

PUBLISHER: Leslie Mackenzie  
EDITORIAL DIRECTOR: Laura Mars  
ASSOCIATE EDITORS: Diana Delgado; Sandy Towers  
PRODUCTION MANAGER: Kristen Thatcher  
MARKETING DIRECTOR: Jessica Moody  
COMPOSITION: David Garoogian

Grey House Publishing, Inc.  
4919 Route 22  
Amenia, NY 12501  
518.789.8700  
FAX 845.373.6390  
www.greyhouse.com  
e-mail: books@greyhouse.com

While every effort has been made to ensure the reliability of the information presented in this publication, Grey House Publishing neither guarantees the accuracy of the data contained herein nor assumes any responsibility for errors, omissions or discrepancies. Grey House accepts no payment for listing; inclusion in the publication of any organization, agency, institution, publication, service or individual does not imply endorsement of the editors or publisher.

Errors brought to the attention of the publisher and verified to the satisfaction of the publisher will be corrected in future editions.

Except by express prior written permission of the Copyright Proprietor no part of this work may be copied by any means of publication or communication now known or developed hereafter including, but not limited to, use in any directory or compilation or other print publication, in any information storage and retrieval system, in any other electronic device, or in any visual or audio-visual device or product.

This publication is an original and creative work, copyrighted by Grey House Publishing, Inc. and is fully protected by all applicable copyright laws, as well as by laws covering misappropriation, trade secrets and unfair competition.

Grey House has added value to the underlying factual material through one or more of the following efforts: unique and original selection; expression; arrangement; coordination; and classification.

Copyright © 2013 Grey House Publishing, Inc.  
All rights reserved  
Printed in the USA

Publisher's Cataloging-In-Publication Data  
(Prepared by The Donohue Group, Inc.)

# INTRODUCTION

*This Is Who We Were: In The 1960s* is an offspring of our 13-volume *Working Americans* series, which was devoted, volume by volume, to Americans by class, occupation, or social cause. This new edition is devoted to one decade—the 1960s, and is the third in a single-decade series that includes the 1940s and the 1950s. It represents all classes, dozens of occupations, and all regions of the country. This comprehensive look at the decade in America when demonstrations were commonplace and traditional values were questioned, presents American history through the eyes and ears of everyday Americans, not the words of historians or politicians.

*This Is Who We Were: In The 1960s* presents 30 profiles of individuals and families—their life at home, on the job, and in their neighborhood—with lots of photos and historical images of the time. These stories are told through typical Americans, some struggling and some successful, but all authentic.

Together, the profiles, with the other sections outlined below, present a complete picture of what it was like to live in America in the 1960s, from the African American in Washington D.C. who taught himself how to win a gold medal for weight lifting in the 1960s Olympics, to the Nashville country music record producer who signed Loretta Lynn, Patsy Cline, and Chet Atkins.

## Section One: Profiles

Each of 30 profiles in Section One begins with a brief introduction that anchors the text to the decade. Then, each profile is arranged in three categories: Life at Home; Life at Work; Life in the Community. The detailed Table of Contents that precedes this Introduction gives specifics about jobs and geographic region.

## Section Two: Historical Snapshots

Section Two is made up of three long, bulleted lists—and what significant lists they are! In chronological order—Early 1960s, Mid 1960s and Late 1960s—these include an amazing range of firsts and turning points in American history, from the signing of the Civil Rights Act into law to the famous “bed-in for peace” by John Lennon and Yoko Ono, during which they recorded “Give Peace a Chance.”

## Section Three: Economy of the Times

One of the most interesting things about researching an earlier time is learning how much things cost and what people earned. This section offers this information in spades. Each of three categories—Consumer Expenditures, Annual Income of Standard Jobs, and Selected Prices—offers actual figures from three years—1961, 1966, and 1960—for easy comparison and study.

At the end of Section Three is a Value of a Dollar Index that compares the buying power of \$1.00 in 2012 to the buying power of \$1.00 in every year prior, back to 1860, helping to put the economic data in *This Is Who We Were: In The 1960s* into context.

## Section Four: All Around Us

There is no better way to put your finger on the pulse of a country than to read its magazines and newspapers. This section offers 48 original pieces—articles, book excerpts and speeches—that influenced American thought in the 1960s, From articles declaring “Negro Singer to Wed White

Actress,” “JFK IS ASSASINATED,” and “In the Round, Viet Talks Resume,” this section is the eyes and ears of America in the 1960s.

### **Section Five: Census Data**

This section includes two elements, both invaluable in helping to define the times in which those profiled in this book lived. First, 16 State-by-State comparative tables that rank data from the 1960, 1970, and 2010 census. Topics include Population, Education, Housing, Home Value, and Rent. Second, General Demographic Trends for Metropolitan Areas, 1960 to 1970, is a study by the U.S. Census of Population and Housing Trends. This section includes, for each state, a map, tables, and narrative.

*This Is Who We Were: In The 1960s* ends with a comprehensive Bibliography, arranged by topic, and a detailed Index.

## Automobile Salesman in 1961

*Wes Cameron built his company into the world's largest Ford dealership through the hard sell and the power of television. He appeared in his own commercials to promote his dealership, becoming a TV personality. In a local poll, he was more popular than national entertainers Ed Sullivan and Steve Allen.*

### Life at Home

- Wes Cameron pushed, prodded and sold his way to his dream, creating the largest car dealership in the nation.
- Irish on one side of his family and Italian and German on the other, he was endowed with a natural enjoyment of people and a gift for conversation that together made him a natural salesman.
- Wes was a member of many charitable, civic and religious groups. A Roman Catholic layman, he appeared on TV talkathons for charity. He also coached a Little League team that won a district championship.
- He supported several religious causes in the area and even provided clergymen with cars at cost.
- His dealership sponsored an annual Lake Michigan endurance swim as part of his \$1 million annual advertising budget.
- He and Violet lived in a sprawling, nine-room ranch house in Lincolnwood, a Chicago suburb, with their son and two daughters.
- Wes also owned three motorboats, a summer home in the country and a winter home in Florida.
- His property in Lincolnwood included a 30' x 60' swimming pool, which he shared with neighborhood children, even hiring a lifeguard to watch over them. Although he built the pool for exercise, he also swam 44 laps every afternoon at the Illinois Athletic Club.
- He began his selling career at age 8, when he sold soda pop in his neighborhood; at age 12, after his father died, he took a paper route and an after-school job at a service station to help his mother and sister pay the bills.
- Wes never went to college. Instead, he first parlayed his fascination with cars into the job at the service station and later became the owner of his own gas station.
- After serving time in the Army during World War II, Wes took advantage of the car shortage in 1943, setting up a used-car lot.



*Wes Cameron was a car salesman who believed in the hard sell.*



Violet Cameron and her family enjoyed a large home in Chicago, a house in the country, and another in Florida.

- In 1945 he bought a failing Ford dealership, but Ford gave the lucrative franchise to someone else, after which Wes opened a Hudson automobile dealership.
- While appearing on TV with other Hudson dealers to promote a wrestling match, he found his calling; his appearance was such a big hit that he took over the wrestling sponsorship and became one of the on-air personalities.
- After that came a TV variety show of his own, a barn dance and late movies, with Wes making his pitches at intermission.
- Before long, Wes was Hudson's number-one U.S. dealer, selling more than 10 percent of the factory's products, but his eagerness brought both success and problems.
- When he began offering a "lifetime guarantee" against defective parts in his cars, customers complained that he met their objections by insisting that the parts were worn by age, not by defect.
- His aggressive salesmen were accused of illegal practices, including "bushing"—persuading the customer to sign a blank contract, then filling in numbers different from those

agreed upon—and his file at the Chicago Better Business Bureau grew thick.

- When Wes saw that Hudson was not keeping up with the times, sticking to its backward styling, he switched to Ford.

### Life at Work

- Wes learned to take full advantage of the power of television, appearing in his own commercials to promote his dealership and, in the process, becoming a TV personality.
- A handsome man with curly blond hair and steely blue eyes, he possessed a voice that captured attention, whether he was speaking in person or on television.
- Standing 6'1", he ended his commercials by looking into the viewer's eyes and intoning the words, "God bless you."
- In one Chicago poll, he was more popular than national entertainers Ed Sullivan and Steve Allen.
- Rival dealers complained that their own mothers sang the praises of "that honest Mr. Cameron."
- Sales consistently rose at the dealership after he took over the franchise, except during the recession of 1958.
- By 1961 sales were at a record \$41 million a year, although the company's net earnings were just \$117,000—down 55 percent from the previous year, reflecting the narrow profit margin a car dealer had in a highly competitive market.

Pure elegance...with a two-year/24,000 mile pledge of excellence\*

Now America has a new kind of fine car, one that combines even greater luxury with 14 inches less length. Specially designed for today's close-packed traffic, the new Lincoln Continental is slimmer, easier to park and handle. But its greatest advantage is in standards of quality and reliability...standards so high that it alone, among all American fine cars, is now warranted for two full years or 24,000 miles.

\*There are so many other pleasures to discover. Doors that open at the touch of one hand. A new kind of steering wheel. A new kind of seat. A new kind of door. A new kind of trunk. A new kind of...  
 fine for unusual ease of entrance. Custom-made seat cushions with nearly twice the usual amount of foam rubber. The five hydraulic windshield wipers, silent and 50 percent more powerful. The car's only front-drive convertible. America's largest V-8 engine—and biggest brakes.

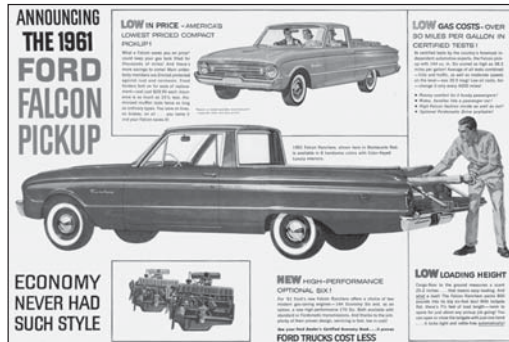
This car is so advanced in design and durability it will keep right on revealing new virtues while other vehicles fade—but not a hair just the enduring kind of automobile you've wanted!

Lincoln-Mercury Division, Ford Motor Company.

Ford Motor Company warrants its Lincoln Continental against rust, wear and tear, including normal labor, for 24 months or for 24,000 miles, whichever comes first. Free replacement of any parts with a defect in workmanship or materials. This warranty is not voided by slow warranty, aggressive or negligent maintenance or by misuse by the driver. Owners will remain responsible for normal maintenance service and routine replacement of maintenance items such as filters, spark plugs, ignition points and wiper blades.

LINCOLN CONTINENTAL

- In 1960 dealers nationwide averaged a \$22 profit on each new car sold; as a result dealer failures were up 43 percent.
- Wes's profit margin was higher. He believed that dealers had to be flexible; "If they can't sell a car for a \$300 to \$400 profit," he said, "they won't sell it. If we can only sell a car for a \$50 profit this month, we have to sell it for a \$50 profit. Maybe next month we'll take \$40. Maybe the month after that, it will be \$100. We have to take what the market will bring."
- He was disdainful of efforts to create a factory-fixed fair-price agreement, saying, "A lot of dealers are sitting around waiting to be legislated into making a living."
- The customers, he believed, were sharper, shrewder and better informed than in the past, with many realizing that dealers were overstocked and anxious to deal; as a result, haggling was in its heyday.
- Everyone wanted a bargain; dealers were especially frustrated by buyers who shopped around from dealer to dealer, using one salesman's figures to bring down another's.
- Wes had a staff of 94 salesmen to cover the six-block-long dealership complex on Chicago's West Side.
- Personally selling more than a thousand cars a year, he had an amazing memory for names and could make complete strangers comfortable in minutes.
- When selling, he played shamelessly on nationalities: if the customer was Irish, he put on a brogue; if the customer was Jewish or Italian, he had a few phrases to match.
- In 1960 his Ford dealership sold 21,000 cars—9,000 new and 12,000 used, more than any Ford dealership in the world. His secret was to make every customer believe he was getting the same deal the salesman would offer his very own brother.



Ford was one of the most popular cars in the 60s.



- To maintain the quality of his empire, Wes paid close attention to the details. During his daily tour, he looked in on the new-car showroom to make sure it was clean and that sales were moving at a steady clip; in the service department, he leafed through service orders to detect any patterns that might indicate a problem. He also dropped in on the repair waiting room to talk with customers so their stay would be more pleasant.
- "If you're in the automobile business today," he would say, "and your only profit is from selling new cars, you aren't going to make money. You have to be in insurance, financing, repair—the whole ball of wax."
- If Wes had had his way, dealers would have been consulted more often when automakers were planning new models. He remarked, "If I have \$4 million invested in my company, then I should be invited to see what I'm going to have to sell."
- Between 1951 and 1961, the number of U.S. new-car dealerships shrank from 47,000 to 32,000, with another 25,000 selling only used cars.

- New-car dealers offered a choice of 17 standard-sized car models and 89 compacts, most offering a variety of models, motors, options and accessories; it was possible to buy a Chevrolet in more than a hundred thousand different combinations.
- Once American dealers introduced compact cars, the sales of foreign automobiles dropped dramatically—helping to drive the American economy, which was still showing signs of post-recession weakness.
- National inventories hovered at one million cars; some dealers still had unsold 1960 models on their lots.
- To help spur sales, Ford announced the new Falcon Futura, which featured large hubcaps, an opulent interior, bucket seats, deep pile carpets and all-vinyl upholstery.
- To compete, General Motors planned several new compact convertibles for the next model year, and Pontiac decided to introduce the sporty, two-door Tempest coupe.
- Detroit researchers believed that the economic mood of the nation was ripe for “the economic-luxury market.”

### Life in the Community: Chicago, Illinois

- In 1961 the television program *The Untouchables*, depicting the crime sprees of Chicago mobster Al Capone, was in its third year, continuing to stir controversy; letters to newspapers raged against the image it was creating for Chicago, and charges of defamation emerged from the estate of Al Capone.
- In 1960 Yiddish-theater star Dina Halpern had founded the Chicago Yiddish Theater Association, adding a new dimension to a growing theater scene in once-staid Chicago.
- The city was still celebrating its role in electing John F. Kennedy, the first Roman Catholic president of the United States, although accusations abounded that voter fraud, engineered by Chicago mayor Richard Daley, was the only reason John Kennedy had carried Illinois—and subsequently the nation—in a close vote.
- Chicagoan Ray Kroc bought out Dick and Mac McDonald for \$2.7 million as part of his plans to further expand the McDonald’s fast-food chain.



*Chicago enjoyed a steady tourist trade.*





## Selected Prices

### 1961

Air Conditioner, Admiral . . . . .	\$158.00
American Flag Set, 3' x 5' Flag and Pole . . . . .	\$3.95
Apples, Pound . . . . .	\$0.10
Automobile, Corvair . . . . .	\$2,850.00
BB Gun, Daisy . . . . .	\$12.88
Barbie Doll Nighty-Neglige . . . . .	\$3.00
Battery, Auto . . . . .	\$7.88
Bedroom Set, Walnut . . . . .	\$645.00
Bluebrook Margarine, per Pound . . . . .	\$0.15
Boy's Life Magazine, monthly . . . . .	\$0.25
Brassiere, Formfit . . . . .	\$3.00
Briefcase . . . . .	\$8.00
Can Opener, Electric . . . . .	\$8.44
Chap-et Lip Balm . . . . .	\$0.35
Charcoal, 20 Pounds . . . . .	\$0.85
Child's Car Seat . . . . .	\$6.95
Chrysler Newport Automobile . . . . .	\$2,964.00
Coffee Maker, Percolator . . . . .	\$16.88
Cold Medicine, Contac . . . . .	\$1.49
Driving Lessons . . . . .	\$46.88
Ethan Allen Desk, Four-Drawer . . . . .	\$85.60
Flintstones Child's Feeding Set . . . . .	\$1.99
Jif Peanut Butter, 18 Ounce Jar . . . . .	\$0.51
Kelvinator Air Conditioner . . . . .	\$169.00
Kodak Brownie Super 27 Camera . . . . .	\$22.00
Kraft Miracle Whip Salad Dressing, Quart . . . . .	\$0.43
Lipstick, Cashmere Bouquet . . . . .	\$0.49
Little Star Dress for Teens . . . . .	\$5.00
Lunch, Walgreen's . . . . .	\$0.49
Magna-Lite Shop Light . . . . .	\$6.95
Magnavox Broadway Stereo Theater . . . . .	\$495.00
Mattress, Serta . . . . .	\$79.50
McGregor Meteor Slacks . . . . .	\$10.00
Movie Ticket . . . . .	\$0.75
Nylons . . . . .	\$1.00
Pakula Necklace . . . . .	\$3.00
Paneling, 70 Panels . . . . .	\$47.00
Pen, Parker-T-Ball Jotter . . . . .	\$1.98
Pioneer Ebonetts Kitchen Gloves . . . . .	\$0.98
RCA Victor Tape Recorder, Reel to Reel . . . . .	\$99.95
Refrigerator . . . . .	\$259.00
Scott Tissues, Two Packages of 400 . . . . .	\$0.39
Scripto Goldenglo Lighter . . . . .	\$5.00
Slacks, Man's Wool . . . . .	\$11.90
Smarteens Blouse for Girls, Cotton . . . . .	\$3.00
Stereo . . . . .	\$124.95

**“New Grid League Has Troubles”**  
**GRIT, November 27, 1960**

Owners of clubs in the American Football League are discovering there are plenty of headaches connected with launching a new grid circuit, foremost of which is bucking the established National Football League to the box office. In the battle for the entertainment dollar, the NFL is way out in front.

Crowds of more than 50,000 are common in NFL games, whereas the AFL has few crowds of more than 25,000. On one Sunday alone, five NFL games featured cliffhanging action, out-rivaling any work of fiction. Less than one touchdown separated the rivals, and in just about every case the winning points were scored in the final minutes of play. That's tough competition for a new loop with few "name" players to attract fans.

Tune in to a broadcast of an NFL game and you hear the scores of other league games, but no scores of games in the rival loop. On an AFL broadcast, however, you get scores in both loops. It's a tipoff on which league has the clamp on the Pro football TV fans.

Commissioner Joe Foss, of the AFL, freely admits the new circuit will lose about \$2 million this year. Other observers estimate losses will be even higher. And if it weren't for television, the league would lose close to \$4 million in its first season. Under a five-year contract with the sponsors, each team in the AFL gets \$225,000 yearly from TV. Without this fee, some of the teams might have folded already.



**“Negro Singer to Wed White Actress Sunday”**  
**The Danville Virginia Bee, November 12, 1960**

The Sunday wedding of Sammy Davis, Jr., 34, and Swedish actress May Britt, 26, took on a formal note today with the following communiqué issued by the Negro performer's press representatives

“Following a private family wedding ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Sammy Davis, Jr., will go to the Nordic Room of the Beverly Hills Hotel, arriving there at 4 p.m.

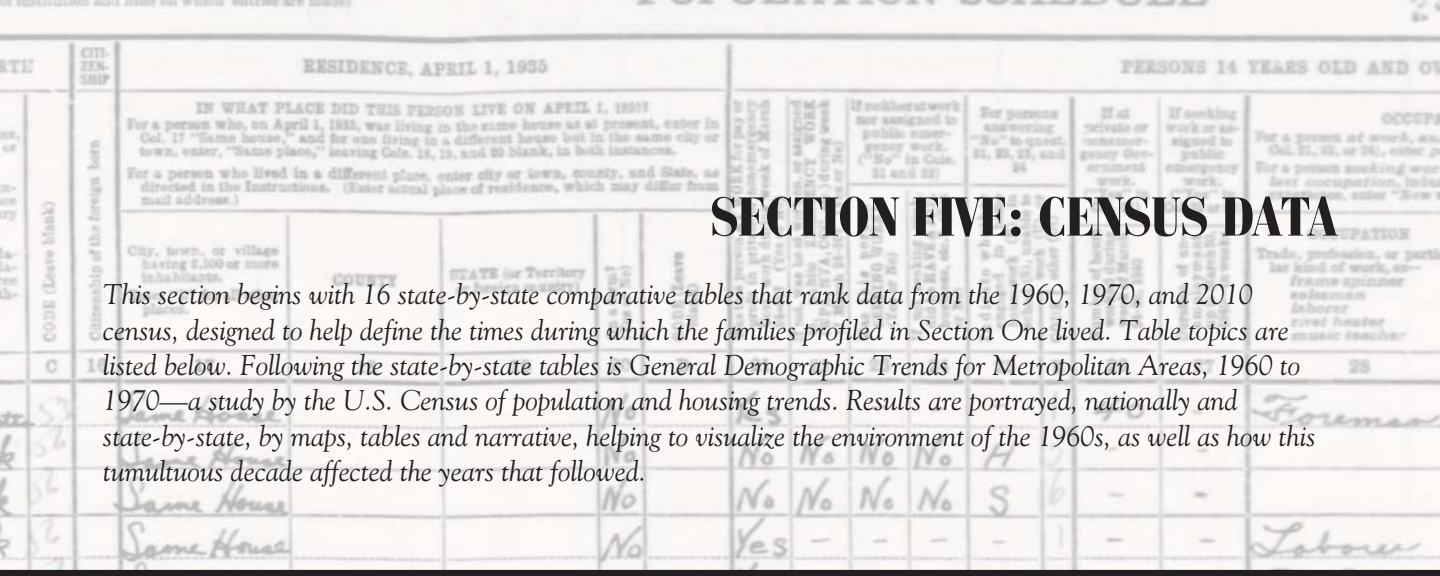
“They will remain in the Nordic Room posing for photographs and answering questions from the press for approximately 30 minutes. They will then depart for a private wedding which, for the convenience of their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Davis have requested to be closed to the press.”

Newspapers as far away as Stockholm, Miss Britt's hometown, have sent reporters here to cover the rites.

The ceremony will be held at Davis's home above Sunset Strip and will be performed by a rabbi. Frank Sinatra will be Davis's best man and Miss Britt's bridesmaids will include the wives of Davis's business manager and his pianists.

Both Davis and his bride-to-be converted to the Jewish faith.





# SECTION FIVE: CENSUS DATA

This section begins with 16 state-by-state comparative tables that rank data from the 1960, 1970, and 2010 census, designed to help define the times during which the families profiled in Section One lived. Table topics are listed below. Following the state-by-state tables is General Demographic Trends for Metropolitan Areas, 1960 to 1970—a study by the U.S. Census of population and housing trends. Results are portrayed, nationally and state-by-state, by maps, tables and narrative, helping to visualize the environment of the 1960s, as well as how this tumultuous decade affected the years that followed.

## State-by-State Comparative Tables

- Total Population . . . . .255
- White Population . . . . .256
- Black Population . . . . .257
- American Indian/Alaska Native Population . . . . .258
- Asian Population . . . . .259
- Foreign-Born Population . . . . .260
- Urban Population . . . . .261
- Rural Population . . . . .262
- Males per 100 Females . . . . .263
- High School Graduates . . . . .264
- College Graduates . . . . .265
- One-Person Households . . . . .266
- Homeownership Rate . . . . .267
- Median Home Value . . . . .268
- Median Gross Rent . . . . .269
- Households Lacking Complete Plumbing . . . . .270

## General Demographic Trends for Metropolitan Areas, 1960 to 1970

- United States . . . . .271
- Alabama . . . . .289
- Alaska . . . . .295
- Arizona . . . . .297
- Arkansas . . . . .303
- California . . . . .308
- Colorado . . . . .316
- Connecticut . . . . .318
- Delaware . . . . .327
- District of Columbia . . . . .332
- Florida . . . . .336

## Total Population

Area	Population			1960		1970		2010	
	1960	1970	2010	Area	Rank	Area	Rank	Area	Rank
Alabama	3,266,740	3,444,165	4,779,736	New York	1	California	1	California	1
Alaska	226,167	300,382	710,231	California	2	New York	2	Texas	2
Arizona	1,302,161	1,770,900	6,392,017	Pennsylvania	3	Pennsylvania	3	New York	3
Arkansas	1,786,272	1,923,295	2,915,918	Illinois	4	Texas	4	Florida	4
California	15,717,204	19,953,134	37,253,956	Ohio	5	Illinois	5	Illinois	5
Colorado	1,753,947	2,207,259	5,029,196	Texas	6	Ohio	6	Pennsylvania	6
Connecticut	2,535,234	3,031,709	3,574,097	Michigan	7	Michigan	7	Ohio	7
Delaware	446,292	548,104	897,934	New Jersey	8	New Jersey	8	Michigan	8
D.C.	763,956	756,510	601,723	Massachusetts	9	Florida	9	Georgia	9
Florida	4,951,560	6,789,443	18,801,310	Florida	10	Massachusetts	10	North Carolina	10
Georgia	3,943,116	4,589,575	9,687,653	Indiana	11	Indiana	11	New Jersey	11
Hawaii	632,772	768,561	1,360,301	North Carolina	12	North Carolina	12	Virginia	12
Idaho	667,191	712,567	1,567,582	Missouri	13	Missouri	13	Washington	13
Illinois	10,081,158	11,113,976	12,830,632	Virginia	14	Virginia	14	Massachusetts	14
Indiana	4,662,498	5,193,669	6,483,802	Wisconsin	15	Georgia	15	Indiana	15
Iowa	2,757,537	2,824,376	3,046,355	Georgia	16	Wisconsin	16	Arizona	16
Kansas	2,178,611	2,246,578	2,853,118	Tennessee	17	Tennessee	17	Tennessee	17
Kentucky	3,038,156	3,218,706	4,339,367	Minnesota	18	Maryland	18	Missouri	18
Louisiana	3,257,022	3,641,306	4,533,372	Alabama	19	Minnesota	19	Maryland	19
Maine	969,265	992,048	1,328,361	Louisiana	20	Louisiana	20	Wisconsin	20
Maryland	3,100,689	3,922,399	5,773,552	Maryland	21	Alabama	21	Minnesota	21
Massachusetts	5,148,578	5,689,170	6,547,629	Kentucky	22	Washington	22	Colorado	22
Michigan	7,823,194	8,875,083	9,883,640	Washington	23	Kentucky	23	Alabama	23
Minnesota	3,413,864	3,804,971	5,303,925	Iowa	24	Connecticut	24	South Carolina	24
Mississippi	2,178,141	2,216,912	2,967,297	Connecticut	25	Iowa	25	Louisiana	25
Missouri	4,319,813	4,676,501	5,988,927	South Carolina	26	South Carolina	26	Kentucky	26
Montana	674,767	694,409	989,415	Oklahoma	27	Oklahoma	27	Oregon	27
Nebraska	1,411,330	1,483,493	1,826,341	Kansas	28	Kansas	28	Oklahoma	28
Nevada	285,278	488,738	2,700,551	Mississippi	29	Mississippi	29	Connecticut	29
New Hampshire	606,921	737,681	1,316,470	West Virginia	30	Colorado	30	Iowa	30
New Jersey	6,066,782	7,168,164	8,791,894	Arkansas	31	Oregon	31	Mississippi	31
New Mexico	951,023	1,016,000	2,059,179	Oregon	32	Arkansas	32	Arkansas	32
New York	16,782,304	18,236,967	19,378,102	Colorado	33	Arizona	33	Kansas	33
North Carolina	4,556,155	5,082,059	9,535,483	Nebraska	34	West Virginia	34	Utah	34
North Dakota	632,446	617,761	672,591	Arizona	35	Nebraska	35	Nevada	35
Ohio	9,706,397	10,652,017	11,536,504	Maine	36	Utah	36	New Mexico	36
Oklahoma	2,328,284	2,559,229	3,751,351	New Mexico	37	New Mexico	37	West Virginia	37
Oregon	1,768,687	2,091,385	3,831,074	Utah	38	Maine	38	Nebraska	38
Pennsylvania	11,319,366	11,793,909	12,702,379	Rhode Island	39	Rhode Island	39	Idaho	39
Rhode Island	859,488	946,725	1,052,567	D.C.	40	Hawaii	40	Hawaii	40
South Carolina	2,382,594	2,590,516	4,625,364	South Dakota	41	D.C.	41	Maine	41
South Dakota	680,514	665,507	814,180	Montana	42	New Hampshire	42	New Hampshire	42
Tennessee	3,567,089	3,923,687	6,346,105	Idaho	43	Idaho	43	Rhode Island	43
Texas	9,579,677	11,196,730	25,145,561	Hawaii	44	Montana	44	Montana	44
Utah	890,627	1,059,273	2,763,885	North Dakota	45	South Dakota	45	Delaware	45
Vermont	389,881	444,330	625,741	New Hampshire	46	North Dakota	46	South Dakota	46
Virginia	3,966,949	4,648,494	8,001,024	Delaware	47	Delaware	47	Alaska	47
Washington	2,853,214	3,409,169	6,724,540	Vermont	48	Nevada	48	North Dakota	48
West Virginia	1,860,421	1,744,237	1,852,994	Wyoming	49	Vermont	49	Vermont	49
Wisconsin	3,951,777	4,417,731	5,686,986	Nevada	50	Wyoming	50	D.C.	50
Wyoming	330,066	332,416	563,626	Alaska	51	Alaska	51	Wyoming	51
United States	179,323,175	203,211,926	308,745,538	United States	-	United States	-	United States	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1960 Census of Population; U.S. Census Bureau, 1970 Census of Population; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010

# Population Change for Counties: 1960 to 1970

## GEORGIA





### LEGEND

- ⊙ Places of 100,000 or more inhabitants
- Places of 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants
- Places of 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants outside SMSA's

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

Data derived from table 3

### Percent change

-  +13.3 or more
-  0 to +13.2
-  0 to -9.9
-  -10.0 or more

