## Middle school students ponder philosophy

Sixth graders excitedly raise their hands, anxious to talk about a story the class has just read.

'Nothing can immunize children better against indoctrination than open discussion in a logical and impartial atmosphere.'

— Philosophy Professor Matthew Lipman

Twenty-four active minds are buzz-ing. A dramatic outpouring of animat-ed discussion is taking place.
This isn't your average class of Jun-ior high-aged students. But then the to-pic is unusual fare for 12-year-olds. To-day's discussion centers on impressions, drams, and thoughts caused by outside stimuli versus memory.

stimuli versus memory.
It's all there in Chapter 6 of "Harry Stottlemeier's Discovery," published by the Institute for the Advancement of Philosophy for Children, Montclair State College, New Jersey.
The book is the main text for sixth graders taking Philosophy for Kids, a course taught this year for the first time in two Farmington schools.
Teachers Judy Guertin at East Mide School and Mariruth Ledyard at Warner Middle School think it's off to a good start.

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"It's designed to teach preadole-scents how to think about thinking."
Mrs. Guertin said after class.
"They learn how to reflect critically about their own thought processes."
There are no right or wrong answers, only thought-provoking debate.
Usually reserved for college students, the study of philosophy by younger children — even as young as kindergarten — is a growing national phenomenon. It's now being taught in 14 Oakland County school districts.

THE CONCEPT WAS developed by THE CONCEPT WAS developed by Matthew Lipman, a philosophy professor who taught for 19 years at Columbia University before he founded the movement after joining the Montelair staff in 1972.

SHE WRITES QUESTIONS on the blackboard as they're raised. But the emphasis is on the discussion itself, not aimed at finding a particular conclu-

to let them discover it on their own. That's the ideal."

The children try to understand the importance of recognizing other viewpoints and of giving reasons for their own views. The key is to make them think through problems instead of settling for simple opinions.

David, a sixth grader in Mrs. Guertin's class, argues that the mind and the brain are one in the same.

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Why?

"Because there's not enough room in the head for both," he reasons.

Tracy, a classmate, disagrees with him.

"They're separate," she says. "The mind controls thoughts. The brain controls the body."

"Your mind is all over," offers a third student.

And so the conversation goes. Memories, conscious, conscience, feelings are Lipman himself taught formal logic to a fifth grade class while developing his program. The result: a 27-month gain in logical reasoning by his young students. Lipman opposes any effort by a teacher to sell a particular point of view to a class.

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"What we're working with is a set of materials in which they discuss philosophical issues in their own terms and form their own points of view," he writes.

"Nothing can immunize children better against indoctrination than open discussion in a logical and impartial atmosphere of those issues which children find important to them and woulk itse to discuss in a rational fashion." After reading a chapter in the Discovery book, the children discuss the problem that the children discuss the problem that the children in the book have proposed to the discussion. The proposed of the discussion concurages her class to write questions on each page of the discussion. Chapter Six deals with conversation at a slumber party.

SHE WHITES QUESTIONS on the ries, conscious, conscience, feelings are all words brought out in the ensuing discussion.

"EXCITEMENT IS AN important part of it," said Mrs. Guertin, who displays a real for keeping her 24 anctious participants in an orderly discussion.
"When they get excited, they really do start thinking. The interesting thing is that all kids are responding, not just the bright tones."
Thinking leads the students to draw-ing analogies to evaluating opints of

Thinking leads the students to drawing analogies, to explaining points of
view, to using reason and learning to
listen to others.
The class meets twice a week. And
although it's just being taught as a pilot
program this year, Mrs. Guertin hopes
to teach it as an enrichment course
next year.

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Diane Akers, a gifted education coordinator for the school district, introduced the teachers to the program.
Both Mrs. Guertin and Mrs. Ledyard attend a weekly philosophy course for teachers at the Oakland Schools Center in Pontiac to keep themselves up to date.

sion.

She doesn't claim to have right or wrong answers. She keeps the flow of conversation going to make sure every point of view is heard. date.

Both classes at East and Warner Conversation going to index success?

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"The children are thinking and it the beginning of the school year. Good year to see if they gain in thought skills.

Teacher Judy Guertin revs up her sixth-grade philosphy class with thought-provoking questions like: Is the mind real? Do animals have thoughts? Is the brain the same as the mind? There's no right or wrong answers in this class-room, just a lot of open discussion on some elusive topics.

Photos by Randy Borst



Digesting dialogue from a 'Discovery' sto-ry are (from left) Mon-ique Robinson, 12, Charleen Willson, 11, and Rebecca Du-quette, 12. Below, an energetic duo, Bobby Curtis and Mike Smith, both 11, anxiously await a chance to express their views to the class.

