

A list of Georgia counties eligible to receive benefits from Senate bill (there may be others, now) are as follows:

Appling	Evans	Pierce
Atkinson	Fannin	Quitman
Bacon	Fayette	Rabun
Baker	Glascok	Randolph
Baldwin	Gilmer	Rockdale
Brantley	Greene	Screven
Brooks	Hancock	Stewart
Bryan	Haralson	Taliaferro
Burke	Hart	Tattnall
Butts	Harris	Taylor
Carroll	Heard	Telfair
Charlton	Henry	Towns
Chattooga	Jasper	Truetlen
Clay	Jeff Davis	Twiggs
Clayton	Johnson	Union
Clinch	Lamar	Walker
Coffee	Lanier	Warren
Coweta	Liberty	Washington
Crawford	Lincoln	Wayne
Dade	Long	Wheeler
Decatur	Marion	White
Dodge	Meriwether	Wilcox
Douglas	Montgomery	Wilkes
Early	Murray	Wilkinson
Echols	Newton	
Elbert	Oglethorpe	

INTERIM REPORT OF PROJECT PROGRESS COMMITTEE

ORIGIN OF PROJECT PROGRESS

Project Progress was conceived as a means of determining what steps need to be taken to stimulate economic development in the many counties in Georgia which have suffered population, employment and other losses. In effect, the project's product was intended to be a blueprint for the development of these areas.

Initiated in July 1960 by this committee under the sponsorship of the Georgia Municipal Association in cooperation with the Senate Government Operations Committee the project was designed to eventually put economically hard pressed counties back on a sound footing, if possible.

Project Progress was made public on July 28, 1960, by Lt. Gov. Garland T. Byrd in an address to the annual convention of the Georgia Municipal Association. Since that time the Association of County Commissioners of Georgia accepted a general invitation to cosponsor the program.

ACTION TAKEN

At the very beginning agencies concerned with industrial and economic development were called in and became an integral part of Project Progress. Representatives from the State department of commerce, Georgia Tech's Industrial Development Branch, the State chamber of commerce, the department of education, the Georgia Power Co. Area Development Division, and various units of the University of Georgia worked with the committee throughout the more than 4 months the study was being carried out.

Six counties were selected as typical of the many which need new payrolls: Washington, Hancock, and Greene, in the east-central part of the State, and Dooley, Macon, and Taylor in the west-central part. Representatives of the participating agencies conferred with business and political leaders in each county to secure information about economic conditions and existing development programs. Each county was given suggestions or recommendations by each participating agency as it saw fit as to specific steps which might be taken to put them in a better position to develop their known potentials.

Representatives of the participating agencies held as many as six planning and programing meetings with local leaders to follow up the initial conference. In some cases action programs were quickly initiated on problems of major im-