

Historic Context: A Modern Dynamic City – Scottsdale City Planning, Public Buildings and Development, 1961-1979

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A Modern Dynamic City – Scottsdale City Planning, Public Buildings and Development, 1961-1979

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INTRODUCTION

This historic context describes a very important era in our nation's history for the emerging modern dynamic city of Scottsdale, Arizona. The purpose of a historic context is to provide links between local historic resources and important historic trends for a specific time period, an era. The period selected for this study starts when Scottsdale became a charter city in 1961 and ends in the late seventies, in 1979 nearly two decades later and before Ronald Reagan was elected President. Since the focus of this context is on local government and publicly-owned facilities, it is important to understand the major events and trends during the period under consideration. During the sixties and seventies the nation, state and city underwent major changes.

The City of Scottsdale's Historic Preservation Office initiated a study of: 1) local community planning by elected officials, 2) the development of public buildings, spaces and projects, and 3) the evolution of Scottsdale from a small town into a modern dynamic city. Many significant national or regional events impacted local planning and decision making in this young Arizona community. Scottsdale residents and their elected officials were aware of the wars, riots, protests, and political movements going on elsewhere in the nation. Federal programs and policies, national events, and movements from this period will be summarized to understand the times and the setting for local planning and community development. The federal policies of Presidents and the Congress impacted everyone. A variety of federal initiatives also provided opportunities for funding local programs. Landmark U.S. Supreme Court decisions clarified how the constitution applies to many issues nationwide.

Following a description of national, state and regional trends, this historic context focuses on Scottsdale and the public buildings, properties and public spaces representing this era. Many noteworthy buildings and projects were developed during this period based upon local community planning and public decision making. Changes in the city boundary through annexations and local population growth also resulted in a very different city in 1979 from the small town that existed when Scottsdale became an official charter city in 1961.

NATIONAL TRENDS

The media were filled with stories about national events and people in the news from many different walks of life; some heroic, some vilified. These were fascinating and interesting times. Scottsdale residents and officials would have kept track of national events through the media; including stories about the Vietnam War, student protests, police brutality, segregation, race riots, assassinations, or court decisions. National events likely impacted the attitudes and opinions of citizens and elected officials in Scottsdale, Arizona, far from Washington, D.C. It is worth summarizing the most significant events and trends of the period even though it is difficult to clearly attribute the impacts of these events on the community. The text will refer to African-Americans and Negroes as Black, using the term most common today. The term Hispanic will be used for Spanish-Americans, Mexicans, Latinos and people of Spanish origins. The term White is used for European-Americans and Anglos.

The text on national trends is divided into several major sections starting with the events and policies expected to have had the greatest impacts, to things that probably had a more subtle, less dramatic impact. The major

topics and sections include: 1) Demographic and Economic Trends, 2) Major Federal Laws and Policies from the Era, 3) Supreme Court Decisions with National Impacts, 4) Major Political Groups and Movements, and 5) Commissions and Committees Including Presidential Commissions. Most of the information in every section is presented in chronological order in an effort to limit author bias although it is difficult to be dispassionate about the events during this period. Some events and topics that probably had little impact on Scottsdale are not included in this summary of historic national trends. There are also two Appendices at the end of this historic context providing additional background information related to national events and people including; A. Timelines of Major Events from 1961 to 1979, and B. Significant People in the News and Their Publications.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC TRENDS

Changes in the population and the economy in this timeframe impacted every American, regardless of whether residents were interested or concerned about national events. As more Americans were moving to the suburbs and to the 'Sunbelt', and more non-European immigrants were coming to America in the sixties and seventies, Arizona and Scottsdale residents experienced the impacts of these trends.

America – World's Largest Economy

The economy of the United States was and is the world's largest national economy. This simple economic fact stands out, whatever people may remember of the sixties and seventies. America has in fact been the largest economy since before Arizona became a state in 1912. The world view of economics and the place of the U.S. economy in the world have changed over the decades, but Americans were aware they were a 'Superpower' during the study period. The growth and success of the U.S. economy has been attributed to a large unified market, a supportive political and legal system, vast natural resources, highly productive farmlands, an expanding labor pool, and a culture that values entrepreneurship and economic freedom. Economists are now predicting that China's economy will surpass the U.S. in the future, based upon a much larger population and a higher growth rate (The Economist, 7/28/2005). Following the Great Depression, national policy makers used fiscal policies on taxation and government spending for several decades to influence and stabilize the economy. John Maynard Keynes was a strong advocate for government stimulus of the economy and the 'Keynesian' approach seemed to have worked to encourage prosperity up until the 1973-75 recession and beyond. The economy grew by an average of 3.8% from 1946 (post-World War II) until 1973. Other prominent economists after 1979 disputed Keynes's government stimulus approach, with Milton Friedman and Allan Greenspan being two of the best known proponents of a free market being able to correct itself and opponents of excessive government regulations.

Population Shifts to the Suburbs

After 1900 Americans saw population increases every decade. There were also shifts from rural to metropolitan areas and from center cities to suburbs within metropolitan areas. The migration trends for minorities between and within regions also changed from 1900 to the 1980 census. The national demographic trends after World War II had particular impacts on urban areas and new housing developments. The 1950s saw the largest population growth for any decade after 1900. The increase of 28.6 million people for the decade, later termed 'Baby Boomers' represented a 19% increase in the U.S. population. Baby Boomers are defined by the U.S. Census as the roughly 77 million Americans born from 1946 to 1964. The 1950 U.S. population was over 151 million with over half living in metropolitan areas. By 1980, the U.S. population was 226.5 million people with nearly 75% (169.4 million people) living in metropolitan areas.

Metropolitan areas include central cities like Phoenix and surrounding suburbs. From 1940 onward, suburbs accounted for more population growth than central cities nationally. The federal government has long supported the American Dream of many families and households to buy a single family home; middle class families have tended to purchase new homes in a suburban environment. The percent of Americans living in suburbs grew rapidly from 23.3% in 1950 to nearly 45% in 1980, reaching over 100 million people in 1980. Suburbs grew fastest in the 1950s (57%) and rapidly in the 1960s (38%) while the portion of the U.S. population in cities kept relatively stable (30-33%). One of the most frequently cited federal programs that stimulated suburban growth was federal subsidies of highway construction(described later), which made long commutes to and from work more common. Congressional funding for the highway program increased in the 1950s as suburbs grew faster than cities.

Thriving Middle Class in the Sixties – the Great Compression

Income inequality fell from 1937 to 1947. This contraction is attributed to such factors as progressive New Deal taxation policies, strong labor unions, and regulations of the National War Labor Board during World War II. The income leveling policies then continued for a couple more decades resulting in relatively high wages and a growing Middle Class into the seventies. This contraction in incomes, termed the ‘Great Compression’, lasted almost four decades from the late-thirties to the mid-seventies at a time when American manufacturing faced little foreign competition. According to U.S. Census and IRS data, incomes were increasing at a similar rate for the lower, middle and top quartiles from 1947 to 1970. The Middle Class expanded as income grew faster than inflation. Most Middle Class Americans were much less focused on income inequalities in the sixties because many were sharing in the country’s wealth through rising paychecks. The poverty rate also dropped from 17.3% in 1964 to 11.1% in 1973 indicating that the poor were also benefiting from the nation’s prosperity.

Income distribution in the economy has varied through the decades. The distribution of wealth and income between segments of the population sometimes contracts to be more equitable and sometimes diverges into greater inequality. A discussion on the distribution of wealth between groups – Lower Class, Middle Class, and Upper Class – sounds foreign to many Americans with our economic freedoms. The intent here is to provide a few statistics on broad income trends for the era. During the study period the top 1% of Americans earned around 9% of all income. This compares to 18% in 1915 and 24% by 2007, before and after the Great Compression. Beginning in the late 1970s the distribution of income began heading towards greater inequalities, referred to as the ‘Great Divergence’ by some journalists. This shift in incomes towards the top since the 1970s was noted by Occupy Wall Street protesters in 2011.

From Prosperity to Recession

When Scottsdale became a Charter City in 1961 the U.S. economy was experiencing an extended period of economic growth that continued from 1961 to 1969. This sixties growth period included low interest rates and low rates of inflation, and occurred between two relatively mild declines in output in 1960 and 1970 followed by another short robust 3-year period until November 1973. Then came the Yom Kippur War in the Middle East in October 1973 when Egypt and Syria attacked Israel. The Soviet Union sent arms to the Arab states in the conflict and President Nixon authorized the resupply of Israel. In response to the U.S. being allied with Israel in the conflict, the Arab members of OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) declared an oil embargo against the U.S. This caused severe shortages of gasoline until March 1974 when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger negotiated an Israeli troop withdrawal from the Sinai.

The U.S. economy experienced a severe recession from November 1973 until March 1975 (this recession extended longer in Arizona) in large part because of the oil embargo and a quadrupling of oil prices. The stock market also declined from 1973-1974. Federal debts from the Vietnam War effort and federal expenditures on social welfare programs were contributing factors in this recession and to increased rates of inflation. Beginning with a low inflation rate in 1961, the rate of inflation increased by the late sixties and had high to moderate rate swings in the seventies. Higher inflation meant a reduction in the purchasing power for Americans. Leading up to the 1973 recession, Americans were experiencing slow growth and both rising unemployment and rising inflation, termed 'stagflation' by economists. The prosperity enjoyed by many Americans in the sixties was over. The unemployment rate in Scottsdale averaged 10.5% in 1975 during the recession; by 1980 the rate was back to an average of 4.4% according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Black Migration from South to North – the Second Great Migration

In addition to national population shifts from rural to metropolitan areas over the last century, there were also migratory shifts for Blacks. During World War II and in the 1920s Blacks moved from the rural south to other regions, particularly cities with defense jobs and other employment as a result of industrialization. Approximately 7 million Blacks left the south from 1910 to 1970 in two waves of migration: 1) the 'Great Migration' of 1.6 million from 1910-1940, and 2) the 'Second Great Migration' of 5 million from 1941-1970. The push factors that drew Blacks out of the south included rural poverty, inadequate schools, segregation, discrimination and the collapse of agricultural employment in the South. The pull factors included increased work opportunities in the North, less apparent segregation and better schools. Although these migrations changed the racial mix in many Northern and Midwestern cities significantly, the shifts had little impacts on Arizona cities where the percentage of the Black population remained small.

Many northern and mid-western cities like New York, Chicago, Detroit and Philadelphia saw their minority population grow with some of the largest increases in Black migrants from the South. The increase in urban Black populations into many cities from 1941 to 1980 resulted in housing pressures and tensions between the new immigrants and other job seekers. One factor that aided Black in-migration into cities was the increase in Whites moving out of cities into the suburbs. Numerous inner cities declined in their White populations during the fifties and sixties. Conditions related to urban decline included housing inadequacy, poverty, high unemployment, poor schools, inadequate healthcare, police brutality or bias, and discrimination. Many people remember the urban riots of the 1960s after the assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr., Bobby Kennedy, and Malcolm X, and also, according to some, as a result of the urban decay that came with rapid urbanization and population shifts.

Increased Hispanic Immigration

Blacks were not the only minority whose movements or demographic shifts received attention. The growth of the Hispanic population within western states bordering Mexico was encouraged through federal immigration policies that sought to fill gaps in the available labor pool (Martinez, 2001). Hispanic workers were often employed as farm workers in the early to mid-part of the last century before shifting in later decades of the last century to more urban service and construction jobs as agricultural jobs declined. By 1980, four states had Hispanic populations between 10% and 25% and New Mexico had a Hispanic population over 25%. The percent of the population that is minority (Black, Hispanic, Asian, etc.) is increasing in all four regions of the country; attributed to changes in immigration policies with the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965. The new system opened America's doors since 1965 to immigrants from the Mediterranean, Latin America and Asia.

Proponents of the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1965, described later, argued that the new law would not change the culture of America. History has proven the proponents wrong in these projections. The demographic mix of the American population has definitely changed since the act passed. Hispanics and Asians make up larger segments of the populace now than in the 1960s. The U.S. Census of Population did not count Hispanics in 1960 but the number of Hispanics (35.3 million) exceeded the number of Blacks (34.7 million) in 2000 for the first time in history. The Asian American population increased to 10.6 million in 2000. Border States like Arizona have had an increase in Hispanic immigrants from neighboring Mexico and Latin America.

More Women in the Labor Force

Another trend seen in employment was the increasing number of women that joined the labor force in the sixties, seventies and beyond. From this period onwards, households often included two wage earners with both the husband and wife working, as opposed to just a male breadwinner. The increasing number of women going to work contributed to a growing U.S. labor market. The prosperity and expansion of the American economy in the 1960s meant that more jobs were available for both men and women.

The reasons why more women were entering the labor force are numerous. In addition to households needing the income or an expanding job market, the increase in labor force participation of women has been attributed to: 1) improving technology reducing the time needed for housekeeping and traditional women's chores, 2) more women attending and graduating from college, 3) the women's movement with feminists like Betty Friedan encouraging wives to get out and work, 4) the increased availability of birth control, and 5) the rise of service sector jobs requiring more brain than brawn. Women increasingly considered combining being a wife and mother with working. Two-earner households could also afford more expensive housing. In 1900 less than 20% of women were in the labor force compared to 51% of the female population over 16 years old participating in the labor force in 1980 (according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics). College-educated women were even more likely to be participating in the labor force (62% in 1963 according to *The Economist*).

MAJOR FEDERAL LAWS AND POLICIES FROM THE ERA

Congress and Presidents John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter enacted many major federal policies, programs and administrative actions from 1961 to 1979 that affected housing policies, interstate highway construction, and numerous other federal programs. A number of federal programs started under President Johnson, such as the War on Poverty and the Highway Beautification Act of 1965, and other presidents provided opportunities for community planning and development, including federal funding or loan guarantee programs. In the following section, major pieces of legislation and programs listed include twenty-one separate items, many having long-term ramifications. Many of these laws and policies impact local communities today. Additional laws were enacted that had little impact within the City of Scottsdale 1979 boundary, such as some environmental laws. After each act or policy is listed, the major impacts of these federal programs are briefly summarized.

One trend in federal programs from this era has been the requirements for public notice and public hearings before federally-funded developments may occur. City planners, city managers and elected officials had to hone their skills on effective methods of public participation in the project development and community planning process; not just as a practical approach but to comply with a federal mandate for funding eligibility. The term 'maximum feasible participation' was included in one 1964 federal act. Officials and planners needed to

understand what terms like 'maximum feasible participation' really meant in practice if they wanted federal funding.

Housing Act of 1949 – This act included major federal programs for cities and housing including; 1) slum clearance and urban renewal (Title I), 2) increased authorization for Federal Housing Authority (FHA) mortgage insurance (Title II), and 3) the construction of public housing (Title III). FHA mortgage guarantees help stimulate housing production and suburban growth. The federal eligibility guidelines for mortgage guarantees also established suburban land use patterns. Urban renewal projects with federal support started after this act.

Housing Act of 1954 – The 1954 act provided funding for demolition and new construction but it also enabled funds to be used for rehabilitation and conservation in deteriorated areas. The 1949 and 1954 acts led to urban renewal projects in many older cities in the decades that followed. In the end, the two combined federal programs for urban renewal and public housing resulted in more housing being demolished than was built.

Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956 - President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed the act to create the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways in 1956. The passage of this act led to the construction of the Interstate Highway System in the 1960s and 1970s. It took 35 years to complete the original planned system. The initial network has now been extended and expanded to include a total of 47,182 miles as of 2010. President Eisenhower considered the system important for providing routes for military supplies and troop deployments in case of emergencies or foreign invasion.

The development of the Interstate Highway System increased the mobility of Americans within and between cities and contributed to urban growth. Most of the miles traveled on the roads are by private automobiles and by trucks moving goods. Since these highways were often aimed at moving traffic rapidly in and out of the central business districts, urban neighborhoods were often acquired through eminent domain for the construction of federal highways in cities. Areas planned for demolition for new highway construction were often poor neighborhoods. Some communities organized against the construction of highways in efforts to save neighborhoods from demolition or from becoming isolated by elevated freeways. In the 1970s the proposed Southwest Expressway was stopped in Boston by community activists. Mayor Joseph Alioto of San Francisco, with community support, stopped the state from constructing a highway through the central city.

Highway Revenue Act of 1956 - Fuel taxes, also called user fees, have paid for most of the construction and maintenance costs of the Interstate highway system with the funds going into the Highway Trust Fund established by the Highway Revenue Act of 1956.

Civil Rights Act of 1964 - This landmark law, signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson on July 2, 1964, outlawed discrimination and segregation in schools, at work and in public accommodations. Prior to this legislation, President John F. Kennedy made a speech in June 1963 calling for legislation giving all Americans the right to be served in facilities open to the public and for greater protection for the right to vote. The bill has eleven different Titles prohibiting different forms of discrimination. Civil Rights leaders like Martin Luther King Jr. attended the signing ceremony in the White House with President Johnson. All jurisdictions, including Scottsdale, had to follow the new law for integrated restaurants, hotels, public transit, and other public accommodations after segregation became illegal in America.

At the time of President Kennedy's November 1963 assassination the civil rights bill was bottled up in committee. The Rules Committee chair finally released the bill and the House approved it. Then the Senate Majority Leader, Mike Mansfield bypassed the Judiciary Committee and immediately sent the bill to the floor for debate. This led to a lengthy filibuster by opponents but it eventually passed. The filibuster lasted 57 days and ended with an amended bill passing 73 to 27. The Northern representatives in both houses were overwhelmingly in favor (90%) of the civil rights bill while the Southern members were overwhelmingly opposed (93%). President Johnson realized that supporting the Civil Rights Act would risk the Democratic Party losing the South's support. The South has increasingly voted Republican since 1964.

Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 - This act was signed by President Johnson on August 20, 1964 as part of his 'Great Society' campaign and 'War on Poverty' programs. The term War on Poverty is the name introduced by President Johnson during his January 8, 1964 State of the Union Address. President Johnson believed in government programs in education and health care as strategies for reducing poverty in America. The Office of Economic Opportunity was responsible for implementation of several social programs to promote health, education and welfare for the poor. Most of the programs started by the act are no longer operating, but the remaining successful programs from this act include Head Start, Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) and Jobs Corps. The Office of Economic Opportunity was disbanded by President Nixon in 1973. Critics of the act noted that poverty rates in the U.S. were declining at the time due to a period of economic growth. The poverty rate dropped from 17.3% in 1964 to 11.1% in 1973 but increased during and after the 1973-1975 Recession.

Voting Rights Act of 1965 - President Johnson signed the law on August 6, 1965. The act prohibits states from imposing any voting qualification or prerequisite to voting to deny the right of any U.S. citizen to vote on account of race or color, termed 'Jim Crow' laws. The act was aimed at prohibiting literacy tests, poll taxes, or other voter eligibility standards used by several Southern states to suppress voting by Blacks. It established federal oversight of elections so states with a history of discrimination cannot implement changes without first obtaining approval from the Department of Justice. This act provides federal enforcement of the 15th Amendment from 1870 that states: "The right of U.S. citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Civil rights organizations were pushing for passage of legislation to ensure Black voting rights since many legal obstacles to prevent voting existed that disenfranchised Blacks in southern states. Martin Luther King Jr., Rosa Parks, and other civil rights leaders attended the signing of the act by President Johnson. Republicans and Democrats in the House and Senate overwhelmingly voted in support of the bill by a margin of 410 to 104. Most of the bill's opponents in the Senate were Southern Democrats, similar to the voting on the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Senator Goldwater of Arizona voted against the act. States that impose restrictions on voting are still subject to this act. Federal pre-approval is not needed for changes in voting rules in states without a history of discrimination.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1965 - The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, known as HUD, was established by President Johnson as a cabinet level department on September 9, 1965. HUD's goals were to create strong inclusive communities, strengthen the housing market, and provide quality affordable homes for all. The department still manages programs today.

HUD Section 701 Comprehensive Planning Grants Program of 1965 – The **Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965** amended the Section 701 program established under the 1954 Housing Act for the purposes of

comprehensive planning. The program provides funding for Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) for regional and comprehensive planning. Scottsdale has use planning grants from HUD's 701 program.

Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 - President Johnson symbolically signed this act at the Statue of Liberty on October 3, 1965. The 1965 law abolished the National Origins Formula used since 1924 to set quotas. The new law replaced national quotas with a preference system that focused on immigrant's skills and family relationships with U.S. citizens or residents. The old quotas favored northern and western Europeans. President Kennedy considered quotas an embarrassment for civil rights. The final tally in Congress was 402 in support and 88 opposed with most of the no votes from the South. When he signed the law, President Johnson referred to the old quota system as un-American. The new system opened our doors to immigrants from Mediterranean Europe, Latin America and Asia. This act and the end of the Vietnam War also resulted in an increase in Asian immigrants.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 – Congress passed the act to provide matching funds for federal, state and local governments to acquire land for recreation and protecting natural resources. Scottsdale has used Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) grants for Indian Bend Wash and city parks.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 - The October 15, 1966 act was intended to preserve historical and archaeological sites, and it created State Historic Preservation Offices. It created the National Register of Historic Places (Register) to include historic sites of national, regional, state, or local significance. A process known as a Section 106 review was required to evaluate the impact of federal projects on historic properties. In 1976 Congress extended the scope of the Section 106 review to include impacts on resources eligible for listing in the Register and not just to properties already listed on the Register. The act was considered a landmark piece of legislation by the growing historic preservation movement in America.

Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 - President Johnson signed the act creating the Model Cities Program on November 3, 1966 as part of his Great Society and War on Poverty initiatives. The program ran from 1966 to 1974. It was one federal response to the Civil Rights Movement and widespread urban violence. Model Cities was a new program for HUD intended to improve coordination between existing programs on health, education, employment, welfare and housing. The act emphasized comprehensive planning, social service delivery, rehabilitation of buildings, and citizen participation.

Civil Rights Act of 1968 - This law was signed by President Johnson on April 11, 1968 and became known as the Fair Housing Act. The 1968 act prohibited discrimination in the sale, rental, and financing of housing based on race, religion, national origin and, since 1974, gender. The act provides for federal enforcement of fair housing laws by HUD. The law was aimed at eliminating racial discrimination and other forms of discrimination from the housing market. Many cases of housing discrimination have been filed with HUD each year since the bill was passed so it is still having an impact on real estate practices around the country. Previously, realtors would only show homes in White neighborhoods to Whites and in Black neighborhoods to Blacks; called a dual system. Such discriminatory practices were prohibited by the Fair Housing Act.

Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 - The act established the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae). The association was established to promote homeownership and is a wholly owned government corporation within HUD. Ginnie Mae's mission is to channel capital into the nation's housing finance markets through guarantees to private mortgage lenders. Ginnie Mae securities are backed by the full

faith and credit of the U.S. government. Previous legislation during the Great Depression set up the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) in 1934 and the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) in 1938. Ginnie Mae took over some FHA mortgage functions. Congress is still debating the proper responsibilities and role of Ginnie Mae in the capital market following the insolvency of both Ginnie Mae and Fannie Mae in 2008.

New Communities Act of 1968 - The New Communities Act of 1968 did what visionary planners, architects, developers and President Johnson wanted – providing government loan guarantees to private developers to plan new communities meeting federal standards. The latter **Urban Growth and New Communities Development Act of 1970** extended the guaranteed financing to New-Towns-In-Town (NTIT) as well as New Towns. Federal programs to encourage new town development through federal loan guarantees lasted from 1968 until 1981. Arizona has several master planned communities including Fountain Hills and Carefree next to Scottsdale. Several large master planned developments within the City of Scottsdale limits, like McCormick Ranch, could be called New-Towns-in-Town but none of these developments relied upon the federal acts.

1969 Selective Service System Draft Lottery for the Vietnam War - The first Vietnam War lottery for the draft was held on December 1, 1969 to draw lottery numbers for men with birthdays between 1944 and 1950. The lowest lottery numbers were then drafted first, most likely to serve in ground forces in Vietnam. As President Johnson increased troop strength in Vietnam, more young men were drafted. A draft lottery was conducted for several more years. In early 1973 it was announced that no further draft orders would be issued because U.S. troops were being withdrawn from Vietnam. The threat of being drafted was considered an incentive for men to enlist in the armed forces and the National Guard or Reserves during the Vietnam War. Full-time college students could get a student deferment so the draft probably increased college enrollment as well as enlistments. The passage of the Selective Service Act of 1948 required men between the ages of 18 and 26 to register for the draft with the Selective Service System. The draft played a role in the Korean War with about 1.5 million men inducted between 1950 and 1953. President Nixon campaigned in 1968 on a promise to end the draft but instituted the lottery in 1969 instead of repealing the draft. Some men evaded the draft and moved to Canada during the Vietnam War while some were charged and convicted for resisting the draft. Others pursued Conscientious Objector (CO) status because of their religious beliefs. Some draft boards became targets for protesters of the draft and the Vietnam War. Arizona had local draft boards where men had to register.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - President Nixon signed this landmark environmental act applying to all federal agencies and federally funded programs into law on January 1, 1970. It established a requirement for Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) for all federal actions which may have a significant impact on the environment and a shorter study called an Environmental Assessment (EA). The Council on Environmental Quality was established to write the regulations. The companion Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was proposed by President Nixon and began in December 1970 after Congress approved NEPA. The agency was created to protect human health and the environment by writing and enforcing regulations based on laws passed by Congress.

Education Amendments of 1972 - Congresswoman Patsy T. Mink drafted legislation, known as the Patsy T. Mink Equal Opportunity in Education Act in 1972, that was signed into law by President Nixon as the Education Amendments of 1972. A significant part of the bill was **Title IX** which banned discrimination in any federally funded education program or activity. In the wake of these amendments, college sports have been forced to change dramatically to provide equal opportunities for college women in sports. The NCAA tried unsuccessfully to stop Title IX from being applied to college sports programs. Title IX has resulted in greater numbers of women participating in school sports while some colleges have since dropped some men's sports like wrestling,

cross country or golf to provide more equal opportunities and funding for both men's and women's sports programs.

Endangered Species Act of 1973 – With the passage of this act Congress recognized that a variety of species had become extinct as a result of human actions and that it was important to conserve endangered and threatened species of fish, wildlife and plants. A federal agency could determine whether any species is endangered or threatened and could designate critical habitat for identified species. A federal list of endangered or threatened species has been maintained since the law's passage. Habitat studies and conservation plans are ongoing activities in communities with endangered or threatened species.

Housing and Urban Development Act of 1974 - The act established Community Development Block Grants (CDBGs) and promoted urban homesteading. It was signed by President Ford and became effective January 1975. The CDBG is one of the longest-running programs of HUD still in operation and is used to fund local programs on affordable housing, anti-poverty, and developing infrastructure. There is less federal oversight for the CDBG program than some earlier federal programs. The use of the funds is discretionary and funds are allocated to local and state governments on a formula basis with larger governments called entitlement communities. Grantees are required to hold public meetings to solicit community input. Congress reauthorized the CDBG program in 1978.

Housing and Community Development Act of 1977 - This act set up Urban Development Grants and continues elderly and handicapped assistance. The legislation was signed by President Carter. Planners had to learn how to prepare the required Urban Impact Analyses if a community wanted to participate in this grant program.

Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 - This act requires that banks use affirmative action in lending to meet the credit needs of the community, including low and moderate-income neighborhoods. The act was aimed at prohibiting discriminatory lending practices, called redlining (typically resulting in denying loans to Black and poor neighborhoods), and established reporting procedures to hold the banks accountable. Commercial banks and savings and loans could not just collect deposits in urban areas and then provide loans to suburban areas.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS WITH NATIONAL IMPACTS

Many major cases reached the U.S. Supreme Court, the highest court in the land, in the '60s and '70s and many of their decisions still impact cities and citizens today. Supreme Court eras have become known by their Chief Justices. The Warren Court was presided over by Chief Justice Earl Warren from 1953-1969 and is considered a liberal court for expanding civil liberties. The Burger Court was presided over by Chief Justice Warren Burger from 1969-1986 and is considered more conservative than the Warren Court. The Supreme Court sessions of the Warren Court and the Burger Court cover the major cases decided during the study period.

Public School Decisions

Public schools throughout America were affected by a series of U.S. Supreme Court decisions just before and during the sixties and seventies.

- In Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka the U.S. Supreme Court ruled on May 17, 1954 that separate public schools for Black and White students were unconstitutional; separate was not equal under the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Several cases on public schools in the sixties and seventies followed this landmark 1954 desegregation ruling.

- In Cooper v. Aaron, on September 12, 1958 the U.S. Supreme Court confirmed the Brown v. Board of Education ruling and told Little Rock, Arkansas that they must continue with their desegregation plan. The court rejected the argument of segregationists and the state legislature that states can nullify federal court rulings.
- In Griffin v. County School Board of Prince Edward County, the court decided on May 25, 1964 that the county decision to close all public schools and provide vouchers to attend private schools was unconstitutional. Some states and districts still promote vouchers to publicly support private schools.
- In Alexander v. Holmes County Board of Education, the court ruled on October 29, 1969 that schools in the south must be desegregated immediately after the Justice Department under President Nixon urged delays in Mississippi.
- In Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education, the court ruled on April 20, 1971 that busing was an appropriate remedy for the problem of racial imbalance among schools. Almost three decades later the mandatory busing order for Mecklenburg County was lifted by a federal judge in 2000. Busing to achieve racial integration of public schools was contentious in many communities.
- In Abington School District v. Schempp, the U.S. Supreme Court put an end to reading prayers in public schools by ruling on June 17, 1963 that it was unconstitutional to have school-sponsored Bible reading in public schools. This decision has proven to be contentious with some Christian church leaders still pushing today to allow reading prayers in public schools.

Other Important Cases on Segregation and Rights

In addition to court decisions on public schools, there were several other major Supreme Court cases during this era relating to constitutional rights such as affirmative action and abortion rights.

- In Monroe v. Pape on February 20, 1961, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled, regarding the actions of public officials, that police officers in Chicago, IL could be held liable for violating individuals' constitutional rights. Therefore city employees could be held accountable in court if they abused their position by violating citizens' rights and thus the case deterred arbitrary actions. The complaint against the city was dismissed.
- In Heart of Atlanta Motel v. United States the U.S. Supreme Court ruled on December 14, 1964 that a private business must abide by the Civil Rights Act of 1964 based upon the Constitution's Commerce Clause. A permanent injunction required the motel to stop using racial discrimination in the goods and services offered to guests. The case was combined with the case of a restaurant owned by future Georgia Governor Lester Maddox who refused to serve Black customers. The constitutionality of the act was upheld.
- In Miranda v. Arizona the U.S. Supreme Court ruled on June 13, 1966 on an Arizona case that prosecutors must advise defendants of their rights in order to have responses to interrogation admissible at trial. Since the ruling, law enforcement must read suspects their 'Miranda rights' before questioning them. The language for reading a person their rights has now been standardized.
- In Roe v. Wade the U.S. Supreme Court decided on January 22, 1973 that a right to privacy under the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment includes a woman's decision to have an abortion. This right to an abortion was to be balanced against a state's interest in protecting a woman's health and protecting prenatal life after viability. The national debate over abortion continues in the wake of this landmark 1973 decision. Many laws to restrict abortions have been passed by states since Roe v. Wade, with some laws being upheld in the courts and some being overturned as unconstitutional.
- In Regents of the University of California v. Bakke the Burger Court decided on June 28, 1978 on affirmative action that the medical school admission process was unconstitutional when it set aside 16 of 100 seats for non-White students. The court ordered the school to admit Bakke.

State Supreme Court decisions since the 1968 Fair Housing Act have also helped define the constitutional limits of zoning. The 1975 Mt. Laurel New Jersey Supreme Court decision determined that the township's local zoning had both the intent and outcome of excluding minorities and that municipalities had to take affirmative actions for inclusionary zoning. A later case in Pennsylvania (1985) had a similar result of finding local zoning discriminatory. Following the Mount Laurel decision, local municipalities and counties in New Jersey and other states became more aware of the threat of lawsuits if their land use controls (zoning) prohibited housing opportunities for low and moderate income housing.

MAJOR POLITICAL GROUPS AND WELL-KNOWN NATIONAL MOVEMENTS

The era is well known for political movements but it is difficult to describe everything that occurred in the sixties and seventies that changed the culture, American politics or led to significant reforms. The major currents impacting society are broken down here into eight areas. The text is divided into the following eight categories: Civil Rights Movement, Anti-War Protests and Peace Movement, Women's Movement, Conservative Political Movement, Counter-Cultural Movement and Hippies, Urban Race Riots, Extremist Groups, Environmental Movement, and Modern Architectural Movement. Each category will be briefly summarized to identify some significant national trends that likely influenced local decision making or the political views of citizens in Scottsdale, Arizona at the time.

Civil Rights Movement

The Civil Right Movement describes many different efforts to achieve racial integration. To young Americans this is something from their history books but older Americans experienced the Civil Rights Movement directly. No one can forget images of protesters against segregation being attacked by police dogs, police nightsticks, or fire hoses. If you ever saw a sign on a restaurant, hotel or public accommodation that said No Negroes/Colored, Catholics or Jews allowed you would never forget such blatant discrimination. Segregation was often supported by state laws called Jim Crow laws. America was not just divided along racial lines in the South, but Northern establishments also practiced discrimination in the sixties. Arizona had its own history of segregation in public accommodations which will be described in a later section.

In response to blatant segregation in the South and elsewhere, Blacks began to organize for change. Many believed in non-violence and using civil disobedience and direct action to change policies and to attract attention and support for their cause. Tactics and activities of the Civil Rights Movement included; boycotting segregated downtown businesses, boycotting buses by walking to work, sit-ins at lunch counters like Woolworths, Freedom Rides on interstate buses, voter registration drives, marches for rights, Freedom schools to teach literacy, marches on Washington, D.C., and other demonstrations. Enforcing federal laws in Southern states often took federal troops, especially when governors like George Wallace in Alabama and Lester Maddox in Georgia were vocal segregationists. Civil Rights activists were often attacked by White segregationists and the police. The violence against Black protesters was sometimes captured in photographs or on film making the nation aware of the ongoing struggles on the evening television news or in other media.

Several of the predominantly Black organizations involved in these struggles included: 1) the 1957 Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) led by preachers like Martin Luther King, Jr. and Jesse Jackson; 2) the 1909 National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples (NAACP); 3) the 1960 Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), with leaders like John Lewis and Stokely Carmichael; 4) the 1942 Congress for Racial Equality (CORE), whose members included James Farmer and Bayard Rustin; and 5) the 1920 National

Urban League, with Whitney Young as a director. A related primarily Hispanic group that used either civil disobedience or direct action tactics to achieve their goals and advocate for their rights was the 1966 United Farm Workers (UFW) labor union, under the leadership of Cesar Chavez. Two other organizations from the sixties that did not adhere to the non-violent principles of leaders like Dr. King were 1) the 1966 Black Panther Party (described later), and 2) the 1968 American Indian Movement (AIM) dedicated to sovereignty with Russell Means as a leader. Members of both of these groups supported defending themselves, violently if necessary

The roots of the non-violent movement advocating for civil rights and equality were local Black churches and religious leaders. The decision by Rosa Parks, a Black woman, to refuse to sit at the back of the bus was an individual act that gave impetus to others in the fight for rights. At the national level, groups argued over tactics and strategies with some groups eventually breaking with the movement's adherence to non-violence in favor of advocating the use of violence for self-defense. Other divisions within the movement included debates over Whites in the leadership or as members, particularly within the SNCC. Even though most Civil Rights groups had no interest in overthrowing or opposing the federal government, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover considered such groups a threat or under Communist influence and put Civil Rights groups under surveillance.

The successes of the Civil Rights Movement were many in the long term and included the passage of several landmark pieces of legislation by the U.S. Congress beginning in the 1960s. However, in the short term, many involved in the struggles for rights were cursed, beaten, imprisoned, or killed by White racists and police opposed to integration. Local police enforced state Jim Crow laws on segregation. It is now prohibited to exclude anyone - Blacks, Jews, Catholics, Muslims or others – from public accommodations in America.

Anti-War Protests and the Peace Movement

Like the Civil Rights Movement, protests against the war in Vietnam during this period generated some backlash from police and government as well as from supporters of the war. This backlash took the form of police forcibly breaking up demonstrations and marches, or in the surveillance of protest groups by the FBI or local police. Some considered protesters traitors or un-American for not supporting the Vietnam War and efforts to fight Communism. Protests to the war occurred in many communities and on many college campuses in the sixties and early seventies. With the country using the Selective Service System and the draft for manpower, the war and draft impacted communities throughout the nation. A series of protests over several years resulted from a variety of factors and events including changes in the role of American troops in the war from initially military advisors to combat troops, escalations in the number of ground forces, changes in tactics to bombing raids on North Vietnamese cities, an increase in those viewing the conflict as a civil war, and an expansion of the war into adjacent countries. There were many large war protests in Washington, D.C. and major cities.

Although some of the protesters were pacifists from traditional anti-war religious groups like Quakers and Mennonites, many people protesting against the Vietnam War opposed the war because they felt it was wrong and unjust, unlike World War II against Fascism. Some protesters were also declared Communists or Communist sympathizers, leading some supporters of the war to characterize the entire protest movement as Communist led. The media called opponents to the war Doves and supporters of the war Hawks. There was never just one national organization behind the protests of the war so protesters tended to rely on informal locally formed organizations. It is difficult to look back and define the anti-war movement as being led by one particular political group, organization or party. The draft was certainly unpopular with young men eligible for being drafted and sent to Vietnam so opposition to the draft became part of the anti-war movement.

Although the war was fought in remote areas and jungles on the opposite side of the world, television brought the war home to Americans on a daily basis. The war was very divisive for the country with ongoing debates between Hawks and Doves. The conduct of the Vietnam War continues to be contentious. The fact that 58,220 U.S. soldiers died in the war and 303,635 were wounded cannot be forgotten. The publication of the Pentagon Papers in 1971 revealed how some of the government's decisions for conducting the war were made. Many people participated in protests against the war over the course of several years. It is also true that many citizens supported the Vietnam War and the role of the U.S. in fighting Communism in Southeast Asia.

Women's Movement

In 1920 women in America got the right to vote through the efforts of the Suffrage Movement and the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution. During the study period, there was a fight for the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) to the Constitution, designed to guarantee the rights of women and prohibiting discrimination based on gender. Unlike women's right to vote, the ERA was not ratified by enough states to become a Constitutional Amendment. The ERA was approved by both houses of Congress in 1972 and was then sent to the states for ratification. A seven-year time limit had been set for ratification of the amendment by at least 38 states. Seven years later in March 1979, only 35 states had ratified the ERA so the amendment failed: viewed as a major setback by the women's movement.

In the 1960s the term Women's Liberation began to be used for a women's movement that focused more on discrimination against women through cultural and political inequalities, than on absolute rights such as the right to vote. Some have referred to this shift to campaigning for social equality for women and focusing on sex discrimination as the Second Wave of feminism. The movement gained ground by the mid-1960s when activists formed the National Association of Women (NOW) in June 1966 to demand equality for women. NOW endorsed the ERA in 1967 but union supporters then left the group because some unions were opposed to the ERA. Betty Friedan was one of the founders of NOW and her 1963 book, The Feminine Mystique described the discontent of women with being shunted into homemaking positions after graduating from college. She advocated women joining the labor force and not being restricted to the roles of housewives and mothers. The sixties marked a time when women were not only entering the work force in greater numbers but they were also becoming more politically active.

One of the things that helped change the relationship between men and women in the 1960s was the advent of birth control through the pill, also known as the oral contraceptive pill or the birth control pill. The pill was approved for use in America in 1960. However, efforts were made to prevent the pill being available to unmarried women and the negative side effects of the pill were dramatized in Senate hearings. Overall, the increasing availability of birth control for women in the sixties and seventies contributed to women having more control over reproduction, plus the 1973 Roe v. Wade U.S. Supreme Court decision legalized abortions. Women's groups were advocates for women having control of their own bodies.

Women were also advocating for a greater role in political organizations like the Civil Rights Movement and the anti-war movement. If the men that dominated the leadership of these groups were not receptive to women being involved in the leadership because of their sex, they could find themselves having to defend their sexist views in organizations working for equality and justice. Just as Blacks and Native Americans demanded their right to equality, women were making the same demands of society and in the organizations trying to change society. Sexual discrimination was a common criticism of American culture by feminists.

While the women's movement, also referred to as Women's Lib, received a lot of attention there were also opponents to the ERA, equality and women's rights. One of the leading opponents of the ERA was Phyllis Schlafly. She lobbied to block the passage of the ERA by states with her 1972 Stop-ERA organization. Other opponents advocated for women staying in the home as wives and mothers rather than entering the work force.

Conservative Political Movement

The text on national trends so far has described three groups and movements that wanted to change society in fundamental ways, such as ending racial segregation and seeking equality for women in the work place. At the other end of the political spectrum, the sixties were not just about the political left or anti-establishment politics. There were also many voices heard at the time that supported the police, the government, the Vietnam War, traditional religious beliefs, or established institutions like the FBI. Collectively, these views will be described as part of the Conservative Political Movement in America. The term conservative is used here in a broad sense to include anti-communists, law and order advocates, Hawks supporting the Vietnam War, pro-government groups, anti-regulatory capitalists, President Nixon's 'Silent Majority', the 'Moral Majority,' the John Birch Society, and those with strong attachments to traditions like the nuclear family and the Christian Bible.

Every progressive or reform movement had its opponents in politicians, organizations and institutions that supported keeping things the way they were and opposing social change. While peace groups and protesters argued against U.S. involvement in Vietnam, Senator Barry Goldwater campaigned against President Johnson in 1964 on a platform of expanding the war. While the 1968 Kerner Commission identified White racism as a cause for urban race riots, Senator Richard Nixon ran his 1972 presidential campaign on a platform backing law and order and the use of police forces to subdue rioters and protesters; he soundly beat Senator George McGovern, considered a Dove for his opposition to the Vietnam War. President Nixon dismissed the war protesters as a vocal minority and he referred to a great 'Silent Majority' who did not express their opinions publicly in supporting the war and backing his law and order approach.

A group that was known at the time as one of the more extreme conservative organizations was the John Birch Society. The group supported anti-communism, limited government, a constitutional republic and personal freedom. Robert W. Welch, Jr. established the group in 1958 in Massachusetts, with local chapters in other states under his control. The group published 'The New American' journal, strongly supported the constitution, and believed communists were infiltrating the U.S. government. They thought that the U.S. support for the United Nations had devalued the constitution and American independence. The society considered the Civil Rights Movement to be under communist influence or control. It opposed the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Founder Robert Welch favored Barry Goldwater in the 1964 presidential election but Welch lost Goldwater's support, and the support of other conservatives like William F. Buckley, when he called President Eisenhower a communist in his 'The Politician' statement. The John Birch Society is still around and continues to press for an end to U.S. membership in the United Nations.

While the activities of the 1947 House Committee on Un-American Activities of Senator McCarthy were a thing of the past, enemies lists appeared during the study period. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover was known to be very active in trying to rid the country of groups and individuals he considered subversives. Civil Rights groups and anti-war groups were under surveillance by the FBI in the 1960s. It was also discovered that President Nixon had compiled an enemies list during his presidency. This list became public in 1973 in the Senate Watergate Committee hearings when John Dean testified that a list of political opponents had been compiled for President Nixon by Charles Colson in 1971. The Washington Post printed a longer list of 576 Nixon opponents in September 1972.

One success for conservatives in the Republican Party has been the shift of the 'Solid South' from consistently electing Democrats up until the 1960s to swinging to the Republican Party. This may be as much about race in politics as conservative politics, but the shift has impacted regional and national elections. In what has been referred to as the Southern Strategy, Richard Nixon pursued strategies to win the south for the Republican Party in his 1968 and 1972 presidential campaigns. The Civil Rights Movement had gained momentum in the sixties and race became more important in elections. President Johnson feared that his efforts to get new laws passed on civil rights and voting rights could cost the Democratic Party the South. After President Johnson decided not to seek reelection, Nixon won the presidency in 1968. He did not win the South for Republicans in 1968 because of a third party candidate on the ballot. Governor George Wallace of Alabama was the American Independent Party nominee and he won 46 electoral votes from Southern states in 1968. John Birch Society members and segregationists supported Wallace in the presidential election. However in 1972 Nixon's southern strategy won the south for the Republican Party. The 1976 election of Jimmy Carter, a southern Democratic governor, was a setback for the southern strategy but a rise in the religious right and groups like the 1979 Moral Majority, a conservative Christian group, continued the shift in the South towards Republicans and social conservatives.

Counter-Cultural Movement and Hippies

No description of national trends in the sixties would be complete without some mention of Hippies, Flower Power, Free Love, or Psychedelic Drugs like LSD. The anti-establishment and counter-cultural attitudes of youth during the 1960s received a lot of media attention. Even though times were good economically for Americans in the sixties, prosperity did not stop some young people from becoming disillusioned with the institutions, cultural norms, and traditional styles of the times. The counter-culture youth were largely affected by the war in Vietnam and the deaths of young draftees. The times were changing with the advent of the pill, free love, rock and roll, afros, protest demonstrations, psychedelic drugs, etc. Alvin Toffler referred to the increasingly rapid changes occurring as future shock in his 1970 book, Future Shock. He argued that the accelerated rate of technological and social change was causing stress and disorientation and he popularized the term 'information overload'. Toffler considered the majority of social problems, including dropping out of society, symptoms of future shock.

Hippies describes a youth movement that criticized middle class values, rejected established institutions, championed sexual liberation (free love), often embraced Eastern or alternative religions, promoted drug use, created their own communities, and generally opposed traditions and orthodoxy. Timothy Leary became known as an advocate for using LSD, a psychedelic drug. The term Hippie was used by a San Francisco journalist in 1965 to describe the new generation of beatniks in the local Haight-Ashbury district. Some aspects of Hippie culture can be seen in contemporary culture in health foods, contemporary sexual mores and music festivals. The advent of more effective forms of birth control and the broader acceptance of using birth control gave rise to greater freedom of choice in sexual lifestyles outside of traditional marriage; described as the sexual revolution. The counterculture and hippies were partly responsible for the change in attitude towards recreational sex without the threat of unwanted pregnancy. So called hippies were regarded and portrayed both positively and negatively, and were either loathed or idealized. Objections to the lifestyle included complaints about hippies being dirty, longhairs, freeloaders, drug addicts, lazy, promiscuous, disrespectful, communists, anarchists, and troublemakers. Positive descriptions of hippies included being viewed as peaceful, loving, joyful, caring, spontaneous, creative, self-sufficient, adventurous, and carefree.

One counter-cultural lifestyle choice resulted in changes in local zoning around the country. Young people that left their comfortable suburban lifestyles chose to move into group living arrangements, often called communes, in both urban and rural environments where residents lived communally. The 1854 book by Henry D. Thoreau, Walden; or, Life in the Woods became a guide for young people seeking a simpler life. Local jurisdictions objected to unmarried single people living in groups and passed laws to limit the number of unrelated people that could live together in an effort to prohibit these communal group living arrangements.

Urban Race Riots of the 1960s

The first major urban rioting in Black communities in the sixties was in the Harlem neighborhood of New York City in 1964 (1 dead) followed by the Watts rioting in L.A. in 1965 (34 dead). Civil disorder and urban riots continued in American cities as late as 1971. Newark, New Jersey (24 dead) and Detroit, Michigan (43 dead) had some of the worst riots in the summer of 1967. The Governor's Select Commission on Civil Disorder in New Jersey, called the Hughes Commission identified many of the same urban problems as the federal Kerner Commission report (described later). Causes identified by the New Jersey commission in February 1968 included; urban decay, police brutality, substandard housing, Black poverty, poor quality inner-city public schools, unemployment in cities, and failed social-service policies. Newark, New Jersey was the archetype of older cities that illustrated the broad national demographic and social trends impacting Northeastern or Midwestern American cities in the 1960s and 1970s that contributed to race riots.

Newark has a similar population to Scottsdale today but Newark in the sixties was in many respects the antithesis of Scottsdale in terms of community characteristics, though both were satellite cities in their respective metropolitan regions. In 1940 Newark was a dense White ethnic (85%) older northeast city sitting on 26 square miles of land across the Hudson River from Manhattan with several thriving large companies. In the post-war decades, the Black population in Newark rose from roughly 70,000 in 1950 to almost 190,000 in 1980, a 271% increase, part of the Second Great Migration. The 'White Flight' from Newark to the suburbs and other areas resulted in over 200,000 White residents leaving from 1950 to 1967. In addition, tensions rising from several high profile cases of police brutality that had resulted in the deaths of Black men had increased the feelings of powerlessness in the Black community. When a Black cab driver was arrested and severely beaten by officers in July 1967, a crowd of protesters assembled at the police precinct in the Central Ward. As the protesters dispersed, vandalism and violence spread, quickly turning into a riot. Within 48 hours the National Guard was called in to occupy the downtown Central Ward. After six days of rioting, 24 people were killed, 1,500 people were arrested and 725 people were injured.

Rioting broke out in more than 100 cities in 1968 following the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., one month after the Kerner Commission report was released. President Johnson's response to the report on the causes of race riots was to call for more federal spending on cities. Johnson also proposed another civil rights law regarding fair housing but his Great Society programs lost political and financial support in the 1970s. President Nixon took a hard line against the rioting in his 1968 presidential campaign and spoke about the need for law and order. His hard line approach to lawlessness by rioters or protesters proved popular among voters.

Extremist Groups

The American political landscape has historically included some extremists and home-grown terrorists. The groups that nurture extremism include hate groups and radicals from different political or religious backgrounds. Some extremist groups in the news during the period included the Ku Klux Klan (KKK), the Black Panther Party, the Nation of Islam, and the Weathermen. The Southern Poverty Law Center has developed a list of groups in the U.S. they classify as hate groups. Their 2012 list included 926 hate groups including: KKK groups, neo-Nazi

groups, White nationalist groups, Christian Identity groups, neo-Confederate groups, Black separatist groups, Patriot Movement groups, and groups espousing hateful doctrines like anti-immigrant, anti-gay or Holocaust denial groups.

The Ku Klux Klan (KKK), or just the Klan, is the name for a past and present far-right organization that advocates White supremacy, White nationalism, and anti-immigrant extremism manifested through terrorism, including murdering Blacks. Some Southern Democrats in the U.S. Congress in the sixties and seventies were members or past members of this violent segregationist group. A tactic of the KKK was to burn a cross on the lawn of someone they were terrorizing, usually Black. They also killed or lynched many Blacks in acts of terrorism. The Klan was implicated in the killing of northerners that came south for Civil Rights Movement activities, like voting rights drives or Freedom rides. The deaths of some missing activists have never been solved but there have been recent cases in the news against Klan members for decades old murders.

The polar opposite of the KKK might be the National of Islam, a Black supremacist religious movement founded in Detroit in 1930 and led by Elijah Muhammad after 1934. Other prominent leaders and members have included Malcolm X, Muhammad Ali, and Louis Farrakhan. The Nation of Islam preaches adherence to the Islamic faith but uses the teachings of Elijah Muhammad, including his 1965 'Message to the Blackman in America', to promote Black power and the superiority of the Black race. This Black Muslim group is considered a hate group because of the racist, anti-Semitic, and anti-gay rhetoric espoused by its founder and leaders.

A third race-based group from the era was the Black Panther Party. The Black Panthers were founded in 1966 in Oakland, California by Huey Newton and Bobby Seale for the purpose of protecting Black neighborhoods from police brutality. The group had several armed run-ins with the police and they were considered a revolutionary militant group. The Black Panthers split from the larger Civil Rights Movement philosophy that denounced violence as a tactic. They carried rifles to illustrate how they would defend Black neighborhoods from the police. The Black Panthers helped popularize the Black power salute of a raised fist. In the 1968 Olympics, American medalists Tommie Smith and John Carlos raised the Black power salute during the playing of the national anthem. FBI Director Hoover considered the group a threat to the security of the country.

The Weather Underground, often called just the Weathermen, was a radical revolutionary organization of home-grown terrorists formed in 1969 as a faction of the broader-based Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) political group. Unlike many protest groups of the time, the Weatherman explicitly said their goal was the violent overthrow of the U.S. government and the destruction of U.S. imperialism. They are known for bombing government buildings and banks in the mid-1970s, including bombing the U.S. Capitol in 1971 and the Pentagon in 1972. The Weathermen believed that the main struggle going on was between U.S. imperialism and national liberation struggles against imperialism. In May 1970, the Weathermen issued a Declaration of War against the U.S. government after a Black Panther member was killed in a police raid. One member made the FBI's Most Wanted List In 1970 and 13 Weathermen were indicted in 1970 for a national bombing conspiracy.

Environmental Movement

Compared to the Civil Rights Movement, the Women's Movement, and the anti-war movement, what is now referred to as the Environmental Movement may seem much less significant in changing society. However, the fact is the first Earth Day on April 22, 1970 has resulted in many far-reaching impacts including numerous laws in America regarding endangered species, clean air and clean water. Everyone who drives a car is aware of national efforts to reduce automobile emissions and people are generally aware of efforts to protect

endangered species. The idea of protecting the environment has gained broad support and has now become so institutionalized that most people forget that progress required a mobilization effort before federal legislation was approved. Both Republican and Democratic administrations supported early environmental legislation.

President Nixon signed the landmark environmental act, the **National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969** into law on January 1, 1970 and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) began in December 1970. Other major pieces of legislation included the **Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, 1968**, signed by President Johnson, and the **Endangered Species Act of 1973**, signed by President Nixon. Protecting the environment and other species became accepted public policy starting in the 1970s, although officials are still debating how much economic expense should be committed to protecting some species. The growing support for preservation of the environment since the seventies is one of the reasons Scottsdale voters supported the city-owned McDowell Sonoran Preserve in the nineties.

Three key individuals who had an enduring impact on the environmental movement include; John Muir, a naturalist who founded the Sierra Club in 1892 and advocated for Yosemite National Park and other federal parks and forests, Edward Abbey, author of The Monkey Wrench Gang as an activist for preservation; and Rachel Carson, who wrote Silent Spring in 1962 calling public attention to the impacts of pesticides like DDT on birds. The Sierra Club remains an active preservation organization. The Nature Conservancy, founded in 1951 has also had an impact on preserving critical habitats and endangered species in Arizona and other areas.

Modern Architectural Movement

Currently we refer to some of the prominent works of architecture from the fifties and sixties as Mid-Century Modern Architecture. During the era, the latest architectural style was simply called Modern Architecture. The trends contributing to Modern Architecture are summarized below. Changes in the style of buildings were less tumultuous than the Vietnam War, urban riots, Civil Rights and other critical issues but, by expressing the contemporary feeling of change and departing from tradition-bound styles, the Modern Architectural Movement had a major impact on public buildings in Arizona and Scottsdale during and after this era.

Traditional architectural styles influenced building design well into the late 20th century. Gothic, Renaissance and Neo-Classical Revival styles were common throughout the developed world in the early decades of the 20th century. Following the Arts and Crafts Movement and the Art Nouveau period, the Modern Movement changed the architecture of buildings. Starting in Europe, architects adhering to the Modern Movement and modern architectural doctrine rejected the past and historical precedents as their inspiration for designs.

The rise in popularity of Modern Architecture led to a major decline in the use of revival styles for public buildings after World War II. Architects generally rejected ornamentation as contrary to the rules of the International Style or other sub-styles of Modern Architecture. Although many public buildings in Europe were built in revival styles during the first decades of the 20th century, international style architecture was more common by the mid-century and had parallel styles in the U.S. After the Modern Movement gained a strong hold in 1945, government buildings reflect the international trend towards Modern Architecture including using new materials in innovative ways. Many American architects were just as willing to reject past historical styles and ornamentation as their European contemporaries, especially after some leading proponents of the Modern Movement and the International Style immigrated to American schools of architecture, most notably – Walter Gropius from the Bauhaus to Harvard University and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe to the Illinois Institute of Technology (IIT). A few examples of the most prominent modern master architects or trendsetters follow.

Le Corbusier – Le Corbusier was a Swiss born architect on the forefront of the Modern Movement in Europe. He often used reinforced concrete in his modern designs. He built projects in 12 countries and also master planned several city planning projects. His city planning theories included constructing tall buildings on columns to keep the ground area open for pedestrians and to use the roof tops for recreation.

- 1931, Villa Savoye, Poissy, France – A box-shaped home raised up a story on thin columns.
- 1955, Church of Notre-Dame-du-Hait, Ronchamp, France – A very expressive sculptural church design.
- 1951-1962, Capital Buildings for Punjab, India – Numerous government buildings of reinforced concrete.

Mies van der Rohe – Mies van der Rohe moved to the U.S. from Germany in 1938. He is the most well-known architect of the International Style of architecture that emphasized simple lines, modern materials, precise detailing, and avoiding ornamentation. Steel-and-glass curtain walls on many office buildings constructed during the study period mimic his ideas and approach, usually in a less sophisticated or precise manner.

- 1929, Barcelona Pavilion, Barcelona, Spain – The German pavilion at this international exposition is an early example of his use of vertical planes and simple lines to create an elegant exhibit space.
- 1939-1956, Campus of Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois – Mies was the head of the school of architecture and developed the campus plan as well as the design for the modular steel framed buildings.
- 1950, Farnsworth House, Plano, Illinois – A simple design for a steel and glass house on a raised platform.
- 1958, Seagram Building, New York, N.Y. – An office building with an open plaza, 2-story columns, and with meticulously detailed steel and glass facades; considered an icon of the International style.

Frank Lloyd Wright – Considered by many architects and historians as America's greatest architect, Frank Lloyd Wright had a long career as an architect, teacher and writer. He died in 1959 but his legacy lives on in his architectural masterpieces, including Taliesin West in Scottsdale. In addition to his architectural practice he established the Frank Lloyd Wright School of Architecture and the Taliesin Fellowship of his apprentices. The architecture school now moves back and forth between Taliesin in Spring Green, Wisconsin, and Taliesin West in Scottsdale, Arizona. He was a proponent of Organic Architecture as opposed to the International Style.

- 1937, Kaufmann House, 'Falling Water', Bear Run, Pennsylvania – Considered by some the most beautiful home in America, the home is built over a stream with broad cantilevered decks and roof forms.
- 1937-1959, Taliesin West, Scottsdale, Arizona – The building materials and forms illustrate how to build in the Sonoran Desert with 'Desert Masonry' concrete walls.
- 1964, ASU Gammage Auditorium, Tempe, Arizona – A large performance center designed by Wright.
- 1973, First Christian Church, Phoenix, Arizona – An example of using his 'Desert Masonry' technique developed at Taliesin West for a church that was built using his design posthumously.

Eero Saarinen - Eero Saarinen was a Finnish born architect and a contemporary of the other modern architects listed. He tended to use reinforced concrete in a more expressionist fashion than most of the other projects listed. The chapel at Ronchamp by Le Corbusier is one exception to this generalization. Some of his American projects are memorable but he is less well-known to the public than the other architects listed.

- 1962, TWA Terminal, JFK International Airport, New York, N.Y. – This concrete very curving terminal is highly sculptural and to some observers resembles a bird getting ready to leap into the air.
- 1962, Dulles International Airport, Chantilly, Virginia – The roof is one large sloping and curving concrete shape that resembles the wing on an airplane, with a light steel and glass curtain wall underneath.
- 1964, CBS Building, New York, N.Y. – A reinforced concrete skyscraper with triangular vertical columns.

Buckminster Fuller – Buckminster Fuller was an engineer, designer, inventor and philosopher. He is probably best known for his geodesic dome design that has often been copied by architects and designers. Rather than using reinforced concrete he preferred much lighter-weight structures that could even be portable.

- 1967, U.S. World's Fair Pavilion, Montreal, Canada – A large geodesic dome at an international exposition demonstrating the function of his dome design at a large scale.

Of course when you talk about the Modern Architectural Movement, not everyone liked what we refer to as Modern architecture. This was particularly evident in the housing market where homebuyers and homebuilders pursued different design approaches that were popular with buyers. **Cliff May** was a practicing architect in California who is often credited with inventing the California Ranch-style house in 1932. Later *Sunset Magazine* featured his Ranch home designs and helped make the Ranch home a dominant style for single family homes in the study era. Many residential subdivisions built by production homebuilders in the fifties and sixties in Scottsdale and Arizona featured modest size Ranch-style homes with rectangular floor plans, gable or hip roofs, carports, and some decorative elements like window shutters, diamond pane windows, and varied wall materials. While some builders employed Modern architecture for their homes, they were in the minority. Most Arizona homebuyers preferred a more homey brick or block home than a sterile steel and glass box.

COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES INCLUDING PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSIONS

One approach presidents have used to address major events with very high public and media interest was to appoint a commission to study important issues. Several commissions were appointed in this era in response to a variety of significant events. Their reports are often known by the name of the chair of the commission rather than by the longer formal title of the appointed body. Commission reports could lead to new laws or public policies, or they could be ignored. Since the commissions were appointed by presidents, recommendations were often criticized as being too political. Some of these major appointed bodies are described below.

1963 Warren Commission - The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, the Warren Commission, was established in November 1963 to investigate the November 22, 1963 assassination of President Kennedy. The report concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination and that Jack Ruby acted alone in killing Lee Harvey Oswald. The report led to changes in the security procedures used by the Secret Service. Rather than leading to a consensus about the assassination, the conclusions in the report were questioned by those suspecting a larger conspiracy. The **1978 House Select Committee on Assassinations** concluded that the Warren Commission failed to adequately address the possibility of conspiracy.

1967 Kerner Commission - The National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, the Kerner Commission, was established by President Johnson in July 1967 to investigate the causes of the 1967 race riots, then still underway. President Johnson wanted answers to the questions: What happened? Why did it happen? What can be done to prevent it from happening again and again? The Kerner Report was released in February 1968 after seven months of investigation. In part, the report found that the riots resulted from Black frustration over a lack of economic opportunity, and it was highly critical of failed government policies on housing, education and social services. One well-known line from the report warned, "Our nation is moving toward two societies, one Black, one White – separate and unequal." The report blamed White racism as a cause for urban violence. It noted the settlement trend towards majority Black cities with White suburbs surrounding the cities. More diverse and sensitive police forces were recommended but the report also advocated better intelligence on potential civil disorders. Critics of the recommendations say the report puts the blame on the larger society

instead of on the rioters themselves. Some urban sociologists did not support the thesis that White racism created the social conditions that led to riots. After civil rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated in April 1968, rioting again broke out in over 100 U.S. cities.

1968 Douglas Commission – The National Commission on Urban Problems was appointed by President Johnson in 1967 and completed their Building the American City report in December 1968. The report documented the negative impacts of urban renewal on low income neighborhoods and the fact that urban renewal demolished many more houses than were built. The commission produced several reports on zoning and real estate.

1968 McGovern Commission - The Commission on Party Structure and Delegate Selection was established by the Democratic National Committee after the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago and after Richard Nixon, a Republican was elected president. Many party members were upset when Hubert Humphrey was selected over Eugene McCarthy through the convention nomination process due to quotas and caucuses. The committee established a more democratic process for selecting delegates and established affirmative action guidelines for selecting delegates. These quotas were criticized for giving more power to party amateurs that had a marginal voice, such as women, Blacks and young people. George McGovern chaired the committee but resigned in 1971 to run for president and was selected as the 1972 Democratic candidate.

1969 Gates Commission – President Nixon appointed a commission to study the draft with Thomas Gates as chair. Nixon campaigned to repeal the draft during his 1968 campaign. The February 1970 Gates Commission report made recommendations on how to maintain adequate troop strength without a draft. Military pay was then increased as an incentive to attract volunteers. President Nixon requested a two-year extension of the existing draft law from June 1971 to June 1973 in lieu of ending the draft and Congress approved the extension.

1970 Scranton Commission - The Scranton Commission was appointed by President Richard Nixon on June 13, 1970 as the President's Commission on Campus Unrest in the wake of student protests against the Vietnam War and the killing of students by law enforcement at Kent State University in Ohio and Jackson State College in Mississippi. In September 1970 the report concluded that the shootings of students by National Guardsman at Kent State were unjustified.

1975 Church Committee - The United States Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities, the Church Committee was formed in 1975. It was the precursor to the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. The committee investigated intelligence gathering by the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation following the illegal activities uncovered by the Watergate scandal. Spying on American civilians and assassination attempts against foreign leaders were under investigation. The Church Committee published fourteen separate reports on U.S. intelligence agencies, their operations, and alleged abuses. The committee findings resulted in questions about how secret intelligence operations were being conducted in the U.S., such as a program called HTLINGUAL that intercepted and opened mail to U.S. citizens until 1973. The Church Committee recommendations led to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA), and the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (FISC) that reviews requests for surveillance warrants of suspected foreign agents (i.e. spies). President Ford's administration expressed concerns about U.S. intelligence agencies powers being curtailed by senators. After the September 11, 2001 (9/11) attacks, people criticized the 1975 report for reducing the CIA's ability to gather human intelligence.

ARIZONA AND REGIONAL TRENDS IMPACTING SCOTTSDALE

RAPID GROWTH IN THE REGION

The sixties and seventies saw significant growth in Arizona and other Western states as Americans moved to the 'Sunbelt' in growing numbers. While the U.S. population grew 13+% from 179 to 203 million in the sixties, Arizona's population grew 36% from 1.3 to 1.77 million. The state capital, Phoenix grew at a comparable pace (32%) (Table 1.). The five C's described the state's economy - copper, cattle, cotton, citrus, and climate. The four major industries of the state in 1960, in order of the income produced, were manufacturing, mining, agricultural production and tourism. The rise of jet air travel and the expansion of the federal highway system during this era facilitated households vacationing and moving between states, as well as moving between communities within the region.

In 1970, over half of the state's population lived in Maricopa County, including the growing cities of Phoenix, Mesa, Scottsdale, Glendale, and Tempe. The rapid growth of the cities surrounding the central city of Phoenix was typical of national trends in suburban development, but Phoenix also experienced rapid population growth as it annexed adjoining land. Agricultural land uses, square mile after square mile, made way for urban and suburban expansion into citrus groves and cotton fields. While the U.S. population grew by over 47 million people from 1960 to 1980, the people living in suburbs grew from 30.9% of the U.S. population in 1960 to 44.8% in 1980. This represents an almost doubling of people living in America's suburbs from 55.4 million in 1960 to 101.5 million in 1980 as the nation experienced a population shift from rural areas to urban and suburban areas.

By 1980 the term 'suburbs' - applied to smaller bedroom communities that export more jobs than they import from other communities - started to become less applicable to places like Tempe, Scottsdale and Mesa as these cities increased local employment. Cities around a central city were beginning to be described as 'Edge Cities' as these rapidly growing communities developed more and more employment of their own and as they became, or at least considered themselves to be, less dependent on a central city like Phoenix for jobs and economic prosperity. An Edge City with a thriving downtown, major employers and a large population did not look or feel like a town or suburb where most of the labor force leaves daily to go to work in the big city or its central business district; it seems more like a self-sufficient freestanding community (Garreau, 1992). Scottsdale was growing at a rapid pace in the 1970s but its population was only about 6% of the 1980 Maricopa County population. It had a little over one-tenth of Phoenix's population, the region's central city. To thrive in the Valley that had several competing cities, Scottsdale needed to continue developing its own sense of place and unique identity.

Table 1. POPULATION DATA FOR 1960-1980 FROM U.S. CENSUS DATA

	1960 Population	1970 Population	1960-1970 % Change	1980 Population	1970-1980 % Change
State of Arizona	1,302,161	1,772,482	+36.1%	2,718,425	+53.5
Maricopa County	663,510	971,228	+45.8%	1,509,262	+56%
City of Phoenix	439,170	581,562	+32.4%	789,685	+35.8%
City of Scottsdale	10,026	67,823	+576.5%	88,622	+30.4%

The shift in the U.S. population during this period was not just from central cities to surrounding suburban bedroom communities, but also a shift from a metropolitan area with just one major city to a region with several competing cities with their own economies, labor markets and thriving downtowns. In the seventies, Scottsdale sent more workers to jobs in other communities like Phoenix than those who came to work in the city. However, in 2010 Scottsdale has become a net importer of workers meaning that the number of jobs in Scottsdale was larger than the employed labor force living in Scottsdale. For decades, including the study period, Scottsdale has also enjoyed a greater share of sales tax revenues than its population represents in the region due to the money spent by visitors and tourists in the downtown, its resorts or other destinations. The role of each city in the Valley is not just based upon jobs and housing, it is also based upon where tourists and visitors spend their money. Scottsdale's economy has been benefiting from tourist expenditures since the 1950s and several major events attract hundreds of thousands of participants that spend money when they are here.

BLACKS, HISPANICS AND NATIVE AMERICANS IN THE METRO AREA

While many parts of the country were dealing with racial and cultural tensions or divides between Whites and Blacks in the 1960s, the cultural diversity in Arizona was characterized less by White and Black relations and more by differences in origins between Whites, Native Americans, and Hispanics. Blacks were a smaller minority than Native Americans or Hispanics in Arizona, Maricopa County and Phoenix during the 1960s and 1970s (Table 2.). Whites have always comprised the majority of Scottsdale residents counted in the U.S. Census but Hispanics have lived and worked in the Scottsdale community since it was a small farming hamlet. Historically, Hispanics were the largest minority group in the city in the study period (3% or more) and the Black population was quite small (less than .5%) in comparison.

The European-American majority has dominated the cultural and social dynamics of the Phoenix region. Phoenix was ethnically diverse in the early territorial period with a population made up of Native Americans, Mexicans, Chinese, Blacks and Anglo settlers. However, the rapidly growing White immigrants were the majority and did not embrace this diversity. Instead, they enacted segregation laws. Minority groups were often treated with intolerance until federal laws mandated equality in public policy, such as the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Arizona did not permit Native Americans to vote until 1948 and an 1889 ordinance even made it illegal for Native Americans to be within the city after dark. The Phoenix Indian School operated until 1990 with the goal of eradicating Native American culture and teaching students to become assimilated into the White culture.

Table 2. CHANGES IN RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN FOR 1960-1980 FROM US CENSUS DATA

	1960 Black Population	1960 Nonwhite Population	% Non- white	1970 Black Population	1970 Other Races	1980 Black Population	1980 Other Races	1980 Spanish Origin	% Spanish Origin
State of Arizona	43,403	132,644	10.2%	53,344	112,608	74,977	402,477	440,701	16.2%
Maricopa County	Not available	36,430	5.5%	32,872	20,186	48,113	153,484	199,003	13.2%
City of Phoenix	Not available	25,651	4.4%	27,896	11,156	37,804	86,002	116,736	14.8%
City of Scottsdale	Not available	46	.5%	123	581	336	2163	2,726	3.1%

Long-ago conflicts between White settlers and native Americans led to the resettlement of Native Americans onto four reservations in the region: 1) the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community founded in 1879

adjacent to Scottsdale for the Pima and Maricopa, 2) the Gila River Indian Community established in 1859 to the south of Phoenix for the Akimel O'odham and Maricopa, 3) the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation established in 1903 on the Verde River for Yavapai and Mojave-Apache, and 4) the Ak Chin Indian Community established in 1912 near Maricopa for the Tohono O'odham and Pima. Indian Communities tended to be located along water sources because of the historic importance of irrigation water to these peoples. Native Americans also lived in Phoenix and other Valley cities, mostly in lower-income neighborhoods. Native Americans have always been a minority presence in Scottsdale either as residents, employees, or sellers of handcrafted merchandise to local art galleries.

Mexican-Americans and Hispanics have long been a part of Phoenix and other Valley communities. Hispanics comprised much of the labor force in the Arizona Territory and were employed and/or lived in the early Tempe and Scottsdale communities. Mexicans comprised half of Phoenix's population in 1870, according and they played an active part in the city's civic life (Collins, 2005). Hispanics worked in mines and ranches throughout the territory and state. As White immigrants to Arizona surged in the 1880s and 1890s and became the dominant racial group, Hispanics and Mexicans declined as a portion of the population. Near the start of the twentieth century, Mexicans had political power in Phoenix when minority residents dominated two of the city's four wards. Then in 1913, the Progressive Anglo Reformers got the city charter revised from ward-based to at-large elections. It was not until 1982 that Phoenix adopted district elections, similar to having wards. This resulted in more opportunities for minority representation on City Council, some seventy years after the ward system was scrapped. By 1980, the U.S. Census of Population counted 199,003 people of Spanish origins in Maricopa County with 59% of this group living in Phoenix. In Scottsdale, just 3.1% of the total population was of Spanish origin compared to 14.8% in Phoenix and 16.2% statewide. Since the 1970 census immigration from Mexico and Central America has grown rapidly so that the region's Hispanic population has quadrupled since 1970 to almost 30% Hispanic in the 2010 census. The 2010 census counted a total Maricopa County population of 3.8 million that was 58.7% White, 29.6% Hispanic, 4.6% Black, 3.4% Asian, and 1.6% Native American. The 2010 census for Scottsdale divides the 217,385 total population into 83.7% White, 8.8% Hispanic, 3.3% Asian, 1.6% Black and 0.7% Native American.

Another minority group in Arizona and Scottsdale are the Yaquis, Indians of Mexican descent that fled to the United States from the Yaqui River area in Sonora, Mexico. The Mexican dictator Porfirio Diaz adopted a policy of extermination and genocide against the Yaqui and seized Yaquis land in 1904 following two decades of increasingly hostile actions including enforced slavery. This persecution led Yaqui refugees to escape to Arizona and establish settlements in Nogales, Tucson and Guadalupe. Many Yaquis worked as laborers for the Salt River Valley Water Users Association (SRVWUA, now the SRP) at clearing and cleaning out the canals. Because they were found to be good workers and willing to work for low wages, an SRVWUA employee traveled to Tucson and Mexico in the 1920s to recruit additional Yaquis for canal work. In 1927, SRVWUA established permanent work camps to house these workers. Two different camp locations for SRVWUA employees were in Scottsdale, one was in the vicinity of the Crosscut Canal. Living conditions were simple but the Yaqui residents were able to maintain their culture in these camps. Yaquis were rarely promoted because of segregation. By the 1950s, maintaining a labor camp became a burden and the SRVWUA board voted to close the remaining camp in 1956. The Yaquis were forced to move and many resettled along Indian Bend Wash south of McDowell Road, an area that was subject to flooding. Others moved to be closer to relatives in Guadalupe. On September 18, 1978, the status of Pasqua Yaqui changed as they were given federal recognition as a Native American tribe. There is still a Yaqui neighborhood south of Roosevelt Street in the Vista Del Camino area of Scottsdale as a result of new housing being constructed through a redevelopment project begun in 1969.

RACE AND CIVIL RIGHTS IN ARIZONA AND PHOENIX

Arizona was not center stage for the Civil Rights Movement for racial equality in America, but there were activists in Arizona that were involved in trying to improve local and regional civil rights laws at this time. Well known Arizona activists from this time include Lincoln and Eleanor Ragsdale and Cesar Chavez. The fight by members of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) over the exclusion of Jews from resorts will also be discussed.

Lincoln Ragsdale and his wife Eleanor Ragsdale were Civil Rights leaders in Phoenix starting in the late 1940s when they help found the Greater Phoenix Council for Civil Unity (GPCCU). This organization worked to integrate a private cemetery that refused to bury a Black soldier killed in the Korean War. Under their pressure, the cemetery changed their segregationist policy and agreed to bury the Black soldier.

Arizona was a segregated state in the 1950s. The GPCCU, with the support of Barry Goldwater and Lincoln Ragsdale on the GRCCU board, advocated for a state law to desegregate Arizona schools in 1951 and 1952. A lawsuit brought by the group resulted in the first court decision in 1953 declaring school segregation laws illegal; a year before the Brown v. Board of Education Supreme Court ruling. In the 1960s the local Maricopa County NAACP chapter organized protests against workplace discrimination that barred Blacks from skilled jobs. Following the 1960 sit-ins in Greensboro, North Carolina, Lincoln and Eleanor Ragsdale organized protests at the local Woolworth's in Phoenix over segregation in public accommodations. Local Civil Rights organizations also pushed the City of Phoenix to have the city-owned restaurant at Sky Harbor Airport serve Blacks. After hearing an opinion from the acting City Attorney that Sky Harbor had to serve the general public, the City Council ordered the Sky Chef restaurant to serve all comers. Lincoln Ragsdale lobbied the Phoenix City Council in 1964 to pass a public accommodation law, which they did pass, and the Arizona legislature passed a statewide civil rights law a year later. The landmark federal Civil Rights Act was passed the same year, 1964.

Farm workers were exempted from the 1936 National Labor Relations Act, which provided many workers the right to unionize and to collective bargaining. Another thing that undercut any efforts by agricultural workers to form unions was the guest worker, or Bracero Program, enacted between the U.S. and Mexico in 1941 that allowed farm workers from Mexico to harvest crops until the end of the season. In 1962, Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta co-founded a farm workers union that was later called the United Farm Workers (UFW). Huerta was trained as an organizer and learned the techniques of Saul Alinsky from the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF). The union formed by Chavez and Huerta adopted the non-violent principles of Martin Luther King, Jr. The UFW organized national lettuce and grape boycotts in the sixties as a tactic to win strikes against growers. Cesar Chavez was born near Yuma, Arizona and spent considerable time in Arizona organizing farm workers and working for immigrant's rights.

The Arizona Biltmore was the only major resort in Phoenix that welcomed Jews in the 1950s and 1960s whereas the rest of the resorts excluded Jewish tourists. The Jewish population reacted against discrimination in the resort industry and the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), including members Joe Stocker and Fran Waldman, fought against discrimination in Arizona resorts. After the Camelback Inn asked a businessman about his church and club affiliations before making a reservation, the businessman sought accommodations elsewhere, and agreed to let the ADL publicize his experience (Collins, 2005). The ADL notified conventions about the Camelback Inn's discriminatory policies and a 1954 Annual Meeting of the National Association of Attorneys General canceled its convention booking at the inn. The ADL felt that if they could end the anti-Semitism at a major resort like the Camelback Inn the reform would spread to the other resorts. The Camelback Inn and the other resorts eventually abandoned their discriminatory policies and, like the airport restaurant, agreed to take

all comers. The Civil Rights Act of 1964, signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson on July 2, 1964, outlawed discrimination in public accommodations as the law of the land, but Arizona was one step ahead of federal actions on school desegregation and integration of public accommodations due to activists like the Ragsdales and groups fighting discrimination like the ADL.

DEMAND FOR WATER AND FLOODING PROBLEMS

Arizona already had a system of dams and canals in place by the time Scottsdale became a charter city in 1961. The Arizona Canal through the downtown was the reason Winfield Scott had chosen his homestead location at Indian School Road and Scottsdale Road for farming in 1888. By the sixties, growth was in full swing throughout the Valley of the Sun and rapid urbanization required water. Like other Valley communities, Scottsdale used a combination of water from the canal systems and well water to meet the demand. A growing Valley problem was that the wells were beginning to lower the water table in some aquifers. Pumping ground water was not a long-term solution to the demands for water from growth.

The idea of tapping the Colorado River for Valley water was considered by Senator Carl Hayden in the 1920s. In 1922, states bordering the river and the federal government agreed upon a plan to manage the river water in the Colorado River Compact. Then in 1928 Congress allocated 2.8 million acre feet per year to Arizona, far more than the state needed at the time. Arizona's leadership began planning how to transport the river water to the central area of the state including the Phoenix and Tucson metropolitan areas. With strong support from the Arizona delegation, Congress passed a bill in 1968 approving the construction of the Central Arizona Project (CAP) Canal. The CAP Canal was constructed between 1973 and 1993 with a capacity of 1.5 million acre feet per year, terminating in Tucson and provided a critical source of water for future growth in the Valley. In 1977, President Jimmy Carter proposed cancelling funding for 19 western water projects, including the CAP Canal, because his Secretary of the Interior, Cecil Andres was unwilling to allocate CAP water to Arizona without the state passing a groundwater bill. The concern of the federal government was that farming, mining and urbanization combined were depleting the groundwater.

Under the threat of losing the CAP water and federal funding for the CAP Canal project, Governor Bruce Babbitt assembled stakeholders from cities, farms, and the mines to broker a compromise. In June 1980 the legislature passed the Groundwater Management Act. Four Active Management Areas were identified for monitoring groundwater use, including the Phoenix area. The goal of the act was to balance the withdrawal and recharge of groundwater in the four areas to achieve sustainable yields. Cities have to develop plans for water use so that the groundwater supply will not be depleted. Developers were required to guarantee a 100-year water supply from renewable sources before a development plan could be approved; a requirement still mandatory today. Federal funding for the CAP Canal was restored after the Governor signed the act. Colorado River water in the CAP Canal is now allocated to various Valley cities and Indian communities according to a distribution formula.

State and local communities go through periods of drought as well as experiencing major storm events and flash floods. These major floods remind people that, even though they live in a desert, serious flooding can still occur and planning for flood control is necessary. Flooding that follows major storms in the winter or during summer monsoons has also been a long-term problem for Scottsdale. Indian Bend Wash, passing through the southern and eastern part of Scottsdale, is one of the areas that experiences flooding after major storms. Previously, the most common engineering solution in the Valley was for the Army Corps of Engineers and Maricopa County Flood Control to develop plans for concrete channels to contain the flood waters after the major storms.

Several other communities have large concrete channels that have been constructed for flood control, but Scottsdale took a more innovative approach to control Indian Bend Wash flooding problems and proposed a greenbelt amenity that has won design awards and added recreational space to the community.

DECLINE OF PHOENIX CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT BY THE STUDY ERA

Sixty-five to one-hundred years ago, downtown Phoenix was the place to shop in Phoenix and for Valley-wide shoppers. Downtown Phoenix is referred to as the Central Business District (CBD) for the metropolitan area. The downtown accounted for 52% of all retail sales in the city in 1948 and was the dominant shopping destination (Collins, 2005). However, by 1972 the downtown accounted for only 3% of the retail sales in Phoenix as the downtown shifted from retail to banks, and government and legal offices. It declined significantly before and after 1961-1979 from a dominant retail center into an office center as new retail establishments and suburban malls developed throughout the region beginning in the late 1950s.

Los Arcos Mall at the intersection of Scottsdale and McDowell Roads opened in 1969 with Broadway and Sears department stores. Goldwater's Department store and Basha's grocery opened in 1961 on the old Scottsdale Jaycees rodeo grounds on the northwest corner of Scottsdale and Camelback Roads. This strip center eventually became what is now Scottsdale Fashion Square. The originally open-air mall expanded when Westcor purchased another mall, Camelview Plaza on the west side of Goldwater Boulevard. Other early malls on the Valley's east side included Tower Plaza and Thomas Mall (late 1950s/early 1960s) in Phoenix, Biltmore Fashion Park in Phoenix (1963), and Tri-City Mall (1968) and Fiesta Mall (1979) in Mesa.

Since the 1950s Scottsdale's downtown has featured a variety of art galleries, restaurants, and other specialty retail establishments catering to tourists and visitors. The downtown business district in Scottsdale was much more of a draw than just the government center that developed later after 1966. Downtown Tempe did not contain large shopping malls but its business district was viable in part because it was a college town with a large student population at Arizona State University (ASU). Another retail trend was the grocery-store anchored strip center. This was evident in Scottsdale at Frontier Plaza (1959) at Thomas Road, and Papago Plaza at McDowell Road. Other Valley cities developed retail businesses to serve their growing populations. This retail growth in cities surrounding Phoenix contributed to the ongoing decline of Phoenix's CBD as the major retail center for the region in the study period.

SCOTTSDALE TRENDS AND MAJOR PUBLIC DEVELOPMENTS FROM 1961-1979

Scottsdale grew at a rapid pace in both population and land area within the corporate boundary after becoming a charter city in 1951 (Table 3.). The 1960 Scottsdale population was officially only 10,020 but an estimated 30,000 people lived in the surrounding area at the time on unincorporated land that was soon to be annexed by the city.

Scottsdale was the 10th largest community in the state in 1960 with a population of 10,020 people. In 1965 Scottsdale was second only to Phoenix in population in the metropolitan area and it was the third largest community in Arizona in the 1970 US Census, behind Phoenix and Tucson. However, other Valley cities grew even more rapidly than Scottsdale in the period from 1965 to 1980. By 1980 Scottsdale was ranked 5th in population for Valley cities after Phoenix, Mesa, Tempe and Glendale.

Table 3. COMPARISON OF SCOTTSDALE POPULATION TO OTHER COUNTY CITIES 1960-1980

City by 1965 Population	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Phoenix	439,170	505,700	581,562	699,000	789,685
Scottsdale	10,020	54,560 (Ranked #2)	67,823	78,100	88,622 (Ranked #5)
Mesa	33,800	50,500	62,900	117,100	152,500
Tempe	24,900	45,900	62,900	94,100	106,700
Glendale	15,700	30,800	36,200	71,300	97,000

CIVIC CENTER MALL AND GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT

Like other developing Arizona communities on unincorporated land, the small settlement of Scottsdale started by the Reverend Winfield Scott in 1888 wanted to control its own destiny. Self-governance began with incorporation on June 25, 1951 after a Chamber of Commerce committee circulated petitions for incorporation among property owners. Government meetings in the 1950s were held in a few different buildings after incorporation. The first Town Council meetings were held in businesses, homes and at Scottsdale High School. In January of 1952, offices of the Town of Scottsdale moved into the “town hall” in the new Fire Hall of Rural Fire Company (later renamed Rural Metro) at Brown Avenue and Second Street and in 1955 Town offices moved into the 1909 Scottsdale Grammar School (Little Red Schoolhouse) building on Main Street at 7333 E. Scottsdale Mall. Volunteers also opened a Scottsdale library in 1955 in the Adobe House at 315 E. Second Street (the house burned down later). In 1960, the town began leasing space in the privately owned Triangle Building at 7120 E. Indian School Road designed by architect Ralph Haver after outgrowing the Little Red Schoolhouse. The library then moved into the old schoolhouse.

By 1960 the small town had increased in size to nearly four square miles after incorporating in 1951 with an area of just six-tenths of a square mile. The population within the corporate boundary had grown from just over 2,000 people at incorporation to over 10,000 residents in the 1960 census. In 1959, Community and business leaders decided that the best way for them to control the future of the town would be to pursue becoming an Arizona charter city government. The Town Council therefore had a charter prepared and called for a vote. On February 23, 1960 Scottsdale voters adopted the first City Charter, and it was signed by Arizona Governor Paul Fannin on March 8, 1960. The Town of Scottsdale officially became the City of Scottsdale, following Governor Paul Fannin’s approval of the City of Scottsdale as a charter city on October 16, 1961, effective November 16, 1961. Therefore, Scottsdale’s fiftieth anniversary of becoming a charter city was November 16, 2011.

Now that Scottsdale was a charter city, elected officials quickly took several actions with long-range implications. A Scottsdale Municipal Building (since demolished) with a Spanish Colonial style design by Joe Wong, architect was built in 1961 east of the Little Red Schoolhouse at 131 E. Main Street by the old address system. A new jail was built to the west of the schoolhouse. The city also decided to assume responsibility for the volunteer-run Scottsdale Public Library at this time. In April 1961 the Scottsdale Town Council passed an

ordinance establishing a public library and took over its financing. The Town Manager and Town Council soon decided to involve citizens in the decision making process for determining the community's future.

In 1964, City Manager Richard Malcolm proposed that the City Council form Scottsdale Town Enrichment Program (STEP) committees of citizens. Residents formed STEP committees to operate independently of the city by getting 300 residents involved in deciding on a vision for Scottsdale's future. STEP committees studied the need for key city infrastructure and made their initial recommendations on January 20, 1965; e.g. putting utilities underground in all newly constructed areas, building a 5,000-foot runway at the proposed municipal airport, building a Civic Center, establishing more parks, building a library and other recommendations. The city commissioned a feasibility study for a civic center of government facilities in response to these citizen recommendations. Architect Bennie Gonzales, AIA was selected from among 35 other architects for the civic center commission. City Council's direction was that the design should "represent the southwestern way of life and the spirit of Scottsdale. The entire complex should bring about a dignity of government in the eyes of the people and provide an environment of dignity to the people who came to these buildings".

Bennie Gonzales completed a master plan and a model of his Civic Center proposal. The Conceptual Master Plan for the civic center unveiled by Mr. Gonzales included as many as 9 buildings housing city offices, a municipal auditorium, art museum, music center and other public facilities; all organized around connecting open space, fountains and plazas and covering land from Indian School Road to Osborn Road. This civic center site was selected on the east side of downtown with the intention of encouraging private redevelopment between Brown Avenue and what is now Drinkwater Boulevard. The Scottsdale Stadium on Osborn Road was actually built using private funds raised by the all-volunteer Scottsdale Baseball Club in 1955 to be used by Major League Baseball for their spring training. The Baltimore Orioles were the first team to use the Western Revival style wooden stadium for spring training in February-March 1956.

The master plan and model of the proposed Civic Center by Mr. Gonzales were used in the campaign to promote the 1965 and 1966 bond elections. After failing to pass in 1965, the Scottsdale Civic Center \$2.4 million bond issue was passed by Scottsdale voters by a 2-to-1 margin on September 28, 1966. Following voter approval, the city continued purchasing land where the new civic center was planned to be constructed. Existing homes or other prior development on the 20-acre site were demolished.

The Civic Center, designed by architect Bennie M. Gonzales, was dedicated October 11, 1968. The complex included City Hall, the Civic Center Library, the lagoon and bridge between these two buildings, an amphitheater, landscaping and at-grade parking. The overall impression was a government center within a park setting with plenty of grass and trees around the buildings. The mall also included a 1968 Fountain of Youth to the west of City Hall, designed by Bennie Gonzales and the 1969 Richard Mayer Memorial Garden to the northwest of City Hall. The City Hall and Library served for several years as cultural venues for performances and exhibits since the community and the STEP committees were also interested in public spaces for performances and art. Performances and City Council meetings were both held in the Kiva of City Hall. Bennie Gonzales modeled the City Council meeting room and chambers after the Native American Kiva space used for sacred and community purposes. City Hall was designed to be accessible to the public and had several entrances and an open interior floor plan. Public art was also integrated into the design of both buildings with stained glass skylights by Glidden Parker of Glassart Studios. Public access to City Hall is more limited now than Gonzales' original designs due to security concerns and alterations over time.

The next government building to be built by Scottsdale was the 1971 Public Services Building by Bennie M. Gonzales Associates, architects at Second Street and Hinton (now 75th) to house the Police Department, Parks and Recreation Department, City Court and the County Attorney's offices. A public swimming pool and bathhouse built in the late 1950s lay to the south of this 1971 building. The former police and municipal court building next to the Little Red Schoolhouse by Joe Wong was also demolished in 1972.

Public art was another important part of the Civic Center Mall. The stained glass skylights in City Hall and the Library may have been the start of the city's public art collection, but the skylights were just the beginning of a major art collection that includes both individual pieces of art and art that has been incorporated into the design of numerous public buildings in the Civic Center over the decades. Scottsdale's Fine Arts Commission raised funds and obtained a matching grant from the National Endowment for the Arts for the installation of Louise Nevelson's metal sculpture, "Windows to the West." The sculpture was dedicated November 11, 1973 and installed in the middle of a fountain by the amphitheater along 75th Street. It is also worth noting that several major sculptures in the collection were from private donations, from both large and small donors. The city's public art collection in 1980 is too large to describe every piece individually.

Given the success of the 1968 Civic Center Mall and a rapidly growing population and corporate boundary, City Council quickly decided to pursue the expansion of the government center with private development also included in the proposed expansion project. The city applied to the U.S. Housing and Urban Development and U.S. Department of Labor for Neighborhood Development Program funding for the expansion of the Civic Center Mall. Federal funding was approved and the city began to assemble more land to the west of the original 1968 center. HUD funds were used for land acquisition, demolition and to relocate displaced residents for the mall. Displaced families, mostly Hispanic, were relocated to rental housing as a result of this redevelopment project, often called urban renewal today.

The city embarked on a second federally funded redevelopment project in 1969 in the Vista del Camino area from McDowell Road to the Roosevelt Street area, adjacent to, or within, Indian Bend Wash floodplain. This project also resulted in the assemblage of land and the relocation of existing residents. However, unlike the Civic Center project, the Vista del Camino redevelopment project included the construction of new housing for displaced residents along with a city park and a community center. Relocated residents were mainly members of a Yaqui community that had been living in or next to the wash and had suffered losses as a result of the September 1966 flooding of their homes and neighborhood. The Vista Del Camino Neighborhood Center was dedicated in July 1973, designed by Environmental Planning Consultants, architects. The disastrous June 1972 Indian Bend Wash flooding demonstrated how critical it was to move anyone living in this floodplain to safer areas.

After successfully acquiring 18.5 acres of land by the early 1970s for the expanded Civic Center, Scottsdale again selected Bennie M. Gonzales Associates to design the Center for the Arts building on Second Street. The 18.5 acre redevelopment area was between Indian School Road, Second Street, 74th Street and a half-block east of Brown Avenue. Bennie M. Gonzales Associates designed the arts building with materials and colors similar to the earlier Civic Center buildings but used a more monumental scale for the massing of the facades and large expanses of glass curtain walls on the north, west and south facades. The north and west facades have since been altered. The Scottsdale Center for the Arts opened on October 23, 1975 and was recently renamed as the Scottsdale Center for the Performing Arts. The \$4.9 million 12,000 square foot arts center included an 800 seat main theater, a 175 seat cinema, and a large atrium. The small sunken performance area on the mall in front of

the center was also designed by Bennie Gonzales. The landscaped open space on the mall was dedicated in 1974 before the arts center opened. The mall expansion also resulted in Main Street being closed permanently in 1974 from Brown Avenue east to Civic Center Boulevard, now called Drinkwater Boulevard. The at-grade boulevard separated the east and west sides of the Civic Center Mall.

During the early 1970s two structures that still stand today were threatened by the redevelopment project. The 1909 Little Red Schoolhouse on Main Street (originally called the Scottsdale Grammar School) was going to be demolished after the building was vacant as a result of the public library moving into the Civic Center Library building in 1968. The Scottsdale Historical Society organized in mid-1968 to save the building and embarked on a successful campaign to raise \$60,000 for repairs. The Scottsdale Chamber of Commerce also championed the fund-raising and preservation of the schoolhouse and agreed to move into the schoolhouse for \$1/year lease for 25 years, whereupon the City Council agreed to maintain the building. Los Olivos Restaurant on 2nd Street, operated by the Corral family, was also spared from the bulldozer. In 1974, the city constructed a public parking deck, designed by Taliesin Associates between the schoolhouse and Los Olivos restaurant to provide parking for the west mall area and for the new arts center, then under construction.

The next city building to be constructed was the Scottsdale Senior Center, which opened in 1976 on 2nd Street, south of the Center for the Arts. The senior center was designed by Jones and Mah to be built in three phases. Like City Hall and the Civic Center Library, it also features a stained glass skylight. The building was vacant after Granite Reef Senior Center opened near McDowell Road. The Senior Center was the last building constructed by the city in the Civic Center Mall area until the mid-1980s.

The city accepted proposals for private development on land the city had assembled using federal redevelopment funds. Two of these projects were the 1975 Pepperwood retail complex designed by Richard McIntire and the Pepperwood Building by Group Civitas. Another was the 1975 Doubletree Hotel with 206 hotel rooms and a small conference center. In 1977, the Mercado Verde opened on the west side of Civic Center Mall between the public parking deck and the Center for the Arts. It included restaurants and the first multi-screen movie theatre in Scottsdale, United Artists cinema. The movie theater building was eventually bought by the city and renovated to become the Scottsdale Museum of Contemporary Art (SMoCA) in 1998, designed by Will Bruder + Partners, architects.

With a 1980 population of nearly 90,000 people, Scottsdale residents were very proud of their Civic Center government complex with its city offices, fountains, public art, lush landscaping, performing arts venue and outdoor events. Residents and visitors alike frequented the Civic Center Mall for public meetings, special events, entertainment, or just visiting the library in one of the most unique and scenic government public spaces in Arizona or the nation. The mall area is used for many events today including the Culinary Arts festival, Scottsdale Native Trails, the Scottsdale Arts Festival, and many outdoor performances operated and promoted by the Scottsdale Cultural Council.

After 1961-1979 Scottsdale constructed a large parking deck in 1985 by Dean/Hunt/Krueger & Associates, architects between the Library and the Courts building. Another city project being constructed at the same time as this parking deck was the \$7 million pedestrian overpass project linking the east and west sides of Civic Center Mall. The 1986 park-bridge project designed by Jones and Mah, architect connected the original 1968 Bennie Gonzales designed Civic Center with the 1974 redevelopment area. Civic Center (now Drinkwater) Boulevard was depressed for vehicles to pass underneath the new bridge. This pedestrian bridge resulted in an

overall landscaped pedestrian Civic Center that is similar in configuration to the mall today, although several projects have renovated portions of the mall or added additions to public buildings in the intervening years.

PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Public officials in the City of Scottsdale pursued a variety of innovative and state-of-the art concepts for local planning and zoning. The policies and standards set by the City in the two decades after receiving its charter helped to establish the rapidly growing city as a unique community with high standards and a quality place to live, work or visit.

After incorporating as a small town in 1951 the town of Scottsdale hired few employees. The town needed a manager, a clerk, police protection and fire protection before it could consider hiring any planners. Scottsdale signed its first contract with Rural Fire Company (renamed Rural Metro later) in December 1951 to provide the town fire protection, thereby avoiding having to hire firefighters as town employees. This also set a precedent for Scottsdale's innovative use of public-private partnerships to create infrastructure, provide vital services or enhance the quality of life.

Fortunately, City Council members, residents and merchants put time into discussing policies for the town when full-time planners or other employees were scarce. The town appointed its first Town Zoning Commission in 1951 to control development in the town limits. The Town Council authorized the Town Zoning Commission to draw up the first zoning map for Scottsdale in 1952. Two maps were drawn up: one for the corporate town limits; the other for a six-square-mile area surrounding Scottsdale. In 1953, the Town Council appointed an Architectural Board to ensure adherence to a Western theme. These initial appointed bodies were replaced by new Council-appointed bodies after the city charter.

Given a lack of staff and local expertise, the town decided to work with the Maricopa County Planning and Zoning Department on a long-range planning program in the late 1950s. The first Comprehensive Plan for Scottsdale was completed in 1960 by the Maricopa County Planning and Zoning Department but rejected by City Council. A 1961 Transportation Plan was also prepared at this time by county planners. The county used Western Business Consultants, Inc. for population projections and economic analysis for the plan that covered a study area from McKellips Road on the south to Indian Bend Road on the north, and from 56th Street on the west to Pima Road on the east including around 22 square miles. The land within the study boundary was mostly unincorporated land since Scottsdale's corporate boundary included less than 4 square miles when the planning study began. Unincorporated areas north of the Arizona Canal known as Arcadia and Paradise Valley were included in the study area. Much of the 1960 study area is now included in the 2010 Southern Scottsdale Community Area Plan with the plan covering the area within the city limits that lies south of Indian Bend Road. Some of the study boundary to the west is now within Phoenix or Paradise Valley.

The July 1959 Scottsdale study area population was estimated as 32,700 people with around two-thirds of this population living in the unincorporated areas surrounding the Town of Scottsdale. The study projected that Scottsdale had potential for continued development as a center for winter visitors and for suburban residential growth. The projections in the study for the town underestimated both the rapid growth in the city's area through annexations and the population growth resulting from the annexation of residential areas subdivided and developed in the county. The plan noted that Scottsdale did not have one acre of parks by 1960 and this was considered a problem for attracting winter visitors and tourists, and for meeting the recreational needs of residents. Flooding of Indian Bend Wash was noted and it was anticipated that "an extensive channelization project" would make the area safe for development.

Town officials and residents soon decided to become a Charter City to control their own planning, rather than approving the 1960 Comprehensive Plan prepared by the county. A city charter was drafted and put to a vote with Scottsdale voters adopting the City Charter on Feb. 23, 1960. As noted before, the Town of Scottsdale became the City of Scottsdale on October 16, 1961 when the State of Arizona approved Scottsdale as a charter city. That same year, the Town of Paradise Valley incorporated on 2.85 square miles in May 1961 thus preventing the unincorporated area from being annexed by either Scottsdale or Phoenix.

Several actions were taken in the early 1960s involving planning policies, some very much on the forefront of planning. In 1962, the new charter city of Scottsdale established the Zoning Commission with Ordinance No. 147 (later renamed Planning Commission). Next, Scottsdale adopted a comprehensive zoning ordinance, Ordinance No. 159 in September 1962 to replace the 1953 zoning ordinance. The ordinance used county type zoning districts to provide for a variety of housing types, including zoning districts for apartments and townhouses. The city also passed an ordinance in 1962 prohibiting new billboards and established a Design Review District and Design Review Board in December 1965 as part of Ordinance No. 277. Both the billboard prohibition and design review procedures were innovative planning approaches at that time. During the period 1961-1979, Scottsdale also planned, developed or acquired water and sewer services to meet the needs of a growing community.

In 1966, City Council set up new Scottsdale Town Enrichment Program (STEP) committees that provided the impetus for another Comprehensive General Plan study. Like other areas of the country, including citizen input in the planning process became the norm. The city's planning department and Simon Eisner and Associates, not Maricopa County, conducted this study and drafted a new plan. The General Plan included land use, circulation, and public facilities elements, and covered an area of about 80 square miles from McKellips Road on the south to Deer Valley Road on the north. The proposed General Plan recommended reinforcement of the Civic Center/Downtown as the city's governmental, civic, and cultural hub, the concentration of employment uses in the Municipal Airport/Thunderbird Industrial Airpark area, residential uses to the east of the Airpark area to support the employment uses in the area, and a system of parks and recreational uses including the Indian Bend Wash in the system. The 1960 county drafted plan had ended at Indian Bend Road, and it did not include the Scottsdale Municipal Airport or the land around the airport in the study boundary, nor any of the McDowell Mountains to the northeast.

City Council held a final public hearing on the Comprehensive General Plan prepared by the consultant firm on July 18, 1967, referred to as the 'Eisner Plan'. Resolution No. 588 was passed unanimously to adopt the general plan with some amendments included in the resolution. Maps in the plan referred to concepts for keeping development out of the Indian Bend Wash floodplain area. A notation stated 'It is intended that the dwelling units permitted on the balance of land, after a reservation for flood control, should be equal to the total original acres times the permitted density'. Council used this innovative approach for many years as it reviewed future rezoning applications for development projects that were located both within and adjacent to Indian Bend Wash. Higher density residential developments are still visible along this corridor today as a result of this mid-1960s concept in the first adopted General Plan. The resolution also stated that the plan was more general for land north of Indian Bend Road due to the relatively sparse existing development in the area at that time.

Ordinance 186 added a new Community Unit Plan of Development (CUPD) district in 1964, Scottsdale's first master planned residential district for projects with 40 acres or more. Later in the decade, City Council adopted a comprehensive amendment to the zoning ordinance, Ordinance No. 455, in June 1969. Other districts for

master planned development followed the CUPD and resulted in the CUPD being repealed. The Planned Community District (PCD) was established by Ordinance No. 603 in July 1971 to encourage mixed use developments. The PCD required a development plan and a minimum of 160 acres. It allowed for a mix of housing, retail and employment uses, so it was much more of a mixed use master planned district than the CUPD. Developers could also request modified standards, offering the potential for greater flexibility. The PCD approach was used for nine of the fifteen large master planned developments approved between 1971 and 1979 including McCormick Ranch, Scottsdale Ranch, and other mixed use developments. Large tracts of private and State Trust land were still available on the periphery of developed areas in Scottsdale in the 1960s and 1970s, including equestrian ranches whose owners were ready to move and sell their ranches for development.

Another flexible zoning district was added to the ordinance in 1973 to encourage large mixed use residential projects. Ordinance No. 757 adopted in October, 1973 established the Planned Residential Development (PRD) district. The PRD was to “encourage imaginative and innovative planning of residential neighborhoods offering a wide variety of dwelling unit types.” The maximum PRD development size was 160 acres and the district permitted different types and densities of residential uses, including townhouses and multifamily. Like the PCD, applicants could modify development standards for underlying districts such as lot sizes and setbacks. Several residential developments with mixed densities have used this master planned approach since it was adopted.

A number of the key decisions that have shaped the unique character of Scottsdale have resulted from constraints or issues driven by forces outside the city. Significant national issues that led to key Scottsdale actions were the environmental movement, the decision to build the C.A.P. Canal, and the Groundwater Management Act. At the local level, the decision to decline federal funds for the freeway system expansion contributed to the current appearance of Scottsdale.

During the early 1960's Maricopa County and the City of Phoenix proposed to divide Scottsdale with freeways along the Indian Bend Wash and Lincoln and McDowell Roads. Scottsdale citizens and elected officials opposed the county freeway concepts and citizens formed the Committee Against Bisecting Scottsdale (CABS) in 1970 to oppose the west-east Papago Freeway proposed along the McDowell Road corridor. Council approved a locally prepared plan, the 1967 Comprehensive General Plan that eliminated freeways and expressways from local circulation plans. Beginning in 1978 the county also approved a large number of major projects to the north of the city. Scottsdale did not bring the Pinnacle Peak area and surrounding unincorporated county land into the city limits until the early 1980s. The limited development in the area that proceeded before 1980, like the Pinnacle Peak Country Club area, was done under county standards without any city control.

Scottsdale decision makers have been dealing with the question of appropriate building heights for the downtown and elsewhere for decades. In 1964 a High Rise (HR) amendment to the zoning ordinance was adopted as Ordinance 209, which permitted buildings up to 120' in height. Under these HR-High Rise standards the four- to seven-story Scottsdale Shadows apartments designed by Benny Gonzales, architect were built along Camelback Road, east of 78th Street, and the eleven-story high rise Arizona Bank building at 6900 E. Camelback Road was completed. In addition, the Baptist Hospital at 7400 E. Osborn Road, now called Scottsdale Healthcare Osborn Hospital, was also approved for high rise zoning in 1968 before being approved for the Planned Regional Center (PRC) district. The idea of 120' or 60' maximum building heights was hotly debated. In November 1970, City Council amended the HR standards by approving case 49-Z-1970 to set a 60' maximum height by a vote of 6 to 1. Mayor Bud Tims voted against this HR amendment because he supported a 120' maximum height. The debate over appropriate building heights in the downtown and wider community continues today.

Between 1971 and 1975, the Comprehensive General Plan process included updates to the land use and circulation elements along with the McCormick Ranch General Plan Amendment. Kaiser-Aetna had purchased the 4,200-acre McCormick Ranch from Fowler McCormick and the estate of the late Anne McCormick for \$12.1 million in 1970. On September 21, 1971 the Kaiser-Aetna plan for McCormick Ranch Phase I was passed as the first application for the just approved PCD zoning in Scottsdale. McCormick Ranch Phase II and McCormick Ranch Center were approved after Phase I, also with PCD zoning. Scottsdale responded to developer interest and followed national trends by adopting master planned development standards.

With the advent of master planned development came new concepts and policies such as developer-built public improvements, contributions to the infrastructure, and amenities to support the newly created neighborhoods. Prior to this time, most of the infrastructure had been built through the use of public funds from Maricopa County bonds, Federal Government grant sources, and local improvement districts. In addition to providing public amenities, McCormick Ranch introduced private amenities and strong property owner associations. The concepts of building setbacks, view corridors and securing school sites during the rezoning process, first used in McCormick Ranch, ensured that Scottsdale's scenic beauty would be preserved and neighborhood schools would be included as part of the master planned community.

In 1976, the Northeast Area Plan (NEAP) was prepared for an area covering 25 square miles north and east of the Central Arizona Project (CAP) Canal up to Deer Valley Road and east to the boundary of the unincorporated master planned community of Fountain Hills. This planning process, which encompassed land use, environment, transportation, public services and facilities, and housing elements, involved twelve months of dialogue among a variety of study groups, public hearings, and the participation of the City Council, Planning Commission, and city staff. It designated a "future development line" north of the CAP Canal, called the "low density crescent", beyond which development would not occur for ten years. The Northeast Area Plan was adopted in October, 1976 by Resolution No. 1553 as an amendment to the 1967 Comprehensive General Plan and it is considered to be the first city-initiated major general plan amendment. The portion of the CAP Canal in Scottsdale had only recently been completed at the time. The plan called for the protection of the McDowell Mountains and washes as environmental and aesthetic assets in the area and it identified mixed-use "Village Centers" on the plan.

Reflecting strong community sentiment to protect the McDowell Mountains and retain areas of natural desert and, consistent with the recently adopted 1976 Northeast Area Plan, the city adopted zoning regulations in 1977 called the Hillside Ordinance. This ordinance established where development could occur on desert and mountain lands and focused on prohibiting development on steep mountain slopes as the community standard. It also pioneered the use of new zoning concepts to protect native plants, encourage desert sensitive design, and require setting aside natural area open space (NAOS). The ordinance was challenged in court in November 1977 after it was adopted. The case was in the courts for nearly a decade until July 1986 when the Arizona Supreme Court upheld the 1985 Court of Appeals decision that the Hillside Ordinance was an unconstitutional taking. The city learned that there are limits to using a regulatory approach as a means to achieve preservation goals. Several years after the Hillside Ordinance was repealed as unconstitutional, the Environmentally Sensitive Lands Ordinance (ESLO) was adopted in February 1991 by Scottsdale and remains in effect. Even though the Hillside Ordinance had been ruled unconstitutional in state courts, the city approved two Interim Ordinances in affect between 1986 and 1991 whereby developers could voluntarily use the Hillside standards. The Interim Ordinances were repealed in 1991 when ESLO was adopted to finally replace the Hillside Ordinance standards.

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Town of Scottsdale was incorporated as the result of leadership provided by the Scottsdale Chamber of Commerce, chartered in 1947. The chamber acted in many respects as an unofficial town planning body until Scottsdale was officially incorporated. Since incorporation of the town in 1951 and becoming a charter city in 1961, elected officials in Scottsdale have had the support of volunteers and interested citizens in a variety of organizations; some initiated by the city and some totally private. Citizen involvement in local decision making since Scottsdale's beginnings was consistent with national trends in local government for increased public participation in the decision making process.

The Scottsdale Chamber of Commerce sponsored the 1st Annual Sunshine Festival in 1951, the forerunner of the Parada Del Sol. The Scottsdale Jaycees were formed in 1953 and they took over the Sunshine Festival, renamed it the Parada Del Sol and added a rodeo. The Scottsdale Jaycees ran the Parada Del Sol for over fifty years (it is now run by the non-profit Parada Del Sol organization). The Scottsdale Chamber of Commerce also created the "Howdy Dudettes" as Scottsdale's official convention welcoming group in 1959.

Scottsdale had an all-volunteer library back in the 1950s. The Friends of the Scottsdale Public Library was organized in February 1959 by these volunteers. Not long after this group was formed, the Scottsdale Town Council passed an ordinance in April 1961 establishing a public library and took over its financing. The 1961 charter city was then responsible for paying for the operation of a public library, but volunteers continued to be important to its operation. Scottsdale Public Library and Friends of the Scottsdale Library dedicated the Southwest Room at the Civic Center Library on May 15, 1973. The Southwest Room was recently renamed the Scottsdale Room.

Another interest group pre-dated the charter city. Baseball fans formed the Scottsdale Baseball Club to pre-sell box seats to help finance a spring training major league baseball stadium on Osborn Road. A stadium was built outside the corporate boundaries of the town in 1955. This land was not annexed until 1960. Scottsdale Charros were then formed by the Scottsdale Chamber of Commerce in 1961 to promote sports and other civic activities. The Scottsdale Charros assumed the duties of the earlier Scottsdale Baseball Club in hosting spring training at Scottsdale Stadium. In 1964 the Scottsdale Baseball Club deeded the Scottsdale Stadium to the City of Scottsdale with the agreement that the Scottsdale Charros would run Spring Training and the City would maintain the 1955 stadium, since replaced by a new stadium in 1992.

Some citizens became involved in city committees at the urging of the elected officials. This includes the Scottsdale Town Enrichment Program (STEP) committees first formed in November 1964 and operated independently from the city. STEP committees were organized to vision Scottsdale's future and they studied the need for key city infrastructure. The concept of STEP committees was considered such a success that the process was revived in 1966, 1972 and 1981 by the Council. The initial STEP committee recommendations in 1965 included the Civic Center Mall, a municipal airport, and other ideas for the young city.

The arts also generated private and public organizations, a tradition dating back to Scottsdale's pre- and post-World War II era when the town became a haven for artists and craftspeople. In June 1967, City Council established the Scottsdale Fine Arts Commission (Ordinance No. 332). The Council appointed residents, who began cataloguing and further expanding the City's art collection. In 1968, the year-old Scottsdale Fine Arts Commission began hosting exhibits on the mezzanine level of the new Civic Center Library and promoting the

idea of a city art museum. Scottsdale also began accepting donations to develop a fine arts program in 1968, including citywide public art installations. The private Scottsdale Art Collection Committee was formed at this time and raised funds to buy art for the future Civic Center area. As part of the Civic Center Mall projects, school students raised funds for a “Fountain of Youth” designed by Bennie Gonzales, architect that was built to the west of Scottsdale’s new City Hall. Later private fundraising efforts resulted in the purchase and installation of The Yearlings sculpture in 1981 by George-Ann Tognani on the pedestrian mall near Brown Avenue.

The Scottsdale Arts Center Association (SACA), a non-profit organization, was established in 1974 to develop private support for the Scottsdale Center for the Arts in advance of the opening of the Center. SACA provided program underwriting, membership, fund-raising and volunteer support. A volunteer docent organization was established in 1978 at the city-owned and operated Scottsdale Center for the Arts under the auspices of SACA. The Scottsdale Men’s League also formed in 1978 to focus on providing long-range, capital project funding for the Scottsdale Center for the Arts that was in addition to the funding received from the City of Scottsdale.

A decade later the Scottsdale Men’s League renamed itself the Scottsdale League for the Arts in 1988 and continued to invest time and effort toward creative fund-raising for the arts and arts education. Also in the 1980s, City Council adopted the Wolf Transition Plan for cultural development and operation of the City’s Scottsdale Center for the Arts. The approved plan resulted in the City contracting with a newly established Scottsdale Cultural Council in 1988 to administer the fine arts and public art programs, including operating the Scottsdale Center for the Arts which opened in 1975.

Other civic organizations mentioned elsewhere in this historic context include 1) the Scottsdale Historical Society, formed in 1968 to rescue the 1909 Little Red Schoolhouse from demolition, and 2) the Scottsdale Railroad and Mechanical Society, chartered by Guy Stillman in 1971 as part of the City of Scottsdale’s agreement to establish the McCormick Railroad Park; which had been donated to Scottsdale in 1967 by Stillman’s mother and stepfather, Anne and Fowler McCormick (described in detail in a later section on the park).

ANNEXATIONS

Phoenix, Tucson, Mesa, Tempe and Glendale increased their population in the 1960s through annexations but none of these cities had anywhere near as high a percentage of its population increase in annexed unincorporated county land as Scottsdale. A 1970 U.S. Census table shows that of the 67,823 total 1970 population for Scottsdale, 73% of this total (49,649) was people who lived on land annexed between 1960 and 1970. The land area within the city limits rapidly expanded from 1960 to 1980, increasing from 3.8 square miles in 1960 to 58.8 square miles in 1970 and to 84.9 square miles in 1980. Unlike annexations in the sixties, land added to the city limits in the 1970s was often vacant and undeveloped.

Scottsdale started as a small agricultural town when it was incorporated on July 2, 1951 with approximately 400 acres, or six-tenths of a square mile of land, roughly between 68th Street and Miller Road, and from Osborn Road to Camelback Road. Local merchants and homeowners at the time wanted to control their future rather than having the county supervisors make zoning and other decisions. They also did not want their community to be swallowed up by the ever-expanding City of Phoenix. Growth from the early town site through annexations to the boundary was slow during the 1950s. The town included 2.8 square miles when the 1957 census was taken and 3.8 square miles by the end of the 1950s following incorporation. During this same time period Phoenix

boosters aggressively pursued annexations in hopes of having a 1960 population of 500,000 people. This goal was not achieved in 1960 but by March 1960 the city reached a total area of 185 square miles.

The shared ambitions of the Scottsdale and Phoenix political and business leaders to expand corporate boundaries led to conflicts in the 1950s and 1960s. Neither community wanted to be hemmed in by the other. Annexations were challenged in court with lawsuits and both cities were at times collecting signatures from property owners in overlapping areas. In 1956, Scottsdale's Mayor Malcolm White told Phoenix's Mayor Jack Williams that the town intended on annexing land as far west as 40th Street. Likewise, Mayor Williams told Mayor White that Phoenix wished to annex east to 56th Street. The two mayors could not agree on a boundary in 1956 so the aggressive competition for unincorporated land between the two cities continued.

Both communities actively pursued annexing land to the west of downtown Scottsdale. With a larger more experienced staff, Phoenix outpaced Scottsdale on annexations in the 1950s. An example of a failed Scottsdale annexation effort was Ordinance No. 29 approved in April 1956 to annex 4 square miles from Scottsdale Road west to 40th Street, between Thomas and Indian School Roads. This annexation was challenged by Phoenix and voided by the courts as was a 1961 proposed Scottsdale annexation to 56th Street, between Camelback Road and the Arizona Canal. The state legislature even got involved in the disputed annexations by severing a large part of a Scottsdale proposed annexation in 1963.

When a majority of Paradise Valley homeowners decided to incorporate in May 24, 1961, Scottsdale policy makers knew that opportunities to annex to the west and northwest were now restricted by both Phoenix and Paradise Valley so they had to look northward in the 1960s for annexation opportunities. Just as the small community of Scottsdale wanted control over their community, Paradise Valley homeowners wanted to keep commerce out and maintain low density residential zoning. Their best option was self-government through incorporation.

Despite competition from Phoenix, the early 1960s were still the time when the new city of Scottsdale experienced its fastest percentage growth through annexations. The City of Scottsdale expanded from 3.8 to 48.5 square miles in area during the 5-year period from December 1959 to December 1964 Table 3.). Some 1960s annexations to the north were far larger than the expansions of the town in the 1950s. Three annexation ordinances approved between late 1962 and early 1963 contained 41 square miles and over 26,000 acres (Ordinances No. 165, 168 and 169) although part of this annexed land was removed from Scottsdale by the state legislature. In contrast, a Scottsdale effort to annex the Arcadia neighborhood north of the Arizona Canal and west of 68th Street in 1961 failed for lack of signatures from 50% of the valuation of the area and a court voided the annexation. Phoenix quickly annexed the Arcadia area after Scottsdale's failed attempt. A few years into the sixties Scottsdale again pursued annexations to the west of Scottsdale Road while Phoenix aimed to annex to the east of Scottsdale Road, an annexation that would cut off Scottsdale from further annexations to the north. The battle now reached to the north of the town of Paradise Valley as well as to the north of Bell Road and Scottsdale Municipal Airport.

A truce was reached with elected officials in both Scottsdale and Phoenix approving resolutions on January 30, 1964 establishing Scottsdale Road as the agreed upon boundary between the two cities for 9 miles from Cactus Road north to Jomax Road. The approved resolutions (Resolution 308 in Scottsdale) included both communities dropping proposed annexations of land or de-annexing land to the east and west of Scottsdale Road, plus agreeing to drop lawsuits against pending annexations of land that conformed to the agreed upon boundary.

Unlike the lack of resolution by the mayors in 1956, this agreement took. Scottsdale Road is still the boundary today between the two cities in this area. The Arizona legislature approved the terms of the 1964 resolutions approved by the cities for this truce to take effect over their annexation battles.

Table 3. LAND AREA AND POPULATION IN SCOTTSDALE FROM ANNEXATIONS: 1951-1980

Date for Annexations	Land Area in Square Miles	Increase from Prior Period	Population from Census
7/1951 Inc.	.6	.6	2100
1957 Census	2.8	2.2	7,000 (1/1957)
12/1959	3.8	1.0	10,020 (1/1960)
12/1964	48.5	44.7	54,560 (1/1965)
12/1969	58.8	10.3	67,823 (1/1970)
12/1974	65.3	6.5	78,065 (1/1975)
12/1979	84.9	19.6	88,622 (1/1980)

With the 1964 truce between Scottsdale and Phoenix, annexations continued in the second half of the 1960s resulting in a December 1969 land area for the City of Scottsdale of 58.8 square miles, an increase of 10+ square miles. The 1960 town of Scottsdale grew by 55 square miles into the City of Scottsdale with a population of 67,823 people in the 1970 census. The city airport and most of the McDowell Mountains up to Deer Valley Road alignment were within the city limits by 1970 and the city continued to grow through annexations. The city boundary to the east of the original town center was Pima Road at the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community border. By the end of the 1960s the city boundary followed Pima Road for almost 8 miles from McKellips Road on the south to Doubletree Ranch Road on the north. The land containing the master planned communities of McCormick Ranch, Gainey Ranch and Scottsdale Ranch (The Ranches) was also annexed in the 1960s. Since many residential subdivisions were approved and developed on unincorporated land before the land was annexed by Scottsdale, most of the city's population increase in the 1960s was due to the annexation of developed land; an increase from 10,020 people in 1960 to 67,823 people in 1970.

In the seventies, Scottsdale grew from 58.8 square miles to 84.9 square miles by December 1979, an increase in land area of over 26 square miles. This included the land up to Bell Road on the north and a portion of the rugged McDowell Mountains, and east to the unincorporated Fountain Hills community. The Town of Paradise Valley also expanded from its initial 2.8 square miles in 1961 to 16 square miles. Paradise Valley shares a north-south border with Scottsdale along Scottsdale Road for almost 4-1/2 miles. Annexations in the seventies were fewer in numbers than annexations in the fifties and 'sixties but a couple included thousands of acres. Any annexation battles in the seventies came from some property owners opposed to annexations and not from any competing annexations by Phoenix. City Council vetoed a proposal to annex the Pinnacle Peak area in 1978 due to inadequate property owner and political support but did annex the area years later in the eighties.

The nine annexations by the city in the seventies included practically all the land that is now in the city limits south of Deer Valley Road. Taliesin West and surrounding lands north of the CAP Canal were annexed in a 3,890 acre/6.1 square mile expansion in April 1972. Land from 104th Street east to the Fountain Hills master planned development by McCulloch was annexed in 1975. This nearly 17-square mile annexation includes most of what is now called the East Shea area of Scottsdale with a southern boundary along the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community boundary along the Doubletree Ranch Road alignment. While development started in Fountain Hills in the 1970s the community did not vote to become incorporated until 1989. Annexations of land in the Pinnacle Peak area and farther north were not approved until the early eighties.

INDIAN BEND WASH

Historically, the Indian Bend Wash (nicknamed “the slough”) was used by residents for hunting and picnics. Extended droughts in the region through the fifties and early sixties probably caused some people to assume the wash was unlikely to experience severe flooding. However, with population growth in the fifties and sixties, the wash was considered an eyesore that divided the city when it flooded periodically. Without structured flood control, houses built in or adjacent to the channel were subject to flooding. However, the only portion of the wash that was within the Scottsdale corporate boundary in 1959 was the land from Indian School Road to Camelback Road. By the mid-sixties Scottsdale did annex the majority of Indian Bend Wash from McKellips Road on the south to Hummingbird Lane on the north, and annexed the final piece in McCormick Ranch at Scottsdale Road in 1967. This brief description of Indian Bend Wash tells how an eyesore and major safety hazard became an attraction and a great source of pride in the community. The flooding that occurred periodically along the 7-1/2 stretch of Indian Bend Wash in Scottsdale also had a significant impact on where higher density residential development would be built in Scottsdale after 1970.

In 1961, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers developed a plan to channel and control flooding with a concrete channel, 23’ deep and 170’ wide, lining Indian Bend Wash. City Council voted to endorse the concrete channel in 1962. However, a 1964 Scottsdale Town Enrichment Program (STEP) Committee of citizens opposed the concrete channel and recommended that the city pursue a greenbelt solution instead. Bill Walton wrote an editorial in the newspaper in 1964 in support of a turfed channel with recreational amenities. Bill Walton was appointed to the Parks and Recreation Commission and chaired its Indian Bend Wash Committee. The 1965 committee report suggested that developers donate land to the city in exchange for “zoning or other means to raise the value of their remaining land”. The Maricopa County Flood Control District and the Corps of Engineers preferred the concrete channel design.

While the city was trying to get the Corps to accept the greenbelt alternative as a feasible solution for flood control, elected officials moved to limit development within the floodplain. Councilwoman Billie Gentry became a vocal champion for the greenbelt concept. In January, the Scottsdale City Council adopted Ordinance No. 181, prohibiting subdividing land in the Indian Bend Wash. In October, the Council further voted to prohibit construction in the wash within the 100-year flood level with Resolution No. 348. Two related ordinances were also approved in 1968 (Ordinance No. 376) and 1969 (Ordinance No. 429). Local efforts in the sixties to prevent development by ordinances in areas prone to flooding worked in the city’s favor in persuading the Corps and Maricopa County Flood Control to accept a greenbelt solution. Council approved Ordinance No. 795 in 1974, a more comprehensive ordinance on the use and development of areas within floodplains.

A September 1965 Scottsdale bond election for parks was approved by the voters so the city could begin planning park projects in the wash. Scottsdale began negotiations with the Corps of Engineers in 1966 to build a city park in Indian Bend Wash. Eldorado Park began in 1966 after its construction was approved by the Corps as the first federally funded open space project in Arizona. Federal monies from the Land & Water Conservation Funds were used for construction. Eldorado Park was completed in 1968 as the city’s first community park and including the nation’s first urban campground (later closed).

In October 1965, the City Council hired John Erickson, engineer to analyze the Corps of Engineers plan which led to the ‘Erickson Plan’ for a greenbelt alternative. A March 1966 County bond election for the Flood Control District to get funding approved to build the Corps plan for a concrete channel in Indian Bend Wash was defeated by a three-to-one margin at the county level. In 1968, the Corps received funding to do a feasibility study of the Erickson greenbelt alternative. Scottsdale used 1969 federal Neighborhood Development Program

funds to remove houses in the Vista del Camino neighborhood from the wash that were threatened by repeated flooding. New housing was built for the displaced residents nearby with federal redevelopment funds. After the recently opened Eldorado Park within the wash sustained only minor damage from a September 1970 flood, the Corps finally agreed in 1971 that the Erickson greenbelt alternative would work as an alternative to their concrete channel plan.

The June 22, 1972 flood was one of the worst floods in Indian Bend Wash since incorporation. Seventeen homes in the floodplain were destroyed in this 70-year flood. Soon after this natural disaster a special flood control bond election for \$10 million was called in April 1973 for general obligation bonds. Scottsdale voters approved the bonds by a 7 to 1 margin. In September 1973 the Corps came up with new flood control plans of their own that were more consistent with the greenbelt approach strongly supported by Scottsdale voters and City Council. In April 1974 a General Design Memorandum was approved by the Corps that finally put the concrete channel to rest for good. After more than ten years of disputes over the design of flood control, the federal approval of the memorandum finally allowed the greenbelt alternative to move forward with the agreement of the Corps, County Flood Control and Scottsdale.

Scottsdale used zoning approvals as a method for encouraging developers to set aside the floodplain as open space. This approach was also consistent with the policies in the 1967 Comprehensive General Plan. The city employed the strategy of giving landowners higher density in return for them making improvements to Indian Bend Wash and providing the city with the needed floodplain easements or donating the floodplain land to the city. "A substantial portion of rights-of-way and channel work was donated to the city by developers who received concessions such as authorization for higher-density building, controlled encroachment into the Wash and use of Wash land to fulfill open space requirements." (IBW, 1985:59) As a result of numerous rezoning cases along the length of the wash, there are now a series of multi-family and townhouse developments lining the wash that were approved from the late sixties forward. Numerous other higher density projects were approved along the wash after 1974. This zoning approach resulted in large sections of the wash being protected at no cost to the city.

Another engineering problem in Scottsdale was that the Arizona Canal crossed Indian Bend Wash and it was unprotected from flood waters. As a result of a September 1966 torrential rainstorm, part of the Arizona Canal at Pima and Granite Reef collapsed causing flooding below the canal. This problem was resolved in the late 1970s by building a siphon to carry the canal water underneath the floodplain just south of Indian Bend Road. Another canal, the Central Arizona Project (CAP) Canal turned out to be beneficial to the Indian Bend Wash Flood Control Project. When the CAP Canal was constructed in the 1970s with its protective dikes, the canal dikes cut off and retained the flood waters from the upper portion of the Indian Bend Wash drainage basin thereby reducing downstream flooding in the wash channel in Scottsdale. Other related improvements to the canal and upper wash area included the interceptor channel on the north side of the Arizona Canal going east to Pima Road and the lake and basins in Scottsdale Ranch development farther northeast.

The voter approved flood control general obligation (GO) bonds were one source of funding for the project. After the city signed the 1974 General Design Memorandum with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, it signed a contract with the United States of America on February 13, 1976 for a cost-sharing agreement on the Indian Bend Wash Flood Control Project. The contract allowed Scottsdale to develop and operate recreational facilities within the wash on the lands acquired for flood control. The city also signed an intergovernmental agreement with the Maricopa County Flood Control District to fund part of the project costs.

When the state legislature authorized the reimbursement of local costs for flood control projects in 1974, the city had a workable formula for matching each federal dollar with local dollars from three sources - the city's voter approved GO bond funds, the county and the state. In addition to recreational facilities and flood control channels, funding was also used to construct bridges across the wash on major streets. Some streets like Osborn Road remained as wet (unbridged) crossings, meaning they were at grade and could become flooded after storms. Federal and state funding sources helped the city build the 60-acre Vista del Camino Park and the 74-acre Chaparral Park in 1974. The Indian Bend Wash Visitors Center opened in 1979. The visitor center is surrounded by the 60-acre Indian School Park opened in 1980. The center contains a model of the wash and has public information on the project identifying both city parks and private development along the wash corridor.

The city's 1985 report on Indian Bend Wash states that the 7-1/2 mile wash contains about 1,200 acres. About 40% of the wash land is city-owned and about 60% or 736 acres are privately owned. Indian Bend Wash now contains several city parks and ponds as well as golf courses and paved multi-use paths. The entire project took almost 20 years to complete, including the area that was annexed into Scottsdale in 1967 north of Indian Bend Road within McCormick Ranch master planned community.

MCCORMICK-STILLMAN RAILROAD PARK

The 1975 McCormick Railroad Park is located on the southeast corner of Scottsdale and Indian Bend Roads. It was not the first city park but it is certainly one of the most well-known and visited parks in the city. The park was renamed McCormick-Stillman Railroad Park in 1996 in honor of Guy Stillman, founder and patron of this railroad-themed specialty park. It is not just a recreational attraction for picnics and birthday parties; it is also a tourist attraction for Scottsdale visitors.

Born November 7, 1918, Guy Stillman was fond of railroads from a young age. He was the son of James Stillman and Anne Potter. While still in high school in New York City, Guy Stillman ordered a model engine from William L. Daney in Pueblo, Colorado and put it together himself. His parents divorced and his mother Anne then married Fowler McCormick whose family had founded International Harvester Corporation. Fowler and Anne McCormick established McCormick Ranch in 1942 around Scottsdale Road and Indian Bend Road. After Guy Stillman married and established a family of his own, he moved his family from Phoenix to Scottsdale and began plans to build the Paradise & Pacific scale model train set up run on 15" tracks on his ranch property on the east side of Scottsdale Road, north of Indian Bend Road. Guy Stillman had the first 5/12ths-scale railroad cars of the Paradise & Pacific fabricated for his personal railroad on his ranch for the benefit of his grandchildren and friends. When he later remarried Patricia Stillman he moved his scale railroad cars and tracks to a different ranch property in 1970.

In 1967, Anne and Fowler McCormick donated 100 acres of their ranch land to the City of Scottsdale for parkland. The land was undeveloped except for an adobe structure (called the 'bunkhouse' by the McCormicks, who used it for housing guests and various other purposes) that had originally been part of the 1921-vintage Jolly Ranch on the 30 acres on the east side of Scottsdale Road. Another 70-acre parcel was on the west side of Scottsdale Road. Guy Stillman presented the deed to the land to Scottsdale Mayor Bud Tims at a ceremony at the ranch December 13, 1967. Fowler McCormick, his stepfather, also donated funds to get the park started. Scottsdale needed parks in the 1960s for its growing population and expanding boundary from annexations.

Scottsdale developed plans for a specialty park that included scale model trains, just as envisioned by the donors of the park land. Guy Stillman began to move his Paradise & Pacific steam railroad to the city park land in 1971,

donating two narrow gauge 5/12 scale models – a 2-8-2 Denver, Boulder & Western #76, and a 2-6-2 Colorado & Southern. He donated the rest of his Paradise & Pacific Railroad to the city park in 1974. Guy Stillman chartered the Scottsdale Railroad and Mechanical Society as of October 5, 1971 (Resolution No. 938) as part and parcel of the City of Scottsdale's agreement to establish a Railroad Park on the 30 acre parcel. A park master plan was approved by City Council on August 1, 1972 and development of the railroad park continued with lots of volunteer labor.

During a November 2, 1974 ceremony, Mayor Bill Jenkins, Guy and Patricia Stillman and members of the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve took turns driving a golden spike into place, marking completion of rail-laying by volunteers, City of Scottsdale crews and the U.S. Marine Corps reservists. Earlier that year, Guy and Patricia Stillman held a "Last Train Ride" party at their ranch commemorating the passing of the Paradise & Pacific Railroad from the Stillmans' hands to the city. The official McCormick Railroad Park grand opening for residents was on Saturday, October 4, 1975 with free train rides (normal cost was 35 cents), games, music, and shootouts.

The newly opened park also included the Roald Amundsen Private Pullman Car built by the Pullman Company in 1926. The private railroad car was donated by Franz and Mae Sue Talley and it was moved to the park in 1973. It had been used by five U.S. presidents (including Hoover, FDR, Truman and Eisenhower) and visiting heads of state. The Roald Amundsen Private Pullman Car is now listed on the local, state and national registers for its national historic significance. Local machinist and water driller Gabe Brooks' machine shop, fully furnished with his vintage 1920's and 1930's tools, was also relocated to the park.

Since the railroad park opened in 1975 the Scottsdale Railroad and Mechanical Society and the city have added quite a variety of things to enhance the visitor's experience. Additions have included three historic train depots relocated from around the state, full-scale train cars, model railroads, a steam engine, cabooses, baggage cars, signals, a carousel, ramadas, a machine shop, and other improvements. Most of the buildings and trains within the park today are city owned but the Scottsdale Railroad and Mechanical Society also owns several items. In addition, Arizona's 1949 Merci boxcar from France was moved to the railroad park from Pioneer Village in 1985, restored and dedicated in 1989 and is the property of the State of Arizona. The people of France sent 49 boxcars of the Gratitude Train -- laden with gifts to America -- in appreciation for Americans' generous relief efforts following World War II. Zina Kuhn was the chief champion and fundraiser for the restoration of the boxcar. Dedicated on Veteran's Day 1989, the boxcar is the site of Scottsdale's annual Veteran's Day ceremony.

In 1992 Guy and Patricia Stillman established the \$3 million Stillman Trust. The trust funds could be used as an endowment for expansion or enhancement of the park with matching funds from the City of Scottsdale. Guy Stillman, park inspiration, patron and "chief engineer" died October 28, 1995. The city renamed the park McCormick-Stillman Railroad Park in his honor.

SCOTTSDALE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

The land that is now owned and operated by the City of Scottsdale as Scottsdale Municipal Airport was used as an airport for decades before the city acquired the facility. On June 22, 1942 Thunderbird II Airfield opened to train pilots for World War II with training provided by civilian contractor Southwest Airways. Before closing in October 1944 the field provided flight training for 5,500 pilot cadets. The runway was surrounded by miles of vacant desert land when it opened in the 1940s. The hangar buildings and water tower from Thunderbird II Airfield are still standing today on the south side of Thunderbird Road.

In 1947, Arizona State Teachers College in Tempe (now Arizona State University) acquired the former Thunderbird II facilities and airfield from the U.S. War Assets Administration. The college used the hangar buildings for technical courses like auto mechanics, auto repair, upholstery, and air conditioning – training many returning soldiers using their G.I. Bill benefits – but closed the vocational school in 1951 because of its distance from the main Tempe campus and declining enrollment. The Arizona Conference of Seventh Day Adventists then purchased the former Thunderbird II Field in 1953 and established the Thunderbird Adventist Academy, a day and boarding high school, to the south of the runway. Then in 1963 the Arizona Conference of Seventh Day Adventists hired George Tewksbury, a Kansas City developer to help them sell their excess land on the east side of Scottsdale Road and west of the airport runway, north of their headquarters and Thunderbird Academy to the south.

Scottsdale bought the airport land in 1964 using \$750,000 in federal funds. The Arizona Conference of Seventh Day Adventists gave this money back to the city as a gift because the conference had wanted to donate 201 acres of land to the City of Scottsdale for a municipal airport but could not legally do so. The old WWII flight training facility became Scottsdale Municipal Airport, consistent with the January 1965 recommendations of the first Scottsdale Town Enrichment Program (STEP) committee for Scottsdale to have its own municipal airport. The city pursued and received other federal funds to make improvements to the airport. Scottsdale Municipal Airport (SDL) officially opened June 16, 1967. Land surrounding the new municipal airport became the Thunderbird Industrial Airpark (later renamed the Scottsdale Airpark). A critical innovation for the property surrounding the airport runway was that the development plans included taxiways from the runway to the private office and industrial park uses. These taxiways enabled private landowners to build hangars for their planes and then use the taxiways to get to and from the city's airport. Many businesses chose to locate in the airpark since they would have direct access to Scottsdale Airport from their adjacent facilities via the taxiways. The airpark became an important employment center by the early 1980's, the site for light manufacturing, regional and corporate headquarters, research and development, and aviation-related businesses.

The city worked with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to make other improvement to this feeder airport, as categorized by the FAA for such facilities. Scottsdale selected R. A. McIntire, AIA architect to design the Airport Terminal that opened in 1968. The airport terminal building was expanded in 1995 and again in 2002. A city fire station was built on the southeast corner of Scottsdale and Thunderbird Roads in 1971 to provide fire protection for the airport and the surrounding community. The fire station, now closed, was originally operated by Rural Metro firefighters. In 1972, a new FAA building opened at the airport and in 1974 a new FAA control tower opened. The 1974 FAA tower on the west side of the runway was later replaced with a new tower on the east side of the runway in 1990. The city also extended the runway to the northeast in 1982 to 8,249 feet long, requiring the relocation of the city's Horseman's Park (now called Westworld) from the end of the old runway to the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) basin on the north side of the CAP Canal, east of Pima Road. Homeowners in the Northeast Phoenix Homeowners Association unsuccessfully sued Scottsdale over the proposed extension of Scottsdale Airport runway in 1977. The runway extension enables pilots to take off and land their aircraft farther away from the homes in Phoenix to the southwest of the end of the runway. Today the Greater Airpark is second largest employment area in Arizona.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE SCOTTSDALE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Scottsdale Unified School District (SUSD), founded in the 1890s by Winfield Scott and other community leaders, has provided public schools from kindergarten through high school for children of Scottsdale residents since before Scottsdale was incorporated in 1951 and it became a charter city in 1961. The city boundary is also served today by other school districts including 1) Paradise Valley Unified School District for the portion of the city west of Pima Road and between Cactus Road and Jomax Road; 2) Fountain Hills Unified School District to the area east of 142nd Street; 3) Cave Creek Unified School District for the area north of Jomax Road; and 4) the Baltz Elementary School District for a small area west of 64th Street and south of Thomas Road. School district boundaries in Arizona do not follow municipal boundaries and the districts are also run by a School Board elected by residents from within each school district boundary. Like cities, school districts can annex unaffiliated areas or de-annex land from the district boundary according to state laws.

Scottsdale Grammar School, known as the Little Red Schoolhouse today, was the first permanent school in Scottsdale in 1909, replacing the prior small one-room wooden structure. The brick schoolhouse is currently on the local, state and national registers for its historic significance to the community. Scottsdale High School opened in 1922 on Indian School Road and the land has now been redeveloped for other uses after the school closed in 1983. Scottsdale Grammar School #2, known as Loloma School, was the second elementary and middle school in 1928. At some point the district made the Little Red Schoolhouse, then called Coronado School, the public school for Hispanics and other non-White children and Loloma became the school for White (Anglo) children. After the Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka Supreme Court decision in 1954 racial segregation was unconstitutional throughout the land. When Scottsdale became a charter city in 1961 the schools were already integrated by law so segregation in local schools was a thing of the past but the Civil Rights Act of 1964 banning segregation in public accommodations had not yet been enacted. The earlier text on **Race and Civil Rights in Arizona and Phoenix** on Page 26 describes efforts in the region to achieve integration during this time.

Table 4. shows the dates, names and addresses for schools run by the SUSD. Seven of the schools run by the district are located in neighboring communities. The rapid growth in housing and the residential population made it challenging for the local school district to keep up with increasing numbers of school children. An ongoing problem for any public school system is having enough teachers and classrooms for each year kids are in school from kindergarten through high school. Over time the children from young families age through the school system. Scottsdale schools experienced the same dramatic demographic shifts as other rapidly growing communities around the country. As the young children of Baby Boomers moved through the grades, they were not replaced quickly enough with new young families to keep a relatively constant supply of children for neighborhood schools. Unless new young families move into the sixties and newer neighborhoods, the school age population shrinks over time. The national declines in family size as well as the bulge from Baby Boomer children caused havoc for school districts in Scottsdale and elsewhere. Table 4. illustrates how a number of elementary schools were opened in the late fifties only to close about two decades later in the late seventies as a result of declining enrollment and these demographic shifts.

The closure and proposed demolition of Scottsdale High School led to some alumni and historic preservationists to tell the school board they did not want the school demolished. In spite of some vocal opposition, the board decided to demolish the buildings with the Old Main building being the last to fall to the wrecking ball. Some

residents appealed to Scottsdale City Council members to stop the demolition but the City Council has no jurisdiction over the independent self-governed school district.

Some of the public schools in Scottsdale were designed by prominent architects and they are now old enough to be considered for possible local recognition on the Scottsdale Historic Register. However, school campuses are also renovated to upgrade the facilities when needed so the original buildings on some of the older school campuses may have changed significantly. For example, Coronado High School campus on Miller Road was almost entirely rebuilt using 2004 voter approved bond funds, with just one original structure with a folded-plate roof from the original Ralph Haver design remaining. Fortunately, a large mosaic about the seven arts from the old campus, created by the art teacher Joe Gatti and his students, was saved and relocated to a new building. Other schools have been renovated or rebuilt as needed using voter approved construction bonds.

Table 4. SCOTTSDALE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF SCHOOLS; START TO 1979*

*Source: district web page

School Year Opened	School Name	Address/Jurisdiction (outside Scottsdale bold)	Initial Grades and Changes in Grades	Year Closed and Building Changes
1909	Scottsdale Grammar School (Little Red Schoolhouse)	7333 E Scottsdale Mall, Scottsdale	K-8	1956; library; Scotts. Chamber of Commerce; museum
1922	Scottsdale H.S.	Indian School, Scottsdale	9-12	1982/83
1928/29	Scottsdale Grammar School #2 (Loloma)	2nd & Marshall, Scottsdale	K-8, K-6	1977/78 Skills Center 76-81
Feb 1955	Tavan	4610 E Osborn, Phoenix	K-8, K-6, K-5	
Dec 1955	Kachina	4248 E Campbell, Phoenix	K-6	1978/79
Jan 1956	Ingleside	5402 E Osborn, Phoenix	K-8, 7-8, 6-8	
Feb 1957	Tonto	7501 E Oak, Scottsdale	K-8, K-6	1987/88; rebuilt as 6-8 Sierra Vista Academy; 2012 Oak Campus for 21 st Century Learning
1957/58	Kiva	6911 E McDonald, P.V.	K-8, K-6	Add 7-8 in 2013
1958/59	Kaibab	4330 N 62 nd , Phoenix	K-8, K-6	1980/81: reopened 1990 as K-8 Arcadia Neighborhood Learning Center
1958/59	Tonalea	6801 E Oak, Scottsdale	K-8, K-6	
1959/60	Arcadia H. S.	4703 E Indian Sch., Phoenix	9-12	Rebuilt except central bldg.
1959/60	Pima	8330 E Osborn, Scottsdale	K-8, K-6	
1959/60	Supai	6720 E Continental, Scotts.	K-8, 7-8	Rebuilt
1960/81	Hohokam	8451 E Oak, Scottsdale	K-8, K-6	
1960/61	Hopi	5110 E Lafayette, Phoenix	K-8, K-6, K-5	
1960/61	Navajo	4525 N Granite Reef, Scotts.	K-8	1980/81
1961/62	Coronado H. S.	7501 E Virginia, Scottsdale	9-12	Rebuilt except 1 bldg. and arts mural
1961/62	Yavapai	701 N Miller, Scottsdale	K-8, K-6	Heavily remodeled
Nov 1961	Paiute	6515 E Osborn, Scottsdale	K-8	1980/81; neighborhood center

1962/63	Mohave	5520 N 86 th , Scottsdale	K-8, K-6, 7-8	Rebuilt
1965/66	Cocopah	6615 E Cholla, Scottsdale	K-8, 6-8, 7-8, 6-8	
Feb 1966	Apache	1170 N 86 th Way, Scottsdale	K-8, K-6	1978/79, Rio Salado College
1966/67	Saguaro H. S.	6250 N 82 nd , Scottsdale	9-12	Rebuilt
1970/71	Pueblo	6320 N 82 nd , Scottsdale	K-8, K-6	
1972/73	Chaparral H. S.	6935 E Gold Dust, Scottsdale	9-12	Additions/Rebuilt
1974/75	Cherokee	8801 N 56 th , Paradise Valley	K-8, K-5, K-6, K-5	

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A. TIMELINE OF MAJOR EVENTS FROM 1961 TO 1979

This last section on national trends is a timeline of major events from the sixties and the seventies. Consider these lists a sampling of the times since any attempt to prepare all-encompassing lists of major events is futile.

THE SIXTIES

- November 1960 Presidential Election – John F. Kennedy was elected President. Richard M. Nixon was his opponent. TV debates by the two candidates were considered a significant factor in the election.
- April 1961 Bay of Pigs Invasion – This was an unsuccessful attempt by the CIA to overthrow Fidel Castro in Cuba using Cuban exiles. The invasion was less than three months after President Kennedy was elected.
- April 1961 Spaceflight – Yuri Gagarin becomes the first man into orbit in the Soviet Union's Vostok I spaceship.
- August 1961 Berlin Wall – The construction of the Berlin Wall begins. It was torn down in 1989.
- October 1962 – James Meredith is the first Black student to enter the University of Mississippi, with Meredith being guarded by U.S. Marshals and three thousand troops to quell rioting.
- October 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis – The October 18 to October 29, 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis brought the U.S. and the Soviet Union to the brink of nuclear war as a major Cold War confrontation. The Cuban government was secretly building bases for medium-range and inter-mediate range Soviet nuclear missiles with the ability to strike America. President Kennedy decided on a military blockade of Cuba. Premier Nikita Khrushchev of the Soviet Union withdrew the missiles after an agreement was negotiated.
- August 1963 – Civil Rights March on Washington, D.C. for Jobs and Freedom culminates with the famous “I Have a Dream” speech by Martin Luther King, Jr. at the Lincoln Monument.
- October 1963 Demolition of Pennsylvania Station – The demolition of the 1910 Penn Station in New York City beginning in October 1963 shocked supporters of preservation and raised public awareness about historic preservation nationally. The old terminal was replaced with a 1968 complex.
- November 22, 1963 Assassination of President Kennedy – President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963. The Warren Commission concluded that the assassin Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone.
- August 1964 Tonkin Resolution – The Tonkin Resolution was passed by Congress giving broad powers to the president to take action in Vietnam without a declaration of war. North Vietnamese boats allegedly attacked U.S. destroyers in the Bay of Tonkin over the course of two nights. In 2010, former Secretary of State Robert S. McNamara categorically denied that either attack happened (*Fog of War*, 2010 Errol Morris).
- November 3, 1964 Presidential Election – President Lyndon B. Johnson won the presidential election by a wide margin in the Electoral College (486 to 53) over Senator Barry Goldwater from Arizona.

- August 1965 Watts Riot – Urban race riots in Watts area of Los Angeles; 34 people killed and over \$200 million in property damage.
- June 1966 Bombing Raids on North Vietnam – Following an escalation in South Vietnam under President Johnson to 485,000 troops, U.S. warplanes bomb Hanoi and Haiphong, North Vietnam.
- June 5-10, 1967 Six-Day War - The Arab-Israeli war took place between Israel and Egypt, Jordan and Syria. After neighboring Arab states had amassed their armies along Israel's borders in preparation for an attack, Israel started the war with surprise bombing raids against Egyptian airfields, destroying their air force with heat-seeking missiles. Within six days, Israel had taken control of the Gaza Strip and Sinai Peninsula from Egypt, the West Bank and East Jerusalem from Jordan, and the Golan Heights from Syria.
- July 1967 Urban Race Riots - Many U.S. cities had rioting in the summer of 1967 in Black neighborhoods and downtowns. Local police aided by National Guard and Federal troops eventually stopped the riots.
- 1967 Summer of Love – The summer of 1967 was also called the 'Summer of Love' for the young people that flocked to the Haight-Ashbury neighborhood in San Francisco to be part of the 'hippie' lifestyle.
- January 1968 Tet Offensive – Vietcong and North Vietnamese troops launched a major offensive into Saigon and other cities in January. U.S. troops later regained all the ground taken and killed many invaders but the loss of 2,500 U.S. troops in the Tet Offensive helped to undermine support for the war at home.
- March 16, 1968 My Lai Massacre – Led by Lt. William Calley, U.S. troops kill the residents of My Lai hamlet, including unarmed women, children and the elderly in what the media termed an atrocity. Lt. Calley was later charged with murder and convicted in March 1971.
- March 31, 1968 President Johnson Withdraws – President Johnson announces that he will not seek re-election as president, throwing the Democratic Party nomination process wide open that spring.
- April 24, 1968 Dr. King Assassination – Civil Rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr. is assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee by James Earl Ray.
- June 5, 1968 Bobby Kennedy Assassination – Robert F. Kennedy, a Democratic candidate for president, was assassinated in Los Angeles by Sirhan Sirhan after winning the Democratic Party primary in California.
- August 1968 Democratic National Convention – The Democrats held their convention in Chicago, Illinois to select their presidential nominee. The convention selected Hubert Humphrey as the nominee but Senator Eugene McCarthy had actively participated in primaries. Mayor Richard Daley was determined to not let demonstrators disrupt the convention. Chicago police roughed up reporters as well as demonstrators with the police assault seen on national TV. Following the riot, the Justice Department charged eight demonstrators with conspiracy and inciting a riot, known first as the Chicago 8 and then as the Chicago 7.
- November 5, 1968 Presidential Election – Richard Nixon wins the presidential election. The Electoral College was split three ways with Nixon receiving 301 votes, Hubert Humphrey receiving 191 votes as a Democrat and George Wallace winning 46 votes in the South as a third party segregationist candidate from Alabama.
- January 1969 Vietnam War Peace Talks Begin – Talks began in Paris with four-party negotiations. U.S. troops stationed in Vietnam reached a peak of 543,400 in April 1969 after the talks began.
- July 20, 1969 Moon Landing – U.S. astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin become the first to set foot on the moon as part of the Apollo program. In 1961, President Kennedy set landing on the moon as a national goal.
- August 1969 Woodstock Festival – A small music festival was planned in Bethel, New York. The festival was overwhelmed when around 200,000 more people than expected arrived. The sponsors declared free admission for all on opening night. A film was made of the festival.
- November 1969 Vietnam War Protest – An estimated 250,000 anti-war demonstrators marched in Washington, D.C. for an end to the war. Other protests against President Nixon's war policies occurred.

THE SEVENTIES

- April 22, 1970 Earth Day – The first Earth Day was held in New York and many other American cities on April 22, 1970. Senator Gaylord Nelson from Wisconsin is credited with the idea for an environmental teach-in based upon grassroots efforts. Earth Day was a landmark event for the environmental movement.
- May 4, 1970 Kent State – Four students at Kent State University in Ohio are killed when National Guardsmen open fire on unarmed students and protesters of the Vietnam War on campus.
- May 1971 Constitutional Amendment on Voting Age – The Senate approved a Constitutional Amendment to lower the voting age from 21 to 18. Proponents argued young men could be drafted and die in Vietnam but could not vote. President Nixon certified the amendment July 5, 1971 after it was ratified by the states.
- August 15, 1971 Nixon Shock - President Nixon removed the U.S. dollar from the gold standard and essentially unilaterally dropped the Bretton Woods system, without consulting the international monetary community; the action was called the Nixon Shock. Nixon took a variety of economic measures to stabilize the economy and combat inflation including a 90-day wage and price freeze and a 10% import surcharge.
- February 1972 Presidential Trip to China – A strong anti-communist, President Nixon made a historic eight-day trip to China beginning on February 21, 1972 and met with Mao Zedong, the Communist leader.
- June 17, 1972 Watergate Break-in – The break-in at the Watergate office complex at the Democratic National Committee Headquarters in Washington, D.C., and efforts by the Nixon administration to cover up its involvement, led to one of the most notorious and memorable scandals in U.S. history, the Watergate Scandal. Five burglars were arrested at the Watergate break-in and the FBI found cash on the burglars connected to the Committee for the Re-election of the President, a fundraising group for President Nixon. Reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein covered the break-in for the Washington Post and were responsible for original news reports on the scandal. The Senate Watergate Committee, chaired by Sam Erwin, investigated the incident during which it was revealed that President Nixon had tape-recorded his conversations in the Oval Office. The Nixon administration fought against releasing the tapes but the Supreme Court ruled that the president had to turn over the tapes to investigators. The tapes implicated that the president was involved and tried to cover up the break-in.
- November 1972 Presidential Election – In a very lopsided victory, President Richard Nixon beat Democratic challenger George McGovern with 520 electoral votes for Nixon to 17 for McGovern.
- January 27, 1973 Paris Peace Accords – The four-party peace talks in Paris ended four years after they began with the signing of the Paris Peace Accords. The last U.S. troops left Vietnam by the end of March 1973.
- October 1973 Yom Kippur War – Syria and Egypt launched a surprise attack on Israel on October 6, 1973. President Nixon authorized an airlift of weapons and supplies to Israel as the Soviet Union sent arms to Syria and Egypt. By the time a ceasefire was imposed on October 25, 1973 Israeli Forces were heading for Cairo and Damascus; they were farther into Egyptian and Syrian territory than in the June 1967 Six-Day War.
- October 1973 OPEC Oil Embargo – Arab members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Nations (OPEC) proclaimed an oil embargo in response to the U.S. providing military assistance to Israel during the Yom Kippur War. OPEC became a unified bloc of oil exporters in 1960. The embargo lasted until March 1974 when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger negotiated an Israeli troop withdrawal from the Sinai. This embargo, along with significant increases in the costs per barrel of oil, contributed to a recession in America and long lines at gas stations. The price of oil quadrupled to \$12 per barrel in 1974.
- August 9, 1974 President Nixon Resignation – As a result of the Watergate Scandal, the findings of the Senate Watergate Committee investigation, and the strong possibility of conviction in the Senate through impeachment proceedings, President Nixon announced on television that he was resigning as president. Vice-President Gerald Ford was sworn in as his successor and pardoned Nixon after assuming office. Nixon

had been charged with being part of a criminal conspiracy to obstruct justice in three articles of impeachment recommended by the House Judiciary Committee on July 27, 1974.

- April 30, 1975 Communist Takeover of South Vietnam – The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces completed their takeover and the unconditional surrender of South Vietnam in April 1975, roughly two years after the signing of the Paris Peace Accords. Civilians were evacuated from the U.S. embassy grounds in Saigon by U.S. helicopters. U.S. involvement in Vietnam was over.
- July 4, 1976 Bicentennial Celebrations – Celebrations were held throughout the nation on the two-hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Commemorations included the first Tall Ships Festival in New York and other harbors.
- November 2, 1976 Presidential Election – Governor Jimmy Carter from Georgia wins the presidential election against President Gerald Ford. The Electoral College was 297 for Carter and 240 for Ford.
- January 21, 1977 Draft Pardon – President Carter pardons those who evaded the Vietnam War draft; an estimated 10,000 Vietnam War draft evaders.
- September 1978 Camp David Accords – President Carter held talks with Menachem Begin of Israel, and Anwar El Sadat of Egypt to negotiate a peace treaty between their two nations. The Camp David Accords were signed on September 17, 1978 following secret negotiations at Camp David, Maryland. The second framework, 'A Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel', led directly to the 1979 Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty, and led to Sadat and Begin receiving a shared 1978 Nobel Peace Prize.
- March 28, 1979 Three Mile Island Accident – The nuclear power plant on an island in Middletown, Pennsylvania had a partial meltdown. Three Mile Island is the largest nuclear power accident in America.
- November 1979 Iran Hostage Crisis – On November 4, 1979 Islamist militants seized the American Embassy in Tehran and took 52 Americans hostages. President Carter tried to negotiate their release and also authorized a helicopter rescue attempt by the military which failed. After the Algiers Accords were signed on January 19, 1981, the hostages were released following Ronald Reagan's swearing in as President on January 20, 1981. Some historians consider the Iranian hostage crisis a major reason for President Carter's defeat.

APPENDIX B. SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE IN THE NEWS AND THEIR PUBLICATIONS

The media was filled with stories about people in the news from many different walks of life. The public could keep track of many different people covered extensively by the media whether their stories were about protests, police brutality, segregationists, race riots, assassinations, wars or popular culture. The people listed below may be famous or infamous, but they were newsworthy and often memorable. People are listed alphabetically and are not in order of importance. No list can include everyone anyone thinks is important. If someone has been discussed in other sections, they may not be listed below to avoid repetition.

Saul Alinsky – Saul Alinsky was a community organizer and writer who formed the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) in Chicago to train community organizers. He wrote Rules for Radicals in 1971 as a manual for community organizing through direct action. He focused on organizing the poor and powerless and believed that people power could counteract money power. His strategies are now employed by both right and left leaning groups.

Muhammad Ali – Cassius Clay became the World Heavyweight Champion in 1964 by defeating Sonny Liston. He joined the Nation of Islam, changed his name to Muhammad Ali and refused to be drafted in 1967 based upon his religious beliefs. Ali was convicted of draft evasion and stripped of his boxing title. His case was appealed to

the U.S. Supreme Court where his conviction was reversed. He is listed here more for being a controversial figure for his religious views and draft resistance than for being a sports icon.

William F. Buckley, Jr. – William F. Buckley, Jr. helped elevate conservatism in the American political discourse through a long-running TV show called 'Firing Line' and he also founded the conservative 'National Review' in 1955. Buckley preceded Barry Goldwater and Ronald Reagan in the spotlight as a conservative. Many conservative politicians and authors contributed to the National Review or appeared on his TV show.

Stokely Carmichael – Stokely Carmichael participated in Freedom Rides in 1961 in support of integration and was jailed for entering a Whites only cafeteria in New Orleans. As a civil rights activist he became chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in 1966 and popularized the term Black Power. Under his leadership SNCC became more radical and focused on Black Power ideology, leading Carmichael to exclude Whites from a 1966 voter drive to support Julian Bond's run for the Georgia legislature. Carmichael considered nonviolence as a tactic but not a principle and he supported the use of violence against police brutality.

Eldridge Cleaver – Eldridge Cleaver wrote his memoirs while in Folsom State Prison and printed them in 1968 as Soul on Ice. In the book he said the Black soul has been colonized by an oppressive white society. After he was released from prison, and following the publication of his book, he was a part of the Black Power movement.

Daniel Ellsberg – Daniel Ellsberg was employed by the RAND Corporation as a military analyst in 1967 where he worked on a top-secret study of the Vietnam War commissioned by Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara. He had access to the complete set of study documents and made copies of the papers that later became known as the Pentagon Papers. When he sensed that the information on the lies told to the American people documented in these papers would never see print, he sent copies of the documents to newspapers like the *New York Times* and *Washington Post*. Efforts to stop the publication of these documents by the Nixon administration were overruled by the U.S. Supreme Court in favor of freedom of the press. The *New York Times* printed excerpts of the documents on June 13, 1971. The release of the Pentagon Papers resulted in politically embarrassing information about the Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon administrations being made public. Daniel Ellsberg was charged and tried under the Espionage Act with a maximum sentence of 115 years. All charges were dismissed due to gross governmental misconduct and illegal evidence gathering. It came out in court that the office of Ellsberg's psychiatrist was broken into to steal his medical records, based on plans by E. Howard Hunt and G. Gordon Liddy of the Watergate scandal fame.

Jerry Falwell – Jerry Falwell was the pastor of an evangelical fundamentalist Southern Baptist megachurch in Lynchburg, Virginia. He cofounded the Moral Majority in 1979 and Liberty University in 1971. Jerry Falwell was a televangelist and Conservative commentator who included segregationists on his TV program in the 1960s and, like J. Edgar Hoover, considered civil rights leaders to be influenced by left-wing groups. The Moral Majority was a political lobbying group for evangelical Christians that were pro-family, pro-life, pro-defense, and pro-Israel. He opposed the 1954 Supreme Court decision for integrating schools and condemned homosexuality. Unlike Nixon's Silent Majority, the Moral Majority focused on organizing fundamentalist Christians.

Milton Friedman – Milton Friedman was a prominent economist who rejected many activist government policies of fellow economist John Maynard Keynes, and advocated instead for less government regulation of the economy and the ability of the market to correct itself through a free market in what became known as monetarism. He taught economic theory at the University of Chicago where the economic community would be called the Chicago School of Economics. He described his approach in his 1962 book, Capitalism and Freedom.

He was an economic advisor to President Ronald Reagan. Alan Greenspan, Federal Reserve Chairman later pursued similar free market and antigovernment regulation views.

Jane Jacobs – One of the most influential books on city planning was Jane Jacobs Life and Death of American Cities published in 1961. She argued that powerful planners like Robert Moses were destroying inner cities by demolishing large areas. Urban renewal was demolishing complex mixed use areas. She was opposed to the separation of uses by zoning and supported instead the diversity and complexity of older urban neighborhoods.

J. Edgar Hoover – J. Edgar Hoover was Director of the FBI from 1935-1972 from FDR to Nixon. He was very concerned about the infiltration of communists, spies, subversives and radicals in America. He set up a program called COINTELPRO in 1956 to disrupt the Communist Party and the program existed until 1971. Hoover is believed to have kept his position under several presidents by amassing compromising files on many influential politicians and other people. After Hoover died in 1972, the Senate's Church Committee examined his files and in 1975 found that his COINTELPRO program was illegal and unconstitutional.

Ian McHarg – Ian McHarg was a landscape architect and a writer on regional planning who taught landscape architecture at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. His 1969 book, Design with Nature pioneered the concept of ecological planning by studying natural systems. His approach to land development was part of the planning theory behind Scottsdale adopting its Hillside Ordinance in 1974 to restrict all development on sensitive steep hillside slopes and washes, and to move all development to less environmentally sensitive land.

Bobby Seale – Bobby Seale co-founded the Black Panther Party for Self Defense (Black Panthers) with Huey Newton in October 1966. In 1970 he wrote Seize the Time: The Story of the Black Panther Party and Huey P. Newton. He was charged as one of the Chicago 8 defendants for riots at the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago. Judge Julius Hoffman ordered Seale severed from the case; the remaining defendants were then called the Chicago 7.

Gloria Steinem – Gloria Steinem was a prominent feminist and writer from the era who: founded the National Women's Political Caucus in 1971 with Betty Friedan, Fannie Lou Hamer, Myrlie Evers, Shirley Chisholm, Bella Abzug and other feminists leaders; co-founded 'Ms.' magazine in 1972 with Letty Cottin Pogrebin; and co-founded the Women's Media Center with Jane Fonda and Robin Morgan in 2005 on women in the media.

Malcolm X – Malcolm X followed the Nation of Islam approach and changed his name from Malcolm Little to Malcolm X. He was a highly visible minister with the Nation of Islam. In the 1950s he established temples in new cities for the organization through his preaching and success at recruitment of new members. He criticized White Americans for their crimes against Black Americans and preached that Blacks are superior to Whites. He criticized civil rights organizations and did not support the civil rights strategy of nonviolence but advocated the use of self-defense. Malcolm X broke with the Nation of Islam and its leader Elijah Muhammad in 1964 and embraced more traditional Muslim beliefs, including disavowing racism while continuing to support self-determination. He was assassinated in 1965 less than a year after leaving the Nation of Islam.

Maharishi Mahesh Yogi – Like other religious movements from the sixties and seventies, Transcendental Meditation developed followers. Maharishi Mahesh Yogi lectured around the country on the benefits of meditation and specifically his form called Transcendental Meditation (TM). He promoted his type of meditation as being suitable for people of different religious backgrounds so it was considered ecumenical. TM gained in popularity when the Beatles and other celebrities became devotees of this form of meditation.

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