

Storm drainage a major problem—three watersheds involving several million dollars to remedy.

Capital improvement plan: 5-year plan for street resurfacing for entire city.

	<i>Tax rate (mills)</i>	
City ¹ -----		21.10
County-----		32.20

¹ Includes schools.

Bonding capacity: Outstanding, \$3.99 million; excess, \$1.98 million.

Marietta.

Population 1950, 20,687; 1960, 25,287.

Urban renewal: Local requirement next 5 years, \$1 million.

Blighted area: 20 percent of city.

Housing: Substandard 7 percent.

Sewer: Major sewer study completed and cost projected at \$3 million.

Capital development program: \$3.7 million projected over 5 years. Includes schools, streets, recreation, etc.

	<i>Tax rate (mills)</i>	
City ¹ -----		19.5
County-----		20.0
County schools-----		24.0

¹ Includes schools.

Bonding: No excess capacity. Total debt outstanding at 7 percent of digest.

ATLANTA'S NEED FOR DEMONSTRATION CITIES PROGRAM

Our capital city of Atlanta is experiencing a tremendous growth in population. The Atlanta area is currently experiencing an increase in population of 35,000 additional people each year or an annual growth rate of 3.1 percent. Most of this increase is attributable to an influx of families from the surrounding rural areas of Georgia and the rest of the South. A large portion of these people are poor, uneducated, untrained, and simply not equipped for urban living. The problems of providing urban services to a burgeoning metropolis are great in themselves; however, add to these the problems associated with poverty, illiteracy, minority races, unemployment, and the problem becomes staggering.

In the past Atlanta has done its best to face up to these problems. Its government officials and civic leaders have recognized these problems and attempted to solve them—with a great deal of success, I might add.

No city in the South has a better record of solving its racial problems in harmony. The people of this city have taken the initiative in alleviating the causes of racial discontent before it has erupted. I think Atlanta's record in race relations speaks for itself.

Atlanta was one of the first cities in the Nation to establish a war on poverty under the Federal legislation. Atlanta's poverty program has been often cited by the Poverty Director, Mr. Sargent Shriver, as one of the best in the Nation and an example for other cities to follow. Atlanta's poverty program has had no petty political bickering as has been so often found in other cities across the Nation. Atlanta's program was established for just one purpose—to wipe out poverty, illiteracy and related social evils, and it has made a tremendous start in this direction. The Atlanta program presently has nine neighborhood service centers in operation with three more planned. Nearly 7,000 individuals have received employment counseling. Nearly 1,000 students are participating in the Neighborhood Youth Corps program; 1,400 youths have been placed in private jobs; 500 dropouts have been placed in jobs; 300 boys have been sent to Job Corps camps; nearly 500 unemployed parents of dependent children have received job training. In cooperation with the Atlanta school system, nearly 13,000 parents and children have been enrolled in special educational classes. Additional phases of the program are underway including social service, day-care service, public health, legal aid and many more.

Atlanta has one of the largest urban renewal programs in the Nation, with eight projects in execution and three in the planning stage. Five additional projects are in the programming stage and will be given serious consideration in the near future. These 16 projects encompass nearly 4,000 acres of land or nearly