REVEILLE

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DECEMBER 1969
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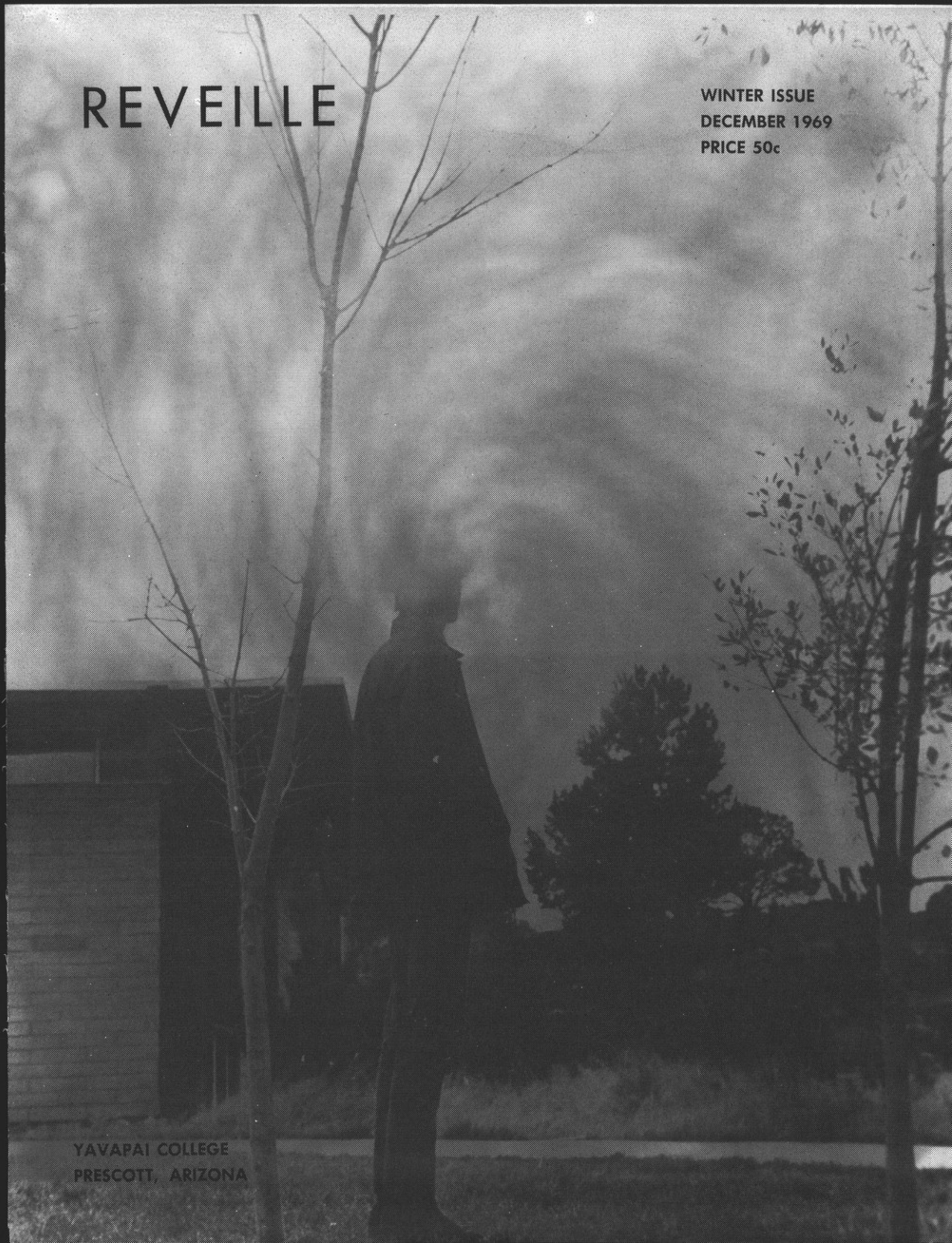

YAVAPAI COLLEGE
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA

REVEILLE

OF YAVAPAI COLLEGE, PRESCOTT, ARIZONA

. . . the news analysis magazine for Yavapai County

VOL I NUMBER I WINTER 1969

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Yavapai County Had a Dream That is Coming True ----

Plans for Yavapai College began formulating in January of 1966, and a planning committee was selected. An election was held on November 8, 1966, and the district was officially voted into being.

On December 12, 1966, Warner B. Dixon, County School Superintendent, appointed a five-man board to plan the future of Yavapai College. The first meeting was held on January 5, 1967, with all five members present. They were Richard Walraven, Roy Campbell, Duane Miller, Walter Statler, and Fred Wheadon. Mr. Walraven was elected president of the board at the meeting.

The Arizona State Board of Directors for Jnuior Colleges officially approved, February 20, 1967, the Whipple site in Prescott as the location for the college.

Dr. John Barnes, vice-president of Kilgore College, Kilgore, Texas, was appointed president of Yavapai College April 15, 1967.

April 17, 1967, the State Board approved the petition presented by the local Board of Trustees calling for a bond election in the amount of $2,500,000 to be held May 23, 1967. The election was held, and the voters of Yavapai County approved the bond issue.

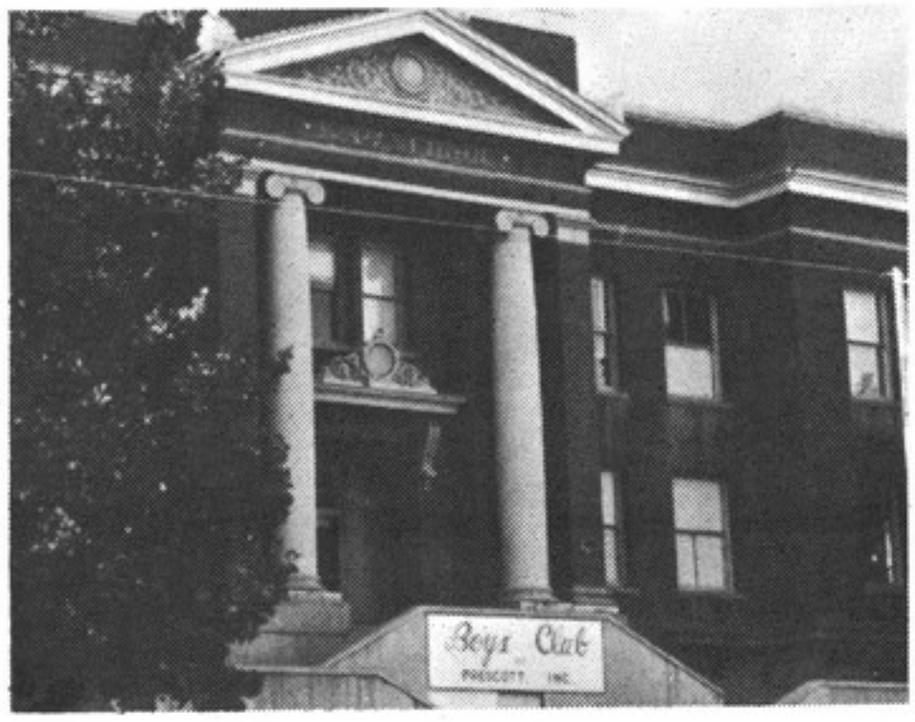
June, 1967, Mr. Bennie Gonzales, Phoenix architect, was selected to design and supervise construction of the initial building program of the college. Building began November 22, 1967.

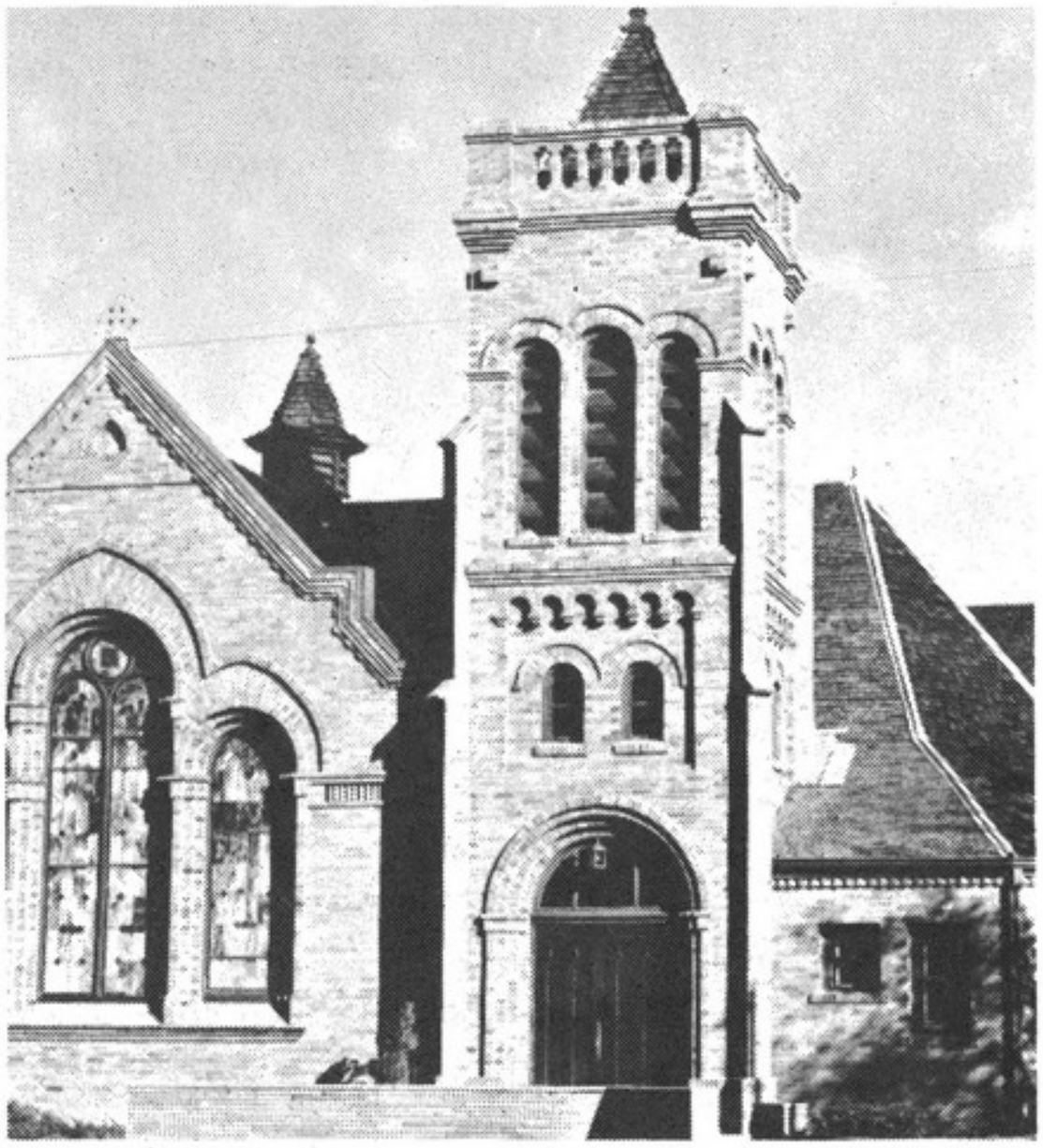
September 29, 1969, Yavapai College officially opened its doors for classes at temporary locations. Classes are now being held at Whipple, Congregational Church, Boys' Club, National Guard Armory, and Prescott High School. Drafting and electronics are taught in a building at 103 Willis; Welding and Machine Shop I at 130 South Granite; and Propulsion Technology at 301-2 W. Gurley.

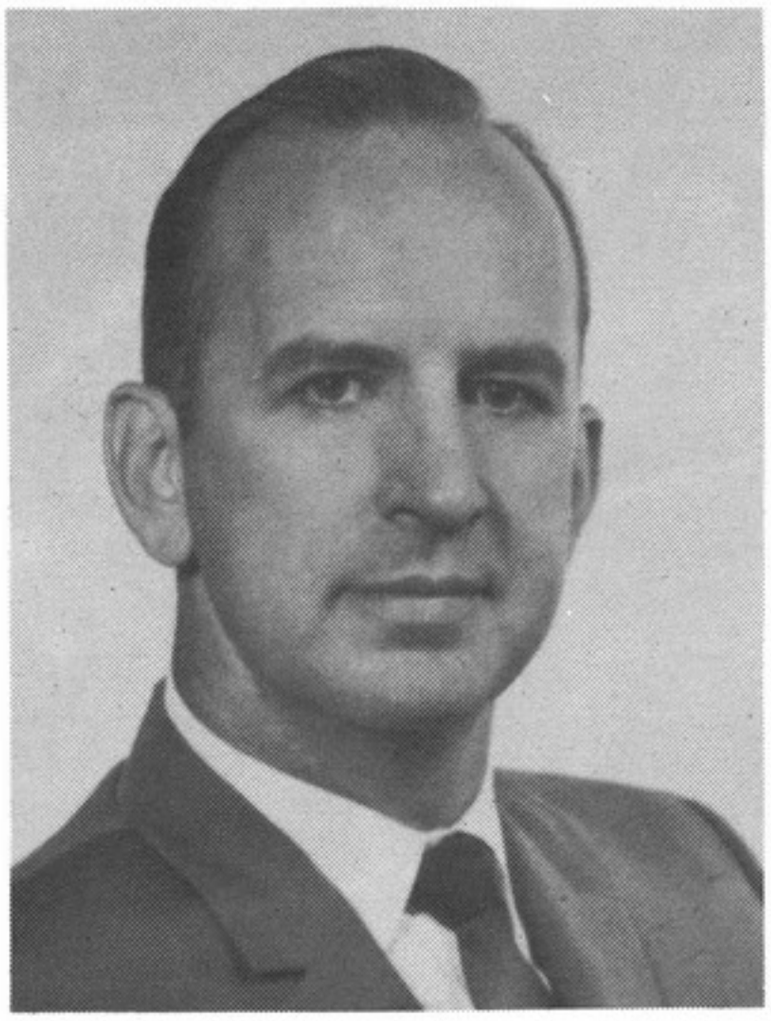
The new dorms were opened October 25, 1969. Completion date for the college is expected in the first quarter of 1970.

Four of the temporary buildings being used for classrooms by Yavapai College until the college buildings are ready are the old junior high school, now also used as the Boys' Club; Congregational Church, Whipple Building No. 28, and the Armory.

Other temporary locations are the science







DR. JOHN BARNES
President, Yavapai College

PURPOSE

T. T. Munger said, "There is no road to success but through a clear strong purpose. — Nothing can take its place. — A purpose underlies character, culture, position, attainment of every sort."

There have been many purposes already stated in the development of Yavapai College and there will be many more in the courses of its existence. The purpose of the residents of Yavapai County in voting a junior college district was to offer additional educational opportunities to those who live here. The purpose of the building design is total flexibility so it can be adapted to the ever changing needs of the educational pattern. The purpose of the curriculum is to serve the needs of those who choose to study at Yavapai College. The staff was selected with a purpose in mind, that of being dedicated to a task and a sincere interest in the welfare of the student.

The purpose the student brings to Yavapai College is an individual matter. Knowing there is no road to success but through a clear strong purpose it is hoped each student comes with his purpose clearly in mind and a determination to see it through.

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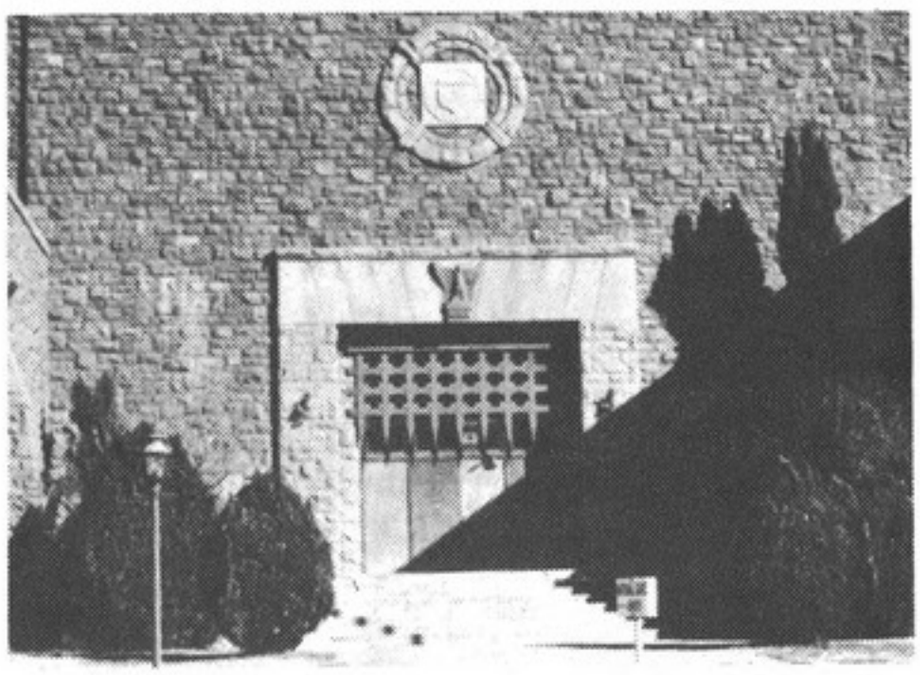
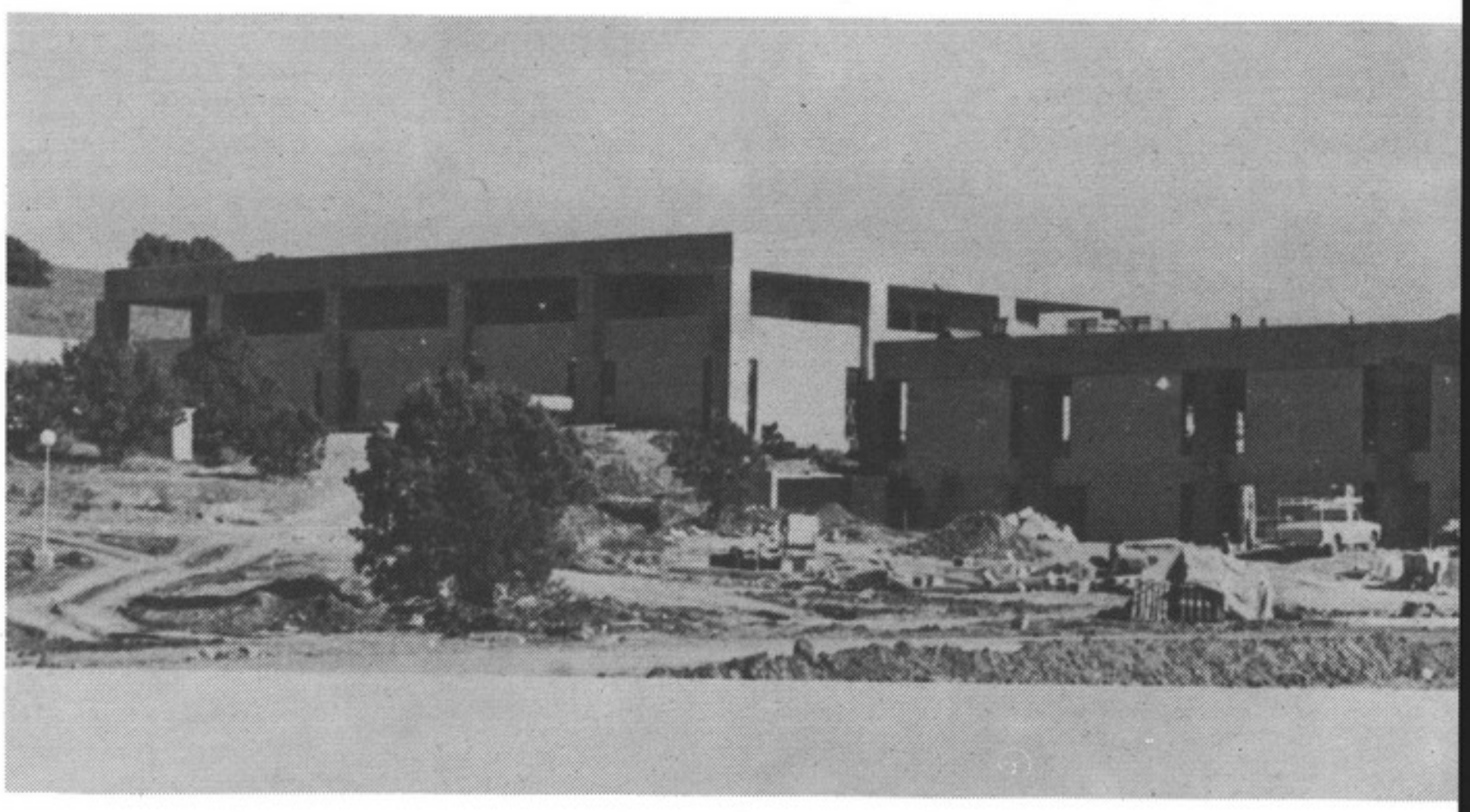
rooms at Prescott High School, Technical Building at 103 West Willis, Welding Building at 130 South Granite Street, and Auto Shop Building at 301-2 W. Gurley Street.



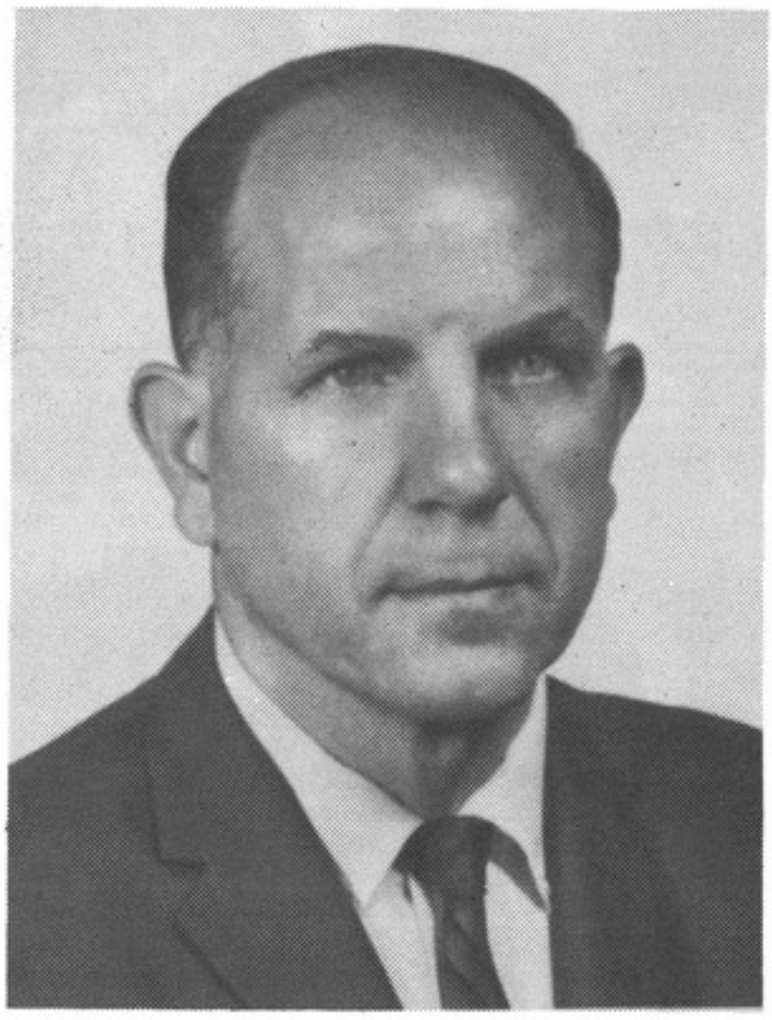
Although Is



Although the Yavapai College campus is spread out; although classes are being held in temporary quarters; although many of the books for the library are on their way or are housed in the various buildings being used for classrooms; although some classroom space is limited with a crowded togetherness

---

With the first semester more than half over, I think the adjustments made by the faculty and student body have been absolutely remarkable. Especially their adaptability to the lack of library facilities and the necessary travel between classes. We have met our expectations with regard to enrollment. We have exceeded expectations in terms of community enthusiasm and cooperation. By community, I mean the entire county. The support for the kinds of things we wanted to do, the generous response in making facilities available . . . these have been heartwarming. I would like to call attention specifically to the churches and the public school systems. Their people have made busses, laboratory facilities, and classroom space available to us and helped in innumerable ways.



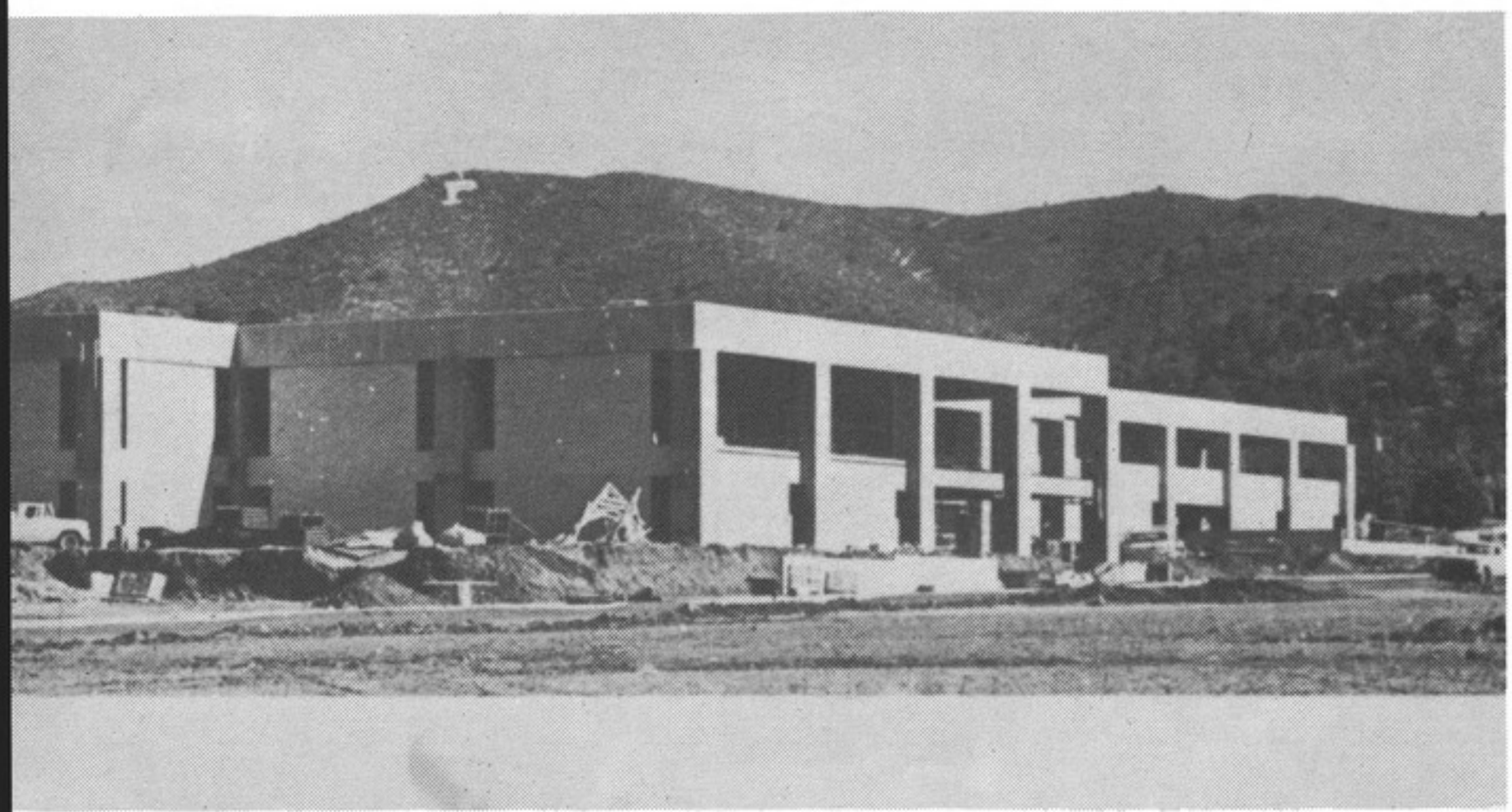
Dr. Joseph Russo, dean of instruction

We have failed to meet expectations in one area, and it has been a handicapping shortcoming —that of making provisions for a library.

As to enrollment in the second semester, I expect there will be the usual slight decrease. We will lose a small part of our student body. It is inevitable that some students who come initially to college without specific goals, will now realize how rigorous the courses are when compared to their high school studies. These students become discouraged and decide college is not what they want. Most of these will return later. We also gain students at the second semester—young men coming out of military service and transfers from other colleges and universities. Over all there will be a slight decrease in enrollment.

For the next school year, however, expectations are that enrollment will double. In 1970-71 we will have both a sophomore and a freshman class and we will be better known throughout the state.

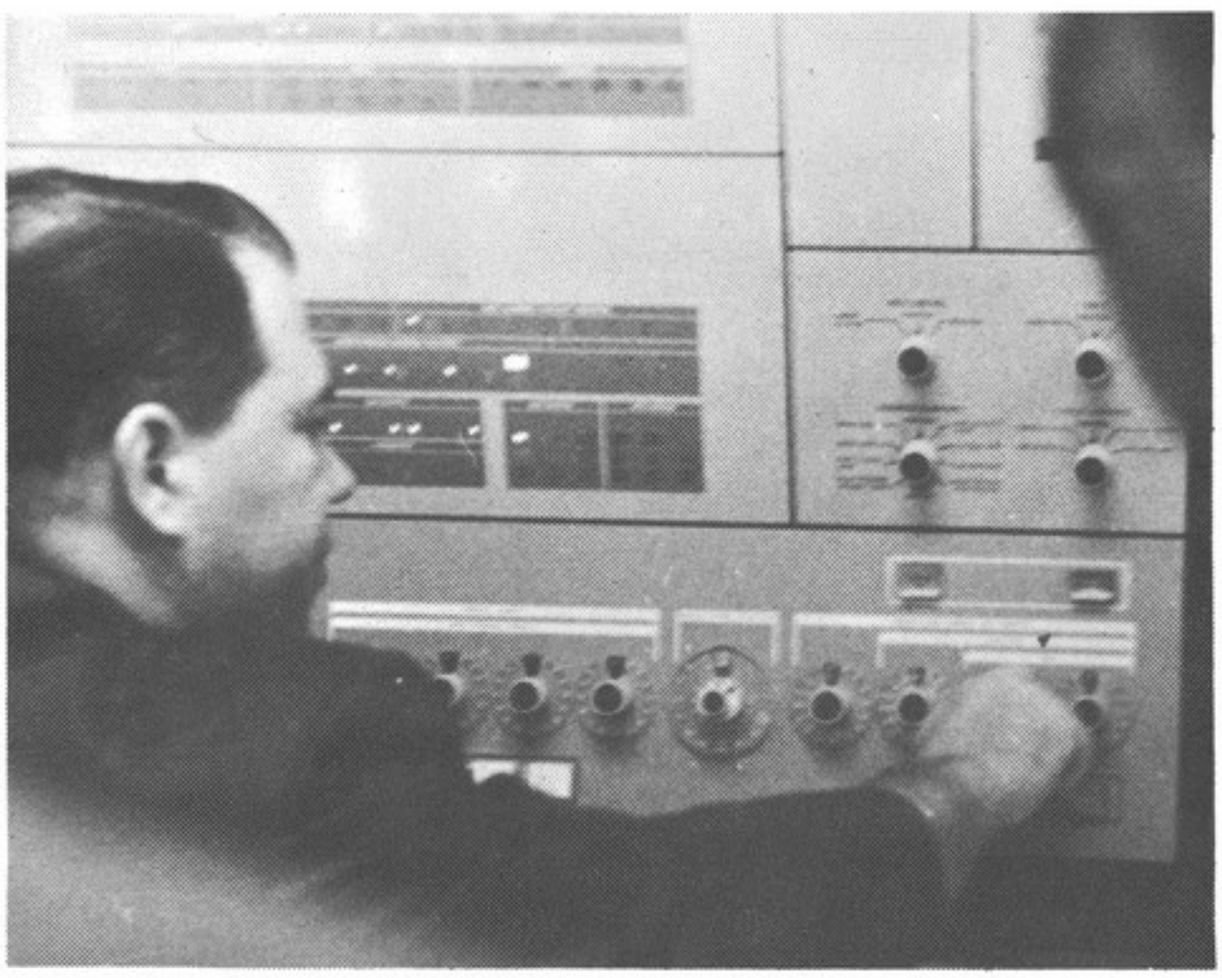
Not Forever



feeling in some classrooms, Yavapai College keeps marching on with students, faculty, and administrators all looking forward to the day construction is completed and all will move into the modern plant.

The inconveniences accompanying all the above although's are there but they do not make for an impossible situation.

One of Many Offerings ---



Mr. Bill Rinaldi, Data Processing instructor, demonstrates the adjustments of computer controls to some of his students during the regular weekly trip to Phoenix to use the facilities at Maricopa Technical School.

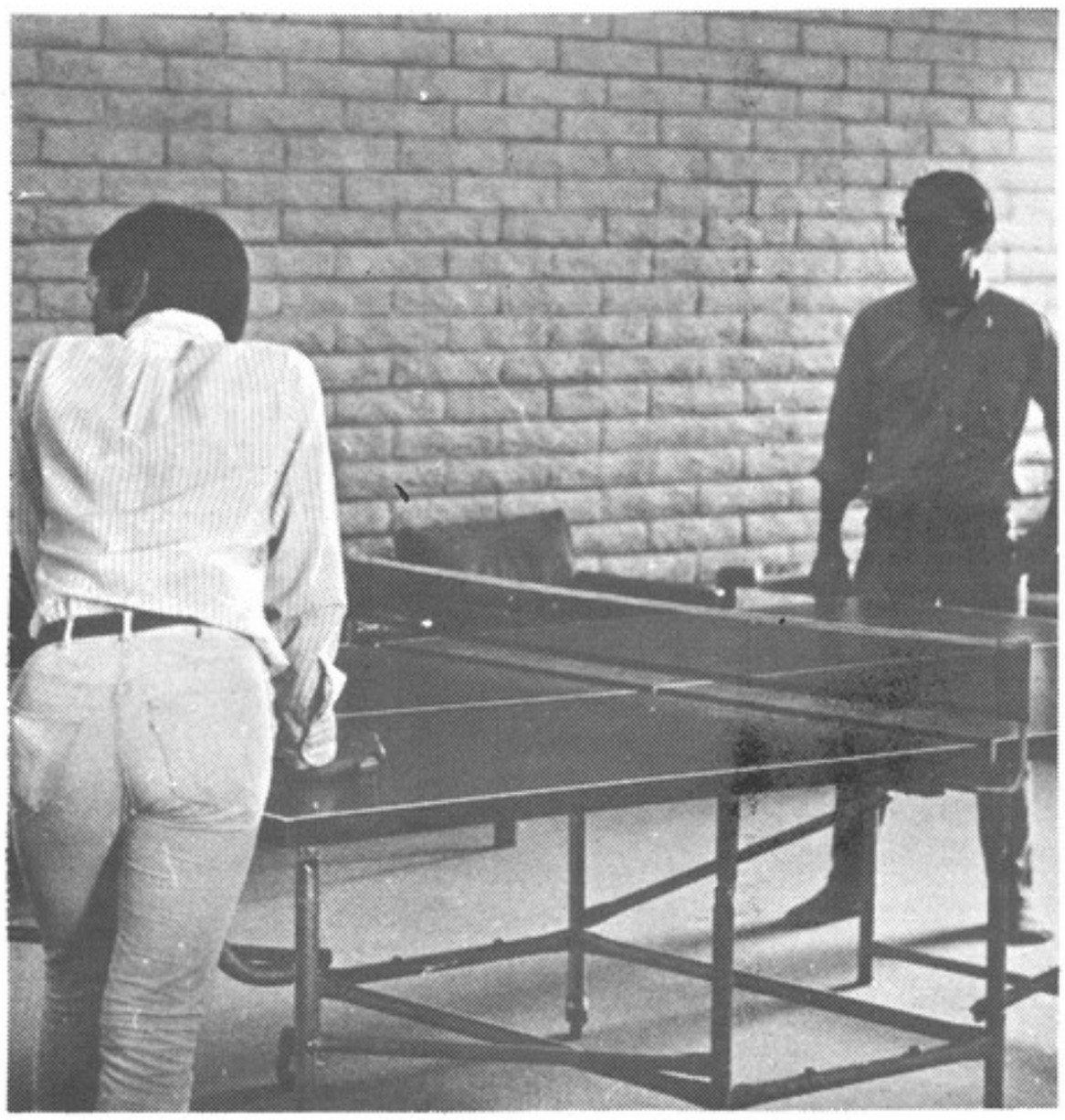
Data Processing

Students in the Data Processing classes at Yavapai College are now preparing a program per week per student for the computer. Each Sunday, Mr. Bill Rinaldi, DP instructor, accompanies his students to Phoenix where the programs are processed. It is a demanding course but one which shows almost instant rewards.

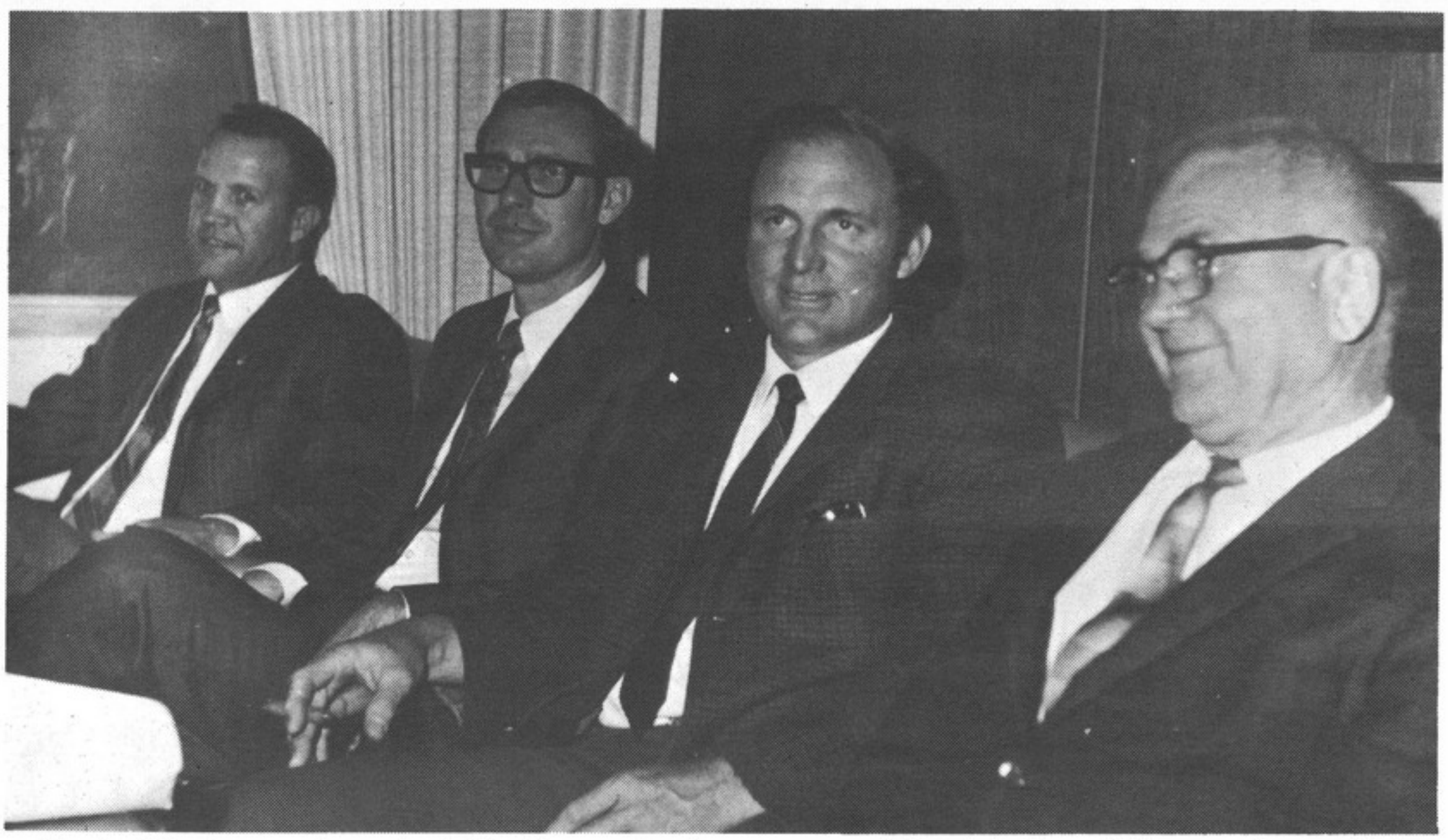
The two year course is designed so that each semester is a terminal division in itself and students may enter the labor market with excellent opportunities of finding jobs at over $5,000 per year. According to Rinaldi, beginning salaries range from 5 to 10 thousand dollars a year for a person without any experience other than the college course.

Yavapai College will have its own IBM System/360-25 computer ready for the opening of the second year of study in the fall of 1970. For the present, however, the course demands six class hours per week, six hours preparation outside of class, and the weekly trip to Phoenix to use the facilities at the Maricopa Technical School.

A little crowdy but happy are some of Yavapai College students in temporary classrooms in Whipple Building No. 28.



Mrs. Guida Kirkedahl, library assistant, and Mrs. Charlotte Brennen, librarian, catalogue in-coming books in preparation for the opening of the library when construction of the permanent library is completed.



Board of Trustees members, elected by the people of Yavapai County to bring into being Yavapai College, are Mr. Roy E. Campbell, secretary; Mr. Richard Walraven, president; Mr. Duane Miller, member; and Mr. Walter G. Statler, member. Absent was Dr. Fred H. Wheadon, member.

By DUANE D. MILLER
Board Member

Establishing Yavapai College was not an easy task. There was dissention pertaining to the site and the need for a junior college in Yavapai County. These problems were eventually solved and people are now working toward establishing the best college in the state. I know the Board of Trustees and the administration are doing everything they can to promote this philosophy.

Presently I feel our physical plant is sturdy, and efficiently planned. It will have a distinctive character, of which the students and the county can be proud.

We are offering an excellent curriculum, particularly strong in vocational courses which are fundamental to a junior college. This curriculum will be updated and enlarged as the enrollment warrants the change.

As we proceed with our college, there are some thoughts we should keep in mind. Junior colleges are established to provide vocational training and advanced college preparation for our local citizens at less expense than our four-year institutions.

As a member of the Board of Trustees I am obligated and dedicated to upholding this philosophy. However, this does not mean offering an education of inferior quality. It means that the Board and the administration are offering quality education at a reasonable cost.

The board of trustees and the administration are not alone in having responsibilities. The Community is responsible for supporting the school and its activities. The students are responsible for doing their best during their tenure at the school, and for not interfering with or disturbing the education of their fellow students.

If we all live up to our responsibilities and work together we will have the best junior college in Arizona or for that matter, in the United States.

By WALTER G. STATLER
Board Member

The philosophy of Yavapai College is a result of the feelings of the democratically chosen steering committee and ultimately of the board of directors. Their prime interest was to see that higher education was available to everyone in Yavapai County. This education was to be terminal for those who so desired.

With this philosophy in mind the Board selected a president with similar views. The mall-type campus was Dr. Barnes' idea and his way of keeping all of the students blended into one tight student body. No one was to be left out, be he an automotive student or a pre-med. They would all be of equal importance in the student body.

The teachers that were hired were chosen because they had similar views.

With a plan such as this we will have phenomenal success with our higher education program in Yavapai County. Yavapai College is for everyone.

Walter G. Statler, Board Member

T. FRANK STEWART

Weather

Bisbee	60	40	..
Douglas	64	35	..
El Paso	59	35	..
Flagstaff	43	18	..
Ft. Huachuca	61	42	..

T. FRANK STEWART AT THE HELM

NOTES ON STEERING A SMALL-TOWN PRESS

By PAM PIERCE

Small city newspapers have a journalistic realm all to themselves.

Their problems, successes, finances, readership, are on an entirely different plateau than the big city newspapers. With a small community distribution, readers identify with their local paper more than the relatively impersonal paper with the 200,000 distribution. The reader sees names he recognizes more often in print, sometimes people he personally knows, sometimes even himself.

The things the small town paper advertises are things that can be bought right down the street or across the way. The reader can attend the events that are publicized without making major treks or fighting freeway traffic. He sees the world's events through a local editor's eye and somehow it seems to give a more secure feeling to have it this way.

Publisher of the PRESCOTT EVENING COURIER, T. Frank Stewart, is a man who has been advertising manager, general manager, editor, publisher, of small newspapers and officer of a chain of community newspapers, for most of his adult life. For instance, for nine years he worked with the small city papers in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, part of the Freedom Newspaper chain. Prior to that he was President and Publisher of the BONHAM TEXAS NEWS and radio KFYN, and prior to that he spent eight years as general manager of the Durant, Oklahoma, DAILY DEMOCRAT and radio station KSEO, the first FM station in that state.

Now Publisher of he Courier, Secretary of Western Newspapers, Inc., and treasurer of Havasu Pinting Co., Inc., with papers in Havasu City and Kingman, Stewart has been with the Courier for four years.

Market Report

Homes - Ranches
Lots
Acreage - Income

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Prescott - Arizona

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Freedom of Press sacred to us...

Quick LOOK

"If a newspaper publisher doesn't understand these responsibilities then he shouldn't be in the newspaper business at all."

REVEILLE: Mr. Stewart, what, in your opinion, are the major responsibilities of the local press in a paper the size of the Courier?

STEWART: First, and always, whether at the Courier, or anywhere, and of the most importance, is the responsibility to inform the people, to report the news. We tell it like it is, state the facts—the who, what, when, but not necessairly the why. This is the first duty of a paper to any community. To get the facts to them.

REVEILLE: How do you feel the Courier is best serving the Prescott public?

STEWART: We keep the people informed of the local news that is of interest to Prescott and Yavapai County. And, as space allows, we give the state, national and world news. We use certain proportions of each for a well-rounded paper. This is difficult for small papers because there is less space. But, of course, the local news always takes precedent unless there is a national disaster. In local news, we tell it like it is; there is absolutely no slant on the news in any way.

We don't make the news, we just print it.

I have found that people sometimes do not know about the people who live in their own area. The local paper helps them get acquainted with their neighbors. I've found that one can live right next door to someone and not even know them at all.

We try to pick up the most newsworthy information . . . We don't spread rumors; we dig into the rumors to see if there is any truth to them.

REVEILLE: How do you judge what to print and what not to print in the case of the controversial topics of the small town that come up from time to time?

STEWART: This is a very delicate situation. A thin line determines the printability. We do not go

(cont. on next page)

Hospital news

ADMISSIONS
MONDAY-Barbara Duke and baby boy, Shelley Howington,

Obituaries

En La Plaza

That gentleman you might have mistaken for a movie star is really our own Marvin Rohrer, resplendent in a

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Sports Scope

yield the right of way to a southbound vehicle driven by William F. Payne. Kelchner was cited for failure to yield.

Business Mirror

Prescott Statistics

Always a part of us in your town

THE STATE

THE NATION

in for hardnosed journalism where there is no care for community or individual concern . . . if this is the case, there is no story there at all. The publicity seekers try to play up the marchers, demonstrations, and hippie-types, going out of their way to publicize the bad sections of society, and to publish things about these people, to make sensational news.

We do not go out for this type of thing. We present, as far as possible, BOTH sides FAIRLY, and our news stories are as accurate as posible. As long as we are truthful, then we do not have a thing to worry about.

Our stand on rumors is that we do not suppress a rumor when we know the facts. We clear the air by presenting the facts and just the facts. We take the role of printing the truth of what happened and bring it out in the open. This stops rumors at the beginning.

Criminal reporting has changed greatly since the "Miranda case." As you know, every man is assumed innocent until proven guilty and most times we do not use any names until definite charges are filed. Our attorney is used in most cases to be sure that we are within our rights.

"The local news always takes precedent unless there's a national disaster."

Politicians? . . . We feel that the people who pay the taxes (wages, or salaries, if you prefer), of elected officials and government workers have the right to know their actions, how they are doing their job, whether they are working for the County, District, State or the United States . . . or for their own personal gain and, to the best of our ability, we try to keep our readers informed.

I am a registered Republican in Arizona . . . I was a registered Democrat in Texas . . . but, in all cases, I have always tried to be for the man and his qualifications to fill a certain office rather than follow straight party lines.

In our news columns we follow the rigid method of presenting both sides of any question as they arise.

REVEILLE: What is your policy for handling news sources and how is most of your news received?

STEWART: We receive news from the usual sources of the Associated Press wrie service, and through the reporters' beats at all the county and city offices. Each member of staff here is a potential reporter . . . Everyone can take a hand at reporting.

We are heavy on sports, that's REAL news. And school news is real news, and clubs, because they promote Prescott.

I can say that we have the best relations with our news sources that we've ever had at the Courier. And, like any good paper, we also have several secret sources that we never reveal, along the beat areas. They alert us to many stories, and this is the way we get much of our news. When we find out the information, we go to the source and dig out the story. That's what it takes . . . to find out whether it's real news or rumor.

REVEILLE: What do you feel are the Courier's strong points?

STEWART: That we report the news as accurately as possible with no slanting in any direction. We do not make the news, we just print it. We are truthful, honest in all reporting.

REVEILLE: What do you feel are the Courier's weak points?

STEWART: The big weakness of a daily newspaper in a town the size of Prescott and all small daily newspapers everywhere is that they have an inadequacy of reporting staff due to simple economics.

REVEILLE: What is the editorial policy of the paper?

STEWART: On the editorial page, the writer's column and what he says are **HIS** own opinions, not necessarily those of the Courier. We run a balance of opinions on all sides of any question.

"We don't go in for hard-nose journalism where there is no care for community or individual concern."

The editorial page should be informative and entertaining. The Courier editorials reflect our views on many questions . . . local, state and national. We do not expect all Courier readers to agree with us; but, if in an editorial we have made the reader stop, look and think for himself, we have done our job well. We want our readers to think of themselves . . . to be informed . . . because an informed public is surely safe for Democracy!

As far as controversy on a topic is concerned, we handle it in this way: We do it with the feeling that what we've said, what we stand on, is for the betterment of the community as a whole.

And, when the day comes when all people agree with us, it will be time for the Courier to turn off the presses.

Prescott isn't an ordinary community by any

(cont. on page 21)

Radicalism: Key to Unrest or Awareness??

Students for a Democratic Society

By LYNNE RYGG

Students for a Democratic Society? Is this what they stand for—destruction of our society?

It began in 1962, this organization—Students for a Democratic Society. It began what news reports termed at that time as a "new left" group. This "new left" group spread throughout the college campuses and now has a membership of approximately 70,000.

Since its beginning, Students for a Democratic Society, or "SDS", has been given extensive news coverage. In almost every issue of the most prominent magazines, some clipping concerning SDS can be found. And most of these clippings contain shocking news. In recent issues of **Reader's Digest, Time** and **Life,** there have been many revealing accounts.

Bombs, Molotov cocktails, disrupting public officials, taking over buildings, following the Communist doctrine—general chaos—all these are part of SDS tactics. At one SDS convention, members were instructed on the manufacture and use of Molotov cocktails. Several members professed to having gone to Cuba to learn Communist tactics.

Is this Students for a Democratic Society? Is this their plan, the overthrow of the country? People of Arizona read the magazine and newspaper articles and worry—but at a distance. Most of the major happenings concerning SDS have been in places far away—Harvard, Berkeley, San Francisco State.

Is SDS only "communism", and "destruction of society"? Could it be possible that it is not all bad? That not all that is printed in the newspapers is true for the whole.

There was a chapter of Students for a Democratic Society on the Arizona State University campus. It disbanded only one month ago. So close to home. This is not Havrard, nor Berkeley, this is Arizona State University. There was no taking over of buildings; but there were minor occurrences; demonstrations, disruption of a speech by Governor Williams. What effects did SDS have on the ASU campus, so close to home?

Dr. George Hamm, Dean of Students and Vice

(cont. on next page)

"It's not reform we're after, it's the destruction of your stinking, rotten society -- and you better learn that fast."

—This remark came from a member of Students for a Democratic Society, taken from a recent issue of Reader's Digest.

President at Arizona State University, commented on the activities and effects of SDS on the ASU campus.

Dr. Hamm is originally from South Dakota and completed his undergraduate work in that state. He got his masters and did his graduate work at the University of Wyoming. Dr. Hamm has been at ASU seven years to date, of which time he has held such positions as Dean of Men and Men's Counselor before his present job. As Dean of Students, Dr. Hamm must have a keen awareness of the activities of the students on the ASU campus. It is this awareness that is shown in Dean Hamm's views on SDS, and student activists in general:

Question: Do you know any SDS members personally and have you had much contact with these students?

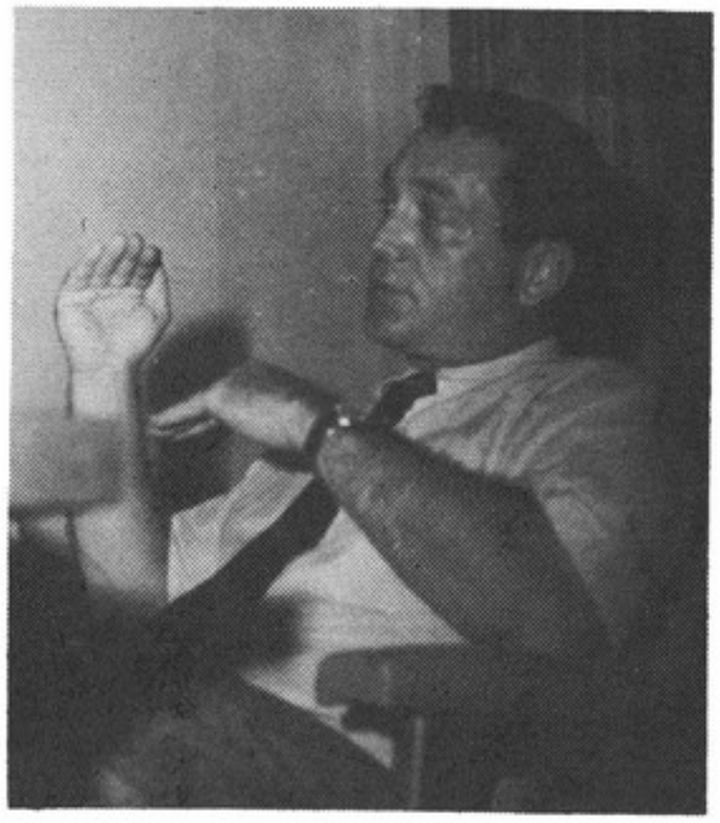
Dean Hamm: "I do know many and have had considerable contact with these people within the last three years."

Question: What has SDS done on the ASU campus? Has anything positive been achieved by this group?

Dean Hamm: "Of course, it's an activist group so it would seem that most of the things that SDS

has done here or elsewhere have been mostly of the deleterious nature but if one were to look at SDS completely objectively then one could see that they have also made some contributions. **I'm not trying to say that their contributions outweigh their negative influences but they've made people more aware of a lot of things that people weren't aware of before. For example, student rights, and academic rights for that matter. And in many cases, student responsibilities as well.** They've forced students to become concerned about things that students should become concerned about.

Question: There are certain theories about the causes of a group like SDS: too many restrictions in a school; student government only of "puppet" dimensions; professors looking so much like students that students don't know where authority lies. Do you believe these theories have any amount of validity?



DR. GEORGE HAMM

Dean Hamm: There is a power conflict. I think that most people know very little about University government. I'm talking about many within and without the school. People are terribly ignorant of who really has the power. Most people think that the President and Vice President have all the power, when, in fact, they have very little. It is mainly the faculty and faculty senates who have the ruilng power. People don't really know where the power is and therefore neither do the students. A group like SDS is making everybody a little more aware and conscious of what their responsibilities are.

Question: Why do we see only the bad side?

Dean Hamm: We have to remember that most of us are introduced to it through the mass media. And we have to remember why the mass media is in business; they're certainly not in business to lull you and me to sleep. They're charged with the responsibility of keeping the public informed, but they have to be concerned with the degree of interest in what they're presenting. And the news every night has things in it that are rather exciting and sensational and so we all seem to stereotype people based upon the exposure to the television set. Even we involved in college workings day after day seem to become so saturated with what we see on the television that we don't really interpret accurately what they're (the students) really like. We know for example that radical student movements couldn't represent more than one percent of the student population. And yet we all know that they get 99 percent of the television exposure.

Question: Do you think that students in the future will become more "involved" in their campus and if so, will many of these students become involved in "radical" movements?

Dean Hamm: The logical assumption would be yes, students will become more and more active, more and more involved. I suppose that's because

frontiers have been opened up to them and I think society has changed enough so that young adults are being treated more and more as adults and they're surely experimenting with more and more things. So the coming young people will be more active and involved but I don't know that they'll be any more radical because I don't know that human nature ever really changes.

We'll always have a few radical students but it won't be that much of a problem in the future.

Question: What, in your opinion, brings people together to form such groups as SDS. Is it one unifying philosophy to reach a goal, is it escape, or rebellion?

Dean Hamm: When you get a political activist group, when you dissect that particular group, you'll find out two or three interesting things: every individual in the group is in it for a relatively different reason. All of them are motivated by some very personal motivations and they normally don't have that much in common. They may support some movement at the moment but as you observe their behaviour over any extended period, they cross ideological barriers whenever it's convenient. Most of these people don't really have any fundamental philosophies that they can live with and that they can express themselves on very articulately. As a result, I don't think that you ever will have a very unified group of ultra-radical students.

Question: Last spring, ASU had trouble with a group of students who disrupted a speech being given by Governor Williams. Were these students SDS members? How were they dealt with?

Dean Hamm: I'd say that the students were SDS-oriented. Again it's sometimes very difficult to label these students because, on this campus, we have three or four activist groups and they might have a representative of fifteen or twenty students but the same students belong to the same organizations. Yes, in that particular case, you could see these students were mostly SDS members.

Six or seven students were placed on probation and advised violation of probation would mean suspension.

Question: What, in your opinion, is the role of the university in such disturbances?

Dean Hamm: Anytime a guest of the university is insulted, then I think that the university has an obligation to that guest. The university has to be committed to uphold its responsibilities. I believe those universities who have not upheld their responsibilities in these matters will do so in the future.

We're living in a rather interesting social revolution. I think that anytime one goes through a revolutionary period, he's got to expect some rather trying days. Public tolerance has just about reached its maximum level and I think most of the radical students realize this. The university is not ready to ignore its repsonsibility of academic freedom and I think that the university should be able to uphold that freedom by reason, logic and debate rather than to submit to demonstration, dissent, and the destruction of academic freedom.

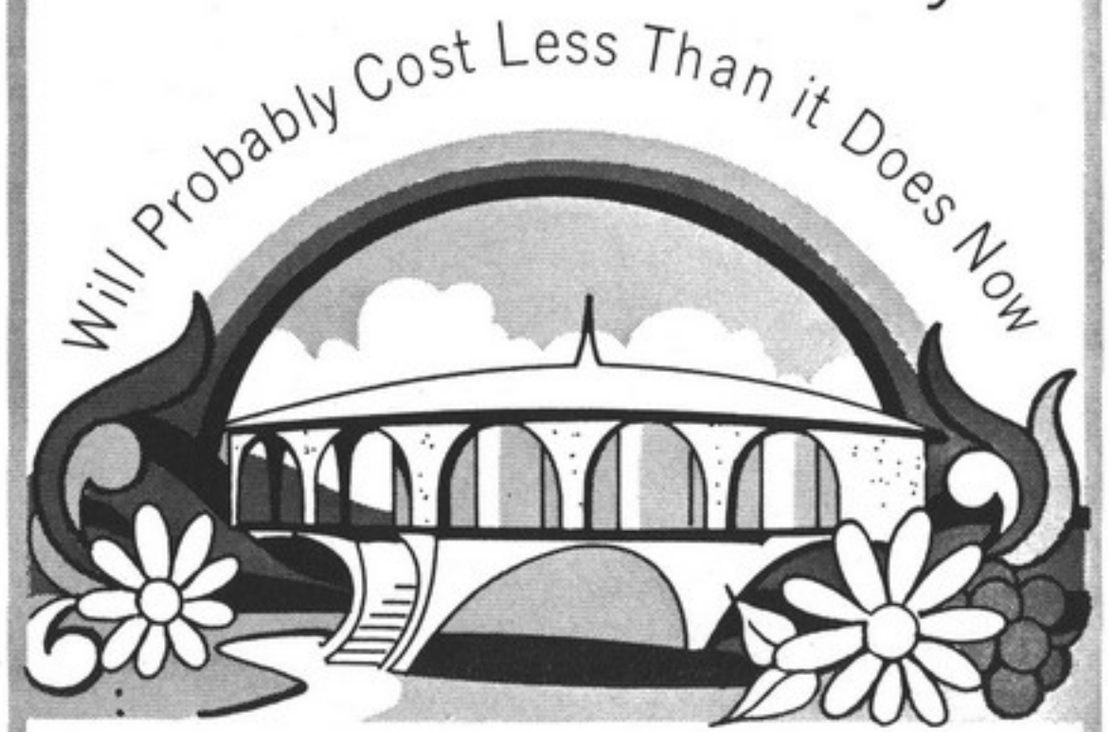
Students for a Democratic Society—a radical group? One university official sees them as a radical group like any other radical group. One worthwhile contribution; they make people become more aware of their rights and how to uphold them. But their methods of disruption are not always the "right" ways.

SDS has disbanded, but other radical groups remain on the ASU campus. What will these organizations bring—worthwhile change, renovation of ideas or dissent and division?

In the next issue, we attempt to get behind the workings of SDS, why it disbanded, what is taking its place, what it accomplished. And we will find out.

It is a matter of concern knocking at our doors.

When You Set Up Your Household
APS Electricity
Will Probably Cost Less Than it Does Now



At least, that has been the pattern over the decades. Arizona Public Service charges less per kilowatt for electricity today, than it did 20 years ago. And less then, than 30 years ago. ■ As a new homeowner, you'll want every break you can get. APS is happy to provide one more.

aps.
WE CARE HOW YOU LIVE

'Falling away from a place never occupied'

A frequently asked question concerns the relationship of young people (presumably those between 18 and 30) to the church. It is assumed that there is a contemporary falling-away from the church which is unique to this generation, and it is assumed that the words "religion" and "church" are synonyms. Both of these assumptions are subject to examination.

As public education in the world, and in the United States in particular, has continued to improve in quality and to expand in the numbers of young people brought into some area of formal learning, and, as high education has become available to more and more of our young men and women, the essence of the learning experience —research, investigation, challenge, intellectual curiosity, question and question again—pervades the minds and influences the mental habits of all students. Because the hard sciences teach the role of hard "proof", because there are no unqualified assumptions in the field of mathematics, because formal logic disciplines the mind to an orderly transition from premises to conclusions, because, in short, **there is no encouragement in formal education to "take anything on faith"**, there is a hard barrier erected during the years of learning which successfully excludes from consideration any conclusions which are not clearly demonstrable. **Those young people in the learning years have always, therefore, found it difficult to accept the possibility of truths which cannot be weighed, tasted, touched, or seen.**

REV. FREDERIC B. JAMES

As more and more young people are counted in their learning years, the voices of doubt increase in volume and articulation. These factors, therefore, suggest not a disenchantment with matters religious, but, rather, that no enchantment ever existed apart from voluntary or involuntary compliance with family or social pressures. In its simplest requirement, religious involvement requires a "leap of faith" which is difficult, if not impossible, for most young scholars. Therefore, I suggest, the "falling-away" from the church is neither contemporary nor unique; there has never really been a clear, carefully considered decision by most young people to be "with" the church. **It is impossible, then, to fall away from a place never occupied.**

The second assumption to be examined is that "religion" and "church" are necessarily synonymous. "Religion", as an abstraction, is a quest for the values of the ideal life, involving (1) definition of what is "ideal", (2) determination of the practices necessary to the attainment of the values of that ideal, and (3) a theology or world view relating the quest itself to the universe in which the seeker exists. A "church" is simply a body of people who have tentatively agreed upon a certain ideal and the practices designed to attain its values. The "Church", therefore, as a body of people, is subject to all human error, and may or may not be effective in its quest. To the degree that it is ineffective it is subject to criticism and withdrawal of support. To the degree that it is effective it will be supported. To confuse the institution of the "church" with any systematic religion, though, is to beg the question. Simply because a particular church fails of its whole purpose is not justification for rejection of the religion it espouses. **Because a given church appears to be "irrelevant" does not mean that Christianity (or Islam, or Buddhism, or Judaism or any other religion) is irrelevant.** But even the charge that a "church" is irrelevant is unsupportable if it is assumed that a church is anything apart from the people who make up its membership. Any valid charge of irrelevance must be made against people, not against a "thing". **A "church" is not "religion" any more than a Ford is all cars, or a 1970 Ford Convertible is all Fords.** It is fallacious to argue from the particular to the general. "Church" and "religion" are not synonyms.

The remarkable indication on many college campuses today is the proliferating of interest in college courses on Religion; and an equally fascinating phenomenon in most seminaries today is the swing toward the parish ministry, the "church", as the valid place of practicing religion. The relationship of young men and women to religion today is to make honest appraisals of the effectiveness of given churches, to recognize that much must be done within the church to bring it into the modern age, to accept responsibility for working toward these improvements, and above all, to continue a deep-seated and urgent drive toward religious knowledge.

I am very optimistic about young people and the church.

In Case of a Disaster...

By MARY CAMPBELL

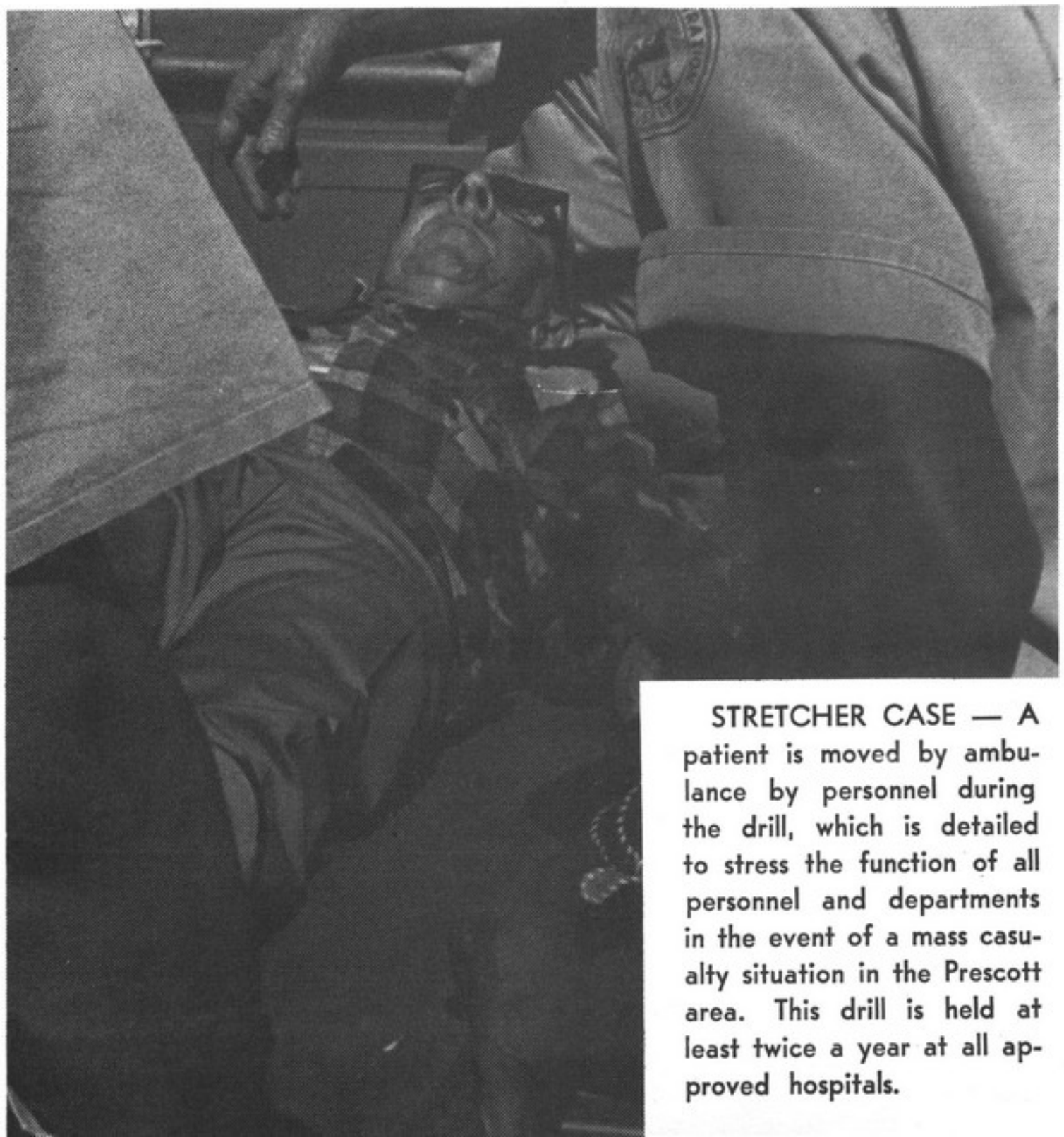
The Veteran's Hospital at Fort Whipple has recently been conducting a series of emergency drills designed to acquaint the hospital personnel with emergency procedures. Their purpose is to train the staff to process, screen and admit a large number of disaster victims as quickly as possible.

The drills are required of all hospitals to take place twice a year, according to the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals. The next one at Fort Whipple is scheduled this month.

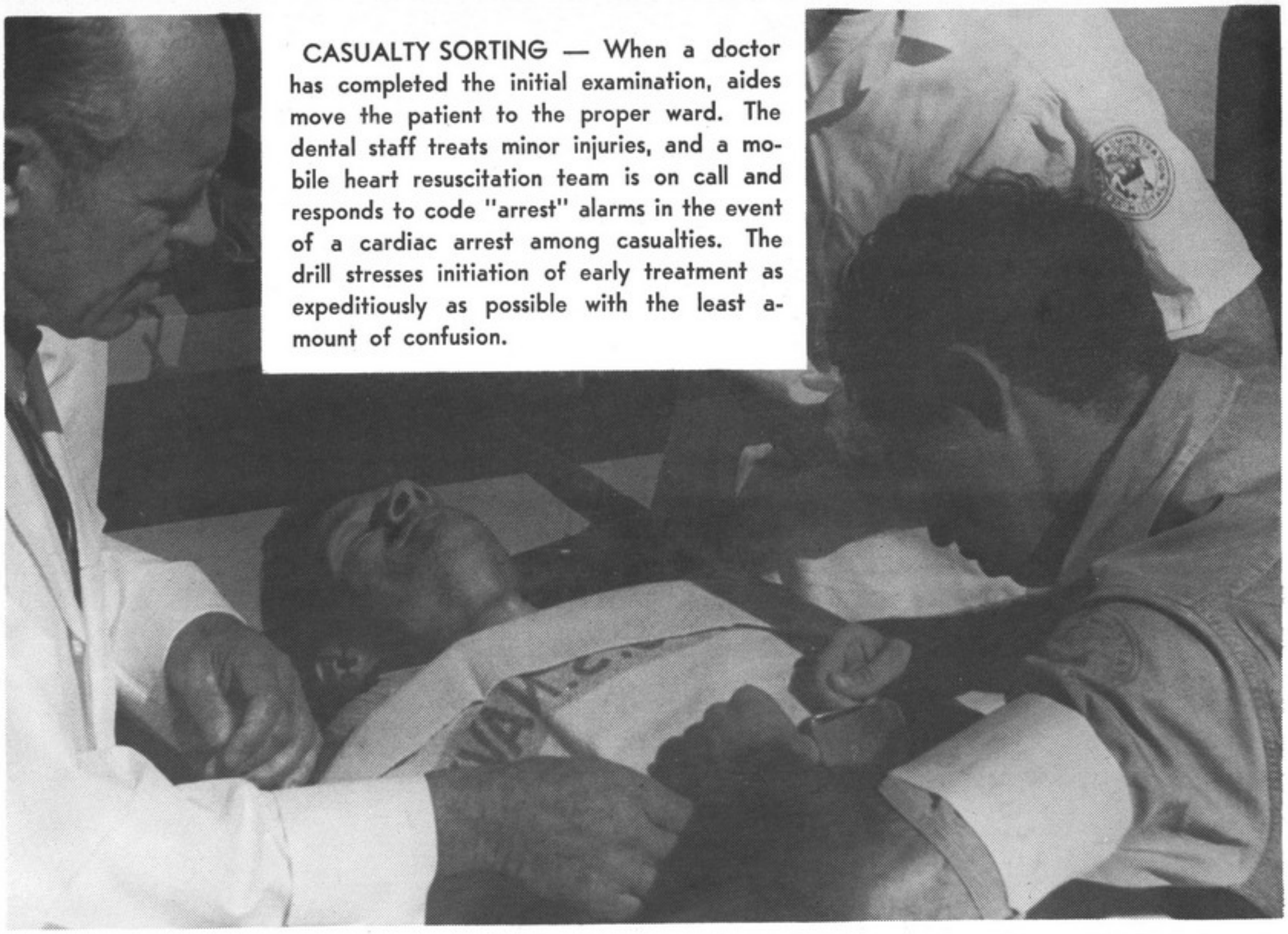
In the event of an actual emergency situation, on-the-spot first aid would immediately be rendered. Those victims requiring hospital admittance would be processed and admitted. Non-veterans would also receive the benefits of this service until such time as their health would permit their transfer to Yavapai Community Hospital.

There are variations to the types of drills. The fire and evacuation drills train the personnel to do tasks other than their everyday duties. If a disaster were to become a reality, they would be able to cope with the situation in a more organized and efficient manner. These drills entail the cooperative efforts of several hundred employees of the Veteran's Administration Center in their desire to better serve the people of Yavapai County.

AWAITING AMBULANCE—Volunteers from the domiciliary at the Whipple Center wait for ambulances during a "mass casualty" drill. Moulages to asimilate injuries were applied by members of the nursing and secretarial staffs.

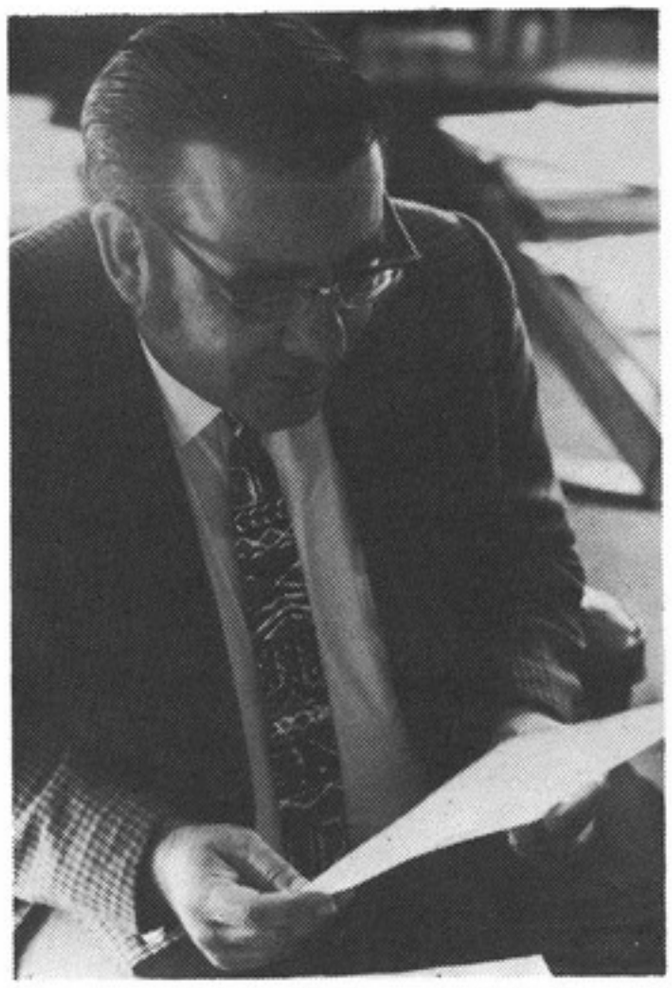


STRETCHER CASE — A patient is moved by ambulance by personnel during the drill, which is detailed to stress the function of all personnel and departments in the event of a mass casualty situation in the Prescott area. This drill is held at least twice a year at all approved hospitals.



CASUALTY SORTING — When a doctor has completed the initial examination, aides move the patient to the proper ward. The dental staff treats minor injuries, and a mobile heart resuscitation team is on call and responds to code "arrest" alarms in the event of a cardiac arrest among casualties. The drill stresses initiation of early treatment as expeditiously as possible with the least amount of confusion.

SCREENING AREA — Patients are moved to the hospital triage, or screening area, where first aid is available and emergency drugs are administered. Doctors determine the nature of the injury and assign "admit" to the appropriate ward for definitive treatment.



DAVID H. PALMER

Palmer: "I do not believe the Democratic party will do much, if anything, the next four years, unless Barry Goldwater smokes marijuana or President Nixon grows a beard."

Party Pathways: Free Or rutted route badl

By JERRY THARP

The two-party system in the United States has been an institution under heavy scrutiny, the subject of intense controversy, the battle scene for student-police confrontations, the focus of Congressional uprisings against age-old laws that elect our Presidents.

The two-party system is also a part of the American scene—the framework of our political system.

In shaping national politics, the building blocks of the two-party system—the local parties, take an active part. They create the need for competition and opposition and sometimes create the issues. They, on a very local level, have as members, people **YOU** know, work with, bowl with, live with. They create an interest by mere proximity if for no other reason. Most of the time the more active participants go to a political convention holiday via the votes of perhaps 60 percent of the voting public. Once in a while they send some uniquely representative members of their party to the national political front. Household names, Barry Goldwater, John Lindsey, George McGovern, some people named Kennedy.

They are also part of the American scene, the groundwork to the framework for our political system.

In this article, two local political leaders (one Republican, one Democrat) were asked to expound on party issues of local and national concern.

At this point, it should be made clear that the opinions expressed on these pages are solely those of the individuals themselves and do not necessarily represent those of their party.

The questions were posed to the men at separate interviews.

From the Democratic Party is well-known lawyer, David H. Palmer, who served as County Attorney for eight years and State Senator from Yavapai County for ten years. From the Republican Party is insurance man Robert R. Loftus, who is the current Yavapai County Republican Committee Chairman.

REVEILLE: As is evident from the recent triumph of New York Mayor John Lindsey on the Independent ticket, party labels seem to be taking the backstage to conservative-liberal political divisions. In Arizona, a Democratic voter registration elected a Republican administration. WHAT IS YOUR OPINION OF THIS INCREASING TREND OF CROSSING PARTY LINES, AND THE RISE OF THE CONSERVATIVE-LIBERAL TREND AS A MAJOR POLITICAL ELECTION DIVISION? HOW DOES THIS EFFECT THE FUTURE OF YOUR PARTICULAR PARTY IN THIS COUNTY FOR THE NEXT FOUR YEARS, IN YOUR OPINION?

MR. LOFTUS: It would seem the average voter is becoming better informed about political issues as well as candidates. This has naturally resulted in many "cross-over" votes. In the case of John Lindsey of New York, his recent win on the Independent ticket indicates that his two more conservative opponents, one a Democrat, the other a Republican, split the city's more conservative vote as well as garnered a portion of their party support, while

way to success
y in need of repairs

Loftus: "In Arizona, the trend in the past years has been a more conservative feeling, regardless of party affiliation."

Lindsey was apparently elected by a liberal community, irrespective of party. Of course, as an incumbent, he had an obvious advantage in a three-way race.

In Arizona, the trend in the past years has been a more conservative feeling, regardless of party affiliation. Long before Arizona could have been called a true two-party state, it could have been classed, along with some of the southern states, as a "Conservative Democrat State".

Many of the so-called "cross-over" votes in Arizona have been actually the result of long standing heavy Democratic registration which was a practical way to register in Arizona, since, until recently, few Republicans ran for office and there was almost never any opposition in the Republican primary.

Obviously the result was that people registered Democratic in order to have an opportunity to vote in the primary, which in many cases decided the outcome of the general election.

Of course, this last election is proof of the now very strong Republican party in Arizona. You will also find that there is not the imbalance in registration, but rather a trend to being actually registered as to your party choice.

Loftus: "Television . . . has to be the largest single factor in the political awakening . . ."

The Republican outlook in Yavapai could not be better for the next election; there is no reason to believe the county will not vote as strongly Republican then as in the last election, assuming of course that those elected continue to have the confidence and respect of the voter.

MR. PALMER: Arizona was a strong Democratic state. As it grew rapidly, population-wise, people registered Democrat to have a choice in the primaries, where almost all local elections were decided. Many of these registrants were Republicans.

ROBERT R. LOFTUS

Because, like Will Rogers, people only know what they read in the newspapers, and the only newspapers in Arizona are the Phoenix Newspapers, Inc., namely, The Arizona Republic and the Phoenix Gazette, which are practically John Birch in philosophy, the state became an extremely strong Republican state.

As party registration means nothing under the peculiar political history of Arizona, and the fact that all thinking is dominated by Eugene Pulliam, who, I believe, lives in Indiana, there is no leadership in the Democratic party.

Palmer: ". . . Outside the field of taxation few people have a political awareness of anything."

Because, in Arizona, it is presently socially unacceptable to be a Democrat and people do not have the intestinal fortitude to take a stand which is socially unacceptable, I do not believe the Democratic Party will do much, if anything, in the next four years, unless Barry Goldwater smokes marijuana or Richard Nixon grows a beard.

REVEILLE: (A) IS LOCAL POLITICS ON THE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN IMPORTANCE IN THE UNITED STATES' POLITICAL SYSTEM?

(B) IN YOUR OPINION, DO YOU FEEL THAT CITIZENS OF YAVAPAI COUNTY ARE POLITICALLY AWARE, ACTIVE IN THE LOCAL POLITICAL LEVEL?

MR. PALMER: (a) In a rapidly growing nation, I believe national politics sometimes obscures local politics, but I don't believe there will be any considerable decrease in the importance of local politics.

(b) I do not feel the citizens of Yavapai County

are politically aware or active on a local political level, but this is the general rule thoughout the country. People only become politically aware when they feel their pocketbook is affected in some way, so, outside the field of taxation, few people have a political awareness of anything. There are rare exceptions to this rule as when an individual feels some particular emotion about some particular thing such as cock fighting, Frank Tutt, long hair, etc.

MR. LOFTUS: Certainly local political involvement is on the increase here and across the nation. It is probably the result of better political education in schools, wider news coverage, and, of course, television, which has to be the largest single factor in the political awakening by exposing the problems, the people and the issues of politics in a relatively "painless" manner via the screen every day.

Loftus: "Students' interest can help solve these problems (social reform, war, poverty) if they will pursue the solution in a responsible, orderly manner."

Since there is obviously a move toward a more centralized government, local politics may decline in importance; however, just the opposite seems to be happening in many areas.

Yavapai County is as politically aware as any county in the state, as evidenced by Yavapai's consistently high percentage voter turnouts as well as high percentage of actual registered voters.

REVEILLE: WHAT ARE YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT THE ONE POLITICAL "AWARENESS" OF STUDENTS ON THE NATION'S CAMPUSES?

MR. LOFTUS: It is most encouraging that the students are becoming not only more aware but more interested and involved in politics, at even a high school level as well as college age. The sad part is the reason behind their interest—that when things are going smoothly, no one is concerned and involvement and awareness are never as apparent as when people have a "cause to protest". Certainly they could have reason to protest some of our social reforms, war, poverty. These areas trouble all of us, and of course, they are the continuing problems these young people will inherit. Many of us disagree with their method of involvement when it results in riots, violence, and destruction. Their interest can help solve these problems if they will pursue the solution in a responsible, orderly manner.

I personally favor 18-year-olds voting. It would appear that while their political educaiton, which is required in Arizona in senior year of high school as Civics, is fresh in their minds, they should become actively involved in the actual process of election.

MR. PALMER: My feelings about the new political "awareness" of students in the nation's campuses is that the awareness is not a fact, in my opinion.

The main manisfestation I have observed is a group thinking that politics is bad and dirty. This makes me very sad. True awareness would have to include a knowledge of the good as well as the evil. Are the Lindseys, the McCarthys, the Kennedys bad and dirty? I also feel that having an awareness is healthy in the respect that it might lead to knowledge, eventually, but that at the present time the awareness does not seem to have any direction.

REVEILLE: COMMENT ON THE CHARGE THAT POLITICS IS BECOMING SO EXPENSIVE THAT ONLY THE RICH OR THE POLITICAL MACHINE MAN CAN RISE IN AMERICAN POLITICS?

MR. PALMER: It is true that politics is becoming too expensive and something must be done about this; I believe that this in itself should be a problem for the young people to think about solving. Time and space do not permit me the opportunity of advancing possible solutions to this problem, but there are quite a number. One of the incidental problems is that good men cannot afford to run and society suffers because of this. Another is that high-principled candidates must make commitments to obtain financing in order to be elected. Plato was close to this problem when he said:

Palmer: "True awareness would have to include a knowledge of the good as well as the evil."

"One of two things is bound to happen to any high minded man who goes into politics:

"Either he fails to compromise his principles and then he will be at best ignored, at worst, put to death;

Or, he will compromise, and then he will be no better than the rest and probably worse."

MR. LOFTUS: The charge can certainly be made that only the very wealthy or those who are assured of great financial backing, irrespective of party backing, can really afford to run for a major political office. The cost of television, newspaper coverage, and of travel is enormous. The cost of a political election is astounding, and apparently it will continue to climb. The simple fact is that a candidate must reach the voters in a practical, attractive manner . . . the most common now, of course, is TV, and the cost is obvious. However, anyone who has the desire, the knowledge, and the following, can work through party organization to win party support, and also solicit support from those people who are willing and able to back, financially, a particular candidate. The higher the political office, the more necessary and the more broadly based this support must be.

T. F. S. — cont, from page 10

means. People here are from all parts of the United States and the natives are outnumbered. They all come here with different ideas. We have people here in Prescott with political views ranging from the far Left to the far, far Right. Many times, the Courier is right in the middle. There are, all the time, more groups with more ideas about what the right future for Prescott should be, and so far I have not found any two groups in agreement on this subject.

We receive more letters from this area of 20,000 people than I've ever received at any paper, including those communities with up to 70,000 people. The people of Prescott are INTERESTED in the community.

And it's this complexity of make-up of Prescott that keeps the Courier editorial writer on his toes.

I rarely put an editorial in the Courier that I wrote at 8 o'clock that morning. I revise it, usually many times, and try to be as accurate as possible in these editorials. Sometimes, I take two to three weeks to research my facts.

"These publicity-seekers try to play up these marchers, demonstrators and hippie-types, going out of their way to publicize these bad sections of society. We do not go for this type of thing; we present, as far as possible, BOTH sides fairly."

The other editorials, without my signature on them, are national editorials that we have taken and adjusted and revised to fit the area and our way of thinking, to coincide with our views. These editorials are things we feel the people should know about, in which they would be interested.

Now, of course, as I say, we cannot expect all our readers will agree with us; but, that's what makes our country great, that's what makes us a two, or three or four-party country.

Many people read the small town paper editorial page. I've been told that our paper has more readers than any other paper of its size. Readers say we have a very readable editorial page. We print letters to the editor from both sides. We do not try to provoke controversy, but we feel it is our duty to inform. And, in this area, we don't pull any punches.

So help me! I've never persecuted anyone ever in the Courier. I take my position . . . and the other side makes his point in a letter to the editor. We haven't won many elections, but we live by our principles. We tell the truth as we see it and sleep soundly at night. We just keep to the facts.

We are not students of the stars. We cannot go around forecasting, and so when a big story breaks, we print exactly what we know up until that moment. That's all we can do.

And, if a newspaper publisher doesn't understand these responsibilities, then he shouldn't be in the newspaper business at all.

I regret that some reporters in the nation do express their opinions in straight news stories. Of course, a few bad eggs do not make the dozen bad. But this bias is going against the very rule of decency, the very foundation of the freedom of the press.

REVEILLE: What is your basic philosophy in handling the competition of the electronic media?

STEWART: I don't feel there is any competition involved.

These are government-directed communications, designated as free entertainment. Papers are sold. They can do things we can't because we have to put it all down in black and white, in indelible ink, and when it comes off the presses there is no way we can change it.

I think that the minorities are built up more through television and radio. They're considerably more sensational than the newspaper. They take

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". . . We want people to stop, look, and listen . . . We try to make them think and be informed. When we've done that, then we've got the public that's damn sure safe for democracy."

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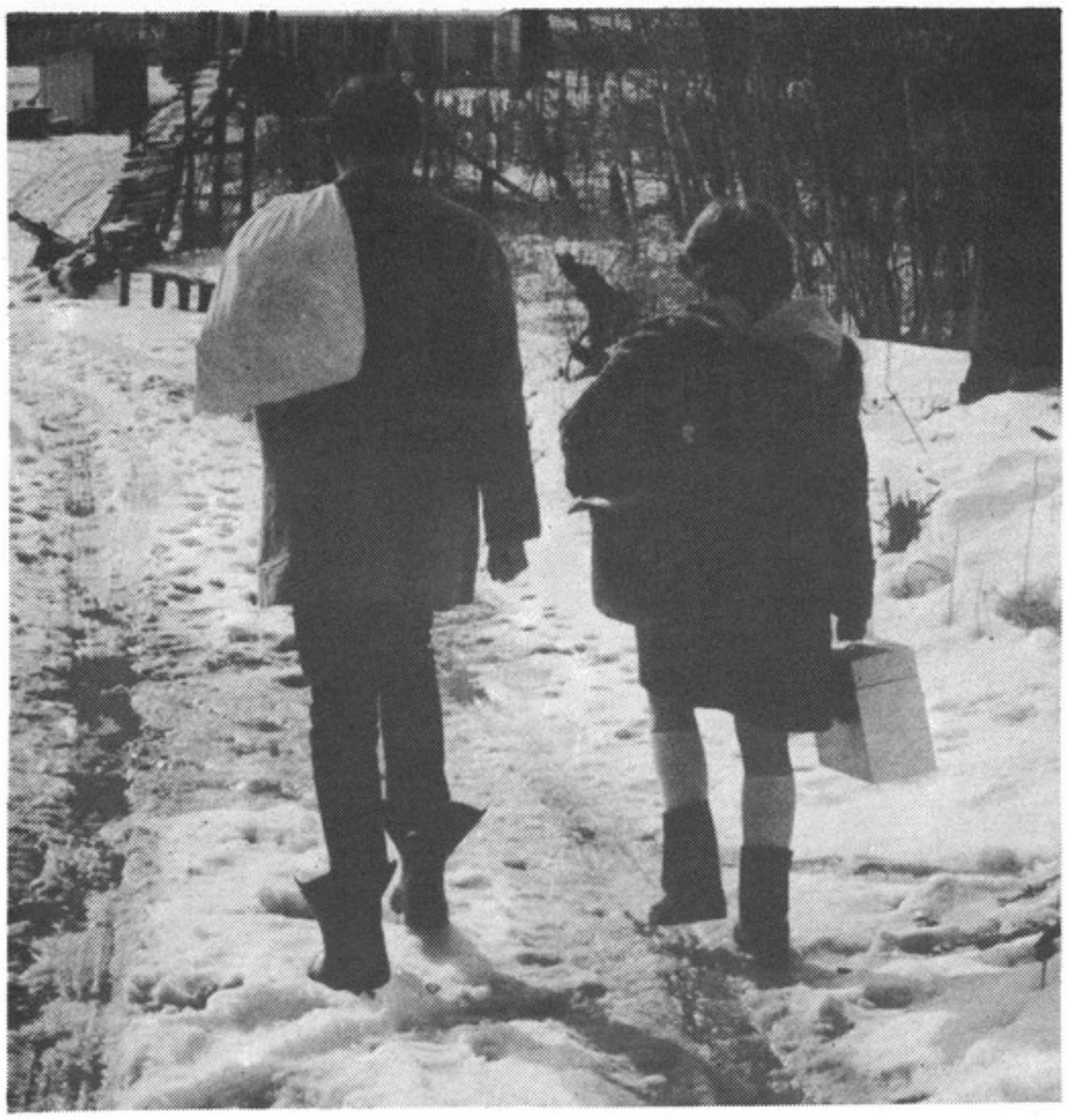
something sadistic and present it when they could report something on the light side of life.

The electronic media, if they are to do a job in the news field should take a good look at themselves . . . realize thier responsibilities to the people and operate accordingly.

Now, their trend is certainly sensationalism . . . much more than any newspaper I know of and a good example of this and the event that brought the entire news media into focus across the nation was the Chicago National Democratic Convention.

Television reporters focused their cameras on the riots outside the hall, downtown, and the police treatment of the rioters and gave very little coverage to the importance of choosing a candidate for the office of the President of the United States inside the convention hall. Ask yourself, which meant more to the Nation . . . the sensationalism or the grim business of choosing a candidate for leadership of our Country?

Measure your life by loss instead of gain
Not by wine drunk, but in wine
poured forth, for love's strength
stands in love's sacrifice; and who suffers
most has most to give.
—Anonymous



VISTA

THE PIECES OF A PUZZLE

By BILL YATES

Rome wasn't built in a day and the world that we all want and need will not explode suddenly before our eyes. A better world is not in the virile imaginations of dreamers, but can, and will become a reality.

A few years ago, a new word appeared on buttons, signs, and bumper stickers. The word was 'love'. Love isn't handing out flowers or drowning your imagined inadequacy in drugs. It's work. Hard work sometimes, but when you practice it, you may find that you aren't as inadequate as you think.

Things have changed dramatically during the last couple of years. The American Negro has changed from a lovable clown to a real person. Someone with wants and needs like the rest of us. Through modern communications war is no longer across the oceans, but is right in our living rooms. For the first time in our history we have turned our eyes away from the rich and prosperous side of our country and turned our eyes into the slums and the ghettos. We have taken a good long look at the poor, the hungry, the cold, the alone . . .

In 1964 congress authorized the Volunteers In Service To America. VISTA isn't a handout, yet it gives the most precious commodity in the world. Love.

Pictures accompanying this article are reproduced here through the courtesy of VISTA.

Why? VISTA doesn't make you a decent living. It doesn't guarantee that you will be deferred from the draft.

After a brief study period of six weeks a VISTA volunteer is sent to live among the ghettos, among the migrant workers, in the deserts of the Indian reservations, and even to the Alaskan eskimos. Their job is to be a part of the people, a catalyst to make their lives a little bit better. The ingenuity is their own. The American government through its many welfare programs is eager to help these people, but to the hermit living alone in the desert or the family living high in the Appalachian mountains this help is distant. Isolated and remote they have no knowledge of the help that they can receive. The VISTA volunteers hike and drive the rutted and muddy roads back into these places to find these people and inform them of the help that they can receive.

To many, the American Negro, the Mexican-American, or the Japanese Hawaiian, the face of a smiling white man has meant being used and subjugated. It is for this reason that the Negro is sent to work among the Negros, the Mexican-American is sent to work among the Mexican-Americans, and the Puerto Rican is sent to work among the Puerto

(cont. on next page)

Ricans. This makes the people more responsive to the VISTA worker's help.

The VISTA volunteer must work twenty-four hours a day. His week of work extends from Monday to Monday. All of it he must do himself.

Jan Lemke and Carolen Burton are the two VISTA volunteers in the City of Prescott.

The two VISTA Volunteers work out of the Grass Roots Office daily with the Community Aides. The projects can be as small as sewing buttons on a girls coat to transporting food commodities issued by the Welfare Department. Hospital and home visitations, finding finances for glasses and teeth, transporting people to and from the hospital, grocery store, court house, bank and doctors offices, helping fill emergency food orders are all a part of their daily routine.

Carolen is working with a local Sr. Citizens group. "Many of the older people have almost given up living. Because of their inability to get around they become isolated from the community. Surprisingly, some of these people are literally starving to death."

Jan is serving on a committee which will extend and improve ambulance service in Yavapai County.

Both of the volunteers spend several hours each week helping with the activities at the Boys' Club.

Their biggest and most elusive job is educating the middle and upper class citizens of the commun-

ity as to the extent of poverty in the county. Through awareness comes understanding. Once the citizens understand the poverty problems then they will be able to help.

We asked Jan Lemke "What is VISTA?"

Her answer was, "VISTA is caring about those less fortunate than yourself and then going out and doing something constructive about the situation. VISTA is long, hard hours of work. Disillusionment comes easily; discouragement is a constant companion; disappointment holds your hand; anger, disgust, and a sense of helplessness are always around the corner ready, willing and able to greet you. VISTA is not easy but I have a sincere desire to help others and this desire is my comfort when things are going very badly."

Chino Garcia, Angelo Gonzales, Papo Giordani, Rabbie Nazario, and Armando Parez were once the leaders of street gangs in New York's lower east side. All five, most of them with police records, were accepted by VISTA and began working in their own neighborhood to begin a project that they call the Real Great Society.

"We tell the kids, 'Look, man, besides what your into, there is another world, and that is what we're hustling for.' You have to see us in action to believe it; to take a group of dropouts and turn them to a different cause. We don't tell the guys to stop gangs and drugs but we say 'We have another idea where you can make some money . . ."

The five of them have opened up a "University of the streets" in which a person can learn anything from basic mathematics to yoga. They even earned a fifteen thousand dollar grant from the Vincent Astor Foundation.

Right here in Arizona at Fort Defiance, Dr. Jane Skillen launched a program against tuberculosis, the major serious disease of the American Navajo. Dr. Skillen had held a successful practice until she decided to retire, but not to quit. Two other volunteers at Fort Defiance raised two thousand dollars, collected books, records, record players and other equipment to be used by the hospital's occupational therapy program.

Still another volunteer who was assigned to the Chinle Navajo Indian tribe worked with the reservation Chapter House and in less than three months changed it from a losing business to a profit making concern, bringing needed money to the local Indian families.

In the slums of Chicago two twenty year old VISTA workers waged a court battle against a slum lord to render his buildings habitable. With photographs of falling plaster, frayed wiring, and garbage

(cont. on next page)

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that hadn't been moved in weeks they won their case.

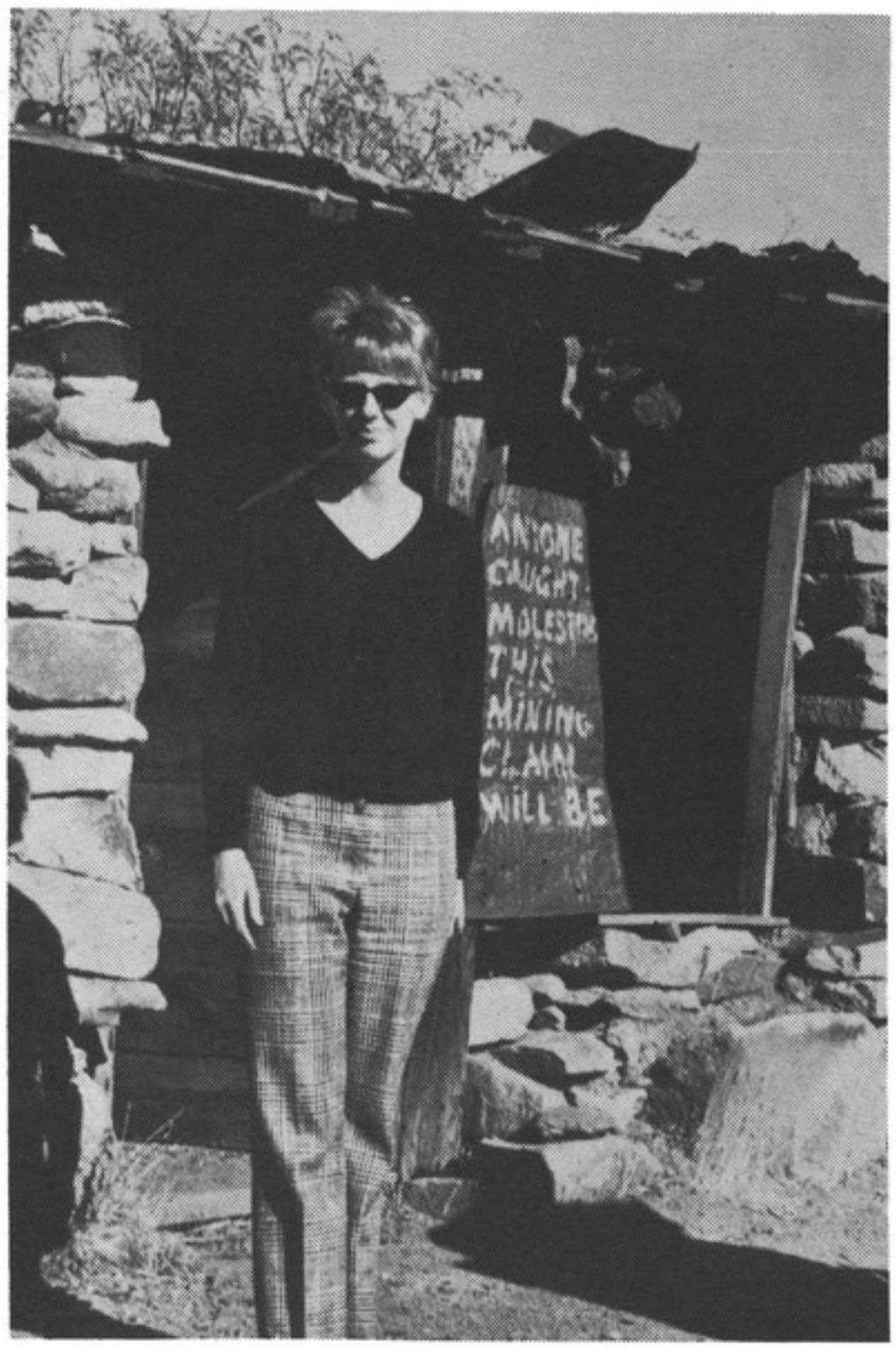
In Appalachia the volunteers have taught adults to read, explained the mystery of applying for surplus commodities, figured out social security benefits, built schools, roads, bridges, promoted sewage facilities, helped to establish business loan centers, and even opened a girl's vocational school.

The problems of mental illness and mental retardation occur more frequently, affect more people, waste more of our human resources, produce more suffering, cause a greater drain on personal finances and the public treasury than any other single condition.

VISTA volunteers are now trying to aid the mentally ill, the mentally retarded, and their families, through quiet help and understanding.

In San Francisco, for example, work with the city's Aid To Retarded Children, supervising retarded children in outdoor play, indoor crafts, and planned outings. After five hours every day, some go next door to work with retarded adults, teaching them to earn a living, helping them to keep appointments, and guiding them in grocery shopping.

One of the most ambitious programs involving VISTA volunteers is sponsored by the West Virginia Community Health Project, an experiment to involve, eventually, all of West Virginia's fifty-five counties. There they try to solve the problems of the patient's families, encourage those with mental problems to seek help, and stimulate community participation in the program.



Jan Lemke, VISTA volunteer, who is presently working in the Yavapai County area.

Working with the migrant workers VISTA volunteers have set up traveling clinics. living side by side with the workers they have improved health, housing, and education for migrant families. They renovate buildings, get landlords to install plumbing, open friendship and recreation centers, teach reading, writing, English, cooking, sewing, marketing, and budgeting. In Florida alone they tutor more than two thousand migrant children.

For their efforts the volunteers are paid basic living allowances for very basic living plus a termination allowance of fifty dollars for each month in service. Medical care is provided. The normal period of service is one year (not including the six weeks

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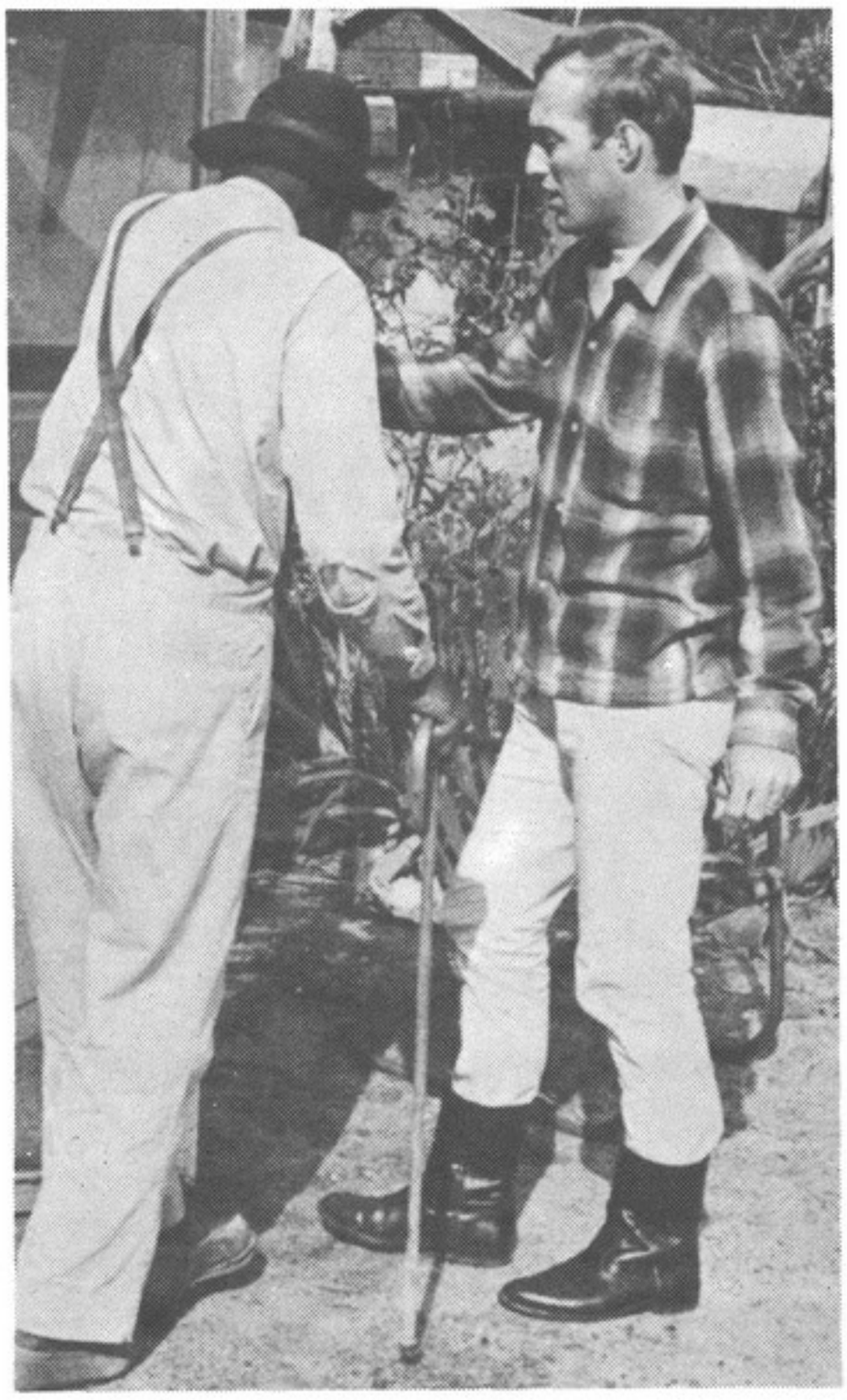
training), but many are enlisting for two, three or even more. Today there are more than five thousand volunteers working in forty-nine states. Their ages range from eighty-five to eighteen. All of them are working on pennies an hour to make this world a better place in which to live.



All-Star softball team members from Prescott who will travel to New Zealand next month are: (inserts) Sam Aiton, Jerry Christopherson, Ernie Phippen, and Homer Brooks; (seated) Lloyd Jenney, Albert Mendibles, Jules Russiani, Bill Overton, and Merle 'Pee Wee' Heatwole. Standing, A. C. Williams, Gary Denny, Norb Wedepohl, Jim Cordova, Dan Watson, and Wayne Howell.

PRESCOTT: A VERITABLE SPORTS ARENA

"Physical Fitness must be a way of life around here . . ."

By TERRY SORRELS

Prescott, Arizona, has achieved honor and distinction through its Parks and Recreation Department. The Parks Department's softball team has been invited to New Zealand in 1970 for a return softball match. Prescott played host to New Zealand teams in 1966 and 1968 and is the second U.S. city (San Antonio was the first) to return such an invitation.

The Parks Department, organized in 1954 by the City of Prescott, has contributed much to the pleasure of Prescott and surrounding towns in Yavapai County through its fine efforts in organizing sports activities.

William Lindsey was the first director for the department from 1954 until 1957 when A.C. Williams, the present director, took charge.

The City Park, built in the 1930's, was the only park in Prescott, in the beginning. Since 1960 three parks have been added. They are Whipple Park, Acker Park, and Willow Creek Park, which also includes a rodeo arena.

Sports-minded Yavapai County has many year-round activities, sponsored by the Parks Department.

Winter activities include youth and adult leagues in volleyball and basketball. There are 55 volleyball and 80 basketball teams at the present. Golf clinics are held at Antelope Hills golf course, built in 1957 and also Park-sponsored.

Summertime sports are baseball, softball, slow pitch, and little league teams, 90 at present, also a full-time tennis program with instruction at the Armory courts, arts and crafts classes at each elementary school, gymkhanas at the Willow Creek rodeo arena and also some of the smaller junior rodeos.

Other activities sponsored by the Prescott Parks Department include the Senior Citizens Club, adult arts and crafts programs (ceramics and general art), the Boys' Club, table tennis and at the plaza in summer there are square dances, community sings, talent shows and travelogs.

The Parks Department also financially assists the Boys' Club, Yavapai County Youth Center, and the Mountain Artist's Guild. The biggest department expense is park maintenance involving upkeep of the golf course, watering for the grass, and painting.

State and Regional tournaments are held yearly in Prescott. On the 4th of July there is a softball tournament and other yearly events are special golf tournaments and a National Slowpitch tournament on Labor Day weekend.

All of these varied activities require management and organization to keep things going smoothly. Now the Park Department's hard work is to be highlighted by the New Zealand trip.

Though man now walks on the moon there is an even greater need for friendship and understanding between nations and this is the prime purpose of the People-to-People Program which will sponsor the Prescott-to-New Zealand trip. Individuals interested in this worthwhile project may send contributions (which are tax-deductible) to the Prescott-to-New Zealand Fund, P. O. Box 2019, Prescott, Ariz. 86301.

Staging an admirable 'horn blower' . . .

By DAN LEE

Mike Polach, younger brother "Buddy" in "Come Blow Your Horn", to be produced by Yavapai College in January, starts on the rocky road to becoming a swinger.

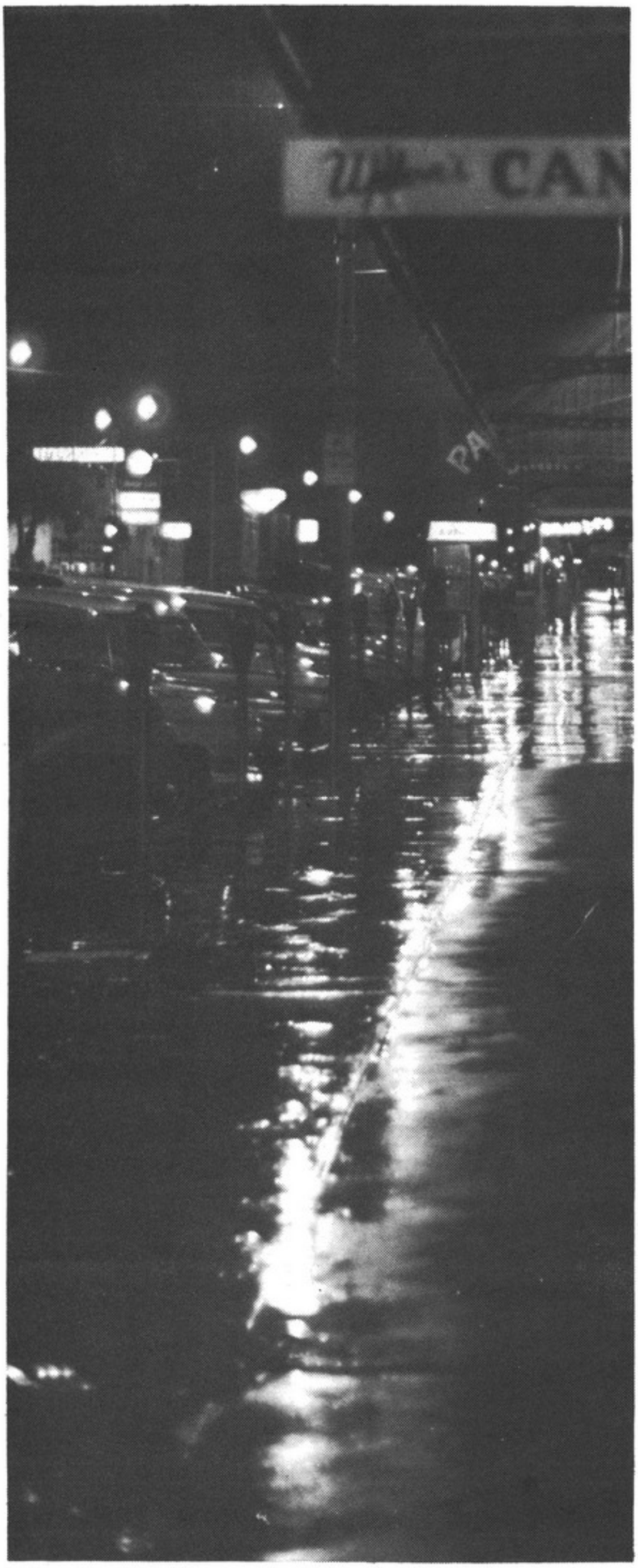
See Buddy leave home to live with his playboy brother, Alan, played by Richard Campbell. See Buddy learn to swing. Hear their father call them bums. See Alan stop swinging—see Buddy after he knows how to swing. Hear Mr. Bob Koch, director, making future announcements on the Yavapai College play.

Karin Dowling plays the part of Peggy; Jacque Testerman will be Connie. The irate father will be played by Art Arment, and the mother will be Norma Burhans.

Come watch—come blow your horn—or both.

BUSINESS

By RICHARD CAMPBELL



No matter how large or small a community is, it must rely on business to grow and, in fact, exist. In this regular feature, we will have reports and interviews relating to business in Prescott and Yavapai County. We will try to enlighten the consumer and inform the businessman. Various aspects of the business field will be discussed including pro and con dealings of the local business world.

For our first article, we talked to Mr. Marvin E. Rohrer, President of Rohrer-Bloom Drug Co. and Chairman of the Yavapai County Board of Supervisors. Our main topic of discussion deals with the independent businessman, but applies to all businesses.

The views expressed by Mr. Rohrer are consolidated in the following paragraphs.

Of course business makes a city grow, but what does a city do for business. City planning in relation to economic attitudes in Prescott have been of prime concern in one area; Downtown Parking. A prime concern of any business is the customer and his comfort. A prospective buyer should not have to play musical chairs with parking spaces in order to do his shopping at any one of the various stores downtown. Each business in the Plaza area has its own ideas about the parking situation, but all would like to ease the customer's daily dilemma. The current plan would be to purchase nearby land to open a parking lot, either free or with slight charge. The action on this proposal is being considered in many ways. The first plan—a city improvement district. Little support has been found with the property owners for this method. The second plan would base the improvement on a front footage assessment. This idea has not met with any mandate due. to the lack of interest of some shop owners and also because of the high amount of absentee ownership who are not aware of the concern. The last possibility is private enterprise in the opening of a pay lot. This would provide more parking area, but are the customers willing to pay the charge?

Another aspect of the parking problem, is the psychological side of the well known parking meter. Nobody likes to pay something for nothing, that is how many view the coin gluttons in front of those parallel white lines. The customer also dislikes walking the block or so to make his purchases. Observation shows that many prospective customers will search for meters with time left and located nearest the store of his choice. The city will continue to collect its pennies and the consumer may still have to play the waiting game of "Parking-space, Parking-space, whose got the parking space."

Not far from our town is a giant called Phoenix,

and here stands our David, the Prescott businessman. It is the belief of Mr. Rohrer that Phoenix doesn't represent a big problem to Prescott's local economic stability. He feels that "Local business should worry about Prescott first and Phoenix later." Phoenix has an advantage in the abundance of selection, but the local businessman can easily compete if necessary. It is a fact that most small towns are located near larger cities, but it shouldn't cost more to live in the smaller town. The local businessman attempts to keep prices at a reasonable level, but the belief is his competition is local rather than distant.

With any kind of competition, local or other, a business must continually change, modernize and have a good selection of products at fair prices. Another asset of the local merchant is the personnel he has working for him. If his employees are friendly and treat the public fairly and with some respect, it will help his business greatly. This is the advantage of the independent in comparison to the larger franchise and chain stores. The small town business is in a position to take advantage of the closeness and friendliness found in a small town. This facet of business seems to be very well utilized locally, Mr. Rohrer believes.

Prices and wages are of prime concern for everyone. For instances, there may be differences in that some items may be priced higher than we would like to pay, but for the most part they are reasonably priced. It is Mr. Rohrer's belief that the cost of most goods in Prescott do not run any higher than in Phoenix. Prices are geared to the cost of living, therefore, they shouldn't be beyond a person's means. Wages are a sore point with everyone, you never seem to make enough. If you do make a good living, you would like to do better. Wages are hopefully fair, if yours aren't, talk to your employer, Mr. Rohrer suggests.

He pointed out that a large percentage of Yavapai County relies on Social Security and pensions for a livelihood. Our county has more people on Social Security per capita than both Maricopa and Coconino counties. Of course Prescott is for the most part, a retirement community. The climate, small town atmosphere, and other factors lend to the influx of retirement minded people into this area. Many of the local businessmen gear themselves for this trade and rightly so. Still there is a definite growing trend in the younger market. With the addition of Prescott and Yavapai College, and the increasing number of high school students, the local business must adjust to it. The sixteen to twenty-two age group are large buyers of clothes, cosmetics, food, etc., and influence their parents' buying. The town should prepare for this youth explosion that will soon reach a total in the thousands. It is Mr. Rohrer's belief that, "We are very fortunate to have this element in town. It gives more balance to the community and the needed accent towards the younger generation."

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A Good Place to Eat

...The simplicity of a child's "Why?"

OUR THEORY OF 'AWAKENING'

By PAM PIERCE

When you and I and everyone was very young, in the mornings of our lives, we thought of the things around us as to their location and use to us, each of us, individually: "A playground is where you swing real high"; A dining room is where you eat some of mom's good fried chicken"; "A tree is where you climb to the top."

All too soon we were grabbed out of this simple, personalized world and stamped into the scientific complexities, the long-winded philosophies, the shades and shadows of used-to-be smple questions that all older people seemed to have in common.

Once a "WHY?" could be answered so easily. And it meant so much more to you personally, than the intricate answers you got with "learning to grow up."

With **REVEILLE,** we're trying to somehow awaken, freshly again, with simple "WHY'S" on our tongues and the start-over-again, second childhood, discovery-type innocence in our minds once again.

We are fed each day hundreds of thousands of facts to digest. Most of these facts, these—who, what, when, where, much of the time, cannot correlate at all to our daily lives, or personal existence in this community, especially. Facts that do not relate individually to you, and what THEY have to do with what YOU have to do, are hardly facts to remember. They might as well be in IBM code that can only be translated into Tibetan.

Our aim, then, as a news analysis magazine: to relate.

Halfway down the stairs
Is a stair
Where I sit.
There isn't any
Other chair
Quite like
It.
I'm not at the bottom,
I'm not at the top;
So this is the stair
Where I always
Stop.
Halfway up the stairs
Isn't up,
And isn't down . . .
"It isn't really
Anywhere!
It's somewhere else
Instead!"

—A. A. Milne, from WHEN WE WERE VERY YOUNG

Our readership is Yavapai County. We bring you issues, problems, things you talk about, think about, work at, drive by, but may never be too sure of. And then we revert to when we were all very young, ask a simple why, and find these types of answers:

"VISTA is where people help people help themselves."

"A newspaper is where you find out what went on with your neighbors yesterday and where you meet important people and find out what they're doing."

"The Democratic Party in Arizona is where people can vote or not vote for Democratic candidates for office . . . in Arizona, mostly not."

Grammar slips? Perhaps, but certainly getting to the roots of things, the basics, from the people who know about such things, that you in the county can understand and relate to. A wide scope that tunnels in for a personalized pinpoint.

DOWN TO EARTH realities that knock on your front door, or your neighbor's.

HIGH ENOUGH above prejudice and damaging bias to present a clear-sky picture of the broad issue, topic, problem, event.

For an Arizona junior college, we, in the Journalism department, feel we are doing something special.

Not a yearbook, not a magazine, we try to occupy a place that is unique and special . . . "There isn't any other place quite like it . . ."