WHEREAS, there is a great need in North West Georgia for better 
education facilities for prospective high school graduates; and 

WHEREAS, it has been announced that consideration will be given 
for the location of two Junior Colleges in North Georgia; and 

WHEREAS, a Junior College at Rome would conveniently serve 
thousands of prospective students from this area, and would make 
available two years of college at a nominal cost; 

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, and it is hereby resolved this 
3rd day of June, 1963, that the Rome Rotary Club #217 does hereby 
request that every consideration be given to the Rome-Floyd County 
application for the location of a Junior College in their area.

ROME ROTARY CLUB NO. 217

By /s/ Sid Willingham  
President
RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, there is a great need in the Coosa Valley Area for better education facilities for prospective high school graduates; and

WHEREAS, it has been announced that considerations will be given for the location of two Junior Colleges in North Georgia; and

WHEREAS, under the direction of the State Board of Regents criteria has been set up for the qualifications of such a location; and

WHEREAS, the people of Rome-Floyd County, through its various organizations, have shown an intense desire that one of said colleges be located there; and

WHEREAS, a Junior College at Rome would conveniently serve thousands of prospective students from the entire Coosa Valley Area, and would make available to these students two years of college at a nominal cost; and

WHEREAS, it appears that Rome-Floyd County can and will meet the criteria established by the State Board of Regents;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Cedartown Chamber of Commerce that a copy of this resolution be executed and submitted to the State Board of Regents in support of the request of Rome-Floyd County that a Junior College be established as per their application.

CEDARTOWN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

BY:

/s/ John H. Moore
President

ATTEST:

/s/ Mrs. Tom Brumby
Secretary
RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, there is a great need in the Coosa Valley Area for better education facilities for prospective high school graduates; and

WHEREAS, it has been announced that consideration will be given for the location of two Junior Colleges in North Georgia; and

WHEREAS, under the direction of the State Board of Regents criteria has been set up for the qualifications of such a location; and

WHEREAS, the people of Rome-Floyd County, through its various organizations, have shown an intense desire that one of said colleges be located there; and

WHEREAS, a Junior College at Rome would conveniently serve thousands of prospective students from the entire Coosa Valley Area, and would make available to these students two years of college at a nominal cost; and

WHEREAS, it appears that Rome-Floyd County can and will meet the criteria established by the State Board of Regents;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Cedartown Lions Club, Inc. that a copy of this resolution be executed and submitted to the State Board of Regents in support of the request of Rome-Floyd County that a Junior College be established as per their application.

CEDARTOWN LIONS CLUB, INC.

BY:

/s/ Tom Cambron III
President

ATTEST:

/s/ Tom Cambron III
President

/s/ Leon Morris
Secretary
RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, there is a definite need for better education facilities for high school graduates of Chattooga County; and

WHEREAS, consideration is being given to the Rome-Floyd County area as a possible site for a Junior College; and

WHEREAS, it appears that Rome-Floyd County will meet the criteria established by the State Board of Regents;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Summerville Woman's Club does hereby request that every consideration be given to the Rome-Floyd County application for the location of a Junior College in their area.

Summerville Woman's Club

/s/ Mrs. J. E. Clarkson
President

ATTEST:

/s/ Mrs. Malcolm Thomas
Secretary
JUNIOR COLLEGE COMMITTEE
FLOYD COUNTY

Mrs. Jerry Bryant
(Housewife)
17 Atteiram Drive
234-6477

Samuel T. Burrell
(Principal Main High School)
113 South Hughes

Charles Doss
(WROM - President, Rome Area Chamber
of Commerce)
Horseleg Creek Road
Home: 234-7037  Office: 232-0833

Mrs. Vernon Grizzard
(Housewife)
302 Shorter Avenue
232-4584

Dayton Hardwick
(General Electric Company)
201 Mimosa Drive
Home: 234-4185  Office: 234-0211

A. W. Headrick
(Headrick Construction Company)
Summerville Road
Armsbee, Georgia
Home: 234-1708  Office: 234-0803

William E. Johnson, Jr.
(Piedmont Southern Life Insurance Co.)
217 East 10th
RECOMMENDATIONS OF REGENTS STUDY COMMITTEE

ON LOCATION OF JUNIOR COLLEGES

IN THE NORTHWEST GEORGIA AREA

As a result of its study and deliberations the Steering Committee of the Regents Study Committee has reached the following conclusions and recommendations:

1. There is ample justification, provided additional funds are available without sacrificing existing commitments of the University System of Georgia, for the establishment of two additional community junior colleges in the northwestern section of the State.

2. The programs of community junior colleges shall include:
   a. College parallel curricula offering the first two years of credit work suitable for transfer to senior institutions in pursuance of baccalaureate degrees.
   b. Two-year terminal programs in fields selected as a result of study of the needs of the service area and the State, provided they do not duplicate or parallel programs already offered at reasonable cost by other post-high school programs of accredited and recognized educational institutions located in the same service area.
   c. Programs of adult education to meet the needs of the service area.

3. As community junior colleges, it is recommended that such institutions serve those who reside within the commuting area and that no dormitory service be provided.

4. It is recommended that the vicinity of Dalton in Whitfield County be authorized for a community junior college.

5. Unquestionably there is a need for a second junior college in the southern part of the Seventh Congressional District. Since this area is tied so closely to metropolitan Atlanta, the specific decision as to the location of one or more junior colleges must be delayed until it can be studied in relation to the Atlanta metropolitan area. A recommendation concerning the location of this junior college will be made at a later date to the Board of Regents.
6. It is further recommended that other potential locations which are not recommended at the present time be reviewed periodically to determine if new developments justify an additional one or more junior colleges.

7. This report deals only with the northwest region of the State and the preferred locations for additional community junior colleges. Further decisions about the timing of their development, financial support and other important matters should await completion of the entire study so that establishment of these institutions can be coordinated with other developments on a system-wide, state-wide basis.
SECOND REPORT ON JUNIOR COLLEGES IN NORTHWEST GEORGIA

BY

REGENTS STUDY COMMITTEE

Introduction

On April 9, 1963, the Board of Regents approved the recommendations of its Committee on Education, which stated in part that:

the need for one or more junior colleges in the northwest area was also clear cut and indisputable...The Board has had under consideration the establishment in the immediate future of two junior colleges in the northwest Georgia area. There are many factors yet to be resolved as to the final determination of the location of these two units. The Committee therefore recommends that the Chancellor obtain whatever assistance he considers necessary to expedite the final determination of the locations in the northwest section of Georgia that will best serve the interests of the State.

The Committee on Education concluded by recommending an overall study of higher education in the State with primary attention devoted "to types of facilities and locations to fill the educational needs of the State during the next ten years" and authorized the Chancellor to obtain the assistance needed to make this study expeditiously.

Vice Chancellor J. Walter Martin was appointed Director of the Study and a Steering Committee was selected.

At its organizational meeting on April 17, the Steering Committee adopted an outline of the proposed plan of study, a copy of which is included as Appendix I. It then established six task forces to conduct the Study. The Steering Committee and the task forces as presently composed are listed in Appendix II. In addition, the Steering Committee selected the date of the June Board meeting for its first report of the first phase of the Study dealing with the location of new community junior colleges in northwest Georgia. The completion date for the entire study was set as November 1, 1963.

Task Force I and the central office staff began immediately to gather the background data needed by the Steering Committee for its May 22 meeting, at which time it would attempt to arrive at recommendations. The data gathered is contained in Appendices III* and IV of this report and were used to clarify the thinking of the Steering Committee as it

*The data in Appendix III were prepared for Task Force I and the Steering Committee by the Bureau of Business Research, University of Georgia.
dealt with the problem of recommending locations for community junior colleges in the northwest section of the State. Assisting the Steering Committee in its deliberations were four outstanding consultants: Dr. A. J. Brumbaugh, Southern Regional Education Board; Dr. Ernest V. Hollis, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Dr. William McFarlane, Director of the Virginia Council of Higher Education; and Dr. James L. Miller, Jr., Southern Regional Education Board.

After making its first report to the Board of Regents at its June meeting, further study of the problem was conducted including a thorough review of formal applications from two communities received after completing the first report. This additional study culminated in a Steering Committee meeting on June 20, during which the recommendations herein presented were adopted.

Discussion of the Problem

The Steering Committee accepted the conclusion of the Board of Regents that the northwest Georgia section has a priority need for the establishment of any additional junior colleges. It defined this area as 19 counties bounded on the north by the Tennessee line; on the east by the counties of Fannin, Gilmer, Pickens, Cherokee and Cobb; on the south by the counties of Douglas and Carroll; and on the west by the Alabama line. (See maps in appendices.)

The wisdom of giving priority for the establishment of additional community junior colleges to this northwest region is substantiated by three major considerations. First, this northwest Georgia region is one of the three most rapidly growing sections of the State in population. A glance at the map in Appendix III, Figures 2 and 3, demonstrates visually the rapid growth in population taking place between the metropolitan area of Atlanta and the metropolitan area of Chattanooga. Second, several large concentrations of rapidly expanding population now exist within the area. Third, there is no public community junior college or four-year college in the area northwest of Atlanta. Southern Technical Institute in Marietta offers a special technical program serving the entire state and does not represent, as now constituted an alternative for a community junior college.

To identify potential alternate locations for the proposed colleges, two approaches were used. First, communities were chosen which had previously expressed an interest in locating institutions in their counties, either through formal application or through informal contacts with University System staff members. These include Whitfield County and its principal city, Dalton; Floyd County and its principal city, Rome; Bartow County and its principal city, Cartersville; Gordon County and its principal city, Calhoun; and Cobb County and its
principal city, Marietta. The second method was to identify locations which were centers of population and centers to which people in surrounding areas go for employment and a range of public services. A survey of data bearing on these factors indicated that the same counties which had expressed an interest in establishing a junior college were also centers of population as well as service centers. The only other reasonably justifiable location was Walker County and its principal city, Lafayette. As this community had not expressed an interest in having a junior college and since preliminary data indicated its close neighbor, Dalton, would be a more favorable location, this county was eliminated from consideration.

As a guide to making decisions, a number of factors were considered. Among these were:

1. Population in the county of location.
3. Population within a 35-mile radius (one-hour travel time by car).
4. The growth rate of the population.
5. The number of high school graduates within the 35-mile radius.
6. College attendance patterns of high school graduates in the county of location.
7. The population of college-going age.
8. Commuting-to-work patterns to and from surrounding counties.
9. The location of regional headquarters for various governmental services which draw people to the community from surrounding areas.
10. Median school years completed by adults.
12. Insured wages paid.
13. Family income.
15. Sales.
16. Industrial growth as indicated by new plants located in the past two years.
17. Ability and willingness of the community to provide funds for securing a suitable site and for construction of buildings and facilities.
18. Community interest and support.

Cobb County - Marietta

The data presented in Appendices III and IV are overwhelmingly in favor of the Cobb County area in all factors considered except the number of new industrial plants established in the two-year period 1960-62. Since this area is oriented so closely to metropolitan Atlanta and since Cobb County is a part of the Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Area, it was felt that any specific decision as to the location of one or more junior colleges in the southern part of the
Seventh Congressional District should be delayed until it can be studied in relation to the Atlanta metropolitan area.

**Gordon County - Calhoun**

Gordon County and its central city, Calhoun, was eliminated as a present possibility for a number of reasons. First, a representative group of citizens testified that the community did not have the bonding capacity to provide the necessary facilities since the present capacity is only $250,000. In the second place, the population of the home county is by far the smallest of any of the five considered. Also, even though it ranked third of the five locations in population within a 35-mile radius, by far the heaviest population of this population lies in the competing counties of location of Floyd, Bartow and Whitfield, and the concentration of population is at the outer perimeter of its service area. In addition, in all of the other factors studied, Gordon County ranked a poor fifth with the exception of median school years completed, where it ranked fourth. In Gordon County's favor were its central geographic location and its superior network of highways linking it with the surrounding region. It is considered, however, that the serious disadvantages of this location far outweigh the advantages.

**Floyd County - Rome**

Rome, in Floyd County, presents many advantages as a location. The population of the home county and the number of high school graduates stand second only to Cobb County in the region. It ranks third among the five alternative counties in rate of population growth from 1950 to 1960. It ranks second only to Cobb County as a center of employment from surrounding counties. It also ranks second in terms of median levels of education completed, family income and personal income. In addition, it is a center for area service facilities for the State.

There are two major factors, on the other hand, detracting from the choice of Rome as a location, and these were decisive in the opinion of the Steering Committee. In a 35-mile radius, the total white population was fifth in rank, as was the total number of white high school graduates. The difference in these two factors, however, between Rome and Dalton was relatively insignificant.

A more important factor affecting the choice is the presence in Floyd County of two excellent private four-year colleges. Almost fifty percent of the student body of one of these colleges is composed of commuting students. The other college adopted a policy of admitting non-dormitory students only two years ago and is experiencing a rapid
rise in enrollment of such community students. Actually, these two institutions now enroll as commuting students a substantial proportion of the number of students that might be expected to enroll in a new public community junior college. If such a new college were established and the same proportion of potential students continued to attend the private colleges, the new college would have grave difficulty in achieving sufficient enrollment to justify its existence. If, on the other hand, a large proportion of such students elected to attend a public junior college it would adversely affect the private institutions, at least for the first few years of operation.

Although the presidents of each institution indicated that they would not wish their institutional interest to be considered in making a decision, the Steering Committee felt that it was an important factor that could not be overlooked — particularly in view of the previously adopted criteria for the establishment of junior colleges which stated that proposed junior colleges should not adversely affect other private or public institutions of higher education. It was felt that since these two colleges do provide college opportunity for people within the commuting area, and since there is at least a short-range possibility that the location of a public junior college would adversely affect a substantial proportion of their present enrollment clientele, Floyd County should be eliminated from consideration for the present. This location warrants serious review, however, after the anticipated sharp increase in high school graduates occurs over the next two years. At that time, the possibilities of adverse effects on the private institutions may be greatly lessened.

Bartow County — Cartersville

Bartow County presented many advantages as a location, particularly in the character of its community support. In most of the indices studied, it ranked well below Cobb County to the south and Floyd County to the west. In total population and in the number of high school graduates, it had less than one-half the number of the smaller of these two competing locations. Furthermore, Cartersville is only 23 miles from Marietta and 28 miles from Rome. Therefore, location in Cartersville would preclude either of the other two cities. There would also be serious overlapping in service area with Dalton. Thus, much of the justification for the Cartersville location would depend on the proximity of competing locations. Nevertheless, the study of the southern part of the Seventh Congressional District in relation to the Atlanta metropolitan area may result in decisions which might make a location in Bartow County desirable.
Whitfield County - Dalton

The selection of any two locations that did not include Whitfield County would automatically place them so close together that serious competition for students would occur within the overlapping service area. Ideally, a minimum of 60 to 70 miles should separate community junior colleges unless they are located in heavily populated metropolitan areas. This geographical factor is favorable to the Whitfield County location. Added to this is the fact that the Dalton area is a greater distance from any public or private college in Georgia than any of the other alternative locations.

The total population within a 35-mile radius of Dalton compares favorably with Rome. The number of high school graduates within a 35-mile radius is slightly higher than in Rome. The rate of increase of population in Whitfield County in the last two decades is second only to Cobb County in the entire northwest Georgia region. In family income, Whitfield County ranks third among the five locations considered and holds the same rank for personal income. It is a major center of employment from surrounding counties as well as for a variety of state services.

The community has given ample evidence of interest in supporting the program of such a college and has the financial capacity to provide a suitable site, buildings and facilities. Interstate Highway 75 will serve the community. The mountains present some obstacle to east and west transportation. Despite this, however, a large proportion of people from heavily populated Walker County can reach Dalton within one hour's drive. Also, there are highway construction plans which will go a long way toward eliminating this difficulty. In practically all factors considered, Dalton and Rome are comparable except for the population of the home county in which Floyd County has an advantage. When the 35-mile area within Georgia is considered, Dalton has a slight advantage.
STEERING COMMITTEE FOR
STATE-WIDE STUDY ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN GEORGIA

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Columbus College, Columbus, Georgia

President Zach S. Henderson
Georgia Southern College
Statesboro, Georgia

Vice President Judson C. Ward, Jr.
Emory University
Atlanta 22, Georgia

President George W. Gambill
Andrew College
Cuthbert, Georgia

President Randall H. Minor
Shorter College
Rome, Georgia
STEERING COMMITTEE FOR

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Dr. Kenneth C. Wagner, Head
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Engineering Experiment Station
Georgia Institute of Technology
Atlanta, Georgia
873 - 2931
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Chairman:  J. M. Fanning
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Members:
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Li 3-2511, x622
Li 3-2511, x606
Li 3-2511, x237
Ja 3-7681
Li 3-2511, x 237
Li 3-2511, x505

873 - 2931
TASK FORCE II - SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Dr. Judson C. Ward, Jr., Chairman
Vice President
Emory University
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Director of Health Services
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Medical College of Georgia
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President Merritt E. Hoag
North Georgia College
Dahlonega, Georgia

President Robert E. Lee
The Woman's College of Georgia
Milledgeville, Georgia

President Randall H. Minor
Shorter College
Rome, Georgia

Dean Robert H. Spiro
Mercer University
Macon, Georgia

President Ralph Thaxton
Valdosta State College
Valdosta, Georgia

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Georgia Southern College
Statesboro, Georgia

President J. R. Burgess, Jr.
Reinhardt College
Waleska, Georgia

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Registrar and Director of Admissions
Georgia Institute of Technology
Atlanta 13, Georgia

President J. Wilson Comer
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural
ABAC Rural Station
Tifton, Georgia

Mr. Walter N. Danner
Registrar and Director of Admissions
The University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

President L. E. Roberts
Middle Georgia College
Cochran, Georgia
## POPULATION CHANGE

Counties Included in 35 Mile Radii of Alternative Locations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>% Change 1940-1950</th>
<th>% Change 1950-1960</th>
<th>1960 Population</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Bartow**</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>28,267</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carroll*</td>
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<td>6.9</td>
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<td>Catoosa*</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>31.9</td>
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<td>14.4</td>
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<td>10.8</td>
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<td>Gordon**</td>
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<td>Gwinnett</td>
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<td>Henry</td>
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<td>- 8.4</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>13,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickens</td>
<td>- 3.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>8,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polk*</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>- 9.6</td>
<td>28,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockdale</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>10,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker*</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>45,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitfield**</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>42,109</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Counties located in the selected northwest Georgia area.
** Counties under major consideration as potential locations.

Source: U. S. Census
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Difference*</th>
<th>Negro</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Difference*</th>
<th>Total**</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Difference*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marietta</td>
<td>900,895</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>+287,229</td>
<td>247,358</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>+154,032</td>
<td>1,151,658</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>+642,464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartersville</td>
<td>413,666</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>+155,933</td>
<td>93,326</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>+69,224</td>
<td>509,194</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>+228,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calhoun</td>
<td>257,733</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>+74,740</td>
<td>22,910</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>+14,371</td>
<td>280,696</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>+74,508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalton</td>
<td>182,993</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>+1,224</td>
<td>8,539</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>191,589</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>181,769</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24,102</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>+1,192</td>
<td>206,188</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>+14,599</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The difference in population within a 35 mile radius of the city indicated and the same radius of the city ranking next in size, i.e., the magnitude of the population difference. For example, there are 74,740 more whites within a radius of 35 miles of Calhoun than within the same radius of Dalton.

** The difference between white plus Negro and the total figure is due to the small numbers of non-whites, other than Negroes.

Source: United States Census of Population, 1960
Georgia Public Schools

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

and Registered Live Births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Registered Live Births</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Public H. S. Graduates</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td></td>
<td>64,910</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td></td>
<td>26,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td></td>
<td>64,695</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td></td>
<td>27,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td></td>
<td>67,785</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td></td>
<td>31,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td></td>
<td>72,189</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td></td>
<td>34,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td></td>
<td>78,327</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td></td>
<td>36,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td></td>
<td>77,018</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td></td>
<td>36,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td></td>
<td>74,994</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td></td>
<td>36,057*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td></td>
<td>85,699</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td></td>
<td>40,982*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td></td>
<td>94,311</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td></td>
<td>46,097*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td></td>
<td>91,604</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td></td>
<td>46,443*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td></td>
<td>93,557</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td></td>
<td>46,552*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td></td>
<td>92,099</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td></td>
<td>47,847*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td></td>
<td>95,161</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td></td>
<td>49,645*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td></td>
<td>97,130</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td></td>
<td>51,358*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td></td>
<td>97,421</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td></td>
<td>53,400*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td></td>
<td>100,191</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td></td>
<td>56,645*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td></td>
<td>100,295</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td></td>
<td>59,455*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td></td>
<td>102,643</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td></td>
<td>62,283*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td></td>
<td>101,882</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td></td>
<td>99,780</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td></td>
<td>99,458</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td></td>
<td>99,707</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td></td>
<td>100,444</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Projections

Source: State Department of Education, Statistical Services
# College Attendance by Georgia

## High School Graduates 1959-1961

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total White</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total Negro</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total Both Races</th>
<th>Number of Graduates</th>
<th>Number Attending College</th>
<th>Percent Attending College</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>23,791</td>
<td>11,398</td>
<td>13,004</td>
<td>7,112</td>
<td>3,308</td>
<td>4,307</td>
<td>30,903</td>
<td>8,742</td>
<td>5,153</td>
<td>36.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>24,402</td>
<td>11,398</td>
<td>13,004</td>
<td>7,615</td>
<td>3,308</td>
<td>4,307</td>
<td>32,017</td>
<td>9,501</td>
<td>5,153</td>
<td>38.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>25,346</td>
<td>12,002</td>
<td>13,344</td>
<td>8,148</td>
<td>3,618</td>
<td>4,530</td>
<td>33,494</td>
<td>10,657</td>
<td>5,830</td>
<td>42.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In 1959 - 1208 White high school graduates went to college out-of-state representing 14% of white high school graduates attending college.

428 Negro high school graduates went to college out-of-state representing 23% of Negro high school graduates attending college.

1636 White and Negro high school graduates went to college out-of-state representing 15.5% of high school graduates of both races attending college.

Source: State Department of Education, Statistical Services
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Number of Grad.</th>
<th>1961 Rank</th>
<th>Difference*</th>
<th>Number of Grad.</th>
<th>1960 Rank</th>
<th>Difference*</th>
<th>Number of Grad.</th>
<th>1959 Rank</th>
<th>Difference*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marietta</td>
<td>7,606</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>+3,790</td>
<td>7,396</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>+3,704</td>
<td>6,462</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>+2,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartersville</td>
<td>3,812</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>+1,637</td>
<td>3,692</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>+1,408</td>
<td>3,471</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>+1,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calhoun</td>
<td>2,175</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>+ 533</td>
<td>2,284</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>+ 623</td>
<td>2,113</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>+ 643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalton</td>
<td>1,642</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>+ 70</td>
<td>1,661</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>+ 18</td>
<td>1,470</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>1,572</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,643</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,587</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>+ 117</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The difference in high school graduates for a given year within a 35 mile radius of the city indicated and the same radius of the city ranking next in size, i.e., the magnitude of the high school graduates difference. For example, in 1961, there were 3,790 more white high school graduates within a radius of 35 miles of Marietta than within the same radius of Cartersville.

Source: State Department of Education, Statistical Services
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>1959</th>
<th>1960</th>
<th>1961</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bartow</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chattooga</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee (19%)*</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobb (5%)*</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floyd</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haralson (43%)*</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulding (75%)*</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polk</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker (16%)*</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitfield (18%)*</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murray (8%)*</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1587</td>
<td>1643</td>
<td>1572</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This percentage is the proportion of the county's white population falling within a 35 mile radius of Rome. The number of high school graduates appearing is that percentage of the total graduates in the county.

Source: State Department of Education, Statistical Services
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>1959</th>
<th>1960</th>
<th>1961</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bartow</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carroll (21%)*</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chattooga (5%)*</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobb</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas (64%)*</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floyd</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilmer (14%)*</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulton (32%)*</td>
<td>996</td>
<td>1134</td>
<td>1100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haralson (39%)*</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulding</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickens</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polk</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total           | 3471 | 3692 | 3812 |

* This percentage is the proportion of the county's white population falling within a 35 mile radius of Cartersville. The number of high school graduates appearing is that percentage of the total graduates in the county.

Source: State Department of Education, Statistical Services
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>1959</th>
<th>1960</th>
<th>1961</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bartow (94%)*</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carroll (23%)*</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clayton</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobb</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeKalb</td>
<td>1062</td>
<td>1348</td>
<td>1493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayette (61%)*</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forsyth (87%)*</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulton</td>
<td>3114</td>
<td>3544</td>
<td>3438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwinnett (84%)*</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haralson (91%)*</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry (34%)*</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulding</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickens (40%)*</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polk (39%)*</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockdale (33%)*</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>6462</td>
<td>7396</td>
<td>7606</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This percentage is the proportion of the county's white population falling within a 35 mile radius of Marietta. The number of high school graduates appearing is that percentage of the total graduates in the county.

Source: State Department of Education, Statistical Services
WHITE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
WITHIN 35 MILE RADIUS OF DALTON
1959 - 1961
(By County)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>1959</th>
<th>1960</th>
<th>1961</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bartow (22%)*</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catoosa</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chattooga (85%)*</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dade</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fannin (18%)*</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floyd (15%)*</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilmer (84%)*</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murray</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickens (31%)*</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitfield</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1470</td>
<td>1661</td>
<td>1662</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This percentage is the proportion of the county's white population falling within a 35 mile radius of Dalton. The number of high school graduates appearing is that percentage of the total graduates in the study.

Source: State Department of Education, Statistical Services
WHITE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
WITHIN 35 MILE RADIUS OF CALHOUN
1959 - 1961
(By County)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>1959</th>
<th>1960</th>
<th>1961</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bartow</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catoosa</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chattooga</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee (60%)*</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floyd</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilmer (75%)*</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murray</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulding (6%)*</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickens (80%)*</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polk (12%)*</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker (85%)*</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitfield</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2113</strong></td>
<td><strong>2284</strong></td>
<td><strong>2175</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This percentage is the proportion of the county's white population falling within a 35 mile radius of Calhoun. The number of high school graduates appearing is that percentage of the total graduates in the county.

Source: State Department of Education, Statistical Services
## College Attendance 1961 White Public High School Graduates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Nr. of H.S. Grads.</th>
<th>Attending College</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>In-State</th>
<th>Out-of State</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nr.</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Nr.</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Nr.</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Nr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartow</td>
<td>205</td>
<td></td>
<td>83</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobb</td>
<td>991</td>
<td></td>
<td>391</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floyd</td>
<td>477</td>
<td></td>
<td>154</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon</td>
<td>163</td>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitfield</td>
<td>380</td>
<td></td>
<td>101</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Percentages based on total number of high school graduates.
## College Attendance White Public

**High School Graduates According to Sex**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Total Attending College</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartow</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>59.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobb</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>60.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floyd</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>51.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>56.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitfield</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Percentages do not add to 100% due to rounding.*
### IN-STATE COLLEGE ATTENDANCE 1961

**WHITE PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Total Attending In-State Colleges</th>
<th>Public Institutions</th>
<th>Private Institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartow</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>61.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobb</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>74.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floyd</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>45.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>48.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitfield</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>68.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Percentages do not add to 100% due to rounding.*
## MILEAGE CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Calhoun</th>
<th>Cartersville</th>
<th>Dalton</th>
<th>Marietta</th>
<th>Rome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calhoun</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartersville</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalton</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marietta</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: State Highway Department
Rome's strategic location and services make the City an important regional center for a six county area of Northwest Georgia and Alabama. Rome is the acknowledged retail, service, employment, medical, and cultural center of the region between Atlanta and Chattanooga.

Rome and Floyd County have experienced considerable population and economic growth during the past few years -- and the future looks even brighter. Rome has increased in population from 32,226 in 1960 to an estimated 34,500 in 1965. Floyd County has experienced considerable building activity in the suburban area of Rome and has increased in population from 69,130 in 1960 to 72,500 in 1965. Estimates of the total population in Floyd County anticipate 76,000 by 1970 and 85,000 by 1980.

There are numerous indices of Rome and Floyd County growth the past few years. For example, vehicle registrations in the County have increased from 28,127 in 1960 to 35,879 in 1965; water meters numbered 11,822 in 1960 and 15,976 in 1965; telephone subscribers increased from 24,000 in 1960 to 30,057 in 1965; and electric customers from 25,542 in 1961 to 28,067 in 1965.

The County has also had significant economic growth. Total employment has increased from 26,202 in 1960 to 28,090 in 1965; manufacturing employment has likewise increased, from 9,602 in 1960 to 11,500 in 1965. In the next few years this economic boom is expected to increase in tempo. Since January, 1966 a conservative estimate of $15 million in new construction has been announced by major industrial plants. These
expansions to plants will provide additional employment opportunities to at least 1,000 people.

A single major industrial prospect is considering a Rome site which would result in an initial investment of approximately $40,000,000, with employment of 8,000 projected after a few years of operation. A decision is anticipated some time this year.

Together with the quantitative growth which has occurred in the City and County, there has also been a qualitative growth. For example, the County gross tax digest was $66,091,651 in 1960 and increased to $148,596,921 in 1965. The average household effective buying income in Floyd County increased $1,080 from 1960 to 1964, amounting to a 19.9 per cent growth in a four-year period. There was also an impressive growth in the percentage of households with annual incomes of $7,000 or more.

Bank and savings deposits reflect this prosperity. Total deposits increased from approximately $64,000,000 in 1960 to $92,600,000 in 1965. This economic prosperity is expected to continue in the future.

The increases in population, employment, and incomes in Rome and Floyd County indicate that there will be an increasing need and demand for educational institutions to serve Rome, Floyd County, and the surrounding areas.
Appendix I

Proposed State-Wide Study of Higher Education in Georgia

I. There appears to be an urgent need for a state-wide study of higher education in Georgia for the purpose of determining as objectively as possible the demands for new institutions and new programs. The questions to be answered immediately by means of the study are:

1. What are the present and future needs of the State in higher education?

2. If new institutions are needed, what kind should they be—liberal arts colleges, comprehensive junior colleges, technical-vocational schools and/or programs of adult education?

3. If more institutions are to be developed in Georgia, where should they be located and in what order of priority should they be established?

4. What would be the estimated cost of developments in higher education adequate to meet the needs of the State? What would be the sources of financial support, for example, what proportion of the cost should be borne by the State, the community, the student?

II. Information of various kinds will be required to provide a basis for formulating answers to the foregoing questions. Suggested areas of relevant information are:

1. The demographic area. This will include a study of the changing population of the State, the geographic distribution of the population, emerging centers of concentration of population, reasons for concentration in certain areas, the migration flow of the population, age and income distribution, sizes of families, percentage of college-age population going to college, colleges attended in and out of state, etc.

2. Data to support the need for community colleges in the standard metropolitan area. This part of the study might be conducted in cooperation with the appropriate metropolitan planning commissions.

3. Economic conditions and changes in the State, the development of industry, the status of agriculture, new opportunities for employment and sources of income, etc.

4. Needs for professional, scientific and technical training in Georgia in such fields as medicine, law, public health,
city and community planning, social service, public administration, science and technology.

5. The relationship between proposed junior college training and that received in area trade schools. Is there an overlapping in aims and programs? What cooperative plans between junior colleges and trade schools might be worked out?

6. The potential expansion of existing institutions, public and private, and the definition of the role and scope of each institution.

7. An estimate of the costs that will be involved in providing an adequate system of public higher education, suggested allocation of the costs to the community, the State, and the student.

8. Financial resources for the support of public higher institutions in Georgia. How can the State pay for what it needs in public higher education?

9. Provisions that should be made for the planning, coordination, and development of junior colleges under the aegis of the Board of Regents.

III. The following procedure in conducting the studies and in formulating answers to the basic questions regarding the needs of higher education in Georgia is suggested:

1. A study committee composed of not more than nine members will be appointed by the Board of Regents to plan and direct the proposed undertaking. This group will study and make recommendations to the Regents concerning the need for expanding existing facilities and for establishment of any new institutions for undergraduate education in Georgia over the next decade.

2. The study committee will be chaired by the Vice Chancellor, who shall also serve as director. He shall have an assistant director and a secretary to help in carrying out the study in terms of the scope and time limits set by the committee.

3. The study committee, on the recommendation of the director, will arrange for the assistance of individuals or task forces to study and make recommendations on special areas of the study. These experts may come from within or from outside of the University System.

4. The study committee on the recommendation of the director will employ expert consultants to advise it on special problems such as priorities for the establishment of new
institutions, manpower needs in specific fields - medicine, engineering, public health, etc.

5. The director will make progress reports periodically to the committee and will discuss with the committee issues that emerge in the course of the study, thereby giving the director the benefit of continuing advice by the committee.

6. The committee will submit a report and recommendations on the first phase of the work, which is to deal with the location of several junior colleges, to the Board of Regents by June 11, 1963. The final report and recommendations will be submitted by the November 1963 meeting of the Board.

IV. The cost of the study is estimated to be $15,000.00. It is difficult to make a precise estimate of the cost of the study because:

1. It is not known at present how much of the needed information will be readily available.

2. The number of task forces and consultants that will be needed cannot be determined at this time.

3. The cost for task forces' services will be determined by arrangements that can be made with institutions and agencies for the contributed services of personnel needed.

4. It is not known to what extent office space and secretarial services can be provided under existing Board, institutional, or agency budgets. On the assumption that new funds must be provided to cover most of the costs of this study, the following estimates are suggested:
Figure 2

GEORGIA
POPULATION CHANGES
1950 - 1960

Gain 10.0% or more
0.0% to 9.9%
Loss 0.0% to 9.9%
10.0% or more

Source: Adapted from U.S. Census of Population, 1950 and 1960, by Dr. John C. Belcher
GEORGIA
POPULATION CHANGES
1960 - 1970

Gain 100% or more
0.0% to 9.9%
Loss 0.0% to 9.9%
10.0% or more

Source: Adapted from population projections by Dr. John C. Belscher, Dept. of Sociology and U.S. Census of Population, 1960.
INSURED WAGES PAID

Source: Table 12.

Figure 4
SALES*
(3-year moving averages: 1954-1962)

*Includes the value of all taxable items, as reported by firms selling or acquiring them, plus penalties and interest collected.

Source of data: Georgia Dept. of Revenue, Sales and Use Tax Unit.

Figure 5