shakespeare

four centuries up on a pedestal was shakespeare's head

he was what we call a great man

the children got sore necks looking up and some began to look down

no no you mustn't look down (said the teacher) apart from winston churchill shakespeare was the greatest englishman who ever lived

the children's eyes drained to their feet and their minds played around with their private parts

shakespeare was once a schoolteacher who had a second best bed and he happened to write thirty six plays

and sonnets and things he has a noble brow as you can see

the children stared

from a dusty old head and a mothridden beard two sour eyes glared down

from being a bit bored then very bored the children began to have explosions going off in many parts of their

#### bodies

mutters came out of their mouths and then anger followed by flames

shakespeare is a chauvinist pig (they screamed)

why don't you piss off (they shrieked at the teacher) and take him with you

now now children (said the teacher) shakespeare's language was always as noble as his brow he will be shocked to hear such words

some of the class jumped on the teacher (as the young are inclined to nowadays) and the rest began to rock shakespeare's pedestal

no please no children (cried the teacher)

you know not what you do do you want to destroy all that is good in the world

the rocking went on like an earthquake and slowly up four centuries of stone shakespeare's head began to wobble and all of a sudden it seemed to jump from its pedestal and drop shaking itself free of dust and a beardful of moths

vandals desecrators (raged the teacher)

wetting himself no doubt

watch out (laughed the children) catch

and the head fell safely into their outstretched hands

the teacher shrank away (wet wet) terrified to be so close to the greatest but one of the greats

the children flocked round curious to find what greatness was

shakespeare blew his nose cleared his throat (the last of the dust) and said

hello kids i'm famished what's to eat tell me about yourselves (and things like that)

he had a real face and he spoke english with a kind of birmingham accent and he didn't seem to know much more than they did

he was always pissing around (he told them) when he was their age

the teacher gradually came back very surprised and (when he dared to look at himself) obviously very relieved

he went away and began reading the plays and (discovering where he'd gone wrong)

got out of teaching

if you want children's language to live show them how to lift it out of the coffin

it is necessary first to break the form

if you want children's ideas to be themselves help them shake off their respectable chains

it is necessary first to break the form

if you want them to take root in their own images as natural to them as the air in their lungs

it is necessary first to break the form

it is necessary for people to realise
that the world they carry inside themselves
(which the system belittles)
is more important than the world outside
(which the system controls)

language is the precisest tool people possess for probing their human (local) condition

there is no experience in the whole of the human race that is not suffered wholly or in part (largely or minutely) by each member of it the universe has seeded itself in each one of us and each one of us is seeded throughout the universe

to embrace the sun first kiss your own feet

all free people are creators creating first to understand themselves then (luckily) being listened to by other people (but that isn't what compels them to create)

it's what people say to themselves that determines whether they have lived their life well whether what they show to others is a mask or a mountain spring only in my fulfilment can i tolerate yours if i am sick i shall envy you your health if i am bent i shall envy you your straightness if i am denied i shall hate you for what you receive

give me the space to be myself and i shall allow you the space to be you if you let me be different from you i shall let you be different from me

# the significance of form

the physical lay-out being an exact representation of the spiritual assumption in its turn preconditions the spiritual possibility

theatre-form the bulk of the meaning of a play is established before the play starts by the nature of the juxtaposition of actor to audience

education-form the limits to the relationships between teacher and child and between child and child (that is the limits to the educational process) are established by the room's lay-out

social-form the assumptions that limit the way people sit at meetings are the assumptions upon which the system is built

> the professional serves the people by being their master

and serves the authority by being its slave

counter-authority groups who organise in authority forms become authority-tools now children here is a body of knowledge and i in the name of free drama am going to let you do as you like and use your ideas in such a way that you will want to go into that body of knowledge and find out what i happen to think is good for you to find out (no - i'm not tricking you look i have nothing up my sleeve or behind my back)

and if what we find happens to make you wiser people and better citizens so much the better eh

and i shall tell any visitor who asks yes it is the children's own work

remember children it is all your own work don't keep looking at me while you're doing it

audience-participation
is a political act wherever it is tried
in schools as much as in factories
in theatres as much as in universities
it is about giving power to the people

it is not participation
 if the people are not involved
 of their own free will
nor if the leaders
 move in amongst the people
 and use them like objects
nor if the involvement
 amounts to no more than
 asking questions and receiving answers

it is not participation
 if the people are allowed to take part
 onlyaccording to the authority's rules
and in a direction
 already laid down
 (and strictly controlled
 throughout by the authority)

participation
 must contain the power to decide
the end
 must be conditional
on the decisions (freely taken)
 of the people

any play the theatre puts on the theatre form has (per)formed it already the play can speak only through the form

backs can't be protected in the round they have to take part in the acting

even in a truly creative society
(where the understanding
of the need for the imagination
is paramount
and no one is prevented
from developing theirs to the full
in the way that they need to)
artists in all forms
will be required to go more deeply
into the rituals sustaining human-kind

the personal statement of the poet and the collective statement of actors will be among the diversity of springs to which people will go to refresh their own spirits

but if the poet's poem doesn't grow in its own way out of the poem of the people if the rituals of actors don't have their beginnings in the people's genuine control of their lives' directions then the poem and the play are in danger of being no more than offerings at dead shrines

they are authority-things they nourish nothing and they quickly begin to smell

there is no way that the people can begin to recognise the artists unless their own springs are first given water

> when the atom was split the overall cross in the cry was splintered to millions

when the one god exploded each heart collected

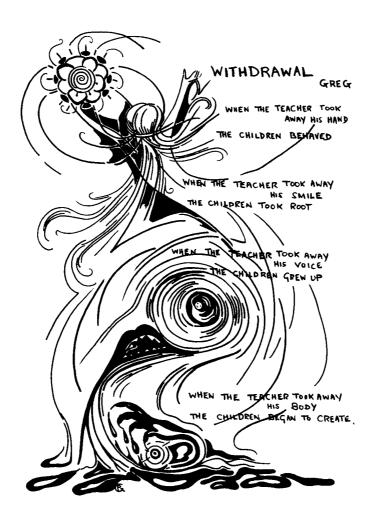
## its shard of stained glass

when capital was sucked into cloud blood spattered the hills and springs were reborn

when parliament was shattered each village found the nerve to sing for its freedom

when school was gutted inmates ran off with the bricks and spread their own learning

when centre theatre slumped drama had to beg for its bread round the edge of the circle



[drawings by Pat Gregory - Bournemouth]

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