

AN INSTITUTE FOR URBAN STUDIES

A Preliminary Proposal

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PRELIMINARY  
PROFOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN  
INSTITUTE FOR URBAN STUDIES  
AT ARLINGTON, TEXAS

I. NEED FOR THE INSTITUTE FOR URBAN STUDIES AS A STATE RESOURCE

Accelerated urbanization in Texas has produced a new life style for the population and a host of new problems experienced in common with urban residents elsewhere. The urban-rural population ratio for the state changed from 40-60 to 75-25 during the two decade span from 1940 to 1960. More significantly, by 1960 Texas urban residents were concentrated in twenty-one metropolitan areas accounting for 63 per cent of the state's population. The "big four" among the metropolitan areas -- Houston, Dallas, San Antonio, and Fort Worth -- collectively contained in excess of 3.6 million persons, with the promise of greatly increased growth during the 1960's.

Two Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas centered on the cities of Dallas and Fort Worth constitute, when viewed as a single urban region, the 14th largest population concentration in the nation and the largest south of the St. Louis Area and east of the Los Angeles Area\*. Dallas and Tarrant counties, representing the core of the two adjacent SMSA's have experienced explosive growth of population and economic activity. The 1.8 million residents of the two counties are served by 130 local governments, all beset with the deepening crisis of the "metropolitan problem."

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\*The SMSA is determined by criteria established and applied by the United States Bureau of the Budget.

The formation of the North Central Texas Council of Governments in late 1965 marked the first concerted effort to forge the tools of analysis and planning for application to the Dallas-Fort Worth urban region. The record of research activities aimed at urban problems in Texas has been spasmodic and selective in nature. The statistical aids provided by the Bureau of the Census and other federal agencies, supplemented by certain basic economic data compiled by state agencies, have been employed by a few scattered researchers within and without the academic community.

No metropolitan area in the state is equipped with an instrument for continuing and comprehensive study of the multitude of problems confronting urban communities. Other urban areas of the nation have long had the services of "bureaus" or "institutes" financed and staffed for extensive research activities. Most such units are academically based and many are constituted as state agencies associated with public institutions of higher education. Their contributions in the form of basic research, data compilation, training, and information services have been of significant value in the search for effective solutions to urban problems.

The composite body of information developed through these institutes serves urban areas throughout the nation but lacks the utility of the efforts specially directed at the problems of any given region or area. The urban centers of the Southwest possess characteristics with sufficient elements of uniqueness to demand more narrowly focused research efforts. The social, economic, and cultural patterns and political approaches emerging in urban and metropolitan Texas provide appropriate subjects

for in-depth analysis.

The Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan region with its mushrooming population confronting all the problems associated with urban growth -- transportation, water supply, public health, public welfare, public safety, and the other social services -- is a logical candidate for Texas first institute for urban studies. The research efforts of an adequately financed and staffed agency strategically based near the geographic center of the state's largest population concentration could be of inestimable value. The 51 municipalities of Dallas and Tarrant Counties provide excellent laboratories for research in the full range of urban problems. A large pool of trained resource persons are available in the region within commuting range of the city of Arlington. The library resources of the region's numerous public and private libraries are sufficient to support an extensive program of research. A data bank for the collection and storage of socio-economic statistical information is to be established at Arlington under the auspices of the North Texas Inter-University Council. This facility will be able to supply the Institute's staff with significant data for effective use in research activities.

The obvious advantages derived by the immediate region from the location of the Institute at Arlington should not obscure the benefits accruing to all the state's urban communities from the operations of this agency. The problems of the urban population of the Dallas-Fort Worth region are increasingly identified with those of other areas of the state. The

search for common solutions to common problems will gain a valuable weapon with the establishment of the Institute for Urban Studies.

## II. GENESIS OF THE PROPOSAL

Proposals have been made at various times for establishing an Institute for Urban Studies in the North Central Texas area. As long ago as 1959, along with a proposal for a degree program in government at Arlington State College, a suggestion was made that an Institute could be established to do basic research in urban problems, coupled with teaching programs, service activities for local units of government, and a cooperative in-service training program for local public officials.

In the spring of 1965, a group of faculty members on the Arlington State College campus discussed the feasibility of establishing an Institute of Urban Studies at Arlington State. One result of these discussions was correspondence with Dr. Robert Wood, Chairman of the Political Science Department at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (currently on leave from M. I. T. serving as assistant to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Hon. Robert Weaver). Dr. Wood had appeared at a spring meeting in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, of the National League of Cities. Dr. Wood was enthusiastic about the prospects of an Institute in the Dallas-Fort Worth area, indicating that it might facilitate the establishment of urban observatories at various key locations over the country to correlate data-gathering and problem-solving in urban affairs, a proposal made at the Milwaukee meeting.

Also in the spring of 1965, Senator Don Kennard, of Fort Worth, discussed with various faculty members and administrators the advisability of establishing an Institute for Urban Studies on the Arlington State College campus. Before specific proposals could be made it was generally agreed that much more information was required, including information from existing Institutes and professional associations.

In November, 1965, Dr. E. C. Barksdale, head of the Department of History and Sociology submitted to the Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences of Arlington State College a proposal (Appendix A) for the collection of data on and the publication of a profile of the entire urbanized North Texas area.

Early in 1966, a group of faculty members suggested to President Jack R. Woolf of Arlington State College the need for action in the area of urban affairs. No action was agreed upon regarding the establishment of any kind of permanently-based activity. Dr. Woolf informed the group that Arlington State College was planning to sponsor an Urban Affairs Conference, to be held in the fall of 1966, with prominent and knowledgeable persons to discuss basic urban problems. This conference, with Dr. Robert Weaver, Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, as the keynote speaker has attracted much attention in the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

### III. SURVEY OF CENTERS FOR URBAN STUDIES

In the spring of 1966, letters were written to Institutes for urban

studies and other organizations or associations. (Appendices B and C). Thirty-one academically-based institutes and eighteen non-academic activities responded. (Appendix D).

There is a marked diversity among the urban studies groups responding, a diversity which is no doubt characteristic of a newly developing field. The institutes reported a wide variation of basic functions performed, involvement in specific urban problems, size of staff, budgets, relations to academic programs, and service functions performed. The diversity is best reflected in the varying approaches to urban policy. The three principal functions of academic institutions in the field of urban studies are research, education, and extension. Each of these functions represents a particular approach to urban policy, and the organizations active in this field can be characterized by the extent to which one of the other of these functions dominates their interests.

Research:

The best known academic urban studies centers are those whose activities are focussed primarily on influencing policy over the long-run and indirectly through developing basis knowledge about the structure and functions of cities.

The Joint Center for Urban Studies of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University has as its goal the development of "the intellectual resources and research strategies requisite to policy studies on urban issues." Most of the Joint Center's funds have gone into four



fields: comparative analysis, structure and growth of cities, urban transportation and technology, urban design, and urban regional analysis.

The Center for Metropolitan Studies at Northwestern University orients its research efforts toward local community politics and government, urban social structure, the process of urbanization, and the comparative study of urban complexes. The Center describes itself as an "integrated program of basic research in the origins, nature, and future of contemporary cities.

Education:

Although education for urban studies is not a primary function of special organizations within a university, most of the major urban research centers are making a strong impact on academic education in their institutions.

First, the facilities and services are made available to graduate students in related departments. The Institute for Urban Studies of the University of Pennsylvania, for example, was established jointly with the Department of City Planning, and its staff is composed mostly of members of the planning department. The Bureau of Urban Research at Princeton University was established by the School of Architecture, the Department of Economics and Sociology, the School of Engineering, and the Department of Politics

to provide a mechanism for an interdisciplinary approach to urban planning, structure, and function. Its facilities and services, including its excellent library, are used by students in the cooperating departments.

Second, some urban studies groups are experimenting with special course offerings or are making attempts to set up new educational programs of their own. The Center at Northwestern, for example, conducts "a developing, continuing seminar on urbanization." The Urban Studies Program at the University of North Carolina sponsors an interdepartmental seminar on urban studies as a part of a minor offered in graduate degree programs in the social science fields. Northwestern has also established a doctoral program in city and regional planning as an outgrowth, in part, of the opportunities created by research and training emphasis of the urban studies program. In addition, "a number of new courses or seminars in such areas as urban politics, metropolitan government, urban spatial structure, and urbanism have been introduced and utilized research findings of the program as teaching materials."

The Institute for Urban and Regional Studies at Washington University in St. Louis is engaged in the development of an integrated graduate program in urban studies. In addition, the Institute has sponsored a series of faculty seminars "to help alert the faculty and public officials to a greater awareness of basic concepts and novel ideas in other

disciplines relating to urban affairs."

Extension:

Organizations most concerned with the direct extension of university knowledge utilize three techniques: applied research, which may or may not be done under contract; educational programs for local community leaders; and more direct urban service which may consist of such things as demonstration projects, consulting activities, and the use of "urban agents."

The Institute for Community Development of Michigan State University has as its primary objective assistance "in bringing about orderly change through the educational process." About two-thirds of its energies are devoted to applied research for which the Institute makes "contracts directly with communities and agencies to conduct studies in areas not in competition with private consulting firms." This research includes such activities as land use inventories, government organization and capital outlay studies, economic studies of specific communities, urban renewal work, and the analysis of community service needs.

Despite the emphasis on basic research, both the Harvard-M.I.T. and Northwestern urban centers devote a portion of their resources to more action-oriented or extension efforts. At Northwestern, for example, the action-oriented endeavor takes

on the form of "a series of public seminars on urban affairs for practitioners, leaders, and scholars in the Chicago area." The Government Programs and Community Development Division of the University of Chicago is developing "action-oriented education programs for citizens and elected and appointed public officials." The Civic Education Center of Washington University in St. Louis is experimenting with extension education through the medium of television. The Institute of Government of the University of North Carolina is one of the most active centers in extension work through seminars and conferences. From July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965, the Institute held 200 seminars enrolling over seven thousand people.

One of the most interesting techniques of urban extension is the use of "urban agents," who serve as roving advisers to local governmental officials. A few of the universities adopting this course of action are the University of Oklahoma, the University of Illinois, the University of Missouri, the University of Delaware, Rutgers University, the University of Wisconsin, and Purdue University. Because of the uneven success of urban agents, some centers--the Wisconsin Urban Program of the University of Wisconsin, for example--have dropped the urban agent idea in favor of urban teams, a group of faculty members from several disciplines who work on specific local targets.

Budgets and Staffs:

Information on budgets and staffs <sup>is</sup> ~~are~~ not available from most of the Institutes.

Staff sizes vary greatly among the institutes, some reporting no permanent staff with research workers coming from the faculties of regular academic departments as needed and as funds permitted. The Harvard-M.I.T. Center, for example, reported no permanent staff although approximately seventy-five faculty members were listed in the current year's research activities. On the other hand, the Institute of Government of the University of North Carolina reported a full-time staff of 59 persons (29 professional research workers, and 30 clerical employees) plus a large number of part-time research assistants. The Center for Urban Studies of Rutgers University includes a director, a core staff of eight professionals, plus "additional professionals for specific projects."

Information on the annual operating budget was available from only one institute, the Institute of Government of the University of North Carolina. For fiscal 1964-1965 the Institute had an operating budget of \$541,000 with 56 percent coming from state appropriations; 31 percent from earnings for contractual services, publication sales, and fees; and 13 percent from Federal grants for specific projects.

The Ford Foundation figures prominently in the budgets of several institutes. From 1959 to 1966 the Ford Foundation made grants totaling \$4.5 million for experiments in applying academic resources to urban problems:

The University of Wisconsin - \$1 million in 1960;

\$250,000 in 1964

Rutgers University - \$1.25 million since 1959

University of Delaware - \$500,000 in 1961;

\$275,000 in 1965

University of California (Berkeley) - \$99,500 in

1962; \$98,500 in 1966

University of Missouri - \$70,000 in 1962

University of Oklahoma - \$195,000 in 1961

Purdue University - \$100,000 in 1962; \$81,500 in 1966

University of Illinois - \$125,000 in 1961

Action-Housing, Pittsburg (non-academic) - \$513,000

since 1962.

Though the concept of urban studies has not crystallized into a neat body of uniformly accepted practices and policies, the roles of existing centers for urban studies and the scope of their activities involve three basic functions -- research, education, and extension -- with varying degrees of emphasis determined, in large measure, by their urban climate, size, structure, and the particular skills and talents of staff personnel.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED INSTITUTE FOR URBAN STUDIES

Role and scope

The Institute for Urban Studies will adapt and apply to the solution of urban problems the highly successful experience of the land grant college in serving rural needs through agricultural research, education, and extension. The Institute will study the problems and potentials of urban areas, ranging from concern over practical problems to consideration of the very nature of urban culture, for the purposes

1. of providing a mechanism for the coordination and integration of information and research in fields pertaining to urban studies and urban planning;
2. of contributing, through creative research, to the development of a greater knowledge of the relationships among the different activities which together form the city, and to further understanding of urban structure;
3. of providing assistance to persons, groups, and organizations, public and private, working in areas of public interest involving urban studies and urban planning; and
4. of serving as a focus for badly needed joint efforts of government, business, industry, labor, and education on the complexities of urban growth.

FUNCTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

To achieve these purposes, the Institute will engage in two primary activities:

1. Basic research into urban problems and public policy; and
2. Applied research and service, consisting of
  - a. applied research and assistance to groups and organizations;
  - b. training activities designed primarily for the in-service instruction of public officials; and
  - c. the collection of data and the dissemination of information on all areas of urban affairs.

Basic Research:

The primary goal of the Institute will be to focus research on the physical environment of cities and metropolitan areas, the social, economic, governmental, legal, technical, and aesthetic forces that shape them and the interrelationships between urbanization and society. Although urgent urban problems have led to demands for immediate effort, successful programs of action depend ultimately on the adequacy of knowledge of urban centers. Therefore, the principal responsibility of the Institute for Urban Studies will be in basic research concerned broadly with the causes, conditions, processes, and consequences of urban life.



.I.U.S.-Functions and Activities (cont)

The research program will be concerned with two broad study areas:

1. Studies in urban structure, function, and change will be designed primarily to investigate basic urban structures, their functional interrelationships, and the sources and direction of structural change; and
2. Studies in urban policy and policy planning processes will be designed to develop improved techniques of policy formation or to generate new knowledge inputs for policy formation through an examination of the actual or predicted impact of past, present, or projected policy and actions. They will be, in part, designed to throw light on basic evaluative decisions which must be faced by policy planners in urban society.

Each of these areas of study can be further categorized into social structure and process, political structure and process, economic structure and process, and population dynamics and urban spatial problems.

The relevant problems with which these study areas are concerned have arisen, by and large, from the fact that structures, mechanisms, and ideas utilized by society have proved inadequate to the task of adapting to the new conditions of

urbanism. Thus market mechanisms cannot cope with urban sprawl; the whole gamut of needs for housing and open space cultural patterns are poorly adapted to demands for desegregation and equal opportunity; transportation mechanisms have not adequately adapted to new spatial relationships; government boundaries and departmental separation hinder comprehensive urban planning.

Each of these problems has arisen from or been aggravated by the urban trends of scale, segmentation of roles, and, particularly, functional and geographic interdependence. Modern urban society depends on highly interdependent networks of people and activities. What was once "another man's problem" is now a societal malfunction. Fundamental research is the necessary foundation upon which to build toward the correction of these malfunctions.

#### Applied Research and Service:

An essential, but secondary, objective will be to build a bridge between fundamental research and policy application at the state, regional, and local levels. The findings of fundamental research will be made available through reports, books, articles, seminars, conferences, consultative activities, and other means valuable to the public official, the citizen leader, the professional research worker, and groups and agencies involved in the public welfare.

## I U.S.-Functions and Activities (cont)

By encouraging and supporting research it is intended that the Institute become the storage center for all data and materials relevant to growth and development problems of urban centers in Texas. It is further anticipated that the research activities of the Institute should strengthen the related educational programs of The University of Texas and of universities, public and private, in the North Texas area by making research findings available for teaching purposes in the several disciplines concerned with urbanism and regionalism and by opening new research possibilities to the teaching faculties and advanced graduate students.

### Structure and Organization

It is proposed that the Institute for Urban Studies at Arlington be established as a component of The University of Texas subject to the direction of the Board of Regents of The University of Texas through the office of the chancellor. The chief administrative officer of the institute shall be a Director appointed by the Chancellor with the approval of the Board of Regents. The status of the Director in relation to the Chancellor and the Board of Regents shall be comparable to that of the heads of other institutions and agencies comprising The University of Texas.

The Director shall appoint all members of the professional staff of the Institute with the approval of the Chancellor and the Board of Regents. In the initial phase of the Institute's operation a professional staff of eight full-time employees including the Director and seven research specialists is contemplated. The following positions are proposed as adequate to launch an effective program of research:

Resident Research Political Scientist -- This position calls for an individual with the terminal degree in political science with an emphasis in the field of public administration or local government. His initial responsibility will be to map out a program of research identifying and analyzing the problems of local government in the immediate metropolitan area with the objective of phasing into the program faculty and student research assistants drawn from the political science departments of the colleges and universities of the Dallas-Fort Worth urban region.

Resident Research Sociologist -- This position will require persons with the terminal degree in sociology with an emphasis on urban sociology or a masters degree and a minimum of five years of experience as a research sociologist. His initial responsibility will be comparable to that of the Research Political Scientist.

Resident Research Economist -- This position calls for the terminal degree in economics with course background or research experience in the field of regional economic development. In designing a research program, the Research Economist will plan for the utilization of research assistants from the departments of economics and business administration among the area institutions.

Resident Research Geographer -- This position will require the terminal degree in geography. The research geographer will engage in future program planning involving the later addition of personnel and will assume an immediate responsibility for engaging in basic research.

Resident Researcher in Mathematics and Statistics -- This position will require a graduate degree in statistics and a minimum of two years experience in computer programming. The initial responsibility of this staff person will be to develop an effective system for utilizing all available sources for data compilation for purposes of the institute's program of research.

Resident Researcher in Business Administration -- This position will call for a person with the terminal degree in business administration or the masters degree and a minimum of five years of experience in business research. This staff member will plan a program of research following the completion of a survey of the research needs of the business community of the metropolitan region.

Resident Research City and Regional Planner -- This position should be filled with a person with a terminal degree in planning or a related field or with a masters degree and a minimum of five years experience as a city planner. In devising a program of research in planning this staff member should contemplate the use of personnel from the academic departments of architecture and civil engineering. The initial purpose of the Research City and Regional Planner should be to survey the local government planning agencies of the region to determine research needs.

Estimated Costs:

Initial Expenditures:

Office Furniture, Equipment and Supplies	\$20,000	
Library Resources	<u>15,000</u>	
Total Initial Expenditures		\$35,000

Annual Operating Budget:

Office Space and Utilities		\$ 6,000	
Salaries - Professional staff		160,000	
Salaries - Clerical staff		20,000	
Library Services and Resources:			
Librarian's Salary	\$ 10,000		
Materials Processing Costs	1,500		
Library Materials	<u>10,000</u>	21,500	
Travel		10,000	
Research Subsidies		150,000	
Research Assistants		25,000	
Miscellaneous Expenses		<u>7,500</u>	
Total Operating Budget			\$400,000

This operational budget would be typical for any given year except the first year. The first year would not include research subsidies or research assistants, reducing the budget to \$225,000. There would, of course, be some items of capital outlay each year which do not appear in this sample budget except as miscellaneous expenses.

Initial Expenditures:

1. Physical Facilities

Office Furniture. Office furniture for the Director, the core staff of seven specialists, and a secretarial staff of three. A minimum investment would seem to require eleven desks, book shelving, eleven desk chairs, typewriter tables, conference tables and chairs, lounge chairs, and such miscellaneous items as lamps, end tables, coffee tables, ashtrays.

Office Equipment. Typewriters, filing cabinets, storage cabinets, adding machines, calculator, mimeograph machine, photoduplication equipment, safe, teletype, dictating-transcribing machines.

Office Supplies. A basic stock of letterhead stationery, envelopes, mimeography paper, photoduplication supplies, adding machine paper, and other standard office supplies.

2. Library Resources

An Institute of Urban Studies requires a specialized library collection. A commonly accepted standard for library holdings in this field is contained in Dorothy E. Whiteman's The Urban Reference, a bibliography compiled from the holdings of Princeton University's Bureau of Urban Research. An initial investment in library resources would seem to require a minimum of five hundred volumes and about ninety-five periodical titles.

Annual Operating Budget:

1. Office space and utilities. The amount of money necessary for these items could perhaps be substantially reduced if satisfactory arrangements could be made to house the Institute on the campus of Arlington State College. If it becomes necessary to lease space, perhaps in some location such as the Greater Southwest Industrial Area, the estimated cost is not unreasonable.

2. Salaries, Professional Staff. The success of such an undertaking is in large measure dependent upon the selection of its leadership. The position of Director is especially crucial. To obtain the services of the best possible Director a salary (based on a twelve-month appointment) of \$22,500 is indicated.

Salaries for the core staff of specialists (based on a twelve-month appointment) of \$19,643 each is consistent with salaries now being paid for these specializations in the academic field.

3. Salaries, Clerical Staff. For the services of a competent secretary and office manager a salary of \$6,000 does not seem exorbitant. Salaries of \$4,667 each for three additional secretaries and clerk-typists are not unreasonable.

4. Librarian and Library Services. It is unlikely that the Institute would wish to develop its own library. In the majority of cases the library holdings for urban affairs are a component of an existing library. It is quite possible that the library of Arlington State College might become the depository for library holdings in urban affairs. In any case, the additional responsibility of such a collection would require the services of at least one librarian at a salary of \$10,000 for twelve months.

For housing, ordering, cataloging, and the other technical processes involved in library services an annual expenditure of \$1500 is probably irreducible.

5. Library Materials. This involves expanding the library holdings by the annual purchase of current books, new periodicals and back-issue files of other periodicals, pamphlets, government publications, and the cost of maintaining a vertical file of clippings, maps, and related materials.
6. Travel. This expenditure is reserved to the Director and the core staff. It is anticipated that extensive travel would be necessary at least the first year. It would seem important that the Director and staff familiarize themselves with the operations of other outstanding Institutes in the United States. It is important that they attend regularly the meetings on urban affairs, national as well as regional. Perhaps the greatest expense might be that of local travel. It seems more feasible to reimburse the staff for car expense than to invest in vehicles for the Institute.



7. Research Subsidy. If the Institute develops as anticipated with its initial emphasis on basic research, it is obvious that the research activities will quickly overwhelm the core staff. It would then be necessary as well as highly desirable to employ the research talents of specialists in Texas, probably from colleges and universities across the state. For the research assignments to be carried out fully and with dispatch it is anticipated that these people should take brief leaves of absences, for a summer, a semester, or possibly for an entire year. The research subsidies would be intended to cover their expenses and match their salaries. For example, salaries and expenses of ten research specialists for one year might easily total \$15,000 each.
8. Research Assistants. The research functions of the Institute lend themselves to the use of mature students, particularly graduate students from surrounding institutions, for much of the data collection, correlating and statistical work involved in research. It is anticipated that funds be allocated to research assistants in much the same way as scholarships, fellowships, and internships.
9. Miscellaneous Expenses. This would include the cost of postage, replenishing of office supplies, cost of printing, lease time for data processing equipment, expense of holding seminars, short courses, and institutes, and other items of capital outlay and unforeseen expenses inherent in the operation of such an enterprise.

#### V. POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

It is quite unnecessary to dream of the potential development of an institute for urban studies. What in other places might be mere dreams are here overriding imperatives; the potential development is as unlimited as are the problems of urbanization.

The research activity may be carried as far as money, personnel, and vision are willing for it to go. The service function might reasonably be expanded in several directions, to include service by the staff on committees, consultation, particularly in the area of planning agencies and programs, occasional teaching assignments at colleges and universities in the area, and the development of an urban agent program for direct service to

governmental offices. The opportunities for service through short courses, institutes, and seminars are limitless.

The research and service activities of an institute for urban studies should logically lead to a publication program with wide distribution of materials that would benefit the entire state of Texas. Another logical consequence of such an institute would be a teaching program in urban affairs. This customarily takes the form of a graduate program leading to the master's degree. An important advantage of a teaching program would be the opportunity to develop cooperative graduate programs with other colleges and universities in the area. Another advantage would be the opportunity to employ graduate students in both the research activities of the institute as well as the service functions through the development of an intern program.

#### VI. INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM

Soon after the Institute for Urban Studies gets underway, and perhaps during the first biennium, concentrated effort should be turned toward the establishment of a graduate instructional program. There are several directions such efforts might take. Perhaps the most fruitful, both from the viewpoint of expectation of success and of benefit to the State, would be the development of cooperative programs with universities in the central North Texas area. Prospects for the success of such programs would be considerably strengthened by the existence of the North Texas Inter-University Council, which has as part of its aim the promotion of cooperative

endeavors. These universities and colleges already offer several courses relevant to the field of urban studies. (See Appendix E for a list of urban studies courses offered.)

Such a cooperative graduate program should be handled along the lines of existing disciplines but with an increasing amount of cross-disciplinary collaboration. If cooperative agreements could be made between the Institute for Urban Studies and the members of the Inter-University Council, doctoral candidates who wish to pursue urban aspects of their disciplines at these institutions could take an urban studies minor or option in courses offered by the Institute. The courses could be taught by full-time members of the Institute's staff, by members of the faculties of cooperating universities on leave to the Institute or on joint appointment, or by visiting professors from other universities.

The program should have the following features:

First, it should be open to doctoral candidates in political science, sociology, economics, history, and geography;

Second, it should comprise approximately one-fourth of the credits, or about 15 semester hours, the student would take to complete the doctoral degree;

Third, the courses should be interdisciplinary, i. e., taught jointly and simultaneously by representatives of relevant disciplines;

Fourth, the program should be administered by a joint committee made up of two staff members of the Institute and one faculty member from each participating university (preferably each relevant discipline would be represented by at least one committee member).

Interdisciplinary graduate seminars<sup>1</sup> in such an urban studies program might be

1. The Metropolis as a Political Economy, taught by a political scientist and an economist and concerned with the integration of politics and economics in the metropolitan system as they affect metropolitan decision making;
2. Planning and Social Change, taught by a city planner and a sociologist and concerned with the relationships between planning and other processes designed to achieve social change in the city;
3. Urban Ideology and Social History, taught by a philosopher and a historian and dealing with the social and intellectual history of the city leading to an exploration of urban goals;
4. The Spatial-Economic Organization of the Metropolis, taught by an economist and a geographer and focussing on adaptation to physical environment in urban regions; and
5. Research Seminar on Methods of Urban Regional Analysis, an integration of urban methodologies from all participating disciplines, oriented toward an understanding of the urban region as a social system.

These courses would introduce the student to the literature and techniques of urban theory and analysis developed in each related discipline and provide a knowledge of urban structure and function in all its important

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<sup>1</sup>Course suggestions by David Popenoe of Rutgers University's Urban Studies Center in his "Education for Urban Studies," The American Behavioral Scientist, Vol. 6 (February 1963) p.19

dimensions.

If such a cooperative program of courses should prove to be unfeasible, the Institute might offer to teach one or two interdisciplinary seminars in urban studies in one or more of the universities in the area.

The primary goal of such a cooperative doctoral program (and similar programs could be worked out on the master degree level) would be better preparation of urban specialist for teaching and research roles, but it should at the same time promote the urban aspects of the participating disciplines and universities, enhance faculty interest in urban research, attract good students into urban studies, and, hopefully, lead to new courses in urban studies at the cooperating institutions. The Institute should act as a catalyst in the development of master degree urban planning programs in Texas, particularly in the universities of the North Texas area, and most especially at Arlington State College.

Perhaps an early project of the Institute could be the development of an educational program to be proposed to the administration of Arlington State College. The proposal could be aimed first at a graduate degree in urban planning and, second, at the establishment of a Graduate School or Urban Studies, which would consist of an interdisciplinary program plus one or more urban service professional programs.

In addition to, and perhaps prior to the initiation of these programs, the Institute should influence the graduate program of Arlington State College and other universities through joint appointments; support of research through grants, scholarships, and internships; research seminars; guest lectures;

and the strengthening of library holdings in urban studies. One of the most important educational impacts of the Institute would be through its staff members who might hold joint teaching appointments at Arlington State College and other universities. Through this mechanism the knowledge developed by the Institute would be fed into the classroom, and student reactions would, in turn, be brought into the work and deliberations of the Institute.

Thus the ultimate goal of the Institute for Urban Studies might be realized: the fullest possible application of total university resources to total urban problems.

## THE SYNECOLOGY OF A MEGALOPOLIS

I. Nature and Scope of the Study:

To examine, assemble, compile, analyze and report on every phase of life within the Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan complex: economic, geographic, sociological, political, cultural, recreational and religious. To be included, for example, might be studies of:

- (a) all businesses and factories including directories;
- (b) gross product; income; wage and salary scales;
- (c) the incidence of corporate enterprise and stock ownership;
- (d) transportation facilities and problems;
- (e) slum, residential, apartment complex, and commercial habitat;
- (f) crime, its incidence and prevention;
- (g) forms of government and their problems;
- (i) libraries, museums, art galleries, music centers, theaters, recreational facilities, parks, playgrounds, lakes, rivers, spectator and participant athletics;
- (j) religions, churches, and membership, etc., etc., etc.

In short, the project envisioned is a complete encyclopaedia or Handbook and resource reference for a geographic area of some one hundred square miles with a present population of two million.

II. Method:

The appointment of an executive director or editor with the funds and authority to assemble a competent:

- (a) office staff;
- (b) research staff;
- (c) writing staff

It would be the responsibility of the director to assign in each field authorities or specialists with research assistants. (Some assistants, for routine "leg work" could possibly be drawn from the Student Work-Study Program.) Authorities could be paid on a "piece-work" or "word" basis as is customary with encyclopaedia contributions. It would be the responsibility of the executive director to assemble and edit material submitted and to arrange for publication. It is estimated that the project would require at least two years.

III. Cost:

In excess of \$100,000 per year.

(More)

IV. Value:

- (a) the completed project could serve as an invaluable source of information concerning all phases of the area. It could provide information for all forms of economic, sociological, and educational proposals. Some but no definitive information may be found in census, chamber of commerce and business reports. None has been collected, assembled, codified and made available in one place or source.
- (b) the project could serve as a pioneer and initial guide for other metropolitan areas which might desire to undertake similar research.

E. C. Barksdale

ECB/sjb



# Appendix B

February 2, 1966

The Director  
Government Research Center  
Strong Annex A  
The University of Kansas  
Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Sir:

At Arlington State College of The University of Texas we are making recommendations concerning the establishment of an Institute of Urban (Suburban?) Affairs, which will be an interdisciplinary activity connected with the college. Obviously such an endeavor requires careful planning and some clear understanding concerning its functions and objectives. We are writing to a number of colleges and universities to gather information before our own proposals become final.

We would appreciate any information you can supply us on the following:

1. How your activity was initiated and originally set up, and its present organization;
2. The functions of your activity, including research and public services;
3. The extent to which your program is related to the instructional programs of your institution;
4. The staffing and financing of your activity; and,
5. Any obvious pitfalls which should be avoided.

We will appreciate any assistance you can give us.

Thank you very much,

Luther G. Hagard, Jr.  
Associate Professor of Government

LGH, JR./sjb

Appendix C,

February 2, 1966

The International City Managers Association  
1313 East 60th Street  
Chicago 37, Illinois

ATTENTION: Orin F. Nolting  
Executive Director

Dear Mr. Nolting:

At Arlington State College of The University of Texas, we are working toward the establishment of an Institute of Urban Affairs. (The word "Suburban" might well be substituted in the title.) Realizing that this will be an inter-disciplinary venture, and one which will require careful planning, with well-defined goals and objectives, we are seeking information from a number of agencies similar to yours.

We would appreciate information you have on any or all of the following:

1. A list of colleges or universities which have such institutes of some reputation;
2. Any strengths or weaknesses in existing programs of this sort of which you may be aware; and,
3. Any suggestions your organization might make to us in establishing such a facility.

We would be grateful for any data, suggestions, or warnings you might give us.

Very truly yours,

Luther G. Hagard, Jr.  
Associate Professor of Government

LGH, JR./sjb

## Appendix D

Institutions from which data received on Institutes of Urban Affairs, or some similar organization.

1. Institute of Governmental Studies,  
University of California,  
Berkeley, California.
2. Institute of International Urban Research,  
University of California,  
Berkeley, California.
3. Institute of Urban and Regional Development,  
University of California,  
Berkeley, California.
4. Oakland, Project, Extension Division,  
University of California,  
Berkeley, California.
5. Bureau of Governmental Research  
University of California,  
Los Angeles, California.
6. Institute for Urban and Regional Studies,  
University of Southern California,  
Los Angeles, California.
7. Public Affairs Research Institute,  
San Diego State College,  
San Diego, California.
8. Bureau of Governmental Research and Service,  
University of Colorado,  
Boulder, Colorado.
9. Division of Urban Affairs,  
University of Delaware,  
Newark, Delaware.
10. Center for Urban Studies,  
The University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Appendix D (cont)

11. Government Programs and Community Development Division,  
Industrial Relations Center,  
University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Illinois.
12. Community Development Service,  
Southern Illinois University,  
Carbondale, Illinois.
13. Public Administration and Metropolitan Affairs Program,  
Southern Illinois University,  
Edwardsville, Illinois.
14. Bureau of Public Affairs,  
Boston College,  
Chestnut, Massachusetts.
15. Joint Center for Urban Studies of the Massachusetts Institute,  
of Technology and Harvard University.  
Cambridge, Massachusetts.
16. Bureau of Government Research,  
University of Massachusetts,  
Amherst, Massachusetts.
17. Institute of Public Administration,  
University of Michigan,  
Ann Arbor, Michigan.
18. Center for Community Development,  
Cooperative Extension Service, Extension Division,  
University of Missouri,  
Columbia, Missouri.
19. Urban Affairs Institute,  
Washington University,  
St. Louis, Missouri.
20. Bureau of Urban Research,  
Princeton University,  
Princeton, New Jersey.
21. Urban Studies Center,  
Rutgers - The State University,  
New Brunswick, New Jersey.
22. Division of Government Research,  
University of New Mexico,  
Albuquerque, New Mexico.
23. Metropolitan Affairs Center,  
Syracuse University,  
Syracuse, New York.

Appendix D (cont)

24. Institute of Government,  
University of North Carolina,  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina.
  25. Urban Studies Program,  
Institute for Research in Social Science,  
University of North Carolina,  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina.
  26. Center for Urban Regionalism  
Kent State University,  
Kent, Ohio
  27. Program in Urban Science,  
College of Continuing Education,  
The University of Oklahoma,  
Norman, Oklahoma.
  28. Bureau of Municipal Research and Service,  
University of Oregon,  
Eugene, Oregon.
  29. Institute for Urban Studies,  
University of Pennsylvania,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
  30. Bureau of Community Development,  
The University of Utah,  
Salt Lake City, Utah.
  31. Institute of Governmental Affairs,  
University of Wisconsin,  
Madison, Wisconsin.
- Non - Academic Institutions Replying. (Some with NO information.)
1. ACTION - HOUSING, INC.  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
  2. American Planning and Civic Association (now Action, Inc.)  
Washington, D. C.
  3. American Political Science Association  
Washington, D. C.
  4. American Society for Public Administration  
Washington, D. C.
  5. American Society of Civil Engineers  
New York, New York

Appendix D (cont)

6. American Society of Planning Officials  
Chicago, Illinois.
7. American Sociological Association  
Washington, D. C.
8. The Brookings Institute  
Washington, D. C.
9. Center for Urban Education  
New York, New York.
10. Committee on Urban Economics  
Resources for the Future  
Washington, D. C.
11. Community Studies, Inc.  
Kansas City, Missouri.
12. Council of State Governments  
Chicago, Illinois.
13. International City Managers Association  
Chicago, Illinois.
14. National Municipal League  
New York, New York.
15. National Planning Association  
Washington, D. C.
16. National Urban League  
New York, New York.
17. PENJERDEL  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
18. Social Science Research Council  
New York, New York.
19. Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies  
Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX E: URBAN STUDIES COURSES IN CENTRAL NORTH TEXAS COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

In addition to offering many traditional courses relating to urban studies--

public administration	inter-governmental relations
public personnel policy	the industrial society
organizational analysis	econometrics
municipal government	government and business
state and local government	public and administrative law
state and local finance	statistics
economic geography	population problems
transportation	social organization
labor economics	analysis of American culture
social stratification	social welfare
race relations	social problems
industrial sociology	criminology
economic development	regional economic development
government and municipal	sociology of communication
accounting	

--colleges and universities in central North Texas offer the following specific urban studies courses ("U" designated "Undergraduate;" all others are graduate level):

North Texas State University:

- Urban Geography
- Community Resources
- Municipal Organization
- Urban Sociology (U)
- Urban Geography (U)
- City Government (U)

Arlington State College:

- Urban Sociology (U)
- City Planning (U)
- Government in Urban America (U)

Texas Wesleyan College:

- Urban Sociology (U)

Texas Christian University:

- Urban Society

Appendix E (cont)

Southern Methodist University:

Urban Geography  
Urban Society  
Seminar in Urban Studies  
Community Planning  
Religious Institutions in Metropolitan Areas  
Municipal Government and Administration

Texas Woman's University:

The Community: A Study in Urban Life  
Sociology of the Community  
Seminar in Housing

East Texas State University:

Advanced Studies in Community Problems  
The Changing American Community

Bishop College:

Urban Sociology (U)  
The Community (U)