

THE ROTARY CLUB OF ROME, GEORGIA

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.

RCME ROTARY CLUB NO. 217

By /s/ Sid Willingham  
President

R E S O L U T I O N

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

## R E S O L U T I O N

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/ Leon Morris  
Secretary

R E S O L U T I O N

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

Dr. Dave McCorble  
Dr. George Simpson

JUNIOR COLLEGE COMMITTEE  
FLOYD COUNTY

WRGA  
WROM  
WLAQ  
WIYN

Carl Collins

J. B. Dold

~~Willard Nixon~~  
~~Clad, Floyd~~  
~~County Board~~  
~~of Commissioners~~  
~~Countdown~~

Bruce Hamler  
~~City Hall~~  
City Commissioner

County Commissioner

George Anderson  
Floyd legislator  
"Floyd"

W. B. F. Frip  
Methen Dean

W. T. Maddox

Jim Scarborough

J. P. Jones

A. K. Tall

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

Samuel T. Burrell  
(Principal Main High School)  
113 South Hughes  
Home: 232-1182 Office: 232-6152

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  
Armuchee, Georgia  
Home: 234-1708 Office: 234-0803

William E. Johnson, Jr.  
(Piedmont Southern Life Insurance Co.)  
217 East 10th  
Home: 232-2847 Office: 234-7551

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.

Recommendations of Regents Study Committee  
Page Two

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 S. 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

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\*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.
2. Projected population for 1970.
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.
11. Employment patterns.
12. Insured wages paid.
13. Family income.
14. Personal 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 \$350,000. 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 ranks 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  
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President George W. Gambill  
Andrew College  
Cuthbert, Georgia

President Randall H. Minor  
Shorter College  
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Valdosta State College  
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ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

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Statesboro, Georgia

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

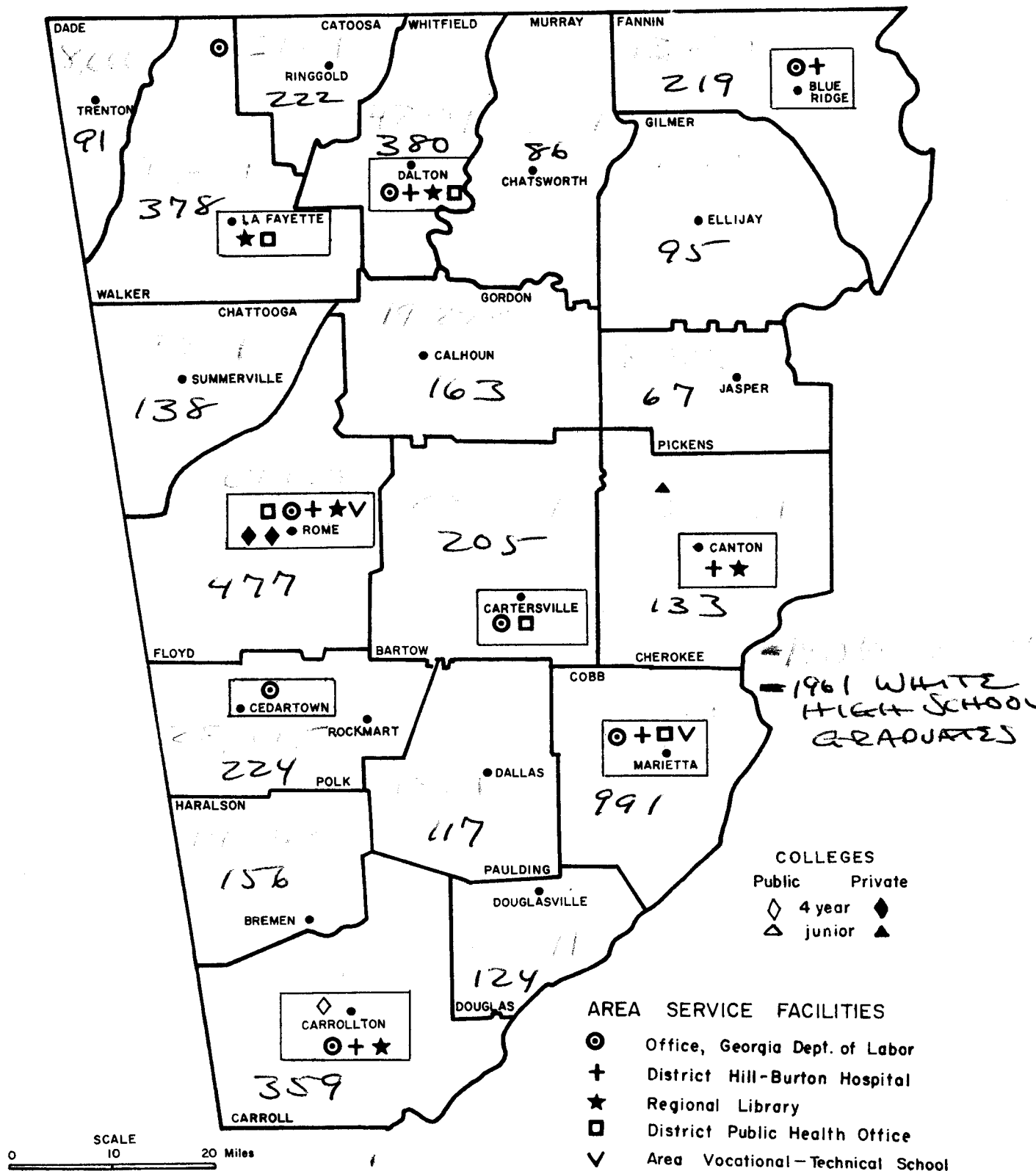
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Registrar and Director of Admissions  
Georgia Institute of Technology  
Atlanta 13, Georgia

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

# NORTHWEST GEORGIA COUNTIES



# POPULATION CHANGE

## Counties Included in 35 Mile Radii of Alternative Locations

<u>County</u>	<u>% Change 1940-1950</u>	<u>% Change 1950-1960</u>	<u>1960 Population</u>
Bartow**	8.3%	3.3%	28,267
Carroll*	- 0.1	6.9	36,451
Catoosa*	24.2	31.9	21,101
Chattooga*	14.4	- 5.9	19,954
Cherokee*	3.1	10.8	23,001
Clayton	96.2	102.1	46,365
Cobb**	61.6	84.7	114,174
Dade*	24.9	17.7	8,666
DeKalb	56.9	88.3	256,782
Douglas*	21.1	37.5	16,741
Fannin*	3.0	-10.3	13,620
Fayette	- 2.4	2.8	8,199
Floyd**	12.0	9.9	69,130
Forsyth	- 2.8	10.6	12,170
Fulton	20.5	17.5	556,326
Gilmer*	10.7	-10.4	8,922
Gordon**	2.6	1.6	19,228
Gwinnett	11.1	34.7	43,541
Haralson*	2.0	- 0.8	14,543
Henry	4.9	11.1	17,619
Murray*	- 4.1	- 2.1	10,447
Paulding*	- 8.4	11.5	13,101
Pickens	- 3.1	0.5	8,903
Polk*	8.8	- 9.6	28,015
Rockdale	9.6	24.9	10,572
Walker*	23.8	18.5	45,264
Whitfield**	31.9	22.3	42,109

\* Counties located in the selected northwest Georgia area.

\*\* Counties under major consideration as potential locations.

Source: U. S. Census



COMPARISON OF POPULATION WITHIN  
35 MILE RADII OF SELECTED CITIES  
IN NORTHWEST GEORGIA

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

\*

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

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

\*Projections

Source: State Department of  
Education, Statistical Services

COLLEGE ATTENDANCE BY GEORGIA  
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES 1959-1961

	1959*			1960			1961		
	Number of Graduates	Number Attending College	Percent Attending College	Number of Graduates	Number Attending College	Percent Attending College	Number of Graduates	Number Attending College	Percent Attending College
Total White	23,791	8,742	36.7%	24,402	9,501	38.9%	25,346	10,657	42.0%
Male				11,398	5,153	45.2	12,002	5,830	48.6
Female				13,004	4,348	33.4	13,344	4,827	36.2
Total Negro	7,112	1,827	25.7%	7,615	1,933	25.4%	8,148	2,091	26.0%
Male				3,308	739	22.3	3,618	824	22.8
Female				4,307	1,194	27.7	4,530	1,267	28.0
Total Both Races	30,903	10,569	34.2%	32,017	11,434	35.7%	33,494	12,748	38.1%

\* 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

COMPARISON OF WHITE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES  
WITHIN 35 MILE RADII OF SELECTED CITIES IN  
NORTHWEST GEORGIE FOR 3 YEAR PERIOD

<u>City</u>	<u>1961</u>			<u>1960</u>			<u>1959</u>		
	<u>Number of Grad.</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Difference*</u>	<u>Number of Grad.</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Difference*</u>	<u>Number of Grad.</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Difference*</u>
Marietta	7,606	1	+3,790	7,396	1	+3,704	6,462	1	+2,991
Cartersville	3,812	2	+1,637	3,692	2	+1,408	3,471	2	+1,358
Calhoun	2,175	3	+ 533	2,284	3	+ 623	2,113	3	+ 643
Dalton	1,642	4	+ 70	1,661	4	+ 18	1,470	5	-
Rome	1,572	5	-	1,643	5	-	1,587	4	+ 117

\*

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

WHITE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES  
WITHIN 35 MILE RADIUS OF ROME  
1959 - 1961  
(By County)

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

\*

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

WHITE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES  
WITHIN 35 MILE RADIUS OF CARTERSVILLE  
1959 - 1961  
(By County)

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

WHITE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES  
WITHIN 35 MILE RADIUS OF MARIETTA  
1959 - 1961  
(By County)

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

\*

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)

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

\*

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)

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

\*

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<sup>1</sup>

County	Nr. of H.S. Grads.	Attending College		Males		Females		In-State		Out-of State		Unknown	
		Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%
Bartow	205	83	40.5	49	23.9	34	16.6	60	29.3	21	10.0	2	1.0
Cobb	991	391	39.4	237	23.9	154	15.5	299	30.2	59	5.9	33	3.3
Floyd	477	154	32.3	80	16.8	74	15.5	125	26.2	26	5.4	3	0.6
Gordon	163	32	19.6	18	11.0	14	8.6	27	16.6	4	2.4	1	0.6
Whitfield	380	101	26.6	69	18.1	32	8.4	80	21.1	18	4.7	-	-

<sup>1</sup>  
Percentages based on total number of high school graduates.

COLLEGE ATTENDANCE WHITE PUBLIC  
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ACCORDING TO SEX

County	Total Attending College	Males		Females	
		Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*
Bartow	83	49	59.0%	34	40.9%
Cobb	391	237	60.6	154	39.3
Floyd	154	80	51.9	74	48.0
Gordon	32	18	56.2	14	43.7
Whitfield	101	69	68.3	32	31.7

\*Percentages do not add to 100% due to rounding.

IN-STATE COLLEGE ATTENDANCE 1961  
WHITE PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

County	Total Attending In-State Colleges	Public Institutions		Private Institutions	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Bartow	60	37	61.6%	23	38.3%
Cobb	299	224	74.9	75	25.1
Floyd	125	57	45.6	68	54.4
Gordon	27	13	48.1	14	51.8
Whitfield	80	55	68.7	25	31.2

\*

Percentages do not add to 100% due to rounding.

MILEAGE CHART

	<u>Calhoun</u>	<u>Cartersville</u>	<u>Dalton</u>	<u>Marietta</u>	<u>Rome</u>
Calhoun	-	25	20	48	23
Cartersville	25	-	48	23	28
Dalton	20	48	-	70	43
Marietta	48	23	70	-	50
Rome	23	28	43	50	-

Source: State Highway  
Department

## JUNIOR COLLEGE APPLICATION BY ROME

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.

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:

# NORTHWEST GEORGIA COUNTIES

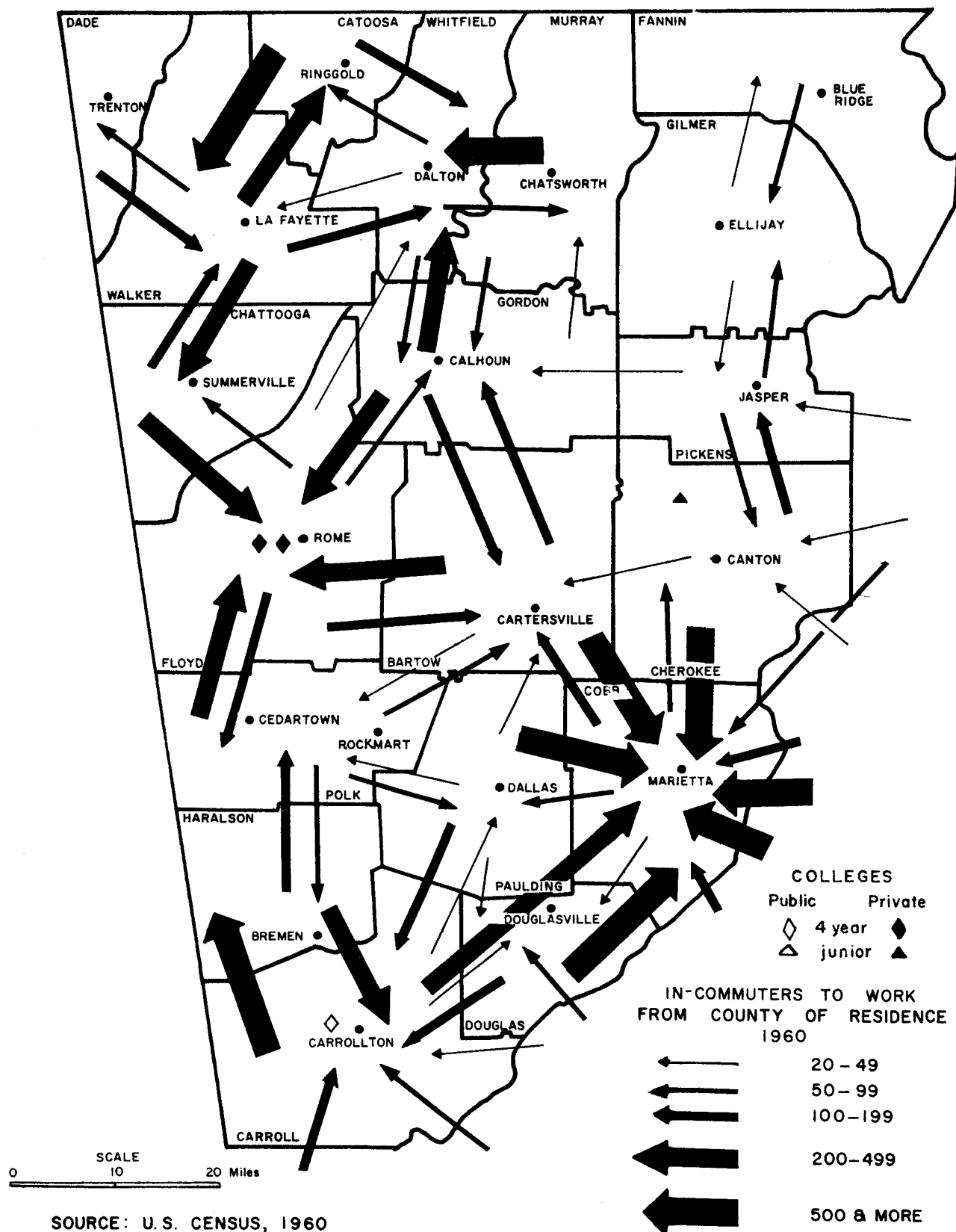


Figure 2

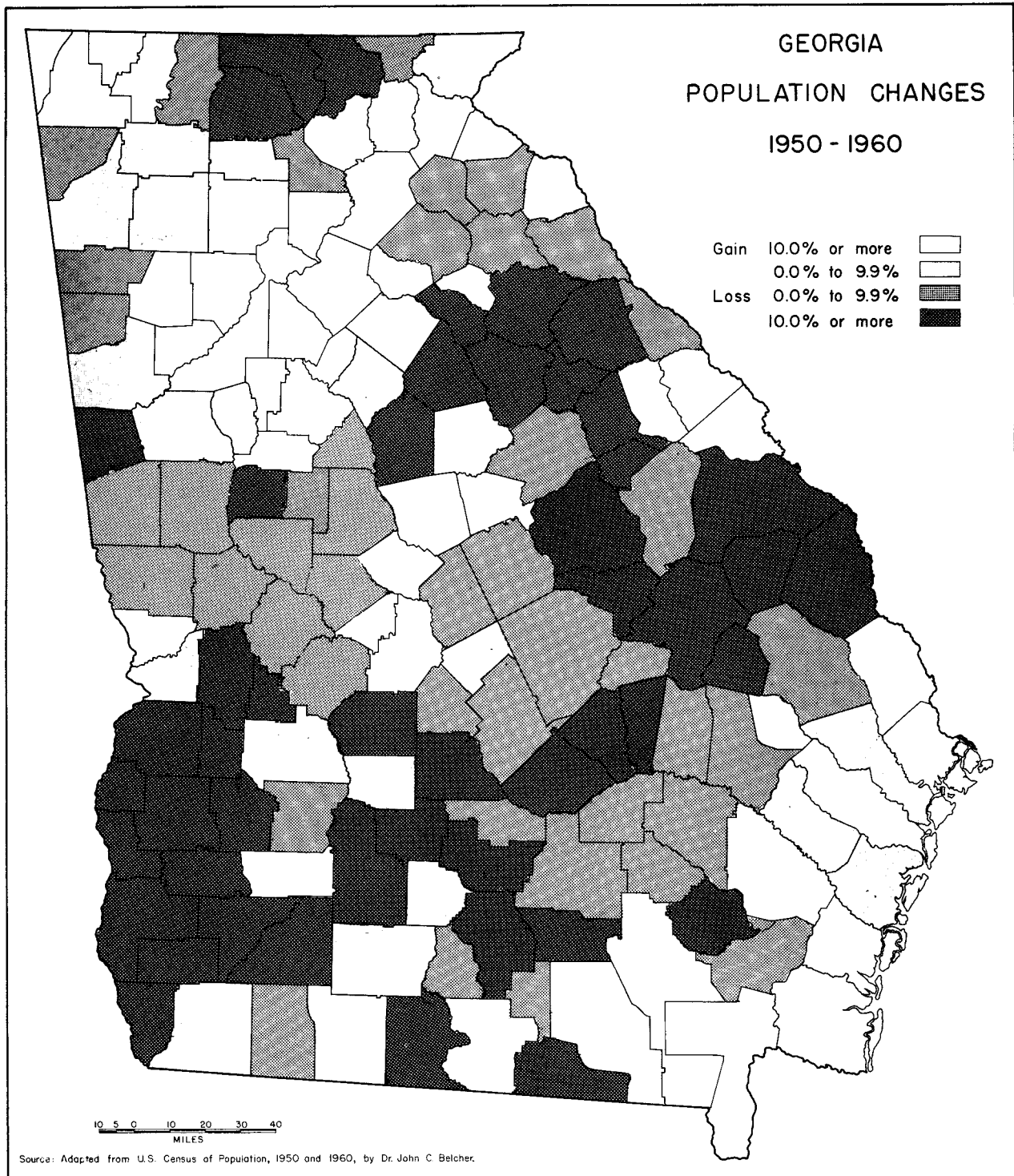
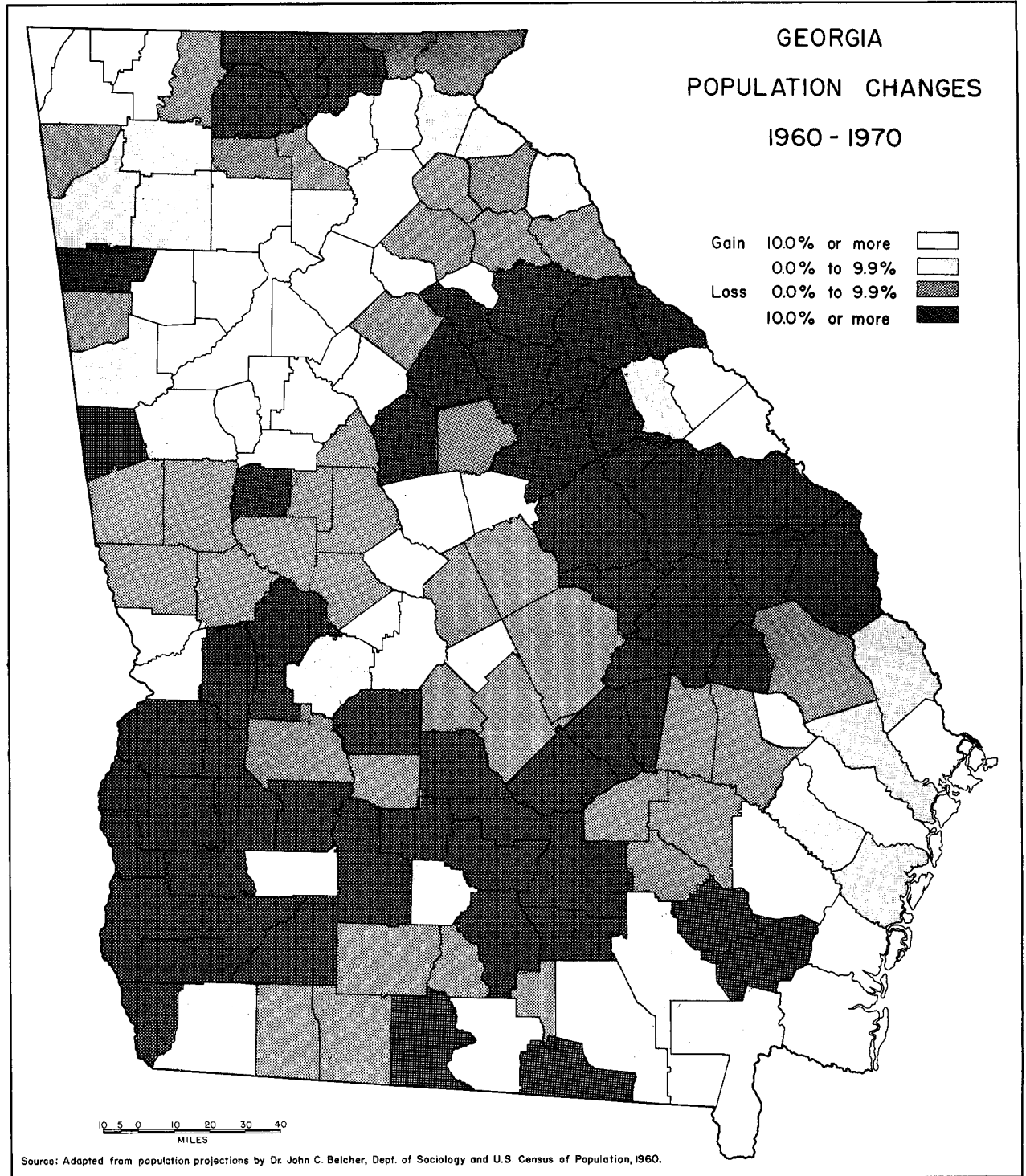
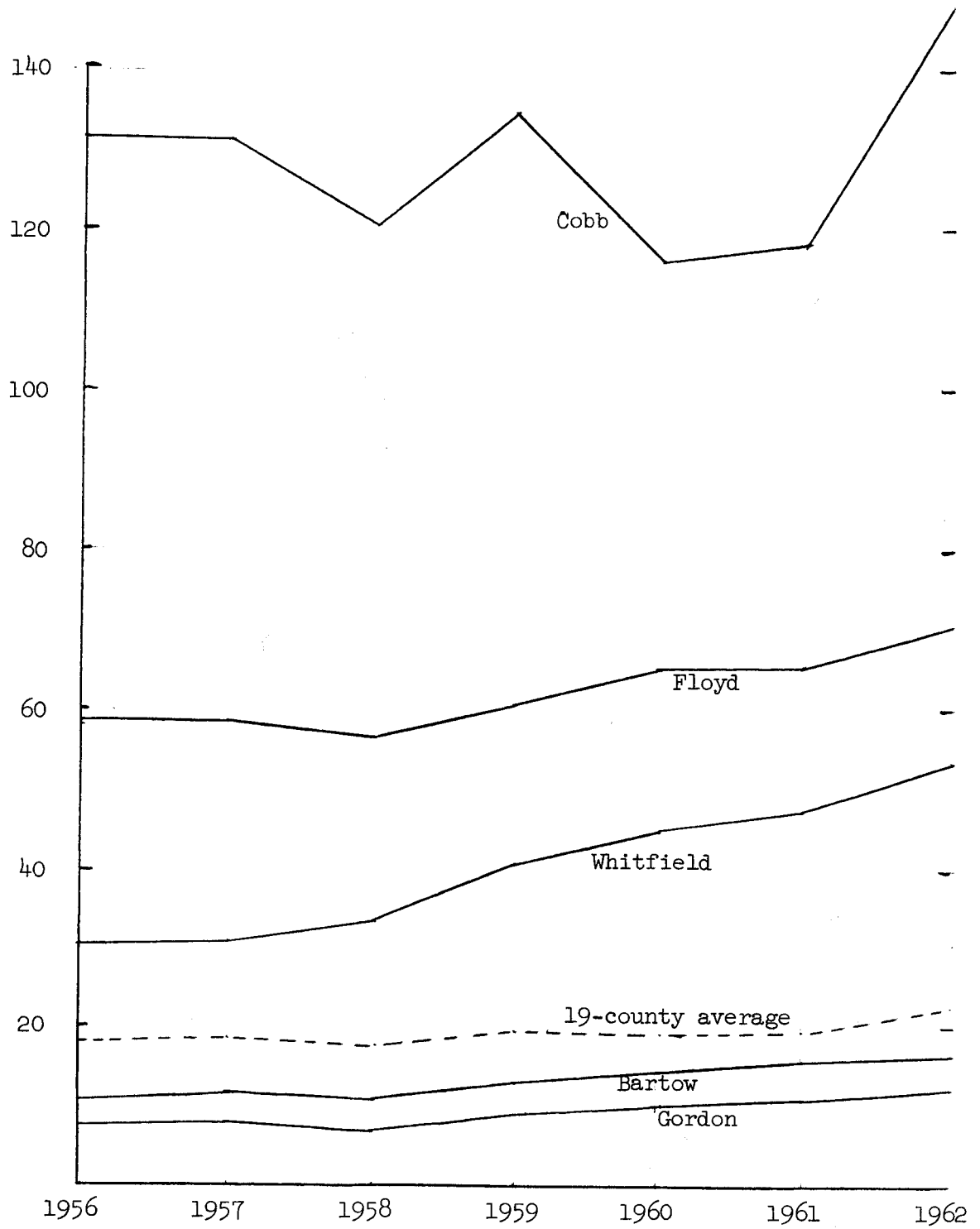


Figure 3



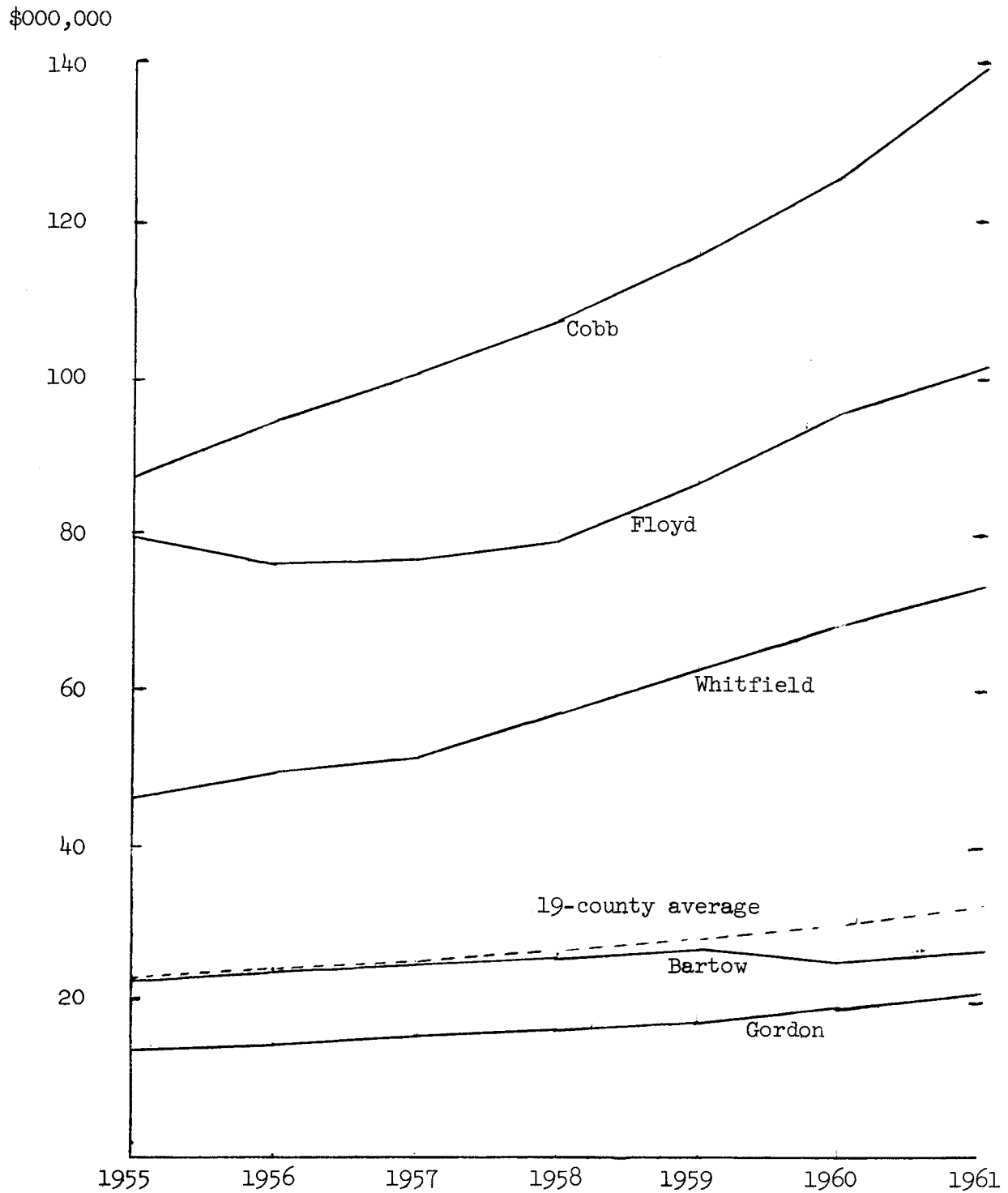
# INSURED WAGES PAID



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