Tundra Times, Wednesday, November 3, 1971 Page 3 **Delightful Sesame Street Fascinates Native Village Children**

"This program is brought to you by the letter W," goes one program. For you unexposed adults who have never seen SESAME STREET, the delights of Big Bird, Oscar the Grouch and a host of other characters are probably familiar to your pre-school youngsters

pre-school youngsters. SESAME STREET, the lear-ning experience via T.V. which has invaded millions of American homes is even seen in remotest Alaskan villages-via T.V. tapes and broadcasters in Alaska's schools and Head Start Centers.

From all indications, SESA-ME STREET is as popular in village Alaska as it is in its native New York.

Last week, Mrs. Allonia Gads-Last week, Mrs. Allonia Gads-den, a woman who loves chil-dren and who is one of the founders of SESAME STREET and the Children's Television Workship which produces it, came to Fairbanks.

There, at the University of Alaska, she explained the history Alaska, she explained the instory behind a program based on "love, joy, music and laughter" and her own experiences as a child which made her reject the classroom.

As a child, Mrs. Gadsden re-As a child, Mrs. Gadsden re-called, she was puny, crippled, and partially deaf. Teachers "tuned her out," rejecting any method of teaching which would appeal to young children. So, she learned from her older sister-with love. SESAME STREET grew out

SESAME STREET grew out of a day many years ago when a NEW YORK TIMES article attacked day care centers, one of which Mrs. Gadsden ran. En-raged, she went to see the editor. From there, she and a group of early childhood educators went to Ford Foundation with a pro-posal for early childhood educa-tion via television.

Two years later, after Head Start had hit the headlines, Ford recruited Mrs. Joan Cooney, producer for Channel 13 tele-vision in New York, to produce a T.V. show which would pro-vide the "day care experience"

vide the "day care experious" for children in the inner cities. "We decided that our pro-oram would just be a world gram would just be a world for young children, filled with love, joy, music, dancing, color and movement," said Mrs. Gadsden, one of the panel of educa-tors who formed the Children's Television Workshop to design a format.

a format. They rejected the concept of a school. Schools had tuned out children, the pre-school educa-tors felt, and children would tune out school. So, SESAME STREET be-came a "world for children," a wonderful, magical city street filled with imaginary characters as big as a 6 foot bird and as odd as Oscar, the grumpy schmo who lives in a garbage can with velvet carpeting. carpeting, SESAME STREET is

against the pattern which tele-vision commercials have used for years-jingles, color, patterns,

Native Craft CARVED IVORY, Slippers; mukluks; custom seal skin parkas. – R.R. "Bob" Blödgett – Teller Commercial Company Teller, Alaska Winter is here—Now is the time for

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music and constant repetition. Young children, the researchers found, tune out a program with a story line. Yet, their attention is drawn by the commercial

a story line. Yet, their attention is drawn by the commercial-short, colorful, active spots. They are drawn to the music, the easily recognizable jingles, the color, the opportunity to identify reached to the other identify products on the screen with household object. SESAME STREET became

one giant learning commercial, brought to you by the "people who brought you the alphabet." Each program became a letter, a number, as children in crow-ded homes learned the alphabet, how to count to 10, how to identify objects.

The program also had to appeal to older children, and adults. Otherwise, they felt, older children would change the station.

"Our purpose was to make the child feel about himself, provide interest, love and under-standing. This would be a new avenue of learning," explained Mrs. Gadsden speaking for the educators who met at Harvard. On SESAME STREET, ama-

zing cartoon characters, mon-sters and jingles teach music numbers, identification concepts.

"Today in New York City, children riding in the subways, sing the jingles," said Mrs. Gads-den. "Slum children arrive in school knowing numbers, letters and other things which middle class children are taught by their parents."

Children learn to sing the alphabet, dance to numbers and are drawn with joy into dozens of learning situations. Rapid, with no discernable story line, designed with enough repetition to drive the average adult mad, the program draws young chil-dren like a magnet. Singing, dancing and music are the keys.

"We don't try to lock young children in," explained Mrs. Gad-sden. "Nobody expects a 4 year old to act like he's 40

in order to learn." This month, Children's Tele-vision Workshop premiered "The Vision worksnop premiered The Electric Company" a new pro-gram designed for seven to ele-ven year old children with read-ing problems. The Electric Com-pany teaches reading. Another projected program will teach adults to read.

The SESAME STREET program, already seen in 21 com-panies, will soon be seen in Spanish, French and German



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