

TOWN MEETING ARIZONA REPORT

INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

7.10.79

O V E R V I E W

Arizona 120

The Institute of Cultural Affairs was granted funds by the Arizona Department of Economic Security to facilitate 120 Town Meetings across their six districts in Arizona in three months.

The intent of this endeavor was to catalyze local people to begin the revitalization of their communities by enabling them to objectify their concerns, articulate their hopes for the future, identify the blocks to their hopes, and write practical proposals for actions which they could take to remove the blocks.

121 meetings were held.

In towns of less than 5,000 people	67
In towns between 5,000 and 30,000	27
In towns over 30,000 (Flagstaff & Yuma)	9
In Metropolises (Phoenix & Tucson)	18

73 meetings involved special constituencies:

American Indian	17
Elders	17
Public Agency Staffs	12
Chicano	10
Black	5
Youth	5
Women	4
Prisoners	2
Handicapped	1

The largest meeting had 80 participants.

The smallest meeting had 6 participants.

The average number of participants per meeting was 23.

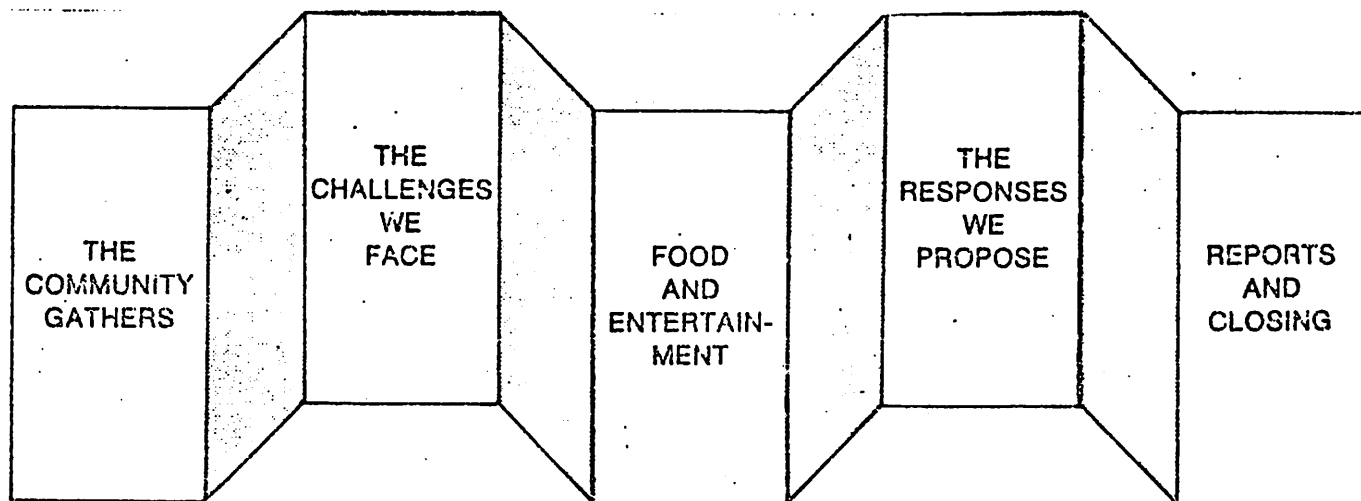
The median number of participants was 20.

The meetings covered a period of ten weeks - April 17 through June 30. 13 meetings were held in April, 36 in May, and 72 in June.

38 ICA staff and volunteers participated in leading the meetings. They represented Phoenix, Pisinemo, Canada, West Germany, the Marshall Islands, Norway, San Francisco and Minneapolis.

The Institute wishes to thank the Department of Economic Security for the extraordinary support given to it in this program by the various field office personnel throughout the state.

TOWN MEETING



TOWN MEETING is a three-hour community event in which local citizens meet together to discuss the challenges facing their community and to create practical proposals to deal with those challenges. During the meeting a song, story and symbol are also created that celebrate the town's past, present and future. The meeting closes with participants reporting their proposals and singing their song as a booklet is distributed containing the contents of the TOWN MEETING. Participants leave the meeting with a sense that what they think and do have an effect on the future of their town.

FILE NO.	DATE	LOCATION	TYPE OF CONSTITUENCY	NUMBER PRESENT
1	4/17	Chui Chu	Indian community	12
2	4/19	Chandler	CAP Staff & clients	9
3	4/23	Cucklebur	Indian community	20
4	4/24	Stanfield	Community	14
5	4/24	Randolph	Black community	13
6	4/25	Old Chui Chu	Indian community	14
7	4/25	Stanfield	Elders	18
8	4/25	Aguila	Community	19
9	4/26	Coolidge	Elders	35
10	4/26	Eloy	Elders	33
11	4/26	Silver Bell	Neighborhood Housing Development	13
12	5/ 1	Casa Grande	Elders	65
13	5/ 1	Casa Grande	Community	20
14	4/30	Wittmann	Community	26
15	5/ 1	Kohatk	Indian community	17
16	5/ 2	Guadalupe	Community, Chicano/Indian	28
17	5/ 3	Mobile	Community	10
18	5/ 3	Maricopa	Community	9
19	5/ 7	No.Komelik	Indian youth	35
20	5/ 6	Wickenburg	Youth	28
21	5/ 7	Tolleson	Community	55
22	5/ 7	11-Mile Corner	Community	13
23	5/ 8	El Mirage	Youth	45
24	5/ 9	Hidden Valley	Community	15
25	5/ 9	Phoenix	Women	10
26	5/10	Gila Bend	Community	48
27	5/10	Tucson	PPEP workers	21
28	5/15	Douglas	County legal aides	22
29	5/16	Tucson	CEO directors	24
30	5/16	Lakewood	Community	31
31	5/16	Douglas	County health workers	10
32	5/19	Phoenix	Women	10
33	5/21	Tucson	Southwest communities	25
34	5/22	Phoenix	Western International University staff.	15
35	5/22	East Mesa	Community	15
36	5/22	Thatcher	Community	15
37	5/23	Avondale	Community	15
38	4/23	Anegam	Indian community	20
39	5/23	Solomon	Elders	35
40	5/24	Arlington	Community	10
41	5/24	Tucson	"A" Mountain neighborhood	18
42	5/25	Arivaca	Community	33
43	5/29	Bisbee	Public agency staffs	11
44	5/30	Tucson	Arizona Correctional Training Facility inmates	80
45	5/30	Three Points	Community	20
46	5/30	Safford	Youth	19
47	5/31	Tucson	Arizona Correctional Training Facility housing unit	24
48	5/31	Littleton	Community	14
49	5/31	Safford	Elders	30
50	6/ 1	Linda Vista	Development Association	10

51	6/ 2	Douglas	Neighborhood	11
52	6/ 2	Douglas	Neighborhood	6
53	6/ 2	Douglas	Neighborhood	6
54	6/ 2	Douglas	Neighborhood	9
55	6/ 2	Tucson	Wakefield neighborhood	15
56	6/ 2	Tucson	Rolling Meadow neighborhood	35
57	6/ 6	Safford	DES staff	12
58	6/ 8	Willcox	Migrant Opportunity Program	37
59	6/12	Golden Shores	Community	31
60	6/13	Somerton	Chicano community	21
61	6/13	El Mirage	Community	22
62	6/14	Nogales	Elders	32
63	6/14	Golden Valley	Community	28
64	6/14	Flagstaff	Neighborhood	6
65	6/14	Prescott	Indian Center	10
66	6/15	Ehrenberg	Community	24
67	6/15	Kingman	Elders	22
68	6/15	Ash Fork	Community	30
69	6/16	Pisinemo	Indian youth	18
70	6/18	Winslow	Indian Center	8
71	6/18	Chloride	Community	15
72	6/19	Dolan Springs	Community	20
73	6/19	Nogales	County CAP Board & staff	10
74	6/19	Flagstaff	Indian Center	13
75	6/19	Phoenix	Southwest neighborhood	13
76	6/19	Cordes Lake	Community	15
77	6/20	Fort Mohave	Indian reservation	45
78	6/20	Winslow	Elders	15
79	6/20	Tucson	Connie Chambers Housing Development	25
80	6/20	Tucson	Rillito neighborhood	24
81	6/20	San Luis	Chicano community	7
82	6/20	Phoenix	Southeast neighborhood	39
83	6/20	Yucca	Community	8
84	6/21	Patagonia	Elders	24
85	6/21	Somerton	Elders	25
86	6/21	Kingman	Public agency staffs	7
87	6/21	Nogales	Community	25
88	6/21	Yavapai-Apache	Indian reservation tribal council	11
89	6/21	Cottonwood	Community	17
90	6/22	Tucson	South neighborhood	25
91	6/22	Seligman	Community	18
92	5/ 3	Sif Oidak	Indian elders	20
93	6/22	Kingman	St. Vincent de Paul Society	10
94	6/25	Superior	Community	19
95	6/25	Wenden	Community	19
96	6/26	Mammoth	Elders	29
97	6/26	Prescott Valley	Community	13
98	6/26	Jerome	Community	12
99	6/26	Flagstaff	Munds Park neighborhood	9
100	6/26	Roll-Tacna	Community	22
101	6/27	Flagstaff	Elders	33
102	6/27	Apache Junction	Elders	44
103	6/27	Williams	Elders	25
104	6/27	Mountaineire	Community	7
105	6/27	Quartzsite	Community	51

106	6/27	Willcox	Elders	14
107	6/27	San Xavier	Indian reservation	27
108	6/28	Tucson	East side neighborhood elders	28
109	6/28	Yuma	Mentally & physically handicapped	22
110	6/28	Cornville	Community	70
111	6/28	Apache Junction	Community	61
112	6/28	Humboldt-Dewey	Community	8
113	6/28	Yuma	Black, Carver-Blackhill neighborhood	10
114	6/28	Yuma	Yuma Proving Grounds Officers' Wives Club	22
115	6/28	Phoenix	South neighborhood	15
116	6/29	Sierra Vista	Elders & community	36
117	6/29	Chino Valley	Community	35
118	6/29	Yuma	Chicano neighborhood	9
119	6/30	Phoenix	Indian Center	66
120	6/30	Tucson	Indian Center	22
121	6/30	Wellton	Women	10

Total participants 2,720

Average number of participants per meeting 23

Median number of participants 20

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THE DIS-INTEGRATION OF COMMUNITY IN ARIZONA

A summary of the 379 contradictions articulated by 121 Town Meetings held across Arizona during April, May and June of 1979.

Institute of Cultural A

The Breakdown of Structure

The Collapse of Well-being

I FRAGMENTED COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION 99	II DEFICIENT PUBLIC SERVICES 88	III RUPTURED GOVERNMENT RELATIONSHIPS 46	IV INSUFFICIENT LOCAL EMPLOYMENT 36	V INADEQUATE RECREATION SCHEMES 22	VI LIMITED CONSUMER SERVICES 17	
INSUFFICIENT LOCAL PARTICIPATION 23	INADEQUATE HEALTH/NUTRITION SYSTEMS 12	INSUFFICIENT CITIZEN-GOVERNMENT INTERCHANGE 23	LIMITED JOB OPPORTUNITIES 11	LIMITED RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES 11	LIMITED CONSUMER SERVICES	
INADEQUATE COMMUNITY PLANNING 18	INSUFFICIENT COMMUNITY SERVICES 11					UNATTRACTIVE GROWTH CONDITIONS 7
WEAK COMMUNITY UNITY 16	POOR ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION 11		INEQUITABLE POLITICAL REPRESENTATION 9			INSUFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT TRAINING 6
NO GRASSROOTS INFORMATION & CONSENSUS PROCESS 14	SMALL LOCAL TAX BASE 9					UNRESPONSIVE GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES 9
LIMITED LOCAL ORGANIZATION 12	DEFICIENT WATER SYSTEMS 9	DEFICIENT GOVERNMENT SERVICES 5	LIMITED YOUTH JOBS 4			
FEW COOPERATIVE EFFORTS 9	INSUFFICIENT POLICE SERVICES 9		NO ECONOMIC SECURITY 3			
UNHELPFUL LOCAL LEADERSHIP 7	INADEQUATE PUBLIC FUNDING 7		LIMITED RECREATION FACILITIES 11			
	LIMITED ELDER'S SERVICES 7					
	INSUFFICIENT MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES 7					
	POOR LOCAL HOUSING 6					

THE CONTRADICTIONS
(CHALLENGES)

Arizona 120

Page 1

Participants at the 121 Town Meetings articulated a total of 379 contradictions (challenges) during the meetings.

When taken all together, the pattern which emerges is one of dis-integrated community life, that is, these communities do not seem to be organic wholes, but rather, the people within them appear to function individualistically rather than working cooperatively together for the common good of all.

Of the thirteen major categories of contradiction, the three largest were in the arenas of Fragmented Community Participation, Deficient Public Services and Ruptured Government Relationships. Taken together they accounted for 61% of the contradictions, and represent a breakdown of structure in the communities.

The next three contradiction arenas were Insufficient Local Employment, Inadequate Recreation Schemes and Limited Consumer Services, which accounted for 20% of the total contradictions, and which manifest the collapse of well-being in these communities.

The remaining seven contradiction categories were in the arenas of Unresolved Cultural Conflicts, Disrelated Education Systems, Collapsed Family Life, Unclear Personal Values, Poor Local Image, Poor Youth Style, and Drug & Alcohol Abuse. They represented the remaining 19% of the contradictions and are evidence of a loss of direction in these communities.

CONTRADICTION I: Fragmented Community Participation indicates that there is insufficient local participation, inadequate community planning, weak community unity, no grassroots information and consensus mechanism, limited local organization, few cooperative efforts and unhelpful local leadership. 26% of the contradictions fell into this category.

CONTRADICTION II: Deficient Public Services indicates that there are inadequate health/nutrition systems, insufficient community services, poor roads and transportation, small local tax base, deficient water systems, insufficient police services, inadequate public funding, limited elders' services, poor local housing, and other miscellaneous services. 23% of the contradictions fell into this category.

CONTRADICTION III: Ruptured Government Relationships indicates that there is insufficient citizen-government inter-change, inequitable political representation, unresponsive government structures and deficient government services. 12% of the contradictions lay in this category.

CONTRADICTION IV: Insufficient Local Employment indicates that there are limited job opportunities, unattractive growth conditions, insufficient employment training, inadequate economic development, limited youth jobs and no economic security. 9% of the contradictions lay in this arena.

CONTRADICTION V: Inadequate Recreation Schemes indicates that there are limited recreational activities and insufficient recreation facilities. 6% of the contradictions fell into this category.

CONTRADICTION VI: Limited Consumer Services indicates that there are insufficient local service businesses and inadequate consumer education. 4% of the contradictions fell into this category.

CONTRADICTION VII: Unresolved Cultural Conflicts indicates that personal heritage has been forgotten, unappreciated cultural heritage, no cultural exchange and cross-cultural antagonisms. 4% of the contradictions fell into this category.

CONTRADICTION VIII: Disrelated Education System indicates that these communities face an unresponsive education system and that there is limited local support for education. 4% of the contradictions are in this arena.

CONTRADICTION IX: Collapsed Family Life indicates that parents have lost authority, that parents are too busy, inadequate family planning and collapsed family life. 3% of the contradictions are in this arena.

CONTRADICTION X: Unclear Personal Values indicates fragmented values, low self-esteem and public mistrust. 2% of the contradictions lay in this arena.

CONTRADICTION XI: Poor Local Image indicates that in some of these communities, there is no local pride and a low community image. 2% of the contradictions are in this arena.

CONTRADICTION XII: Poor Youth Style indicates that in some communities there were destructive youth behavior, limited youth emphasis and the generation gap. 2% of the contradictions lay in this arena.

CONTRADICTION XIII: Drug/Alcohol Abuse indicates that in some communities there was rampant alcoholism and drug dependency. 1% of the contradictions lay in this arena.

ARIZONA'S COMMUNITY PROPOSALS

JULY 1979

		CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT PROPOSALS	COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE PROPOSALS	
			BUSINESS / INDUSTRY	SAFETY + WELL BEING
CITIES	ENTERS	<u>COMMUNITY AFFAIRS INVOLVEMENT</u> • VOTER PARTICIPATION DRIVE • LOBBYING OFFICIALS • DIRECT ACTION GROUPS • INCREASED ADVISORY CAPACITY 37	<u>PLANNING LOCAL GROWTH</u> • LIMITED PLANNED GROWTH • NEEDS SURVEYS • COMMUNITY SERVICES PLAN • INCREASED RESIDENT INPUT 5	<u>IMPROVING BASIC SERVICES</u> • IMPROVED PUBLIC UTILITIES • IMPROVED SEWERAGE SYSTEMS • INSTALL WATER SYSTEMS • CONSERVATION PROGRAMS 9
		<u>CONSENSUS MAKING PROCESS</u> • SHORT TERM SPECIAL T/F • PUBLICIZE PUBLIC MEETINGS • GUEST SPEAKERS • COMMUNITY WIDE PRIORITY SETTING 21		<u>OBTAINING PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION</u> • TRANSPORTATION NEEDS SURVEY • COUNTY VAN SERVICE • LOCAL MINI BUS SERVICE • CAR POOLS 8
REATION	PATHS	<u>LOCAL COMMUNITY CONVOCATIONS</u> • REGULAR HOMETOWN MEETINGS • FORM COMMUNITY ORGANIZ'N • CREATE CONSTITUENCY COUNCILS • TRAIN NEW LEADERSHIP 17	<u>ATTRACTIVE NEW INDUSTRY</u> • SELECTIVE PROMOTIONS • INDUSTRIAL PARKS • IMPROVED PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT • MARKET SURVEYS 9	<u>ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY</u> • VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENTS • FREQUENT POLICE PATROLS • IMPROVED LOCAL EQUIPMENT FACILITY • COMMUNITY POLICE WATCH 10
		<u>COMMUNITY SOCIAL EVENTS</u> • YEARLY CELEBRATIONS • MONTHLY MEAL GET TOGETHERS • FUND RAISING MEALS • SPECIAL EVENTS 20		<u>PROVIDING SPECIAL SERVICES</u> • CHILD CARE • HANDICAPPED SERVICES • SENIORS NUTRITION PROGRAMS • FAMILY COUNSELLING SERVICES 6
FUNDING	VENTS	<u>VOLUNTEER WORK PROJECTS</u> • COMMUNITY CLEAN-UP • PRESERVE HISTORIC LANDMARKS • VOLUNTEER CONSTRUCTION • ENFORCE VACANT ORDINANCES 25	<u>LAUNCHING COMMERCIAL VENTURES</u> • ECO/DEV COMMITTEES • TOURIST TRADE PROMOTION • BANKING SERVICES + LOANS • SMALL CO-OPS FORMED 10	<u>UPGRADING MEDICAL SERVICES</u> • CONVENIENT LOCAL CARE • HEALTH FAIRS • DRUG ABUSE PROGRAMS • IMPROVE MEDICAL FACILITIES 9

SOCIAL STRUCTURE PROPOSALS		CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT PROPOSALS	Com
<p><u>COMMUNITY INFORMATION</u></p> <p><u>REVITALISING INTER-CULTURAL ACTIVITIES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FESTIVALS / POW WOWS • TRADITION REVIVAL GROUPS • CULTURAL SPEAKERS BUREAUS • INFORMATION PUBLICATIONS 14 	<p><u>PUBLIC FACILITIES</u></p> <p><u>CREATING COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIVIC CENTERS • MULTI PURPOSE CENTERS • TOWN SQUARES • CULTURAL CENTERS 11 	<p><u>COMMUNITY AFFAIRS INVOLVEMENT</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VOTER PARTICIPATION DRIVE • LOBBYING OFFICIALS • DIRECT ACTION GROUPS • INCREASED ADVISORY CAPACITY 37 	<p><u>BUSINES</u></p> <p><u>PLANNING LOCAL</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIMITED P • NEEDS S • COMMUNIT • INCREASE
<p><u>ONGOING PUBLIC EDUCATION</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G. E. D. PROGRAMS • COMMUNITY EDUCATION • INFORMATION SEMINARS • INCREASED PARENTS MEETINGS 13 	<p><u>IMPROVING PARKS - RECREATION</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PARKS CREATED • WALKWAYS + BIKE PATHS • RECREATION FACILITIES • PARK / RECREATION COMMITTEES 6 	<p><u>CONSENSUS MAKING PROCESS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SHORT TERM SPECIAL T/F • PUBLICIZE PUBLIC MEETINGS • GUEST SPEAKERS • COMMUNITY WIDE PRIORITY SETTING 21 	<p><u>ATTRACTING N</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SELECTIVE • INDUSTRI • IMPROVE • MARKET
<p><u>ACTIVATING VOCATIONAL TRAINING</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCHOOL VOCATIONAL PROGRAM • EMPLOYMENT WORKSHOPS • ON THE JOB TRAINING • PUBLIC JOB SERVICE 14 	<p><u>INITIATING DIVERSE FUNDING</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BOND ISSUES • FUND RAISING EVENTS • FEDERAL GRANTS • PUBLIC FUNDING 12 	<p><u>LOCAL COMMUNITY CONVOCATIONS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REGULAR HOMETOWN MEETINGS • FIRM COMMUNITY ORGANIZ'N • CREATE CONSTITUENCY COUNCIL • TRAIN NEW LEADERSHIP 17 	<p><u>LAUNCHING C</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECO/DEV • TOURIST T • BANKING • SMALL C
<p><u>INFORMING COMMUNITY SYSTEM</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LOCALLY PRODUCED NEWSLETTER • IMPROVED COUNTY COVERAGE • LOCAL QUESTIONNAIRES / SURVEYS • BULLETIN BOARD / FLYERS 22 		<p><u>COMMUNITY SOCIAL EVENTS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YEARLY CELEBRATIONS • MONTHLY NEAR GETTOGETHERS • FUND RAISING MEALS • SPECIAL EVENTS 20 	
<p><u>INVOLVING COMMUNITY YOUTH</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RECREATION FACILITIES • YOUTH FORUMS • RECREATION PROGRAMS • SUMMER YOUTH PROGRAMS 13 		<p><u>VOLUNTEER WORK PROJECTS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COMMUNITY CLEAN-UP • PRESERVE HISTORIC LANDMARKS • VOLUNTEER CONSTRUCTION • ENFORCE VACANT ORDINANCES 25 	

THE PROPOSALS

Arizona 120

Page 1

Participants at the 121 Town Meetings articulated a total of 290 proposals. Taken as a whole, these proposals evidence a readiness and willingness on the part of participants to move directly through local self-help activities on the contradictions they face.

The proposals fall into three major arenas: Social Structure proposals, of which there were 105 (36% of the total); Community Infrastructure proposals, of which there were 65 (22% of the total); and Citizen Involvement proposals, of which there were 120 (41% of the total). This last category represents the largest single proposal grouping, and is evidence of these community's readiness to tackle their largest arena of contradiction, Fragmented Community Participation.

PROPOSAL ARENA I: Community Information articulates a series of actions which would enhance community unity and education, including Intercultural Activities, Ongoing Public Education, Vocational Skills Training, Local Information System, and Community Youth Involvement. 26% of the proposals fell into this arena.

PROPOSAL ARENA II: Public Facilities outlines a series of actions which would ensure that these communities have the type of meeting and recreational facilities necessary for their well-being, including Community Meeting Facilities, Parks and Recreation Complex, and Initiating Local Funding. 10% of the total proposals lay in this arena.

PROPOSAL ARENA III: Citizen Involvement lays out activities which address the lack of participation and assist the community to learn to think, act and celebrate together, including Community Affairs Involvement, Consensus-Making Process, Local Community Convocation, Community Social Events, and Volunteer Work Projects. 41% of the proposals fell into this arena.

PROPOSAL ARENA IV: Business & Industry describes a series of steps whereby these communities intend to develop their economies, including Planning Local Growth, Attracting New Industry, and Launching Commercial Ventures. 8% of the proposals are in this category.

PROPOSAL ARENA V: Safety & Well-Being outlines proposals for improving basic community services, including Improving Basic Services, Obtaining Public Transportation, Ensuring Public Safety, Providing Special Services, and Upgrading Medical Services. 14% of the proposals are in this arena.

ORCHESTRATORS' ROSTER

Arizona 120

Page 1

The following is a listing of those people who participated in the Arizona 120 campaign by helping to lead Town Meetings.

Ellen Addington	Phoenix, Arizona
Kathy Addington	Phoenix, Arizona
Kim Alire	Pisinemo, Arizona
Richard Berkey	Phoenix, Arizona
Timothy Crane	Phoenix, Arizona
Cal Cortez	Phoenix, Arizona
Marion Emerson	Phoenix, Arizona
Walt Epley	Pisinemo, Arizona
Gary Forbes	Pisinemo, Arizona
Charlene Forbes	Pisinemo, Arizona
Hans Peter Fuchs	Frankfort, Germany
Bill Gooch	Chicago, Illinois
Robert Griffin	San Francisco, California
Betty Hummer	Chicago, Illinois
Robert Hummer	Chicago, Illinois
Mark Jewell	Cusick, Washington
Sue Laxdal	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Wendy Laxdal	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Kathryn Lopez	Pisinemo, Arizona
Eva Lorentine	Pisinemo, Arizona
Houston Markley	Phoenix, Arizona
Jim Meyers	Pisinemo, Arizona
Mary Meyers	Pisinemo, Arizona
Gail Odin	Taipei, Republic of China
Miguel Ortega	Phoenix, Arizona
Carla Reed	Phoenix, Arizona
Alex St.Clair	Phoenix, Arizona
Kathleen St.Clair	Phoenix, Arizona
Robert St.Clair	Phoenix, Arizona
Larry Saraficio	Pisinemo, Arizona
Hermod Sverre	Oslo, Norway
Palemon Telekau	Majuro, Marshall Islands
David Thomas	Seattle, Washington
John Vance	Vancouver, Canada
Kathy Vance	Vancouver, Canada
Evonne Von Boeck	Tempe, Arizona
Michele Von Boeck	Tempe, Arizona
David Woodbury	Edmonton, Canada
Leonard Ortega	Pisinemo, Arizona
Joanne Brown	Bisbee, Arizona
Rudy Muldinado	Safford, Arizona
Ettore Mancini	Phoenix, Arizona
Ernest Padilla	Tucson, Arizona
Fr. Stanley Nadolny	Chui Chu, Arizona
Sr. Mary Ann Schiller	Guadalupe, Arizona

THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Arizona 120

The Institute of Cultural Affairs is a not-for-profit organization working in over 350 locations in 32 nations. The ICA provides methods, training and tools to assist local communities and special groups in fulfilling their vision of the future. The ICA is a private, charitable agency: the bulk of its financial support comes from concerned individuals, with additional funding from businesses, churches, foundations and government agencies in the U.S. and overseas.

The ICA offers a variety of programs for communities and special constituencies, all of which are aimed at assisting the participants to achieve more effective action through comprehensive planning and follow-through. Current programs include: Town Meeting, Human Development Projects, Community Youth Forum and Global Women's Forum as well as LENS (Leadership Effectiveness and New Strategies), a management training seminar.

The ICA has had offices in Phoenix since 1972. Since 1976, when the Town Meeting campaign was initiated, 161 Town Meetings have been held in Arizona, 34 in New Mexico and 15 in West Texas. The Phoenix office coordinates ICA activities throughout that area.

Having secured an invitation from the Pisinemo District of the Papago Reservation, the ICA initiated the Pisinemo Human Development Project in October of 1978. Since then, the people have built a laundromat - the Pisinemo Wapkonakud - which they own and operate and which provides the only commercial laundry service within 50 miles. They have begun a commercial desert nursery operation and a commercial farm and have started weekly movies, a youth club and health classes. Plans are currently underway to begin an adobe brick plant, which will provide the only fired adobe bricks in the state.

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Pisinemo Human Development Project
Sells, Arizona 85634