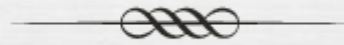


# Phoenix



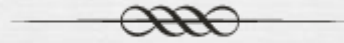
1912 to 1945

Statehood & Early  
Expansion



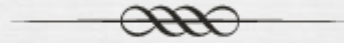
Presentation by Sarah Schenck, ASU Student

# Community Building & Civic Life



- ❧ Businessmen and professionals involved in influential organizations were the core of community building.
- ❧ Phoenix Rotary Club (1914)
- ❧ Kiwanis Club (1917)
- ❧ They functioned for social, ameliorative, and civic purposes.

# Community Building & Civic Life



## The Phoenix Women's Club:

- Operated towards the goal of cultivating a more cultured and moral society
- Focussed on creating schools and a public library
- Lobbied for city beautification projects
- Pushed for a juvenile court and probation system
- Fought for prison reform



1914: Women gained the right to vote two years after President Taft signed statehood proclamation.

# A Council-Manager Form of Government



At a special election on October 11, 1913, the people of Phoenix, by a vote of nearly two to one, ratified a new charter. The charter gave Phoenix the council-manager form of government. Thus, Phoenix became one of the first cities in the nation to adopt this progressive form of government.

# The Built Environment

Phoenix in 1912

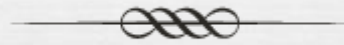


- Electric streetcars ran through the streets Downtown, bringing people in from the farmlands to the north.
- At the time, nineteen blocks of Downtown were paved, mostly along Washington Street and Central Avenue.
- Irrigation ditches ran along many of the streets, balancing along the wooden planks that allowed passage. These were stemming features of Arizona's canal system.



# The Built Environment

## Phoenix in the 1920s



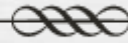
Phoenix began to grow into a young metropolis. At the end of its first eight years under statehood, Phoenix was no longer a town – it was an important city of 29,053.





# Community Assets

## Physical Capital



1930- 77 paved roads throughout Downtown Phoenix.

1929 – Luhrs Tower, Heard Museum and Arizona Biltmore Resort open; Sky Harbor Airport dedicated; new County Courthouse/City Hall built.



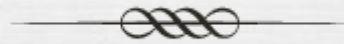


Fox Theater was opened in 1931 (and was sadly razed in 1975); located at 1st Street and Adams.



# Community Assets

## Political Capital



**1924-** City services were improved after the emergence of a civil service system in Phoenix.

**1930-** Phoenix's first zoning ordinance brought more development along major streets.

## Social Capital

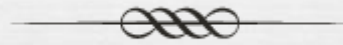
**1939-** North High School and Phoenix Junior college open, furthering Phoenix's education.

## Environmental Capital

Phoenix's ideal climate brought people together for outdoor concerts, dances, and movies in Encanto Park, Phoenix Park, and Riverside Park. The canals were also a popular area of gathering during the hot summers.

# Community Assets

## Financial Capital

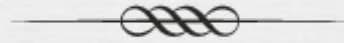


1942- Luke Air Force Base in West Valley brings related defense manufacturing such as Air Research, Alcoa, and Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

Phoenix's booming retail economy was evident by its concentration of department stores including “Kress”, J.C. Penney, Newberry’s, Korrick’s, Goldwater’s, Switzer’s, the Boston Store, Montgomery Ward, and Sears



# Community Challenges



- The major challenges of the Phoenix community in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century were issues occurring in the nation at large. Racial segregation was one of them, demonstrated by the separation of African American students with the construction of George Washington Carver school in 1926.
- The “business of sin” was alive, as brothels proliferated along Jefferson, Madison and Jackson streets between Central Avenue and Fourth Street in 1934.