

## Education & Theatre

Vol 23 (2022)

Education & Theatre



### Swimming in the infinity pool of drama education Reflecting on the status of drama education

*Robin Pascoe*

doi: [10.12681/edth.37662](https://doi.org/10.12681/edth.37662)

#### To cite this article:

Pascoe, R. (2022). Swimming in the infinity pool of drama education Reflecting on the status of drama education: Reflecting on the status of drama education. *Education & Theatre*, 23, 8–11. <https://doi.org/10.12681/edth.37662>

## Swimming in the infinity pool of drama education

### Reflecting on the status of drama education\*

Robin Pascoe



*Photo by Alex Bertha on Unsplash*

*An infinity pool is a swimming pool in which water continuously flows over one or more of its edges. This produces a visual illusion of water without a boundary, appearing to be vanishing or extending to infinity.*

Drama explorations are powerful ways of engaging students in possibilities, creative opportunities to enter worlds where they have options. In taking on role, we ask students to be simultaneously themselves and others. They can make choices to explore ideas and situations beyond their immediate lives. Students living in suburban Perth can, for example, become group of refugee children on a boat from Sri Lanka. Students can imagine themselves confronting plague in other times and pandemic in their own. Students can question, wonder and challenge. They can explore their own lives and situations as well as imagined ones.

Teaching and learning drama – like the infinity pool – does move towards unlimited possibilities. In taking on role and exploring situations through creating productive tension, we embody physically, mentally and emotionally the potentialities of human experiences that can be real and imagined. This is exhilarating and potentially life-changing op-

portunity for our students. But it's also challenging. As drama teachers we carry a weight of responsibility. The choices we make as teachers about subjects explored and roles taken need to be responsible. When our students move into dangerous places, we need to know how to lead and manage experiences safely. We and they can be caught so strongly in the rip tide of the moment that we lose sight of the impending danger of drifting towards the cliff or edge where we crash over the abyss.

In a recently completed chapter for the *Routledge Companion to Drama Education* (Pascoe, 2022) I explore the concept of “abyssal thinking”<sup>1</sup> and its impact on drama teacher education. Santos (2007) identifies abyssal thinking as “a system of visible and invisible distinctions, the invisible ones being the foundation of the visible ones. The invisible distinctions are established through radical lines that divide social reality into two realms, the realm of ‘this side of the line’ and the realm of ‘the other side

of the line’”. In the case of the infinity pool, this side is inside the pool and safe; the other side is over the edge into the unknown.

- What are the lines we draw as drama teachers? What are the limits of our practice, the edges of safety?
- When do we cross the line?
- Can we swim on both sides of the line?
- How do drama teachers stand astride the line between safety and risk?

After a lifetime of teaching Drama in schools and in universities, I am often struck by the observation that there is still a lack of acceptance of the place and value of drama. I wonder about what leads to this resistance to recognise that the teaching and learning of drama is life-enhancing and valuable. What leads some to put drama the other side of the line?

## Drama is risky business

Some drama education teachers can find themselves being drawn towards unsafe practice. Some of the focus, concentration and warmup activities, for example, while helping students step into the drama can also take them into darker places. Some warmups are considered too trance-like. There are reports of drama lessons where students disclose events that are too revealing. The subject matter explored is sometimes considered too confronting or questioning of authority.

In fact, one of the major criticisms of drama in schools, driven by fear from some parents and community members, is that drama takes their children into places that they don't want them to explore.<sup>2</sup> They argue that drama classes are loose and uncontrolled “therapy sessions” where “it all hangs out”. They argue that the topics explored are “subversive” and question the status quo. The texts explored in drama are considered to be “unsuitable”, questioning values and social norms. As drama educators, we can be considered to be on the other side of that invisible line of what is acceptable (Pascoe, 2020). These sorts of myths about drama in schools are inflamed in the context of “culture wars” (Brownstein, 2022; Hunter, 1991). As much as we might scoff at this characterisation of drama education, we need to take these criticisms seriously or we risk being rendered invisible (see Finneran, 2008, for a critical lens on the mythologising of drama education).

We need to be clear about the limits of drama in schools. Drama therapy is, as I tell my drama teacher education students, a legitimate field of therapeutic healing with medical protocols and protections, but this drama education course is not a drama therapy course. Drama therapy addresses specific mental health issues. “Drama therapy is an aesthetic healing form (...) its uniqueness among psychotherapies is that it stems from an expressive, aesthetic process – the art of drama and theatre” (Landy, 2007). It provides “a safe space for individuals in specific mental health and community settings to explore telling their stories, expressing their emotions, and finding new ways of looking at their situations, fostering a greater understanding of their experiences, as well as improved interpersonal relationships” (Snyder, 2019). As drama educators, we do provide safe spaces and encourage understanding of experiences, but we also need to be conscious of the limits of our field and have strategies that help us know them – and when we need to seek help from trained health practitioners. When drama lessons unveil significant mental health issues or disclosures, we need to have skills to defuse situations and capacity to channel any student to the needed help.

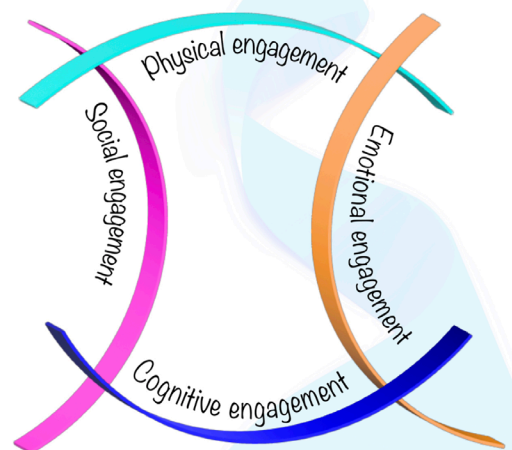
To help balance on that abyssal line, it is necessary to reaffirm the purpose and limits of what we do. For example, the purpose and focus of the activities that help us initiate drama – loosely, our warmups – need to recognise that they are something more than games and that they need to have clear educative purpose. They serve as a bridge from the world outside the drama space and the safe space for exploration. They necessarily should pre-figure content, skills and processes of the drama lesson. I have written before about the skilful choices drama teachers need to make about their warmups. In easing students into the drama space, each opening drama activity needs to provide opportunities for:

### Dimensions of Warmup drama activities

*Easing students into the drama space*

Each opening drama activity needs to provide opportunities for

- **Physical engagement** – working our bodies and senses
- **Cognitive engagement** – using our mind and brain
- **Social engagement** – connecting with others
- **Emotional engagement** – exploring our emotions





- Physical engagement – *working our bodies and senses*
- Cognitive engagement – *using our mind and brain*
- Social engagement – *connecting with others*
- Emotional engagement – *exploring our emotions.*

These principles also apply to the content of our drama lessons. The choices that we make about the content of the drama exploration should be made with care. We need to understand how the topics we choose challenge and have relevance for students. We need to recognise that the drama we make can often set up dissonances between parents and students, between community and students. Drama education has long been associated with “progressive education practice” and identified with “subversive thinking” (see, for example, O’Toole et al., 2009). But it is timely to remember Boal (2011, p. 115, as cited in Del Moral-Barrigüetei & Guijarro, 2022): “Art not only serves to teach how the world is, but ‘(...) also to show why it is like this and how it can be transformed’”. A drama exploration about the impact of farming practices on the Australian Great Barrier Reef engages students with a significant climate change issue, but it also necessarily involves students in the politics and competing passions of people. Drama teaching must take account of both challenging and conserving values and ideas.

Similarly, the texts we choose as we draw on the published literature of drama and theatre presents us with choices that can promote radical thought and challenges. The plays of Shakespeare, so often held up as the established cannon, also highlight teen rebellion (*Romeo and Juliet*) or the overthrowing of tyrants (*Julius Caesar*). No text we choose (apart from the most bland) is values free. What interests us in great drama is how it brings ourselves face to face with ideas, people and situations where

something is at stake, something matters. Without this we do not have conflict and dramatic tension. But as Heathcote usefully reminded us, in drama workshops we need to build on *productive tension*<sup>3</sup> (O’Neill, 2014).

As drama teachers we walk the tightrope. Or swim in a pool of ambiguous possibilities.

Drama teacher education must be firmly situated within a values framework that recognises our responsibilities and balances them with our instincts to lead change. Drama teachers need an articulated philosophy of why and how they work – a Theoretical Framework. It is not enough to just recognise that drama is risky business but to know why it is and how we proceed to work in the world. Teaching is a refuge for pragmatists. Often, teaching is seen as *atheoretical* (a point I have often made about the way Australian Curriculum documents are presented to teachers). But none of us teach in a vacuum of ideas. We are the sum of our ideas of knowledge (epistemology), our world view (ontology), systems of beliefs (ideology) and our values (axiology), all contributing to our praxeology that links our actions and our thinking. The quality of our work as drama teachers lies in our knowing, being and doing.

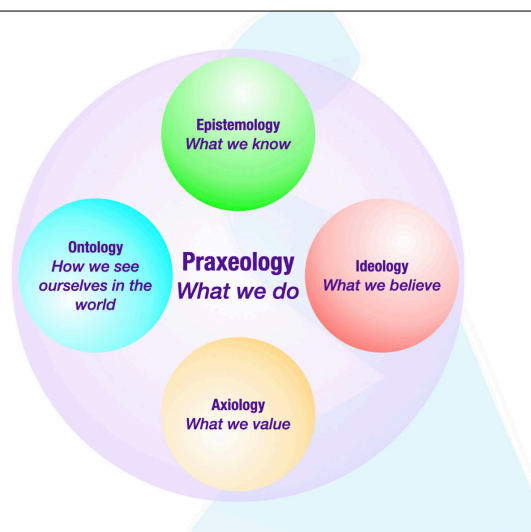
To stay afloat in the infinity pool of drama education, we need always to know where we are and where we are headed. Without that, we risk moving towards another abyss – a loss of perceived relevance and we move towards that “the other side of the line”, becoming non-existent. We can be cast in the role of being “the other” in education. What we need to do is to challenge the most fundamental characteristic of abyssal thinking: the impossibility of the co-presence of the two sides of the line. We need to remind all that we are here, we have relevance and meet a human need. We do not belong

beyond that perceived line, where there is only nonexistence, invisibility, non-dialectical absence (Santos, 2007). As we teach our students about acting – we must be both *in the moment* and *out of the moment* simultaneously. We must be in the pool eying infinity while keeping ourselves oriented to present reality. We must fight against being seen as invisible and ignored and, as a result, viewed as a “waste of time”.

### Dimensions of Theoretical Framework for teaching drama

Drama teachers articulate their **praxeology** drawing together their

- Epistemology – *theories of knowing*
- Ontology – *world view*
- Ideology – *systems of belief*
- Axiology – *values*



\* A version of this article was first published on the *Stage Page* blog (<https://www.stagepage.com.au/blog>) on 27 September 2022.

## Notes

1. Editor's Note: *Abyssal Thinking* is a term coined by Boaventura de Sousa Santos (2007) that refers to a specific particularity of modern Western thinking that divides the world into what can be thought of, understood and/or imagined and everything else. By assuming that only what can be imagined can also exist, modern thinking actively erases from reality and existence anything that it cannot imagine. Thus, it creates an abyss between what it can and cannot imagine. The fundamental characteristic of abyssal thinking is that it does not allow for the co-presence of what is imaginable and of that which is not. What modern thinking cannot imagine is actively produced as non-existing, irrelevant and untrue.
2. I was astounded to see in the suburbs of Washington DC in July 2022, a table in the Barnes and Noble Bookstore labelled Banned Books. Among them was one titled *Drama* (Telgemeier, 2012), a graphic novel about middle school students and a drama production. In some places it has been banned not for profanity, drug or alcohol use, or sexual content but because it includes LGBTQ characters. Drama = Danger (in some eyes!).
3. Editor's Note: In an article entitled "Productive Tension", Dorothy Heathcote wrote: "The main challenge is to create the binding circumstances that hold the group in the fictional world at a level of attraction that catches their interest. If the attraction holds, then the attention, interest, investment, commitment, concern and productive obsession will progressively deepen and widen the range of interaction. Involvement follows and promotes reflection about being human" (O'Neill, 2014). Productive tension is "productive" because it creates the "bonding" in the group, in a particular situation.

## References

- Boal, A. (2011). *Juegos para actores y no actores*. Alba.
- Brownstein, R. (2022, February 15). *Why schools are taking center stage in the culture wars*. CNN International. <https://edition.cnn.com/2022/02/15/politics/schools-covid-politics/index.html>
- Del Moral-Barrigüetei, C., & Guijarro, B. M. (2022). Applied theatre in higher education: an innovative project for the initial training of educators. *EDUCAÇÃO & FORMAÇÃO*, 7(1). <https://doi.org/10.25053/redufor.v7i1.5528>
- Finneran, M. J. (2008). *Critical Myths in Drama as Education* [Doctoral dissertation, University of Warwick]. University of Warwick institutional repository. <http://wrap.warwick.ac.uk/1987/>
- Hunter, J. D. (1991). *Culture Wars: The Struggle to Define America*. Basic Books.
- Landy, R. J. (2007). Drama therapy: Past, present, and future. In I. A. Serlin, J. Sonke-Henderson, R. Brandman, & J. Graham-Pole (Eds.), *Whole person healthcare Vol. 3. The arts and health* (pp. 143–163). Praeger Publishers.
- O'Neill, C. (2014). *Dorothy Heathcote on Education and Drama: Essential Writings*. Routledge.



- O'Toole, J., Stinson, M., & Moore, T. (2009). *Drama and Curriculum: A Giant at the Door*. Springer.
- Pascoe, R. (2020, June 9). Misconceptions about Drama Teaching. *Stage Page*. <http://www.stagepage.com.au/blog/2020/6/9/misconceptions-about-drama-teaching>
- Pascoe, R. (2022). Drama Teacher Education – A Long View Perspective. In M. McAvoy & P. O'Connor (Eds.), *The Routledge companion to drama education* (pp. 471–483). Routledge.
- Santos, B. D. S. (2007). Beyond Abyssal Thinking: From Global Lines to Ecologies of Knowledges. *Review*, XXX(1), 45–89.
- Snyder, B. (2019). The Healing Power of the Arts - Drama Therapy and the Use of Theatre in the Treatment of Trauma. *Student Scholar Symposium Abstracts and Posters*. 370. [https://digitalcommons.chapman.edu/cusrd\\_abstracts/370](https://digitalcommons.chapman.edu/cusrd_abstracts/370)
- Telgemeier, R. (2012). *Drama*. Scholastic/Graphix.

**Robin Pascoe** is Senior Lecturer in Arts and Drama Education, School of Education, Murdoch University, Perth, Western Australia. He coordinates units in teaching the Arts in Early Childhood and Primary; Teaching Drama in Secondary; and Engaging Communities through Drama. Research Focus: Drama and Arts curriculum, implementation, teaching and teacher education; Markers of quality in drama and arts education; Assessment in Drama and the Arts; Teaching Artists, Representation and authenticity in research. Robin has extensive experience in Arts curriculum leadership and drama education in schools and with the Western Australian Department of Education. He has experience with local, national and international arts education curriculum development. Recent research project: AiR (Artist in Residence) Commission Project at Murdoch 2014–2017 connecting Teaching Artists with Primary Teacher Education students at Murdoch. Robin was President of IDEA International Drama/Theatre and Education Association 2013–2020. He is a former President of Drama Australia and DramaWest.