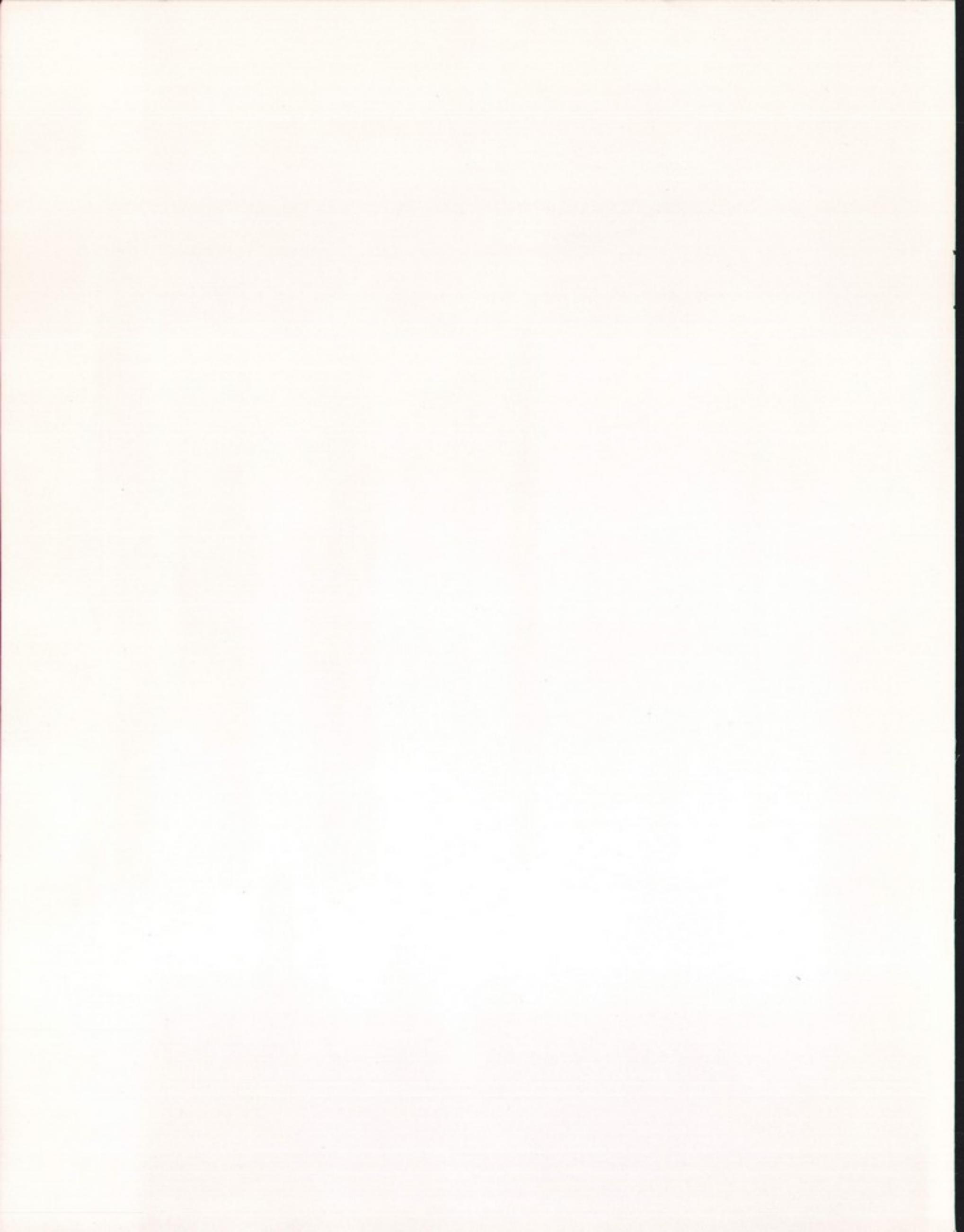


Dateline Fall 1981

Yavapai College — Prescott, Arizona





THE COVER -- Prospecting and panning for gold is a big part of the Prescott region history and many Yavapai College students still participate in the century-old art of prospecting. Ric Turner and his wife C.J. are devoted to the trade and are experienced prospectors.

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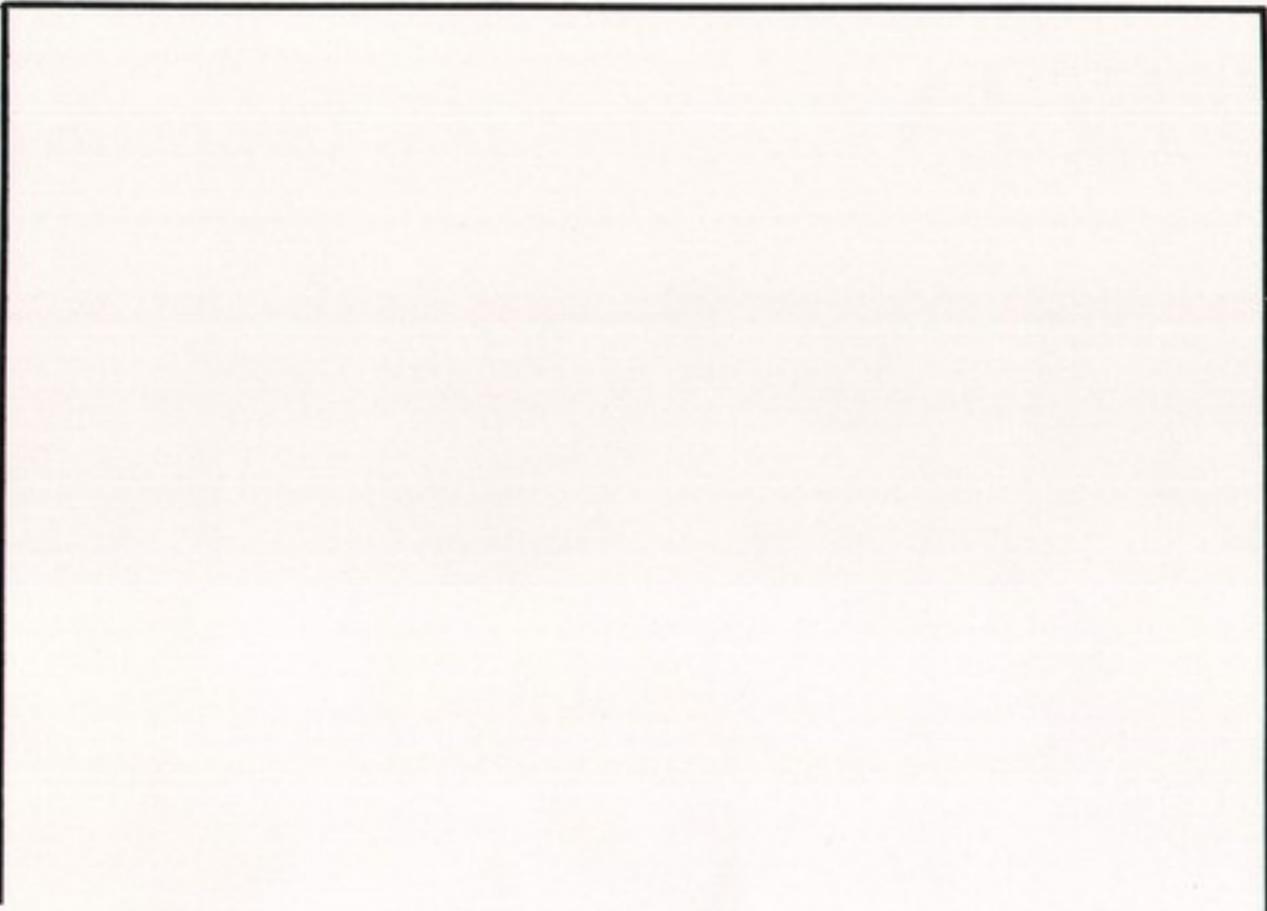
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GOLD:
Dreams
of Striking It Rich

by Kate Mangelsdorf

Gold. According to Webster's, it is a "yellow metallic element." But, it is more than that. It is a glittering piece of jewelry. It is money that lasts longer than a dollar bill. It is digging in the ground and getting rich.

In the last century, hordes of people came West to get rich quick. The untested frontier held promises of new lives and new wealth. Arizona was no exception.

Since the time of the Civil War, gold has been mined and prospected all over the state, from Jerome to Humboldt to Ajo to Bisbee.



Ric Turner carefully checks his pans for gold flakes during a prospecting outing.

But, the search for gold yielded more than gold. Vast deposits of silver were discovered in Tombstone, the Bradshaw Mountains and other areas. In fact, by the end of the 19th century, the value of silver mined in Arizona exceeded that of gold.

Then it was copper. Since 1910, Arizona has ranked first in the United States in the production of this metal. Cities like Kearny, Globe, Miami and Ajo depend primarily on copper production.

And this is just the beginning. Other minerals found in Arizona include coal, iron, uranium, zinc, lead and mercury.

In other words, Arizona is loaded.

Naturally, white men were not the first to realize this. Arizona Indians are known to have mined everything from copper to pottery clay to salt from 1000 A.D. to the coming of Spaniards.

The Spaniards themselves looked for gold and silver in such diverse places as Jerome, Yuma and Ajo.

Here in Yavapai County, the search for gold and other minerals has been as vigorous as in any part of the state.

*"...people will always
have a trust in gold."*

The first recorded discovery of an economic deposit occurred in 1863, when a man named Joe Walker, leading a party of California prospectors, found gold in Hassayampa River and Lynx Creek.

Two hundred men used pans and small sluices for several years before exhausting the richest gravels. Results varied. Many men recovered only \$20 worth of gold, while some more fortunate individuals earned as much as \$3,600 in only 11 days.

In 1933 and 1934, as many as 600 prospectors worked Lynx Creek. One party of 30 men earned an average of 50 cents a day and the quest for gold hasn't died.

People are still prospecting along Lynx Creek today. Gold can be found over more than 16 miles of Lynx Creek, up to its junction with the Agua Fria River.

Total production of gold from Lynx Creek is estimated to be as much as \$2-million. Lesser amounts have also been prospected from Granite Creek and Big Bug Creek.

The Vulture Mine near Wickenburg was considered to be the largest producer of gold ever known in the Southwest with tales of its output running as high as \$10,000,000.

Valuable mineral deposits were discovered throughout the Yavapai

County region with the total value of minerals mined in the region from 1862 to 1960 totalling more than \$900-million.

The mining activity in the area around Prescott is still alive with the search for gold continuing.

Several Yavapai College students prospect for gold along Lynx Creek.

Ric and C.J. Turner are a husband and wife team who make their living panning for gold.

Their prospecting has taken them not only through this area, but up to California and Oregon as well.

The Turners prospect primarily by hand. Ric does admit to occasionally using a mechanical dredge because it is much more efficient.

To Joe Shallenberger, another Yavapai College student, prospecting is a way to begin a career in mine exploration and consulting.

Shallenberger started panning

for gold on weekends and vacations.

He says that really profitable mining takes time and knowledge. He adds that the miners have to know how rocks are formed and how to identify them.

He has earned more money analyzing minerals for other miners than in prospecting on his own. "I think people will always have a trust in gold," he says, explaining why so many people are involved in prospecting. "People still have that desire and dream of getting rich quick."

He adds that he knows of a man who sold his roofing company to come to this area to prospect for gold. In one year, the man lost a total of \$50,000.

To Dennis Conditt, a nursing student at Yavapai College, panning for gold is a fun and enjoyable way to spend an afternoon.

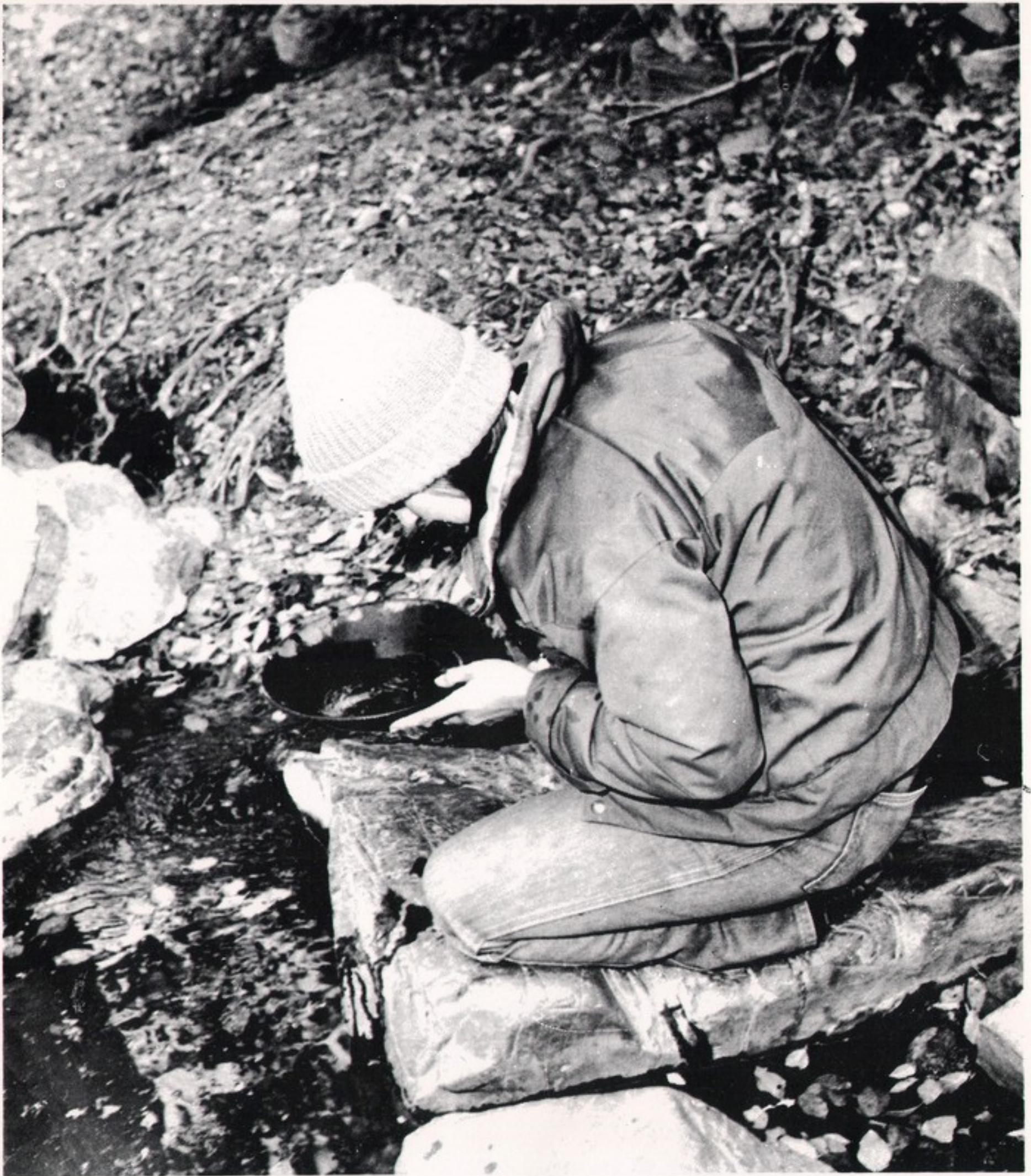
Conditt became interested in prospecting after working in a copper mine and after a period as an apprentice silversmith. He says that he loves metal, "anything shiny that you can buff up."

While prospecting, he likes to observe his fellow prospectors.

"I think that gold fever still exists today," Conditt adds. "There are a lot of people who still have that dream. There is a lot a dreaming still going on."

The mystique began many years ago with the prospectors coming to the West. As a rule, the early prospectors lived on a "grub stake"

"...gold fever still exists today."



C.J. Turner checks her pan during one of the many prospecting outings.

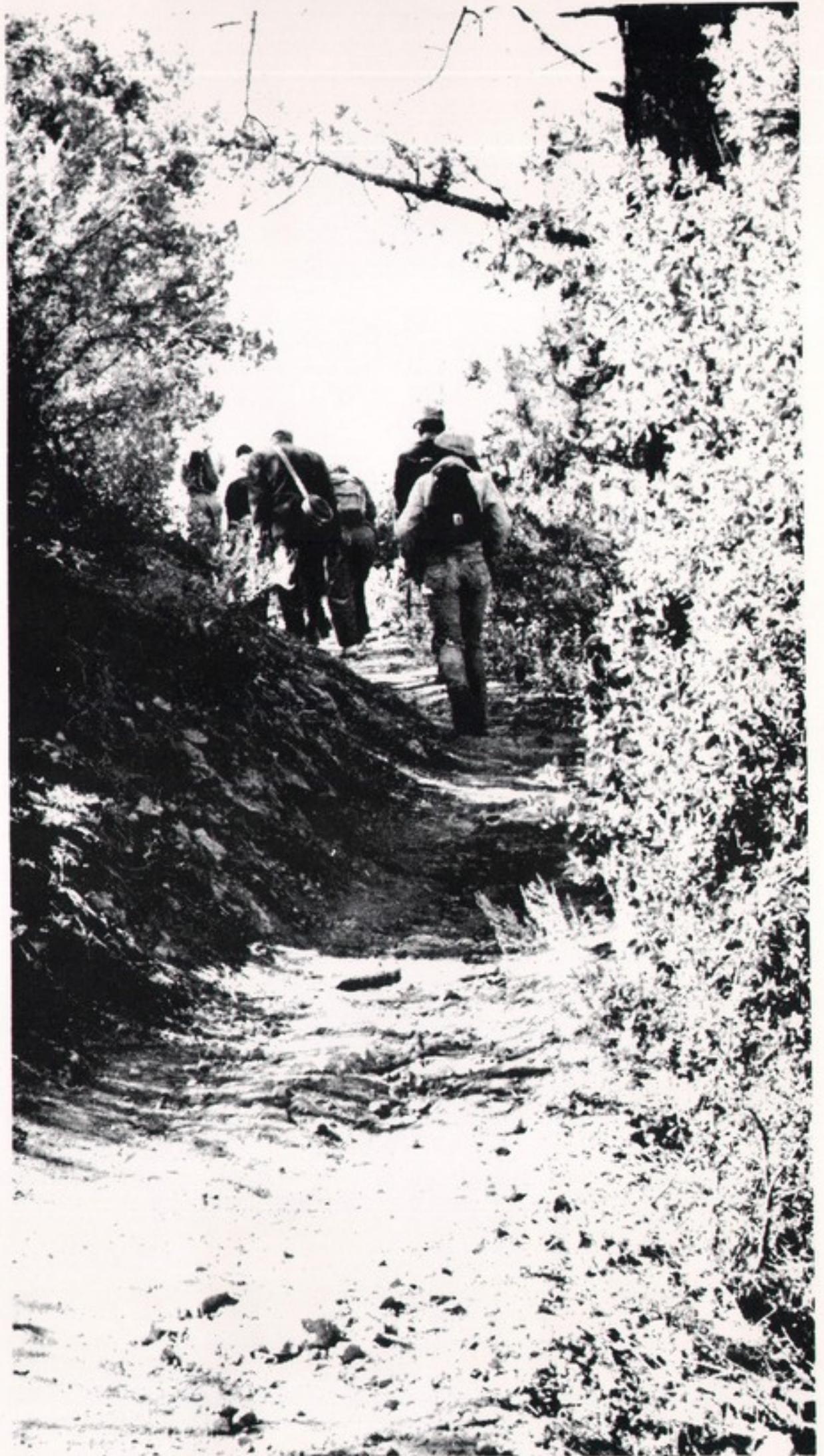
furnished by a group of individuals in the town where the prospector made his headquarters. Also as a rule, there was no very close agreement made between the parties, rarely was any contract put down in writing, but the unwritten law of the land was that the man who furnished the "grub stake" received half interest in any location that was made by the prospector during the time when he fed upon "grub" furnished by his urban partner. The prospector nearly always kept faith and rarely were these agreements violated. This system came to Arizona from California and Nevada.

The outfit of the early prospectors was of the simplest, in keeping with his life and taste.

Also, in reality, the prospector was a type of gambler. Every hill held a chance of a bonanza. No rocky point was passed without an investigative tap from his hammer.

For the Turners, Conditt and Shallenberger and all the individuals testing their skills and luck in the prospecting adventure, the dream is there and with every flake discovered, the dream grows.





Seeing nature up close is just one of the benefits enjoyed by one of YC's geology classes during a walk up Thumb Butte.

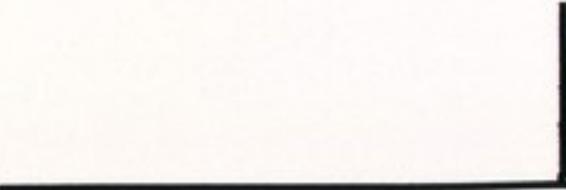


Yavapai College students stop to take a scenic look at Prescott and surrounding areas at a stopping place along the trail that leads to the top of Thumb Butte. The students are members of one of YC's geology classes.



SOLAR:

***Putting the Sun
to Work for Man***

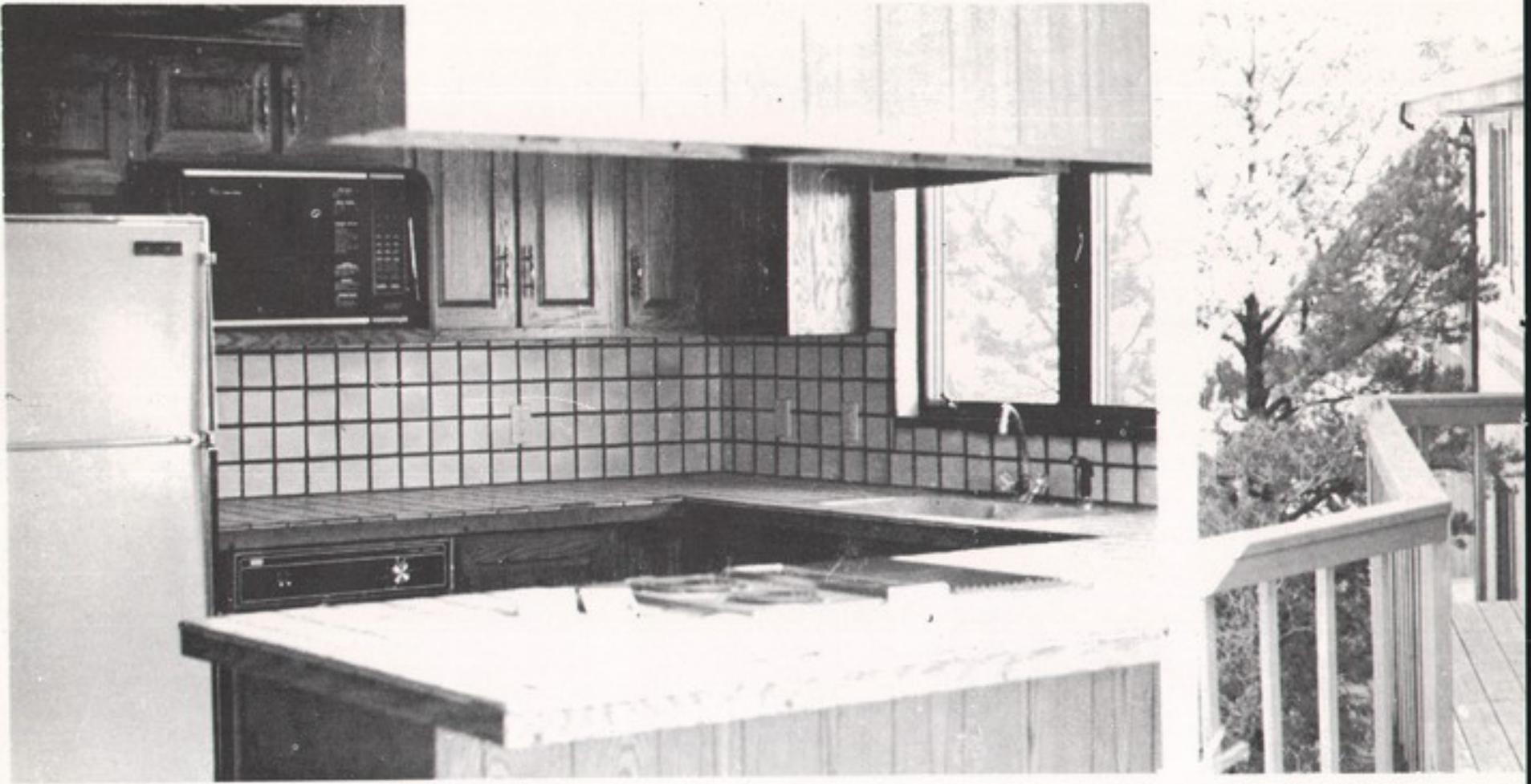


by Wendy Keller

Arizona residents have easy accessibility to an abundant source of energy -- the sun -- and the potential to be a leader in the utilization of that source -- solar energy.

Yavapai College is stepping to the forefront of this source utilization through the College's solar technology program.

Pioneering innovation from men such as Bob Takacs and Dr. Larry Strom launched a remarkable solar project at YC.





YC's first solar project is complete. The house offers a variety of facilities. Keith Patrick captured the home in these photos.



"Solar is still emerging. It is not a loser."

Strom's classes in drafting and construction graphics helped produce valuable ideas for solar energy use. Implementing those ideas then became the responsibility of Takacs and his students in the construction technology classes. The first year, the result of this partnership was the construction of one solar energy-efficient home and the planned completion of another in 1982.

Solar projects of this caliber are somewhat unique in that the entire construction is done solely by students. All other phases of the construction are also handled by students from the site preparation to the building, plumbing, wiring and roofing to the selection of floor and wall coverings.

Takacs, solar technology instructor, and Strom, chairman of applied sciences and technology, add that to their knowledge, Yavapai College is the first community college in the nation to completely build a passive solar house with the construction, design and all other aspects of the project done completely by students.

The students are "under the gun" every day. They deal with deed restrictions, title search, building codes and on-site inspections. But, the students learn their trade. Takacs adds that an associate degree in solar technology from YC gives the student practical knowledge in the preparation, design, installation and precision of solar technology in addition to various trouble-shooting information.

The goal of the solar program is to train technicians so that they can pursue active careers in the solar industry, which is growing rapidly throughout the southwest.

"Solar is still emerging. It is not a loser. It is going to advance,"

says Takacs. "But, not all that quickly. Solar can't compete with the lifestyle of Americans. Americans use too much electricity."

He continued:

"If a family has a passive solar house, as much as 60 percent of the annual electric heating bill can be saved, depending on the family. For example, a family of five, living in a middle-class home with the average amount of electrical appliances, living in a passive solar home, can save up to \$500 the first year. With a good passive system, that family could get by for \$30 a month. This is only if the family agrees to give in a little with their lifestyles."

With the coming pressure of the



The YC students working on the solar house projects are responsible for all phases of the project beginning with the plans, designed by students.



Students participating in the solar construction project for 1981-82 spend several hours per week at the construction site in the Taylor Hicks area.

energy problems, Takacs predicts that as it is in England, solar energy will become cost effective and passive solar is the most efficient right now.

Takacs says that technology will bring solar costs down. But, the costs will not drop that much. With a solar system, he adds, a person can then sell power back to the power company.

Solar isn't a reality yet to the average American, those individuals in their early 30's. However, the retired persons and younger people have accepted solar the best.

"It's not a reality to some individuals," Takacs says. "Because it hasn't hit the American pocket book. As energy costs go up, solar will be accepted more and more. Potentially, solar is great but reality is now in solar."

"...reality is now in solar."

The first YC student project, completed in mid-1981, is to be sold on the open market.

The 1981-82 solar technology project is progressing very well, says Takacs. He adds that this time a year ago with the first project, Yavapai College had just received the land. But, this time, the laying of the floor structure has already been completed, several walls are up and the overall project is approx-

imately five weeks ahead of schedule.

There are approximately 459 students involved with the solar project this year, 47 more than a year ago.

Students from a variety of classes are contributing to the project, using the house as an active project in several academic areas.

The plans for the 1981-82 house were drawn by Jeff Boone, a second



Construction on the 1981-82 solar project started from the ground level with students participating in the ground breaking

activities.

semester student from California. He drew the plans with a little input from others involved with the project including instructors and other individuals, but Takacs says Boone did most of the work himself.

YC solar efforts have not been limited to the construction of solar houses.

There is a solar greenhouse and a solar lab.

The campus solar lab is available for students to learn how to measure the intensity of the sun. This is a valuable part of the students' overall solar energy education because now, YC can supply solar

*"Nothing
about solar
is magical
or mystical."*

energy information to the students and other groups and individuals requesting it in the Prescott area.

The 1981-82 project is a 1,976 square foot home with a projected cost, plus lot in the Taylor Hicks area of Prescott, of \$80,000. Costs for these projects are funded by the YC Foundation.

"Solar is easily accessible. Just opening up the windows of your house to the sun is still an easy method of utilizing solar energy. Nothing about solar is magical or mystical," added Takacs.





A member of one of Yavapai College's geology classes takes a break at the top of Thumb Butte to gaze at the scenic view of the Prescott area.

A Hard Day's Work Is Only 8 Seconds Long

by Judy Ruston

"All I could see was this 1,800 pound animal on top of me with his hind legs coming down on my chest. I thought I was dead or going to die. He broke my sternum, three ribs, injured my stomach and my leg. My friends tell me that I got up and started to run but fell. I don't remember anything after the animal hit me."

Jason Krause's first professional rodeo competition was in Wickenburg and he admits that the first time he rode a bull, he was very frightened and even had second thoughts about the ride.

"I thought I was dead or going to die."

The Yavapai College mechanical engineering student said:

"My friends gave me some last-minute pointers before I climbed on the bull because I had been told that I had drawn one of the worst bulls of the stock. Then my moment of truth arrived. We came out of the chute, the bull took three jumps and I flipped up and over his back side. When I came down, I was underneath him."

Although his first professional ride was a traumatic experience, Jason did not give up his career ambition of being a professional bullrider.

Was he well prepared for that first ride?

"I think I was prepared as well as I could have been physically, but I wasn't prepared mentally," Krause added. "I wanted to ride that bull, but I just didn't have my mind totally on the business at hand. I really didn't know what I was doing and besides that, I had drawn a very tough bull. That was my first time to compete in a professional rodeo and that is where only the very best stock is used."

Learning from that initial experience, Krause worked hard at his chosen trade, riding 10 more bulls before deciding to enter another professional rodeo. Through the experience of being bucked-off time after time in practice, Krause finally began to learn the various techniques of handling the powerful animal. He eventually stayed

on for that magical eight seconds.

"Eight seconds may not seem like a very long time to some people," Jason said. "But there is a lot of action that can happen in those eight seconds, especially when the bull can jump so many times and make so many sudden and jerking moves."

The career began early for Jason. He began riding calves and horses when he was only four years old. A year later, he saw his first professional rodeo and told his father that he would be riding bulls when he grew up. His father wasn't that enthusiastic about his son's career plans. When he was 17, Jason left home and began his professional rodeo career riding bulls. That was 10 years ago.

Jason refers to that beginning as a "horrible" experience.

"The first time that I entered a rodeo, I telephoned my father,"

Jason recalls. "I told him, 'dad, guess what, I've entered a rodeo.'"

Jason recalls that his father responded with 'great, will you be riding saddle-broncs?' But, when Jason replied no, that he would be riding bulls, he says his father didn't exactly wish him the best of luck, he simply responded 'do you have any insurance?'

Since that first outing, Jason has come a long way in his rodeo career. Today, at age 27, Jason is entering rodeos around the state, region and nation regularly. He competed in professional rodeos in Texas, visiting Houston and Ft. Worth, prior to the Thanksgiving holidays. He didn't have the best of luck in Texas, but the overall experience and competition was very beneficial.

The rodeo cowboy and bullriders are special individuals. They are generally not of the expected 'line-backer' stature. Because of the size and power of the bulls and the size of the cowboys, there is an interesting ratio of weight between the two competitors.

The cowboy will often weigh between 140 and 160 pounds as compared to the bull's 1,400 to 1,800 pounds. Also, because the cowboy usually stands 5-6 to 5-8, they are lean and very flexible as well as muscular, especially in the arms. Because of this requirement

"...there is a lot of action that can happen in those eight seconds..."

and size difference, Jason works out regularly to keep himself in top physical and mental condition for each ride.

Since the ratio of weight is so extreme, Jason mentions the importance of the 'science of using your body.' He says that this involves learning how to use every inch of your body to your advantage.

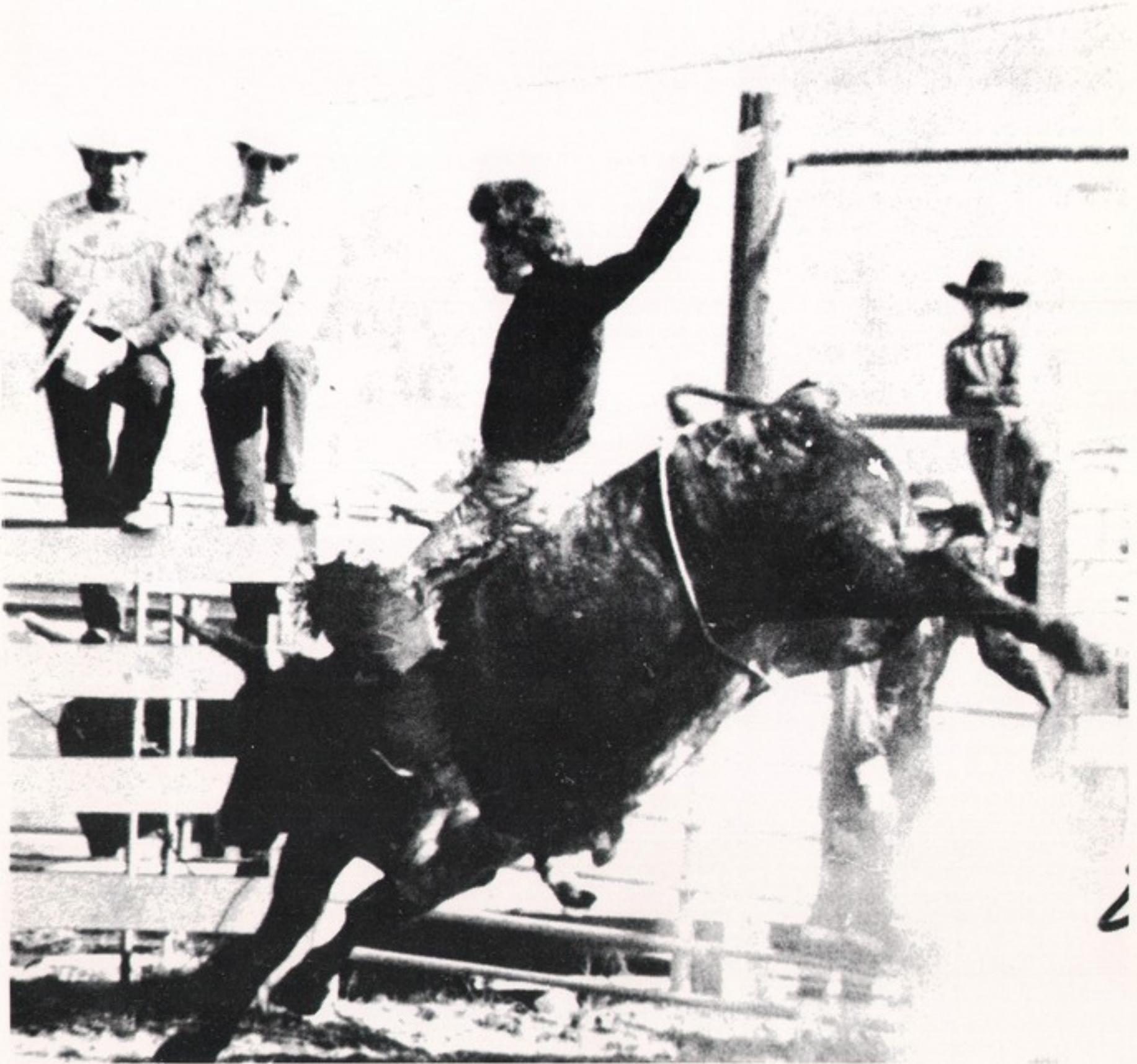
He adds that the cowboy does not try to fight against the muscle of the bull. He says that the cowboy can't fight with 160 pounds against 1,800 pounds of muscle and "there is no way you can out-muscle a bull."

Jason adds that he has learned how to use his body to his advantage and most importantly, how to

find that one precious weak spot on the bull.

"There is a certain spot on every bull, about six inches where there is no power," Krause says. "This spot is like riding on air. In this area, you can't feel the entire force of the bull's 1,800 pounds."

He added:



Riding for eight seconds is the goal of Jason Krause, professional bullrider.

*"...there is no way
you can out-muscle a bull."*

"I have to be careful not to shift from this spot either too far backward, forward or sideways or I'll feel the intense power of that 1,800 pounds of bull and be bucked off. Therefore, I get 'packed along,' which means I'm like a back pack to the bull. I start with my head and I keep my eyes directly on the bull with my head bent forward and tucked tightly. My shoulders are used to direct me. One arm is used to hold on with and the other is free to use to help me keep my balance."

He continued:

"My stomach is tight and my thighs are glued to the bull, with the spurs gouging into the walls of the bull." (Jason refers to this action as 'monkeying-up'...in other words, nothing can throw a monkey.) "When I fall, I pull my safety rope and that frees my right hand which has been bound to the handle of my rigging with resin for stickiness and saddle soap."

When the grueling ride is over, how does it feel to finally get off that one ton of terror?

"Those eight seconds are like eight hours," Krause adds. "I put in a hard day's work in a few short seconds then in just a matter of minutes I can find out if all the hard work and training paid off through the event winnings."

Jason pays for all travelling expenses as well as all entry fees, but there is potential for large financial profits in the professional rodeo circuit. However, the money

isn't everything. If for some reason Jason has a negative feeling inside about a particular bull he has drawn or if he has drawn a fighting bull (one that only wants to buck and tackle the rider), he will withdraw from that particular competition regardless of the miles travelled or the amount of money he has spent.

Krause says that about 95 percent of the bulls have distinct patterns and it is very important for the cowboy to learn and recognize these

the bull, even mentally."

In preparing for a ride, the discipline of the mind is very important and in addition to regular training, Jason also takes dance classes to help with his movement coordination and balance. With all of the various training, Jason feels that he is better prepared to challenge the bull.

Jason's eventual goal is to make the world's finals. He has another goal that is also important to him and that is completing a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering.



'...nothing can throw a monkey.'

patterns and memorize the individual bulls so he can recognize the individual behaviors.

Jason emphasized the importance of mental concentration and mental attitude for every performance and that the power of positive thinking is very important.

"Your subconscious rides the bull," he said. "If you try to think while you are riding, then the concentration can be broken. If the bull even senses your next move, it he is aware of what you are doing, then the battle is lost. So, you have to stay one step ahead of

Students display creativity

A group of Yavapai College students put their creativity and engineering abilities to work during the fall semester and the result was a handful of ingenious 'inventions.'

A motor-equipped sheet music stand that turns the pages for the musician, a system that floods a room with light when the door is opened, a clamp that holds a camper shell to the pickup bed and a small fold-down drawer for a draftsman's tools were among the inventions presented by students.

Instructor Lyle Minkler said the students received no outside help on the inventions and the ideas were solely the students'. He added that the inventions were also designed entirely by the students.

The students were responsible for designing and constructing the projects in addition to presenting drawings, structural analyses (if

applicable), cost factors and marketing possibilities. In addition to these requirements, the students also had to undergo a cross examination by three judges, all engineers.

The students, after deciding what to build, had to submit detailed drawings, alternative designs, optimum designs, design specifications, production flow chart, economic evaluations, market survey, printed cost summary and conclusions and recommendations.

The students' inventions must also be able to do what the students had designed the invention to do.

Students participating in the 10-week project included David Blenker, Henry Johnstone, Rick Smith, Jeff Stephens, Gary Kmett, Jason Krause, Steve Mally and Jim Bosich.

Peer counselors aid student adjustments

Adjusting to college life, seeking career information and personal support are just a few of the aids supplied by Yavapai College's new Career Center and group of peer counselors.

The counselors are students who are available to other students needing to talk about various situations or topics during the week.

The nine counselors are all paid but volunteer more hours to the program than expected. The group is a cross-section of the student population, representing various backgrounds, goals and courses of study.

The group provides an avenue to the YC students to discuss and understand what the individual student is experiencing and the best assistance to offer.

The peer counselors assist students and non-students and are open to discussion with anyone in the community.

There are often older individuals and even high school students

visiting the counselors to seek assistance in deciding what kind of career to pursue.

At the counselors' fingertips is a computer filled with resource information concerning career searches. More than 800 different professions are listed in the computer with more than 100 items listed for each profession including job descriptions, pay, working conditions and more. Information on more than 1,000 colleges in the United States is also available.

The peer counselors provide an abundance of information on a variety of topics and concerns for the Yavapai College community.

The Yavapai College Chapter of the Society of Manufacturing Engineers organized during the fall semester, received its charter, named officers and designated a project to be completed by mid-1982.

The project may sound like something from the science fiction books, but the SME members and interested individuals are eagerly working toward the goal of building a complete, workable industrial robot.

The chapter has been receiving in-depth information from specialists in various areas of robotics including computers, robotics' construction and other areas of interest.

SME receives charter; robotics project under way

The project of the YC group, according to information the students have received through SME, is only one of its kind, undertaking the robotics research and actual robot construction. There are a few institutions involved in working with robots, but according to the YC group, none are involved in the

actual construction.

Officers for the 1981-82 SME chapter include, Diane Stotler, chairman; Bruce Wallace, first vice chairman; Greg Deabler, second vice chairman; Jeff Boone, third vice chairman; Paul Green, secretary; Mike Miller, treasurer.

