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Association for Creative Moral Education
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ZIPoPo MOTTO:

VERITAS CONSENSU FUNDATUR

The Truth is founded upon Unity and Understanding

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THEME I. INTRODUCTION:
Concept of Positive Behaviour

Contemporary conditions of public and private morality

Virtues and Vices. Moral Qualities or Virtues (see APPENDIX, I).

Instincts

Spiritual education

The ZIPoPo Motto

Other names of ZIPoPo: Happy Hippo Show, Stop&Act Show, Apelsin (Orange)

Show, Nuestro Arco Iris (Our Rainbow), Happy Corn Show etc, People's Theatre.

Anatomy of a Deed, Golden Choices

Consideration of the Ten Commandments and other moral laws in the Holy

Scriptures of the World.

Meaning of "Conscience"

The Process of "Consultation"

THEME II. CONCEPT OF ZIPOPO:

ZIPoPo is an instrument for developing a culture of Ethic, a tool for moral education and spiritual development of the society.

A regular collective deepening of the understanding among members of our society.
Joint investigation on solutions to difficult life situations, drawing upon collective wisdom of mankind.

The main features which make ZIPoPo unique:

- a. It is oriented towards a Positive solution always
- b. Its strategy is a Long-Term programme of Development based on a vision of humans as Noble beings
- c. It uses a new theatrical method of Micro-Drama: small, short dramatic performance which depicts the social problem being discussed, or highlighting a human dilemma we wish to focus on.

Sources of inspiration, programmes alike:

Commedia dell'Arte (Italy): medieval drama with discussion.

Television programmes on family conflicts by Terry Madison (Trinidad&Tobago): drama followed by discussion.

Positive Family Psychotherapy by Nossrat and Hamid Peseschkian (Germany).

Augusto Boal (Brazil): amendments to the Federal laws of Brazil through discussion, initiated by drama (Theater of Opressed).

Main aim of the ZIPoPo Training Seminar: to enable the participants to become an independent Hosts of the ZIPoPo.

In this course, we will focus on Five Skills:

The art of the Script Writer

The art of Acting

The art of the Drama Director

The art of Conducting a Talk Show

The skill of organizing the ZIPoPo as a long term Programme.

We will all exercise personal Discipline.

There will be Home Tasks, and an Examination.

We will organize a dramatic performance; we will practise and work together to organize the Drama and to be Theatre producers.

The Zipopotamus

The Coat of Arms

Date of establishment of the ZIPoPo programme - 1994, March, 2nd.

Latin motto: Veritas Consensu Fundatur: The Truth is based on Unity and Understanding.

ZIPoPo can be offered in a whole range of differing settings, locations and occasions. Its possibilities and potentialities are growing.

1. Children & Youths: ZIPoPo is most effective for youth and children.
2. Adults: Families - Parents & Children
3. For different social groups: e.g. Journalists, Businessmen, Police Officers, Medical Doctors (Physicians), Teachers, Military personnel, Workers, Decision-makers, and so on.
4. Evolving concepts: Neighbourhood ZIPoPo, School ZIPoPo, etc.

Neighborhood Happy Hippo Club for Children (see APPENDIX, II).

Advertisement, Flyer or Invitation Letter. Process and benefits:

Make friends with Neighbours

Teach moral values to the Neighbours' children

Our children will learn new skills, moral virtues, art of consultation.

Length for children: 20 - 25 minutes.

Usual length for the youth and adults: 45 minutes, maximum 1 hour.

Multi-step ZIPoPo for Professionals. For specially complex scientific problems: even 24-hour ZIPoPo for professionals

FORMATS:

Theatre Format: Small Theatre, City Club, Mobil Theatre: donkey with a carriage, from village to village (Medieval times: Commedia dell'Arte).

TV Format: Talk Show, "Soap" Opera, Cartoons for Children, TV Games for Children

Newspaper ZIPoPo: weekly or monthly newspaper column featuring ZIPoPo.

Touching story: opinions from readers (like a round table drama)

Radio ZIPoPo: Music, Drama, Talk, Taped viewpoints, Live commentary, Telephone call-ins, etc

Internet - International Conference:

Create a Web Page; publish a story; request people to e-mail their ideas. You will find: different countries, different cultures - the fundamental problems are the same. They usually revolve around: Husband & Wife relationships,

Children and their Parents, Drugs, Alcohol, Dishonesty, Backbiting, etc, etc

Future: Interactive Computer Games

ZIPoPoLand for Children (Disneyland concept with a difference)

For Businessmen: Example of Drama:

River poisoned by chemical effluents discharged by a small factory owned by a wealthy businessman. Scene opens with him telephoning his wife to instruct her not to buy apples from the market and not to use the water from the faucet in their home. Visitors enter and start complaining. Conflict, resolution.

The Queen and the Merchants: Is it beneficial for a country to gain profit from selling alcohol and tobacco? Dilemma before a young Queen.

Contemporary status of ZIPoPo:

Countries where ZIPoPo was presented:

Albania, Austria, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kirgizstan, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Moldova, Mongolia, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Singapore, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, USA, Uzbekistan.

TV Shows: Brest (Belarus) by Anton Medvedev, Ulan-Ude (Russia) by Leonid Osokin, Tomsk (Russia) by Oksana Solomtchenko, Izhevsk (Russia) by Natasha Telipko, Kazan (Russia) by Shamil Fattakhov, Artur Ayupov, Inga Lebedeva, Lena Ponomaryova, Marat Ilyasov, Maria Trostina.

Radio Talk Shows: Khabarovsk (Russia) by Tanya Moroz, Kazan (Russia) by Artur Ayupov and Maxim Novikov, Zagreb (Croatia) by Robert Zuber.

Newspaper Column: Kazan (Russia) by Elena Ponomaryova.

Happy Hippo Club activities in: Wuhan (China) by Inga Lebedeva, Chernovtsy (Ukraine) by Sergei and Tanya Solovyov, Minsk (Belarus) by Andrei Zhuravski, Gomel (Belarus) by Ludmila Andrushenko, Brest (Belarus) by Anton Medvedev, Chita (Russia, Siberia), Perm (Russia, Urals), Moscow and many other cities.

It was officially presented at the World Women's Congress in Beijing, China in 1995, at the EXPO-2000 in Hanover, Germany in 2000.

In the Republic of Tatarstan, Russia it was broadcasted on the National Television of Tatarstan in 1994 - 1999 and was one of the most popular programmes for the youth.

"Promoting Positive Messages Through The Media" was the first project of the Royaumont Process of the European Union launched in 1998-1999 in cooperation with the Baha'i International Community, with the aim of strengthening stability and good neighborly relations amongst the Southeastern European countries.

A series of seminars was held in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Macedonia, Romania and Slovenia in 1998-2001. Seminar in Kosovo was held in 2002.

THEME III. GOALS & AIMS:

The concrete aims for each and every ZIPoPo show: 6 main tasks

1. To establish the Highest Moral Principle governing the Topic.
2. To Clarify the Essence of the Problem or Issue.
3. To Establish the Necessity and Possibility of its Resolution.
4. To Seek and Find Practical Positive Ways of Resolving the Problem (Actions and Words), by means of consultation. To Exercise the Art of Consultation. To look for a Creative, Positive Moral Solution to the problem.
5. To Share experiences, enrich each other's knowledge and understanding on moral issues. To Enrich by means of knowledge of the accumulated Wisdom of mankind, World Scriptures.
6. To inspire the Audience and Encourage the Participants to act in a positive, moral way, to develop their own moral capacities.

21 Fundamental goals of the ZIPoPo:

1. Development of a collective thinking in a search for a positive solution of the life problem.
2. Gaining experience of consultation as spiritual and intellectual exchange in the atmosphere of love and unity.
3. Establishing prestige of a positive action, behavior in the minds of a young people.
4. Encouragement and development of a positive leadership. New understanding of leadership.
5. Using the power of a group perception of the positive example.
6. Preparation for unexpected situations of life (mostly through establishment of the moral norms).
7. Acquirement of a practice to analyze unexpected situation in a limited period of time.
8. Elimination of a fear of the unknown situation and, as a result, elimination of an aggression.
9. Prevention of crimes through discussions on deeds leading to criminal consequences.
10. Exchange of an experience of a different social and age groups.
11. Strengthening a unity of the family through creating a precedent of a family consultation.
12. Widening of one's knowledge of life.
13. Encouragement of one's first public talks (especially important for the youth).

14. Stimulation of an establishment of the moral independence (autonomy) of an individual.
15. Adjustment of moral notions and, as a consequence, adjustment of behavior.
16. Stimulation of the development of individuality in general.
17. Emotionalization of the discussion with the means of a drama.
18. Acquirement of the experience and habit of a positive, moral decision and action.
19. Acquirement of the experience of sharing one's positive ideas, teaching others.
20. Promotion of the long-term regular programme of moral education.
21. Establishment of the culture of Ethic.

THEME IV. LIST OF TOPICS:

Consists of more than 500 topics. Two main directories: Personal and Social.
Permanent growth of the list.

THEME V. HOW TO PREPARE THE TOPIC:

MAIN TASKS:

Find the Essence of the Topic.

History of the Problem or Issue.

Scale of the problem in Contemporary society.

Harmfulness or Benefit (usefulness) of the matter under discussion

What is the Highest Moral Principle (the Ideal) involved?

e.g., as to Back-biting: eliminate it altogether; never again succumb to backbiting;

e.g., as to Unity: ever-deepening, ever-widening, all embracing.

Typical situations

Conflict: type (internal-external, intellectual-emotional-physical, personal-group-social), subjects (participants) and their reasons, arguments, expectations and fears; essence of conflict, casus belli, phases, possible ways of conflict development, moral principle involved, ways of positive resolution and expected consequences.

Dilemma: choices, essence, moral principle involved.

Extrapolation: encourage Participants or Speakers to become more clearly conscious or more fully aware of the Consequences of certain Actions.

(Some people act or speak impulsively; some act without pre-meditation; some act unthinkingly; some actions are founded upon unwitting impulsive reaction or peer pressure, etc.)

Feelings involved.

Assist interested Participants to develop the words to label and describe their moral dilemmas or ethical conflicts; or help them make moral choices by reference to a Vocabulary of moral ideals (See Appendix I).

How to avoid getting into an undesirable situation (of moral turpitude/wrongdoing)

How to come out of it with morally proper choices.

What to say?

What to do?

How to behave or conduct yourself by reference to moral principles.

What action can be taken by reference to positive moral solutions based on tested wisdom and spiritual guidance drawn from accumulated wisdom of humankind?

Ways and Means of getting rid of bad habits, vices, imperfections.... E.g., backbiting

Acquiring and strengthening virtues and moral perfections ... e.g., patience

Other People's Experiences

How to avoid Recurrences of the undesirable Situation;

How to strengthen and maintain a recently-acquired virtue.

Work out the problems and Resolve them by drawing upon the knowledge base of differing kinds of social groups, e.g., women, men, youths, professions, different cultural groups, etc.

Invent Questions

Talk to people to discover for yourself new Perspectives and novel Ideas, unusual or creative Approaches to problem-solving or decision-making on Moral Issues (talk to your friends and colleagues; interview strangers on the street or in the park or market, etc.)

MATERIALS

Encyclopedic and essential Definitions

Quotations: philosophers, scientists, politicians

Guidance from the Holy Writings and scriptural wisdoms of the world

Examples drawn from Life, Movies, Literature, History, Science, Nature, etc

Life: «My cross is too heavy for me to carry».

Movies: Indiana Jones, Forrest Gump, The Ghost, Groundhog Day, Deep Impact, Independence Day, 5th Element.

Nature: Hundredth Monkey, Frog in a Kettle, Insane People in Germany.

Legal Joys: Endoopiates (Endorphins & Endomorphins). List of activities that bring joy and efforts needed to realize them.

Anecdotes, Sayings, Proverbs, Stories (including Oriental Stories)

Facts & Statistics

Questions to Reveal the Essence of the Topic (Subject or Issue or Problem)

Hypothetical Questions («What would you do if...?»)

Questions addressed to particular categories of the Audience or sections of the populace

Voting Questions

Ask for Suggestions for ending the Drama.

MATERIALS FOR HANDING OUT TO THE AUDIENCE

Heading of ZIPoPo

Brief Informative Statement about ZIPoPo

Programme for Moral Choices

Establish Moral Solutions and Virtues

Investigating Problems of Contemporary Society etc

The Modern Art of "Consultation" (See APPENDIX, III).

Quotations relating to the Topic

Spiritual Message: state ideas enunciating the Highest Moral Principle pertaining to the Topic

Contact Address & other contact particulars

Contact particulars of the Experts or Specialists

Information about the next ZIPoPo Show

LITERATURE: Recommended Reading

The Virtues Guide: Popov, Kavelin & Popov.

Ethics of Authenticity: William Hatcher.

Positive Family Psychotherapy: Dr Nossrat Peseschkian.

The Merchant and the Parrot, Oriental Stories: Dr Nossrat Peseschkian.

Positive Psychotherapy: Dr Hamid Peseschkian.

Psychology of Spirituality: Dr Husseyn Danesh.

The Violence Free Society: Dr Husseyn Danesh.

Accelerated Learning For the 21st Century: Colin Rose & Malcolm J. Nicholl.

You Just Don't Understand: Deborah Tannen.

Men Are From Mars, Women Are From Venus: John Gray.

First Things First: Stephen R. Covey.

The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People: Stephen R. Covey.

Homecoming: John Bradshaw.

Living Deliberately: Harry Palmer.

Strategy of the Dolphin: Scoring a Win in a Chaotic World: Dudley Lynch.

Excellence in world religions (Compilations from the Holy Scriptures of the world).

Also books by authors:

Eric Blumenthal, Kolstoe, Augusto Boal.

BRAINSTORMING & ANALYSIS

Brainstorming Session.

Rehearsal.

Both tape on taperecorder, use results for the actual Show.

MORAL POSITION OF THE HOST

There is a very precise moral position that the ZIPoPo Host must observe, based on highest moral principles.

COMPILATION FOR EACH TOPIC

How to prepare.

THEME VI. STRUCTURE OF THE SHOW:

A. SEQUENCE

Heading

Greetings of the audience by the Host:

Words of Welcome

Invite Audience to join in making the "Vow of Unity"

Conducting the Vow of Unity

Noise & Applause (Cheering & Clapping)

Introduction of:

Host (and Co-Host)

Actors, Zipopotamus

Special Guests or Experts, if any

Especially identifiable groups of Participants

(e.g., schoolchildren from a particular school or students from a specific university, etc)

Introduction of the Topic or Subject

Two rules or conditions:

You may use artistic methods

Do not make a moral evaluation or judgmental statement about the topic which you are about to perform or discuss.

Introduction of the Drama

Initiation of the Drama: Theater

Performance of Part 1 of the Drama from the Beginning until the Host says "Stop!" ("Freeze!")

Host calls for the actors to Stop, Zipopotamus sounds the Gong.

Discussion: Host facilitates Discussion on the Topic which has just been dramatized

Possible performance of the variant of the Part 1 of the Drama offered by the audience

Vow of Unity at about the mid-point of the Discussion

Introduction of the Ending of the Drama

Initiation of the Part 2 of the Drama

Performance of Part 2 of the Drama, or both Part 2 and variant offered by the audience

Continuation of the Discussion

Moral Summary

Farewell: saying Goodbye and Thank You with Flair
Vow of Unity
Final Heading: Song, Music, Dance
("Signature Tune" - our own ZIPoPo Song)

B. WARMING-UP SESSION

Briefing and preparing the Audience for the Show, 10-15 minutes before the Show begins

Main Goals and Tasks: to create ties of friendship and trust with the audience, to evaluate its activity and raise it up, to select the most active participants in the audience, to set the rules of ZIPoPo, to introduce the rules of consultation.

Concrete Hints:

- to give a brief information on ZIPoPo
- to inform about hands rising if one wishes to talk
- how to introduce oneself
- not to take a microphone
- agreement on the limits of a talks and a right of the Host to interrupt the long talk
- applause to the Actors and for the best answers
- rehearse the Vow of Unity (two times)
- unanswered questions method
- appointment of the initiators
- appointment of the Devil's Advocate (if you wish to)
- handing out prepared materials (Handouts)
- introduction of the rules of Consultation (See Appendix III)
- information about the prizes
- answer questions if any
- refreshing games with the audience

THEME VII. THE ART OF SCRIPT-WRITING:

A. INTRODUCTION

What is the main function of Art? Belief in Imaginitive Circumstances.

Reality of Imagination.

ART:

As a means of development

As a tool for encouraging spiritual transformation

MESSAGE

What is the message?

What should the message be?

(Example: *Forrest Gump*. It does not matter how smart or qualified you are; intellect is not the only criterion or determinant for success in artistic endeavours.)

A pure heart, a pure motive, pure intent on our part: these are key factors in touching the hearts of the audience or participants or recipients of the message.

DRAMA

What is drama? Action (in Greek).

Four different categories or genre of Drama:

Tragedy

Comedy

Tragi-comedy

Drama

Definition of "Drama" Drama depicts a life of a person in its conflictous relationship with himself or a society.

Catharsis (Greek word): purification

Aristotle: «The main aim of the tragedy is the purification of the soul through pain and compassion».

The purpose of Drama is to allow us to feel the pain and compassion or fear felt by the Characters

Physically, Emotionally and Intellectually (mentally).

In ZIPoPo it makes the audience to be motivated for discussion

B. SCRIPT: STRUCTURE

1. Conception of an Action

Circumstances offered:

Who

Where

When

What's happening?

2. Development of an Action

New circumstances appear that radically change the Situation

3. Conception of the Conflict

Contradictions appear in the relationship between the Characters

4. Deepening of the Conflict

Physical

Emotional

Intellectual

Accumulation of Contradictions

5. Culmination (Peak point or Climax of the Conflict)

The Situation becomes unbearable

Chinese word for "Crisis": Danger and Hope.

Here the Host says «STOP!» or "Freeze!" and then facilitates Discussion

6. Resolution

a. Interruption - the act or incident that Distracts the Conflict. Internal or External Reason.

b. Moral Movement - by means of Actions, Words, Emotions.

7. Ending:

Completion of the Story

Create the Mood or Feeling or Impression or Atmosphere

Hope that there is the possibility of a positive moral solution in the future.

Also, there is hope for a negative Character to be positively transformed.

C. REQUIREMENTS PERTAINING TO THE SCRIPT

The script you write must meet these requirements:

Length: one page if typewritten (3 pages if hand-written)

Characters: from 2 to 4

Don't include real animals and real children

Time & Place: Present time, Local setting; make it easy to organize

Oneness of Time & Place: Here & Now, mostly

Props & Settings: simple and easily available

Topic: should be expressed very brightly and clearly; sharpen the issues

Language: should be contemporary, but not contain too many slang words; avoid cynicism; don't use coarse or vulgar language.

Tactfulness: be "politically correct"; exercise wisdom; avoid offensive words and political comments; be careful not to insult each other.

Drama in ZIPoPo should not contain immoral actions and offensive words on stage.

Don't let your negative character change immediately; show only a slightest movement towards justice (emotion, word, action).

May place the point of conflict outside the Dramatic Action (in certain cases).

Do not try and explain everything in the Drama.

Leave room and scope for Consultation among the Audience, all Participants

Main thing to strive for: Capture their imagination, touch their hearts

Skeleton and Flesh: characters should be real, so that in 5 minutes we fall in love with them and wish to help.

Development of characters: what they started from and what they arrived to.

Time Factor: actions should be logical timewise

D. ARTISTIC HINTS for the Drama:

Begin not from the beginning.

Create a Thread or Theme that runs through the Drama

Parallelism: use analogies and coincidences

Repetition of the same Phrases or Action in different moods or under different circumstances

Point & Counterpoint

Illogical words and actions

Use Action instead of Words

Catch phrase in the end (Soundbite)
Details for Dramatization

Script should be given to the Facilitator of the Seminar. It should contain both parts (before and after FREEZE), dialogues and remarks. Mention where FREEZE should be.
That's what should be on the title page:

Name, surname of the author

Place and date of writing the script

Title

Topic

Message

Characters (names, ages, gender, occupation if necessary)

Settings, time of day/year if necessary

THEME VIII. THE ART OF ACTING:

1. Physical Preparation:

- Facial Expressions (myme)
- Gestures, Posture
- Walking Exercise
- Actor's Fights
- Exercise: Copy Somebody (Ape, Cat, person)
- Memory of the Body: Sterile Fingers Exercise

2 Psycho-physical Preparation

- a Self Dignity
- b Freedom of your muscles, Relaxation
- c Be Emotionally Vibrant
- d Breathing

3 Establishment of your Wish

- a What do I wish to do?
- b What must I do to achieve that?

If you exactly know what you must do, «how» will appear itself!

Believe in the Circumstances; believe in the imagined circumstances of the Drama.

Exercise: Catch an object!

4 Exercise Method ("Etude" in French)

Blend of Three Elements: Physical, Emotional, and Intellectual

Exercise: Solitude in a Public Place

Exercise: Penniless, Almost too late for the Last Bus home

5 Develop your Memory & Train your own Powers of Observation (again Three Elements)

Exercise: 5 Second Window for observation

Homework: Be attentive, Observant for the rest of your life

6 Appearance Experience: Dress (Attire, Costume), Haircut, and Make-up

7 Actor's Speech

- a Expand your tonal range, increase the frequency and volume of your voice

Exercise: "Hi & Lo"

- b Use your body's capabilities for achieving Resonance in your vocal output
- c Learn to Speak Slowly and with deliberation

Exercise: Speak very slowly while describing something, for example "How to fry an Egg"

Speaking 10 times more slowly than your usual speed

Exercise: Enunciating every word clearly and audibly

8 To understand the Characteristics of the Role, relationship of your Character with the others.

9 Play it Naturally

Don't pretend to be someone else; Don't try to act the role, Just Be in Character, Believe in the Circumstances

Your feelings will automatically appear by themselves (in your dramatic action, your acting movements) when

you believe in the Circumstances. It's like "Live the Life". Then your dramatic performance will be totally "congruent".

10 Actor's Devices

Invent your own devices

Third Character present at table but not actively engaged in dialogue between the other two: invent your own devices for such a situation: you are a passive participant, not an absent person.

11 Relationships with Other Actors

Support each other:

- a Whisper the lines he has apparently forgotten
- b Speak out in dramatic dialogue the lines he has forgotten
- c Play around it creatively and imaginatively; exercise your presence of mind.

Tommaso Salvini (1829-1915): Otello.

The duel: "At least, die with honour!"

12 Remember your exact position on the stage in each episode of the Play

Composition and Flow

Don't block other Actors; if obstructed from the view of the Audience, move aside naturally

13 Observe strict scenic discipline

14 Each and every person is responsible for the success of the whole Show
Take the initiative to make sure everything works smoothly in the Play.

15 Develop a Feeling for the Audience (Rapport) and Consider the Spectator's reactions: be fully aware

Outburst of laughter: Pause briefly if you wish to be heard

Take into consideration some cultural particularities:

German audience: impassive, even though following the Talk with definite interest

16 Create a blend of the Three Elements

Intellectual (Text of the Script)

Emotional (Feelings)

Physical (Actions)

Integrate all three elements

Where is the Spiritual dimension?

Have you ever experienced a blend of the three elements? It all comes together; it brings Joy

System of Stanislavsky (Konstantin Sergeyevich Stanislavsky, 1863-1938): striving to reach the implementation of the Message. Concept of the Message - the main idea of the author.

17 Keep on accumulating Experience as an Actor

Deepen and widen your experience of life

Concepts of the Social Role Groups: Four Colours (Yellow - Organizers, Green - Truthdiggers, Pink - Entertainers, Blue - Peacemakers), The Hunters - The Homekeepers.

18 Practical Hints:

Don't look at other actor all the time.

Speak with pauses and consideration, as if you are thinking while you speak.

Use objects (flower, umbrella, bag, purse, glass, fruit).

THEME IX. THE ART OF STAGE DIRECTING:

A. BASIC PRINCIPLES

Creatively and imaginatively explore all possibilities of the Stage.

Managing the Elements of Space & Movement on the Stage

In French: *Mise en Scene* (Placing on the Stage): the art of determining where things are to be placed on the Stage

(The optimal Spatio-Temporal use of the Stage "space"). Actors, Props, Movements, Timing, Space: explore the richness of the whole space

Creation of Action & Movement: To enrich the Message, and make it more powerful, more impactful, moving, memorable

Work with the Actors: help to understand the characteristics of the Role, relationship with the other characters, to

find actor's devices, to help to create a blend of Three Elements, to help to find a proper tone. Relationship of Mutual

Trust and Mutual Respect

Lighting: Spotlight, Common, Counterlight, Darkness, Coloured, Mobile (Swinging Lamp, Car, Train, Torch, Through

the Fan), special visual effects: strob, lightening, candles, lazer, mirror (disco) ball, rain, snow, smoke, coloured

smoke, cloth (material), mirror etc.

Music: in the drama, background, occasional, sound effects.

Pyrotechnics: gunshot, fire, smoke etc.

Sets & Props: Anton Chekhov about the Gun on the Wall. Limits of relativity.

Costumes, Haircut, Wigs, etc.

Make-Up: common & special. Tooth, scars etc.

Tempo. Rhythm. Pause (Before: Suspense. After: Evaluation).

Take into consideration the Stage and the Audience placement.

Rehearsal

Details for Dramatization

Director's Inventions

B. PRACTICAL HINTS

How to Direct the Drama

1. Read the Drama. Thoroughly understand the Message of the Drama, decide what is your Concept
2. Appoint Actors (Casting, Selection). Three stages: Basic, Counter, Based on Real Understanding (internal).

3. Read the Text together with the Actors, Understand the Characters, Clarify the Essence of each Role
4. Get acquainted and familiarized with the actual Stage on which the Performance is to take place.
5. Move things around until you are satisfied that the arrangement of props. It is conducive to a smooth Dramatic Flow; strive for best Composition on the Stage.
6. Invent the Actions: step-by-step, phrase-by-phrase, word-by-word. Find the best Physical and Emotional expression of the Intellectual (text). Actions between the lines. Don't hesitate to reject. Be inventive.
7. Use the Etude (Exercise) Method: try out each invention to experience it; find out how it feels physically, emotionally, intellectually.
8. Execute the Movements of the Play (Only the Movements, without the Dialogue)
9. Perform the Whole Play with the Text of the Script
10. Elaborate and bring out the Inner Conflicts, Clarify the Relationships between and among the Characters. Focus on the Logic of their Behaviour, Emotions, Motives, Movements and the Depth of their emotions.
11. Take into consideration the Peculiarities and Particular Characteristics of certain kinds of Audience, e.g.,

Children, Youth, Retirees. What kind of emotions and actions is your Audience likely to be interested in? What topics are likely to capture their attention and cause them to engage in animated discussion with you at the Show?

12. Let Actors perform the Whole Play without any Directorial interruption. Director remains silent throughout the trial performance, just watching and observing the whole flow. Director does not interfere with the Drama as it unfolds. (Does it match? Does it all hang together? Is the Continuity smooth?) Director ties up the whole thing together.

13. Final Rehearsal ("Generale", Dress Rehearsal). All props and sets as required. Absolutely everything as it must be for the "Opening Night", i.e., when the actual performance takes place. Nothing fake, no improvisations, no imaginary substitute motions, actions, etc. Everything as you want for the Drama, nothing to be left out. No short cuts. The Apple story.

The Director is not a dictator, but a teacher, co-seeker after the Truth, a friend

However, the Director must be professionally firm and clear-minded on this point.

14. Create a Task Force: a group of Supporters and Helpers

THEME X. THE ART OF BEING A HOST:

A. THE ROLE OF A HOST

Organizer of the programme as a whole (Long-Term Programme, Talk-Show, Theater)

Teacher (Art of Consultation, Social Concepts, Personal Development, Certain Skills)

Supervisor of the Consultation (Control of Time, Level and Direction of Discussion)

B. PERSONAL PREPARATION

Preparing oneself to become an independent self-organizing unit.

1. Fundamental task: to know yourself, others. Social Concepts: Four Colours, The Hunters - The Homekeepers.

2. Discover your own unique, distinctive Hosting Style. Costume, Haircut, Postures, Gestures, Slogan.

3. Work out a System to prepare Topics for discussion. Learn to do it with ease and assurance.

The Principle of the Aquarium

4. Invent and work out your own Distinctive Phrases for the beginning and ending.

5. Self-Warming Up: self-exultation

«The Show must go on!»

Switching on the internal «Nuclear Power Station»

6. Be Emotionally Vibrant

Exercise: «I love you!»

Don't be afraid to betray signs of nervousness

Charismatic personalities

War and Peace: Prince Andrei Bolkonsky: «Here it comes. Frightening and joyful!»

7. Importance of a Smile and a Cheerful Disposition

8. Volume, Tempo, Pause

9. Diction

10. Rhetoric

11. Gestures, Mime

12. Posture, Movements, Deportment.

Exercise: Walking with grace and dignity

13. Dress (Attire, Costume), Haircut, Make-up

14. Be tuned to Humour

15. Don't try to be too clever; avoid the use of overly-complicated phraseology:
some hosts "trip" over their own
words. Host is not a Chief, but a Cosearcher for the Truth.
16. Grow in Love for all humanity: show loving-kindness to Speakers and kindly
Attention to all
Participants and members of the Audience.
17. Memorize names; cultivate Rapport with the Audience.
18. How to overcome the low self-esteem, lack of confidence: rehearse in front of
the mirror, in the circle of friends,
videotape yourself. Experience comes with repetition.
19. Microphone:
The Loop
Ping Pong
Twenty Centimetres (20 cms.)
Align the Vocal Axis with the Microphone Axis
Don't block the Speaker; "Open" yourself, as Host, to full view of the Audience.
(Position yourself so as always to be visible to the Audience and the TV Cameras,
if any.)
20. Keep track of Time.
Non-stop Monologue for One Minute exactly.
21. Learn to be an Actor.
(A Host is like an Actor)
22. Get rid of your own bad habits
Physical expression
Language habits
23. How to master my own ego

THEME XI. HOSTING THE DISCUSSION:

Structure of the Discussion:

- 1 part: Objective Investigation of the Topic or Subject
- 2 part: Establish an Exact Moral Understanding of the Topic, Search for Solution

The concrete aims for each and every ZIPoPo show: 6 main tasks

1. To establish the Highest Moral Principle governing the Topic.
2. To Clarify the Essence of the Problem or Issue.
3. To Establish the Necessity and Possibility of its Resolution.
4. To Seek and Find Practical Positive Ways of Resolving the Problem (Actions and Words), by means of
consultation. To Exercise the Art of Consultation. To Look for a Creative, Positive Moral Solution to the problem.
5. To Share experiences, Enrich each other's knowledge and understanding on moral issues. To Enrich by means of
knowledge of the accumulated Wisdom of mankind, World Scriptures.
6. To inspire the Audience and Encourage the Participants to act in a positive, moral way, to develop their own moral capacities.

HOW TO BEGIN

- 1 Introduction: describe the accident in the Drama in few words.
- 2 Questions to the Audience must be Concrete, Clear, and Unambiguous. Make the Question easy and exciting to
answer. First question is important. Maria Vargas Llosa Method.
- 3 Formulate the Issue clearly. Give all the relevant Definitions (e.g., What is the difference between "Nationalism" and "Patriotism"?)
- 4 Clarify the Terms whenever necessary
- 5 Direct the Discussion; Determine the Limits of the Discussion. Keep track of the course and direction of the
Discussion so that it does not digress too much or get diverted away from the central issues involved.
Illustration: A Tree with trunk and branches; a trunk, which splits into two

6 Ask Questions which will help the Audience to reveal the Essence of the Topic and understand its moral

implications. Provocative Questions. Devil's Advocate. One Question at a time.

7 Forbidden or Taboo Questions. A. Questions implying immorality on the part of the Audience. B. "Is there

anybody who wants to speak?" (This question, in essence, means: "I don't know what to do now.")

The Audience won't be stimulated to speak when you ask such a question. People never get excited by this kind of a

question. Don't use it. Instead, use your prepared Quotations, relevant Statistics, prepared Questions.

8 How to approach a person whose hand is raised

9 Dialogue and Comments and Jokes: Show courteous consideration for the Speaker.

Host may have dialogue with Actor(s). Interactive dialogue between members of the Audience

Humour is permissible and often useful. Don't laugh at any person, laugh together with him or her.

10 Tempo of the Show

11 Listening to the Speaker: Attentively. Strive to Understand the Essence of the Speaker's ideas

Ask Clarifying Questions if necessary

Stop any tendency of a Speaker to begin Confession of sins

12 Help to Formulate the Speaker's Opinion, if necessary

Clarify the Point of view being expressed

13 How to Listen and Keep the Discussion going:

While listening, I ask myself:

What do I think about this statement?

How can I develop this Thought?

How can I apply or use this Thought or Idea?

Any pertinent or apposite Story, Quotation, Fact about this Thought that I can use?

14 The Mode of Spiritual Discovery: Be surprised and Happy! Find a Diamond, Cut it and expose in a bright Light!

15 Use the technique of Repeating an idea stated by the Speaker

16 Don't leave somebody's speech totally without comment or acknowledgement.

17 If a Speaker says something which you feel might be potentially exciting, keep talking with him or her until the

- idea makes sense and becomes interesting to the Audience.
- 18 If a Speaker falls silent, give him time to think; say, «I'll be back», and move on.
- 19 Inspire the Audience
- 20 Among the hands raised, choose a person who has not spoken before. Look for new talent.
- 21 Voting Method
Should not ask any question implying immorality on the part of the Audience.
Formulate the Question Clearly
- 22 Quote philosophers, eminent writers, scientists, political leaders, scriptures
- 23 Examples from Movies, History, Literature, Nature, Science, etc
- 24 Facts & Statistics
- 25 Use the Results culled from your own Preliminary Questionnaire or street survey
Use a Dictaphone to tape the roadside responses of passers-by. Do field research.
- 26 Be oriented to seeking a Positive Solution of the Problem.
Facilitate a Positive Understanding of the Subject or the Issues involved.
Maintain a Balance between the Positive and the Negative statements made during the Discussion.
A Newspaper Editor's Responsibility
- 27 What if all the members of the Audience are Negative? What if all are Positive?
How do we develop and create Tension in the Discussion?
The tension should be between the Problem and its creative moral Solution.
Not between the individuals, personalities or social groups involved.
The Spark of Truth Emerges from the Clash of Opinions
- 28 What if the activity and energy of the Audience is low?
Ask another Question
Turn to Initiators or to the Supporters
Turn to the Actors
Have a Voting Session
Tell a Funny or Interesting Story
Conduct a ZIPoPo Vow of Unity to re-vitalize the Audience
- 29 Create an Atmosphere of cordial, free discussion
- 30 Praise:
a Compliments
b Applause
c Prizes: for Answers, Courage, Sincerity

- d Hand prizes solemnly
- e Criteria

Exercise on Praising

- 31 Stubborn Speaker: how to get out of a sticky situation with a persistent member of the Audience
- 32 Actors' Improvization: your actors should be ready to improvise at short notice
- 33 The Host as an Actor
- 34 Invite Audience to join the Actors in dramatising the Topic
- 35 Continuation of Discussion after performance of Part 2
- 36 How to make a Moral Summary
- 37 Invite Audience to Collaborate or Co-operate with you, share stories etc.
- 38 Divide Audience into two groups and assign each with a certain Task (to look for either Benefits or Negative Effects of the human conduct being discussed as the ZIPoPo Topic)
- 39 Host should not advertise himself or herself as a Representative of any group, party or religious community.
- 40 Vow of Unity: Preparation is required.
 - Precise phrases must precede it
 - Rhythm
 - Energy & Enthusiasm of the Host
 - Raise the Tonal Quality
 - Immediate slowing down
 - Pause
 - Conductor's gesture
 - (ZI-PO-PO ! or Happy Hippo Show!)
 - Cheering & Clapping
- 41 Time Keeper
 - Exercise on Time Keeping, Master of Time Keeping.
- 42 Framing: have a clearly discernible Beginning and a precise Ending
- 43 Remind the Audience of the Offered Solutions; Recall, Re-capitulate
- 44 Problems that might arise unexpectedly
 - Technical Problems: ignore or play around
 - Human problems:
 - Hooligans (with humour)
 - Cult & Sect members (softly, but decisively)
 - Nazis, Neo-Nazis & Fascists (firmly and decisively. Don't let them talk)
- 45 Monitor Audience reaction and receptivity
 - Scan for raised hands

- Private laughter, certain reactions
- 46 Take care of maintaining Consultation Rules
Prevent fights or heated arguments
Stop all forms of enmity
Eliminate even the faintest smell of backbiting
ZIPoPo is a tool for encouraging Unity
- 47 Support your Co-Host
- 48 Don't be fazed if you make a mistake
- 49 Speak clearly, confidently; avoid long, clever speeches
In the soup of your ZIPoPo Show you are water. It shouldn't be too much water in the Soup.
- 50 Invent Funny Devices
- 51 Don't strive for full completion of the discussion
Total absolute comprehension is improbable and unlikely, perhaps even impossible
Let them keep thinking about it after they are gone
Let them develop their own moral capacities
We just offer the Audience our highest and most noble principles, our clearest concepts
- 52 Use customary polite forms of speech and greeting when addressing people or referring to them.
- 53 Communicate with your appointed Devil's Advocate if you have appointed one
- 54 Don't soften the Discussion: don't soft-pedal an Issue: face it squarely and wisely
Don't let your colour mislead you
Be a whole spectrum of colours
- 55 Distribute handouts
- 56 Reception or Refreshments after the Show
Time for valuable exchange of ideas
- 57 Three levels:
Superficial investigation
Profound investigation
Profound investigation Plus quoting the wisdom of the mankind, scriptures of the world.

THEME XII. LOGISTICS:

A. PARTICIPANTS

Actors

Puppets

Zipopotamus. His functions:

- Strikes the Gong

- Distributes Prizes

- Dances at the beginning and the end of the Show

- Just to be there and be a Happy Hippo!

Audience

ZIPoPo Club Members. Their functions:

- To be Active Participants during Discussion; to revive its energy levels, if it is flagging

- To provide Positive viewpoints and perspectives

- To assist in and be Responsible for Discipline and Support

Co-Host

Psychologists

Other experts, specialists

Stars or famous personalities, celebrities

Musicians

Group of Support Staff

B. PREPARATION FOR THE SHOW

Venue, Space, Seating, etc

Lighting, settings, props

Music, sound system

Sound track

Posters

Invitations

Actors

Invite the Audience, special guests, etc

Friends, club members, supporters

For each Actor: a Script with the dialogue of his Character highlighted in colour

Gifts, prizes and souvenirs (Oranges?)

Costume or Mask of the Zipopotamus

Gong

ZIPoPo Song

C. REGULARITY & LENGTH

Children's Shows: 20-25 minutes

Shows for adults: 35-60 minutes

Create a Centre for regular performances

Regularity: Once a week is ideal

Long Term work

ZIPoPo is a Process, not a one-time Event

We gain the best results and earn the respect of the society when we persist over time in our endeavours to serve humanity through the regular conduct of ZIPoPo programmes.

D. SOME PRACTICAL HINTS

You can held ZIPoPo Shows in the villages, small towns as a part of the cultural program (including music, dances).

You can held ZIPoPo as a part of a foreign language training in Kindergarten, School.

Advertisement campaign: flyers, badges, stickers, T-shirts, caps, plastic bags, posters, cafeteria, fruit store.

Archives: photographs, videotapes, audiotapes, ideas, scripts, quotations and other materials.

Don't be frustrated to meet the negative opinions:

There are other talk shows.

Don't teach us how to live.

Don't moralize.

Funny title.

Too sweet.

E. LINE OF ACTIONS

1. Gather your creative Team, ZIPoPo Club.

2. Work out the Show in the circle of friends.

3. Exercise your skills of the Host in the School, Kindergarten, Sity Social Center etc.

4. Establish a long-term ZIPoPo Center.

5. Present ZIPoPo to the officials:

Ministry of Education, Culture, Youth. Pedagogical Institute. Family, Mother Associations. Centers for Rehabilitation of the Youth. Various NGOs.

How to present: presentational kit: Concept, List of Topics, 2 scripts, photographs, videotape, list of Qualities, testimonials, copies of the newspaper articles.

Task: receive a Letter of Support.

6. Start ZIPoPo in mass media.

7. Develop ZIPoPo: improve quality, investigate a new direction.

APPENDIX:

I: MORAL (SPIRITUAL) QUALITIES, OR VIRTUES:

From The Virtues Guide:

Assertiveness Caring Cleanliness Compassion Confidence Consideration
Courage Courtesy Creativity Detachment Determination Enthusiasm
Excellence Faithfulness Flexibility Forgiveness Generosity Friendliness
Generosity Gentleness Helpfulness Honesty Humility Idealism Joyfulness
Justice Kindness Love Loyalty Mercy Moderation Obedience Orderliness
Patience Peacefulness Prayerfulness Purposefulness Reliability Respect
Responsibility Reverence Self-Discipline Service Steadfastness Tact
Thankfulness Tolerance Trust Trustworthiness Truthfulness Unity

From "Exploring a Framework for Moral Education", by Lori McLaughlin Noguchi,
Holly Hanson, Paul Lample:

Motivation for:

Moral development: love, knowledge, faith, obedience

Rectitude of conduct: trustworthiness, truthfulness, justice

Purity of motive: sanctity, sincerity, radiance

Attitude toward transformation: courage, trust, confidence, humility

From the Holy Scriptures:

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Acquiescence | firmness | purity |
| Activity | forbearance | radiance |
| Affection | forgiveness | reason |
| to be in agreement | fortitude | rectitude of conduct |
| altruism | frankness | refinement |
| amenability | freedom | reliability |
| amity | friendliness | reliance on God |
| appreciation | generosity | remembrance of God |
| aspiration | gentleness | resignation |
| assurance | genuineness | resolution |
| attentiveness | to be God-fearing | respect for rights of others |
| attraction to God | godliness | responsibility |

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| beauty | good-will | reverence |
| benevolence | gratitude | righteousness |
| bravery | guardedness | sanctity |
| candour | happiness | sacrifice |
| calmness | high-mindedness | science |
| carefulness | holiness | scrupulousness |
| cautiousness | honesty | selflessness |
| certitude | honour | self-love |
| charitableness | humanity | self-reliance |
| chastity | humility | self-sacrifice |
| cheerfulness | illumination | sense of shame |
| cleanliness | immaculacy of mind | serenity |
| clean-mindedness | impartiality | servitude |
| clear-sightedness | imperturbability | sensitivity |
| clemency | incorruptibility | severance |
| compassion | independence | simplicity |
| composure | initiative | sincerity |
| comprehension | insight | sobriety |
| confidence in God | integrity | sociability |
| conciliation | intellect | spirituality |
| concentration | intuition | spiritual passion |
| concord | joyfulness | spontaneity |
| conscious knowledge | justice | spotlessness |
| consideration of others | kind-heartedness | stability |
| constancy | kindness | steadfastness |
| contentment | knowledge | straightforwardness |
| courage | knowledge of God | strength |
| courtesy | knowledge of self | submissiveness |
| decency | to be law-abiding | sympathy |
| deliberateness | liberality | tact |
| delicacy | long-suffering | temperance |
| detachment | love | tenderness |
| determination | loving-kindness | thankfulness |
| devotion | love of God | thoroughness |
| dignity | love of humanity | thoughtfulness |
| discernment | lowliness before God | tolerance |
| discipline | loyalty | tranquillity |
| discretion | magnanimity | trustworthiness |

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| dissatisfaction with self | meekness | trust in God |
| economy | mercifulness | trustworthiness |
| efficiency | mildness | truthfulness |
| effort | moderation | uprightness |
| eloquence | modesty | understanding |
| endurance | nobility | universality |
| energy | obedience | universal love |
| equity | patience | unselfishness |
| evanescence | peacefulness | valour |
| fair-mindedness | perception | vigilance |
| fairness | perseverance | vision |
| faith | philanthropy | watchfulness |
| faithfulness | piety | wisdom |
| fear of God | pity | work |
| fellowship | practicality | zealousness |
| fidelity | prudence | |

II: NEIGHBORHOOD ZIPOPO: THE HAPPY HIPPO TALK SHOW CHILDREN' S CLUB.

The Happy Hippo Talk Show Children's Club.

This format of ZIPoPo enables you to build friendly ties within your neighborhood, share moral values and help in moral education of children.

We recommend that you start the home Happy Hippo Talk Show Children's Club in a family, where the parents have gone through the ZIPoPo Training course and would like to offer this kind of service to their community.

Preparation for the Club activities include:

1. A list of topics together with a schedule for the Club for at least a month or two.
2. Gathering some toys to be used in the puppet show. One of which should be a pink Hippopotamus by the name of Zipopotamus, or a Happy Hippo.
3. Write a few stories according to the schedule.
4. Choice of theme songs or music for the beginning of the show.
5. Refreshments like tea and cookies for the tea party.
6. Little gifts for children for giving for the best answers.
7. Charge a token fee for the expenses involved.
8. A sample advertisement like the following:

THE HAPPY HIPPO TALK SHOW
CHILDREN'S CLUB

To all parents,

The Happy Hippo Talk Show is a program for exploring moral choices and an academy of positive behaviour. In this club, your children will learn to formulate and voice their thoughts, to consult and study moral values through games, puppet theatre and a lively talk show.

Children who have attended our program have acquired better moral values; such as respecting their elders, making peace with their friends, a sense of justice, honesty, self-esteem and many other virtues.

It is a lively program full of fun and laughter. Your children will learn the concept of moral choices and positive behaviour. S come and join us & our children, Ah Pooi (7) and Ah San (5).

The Happy Hippo Talk Show Children's Club is from 4:00 pm - 6:00 pm every Saturday at 9, Jalan Kuchai Lama, Kuala Lumpur.

Some of the topics to be covered are scheduled as follows:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Why we should be obedient to our parents. 19, 2002. | September |
| 2. How to confess in the bad deed you have committed? 26, 2002. | September |
| 3. What is stealing? 2002. | October 3, |
| 4. Should we fight or not? 2002. | October 10, |
| 5. How to learn patience? 2002. | October 17, |
| 6. How to learn cleanliness? 2002. | October 24, |
| 7. Mine and not mine. How to respect property. 2002. | October 31, |

| | |
|--|--------------|
| 8. I am a girl and you are a boy. Who's better? 2002. | November 7, |
| 9. What is a real friendship? 2002. | November 14, |
| 10. Should we get offended? 2002. | November 21, |
| 11. Calling names: is it okay? 2002. | November 28, |

Join us at the Happy Hippo Talk Show Children's Club!
Please contact Mr & Mrs Lim Ah Kow (603) 888 8888
A fee of \$2.00 will be charged.

Activities of the Happy Hippo Talk Show Children's Club

Activities of the Happy Hippo Talk Show Children's Club include:

1. Meeting to be held only once a week.
2. Program of the meeting:
 - Greet children at the door by their name, smile to them, invite them in, thank them for coming.
 - Getting acquainted: children introduce themselves, speak a little about themselves: name, age, favorite occupation, their best quality, their best aspiration.
 - Happy Hippo Show.
 - Tea party, exchange of impressions.
 - Official thanking of children, invitation to the next meeting, announcement of the next topic.
 - Good-bye ceremony.
3. Contents and sequence of the Happy Hippo Show:
 - Happy Hippo signature song.
 - Greeting of the Host.
 - Vow of Unity (Happy Hippo Show!)
 - Introduction of the Host, actors (toys), participants.
 - Introduction of the topic.
 - Drama, part 1.
 - Interruption of the drama at the culmination point.
 - Discussion on the topic.
 - Drama, part 2.
 - Conclusion.

- Final greeting of the Host.
- Vow of Unity (Happy Hippo Show!)
- Happy Hippo signature song and the closing of the show.

4. Hints for the Happy Hippo Show:

- Children who have attended 5 shows will be awarded certificates.
- Parents (hosts) facilitate the puppet show at the beginning. Later on they should teach children to do it themselves.
 - It is possible to play a drama not with puppets but with real actors (matured children who have been trained by the Host).
 - A little gift is given to a child for a good answer. Praise children for their efforts to speak.
 - Should parents attend sessions, perhaps they should refrain from participating so as to allow their children to speak out for themselves.
 - After 4 shows, hold a joint Happy Hippo Show for parents and children.
 - Newsletter for children to write in their experiences and stories from lessons learnt.

5. Hints for the discussion on the topic:

- The Host can hold a puppet and make it talk. Happy Hippo is a wise advisor for the children. He offers a proper moral solution.
- The Host should suggest to the children to hold a puppet and make it explain its actions, motivations and feelings. Let them try to hold both positive and negative characters. They should be offered a way to solve the problem.

III: CONSULTATION:

PRINCIPLES OF CONSULTATION

Consultation is a form of collective decision-making carried out in accordance with a clear body of spiritual principles.

The aim of Consultation is to investigate the truth in a spirit of love and unity.

The following are twelve key principles; there are many more, these are only those selected for our immediate purposes in the ZIPOPO Show.

Main idea: Consultation is the art of collective investigation of the truth about any issue or problem. It is a form of spiritual and intellectual exchange in an atmosphere of love and unity.

1. Each and every one should have a chance to speak.
All have the right to speak freely and frankly.
All others support and guarantee this right.
2. Every one accords utmost attention, respect, interest and appreciation to the person who is speaking. We
guarantee attention and respect.
3. Once stated, every opinion or viewpoint belongs to the consulting group.
No one seeks to impose his view on others.
The person who offers an idea immediately becomes detached from right of authorship; he adopts a position of detachment from the idea that he offered.
4. No one should be offended by any opinion stated by anyone else.
Everyone strives to be courageous and open-minded enough to listen receptively to any kind of idea, however unusual it might seem at first.
5. Sincerity is vital to the process of consultation.
Without sincerity there could be no effective consultation.
Each person speaks openly and frankly, in a loving, kind and courteous manner.
Sincerity is moderated or modified by wisdom and tact.
6. Purity of motive:
There must be no hidden agenda.
We speak with pure intent. Our hearts are open and our motives are pure.
7. Courtesy:
We exercise utmost courtesy to everyone present at the consultation session.
Courtesy is expressed both verbally as well as physically, in our body language.
8. Switch off your "No" mechanism:

Switch on your mechanism for Co-creativity, and engage in consultation as a form of co-creativity.

Instead of saying "No, but..." or even "Yes, but"

Please use the mode of "Yes, and..." (This is called the mode of Co-creativity)

9. Unity is more important than asserting your position as being the Truth.

When two people each insist that they are right and the other wrong, both are failing in spiritual understanding;

both are at fault.

It is better for a decision to be imperfect than disunity and discord appears within the group. Incorrect

decisions can be rectified, but without unity, nothing good and enduring can be achieved.

The ZIPoPo motto is: *Veritas Consensu Fundatur*

The Truth is founded upon Unity and Understanding

To be united is more important than to be correct or perfectly right.

Real truth is never against unity. Real truth is based on spiritual understanding.

10. A decision arrived at after full consultation becomes a common decision of the whole group. There are no

minority positions and no dissenting opinions, no protest votes. All members of the group abide by the collective

decision. All strive to implement the common decision in a spirit of love and unity.

11. Self-control is exercised in respect of the topic and the time elapsed during consultation.

Each member of the group is a self-monitoring chairperson.

In order to facilitate the search for truth, the direction and purpose of the consultation is entrusted to a

Chairperson.

In the ZIPoPo Show, we entrust this responsibility to the Host of the Show.

Like the Chairperson in a Consultation session, the Host is a Facilitator, not a chief, not an authoritarian or

dictatorial leader.

12. The spark of truth emerges from a clash of opinions:

Opinions may clash, but the personalities and characters of the members of the group are not supposed to be involved. Detachment is vital to this spiritual discipline.

We humbly recommend the use of the art of Consultation, as outlined above, in your family, with friends, relatives and colleagues.

Use it as often as you can, in all aspects of your life.

And encourage others to use this tool, too.