

Conferências

The Salt River Indian Reservation – Land use conflicts and aspects of socioeconomic change on the outskirts of Metro-Phoenix, Arizona

Professor Klaus Frantz

Department of Geography, University of Innsbruck, Austria

02 de maio

18.00 h

Sala 29, Bloco 1

FCSH, Avenida de Berna 26-C, Lisboa

Gated communities in the USA – the case of Metro-Phoenix

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Apresentação do Instituto de Geografia da Universidade de Innsbruck pelo Professor Klaus Frantz

03 de maio

13.30 h – 14.30 h

Sala 1.05 Piso 1, Edifício I&D

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Abstract: Several North American metropolitan areas including Albuquerque, El Paso and Seattle in the U.S., and the Canadian urban areas of Montreal and Vancouver, are characterized by Indian reservations situated either within or on the outskirts of these cities. This type of Indian reservation or reserve within metropolitan areas has been the subject of limited geographical research, and is nowhere as manifest as in Metro-Phoenix. Three reservations obstruct the otherwise unlimited growth of Arizona's capital. This phenomenon is most striking in the eastern regions of Phoenix where, until the end of the 1980s, the almost exclusively rural, agrarian Salt River Indian Reservation formed a physical and cultural barrier to urban development, preventing metropolitan sprawl beyond a clearly marked boundary. Continued urban pressures have led to changing land uses, effectively hollowing out this embankment or barrier, which has caused a profound change in the reservation. Both the Salt River and Gila River Indian reservations maintain large tracts of irrigated agricultural land, but the transformation that converted farms to suburbs off the reservation is now changing the reservation itself. In fact, this change actually began more than a hundred years ago with the Anglo-American colonization of what is today Arizona's central region.

Key-words: Indian reservations; metropolitan areas; land use conflicts; socioeconomic change

Gated communities in the USA – the case of Metro-Phoenix

Abstract: In the last the last twenty five years the emergence of gated residential areas has become a mass trend in U.S.-American urban development. It is estimated that more than eight million people live in these communities today. Throughout the country they have changed the urban landscape as well as suburban society and its lifestyle. In the U.S. these communities are mostly privately built, and they are maintained by a homeowner association and its hired staff. They are fenced or walled off and the residents are often additionally protected by a privately organized neighborhood watch, professional security guards or high-tech surveillance systems. Gated communities are one element in U.S.-American cities that reflect the increasing polarization, fragmentation and diminishing solidarity within urban society and the progressive trend towards privatization of urban services.

In my talk I will primarily concentrate on the United States of America but in one section I will also illustrate the spreading of this new urban phenomenon in other parts of the world.

Key-words: U.S.-cities; segregation; privatization; gated communities as a global trend